

SIDE BY SIDE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Transcript

NOTE: The program's graphic treatment will be developed from that employed in "Mandated to Protect".

All sequences with narration will comprise visual material from library sources illustrative of WPS issues and achievements; this material will also be used to *overlay* the interview sections.

Interviews about their personal experiences have been conducted with women from a number of conflict areas. Topically based montages of their comments will be used to introduce or conclude the four chapters.

1 MAIN TITLE SEQUENCE

2 INTRODUCTION BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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VIDEO MESSAGE FOR DOCUMENTARY ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY to be recorded on 25 June 2012 (2.5mins)

The film you are about to see brings you face to face with one of the most important challenges of our times: protecting and empowering the world's women during and after conflict.

This is a top priority for the entire United Nations system -- and for me personally, as Secretary-General.

Women's experiences of war are different than those of men.

That is one of key insights contained in Security Council resolution 1325 -- adopted in the year 2000 -- and a landmark step in raising global awareness about women, peace and security.

The resolution also recognized that women are a powerful, yet untapped, force for peace.

Our challenge is to act on this understanding.

The peacekeeping missions we deploy, and the peace negotiations we support, must have gender equality at their heart.

We also have a collective responsibility to combat sexual violence against women and girls -- to seek justice and end impunity for these crimes.

The documentary you are about to see shows what the United Nations and its partners are doing to meet this challenge.

You will meet peacekeepers ... activists, humanitarians and survivors... women and men across the world who are champions of this cause.

You will hear difficult testimony about the obstacles we face... and about the mindsets that are often so hard to change.

But you will also hear from women who have survived conflict who have overcome difficulties to make a real difference for their communities and our common future.

But our achievements have not yet matched the magnitude of the challenge.

I am strongly committed to doing more. I urge viewers everywhere to do their part.

Empowering women and girls for peace and development is the smartest and most overdue investment the international community can make in securing a just and peaceful future for all.

3 FIRST INTERTITLE

WHAT IS WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY? This Chapter introduces the Women Peace and Security agenda. Key statistics indicative of the scope and scale of the problem are given. The Chapter headings are discussed in brief.

4 FIRST INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

SLIDE (stats to fade in and out one at a time to footage and music)

- 250,000–500,000 women and girls were raped during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda
- More than 95% of United Nations peacekeepers are men
- 14 Peace Agreements in 2011: 4 women participated in negotiation teams
- Fewer than 3% of signatories to peace agreements are women

NARRATOR

In October 2000, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1325. This resolution highlighted how women are particularly affected by conflict and recognised that women's full participation in peace processes can **significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.**

SLIDE

“significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security”

NARRATOR

Since the adoption of resolution 1325, the issue of women, peace and security has continued to gain attention, with growing recognition:

- that engagement with women and their active participation in decision making are instrumental to the **protection** of women and the **prevention** of armed conflict; and
- that the **increased** participation of women in post-conflict decision-making and recovery is a linchpin to sustainable peace.

Helen Clark

for a long time women didn't really get to have a place at the tables which were negotiating peace, seeing through the post conflict agendas, developing the strategies going forward, so the UN Security Council had this landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security

Michelle Bachelet

.. it recognised that women suffer differently on conflict, and that they needed specific policies and...programs. But on the other hand they acknowledged that women...were part of the solution.

Comfort Lamptey

So everything from how to address women's participation in demobilisation, reintegration processes, how to ensure that in the security sector reform processes women's participation and protection issues are being addressed

Barbara O'Dwyer

ever since ...women...all over the world have...adopted it as their platform for enabling them to argue the case for them to be involved in peace processes

Ambassador Augustine P. Mahiga

For the past 21 years women have been a symbol of resilience in Somalia....the men have gone to fight, families have been separated, people have fled internally and across borders and the victims have been mainly women. It is the women who have succeeded in keeping their families together...it is the women who have shown the way

Phoebe Wynn-Pope

There was one woman I met who we were talking about needs in terms of food and water and shelter and she said to me but what I really need, what I really need the most is white cloth and I looked at her and said white cloth? What would you be needing that for? And she said the least I can do, she said I couldn't feed my children but the least I can do is give them an honourable burial. And that voice, that incredibly powerful mother's voice for her, for her recovery and for getting society back together and being able to at least say that they had been dying with dignity was something that was so important and I think that those voices have to be heard.

