



"Nicole"

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CHAPTER 8

Peace building and conflict resolution

Article 28

KEY POINTS

- Overall, citizens scored government's performance at 59% based on their perceptions on progress made so far in meeting targets of the SADC Gender Protocol. This puts the country at number nine out of the 15 countries in the SADC region.
- In Zambia women make up 12% of troops deployed in peace-keeping missions which is higher than the regional average of 3%;
- In Zambia, the greatest proportion of women representation of those (19%) deployed in peace-keeping operations, in 2011 played the role of experts compared to the police and troops categories.
- Legislation and policies relating to the defense and peace and security sector are not gender sensitive.
- Zambia is yet to develop a National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Resolution 1325.
- Women are beginning to make inroads in high-level positions in the security sector.



President Michael Sata attends to women police officers at state house.
Photo: Eddie Mwanaleza - Source: www.ukzambians.co.uk

Table 8.1: SGDI and CSC scores on peace building and conflict resolution

	SGDI	CSC
Score	N/A	54%
Rank	N/A	13

Table 8.1 shows that citizens give their country a score of 54% on women's participation in peace- building and conflict- resolution, which

gives Zambia a ranking of ninth out of the 14 countries in the SADC region (excluding Angola). Women and men gave the country an equal rating of 54% just over the half way mark of where the country needs to be by 2015.

Background

With two and a half years until 2015, the target date for meeting the target of the SADC

Protocol on Gender and Development, Zambia has a long way to go to ensure its security sector has a gender balance and is gender sensitive and responsive. It is unlikely that the country will meet the targets in Article 28, which also calls for State Parties to adopt and implement United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325.

In 2004, the UN Secretary General urged member states to adopt National Action Plans (NAP's) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, noting that the "creation of an action plan provides an opportunity to

initiate strategic actions, identify priorities and resources, and determine responsibilities and timeframes at a national level."¹

However qualitative nuances show that there are some bright sparks as the incumbent President has sworn in several women into high level decision making positions in defence, the police and anti-corruption commission.

This needs to be extended to other areas of decision making outside the peace and security sector.

Zambia is a member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Commonwealth, The African Union, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Common Market for Africa, which has its headquarters in Lusaka. Historically, under President Kenneth Kaunda's government, Zambia played a critical role in bringing peace to the region. Kaunda supported liberation movements in Mozambique, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and South Africa. President Chiluba, the second republican president, continued the peace initiatives. His government played a constructive regional role sponsoring Angola peace talks that led to the 1994 Lusaka Protocols.

In addition, Zambia has provided troops to UN peacekeeping initiatives in Mozambique, Rwanda, Angola and Sierra Leone and was the first African state to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in 1994. In 1998, Zambia took the lead in efforts to establish a cease-fire in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Zambia was active in the Congolese peace effort following the signing of a cease-fire agreement in Lusaka in July and August 1999.

Despite the regional participation in peace efforts, Zambia has not developed a plan of action for its own security situation. The draft constitution has not mainstreamed gender into new laws and white papers for the security services sector. The laws in the sector are not accompanied by special measures and incentives to attract women to the security services sector and there is no Country Plan for UN Security Council Resolution 1325.



Proportion of women in the peace and security sector still far from the 50% target set for 2015 - Zambia. Photo: webcrawlerblog.com

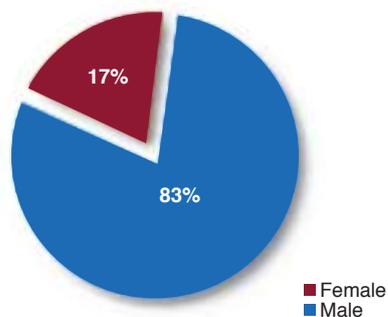
¹ Peacewomen, "National Implementation Overview" <http://www.peacewomen.org/pages/about-1325/national-action-plans-naps>.

Table 8.2: Policy provisions for women's representation and participation

Constitution reflects gender equality clause	Defence force acts/White papers	Police force acts/ White papers	Correctional services/Prisons Act	Signed Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children
No	Defence Act 45 of 1964 (last amended In 1994) in [Vol. 8 Chapter 106 of Constitution] - no gender equality specific clause. Language in act not gender sensitive.	Police Act (amended in 1999) [Vol. 8 Chapter 107] - no gender specific clause but does note that women are eligible for pension if they resign or get married.	Prisons Act 56 of 1965 (amended 2000) [Vol. 7 Chapter 97] Section 75 states that women prisoners shall not be employed outside of prison except on the recommendation of the medical officer. No gender equality clause.	Yes

Source: 2012 SADC Gender Protocol Barometer.

