

# Women's Leadership

for Peace and Security  
in the Greater Horn of  
Africa

## RECOMMENDATIONS BOOKLET 2009 – 2012

DJIBOUTI, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, SOUTH CENTRAL, PUNTLAND,  
SOMALILAND (SOMALIA), SUDAN, SOUTH SUDAN, UGANDA



**Australian Government**  
AusAID

THE BELGIAN  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION **.be**



Auswärtiges Amt







Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. June 2012



Juba, South Sudan. October 2011



Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. October 2009



Kampala, Uganda. November 2009



Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. October 2009



Djibouti. December 2009



Juba, South Sudan. October 2011



Hargeisa, Somaliland. February 2012



Hargeisa, Somaliland. February 2012



Nairobi, Kenya. May 2010



Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. June 2012



Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. October 2010



Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. June 2012



Kampala, Uganda. September 2010



Juba, South Sudan. October 2011



Nairobi, Kenya. May 2010





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# I. FOREWORD

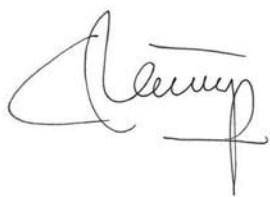
Women's participation in policy making worldwide is a subject that continues to be of vital importance, because although more women are being elected to positions of influence, there are still many barriers that prevent their full participation. This is especially relevant when it comes to issues of peace and security in the Horn of Africa, one of the most dangerous conflict zones in the world where women and girls remain specifically and disproportionately affected by violence and armed conflict. On the other hand, conflict and reconciliation situations also provide unique opportunities for women to overcome gender barriers and stereotypes.

At Club de Madrid, we work on the premise that the security of women is the best indicator of the security of a nation. We firmly believe that people with first-hand knowledge and experience of the causes and effects of conflicts should be included in all peace and security decision-making processes, generating options from the bottom up. In response to this pressing issue, in 2009 Club de Madrid launched the Women's Leadership for Peace and Security project in the Greater Horn of Africa, in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somaliland, Puntland and South Central (Somalia), South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

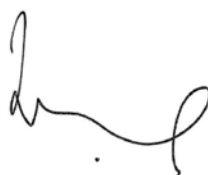
Under the framework of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 which call for women's equal participation in decisions concerning war and peace, and for the prevention of the systematic use of sexual violence in conflicts as a tactic of warfare, the project has worked directly with women leaders and groups in the region. Over the course of three years, a series of high-level missions led by Club de Madrid Members Kim Campbell (Canada), Mary Robinson (Ireland), Valdis Birkavs (Latvia), Kjell Magne Bondevik (Norway) and Benjamin Mkapa (Tanzania) have helped encourage dialogue with national and international decision-making structures. Valdis Birkavs highlighted the value of the G40 when he said: "This kind of group is what is missing, linking different levels of work for peace and security: continental, regional, national and grassroots. Women's voices should not only be heard but they should also be taken into account."

The project is based on two essential premises. The first is that decisions about local security problems should be made by those with direct experience of the security situation on the ground and secondly, that a diverse group of individuals will come up with more advanced and integrated decisions than even the most skilled 'decision maker'. This is especially significant in the Horn of Africa, where women's identity is not homogenous, but embraces religious, political, cultural and ethnic differences.

The equal participation of women is fundamental for democratic and peace-making processes; it is both the means and the end goal for peace and stability. Women have a wealth of information and are both capable and ready to assist in strengthening peace and security and it is only by incorporating them into all decision-making structures that sustainable peace can be achieved. Finally we would like to extend our gratitude to our project partners whose expertise, skills and passion have contributed to the success of this programme: Institute for Security Studies, Isis-Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange and the SIHA network.



Carlos Westendorp  
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Spain  
Secretary General, Club de Madrid



Wim Kok  
Former Prime Minister, The Netherlands  
President, Club de Madrid

## II. PROJECT SUMMARY

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### Women, Peace and Security in Context

Although the numbers of women elected and appointed to office around the world is growing, women still remain on the margins of conflict and post conflict decision-making processes that have fundamental gender dimensions and implications. This is especially evident in the vital policy areas of peace and security, where women suffer extreme violence as civilians and combatants, as well as the additional gender-based crimes of sexual abuse and being used as war weapons.

Moreover, priority is rarely given to developing women's capacity to address conflicts and build stable, peaceful and democratic institutions even though they continue to demonstrate their ability, both individually and collectively, to resolve conflicts on a local level as mediators. It is clear that women represent a crucial resource for peace and stability, therefore issues of peacebuilding cannot be separated from those of women's political and economic empowerment and sustainable development.

### Objectives, Methodology and Activities

In order to redress the institutional and political constraints which prevent women from participating in peace and security governance mechanisms, in 2009 Club de Madrid launched the Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa in partnership with Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE), Institute of Security Studies (ISS), Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) and local leaders. The project is supported by the governments of the Kingdom of Belgium (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the Commonwealth of Australia (Australian Agency for International Development), the German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iceland and the Hunt Alternatives Fund.

The principle objective of this 36-month regional project is to maximise the participation and contribution of women in national and regional peace and security decision-making and political dialogue in the Greater Horn of Africa in the following countries: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Central, Puntland and Somaliland (Somalia), Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda. The first phase of the project also focused on women in the Andean region (Bolivia and Colombia).

Combining high-level and grassroots political expertise to provide knowledge, capacity building and strategic leadership advice, the project works to strengthen women's leadership in peace and security whilst also empowering women to improve human rights in the Horn of Africa. Using United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 as leverage, Club de Madrid members have brought together women activists, local partners and leaders in order to build strategies to remove the barriers that prevent women's participation in all levels of policy making, conflict and post-conflict situations.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- Learning security fluency: building women's knowledge of and capacity to address peace and security issues so they are on equal footing to male counterparts.
- Securing a seat for women at the decision-making table: advancing women's participation in, and influence on security policy and practice.

## G40 Women Leaders

The main target group of the Women's Leadership for Peace and Security is the G40 group of women leaders, which is composed of 40 women from diverse professions including teachers, humanitarian workers, lawyers, grassroots peace activists, researchers, political scientists, historians, social workers, human rights activists and journalists from across the Horn of Africa. Building on this expansive network which comprises Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Central, Puntland and Somaliland (Somalia), Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda, the G40 provides the perfect platform to advance new and inclusive visions of mediation and geopolitical decision-making, from grassroots upwards.

Since its inception in 2009, the G40's achievements include: engaging in public awareness activities for 2010 Sudanese elections; consulting with the Somali draft Constitution Committee; mainstreaming UNSCR 1325 at the Northern Uganda Peace Recovery and Development Forum; helping to organize awareness raising programs for the 2010 Somaliland electoral process; engaging with high-level officials in Djibouti and participating at local and national electoral processes as candidates. The G40 is now positioning itself to act as an advisory body at regional and international level, channelling the voices of women from the Greater Horn of Africa to bring about maximum impact on current peace and development processes across the region.

