



Women's participation in peacebuilding

Integration of inclusive peacebuilding processes
for women

Women's manifesto for peacebuilding

We, women of different ages, ethnic groups, occupations and identities, victims of the armed conflict, from the states of Bolívar, Nariño, Chocó, Valle del Cauca and the center of the country, have come together in the event Resonando: "Voces que caminan por la paz" ("Voices walking for peace"), in workshops of analysis, reflection and monitoring of the debate that is currently taking place around the Total Peace project. We reaffirm our commitment to the construction of peace in Colombia and expose our proposals for the consolidation of a feminist peace.

The feminist peace

Feminist human security



The *integration* of inclusive peace-building processes for women should:

1. Prohibit the designation of any person to participate in the peace negotiation if they have been accused of committing acts of sexual violence.
2. Recognize the status of interlocution as negotiators to the victims of the conflict, with -voice and vote- decision-making capacity and in conditions of parity, in the negotiation or agreement processes with armed groups or structures.
3. Guarantee the total truth as a condition for access to the benefits of peacebuilding negotiations or agreements, in particular, the recognition of the occurrence of sexual violence.
4. To welcome the gender measures achieved in previous peacebuilding processes, in particular, the Havana Final Peace Agreement, as part of the total peace state politic.
5. Establish the principle of non-discrimination, between victims and perpetrators, as criteria for the approval of any type of legal benefit, in order to prevent the reproduction of inequality gaps for victims.
6. Observe the United Nations resolutions on women, peace and security as a criterion for validation of the provisions that are agreed upon in negotiations or concertation with armed groups or structures.
7. To welcome the proposals contained in this manifesto as part of the National Action Plan to be adopted by the Colombian State in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 1325.
8. To make visible the historical and permanent relationship between illegal economies, the armed groups' actions and structures, and the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women, especially girls, with the objective of defining, strengthening and adopting measures and strategies for their prevention and eradication.
9. Increase the financial investment destined to the implementation of gender measures of the different peacebuilding processes.
10. Create peace zones for victims, with concrete budgetary allocation for women, as a mechanism to favor their economic independence.
11. Strengthen state institutions that work for women's rights and make them participants in peacebuilding negotiations/concertation, as guarantors in the definition of measures in favor of women and their follow-up.
12. Adjust the criteria for the recognition of the quality of victims in the state registry, in order to overcome the registration barriers faced by women victims of gender-based conflict.
13. Embrace the standards of transformative comprehensive reparation in the procedures of the institutions responsible for the protection of the rights of the victims.
14. Establish the Ministry of Equality and Equity, within the framework of the sessions of the peace cabinet, as the main guarantor of compliance and follow-up of the gender measures of the Havana Final Peace Agreement and similar provisions derived from subsequent negotiations or agreements.
15. Strengthen the mechanisms of social control and citizen oversight, with the leadership of women, to follow up on the execution of the resources allocated to the negotiation and agreement processes, and the investment to be made in the regions of peace.
16. Accelerate and update the level of compliance with the gender measures of the Final Peace Agreement, as a mechanism to advance equality, as a condition for new negotiations or concertation and a guarantee to recover social confidence in peacebuilding and its sustainability.
17. Activate and strengthen the competencies of the control bodies to establish them as guarantors of the rights of women victims, verifying that their voices and needs are included and addressed in the negotiations and/or agreements that are developed and, in addition, being overseers of the proper use of the resources allocated to them.

Feminist human *security* aims to:

1. Demilitarizing the life of societies and reversing the trend between military and social spending.
2. Identify the risk factors derived from inequality between men and women as a priority for the protection of life, with particular emphasis on economic inequality.
3. To recognize care and self-care as part of the notion and security policy of States. To make visible and promote the autonomous strategies and initiatives of women and their organizations for their self-protection, recognizing them as feminist guardians and caretakers of life and peace.
4. Overcome the stereotypes of violent masculinity, derived from the concept of security, which subordinate and subjugate women and girls, relegate them to fear and restrict the exercise of their rights.
5. Guarantee the protection of life in public and private spheres and recognize the interrelationship between everyday violence and in the context of conflict without hierarchizing its importance or priority.
6. Guarantee security schemes with an intersectional perspective for women peacebuilders, their sons and daughters, understanding security in a comprehensive manner, and their roles and environments (social leaders, mothers, daughters, wives, caregivers, workers, entrepreneurs, victims of violence inside and outside the armed conflict, etc.).
7. Follow up on compliance with the weapons surrender program and include in it the prohibition of small arms and light weapons.
8. Promote the strengthening of local women's collectives whose actions are oriented to the accompaniment and protection of women victims of violence.
9. Promote actions aimed at rebuilding the social and community fabric, led by women, to regain confidence in institutions.
10. To advocate for policies and measures in the defense sector aimed at the depatriarchalization of doctrines, policies and structures of the security and defense sector, including the modification of the concept of security, to make room for feminist human security.
11. Guarantee compliance with protection programs and policies for women defenders, in their condition as peace builders.
12. Include women in the social service for peace, with remuneration, as a way to guarantee their participation in peacebuilding processes.