Figure 8.1: Women and men representation in the police force



Source: Seminar report, women in peace keeping operations, Zambia 12 - 13 October 2009.

Figure 8.1 shows that at 17% women are far from the 50% representation target set by the SADC Gender Protocol and UN Resolution 1325.

However, there are qualitative gains as the incumbent President Michael Sata has appointed women to senior decision making positions in the police force.

On 15 February 2012, President Sata appointed the first woman (and youngest ever) Inspector General of Police, 39-year-old Stella Libongani. Overall Zambia has 17% women in its police force. Other key appointments to the security sector include: Catherine Makwala as the country's first female Brigadier General in the Zambia; Rosewin Wandu as the first female Anti-

Corruption Commission Chief and Stella Libongani as the first Inspector-General of Police.

In October 2011, the President had just appointed six police women provincial commissioners: Brenda Muntemba for Southern Province, Grace Chipaila for Eastern Province, Charity Kamanga for Lusaka Province, Mary Chikwanda for Northern Province, Joyce Kasosa for Luapula Province and Mary Tembo for Copperbelt Province. Critics point out, however, that Sata has appointed very few women to such top posts outside the security sector. For example there are just two female cabinet ministers out of 19, four female deputies, one female provincial minister, and only a handful of women on various commissions, technical committees.

Correctional/prison services

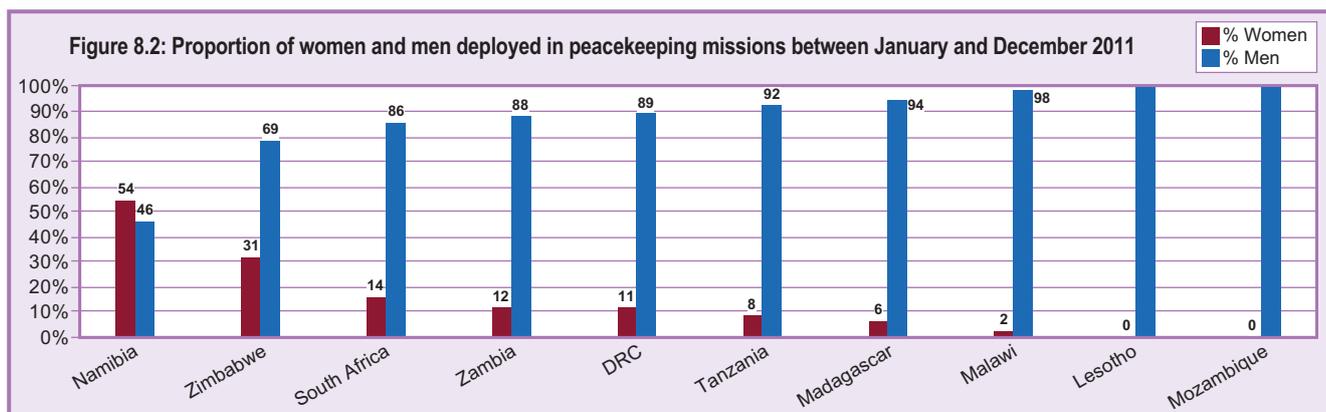
At the time of writing researchers did not have access to the proportion of women's representation employed in correctional services. However women constitute 2.6% of women prisoners.



Rosewin Wandu, first female Anti-Corruption Commissioner-in-Chief in Zambia.

