

Security Council Resolution 1325:  
Civil Society Monitoring Report  
2011

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# Spain

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A project of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders

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## I. Women, Peace and Security Profile

### A. Nature of the Conflict

Spain is not involved in any armed conflict, with the exception of the Basque pro-independence conflict, which is still in the conflict-resolution process.

### B. Impact of Conflict on Women

As already mentioned, Spain is not involved in any conflict at the moment except for the conflict brought about by the independence movement in the Basque. Therefore the discussion below is on gender-related policies in general.

### C. Relevant Policies

According to the Report on Human Development of the UN, in 2010 Spain occupied 20th place according to the Human Development Index (HDI). The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) measures the HDI (birth-rate expectancy, educational achievement and GDP per capita) taking into account the inequality of earnings between men and women. Spain occupies 14th place on the GDI. According to the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), which measures the inequality of gender in the key spheres of economic and political participation and the inequality of adopting decisions, in 2009 Spain occupied 11th place.

Spain has taken important steps in the past few years in matters of equal opportunity between women and men and has become one of the countries that champion gender issues. The approval of the Organic Law of Effective Equality between Women and Men (*Ley Orgánica de Igualdad Efectiva entre Mujeres y Hombres*) in 2007, signified great political support towards the achievement of the implementation of the agreements made by the Governments at the 1995 Conference on Women in Beijing. This law promotes the creation of Equality Units in the different government structures such as:

- Ministry of Defense: Observatory of Women in the Armed Forces (*el Observatorio de la Mujer en las Fuerzas Armadas*)

- Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs: Observatory of Equal Opportunity of Women and Men (*el Observatorio para la Igualdad de Oportunidades entre Mujeres y Hombres*); National Gender-Based Violence Observatory (*Observatorio Estatal de Violencia sobre la Mujer*); Observatory of the Image of Women (*Observatorio de la Imagen de las Mujeres*)
- Ministry of Health and Consumption: Observatory of Women's Health (*El Observatorio de Salud de la Mujer*)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation: Ambassador for the Special Mission of Promoting Policies for Gender Equality (*Embajadora para la Misión Especial de Fomento de Políticas de Igualdad de Género*)
- Ministry of Education and Science: Women and Science Committee (*Unidad de Mujeres y Ciencia*)
- Ministry of Interior: (Observatory of Women in the Police Force and Civil Guard (*Observatorio de la Mujer de las Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad*))
- Ministry of Justice: Observatory Against Domestic and Gender-Biased Violence (*Observatorio contra la Violencia Doméstica y de Género*).

Spain has also developed different Action Plans on gender issues. Examples of this are the Plan on awareness and prevention of gender-based violence among migrants (Plan de atención y prevención de la violencia de género en población extranjera inmigrante (2009-2012)); and the Integrated Plan against sexual trafficking and exploitation (*Integral contra la trata de seres humanos con fines de explotación sexual*.)

One of the principal instruments stipulated in the Equality Law is the Strategic Plan of Equal Opportunity (2008-2011) (*la Ley de Igualdad es el Plan Estratégico de Igualdad de Oportunidades* (2008-2011)). This is the integration of gender perspective in foreign policies and developmental cooperation which in turn provides the framework for the National Plan of Action on UN Security Council 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security.

In Spain, there are two national action plans that relate to the implementation of SCR 1325: the National Action Plan by the Government of Spain for the Application of SCR 1325, approved in 2007; and the National Action Plan: Women and Peacebuilding through Spanish Cooperation.

The Spanish NAP on SCR 1325 has the following objectives:

- To promote the participation of women in peace missions and in their decision-making boards;
- To promote the inclusion of the gender approach in all peacebuilding activities;
- To conduct training for peacebuilding and peacekeeping from a gender perspective;
- To protect the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict zones (including refugee and displacement camps) and encourage the empowerment and participation of women in negotiation processes and in the application of peace agreements;
- To incorporate the principle of equality between women and men in the planning and execution of activities for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR), as well as in specialized training in respect to all personnel participating in such processes; and
- To encourage the participation of Spanish civil society organizations in the implementation of SCR 1325.