Sarah Taylor

women make up 50 per cent of the population, how can you possibly attempt to create and maintain international peace and security when you're excluding 50 per cent of the population?

Andrew Hewett

women and girls, those most affected by violence and conflict ... should also be seen as change makers, as peace builders, as people who can create a future

Sharon Bhagwan-Rolls

it's not going to just happen overnight because we are changing the ways in which people are thinking about peace and security...

It's about those community groups and the responsibility of the State first and foremost to ensure that there is a safe space for people to be able to talk and engage and raise issues, that there are systems of the State, particularly the police...to provide the kind of protection that anyone in the society, it's not just about women's protection but everyone.

5 SECOND INTERTITLE

PROTECTION

This Chapter considers better Protection by –
Removing women from imminent physical threat;
Taking other intervention action when women are under attack;
Training troops on responding to sexual violence and the prohibition on SEA;
Sanctions against perpetrators: prosecution for sexual violence and exclusion from post-conflict institutions;
Building a legal foundation and justice sector that promote and protect women's rights; and,
Collecting and analysing comprehensive and reliable data on sexual violence.

6 FIRST MONTAGE – REFUGEE WOMEN

Monica (South Sudan)

You know in the war, we are just survive one day; if you sleep until tomorrow, you thank God

Noela (Burundi)

In the refugee camp... Women...they suffer there. Violence is too much, it's too much. It's many anyway you go to fresh water, violence, you go to market, violence...

Betty (Liberia)

we use to go fishing with some lilies to get soup...they will stand in the bush watching you...after fishing, when you catch fish, they come with their colleagues, they say, "Give me everything."

Felicia (Liberia)

if women go out looking for food they might be captured by rebels, and they will be used as a human shield

Noela (Burundi)

So it's very hard for women living there

7 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

Conflicts in the latter part of the twentieth century drew international attention to the vulnerability and exploitation of women, as victims of gender-based violence and as the chief sufferers of dispossession and displacement.

8 SECOND INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Dr Babatunde Osotimehin

Conflict, ...disrupts peoples' lives ..and women and children particularly are the first to be displaced.

Michelle Bachelet

and they lose the lands, and they lose everything..., even after conflict ends, or women will not go back to farm, they won't go back to the productive activities, girls won't go back to school because there is no security.

Roselyne Kenneth

I have accounts from women...you know giving birth near creeks or... a lot of young girls who were caught in the war, who never went to finish school, high school or senior high school...and they were forced to get married as teenagers, just so that they had a man to stand by them for protection.

Surendrini Wijeyaratne

It's really important ... that we look at the range of threats and range of experience that crises have on women and men. So to ensure say that women that are displaced by conflict or crises have sufficient, immediate assistance such as food and water and shelter

Valerie Amos (Mandated to Protect, p1 of transcript, bottom of page)

And...there are big issues for people in terms of the violence that they have encountered, the abuse that they've encountered, all of which has a huge impact on them psychologically

9 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

Women and children, and occasionally men, are subject to sexual violence in conflict zones and this is often used as a weapon of war. The international community has recognised this and started to respond.

10 THIRD INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Margot Wallstrom

we're fighting these three misconceptions... first that it is inevitable that this is part of every war since the beginning of time...Secondly, that it is unspeakable that this is... it's about sex they think or where it's about something that is so shameful that it should not be mentioned and the shame falls on the victims, not the perpetrators and thirdly, that this is a lesser crime.