## Missions and G40 Recommendations

Since 2009, ten high-level missions have been held under the leadership of Club de Madrid Members Valdis Birkavs (Latvia), Kjell Magne Bondevik (Norway), Kim Campbell (Canada), Mary Robinson (Ireland) and Benjamin Mkapa (Tanzania) in the following locations:

- Addis Ababa (October 2009, October 2010 and June 2012)
- Kampala (November 2009 & September 2010)
- Djibouti (December 2009),
- Nairobi (February 2010 & May 2010),
- Juba (October 2011)
- Hargeisa (Feb 2012)

Drawing on the diversity of experiences of women from grassroots to senior leadership positions, the missions have provided invaluable opportunities to advance gender strategic priorities on vital policy issues ranging from legal reform, protecting women's rights, gender budgeting and security sector reform via workshops, training and capacity building sessions and high-level roundtable discussions with national and regional decision makers. Each mission has also resulted in specific recommendations and statements by the G40 based on the women's experience and direct knowledge of the situation on the ground. Directed at national, regional and international governments and organizations (including AU, IGAD, EU & UN), the G40 recommendations focus on ways to advance women's participation in national and regional peace and security decision-making and political dialogue throughout the Greater Horn of Africa.

### III. G40 RECOMMENDATIONS REGIONAL MISSION: G40 MOVING FORWARD

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ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, JUNE 2012

Preamble.<sup>1</sup>

The Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa project brought together 40 women leaders from the Horn of Africa (G40) to enhance the participation and contribution of women in national and regional peace and decision-making structures and processes. We have been working together since 2009. We have held 10 missions in 6 countries in the region, focusing on addressing gender, peace and security concerns in relation to UNSCR 1325. We have developed recommendations in each of these missions with a view towards obtaining response from national governments, the African Union, IGAD and civil society to address gender equality gaps.

We appreciate the interventions and policy responses and urge you to continue to address the identified gaps. We further appeal to you to respond to the continued and emerging concerns highlighted below.

#### To African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN)

1. Encourage and provide support to national states and regional bodies for the development and implementation of UNSCR 1325 action plans.
2. Provide resources and build the capacity of civil society organizations at national level to mobilize for the development and implementation of UNSCR 1325.
3. Ensure that the National Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary quota of 30% for Somali women, as agreed to by the signatories of the Road Map in Garowe II is adhered to. There is a growing concern inside Somalia that this quota will be denied, as has happened before. There is therefore a need to develop a consensus amongst Somali elders, government, religious leaders and the international community regarding the role of Somali women in Somalia's current peace process.
4. Pressure the Government of Sudan and the fighting groups to ceasefire immediately. Access to humanitarian assistance is vitally important and must be provided. Ensure that the Sudanese Government allows for this assistance. Pressure parties to the negotiations to arrive at a positive agreement.
5. Ensure women's participation in the current negotiations between North and South Sudan.
6. Respond to the human trafficking and body organ harvesting of African refugees.

#### To Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

1. Develop and implement a Regional Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.
2. Ensure women's participation in CEWARN local and national early warning committees.
3. South Sudan became independent in July 2011. South Sudanese civil society should have representation in IGAD's civil society forum.

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1. These G40 Recommendations were presented at a high-level roundtable led by Rt. Hon. Kim Campbell at United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 14th June, 2012 at the last of the programme missions.



4. In conjunction with the EU pressure the government of Somaliland to ensure the required gender representation of elected local councillors in the upcoming elections.

### To National Governments

1. Develop National Action Plans with required implementation and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and resources for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.
2. Ensure civil society input into the National Action Plans for UNSCR 1325.
3. Review the ways in which civil society women can be more fully engaged in addressing gender, peace and security concerns within the respective countries.
4. We reiterate the need for women's participation in peace and security structures and processes in all the countries in the region.
5. Investigate and offer the necessary protection against the abuse of Ethiopian domestic workers in the Middle-East.

As we move forward, we as the G40 Regional Alliance, striving for gender representative and gender responsive peace and security in the region, trust that we can continue to count on your support to reach our common objectives and to implement our strategy.

## IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM G40 MISSIONS

### I. ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA. OCTOBER 2009

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 will be celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2010. This resolution must be popularized and national action plans must be developed by all states in the Greater Horn of Africa to ensure women's protection against violence, participation in peace processes and other decision-making institutions and arenas and the prevention of future violent conflicts and sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>11</sup>

Identify and challenge the cultural practices and norms, which inhibit and exclude women from participating in peacebuilding and decision-making structures and processes.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

### Recommendations on Protection

1. Blanket amnesty for crimes of sexual violence must end. Effective mechanisms to hold perpetrators accountable for these crimes must be developed and enforced. State agencies are responsible for the protection of citizens. Therefore compensation and psycho-social support must be provided to women survivors of sexual crimes. The African Union and the United Nations must ensure the realisation of this fundamental norm.
2. Peacekeeping mission mandates must be comprehensive so that they can respond to the multifaceted challenges that conflict countries in the Greater Horn of Africa are facing. In particular, the protection of women by peace-keepers must be prioritised. Peace-keepers must be effectively resourced, trained, and equipped to effectively protect women and children.
3. Peace-keepers must be vetted so that those who have been previously convicted of sexual offences cannot be deployed.

### Recommendations on Participation

The inclusion of women in peace processes is an international and continental principal reflected in, for example, UNSCR 1325 & 1820, the AU Protocol to the Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the commitments made in the AU Gender Policy. Full operationalisation of these already agreed upon legal frameworks must be adhered to by the AU, UN and their member states. Ensure the inclusion of women in the formal peace negotiations already underway in the Greater Horn of Africa and in all future peace agreement making and implementation.

1. Provide the skills and capacity for women at all levels to effectively participate in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction programs.
2. When conducting DDR and SSR programs, ensure that women are included in all stages of the process, that their interests are addressed and that they are integrated into future security related institutions, i.e., defence, police, judiciary, parliamentary oversight committees, peace commissions.
3. The African Union and the United Nations must ensure state parties include women in the designing,

<sup>11</sup> Carried out in collaboration with UNECA and AUC and led by CdM Members Kim Campbell and Mary Robinson, this mission combined training, thematic and high-level roundtable discussions, focusing on how to achieve the full participation of women in the African Peace and Security Architecture.

planning, implementation and monitoring of peace and security programs at local, national and regional levels. Develop mechanisms to hold state parties accountable for these measures.

4. The AU and the UN should ensure the provision of practical and effective capacity building programmes for women, which will enable them to participate more effectively at all levels.
5. Ensure equal participation of women in elections by: affirmative action that ensures equitable representation; adequate funding for women (e.g. trust funds) to campaign during elections and provide training, civic education and support for women candidates and voters.

