



"Nicole"

Anushka Virahsawmy



CHAPTER 8

Peace building and conflict resolution

Article 28

KEY POINTS

- Overall, citizens scored government's performance at 73% based on their perceptions on progress made so far in meeting targets of the SGP. This puts the country at number four out of the 15 countries in the SADC region.
- Legislation and policies relating to the defence 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
Scores	N/A	73%
Ranks	N/A	4

Table 8.1 shows that citizens gave their country a score of 73% on women's participation in peace-building and conflict resolution, which gives Zambia a ranking of fourth out of the 15 countries in the SADC region. This is a 17 percentage point increase from 2012 when women and men gave the country a

rating of 54%. Women scored the country 73% while men scored 72%. The increase can be attributed to the appointment of women to high ranks in the security sector.

In the reference group meeting held on 24th July 2013, women and men gave Zambia a very low score of 10% due to the increasing insecurities over election, land and economic related insecurities.

There is insufficient empirical evidence in this sector to compute the SGDI.

Background

With two years left until 2015, the deadline for meeting the SGP targets, Zambia has a long way to go to ensure its security sector is gender balanced and is gender sensitive and responsive. It is unlikely that the country will meet the targets in Article 28, which also calls on 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."

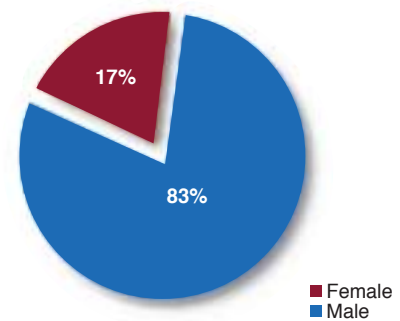
However qualitative nuances show that there are some bright sparks as the incumbent President has sworn in several women into high level decision making positions in defence, the police and anti-corruption commission. This needs to be extended to other areas of decision making outside the peace and security sector.

Police services



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

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 SGP and UN Resolution 1325.

However there are qualitative gains as 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. Other key appointments to the security sector include: Catherine Makwala as the country's first female Brigadier General in the Zambia; and Rosewin Wandu as the first female Anti-Corruption Commission Chief. In October 2011, the President had just appointed six police women provincial commissioners: Brenda Muntemba for Southern



Rosewin Wandu, first female Anti-Corruption Commissioner-in-Chief in Zambia. Photo: lusakatimes.com

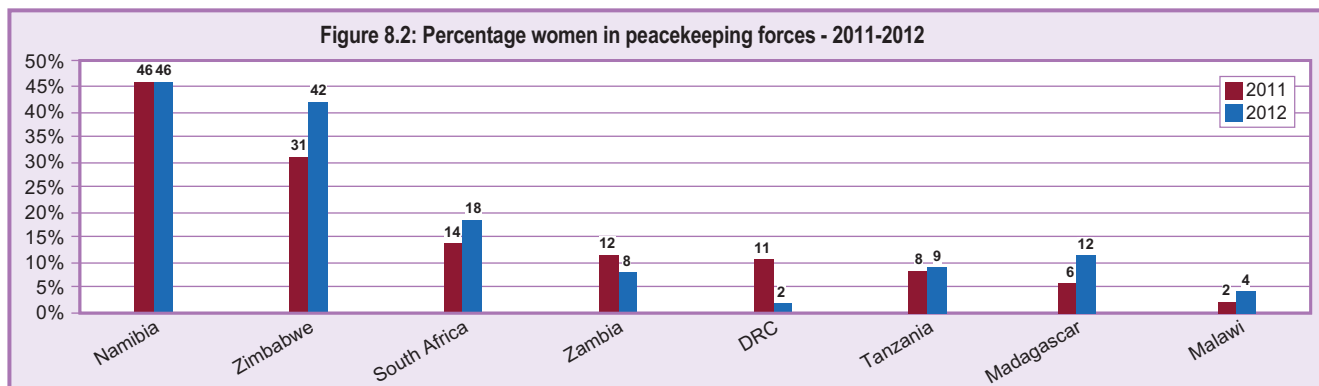
¹ Peacemakers, "National Implementation Overview" <http://www.peacemakers.org/pages/about-1325/national-action-plans-naps>.

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.

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 prisoners.

Peace keeping missions deployed in SADC



Source: Calculated from 2011 and 2012 UNDPKO Monthly Statistics for Peace missions.

Although there is more global awareness of the need to include women in peace negotiations and to produce gender sensitive peace agreements, the region is still lagging behind in realising this ideal. In 2011, Zambia women in peace keeping missions constituted 12% while in 2012 they constituted 8%. The UN has now developed guidelines for gender-sensitive mediation that SADC countries should take heed of.

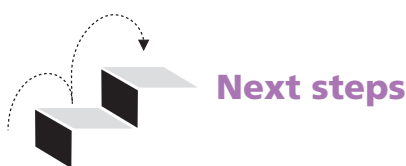
Costing and budgetary allocations

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.

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 ZMK194 000 000 (US\$39 200) in 2010 and reduced to ZMK64 000 000 (US\$12 900) in 2011. The activities under this section include personnel training, Sixteen Days of 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.



There is a need for:

- Gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting need to be taken on board to increase women's representation and participation.
- Promote inter-party dialogue and develop an action plan to end election related violence and conflicts.
- A situational analysis on gender in the defense force to establish the roles of women and girls in this sector.
- A gender self-assessment exercise 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 defense force.
- Gender budgeting and costing is an important tool for assessing commitment to mainstreaming gender in the sector.
- Review legislation to ensure that it is gender sensitive and does not discriminate against women.
- Ensure that laws are accompanied by incentives to attract women to join the security services sector.
- Zambia must keep sex disaggregated data for this sector.
- Women should be trained in mediation and appointed as mediators.