Photo: lusakatimes.com

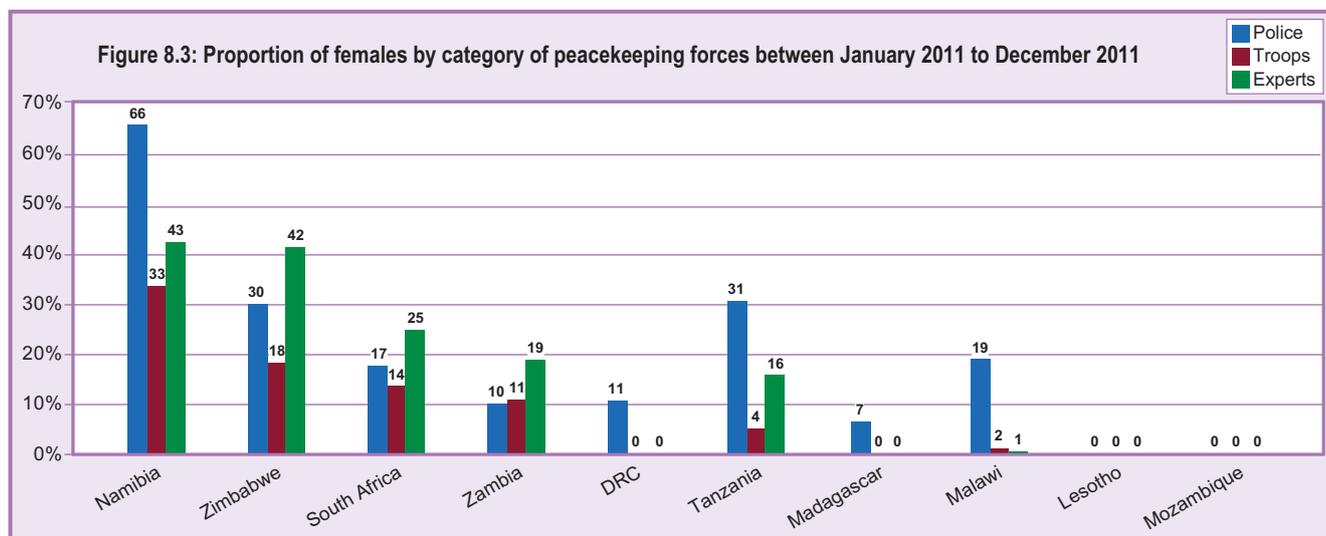
Peace keeping missions deployed in SADC



Source: 2012 SADC Gender Protocol Barometer, Gender Links.

Figure 8.2 shows that the proportion of women in UN peacekeeping missions remains far less than the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) targets and nowhere near the 50:50 target.

In Zambia women make up 12% of troops deployed in peace-keeping missions, which is higher than the regional average of 3%.



Source: 2012 SADC Gender Protocol Barometer, Gender Links.

Figure 8.3 shows that in Zambia, most of the women (19%) deployed in the year 2011 played the role of experts in peace keeping operations. This is followed by the proportion of female troops and police deployed at 11% and 10% respectively.

Costing and budgetary allocations

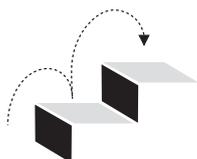
The Ministry of Defence has attempted to mainstream gender in its budgeting but it is piecemeal and mostly linked to HIV and AIDS with some allocations for gender equality and equity.

But initiatives costed are event based. A close analysis shows that costing is based around key calendar dates and not linked to strategic ongoing programmes, such as increasing women representation and participation in the peace and security sector.

For example, the Research and Planning, Gender in Development Unit has a section entitled Programme 8: Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity estimated at ZMK 194 000 000 (US \$39 200) in 2010 and reduced to ZMK 64 000 000 (US \$12 900) in 2011. The activities

under this section include personnel training, 16 Days of Gender Activism, Women's Day Celebrations and Consultation visits.

This lays the foundation for further work. Although gender issues are not mainstreamed in the sector, it is a positive sign that the Zambia budget has several gender-related items.



Next steps

There is a need for:

- A situational analysis on gender in the Defence forces to establish the roles of women and girls in the sector.
- Information on the participation of women in decision-making structures within the Ministry of Defence.
- A gender self-assessment exercise that to ensure that key stakeholders within the Ministry are key participants in the gender analysis. This should lead to the identification of gender-based gaps and development of a plan and budget for engendering the Defence Force.
- Review legislation to ensure that it is gender sensitive and does not discriminate against women. This will ensure that police, defence and correctional or prison services Acts are gender sensitive and provide for women's special needs
- The laws must be accompanied by special measures and incentives to attract women to join the security services sector.
- Record keeping should be gender disaggregated.
- Making gender training compulsory. All levels of personnel, including senior management, should receive gender training to respond to gender-based violence and to challenge those cultural stereotypes that perpetuate gender discrimination.
- Gender budgeting and costing is an important tool for assessing commitment to mainstreaming gender in the sector.



Men dominate the security sector. A member of the security sector attending the 2012 Zambia Local Government and Gender Justice Summit as a judge - March 2012.

Photo: Albert Ngosa