### Recommendations on Peace and Democracy

1. Violence against women must be a priority agenda item on the peace security council. There must be a process of regular reporting on violence against women and progress on measures implemented to combat it.
2. Design and implement appropriate mechanisms to ensure that information on security issues and the work of the UN and AU are continuously disseminated to all citizens.
3. The United Nations and African Union must engage women at grassroots level to enable a two-way flow of information to prevent, manage and resolve conflict.
4. The African Union must enforce its commitments to protect women during elections, conflict and post-conflict settings in the Greater Horn of Africa. In particular, provide a violence free environment during the forthcoming elections in this region, and in conflict areas such as Darfur, South Sudan, and Somalia in accordance with the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.
5. Operationalise all the mechanisms in the African peace and security architecture so that they function effectively. Include women in conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms and make it responsive to the needs, priorities and interests of women.

## PARTICIPATION <sup>III</sup>

Women should be represented in all types of peace processes in the Greater Horn of Africa.

1. At least 50% representation in peace processes should be reserved for women and civil society organisations.
2. A mechanism should be set by the AU & UN states to exchange information on peace and security issues.
3. Women should be involved in designing, planning, implementation and monitoring of peace and security issues at local, national and regional levels.
4. Women should have the opportunity to participate and take the lead in the legislative, executive and judicial bodies at national and regional levels.
5. The AU and the UN should ensure the provision of practical and effective capacity building programmes for women, which will enable them to participate more effectively at all levels.
6. AU should ensure that women in positions of leadership are supported to be more accountable to women's issues.
7. Provision of information to women.
8. Women should be given opportunities to elect their representatives to AU and other bodies.
9. Challenging cultural barriers against women's participation

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III. Additional G40 Recommendations on the participation of women in peace keeping generated at the October 2009 Addis mission..



## II. KAMPALA, UGANDA. NOVEMBER 2009

### THE WOMEN'S STATEMENT

The Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa is a partnership consisting of Club de Madrid, Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE), Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA), and the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) that seeks to enhance the participation and contribution of women in national and regional peace and security decision-making.<sup>IV</sup>

This initiative held a high-level mission, led by H.E. Valdis Birkavs, former Prime Minister of Latvia that brought together 40 women leaders and women's organisations from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Somaliland, Puntland, North Sudan, South Sudan, North and North Eastern Uganda to discuss the security situation in the region, the implementation of the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP) and the Uganda National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration.

The analysis of these frameworks resulted in a roundtable between the women and the Presidential Affairs Committee of the Parliament, the Office of the Prime Minister and other stakeholders on the 5th of November, 2009. The women from the Greater Horn of Africa acknowledge the efforts made by the Government of Uganda in developing these specific policy frameworks to address conflict and post conflict challenges and needs within the national context. They recognize that implementation of these frameworks will position Uganda as a model country for other countries suffering or emerging from conflict.

The women of the Greater Horn of Africa realize the need for a concerted effort by all stakeholders to do everything necessary within their means to ensure recovery and post conflict reconstruction consciously addresses gender concerns and maintains internationally set standards as espoused in UNSCR 1325 and 1820. Notwithstanding the above progress, the process of post conflict reconstruction remains incomplete without the meaningful inclusion, involvement and active participation of women as equal contributors and implementers. The women however wish to reaffirm the recommendations by the Women's Task Force for a Gender Responsive PRDP. They call upon all stakeholders involved in the PRDP to:

1. Enhance women's involvement.
2. Ensure specific and meaningful interventions to respond to women's priority needs.
3. Enhance gender mainstreaming capacity in implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
4. Ensure a participatory and transparent process.
5. Commit adequate financial and human resources to respond to women's needs.
6. Enhance women's empowerment and gender equality in North and North Eastern Uganda.

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<sup>IV</sup> .The first G40 mission to Kampala led by CdM Member Valdis Birkavs concentrated on relationship building, the Horn of Africa human security situation and the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for northern Uganda. Knowledge networking and political communication skill building sessions delved into key post-war reconstruction issues in preparation for the ensuing roundtable discussions with legislators and top level executive branch leaders mandated with PRDP roll out.

Furthermore, the women from the Greater Horn of Africa wish to note that the Ugandan Government should:

1. Specifically address four major areas of concern for women's human security: sexual, reproductive and mental health, HIV/AIDS; girl child and women's formal and informal education; and access to justice.
2. Ensure the inclusion of women with disabilities in all peace and recovery programmes.
3. Enhance the capacity of women and women's organisations so that they can meaningfully participate and contribute to peace, recovery and development processes.
4. Popularise and effectively implement the PRDP as well as Uganda's National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 ensuring compliance with international standards, translation of commitments into gains and responsiveness that these frameworks become the responsibility of government ministries and institutions.
5. Ensure that government's 30% and development partners' 70% contribution to the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan.
6. Meaningfully address women's needs.
7. Ensure that the Ugandan National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 and the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan create effective participation and protection of women in conflict and post conflict situations, and prevent sexual and gender-based violence.

We need to be mindful that conflict and post conflict challenges impact on all women in the Greater Horn of Africa. Their voices and concerns must be recognised and attended to by all stakeholders in the region.

### The high-level mission concluded with three pertinent messages:

1. Commitment to peace in the PRDP.
2. No involvement of grassroots women, no successful PRDP.
3. Peacekeeping missions live up to your commitments on the Greater Horn of Africa.

We hope that the Government and all stakeholders will acknowledge these concerns, and ensure continued engagement with women on peace and security issues.

### Signed by:

Barwaaqo Voluntary Organisation (BVO), Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE), Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP), Centre for Women in Governance (CEWIGO), Coalition for Grassroots Women Organisation (COGWO), Eritrean Women's Group, Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis- WICCE), Karamoja Women Umbrella Organisation (KAWUO), Kitgum Women Peace Initiative (KIWEPI), Land and Equity Movement in Uganda (LEMU), Lango Female Clan Leaders' Association (LFCLA), Lira Rural Women and Children Development Initiative Shelter (LIRWOCDI), Multi Purpose Community Development Project (MPCDP), Nakere Women's Group, National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda (NUWODU), Nuba Women for Education and Development Association, Participatory Rural Action for Development (PRAFORD), Positive Women Leaders (POWL), Skills for Southern Sudan, Sudanese Women Union, Support to Community Initiative for Integrated Development Agency (SCIIDA), Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA), We Are Women Activists (WAWA), Women and Rural Development Network (WORUDET), ZAMZAM Organisation.

### III. DJIBOUTI. DECEMBER 2009

Headed by Club de Madrid Member H.E Valdis Birkavs, former Prime Minister of Latvia, the high-level mission to Djibouti centered on four key themes:<sup>V</sup>

1. The status of gender equality and issues affecting human security of women in Djibouti.
2. The impact of regional peace and security issues on Djibouti.
3. The Security Plan for Somalia and its implications for women.
4. IGAD's peace and security architecture and its activities to bring peace to the region.