Tonderai Chikuhwa

Perpetrators are using sexual violence to displace populations, for instance...to send messages, to send signals...It's in a sense...a method of total warfare

Major-General Patrick Cammaert (Mandated to Protect, bottom of p2)

you are a 20 year old young Lieutenant. Or Lance Corporal, going on a night patrol, and you face a 13 year old girl having been gang raped by four either rebels, or Congolese or...Government soldiers, what are you going to do?...I have been for 39 years in Marine Corp. I thought that I had seen all the atrocities that you can think of. I was not prepared for sexual violence... what

i saw on sexual violence, I was not. So if I'm not prepared, then how can be the Lance Corporal that we were talking about, facing the 13 year old girl been gang raped. What are you going to do? You cannot walk away from it. You have to take action.

OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

Peacekeeping operations play an important role in the protection of women and girls. Specialised training for peacekeepers on how to address conflict related sexual violence has been developed. However, what is also needed to support this is better system-wide protection of the vulnerable, including better data to enable better responses to sexual and gender-based violence. Many actors both international and local are working to achieve this.

INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Hervé Ladsous

in the Congo, we have we have organised networks of people around the villages, actually supplying them with cell phones so that ...immediate information that allows us to react,....We have also organised small patrols to escort women going to the marketplace...

Chief Superintendent Vance Gariba (Mandated to Protect, bottom of p6)

We have a concept of community policing to actually engage the communities through the process, and bridging the gap between the communities and the police to ensure that they are able to provide that protective blanket.

Natasha Yacoub

Women and girls, they know themselves what the threats are that they face. ...and they should be determining the solutions...So no matter how difficult it is to access them, no matter what the security issues are, it's absolutely imperative that women and girls are involved in the design of the solutions for them

Major-General Patrick Cammaert (Mandated to Protect, bottom of p11)

invest heavily in women, listen to the women in the villages, and advocate with your opponents to stop that violence...make sure that your troops are really prepared for it.

OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

While system-wide protection is improving, the international community has also strengthened its mechanisms to hold perpetrators to account. The Secretary-General is now able to list those parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of sexual violence in situations on the Security Council's agenda.

INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Dr Helen Durham

There's a range of protections for women and children in international law. For example in international humanitarian law, the law of war, you find in the four Geneva Conventions and their two additional protocols, many, many statements about the fact that sexual violence is prohibited. We see at the international criminal court that sexual violence is a war crime ... Prosecuting sexual violence even in peacetime...is a very difficult thing. How do we do it without further making the life and the experience of the survivor horrific?

Tonderai Chikuhwa

I think we need...a equally serious and intense focus and spotlight on men as perpetrators and ..when we travel; we ask the question well what does it cost in this community to rape a girl or to rape a woman or a girl?...the question is not understood at first, well what do you mean the cost?...and this is what we have to change.

13 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

Sadly, sometimes those responsible for providing protection, may be the perpetrators. In field operations where international organisations are operating, women and children who are caught up in conflict are particularly vulnerable and can be sexually exploited by those charged with their protection. Sexual exploitation and abuse, whenever it occurs, not only harms the victims but also jeopardizes the reputation of the organizations involved.

14 FIFTH INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Hervé Ladsous

The Secretary General has made it extremely clear, loud and clear, that he wanted zero tolerance..... .

Andrew Hewett

The reality is that external actors such as humanitarian agencies, such as peace keeping forces are in an immensely powerful position...It's critical that the external actors, humanitarian agencies, military forces, police forces...they've got the proper training, proper processes in place around child protection, around sexual abuse and the like, that's vital

