



CHAPTER 8

Peace building and conflict resolution

Article 28



South African Minister of Women in the Presidency Susan Shabangu at a march for the peace and security of women.
Photo: Colleen Lowe Morna

KEY POINTS

- The SADC Secretariat's efforts to develop a Regional Framework for the implementation of Resolution 1325 are underway following a regional consultative meeting in November 2016.
- The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is still the only SADC country to have adopted the UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan. Namibia is in the process of formalising one. South Africa and Madagascar have consultative plans underway.
- Seychelles and Lesotho held peaceful parliamentary elections in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Zambia's elections in 2016, though peaceful, raised credibility questions by the opposition.
- The region experienced a decline in peace as measured by the Global Peace Index ranking for 2017. Lesotho slipped 27 positions from position 63 in 2016 to position 90. Swaziland had the biggest improvement from position 90 in 2016 to 77 in 2017. Mauritius is still ranked as the most peaceful country on the continent and DRC as the least peaceful regionally.
- Old and emerging challenges to women security in the region include high prevalence of sexual and gender based violence, violent extremism, the low visibility and representation of women in formal peace processes and inadequate resources allocated to women's recovery and reintegration needs.
- Eight countries deployed women to Peacekeeping missions (Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania, South Africa, Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia and DRC).

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**SADC
countries
deployed
women
to
peace-
keeping
missions**

What the Protocol requires

Part eight of the Protocol has two sub-articles on Peace Building and Conflict Resolution. They cover equal representation and participation of women in key decision-making positions in conflict resolution, peace building, and peace keeping in line with the UN Security Council Resolution 1325

on Women, Peace and Security Resolutions and other Resolutions. The Protocol also compels governments in the region to take necessary steps to prevent human rights abuses of women and children in time of conflict and to prosecute perpetrators of such abuse.

Table 8.1: New provisions

Former provisions	New provisions
1. State Parties shall put in place measures to ensure equal representation and participation in key decision-making positions in conflict resolution, peace building, peace keeping in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security Resolution and other related Resolutions.	1. State Parties shall put in place measures to ensure equal representation and participation in key decision-making positions in conflict resolution, peace building, <u>peace keeping</u> , in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security Resolution and other related Resolutions.

As illustrated in Table 8.1, the only new addition to the Protocol is the addition of peace keeping to Article 28.1. This adheres to international good practise. Peace building must be accompanied by peace keeping.

Key trends

Table 8.2: Tracking Table-Peace Building and Conflict Resolution

Target 2030	Baseline 2009	Progress 2015	Progress 2017	Variance (Progress - 2030 target)
COUNTRIES WITH UNSCR NATIONAL ACTION PLANS				
15 Countries with UNSCR 1325 National Action Plans	1 (DRC)	1 (DRC)	1 (DRC)	14 countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe)
COUNTRIES WITH SEX DISAGGREGATED DATA ON THE DEFENCE				
15 Countries with sex disaggregated data on the defence	5 countries (Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, South Africa & Zimbabwe)	12 countries (DRC, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia & Zimbabwe)	12 countries (DRC, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia & Zimbabwe)	3 countries (Angola, Tanzania, Swaziland)
PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN DEFENCE				
Highest	South Africa (24%)	South Africa (30%)	South Africa 30%	-20%
Lowest	Botswana (0.1%)	Botswana & Madagascar (1%)	Botswana & Madagascar (1%)	-49%

Target 2030	Baseline 2009	Progress 2015	Progress 2017	Variance (Progress - 2030 target)
COUNTRIES WITH SEX DISAGGREGATED DATA ON THE POLICE FORCE				
15 countries with sex disaggregated data on the police force	6 countries (Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa & Zambia)	13 countries (Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia & Zimbabwe)	13 countries (Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe)	2 countries (Angola & Swaziland)
WOMEN IN THE POLICE FORCE				
Highest	South Africa (21%)	Seychelles (39%)	Seychelles (39%)	-11%
Lowest	Mozambique (7%)	DRC (6%)	DRC 6%	-44%
COUNTRIES WITH SEX DISAGGREGATED FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES				
15 countries with sex disaggregated for correctional services	0	6 countries (Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles & South Africa)	6 countries (Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles & South Africa)	9 countries (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia & Zimbabwe)
WOMEN IN PRISON SERVICES				
Highest	South Africa (27%)	Seychelles (53%)	Seychelles (53%)	+3%
Lowest	Mauritius (8%)	Mauritius (9%)	Mauritius (9%)	-41
COUNTRIES THAT INCLUDE WOMEN IN PEACEKEEPING FORCES				
15 countries include women in peacekeeping forces	7 countries (DRC, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe & Zambia)	9 countries (Botswana, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe & Zambia)	9 countries (Botswana, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe & Zambia)	6 countries (Angola, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland)
Highest	Namibia (46%)	Zimbabwe & Namibia (29%)	Zimbabwe (35%)	-15%
Lowest	Tanzania 6%	Mozambique 0%	DRC 3%	-47%
SCORES				
100% CSC	40%	68%	64%	-36%

Source: Gender Links 2016.

