Frauen in bewaffneten Konflikten und Friedensprozessen: Medienarbeit

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Einleitung: Bewaffnete Konflikte

- Kurzer geschichtlicher Abriss
- Alte und neue Konflikte
- Konflikte 2015/2016



alert 2016!

Report on conflicts, human rights and peacebuilding

74%

Internal



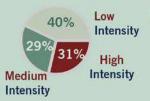
Armed conflicts

35

Armed conflicts were recorded during 2015

60 million

individuals were
forcibly displaced due to
conflict, violence and
persecution



Nearly one third of the armed conflicts in 2015 were of high intensity

(+1,000 fatalities)

70%

of the armed conflicts for which there was data took place in contexts where there were serious or very serious gender inequalities 54%

those in the previous year

of the armed conflicts in 2015 included among their main causes demands for self-determination or self-government

and identity-based aspirations

26%

Burundi

Reported dynamics and levels of violence similar to

Only 3%

in nature

internal

of the armed conflicts was

international

Internationalised

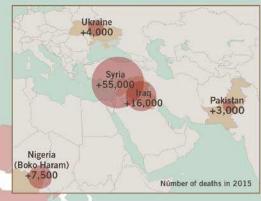
Saw a deterioration as a result of intensifying hostilities and levels of violence

Philippines

(Mindanao-BIFF)

Saw a drop in the levels of confrontation, including in the case of India (Assam), which ceased to be considered an armed conflict

Some of the deadliest armed conflicts in 2015

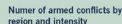


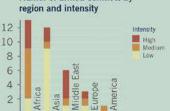
Countries with armed conflicts during 2015

Countries suffering high levels of violence, with + 1,000 fatalities

New armed conflicts

2 new armed conflicts were recorded in 2015





Gender, peace and security

of the 35 armed conflicts that took place during 2015 occurred in countries where there were serious gender inequalities

The refugee crisis in the EU included a marked gender dimension and there was evidence of serious human rights violations against people fleeing wars

51%

of the socio-political crises for which data was available took place in countries where there were serious gender inequalities

Colombia

The peace negotiations between the Colombian government and the FARC integrated in a meaningful way various gender-related issues and the participation of women and LGBTI groups

Sexual violence was deliberately used as a weapon of war in various conflicts in 2015, including Iraq, Mali, CAR, DRC, Syria, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan

Afghanistan

The revival of the peace process with the Taliban insurgency also brought with it the demand for a greater presence of women in the negotiations

Sri Lanka

During 2015 serious cases of sexual violence involving UN personnel, especially in CAR, were denounced

Japan - South Korea

The Governments of Japan and South Korea reached an agreement on the issue of 'confort women' that was considered insufficient by the victims

Countries with armed conflict and/or socio-political crises and high or very high levels of gender discrimination in 2015

The United Nations submitted its report on human rights violations during the armed conflict. including the use of systematic sexual violence by security forces

1325

During 2015 a high level review was conducted of the 15 years of of Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, key for the development of the gender, peace and security agenda

Quelle: Alert 2016! Report on conflicts, human rights and peacebuilding, http://escolapau.uab.cat/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=532:anuariosalerta&catid=46&Itemid=66&lang=en

CAR

Differenzierte Narrativen

Wie sind Frauen von Kriegen betroffen?

Women, War & Peace is a five-part PBS television series https://youtu.be/tgm-EvXaYCU

- Frauen im bewaffneten Kampf
- Friedenstifterinnen

Liberian Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Leymah Gbowee: How a Sex Strike Propelled Men to Refuse War, http://m.democracynow.org/stories/15171

Visaka Dharmadassa:https://www.inclusivesecurity.org/2017/03/02/she-reached-out-to-enemy/

Monica McWilliams 1: https://youtu.be/NQd2ZQptsnE

Monica Mc Williams 2: https://www.inclusivesecurity.org/2017/03/02/women-transformed-peace-talks-northern-ireland/

- Friedensverhandlungen
- Monitoring & Evaluation

Friedensverhandlungen



Quelle: UN Women

Friedensverhandlungen



Resolution des Sicherheitsrates 1325

- UN SCR 1325 (2000)
- UN SCR 1820 (2008)
- UN SCR 1888 (2009)
- UNSCR 1889 (2009)
- UNSCR 1960 (2010)
- UNSCR 2106 (2013)
- UNSCR 2122 (2013)
- UNSCR 2242 (2015)
- UNSCR 2272 (2016)
- UNSCR 2331 (2016)

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/women-peace-and-security

Women, Peace and Security

History 1325

Video clip: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZH5hIOyU4Y

Together, let's celebrate 20 years of progress toward inclusive security—and commit to making women's inclusion the norm, not the exception.

Video cliphttps://www.inclusivesecurity.org/2015/10/29/video-20-years-toward-inclusion/

WPS – Fokus of Medien

Medien und Radiosendungen von Frauen

Medien von Frauen

https://www.inclusivesecurity.org/2015/05/08/female-journalist-risks-prison-or-worse-to-report-on-syrias-civil-war/

La 13

http://www.revistala13.com/numeros.html

- Welche Information benötigen Frauen um an Friedensverhandlungen teilnehmen zu können?
- Die Rolle von Medien um die Beiträge, Meinungen von Frauen zu verbreiten
- Was kann die Zivilgesellschaft machen?