PREVENTION

Prevention – incorporating a gender perspective in conflict prevention activities and strategies and recognising the role of women in preventing conflict, including addressing risks and vulnerabilities; Operational prevention measures include the use of **diplomacy, dialogue, negotiation or mediation, sanctions, conditionality or incentives (economic, political or security), or preventative deployment**. If women have sustained input into operational prevention mechanisms, they are more likely to be protected from an increased exposure to insecurity or in the pre- or early stage of conflict. The second approach, **structural prevention**, seeks to take a longer term approach to addressing the **drivers of conflict** such as **poverty, political repression, weak institutional or governance capacity and uneven distribution of resources** that can, if left unattended, escalate into violence. The WPS agenda recognises that gender equality is central to poverty alleviation, economic and human development and to supporting women's rights. These factors, in turn, promote stability and prosperity. Therefore, development programmes that focus on providing sustained support to women's economic, social and political empowerment are important forms of structural prevention. Devising **Gender sensitive early warning indicators** are an important way in which drivers of conflict can be monitored and prevented. The systematic collection of information and **data** about women in fragile, conflict and post-conflict environments is vital to the **conflict prevention**.

16 SECOND MONTAGE – REFUGEE WOMEN

Noela (Burundi)

The first things...are education. To be educated. Because all these people, especially women we suffer. We don't know what to do and then we don't know what's going on. Because most of women we didn't go to school.

Laila (Afghanistan)

if a group of women work for peace and security, for example, at the Military area or as Policewoman then other young girls will be encouraged to join them

Monica (South Sudan)

I do put the story of back home to our children and I do to tell them, "Be the children for the future. We don't need you to go into these shoes, because the country with war, there is no any benefit. Be at peace. Be a children of peace."

17 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

As well as effective responses to violence, a greater emphasis on preventing the impact of conflict on women is fundamental to moving the women, peace and security agenda forward. Incorporating a gender perspective in conflict prevention activities and strategies, and recognising the role of women in preventing conflict, is key.

18 SIXTH INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Michelle Bachelet

we need to still continue working stronger to see how we can prevent violence against women from happening,we have done a lot, and we have been training our Peacekeepers and peace forces...

Dr Babatunde Osotimehin

first of all just understanding their vulnerability, but beyond that...ensuring that we address it from a preventive perspective...educating women and girls about those vulnerabilities and empowering them to be able to prevent gender based violence.

NARRATOR

Early warning indicators allow steps to be taken to recognise and address further escalation of conflict.

Letitia Anderson

we recently compiled a matrix of early warning signs and indicators of conflict related sexual violence ... things like escalated anti-women propaganda, changes in women's mobility patterns, women no longer going to markets, girls no longer attending schools, women seeking...abortions and reproductive healthcare; things like that indicating that sexual violence was going on under the radar

19 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

Police play a key role in prevention by working at the community level in both cities and villages.

20 SEVENTH INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Commissioner Ann-Marie Orlor (Mandated to Protect, bottom of p1)

What more can be done is, to have a more...preventative approach and that could be early warning systems to know how to react when they see threats or they see something coming.

21 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

Many new strategies have been developed to increase the international community's capacity to respond to violence against women including by using female interpreters, data collectors, gender advisors and female police officers. With these new approaches, interactions and communication with women and the local community becomes more effective and leads to a better understanding of the community's needs.

22 EIGHTH INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Michelle Bachelet

I had an experience in one refugee camp, I tried to speak with the women there, tried to find if they had other problems, food, water and so on and the translator was a man, and women will tell me, "No, no, no, everything's fine; everything's fantastic." And then I go into a small room, with a small group of women, with a female translator, and the kinds of things that were happening were completely different, everything was happening from FGM, from rape, and so on

Lt. General Babacar Gaye

everywhere we have female officers deployed we see the difference. Their understanding of the situation in order to have an early warning and also their capacity to listen, the confidence that they can build immediately with the women that are in difficulties are an important asset

Chief Superintendent Vance Gariba (Mandated to Protect, bottom of p6)

one of the things that the U.N did, which really helped a lot to encourage women to join the police...was a deployment of all female formed police unit from India to Liberia.