A roundtable was held in parallel with the InterGovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Council of Ministers Meeting, at which Member State Representatives agreed to defer the approval of the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy (P&S) proposal and submit the 25 page draft for further review by in-country experts in consultation with the African Union. This created a window of opportunity for project leaders to analyze the strategy and present gender responsive contributions to their respective IGAD member governments.

In particular, the women leaders participating in the Djibouti mission set up an ad hoc Steering Committee for the project to oversee the preparation and review of a work plan and budget to meet the following goals:

1. Influence the revision by filling the gender gaps of the IGAD P&S strategy via national channels (i.e. forming delegations to engage respective Foreign Ministry officials to advocate on the relevant issues) – with the expert support of project partner the Institute for Security Studies.
2. Scale up civic education and awareness raising activities.

As a result of the roundtable, IGAD Executive Secretary Mahboub Maalim expressed interest in building synergies between the Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa project and the IGAD's peace and security framework. Following IGAD's recent revitalisation process, there are numerous prospects for the entry of women into newly created structures and posts, such as a mediation unit, a panel of the wise and others. The creation of a specific portfolio on Women, Peace and Security within the Conflict, Prevention, Resolution and Management (CPRM) Program offers the project another possibility for exchange and liaison with the IGAD Secretariat.

In addition, marking a first time for high-level dialogue on the issues and implications for UNSCR 1325 in Djibouti, Club de Madrid Member Birkavs met with President Ismail Omar Guellah to convey the mission's conclusions.

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V. Headed by Club de Madrid Member H.E. Valdis Birkavs, former Prime Minister of Latvia, the Djibouti high-level mission focused on gender equality and how it affects women's security in Djibouti, Djibouti's situation regarding regional peace and security and the role of IGAD in bringing peace to the region. Discussions also focused women's involvement in the Somalia security plan.



## IV. NAIROBI, KENYA. FEBRUARY 2010

### SOMALI PEACE PROCESS PRESS RELEASE

The Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa, which consists of a group of 40 women leaders from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, held a high-level mission in Nairobi, Kenya on 23rd to 25th of February, 2010.

The aims of this mission were to:<sup>VI</sup>

- Review the critical challenges of impending elections in the region in 2010-2011, and the implications for women's participation.
- Review the peace and security challenges facing Somalia and women's inclusion in national, regional and international decision-making.

A roundtable that brought together national, regional and international delegates concerned with the Somali peace process was held on the 25th of February.

A key theme that emerged during these deliberations was the lack of donor support for the Somali conflict transformation processes.

We, the Group of 40 Women Leaders from the Greater Horn of Africa therefore wish to bring to your attention the following:

1. That the pledged financial support for Somalia has not been delivered.
2. For that which has been disbursed, there remains a lack of transparency in its recipients and its allocation.
3. That there remains a lack of common donor agenda for creating security in Somalia and this has impeded the Somali efforts.
4. The donor community must strengthen its support for the TFG if it is to deliver on its mandate in its timeframe.
5. The donor community must ensure the inclusion of women in decision-making processes and empower women through human and financial resources that directly benefit women.
6. Somalia is not homogenous in terms of peace, security and development levels. This must be taken into account when the donor community drafts their strategies. For those areas that are more stable, more development oriented activities are required to ensure continued peace and stability.

We kindly call on you to consider the above and act expeditiously to address them.

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VI. CdM Members Birkavs and Bondevik co-led the Nairobi meetings focusing on Somalia's main peace and security challenges. A high-level roundtable discussion brought together Somali political leaders and senior representatives from the UN, AU, EU with CSO activists to examine women's potential in Somalia's peacebuilding and security planning in the face of unprecedented levels of violence unleashed by the Al-Shabab and Hizbul Islam militia.

## KEY PRINCIPLES FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR SOMALIA: ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND ROAD AHEAD: 2010–2012

Listed below are the principles and strategies for the new Constitution, and the challenges facing the constitutional development process as pointed up by the Group of 40 Women Leaders from across the Horn of Africa together with Somali women CSO leaders and stakeholders in the Diaspora, during high-level mission discussions in Nairobi, on 23–25 February 2010.

### Guiding Principles

1. The core principles and precepts of international instruments, human rights conventions and declarations, such as UDHR, CEDAW, UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888 should guide the development, approval and ratification of the new Constitution to uphold the promotion of gender equality and the protection of women and minors from all forms of violence.
2. The principle of peaceful change of government.

### Provisions

3. Women must enjoy equal citizenship rights (e.g the right to vote and to be elected, citizenship also conferred through the matrilineal line).
4. Inclusion of principles of equal opportunities for all citizens of Somalia.
5. 50% representation of women in all government institutions.
6. Inclusion of articles that address the social, economic and political empowerment of women (especially marginalized women, the disabled and minority groups).
7. Affirmative action for vulnerable and marginalized groups.
8. Free and compulsory primary education for all.
9. Free primary health care for mother and child.
10. Freedom of association and freedom of speech for all.
11. Access to information.

### Additional Provision

12. Establishment of clear mechanisms to monitor and uphold the constitution implementation.

### How to foster greater participation of ordinary citizens in the constitutional making process given the existing insecurity

1. Mass communication-print and electronic, social gatherings at mosques and at women's organizations, market days-be used to share information through posters and announcements, local, international media and internet to reach those in the diaspora.
2. Civic education from primary to high-level, targeting women and marginalized groups.
3. Mentoring youth using role models and experienced, religious and traditional leaders.
4. Inclusion of opinions of those with different views.
5. Modify and amend traditions and customs that discriminate against women.
6. Translate first draft into local languages for people to understand and contribute to it.
7. Use CSOs and religious, academic, women's institutions to reach communities and increase participation.
8. Establish information desks for women to provide information freely.

9. Information outreach to people who gather for memorial days, such as: 2nd day of the month Fatuma, the Prophet's daughter's day.
10. Establish monitoring committees to check if the Constitution has fulfilled its promises such as quota thresholds for women.
11. Ensure that women and children are part of the process from the beginning, not only as recipients of information.
12. Use superstars, athletes and singers to promote the message of the constitution through music, videos: using the entertainment community to reach the youth and for civic education.
13. Simplify the constitution – record it for listening.
14. Use cultural means such as poetry, proverbs, folktales, drama set up of websites with these available. Use poetry recitals under trees and in homes.

### Major challenges limiting the constitutional-making process for Somalia and proposed strategies

1. Misinterpretation of Islamic religion, which weakens gender concerns and priorities.
2. Ensure a coherent legal system in the Constitution, which regardless of the combination of customary and/or statutory and/or religious laws, effectively guarantees women's legal rights issues.
3. Patriarchal and cultural belief barriers that adversely affect women.
4. Lack of commitment and coordination between groups working on constitution.
5. For whom is the constitution in light of the secessionist claims and declarations?
6. Insecurity is a major challenge.
7. Lack of consultation across local communities –process not led by local people.
8. Many stakeholders have been sidelined by the process –women's organizations, religious leaders and local authorities.
9. Clan rivalry creates obstructive competition.
10. Limited civic education activities.
11. Weak government – judiciary, legislature and executive branches.



# KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION IN THE LEAD UP TO THE REFERENDUM IN THE SUDAN JUNE 2010

### Introduction

The Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa project brings together 40 women leaders from the Horn of Africa (G40) to enhance the participation and contribution of women in national and regional peace and security decision-making with the support of the partnership formed by Isis Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE), the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and Club de Madrid (CdM).<sup>VII</sup>

In collaboration with UNDP Kenya, and in the framework of the Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa project, a high-level mission in Nairobi (26-27 May 2010) was organized to reflect on the performance of Sudan's recent elections and draw lessons for promoting good practice in conflict management in the run-up to the Referendum.

G40 members, representatives from Sudanese civil society organisations, relevant Kenyan organisations and members of the international community deliberated on these issues. The G40, based on these discussions, developed a set of recommendations that are addressed to all key stakeholders engaged in creating peace and security in the Sudan, but should be particularly implemented through joint north/south government and civil society co-operation. These should therefore be read as an initiative that is aligned to and supports other ongoing peacebuilding work in the Sudan.

### Brief Overview Of Sudan's Conflict Triggers

In 2005, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed between the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement. This peace agreement set out to transform the conflict in Sudan and reach democratic transformation by establishing key governance-sharing arrangements.

The CPA established an interim period of six years for implementation of the provisions. Within these six years a national election, popular consultation for South Kordufan and Blue Nile and a Referendum for the Abeyei area and Southern Sudan would be held. The overall intent of the CPA was to "make unity attractive."

After many delays, Sudan held its national elections from the 11-15 April, 2010. The process and outcome of the elections have complicated an already volatile situation in the Sudan. In the run up to

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VII. Organized in collaboration with UNDP Kenya, this second mission to Nairobi was led by CdM Member H.E. Valdis Birkavs and brought together G40 women to engage with relevant Sudanese stakeholders UN, AU, EU and diplomatic mission officials, Kenyan officials, peace activists, and CSO leaders. Discussion focused on and drew lessons from relevant practices from Kenya's post-conflict national dialogue and reconciliation process as well as Sudanese process.

the Referendum, this situation raises the risk factors for violent conflict. In the seven months prior to the Referendum the following key challenges emerge as possible triggers for violent conflict:

1. A serious mistrust among the leading political parties that hinder the implementation of the remaining provisions of the CPA. The delay of the implementation of some of the provisions, such as the formation of the Referendum Commission, border demarcation, and so forth, could lead to postponement of the Referendum that would escalate tensions.
2. Eligibility of voters when the Referendum Commission determines who can vote and the operationalisation of voting processes.
3. Seasonal migration of pastoralists passing through Abeyei.
4. Non-acceptance of the referendum results by the political parties.

The non-RESOLUTION of the conflict in Darfur:

5. The military build-up in both the North and the South.
6. The lack of justice and reconciliation mechanisms.

In order to prevent potential referendum related violence the G40 recommends the following:

### Recommendation 1: Raising Awareness

1. The Sudanese Political Stakeholders must establish an inclusive national forum to address the challenges, generate a National Agenda and develop a road map for the future.
2. The International Community should sponsor a broad civil society dialogue to engage with the challenges and develop strategies for conflict management.
3. Civil society, media and relevant government institutions must conduct civic education to raise awareness about referendum processes and to manage expectations.
4. The Sudanese and international media must report constructively to raise awareness about the Referendum and to assist in promoting tolerance.
5. Religious groups must be employed to assist in awareness raising programmes.
6. All those engaged in awareness raising and sensitization processes must target the youth, elderly and women. Male youth are especially important targets to transform their propensity to engage in conflict towards more non-violent expressions of difference.

### Recommendation 2: Enhance Early Warning and Quick Response Mechanisms

1. The AU, IGAD must strengthen a devolved (to local level) Early Warning System.
2. The International Community, Sudanese Government Agencies and Civil Society must strengthen and harmonize the local community early warning efforts, especially around the border areas.
3. The International Community must assist with setting up instruments, such as the Ushahidi Crowd sourcing crisis information platform (<http://www.ushahidi.com>) to distribute data to stakeholders.
4. The Government of Sudan must create rapid response units at local levels that include state security providers and local leaders.
5. The Government of the Sudan and Civil Society should create a data-base of people able to mediate in conflicts at all levels, that is, inclusive of local leaders who have this capability.

### Recommendation 3: Protection of Civilians

1. UNAMID must reach all conflict areas in its area of deployment so that it can effectively carry out its mandate to protect civilians.
2. The International Community, AU and IGAD should maintain a spotlight on human rights violations throughout the Sudan in both the pre and post-referendum phases.
3. The International Community, AU and IGAD must ensure the protection of human rights activists and other witnesses to the violation of human rights.
4. The International Community and Sudanese authorities must strengthen the training of security forces to respect human rights and prevent gender-based violence.

### Recommendation 4: Coordination and Communication

1. Civil Society, with the assistance of the International Community, should engage in a mapping exercise to determine the institution/organisations that are engaged in peacebuilding and conflict management that can be drawn into a coordinated network.
2. Civil Society should create a coordination mechanism for information sharing and for the coordination of activities with respect to the referendum.
3. The International Community and the AU and IGAD should come up with a comprehensive coherent, yet flexible, strategy/plan of support for a fast changing political environment.

### Recommendation 5: Promote Women's Participation in Conflict Prevention

1. The AU, IGAD, International Community and the Government must build women's capacity to participate in early warning and response systems.
2. The AU, IGAD, International Community and the Government must ensure women's participation in peace processes at all levels.
3. The AU, IGAD and the International Community must engage women in the design and implementation of protection measures.
4. All key stakeholders must support the Sudanese Women's Peace Campaign Initiative.
5. The Government and the International Community must build the capacity of women legislators so that they can exercise effective oversight.

# STATEMENT OF GROUP OF G40 WOMEN LEADERS FROM DJIBOUTI, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN AND UGANDA (G40) ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES IN THE LEAD UP TO THE REFERENDUM IN THE SUDAN

11 JUNE 2010

We, the G40, write to share the attached Key Recommendations for Conflict Prevention in the lead up to the Referendum in the Sudan with all Sudanese stakeholders and international partners engaged in creating viable peace and security conditions in Sudan. Intended for implementation through North/South Government and civil society co-operation, these recommendations should be read as a proposal that is aligned to, and supportive of all ongoing peacebuilding activities in Sudan.

As the Comprehensive Peace Agreement enters its final stage with wide-ranging implications for the post-referendum period, far more resources and energy - both Sudanese and international - need to be devoted to violence prevention and reconciliation efforts and activities. In this respect, the European Union has pledged to pursue close cooperation with key international and regional partners, including the United Nations, African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and supports the African Union High Level Implementation Panel led by former President Thabo Mbeki.