Spain has also played a key role in the reform process of the UN women's agencies that led to the creation of UN-Women. Spain financially supported UN Women from the beginning.

With regards to the Spanish Development Cooperation, the focus on gender in development policies has advanced in the past few years. The Third Strategic Plan for Spanish Cooperation 2008-2012 (El III Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2008-2012) prioritizes the elimination of violence against women and girls. As one of the most systematic and prevalent human rights violations in the world, the policies recognize it as a serious obstacle that needs to be overcome in order for women to fully exercise their rights as citizens. This commitment is also articulated in Spain's Gender-Biased Violence Law, as a good example in the international arena. The Comprehensive Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (*El Plan Integral de Lucha contra la Trata de seres humanos*) (2009-2011) has led to important legislative measures including police enforcement, and social support for victims.

A Strategic Plan on Gender in the Spanish Development Cooperation to promote equal opportunity (Estrategia Sectorial de Género de la Cooperación Española) has been drawn up as a key tool for coordination between the development cooperation policy and equality policy.

The Council of Cooperation (*Consejo de Cooperación*), which monitors development policies, has a working group on gender and development and has played an important role in integrating a gender perspective in development policies.

In the international arena, Spain has become an impactful donor to the former United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and one of the supporters of UN Women. It also promotes gender perspective and peace issues in the European Union. Spain's financial contributions allocated for gender-related work of international organizations such as former United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); GENDERNET of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) have increased considerably. Spain has also played a key role in the reform process of the UN women's agencies that led to the creation of UN-Women. Spain financially supported UN Women from the beginning.

Spain is also instrumental in the creation of the Multidonor Fund for Gender Equality (*Fondo Multidonante de Igualdad de Género*), which has been particularly significant for its support to women's organizations, feminist organizations, civil society groups and governmental initiatives. It has provided support to the UN Secretary General's campaign: "Unite to end violence against women."

Spain has also launched various projects on gender, peace and security. The program "Safe Cities for Women and Girls," (*Ciudades Seguras para mujeres y niñas*) has been initiated in Latin American cities with the aim of becoming a regional and global program, linking gender perspective with governance, peace, and security. Likewise, the Africa Plan 2009-2010 holds the promotion of equal opportunity and development of peace-building processes among its agreements.

Research networks on gender and peace, which Spain also supports, have facilitated the transfer of knowledge and information between the academic sphere and civil society organizations, for example, the GEDEA (Gender Development and Aid Effectiveness network), or the Network of African Women for a Better World.

## II. Data Presentation and Analysis

### A. Participation

#### Indicator 1 - Index of women's participation in governance (% of women in senior positions in cabinet/council of ministers, parliament, local governance)

The politics of Spain take place within the framework of a parliamentary representative democracy, a constitutional monarchy and a unitary state and 17 regional governments.

The general elections of March 2004 gave way to a government with gender parity, a first in the history of Spain. In the Organic Law on Effective Equality between Women and Men (La Ley Orgánica de Igualdad Efectiva entre Mujeres y Hombres), the gender-equal composition of the electoral lists is guaranteed. Because of this, the number of elected female councilors and mayors has increased in autonomous and municipal elections since 27 May 2007. Likewise, articles 52, 53, 54, and 75 of this law established measures to promote the equal representation of women and men in management boards of the General National Administration and in the Executive Board of Companies.

The percentage of women in state government in 2010 is 46.67%. This participation includes high-level positions, such as in Ministries: a minister of Foreign Affairs, a minister of Defense, and a minister of Health, among other public positions.

The following are the percentages of women's representation in governance structures:

46.67% at the Ministerial or offices of Secretary  
22.50% Secretaries of State  
28.00% Sub-secretaries

Percentage of Women in Regional Governments:

Presidents of Regional Governments: 5.26%  
Councilors: 41.94%. Andalusia is the region which accounts for the most female councilors at 61% and Aragon for the least at 20%.