Andrew Hughes

I was impressed with their professionalism and their expertise. ... I asked to be taken on night patrol in Monrovia ... and as the headlights swept around this bend there were three uniformed Police Officers, a Liberian national Police Officer, there was another international female Police Officer, and a member of the all female Formed Police Unit, who was the only one who was armed ... and I could see the other two were really comfortable that she was there and providing that protection

Sarah Douglas

the women decided to create their own mechanism called the peace huts, they didn't want to call them trouble, they wanted to call them something positive and inside those peace huts they're also adjudicating on issues of marital disputes, small property disputes, domestic violence issues. The Police are now reporting in some communities that they're getting fewer and fewer calls about domestic violence..., because the peace hut women are actually solving these problems before they escalate into violence

OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

Recently, governments have been developing National Action Plans to support the implementation of the Women Peace and Security agenda.

INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Penny Williams

They set out a range of activities that you're actually going to undertake to promote women peace and security and then they actually make governments accountable.

23 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

A key factor in preventing violence against women and in ensuring their inclusion in peace building, is the need for strong role models- both male and female.

24 NINTH INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Natasha Yacoub

we consult with men of all ages...because it's often the men who'll be working as advocates in their communities, as leaders in their communities to speak out against violence

25 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

Removing discrimination against women by providing equal property rights, access to their inheritance and equal opportunities in education is an important preventative step.

26 TENTH INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Anne-Marie Goetz

In many post conflict situations up to 40% or more of households are female headed because of male death, disappearance, desertion, migration. In African societies women cannot inherit or cannot assume automatically the property of their disappeared spouses so they may often be destitute, lacking any productive assets upon which they can build post conflict livelihood ...

Roselyne Kenneth

young women, young mothers, teenage mothers who are coming out now to seek help for especially functional literacy and functional maths, you know a young mother will tell you, "... a Nurse gives me medicine to take home for my child,... I need to be able to read ... how much 5mls is, when I go to a store I need to know that I've been given the right change"

This Chapter considers Empowerment through Participation – recognising the important role women already play in all aspects of peace and security, and enhancing women’s meaningful participation, both domestically and overseas, through: striving for more equal representation of women and men in peace and security institutions; and, working with international, national and local partners to empower women to be involved in formal peace and security processes in fragile, conflict and post-conflict settings.

30 THIRD MONTAGE – REFUGEE WOMEN

Noela (Burundi)

it’s not we feel it’s how we grow up women will not have anything to say. So I think they need to know their right. They need to know if they have right to speak out. They need to know they can bring peace

Monica (South Sudan)

give empowerment to women, to have a say in this war...we want to stop the war...because war is killing our children

Laila (Afghanistan)

We really want the world’s attention to be continued for women’s support in Afghanistan and that’s the only hope of Afghan women

Felicia (Liberia)

we need to stand firm, we need to let the people know that some of these things are wrong; they’re not good for us anymore

Marguerite (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

The situation is er yes its very hard women (inaudible) perseverance educated the human...no give up, no, be strong. (Check against transcript)

Lucie (Sierra Leone)

...our contributions in peacemaking is very, very important, because as women we do have greater ideas that we can give to the communities, so we should be involved in peacemaking

31 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

Resolution 1325, and subsequent resolutions, call for strengthening women’s participation as peacemakers and peacebuilders, including in peace processes and

governance mechanisms .While the benefits of including women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding are well documented, the reality is that women are largely excluded from formal peace processes and the institutions that can prevent, manage and resolve conflict.

34 THIRTEENTH INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Michelle Bachelet

during 1990 to 2010, ... you've seen more than 565 peace agreements and peace settlements. Only in 16% of them the word women's issues is mentioned; only in 7% of them gender equality or women's rights is mentioned; and only 3% of them gender based violence is mentioned. In all of them there was gender based violence, and women's rights were violated, but to tell you that it's not yet there – we're not yet there.