In order to prevent potential referendum related violence, we stress the importance of inclusive national dialogue for building trust between the parties, the enhancement of early warning and quick response mechanisms, the protection of civilians and strengthened coordinated bi- and multi-lateral approaches and responses to peacebuilding and conflict management challenges in a fast changing political environment. Women represent a crucial resource for stabilization. We note the general and systematic exclusion of women in peace processes and express the urgent need for Sudanese stakeholders and key international and regional players, including the UN, AU, IGAD and EU to recognize Sudanese women as critical players and to work towards their full inclusion in peace and security processes and structures.

We, the G40, are committed to gender equality and remain at the full disposal of leaders and institutions working towards inclusive democratic transition and consolidation in the Greater Horn of Africa.

Signed

G40 Group of Women Leaders from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somali, Sudan and Uganda.



## VI. KAMPALA, UGANDA. SEPTEMBER 2010

### G40 SPECIAL BRIEFING FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA, CHAIR SECURITY COUNCIL MINISTERIAL MEETING ON UNSCR 1325.

SEPTEMBER 2010

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security: A Local and Regional Strategy for the Greater Horn of Africa.<sup>VIII</sup>

G40 is a community of teachers, humanitarian workers, lawyers, grassroots peace activists, political scientists, business professionals, historians, social workers, human rights defenders and journalists, some of whom are here today.

The Group of 40 was formed in 2009 to bring fresh thinking to building peace in the Greater Horn of Africa, and to push new ideas into action through the communal might of our networks and constituencies in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Somaliland, Puntland, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

We are forging new relations and partnerships through a three-year strategy launched in October 2009 under the auspices of the African Union and the United Nations.

G40 meetings held in Addis Ababa, Kampala, Djibouti, Nairobi and Brussels have become springboards for new insights and ideas for transforming conflict and protecting women from violence in the Horn.

The involvement of women with first-hand knowledge of the causes and extreme effects of conflict and insecurity in these meetings is in line with UNSCR 1325.

This good practice should continue and spread with the crucial support of governments in the region. And we thank the Government of Uganda for providing the space for participatory implementation and monitoring of 1325.

As I mentioned before, decisions about local security problems should be made, as much as possible, by people close to the problem, especially women. This knowledge is crucial not only for the design of appropriate security responses in Somalia, the PRDP implementation in Northern Uganda, but also for identifying common ground and generating options for resolving deadlocks from the bottom up in Sudan.

What, then, can the United Nations and Member states do to level the playing field for women's participation in peace and security matters?

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VIII. The second mission to Kampala was led by CdM Member H.E. Valdis Birkavs and allowed G40 delegates to convey recommendations regarding UNSCR 1325 implementation in the region in the lead up to the Security Council Ministerial Meeting on Women, Peace and security under the Presidency of Uganda (October 2010), marking the 10th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325.

As reflected in the Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues, OSAGI's Needs Assessment Report on the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and through our experiences as the G40, we note the following:

One, that there remains a consistently low level of awareness of UNSCR 1325 at national levels;  
Two, that there is a lack of development of national action plans for the realization of UNSCR 1325;  
Three, that there is a lack of civil society inclusion in the formulation and execution of national action plans.

As the world celebrates the 10th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 and with you as the Chair of the UN Security Council, we know that you will take these messages forward on behalf of the G40:

One, that women would like to see their governments develop and implement the necessary action plans at national and regional levels for the advancement of issues of peace and security throughout the world. Your leadership has shown that national action plans are important, and that it is possible for all nations to join you in this effort.

Two, that civil societies - and especially women's organizations - should be included in the development and implementation of UNSCR 1325. When women and civil societies are included, you, in your leadership position understand its ripple effect.

Three, women have a wealth of information and are capable and ready to assist with enhancing your achievements for strengthening peace and security.

Women from the markets to the water hole, women all over the world, women of the G40 are ready to assist in rolling out these national action plans.

Thank you for your time and for leading this global effort.

## VII. ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA. OCTOBER 2010

The second high-level mission to Addis Ababa focused on connecting people with ideas and influence to develop a G40 driven Roadmap for UNSCR 1325 regional action planning in the Greater Horn of Africa. Workshops focused on identifying the strengths of G40, which were summarised as:<sup>IX</sup>

1. The ability to identify common ground and generate options for resolving deadlocks from bottom up.
2. Multi-sectorial expertise on peace and security in the region that can provide know-how and insight to practical solutions.

The G40 presented the following Recommendations:

1. Develop an institutional mechanism to link women's civil society organizations working on peace and security with the work of AU/EU.
2. Create an enabling environment for women's civil society organizations to work on peace and security issues.
3. G40 can act as a consultative group to the EU/AU/UN on gender peace and security for the Greater Horn of Africa. Decisions about local security problems should be made by people closest to the problem: by women with first-hand knowledge of the causes and extreme effects of the evolving situation on the ground.
4. Strengthen the capacity of the IGAD Gender Desk by increasing human resources and technical expertise.
5. Lobby for the establishment of a Women, Peace & Security Portfolio.
6. Increase the participation of the G40 in the IGAD CSO Forum.
7. Provide IGAD with regular information on gender, peace and security issues in the Greater Horn of Africa.

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IX. Co-hosted by CdM Member Valdis Birkavs and UNIFEM Representative Florence Butegwa, the second Addis mission was an opportunity for the G40 to engage with representatives from EU, UNECA and the Addis-based supporters of 1325 to share recommendations for UNSCR 1325 Roadmap..

## VIII. JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN. OCTOBER 2011

### RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE G40 FOR CREATING GENDER SENSITIVE HUMAN SECURITY IN SOUTH SUDAN

#### 13 OCTOBER 2011

Listed below are the recommendations for creating gender sensitive human security in South Sudan as pointed up by the Group of 40 Women Leaders (G40) from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia (Puntland and South Central), Somaliland, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda during the high-level mission discussions in Juba, on 10-14 October 2011. G40 is working to reduce the gender gaps in national and regional peace and security decision-making, thus recommendations are intended for implementation by the government with civil society co-operation, and should be read as a proposal that is aligned to, and supportive of all ongoing human security activities in South Sudan.<sup>x</sup>

#### For the Government of South Sudan

1. Establish a Ministry of Women Affairs tasked with the implementation of women's empowerment.
2. Create a gender representative, gender sensitive and gender responsive security sector.
3. Ensure equitable and representative women's participation in peace processes.
4. Focus on gender sensitive food security, education, health and infrastructure provision in development prioritization planning.
5. Ensure gender mainstreaming in current DDR/SSR processes.
6. Ensure an environment in which women are physically and emotionally protected from VAW/GBV and other harmful cultural practices
7. Improve women's access to justice.
8. Develop support mechanisms for women with special needs.