Women's *participation* in peacebuilding must:

1. Guarantee equal participation in the scenarios of dialogue or peace concertation in all phases of the process and establish it as a condition for the maintenance of international support from the entities and States.
2. Provide measures to transform the conditions of access to power between men and women, in the content and development of the agenda of negotiations or agreements with armed groups or structures.
3. Adopt measures to overcome the barriers that restrict the full exercise of women's right to participation, such as recognizing care work, promoting their economic independence, guaranteeing their political education, and adapting state institutions (procedures and structure) to their needs.
4. Recognize the voice of the victims as a necessary condition for negotiation or agreement with armed groups or structures, i.e., listen to them and recognize their needs as a basis for peace building.
5. Facilitate and/or support women's leadership in peacebuilding and its sustainability, with measures that assign them high-level powers at the local level for the implementation and follow-up to the agreed peace provisions.
6. Adopt, as an instrument of peace sustainability, regulations guaranteeing the right to women's participation, related to parity in electoral and appointment processes at the decision-making levels of the State, and the prohibition of violence against women in politics.
7. To work as a priority and integrally (with institutional infrastructure, budget and concrete plans) for the elimination of all forms of structural violence against women and girls, recognizing that such violence impedes and/or affects women's participation.
8. Promote guarantees of full participation for women from an intersectional perspective, territorial approach and comprehensive institutional articulation.
9. Provide for a modification in the special transitional peace constituencies, allocating seats, in conditions of parity, for women victims of the armed conflict.
10. The national government should provide permanent and simple pedagogical mechanisms to inform and update the communities on the progress of the peace negotiations or agreements, taking into account the barriers women face in accessing information.

Peace for women and girls in Colombia should:

1. Foresee the transformation of structural conditions of inequality and historical violence in the public and private spheres, against women and girls as a central objective.
2. Associate peace building with the overcoming of patriarchy and the structural changes that this entails to guarantee the protection of girls and women.
3. Articulate peacebuilding in the territories with social investment, from an intersectional perspective, to favor the development of communities and prevent the linkage to armed groups or structures as a model of life.
4. Transform existing power relations in society, to overcome the conditions of subordination and exclusion of women and girls.
5. Include in the agenda of peacebuilding processes the human rights situation of women and girls and their priorities as a condition for the analysis of the causes of the conflict and what is required for its solution.
6. To understand by total peace a process in which victims are not excluded from the mechanisms for the protection of rights by the legal regime that applies to each armed actor or victimizing group responsible for the facts; "total" signifies that all victims are equal in rights, regardless of the aggressors.
7. Establish a definition of peace that surpasses as protagonists the actors of the conflict or armed structures with whom the processes of acceptance are negotiated or agreed upon, so that instead it is the victims and their rights who guide all action in the peacebuilding process.
8. Establish as a binding criterion for negotiation/concertation the cessation of sexual violence as part of the notion of ceasefire and the supervision of its compliance.
9. To understand peace as a scenario of guaranteeing women's human rights.

- Asociación Mujeres Sembrando Vida - Carmen de Bolívar
Organización Triunfemos Juntos - Valle del Cauca
Consejo Comunitario Raizales del Pacífico - Valle del Cauca
Unión de Desplazados del Chocó - Chocó
Asociación de Mujeres Afro y Desplazados Edificando Redes de Equidad ASOMADERE - Chocó
Asociación Grupo de Apoyo a Mujeres Víctimas del Conflicto Armado GAMVICA - Nariño
Esfuézate - Sucre
Vida Digna - Valle del Cauca
Asociación de Mujeres Desplazadas del Meta ASOMUDEM - Meta
Asociación de mujeres de Puerto Concordia ASOMUDESCON- Meta
Asociación amigas de Puerto Lleras Asoamigasptolleras- Meta
Asociación de mujeres víctimas de Uribe AMUVPZ- Meta
Asociación de amigos desplazados de Puerto Rico ASDEPUR- Meta
Asociación de mujeres víctimas de Puerto Gaitán ASMUVITG- Meta
Corporación Sisma Mujer