B.Lynn Pascoe:

... one of the problems is of course that these conflicts seem to endemic and they repeat themselves over and over again and we need to beat that cycle. We need to start solving problems other than just letting the three or four guys who are leading the Armies sit down and take the results and try to divide them up amongst themselves. So it's absolutely critical that over half of the society that's there, that's bearing most of the brunt be involved in the peace agreements.

.....

Ambassador Abiodun Bashua (Mandated to Protect, bottom of first para, p9)

all the civil society conferences we've been holding workshops, we always insist that there must be thirty percent women representation. ... There is still resentment, particularly in the establishment about such representationare not allowed to have a say when men are discussing. They're not allowed to take part in decision making and none of that. Those traditions still persist.

Judy Cheng-Hopkins

... Rwanda is the one I like to quote most where 34 percent of Parliamentarians are women. And it's not just having women in Parliament, but then seeing the Bills that are passed as a result.... and one can see the results there today. ... womens role in public life for me is very important.....

32 TWELFTH INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

The power of women's own advocacy must not be underestimated. International support for local organisations can help to strengthen the voices of women around the world.

INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Surendrini Wijeyaratne

a lot gets said about the need for capacity building and capacity strengthening and that is certainly there but there is also a lot of capacity that ... exist within these communities

Pierre Kraehenbuhl

we also as a humanitarian organisation very often work with women to try and find solutions for other women, so one also has to take, remove a little bit this notion that they're... women are only victims – no, they're very much actors of their situations, they want to influence, and therefore one also has to work with their sense of resilience, and their real capacities to influence change among their community

Michelle Bachelet

We need to support very strong...organisations, women's organisations that have been in their own countries fighting for peace, and to help them that their voices will be heard, because they are there, they have been doing their job....

Doisita Tutanés-Andota

I can cite the movement known as Mothers for Peace ... the members of which do a lot of capacity building for women in their area. They also mobilise resources for small projects. They link up the women in the communities to other institutions...so that they can find out how these agencies can help these women on the ground

Sarah Douglas

even in very so called repressive societies...you will find a plethora of women's organisations who are working very, very hard to build peace in their communities. That's not to say that it's easy, or that it's not very dangerous for some of them

34 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

NARRATOR

While the women, peace and security agenda has progressed and strategies and training tools have been developed to empower and achieve better protection, prevention and participation of women, more remains to be done.

Building effective institutional arrangements to guarantee women's protection and their full participation in peace processes will pay dividends by building a better more resilient future, which will support the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

INTERVIEW SEQUENCE

Helen Clark

there's a lot of skills, a lot of training, a lot of support, a lot of empowerment of women to be done, but what we know is that women are peacemakers, that women want to be involved, that they've played very important roles in a

number of countries which have been through great trauma, and from the best experiences and practices we've seen around the world we can support other women too to play these roles

Cara Gleeson:

imagine the discussion that would happen if 20 men were in a room talking about what they need for the future, then imagine the discussion if 20 women were in the room talking about what they need for the future – both discussions are going to be incredibly different and varied, But imagine if we had a room where we had ten women and ten men talking about what they need for the future, and how they can build a sustainable peace for the future generations

John Ging

...so challenge ourselves, set benchmarks that deliver on the standards...it has to have real impact which is visible and... the judge of our effort is ultimately the communities that we are serving.

Sarah Taylor

...what the international community needs to do at this point is take responsibility for the commitments it's already made...every time there's work done on preventive diplomacy, every time there's work done in a peace process, every time there's rebuilding, financing, support given to the rebuilding of institutions post-conflict, the questions must be asked – where are women and am I including women's rights in all of these efforts?

37 OVERLAY SEQUENCE

38 FOURTH MONTAGE – REFUGEE WOMEN

SONG: "SIDE BY SIDE"

Lucie (Sierra Leone)

So I think that would be great for women...if they want them to involve in peacemaking. So we do everything; we do everything equal, not equally –side-by-side."

39 END TITLE SEQUENCE

End of Draft