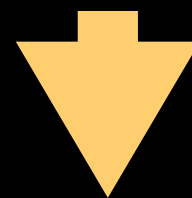
Table 8.2 shows that:

- South Africa is the only country to have reached the 30% mark for women's representation in defence. It is also the only SADC country that allows women to engage in combat and the only one of two on the continent.
- Data on defence remains elusive especially for Angola, Tanzania and Swaziland. There is need for SADC countries to publish and share sex disaggregated data that allows tracking of gender progress within defence forces.
- Seychelles, at 39% for women's representation in the police, is still the highest in SADC on this front. South Africa increased its representation of women in the police force from 34% to 35%. Namibia has the third highest representation of women in the police in the region at 31%. Four countries, Botswana (26%), Zimbabwe (25%), Malawi (23%) and Lesotho (21%) have reached

the 20% mark. Angola and Swaziland remain a challenge as no data is available for these countries.

- Sex disaggregated data is least available for correctional services yet this is a sector with a high number of women. At 53%, Seychelles continues to have the highest proportion of women in correctional services in the region. It is the only country in the region to have achieved gender parity in correctional services.
- Nine SADC countries deployed peacekeepers to UN missions in 2016: DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe had the highest ratio of women to male peacekeepers deployed 35%. It was closely followed by Namibia with a significant decline from 36% in 2015 to 26% in 2016. Madagascar was third with a decline in women's representation from 21% in 2015 to 17% in 2016.

**NO
SDGI
(insufficient
data)**



CSC

has
dropped
from

68%

in **2015** to

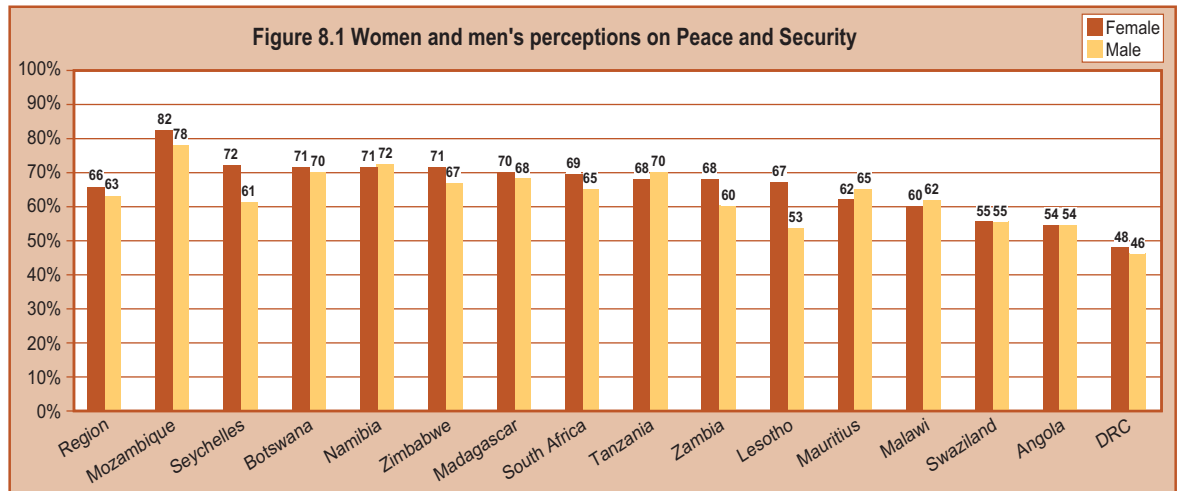
64%

in **2017**

Scores - CSC

Due to the difficulty of collecting reliable data in this sector across all countries of the region, there is not SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) for peace and security. The Citizen Score Card (CSC) is a measure of how citizens (women and men)

rate their governments' efforts. This score has also been expanded to take account of the new additions in the Post 2015 era. Not surprisingly, the overall score dropped from 68% in 2015 to 64% in 2017 with these tougher tests in place.



Source: Gender Links, 2017.

Figure 8.1 provides sex disaggregated data on the CSC for the sector for 2017. There is three percentage points difference between the score of women (66%) and men (63%). Women in eight countries (Mozambique, Seychelles, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, South Africa, Zambia and Lesotho) scored their governments higher than

men. Men in Namibia, Tanzania, Mauritius and Malawi scored governments higher than women. Women in Mozambique gave their government the highest score (82%), followed by the women in the Seychelles (72%). Citizens of Swaziland rank their country the lowest at 55% for both women and men.



Female faces are becoming more familiar in peace and security.

Photo: Zotonantenaina Razanandrateta



66%
scored
higher
than



63%