#### For the UN

1. Ensure that UN Women and the UN Missions in South Sudan popularize and facilitate the implementation of the legal frameworks that pertain to women, peace and security, for example UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1880.
2. Ensure the capacity of the UN Mission in South Sudan to meet the mandate provided by UN Security Council Resolution 1996 of 8th July 2011.
3. Ensure adequate early warning and early response mechanisms to prevent conflict.
4. UN Women should ensure the appropriate channelling of funds so that CSOs can complement government in addressing women's needs.

#### For IGAD

1. Member states of IGAD should draft and adopt a declaration on women, peace and security for the Horn of Africa.
2. IGAD member states should ensure effective mechanisms for the repatriation of South Sudanese.
3. Mainstream gender into IGAD peace and security architecture, policies and programs.
4. Strengthen the gender desk at IGAD to work effectively with women in the Horn of Africa.

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X. The mission lead by CdM Member Pres. Benjamin Mkapa, Chair of UN Secretary General's Panel on the Referendum in the Sudan aimed to produce a framework for mainstreaming gender into current human security and peacebuilding initiatives in the new country and identify how the G40 can assist the relevant government departments, international organizations, NGOs and communities in its realization.

### For the International Community

1. Ensure economic empowerment of women as the basis for peace and security.
2. Ensure that a human rights based approach is employed while supporting the implementation of women's rights.
3. Develop a framework for experience sharing among women's rights activists in South Sudan.
4. Provide support for the implementation of international instruments that promote women's rights including gender sensitive budgeting and programming.
5. Support the effective implementation of the women's agenda in South Sudan.
6. Ensure the protection of human rights defenders in South Sudan.

## IX. HARGESIA, SOMALILAND. FEBRUARY 2012

### G40 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SOMALILAND HIGH LEVEL MISSION FEBRUARY 2012

The Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa project was launched in 2009. The project seeks to maximize the participation and contribution of women in national and regional peacebuilding processes. Forty women from the Greater Horn of Africa are the backbone of the project (G40). The G40 held a high-level mission in Hargeisa, Somaliland on Women Building Peace from the 10th to 14th February 2012. Kjell Bondevik, former Prime Minister of Norway and Club de Madrid Member led the mission.<sup>XI</sup>

During the five day period, the G40, alongside women groups in Somaliland deliberated on the following issues: the Somaliland situation; women's role in peacebuilding; mainstreaming gender into peace and security processes; women's political participation and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) actions on promoting gender equality. This mission recommends the following:

### To the Government of Somaliland

1. Ensure gender is mainstreamed in all government policies, in particular the National Development Plan and the Joint Programme for Local Government.
2. Apply gender sensitive budgeting to the implementation of policies and programmes.
3. Implement a 25% quota for women in decision-making and peace and security structures and processes (for example the executive, the legislature, the peace commission, and reconciliation and negotiation committees).
4. Realize United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Gender, Peace and Security (e.g. 1325, 1820, 1880, 1888, 1960), to ensure: (1) the prevention of gender-based violence (2) the participation of women in peace and security structures and processes and (3) the protection of women during conflict and post-conflict situations.
5. Respect the media code of conduct.

XI. Led by CdM Member PM. Kjell Bondevik, former UN Special Humanitarian Envoy for the Horn of Africa, the G40 aimed to dialogue on the Somaliland situation, identifying key issues and actors in relation to strengthening peace and to give voice to the concerns of the women of Somaliland.



### To Religious Leaders

1. We recognize the valuable contribution of religious leaders and elders in facilitating peace. When engaging in peace processes, ensure the inclusion of women and their needs are considered.
2. Raise awareness on the rights of women and the public roles that women can play in Islam and Somali culture.

### To IGAD

1. Develop gender sensitive early warning indicators to respond to the security needs of women.
2. Mainstream gender into IGAD's Peace and Security policies and programmes.
3. Promote gender mainstreaming in national development plans.
4. Promote a participatory and inclusive decision-making process for nationally owned peace and security and development frameworks.

### To the International Community

1. Respect the needs, interests and wishes of the people of Somaliland.
2. Ensure that all the donor assistance for peace and security processes meaningfully involve women as planners, implementers and beneficiaries.
3. Provide financial and technical assistance for women's involvement in creating peace and security in Somaliland.
4. Support and facilitate peace and security initiatives developed by women.
5. Enhance and utilize women's skills in facilitation, communication, leadership and conflict resolution in order to produce a sustained and meaningful peace and security in the Greater Horn of Africa.

### To Civil Society

1. Create a flow of information exchange on gender, peace and security issues between CSOs and the IGAD Peace and Security Division.
2. Encourage women CSOs, especially those in which the G40 work, to join the IGAD CSO forum.
3. Engage in gender sensitive budgeting advocacy with the relevant government departments.
4. Raise awareness amongst women against piracy.
5. Observe neutrality on clan issues while negotiating peace and security concerns.
6. Enhance the capacity of women's participation in peace and security processes.
7. Ensure that all CSO programmes are gender inclusive and gender responsive.
8. Raise awareness regionally on the negative impact of chewing chat.
9. Engender the media to produce gender responsive reporting.

## G40 STATEMENT TO THE LONDON SOMALIA CONFERENCE

23<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY, 2012

The Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa Project was launched in 2009. The project seeks to maximize the participation and contribution of women in national and regional peacebuilding processes. Forty women from the Greater Horn of Africa, who are leaders in their respective civil society organizations are the backbone of the project (G40). They are from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somaliland, South Central, Puntland, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda and have worked together in 9 missions across the Horn of Africa.

In the G40 High Level Mission in Hargeisa entitled "Women Building Peace", held from the 10th to 14th February 2012, the women noted the importance of women's participation in the upcoming London Conference. Women of Somaliland, Puntland and South Central have voiced their concern about the lack of women's inclusion in decision-making structures and processes in Somalia. Neither the TFG, nor the Somaliland Governing Structure have fulfilled the stipulated quotas for women's representation. The Implementation of the Roadmap for Somalia should not be another missed opportunity for advancing gender equality in the region. The London Somalia Conference presents a unique opportunity to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into the seven thematic areas of the Roadmap and that the participation of women, and their interests, in peace and security is addressed.

The G40 women, in support of the women of South Central, Somaliland and Puntland, recommend the following:

1. That peace, security and democracy be made a priority for Somalia.
2. That the security needs of women, particularly in South Central, be prioritized.
3. That gender equality be encoded as a principal for building a democracy.
4. That agreed upon quotas for women's participation in decision-making structures and peace and security processes be observed and monitored.
5. That UNSCR on Gender Peace and Security (1325, 1820, 1880, 1888 and 1960) be considered in the implementation of the Roadmap to ensure: (a) the prevention of gender-based violence (b) the participation of women in peace and security structures and processes, and (c) the protection of women during conflict and post-conflict situations.
6. Apply gender sensitive budgeting in the allocation of resources for the Roadmap implementation.
7. Popularize the implementation of the Roadmap to ensure a participatory approach.
8. Enhance and utilize women's skills in facilitation, communication, leadership and conflict resolution in order to produce sustained and meaningful peace and security in the Greater Horn of Africa.

We trust that the representatives at this London Somalia Conference will reflect positively on these recommendations from the G40 Women's Alliance in the Greater Horn of Africa. Furthermore, that the respective governments will honour their commitments on realizing gender equality and the improvement of the lives of women in Somalia. We wish you fruitful and successful deliberations.

## X. ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA. JUNE 2012

### G40 PETITION TO HONOURABLE IGAD STATES MEMBERS: SUDANESE WOMEN IN DANGER <sup>XII</sup>

Recently Sudanese women are facing a dangerous situation. One was shot dead in front of her home, another was sentenced to death by stoning and three are now in detention. Awadis Agabna was shot by public order in front of her house in March 2012. She died immediately and the perpetrators are still free. On May 13th 2012, a young twenty-year-old woman, Intisar Sharif Abdulla was sentenced to death by stoning on accusations of adultery. Not only was Intisar denied access to legal representation, she was barred from having a translator, despite the fact that her knowledge of Arabic was limited.

On March 14th 2012, the National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) broke into Jalila Khameis Koko's house in Khartoum and arrested her in front of her family and relatives at 2.00am. Jalila was denied access to a lawyer, to medicine and to see her family. Alwia Kibeda, 60-year-old political activist and ex-Health Minister for Sinar Estate was detained mid April of this year. Ezdihar Jumma, 45-year-old political activist and member of Sudanese Human Rights and Freedom Defenders has been under home custody since last April.

We the G40 women in the high-level mission on peace and security in Addis Ababa on 11 June, 2012 call on you to urge the Sudanese Government to:

1. Immediately release the three women or charge them with a recognizable criminal offence, and release Intisar as lawyers consider her case as null and void.
2. Call upon the government to grant the three women immediate access to their families, lawyers and any medical treatment they may require.
3. Immediate reform of National Intelligence Security Act 200, Criminal Law 1991, Public Order Law 1990 to be in line with constitution and international human rights standards.
4. Urge the government to ensure that Alwia Kibeda and Jalila Khameis are not tortured or otherwise ill-treated.



XII. Recommendations from this final mission in Addis Ababa can be found on page 6-7, entitled 'G40 Regional Recommendations: G40 Moving Forward'

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## VI. PROJECT PARTNERS

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**Club de Madrid** is an independent organization composed of more than 88 democratic former Presidents and Prime Ministers from over 60 different countries, constituting the world's largest forum of former Heads of State and Government, who have come together to respond to a growing demand for support among leaders in two key areas: democratic leadership and governance; and response to crisis and post-crisis situations. Both lines of work share the common goal of addressing the challenge of democratic governance and political conflict as well as that of building functional and inclusive societies, where the leadership experience of our Members is most valuable.

**ISIS Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange (Isis-WCCE)** is an international organization which promotes justice and empowerment of women through documenting violations of women's rights and facilitating the exchange of information and skills to strengthen women's capacities, potential and visibility. Isis-WCCE utilizes different creative strategies to generate and share information and knowledge which enables women to enhance their leadership potential in order to participate in decision making process from grassroots to the global stage.

**The Institute for Security Studies (ISS)** is an established think tank working in the area of African human security that seeks to mainstream human security perspectives into public policy processes and to influence decision makers within Africa and beyond. The objective of the Institute is to add critical balance and objectivity by providing timely, empirical research and contextual analysis of relevant human security issues to policy makers, area specialists, advocacy groups, and the media. The ISS works towards a stable, peaceful Africa characterised by sustainable development, human rights, the rule of law, democracy, collaborative security and gender mainstreaming.

**The Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA)** is a network of civil society organizations in the Horn of Africa that advocates for social change and gender equality for men and women in the region working specifically on: eliminating violence against women and girls, promoting human rights, peacebuilding and conflict transformation, enhancing women's leadership and political participation, production and dissemination of knowledge. SIHA carries out special programs supporting women activists and organisations in the Horn; it regularly evaluates and develops strategies to promote the principles and practices of gender equality and women's rights.

## VII.PROJECT ASSOCIATES

African Union Commission (AUC)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

African Development Bank (AFDB)

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) & UN Women

Hunt Alternatives Fund – Institute for Inclusive Security

DJIBOUTI - Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Bender Djedid Community Organisation

KENYA - UNDP-Kenya & UNIFEM-Kenya.

SOMALIA - Transitional Federal Government, UNDP-Somalia, United Nations Political Office for Somalia

UGANDA - Office of the Prime Minister; Presidential Affairs Committee

SOUTH SUDAN -Gender and Human Rights Presidential Advisor Office of the President & Ministry of Gender; Child and Social Welfare

SOMALILAND - United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)

## CLUB DE MADRID MEMBERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

**SADIG AL MAHDI** Prime Minister of Sudan (1966-1967, 1986-1989)

**VALDIS BIRKAVS** Prime Minister of Latvia (1993-1994)

**KJELL MAGNE BONDEVIK** Prime Minister of Norway (1997-2000, 2001-2005), UN Special Humanitarian Envoy to the Horn of Africa (2006-2007)

**KIM CAMPBELL.** Prime Minister of Canada (1993), Former Minister of Defense and Justice of Canada

**JOAQUIM CHISSANO** President of Mozambique (1986-2004) , Former U.N. Special Envoy to Uganda, Co-chair of High Level Task Force for Promoting Sexual and Reproductive Rights

**LUISA DIOGO** Prime Minister of Mozambique (2004-2010), founder of the Network of Women Ministers Parliamentarians

**TARJA HALONEN** President of Finland, President of the Council of Women World Leaders

**WIM KOK** Prime Minister of the Netherlands (1994-2002), President of Club de Madrid

**CHANDRIKA KUMARATUNGA** President of Sri Lanka (1994-2005)

**BENJAMIN MKAPA** President of Tanzania (1995-2000, 2000-2006), former Chair of the UN Panel for the Referendum of South Sudan

**MARY ROBINSON** President of Ireland (1990-1997) Former U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, Co-chair of Civil Society Advisory Group on UNSCR 1325

**JENNIFER SHIPLEY** Prime Minister New Zealand (1997-1999), Vice President Club of Madrid

**CASSAM UTEEM** President of the Republic of Mauritius, (1992-1997), (1997-2002)

**VAIRA VIKI-FREIBERGA** President of Latvia (1999-2007)

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**ISIS Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange (Isis-WCCE)**

**Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA)**

**Kingdom of Belgium  
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

**German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

**The Hunt Alternatives Fund-Institute for Inclusive Society**

**Commonwealth of Australia  
(Australian Agency for International Development)**

**Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

**Government of Iceland**