Within the autonomous governments (2010), Castile-la Mancha is the regional government with the most women at 53.19%; followed by Baleares at 49.15%; and Andalusia at 45.87%. The communities with the least women in regional governments are Aragon at 35.82% and Asturias at 33.33%.

*Percentage of Women in Local Administration (municipalities)*

The percentage of women in municipalities is 30.5%. Of those, municipalities which are governed by the conservative party account for 28.74% women and the town councils governed by the socialist party account for 34% of women; and those governed by the United Left with 32%.

Source: Instituto de la Mujer, 2010

The socialist party, which has been in the government since 2004 has promoted the equal participation of women in politics and this accounts for the increase in women's representation in decision-making positions. There has been significant advancement particularly in the executive and legislative scope, while there is an important democratic gap in the economic and judicial fields. However, such advancement stopped in 2010, when the parity was broken and the Equality Ministry was transformed into a department within the Ministry of Health.

## Indicator 2 - Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams

This indicator is not applicable to Spain because the country is not in conflict. However, it has facilitated the representation and participation of women in some programs to promote peace and to eliminate violence against women. Some of this work is carried out in Colombia and Guatemala.

## Indicator 3 - Index of women's participation in the justice and security sector (percentage of women in military, police, and judiciary, at all levels)

The total number of women in the Armed Forces is 16,448, distributed by 10,258 in the Marines; 2,667 in the Navy; 2,890 in the Air Force; 633 in other groups such as juridical military and medical corps. Of these, 6% are female officers, 1.8% are sub-officers, troop soldiers and mariners.

Women joined the army for the first time in 1988. In 2005, the Observatory of Women in the Ministry of Defense (Observatorio de la Mujer en el Ministerio de Defensa) was created, with the goal of studying and analyzing the presence of women in the Armed Forces and to promote their integration. Gender equality is one of the five basic principles of the Military Career Law (Ley de Carrera Militar), approved in 2007. Positive actions to promote the representation of women in decision-making positions are established as well as the promotion of the reconciliation of one's professional, personal, and familial life. SCR 1325 is included in the training activities for soldiers.

As for the civil administration, the Ministry of Defense relies on many women in the Senior Departments and in positions of responsibility.

Of those in the Judiciary, 47.95% are women. Of those, 12.20% are magistrates of the Supreme Court, 65% are judges, and 46% are magistrates.

A total of 22 women currently work in the OSCE, the Supervising Agency of Government Procurement (5 in the Secretariat, 15 in field missions and 2 in institutions) and 18 men. It is worth mentioning, however, the creation of "GenderBase," an online database with profiles of women who are experts in the military and police field. The aim of this OSCE database is to quickly find police and military experts within the OSCE whenever they are needed.

A series of procedures were taken to include women in the Boards of Evaluation and Promotion, important and determinative decision-making commissions in the military career. There also actually exist areas in which the composition of these selection commissions is balanced, as in juridical and health Bodies, where women are represented at 50%. There are others in which it is not yet possible to reach a sufficient level of representation by women.

Between 2007 and 2010, a progressive increase of applications was sent from women to participate in the entry-level selective processes at the National Police Corps and the Civil Guard Corps which, in turn, has entailed an increase of female presence in both. In particular, between 2009 and 2010, the increase of women occurred according to the following:

### National Police Corps (CNP)

2009: Women: 5,391 // Men: 54,047  
2010: Women: 6,897 // Men: 58,312

### Civil Guard Corps (CGC)

2009: Women: 3,833 // Men: 71,159  
2010: Women: 4,811 // Men: 75,939

Source: Observatorio de la Mujer en las Fuerzas Armadas. Informe 2009; I y II Informe de Seguimiento del Grupo Interministerial para la aplicación de la Resolución 1325

The increase in the number of women in the army does not necessarily mean the inclusion of a gender perspective in the army, as many issues, ie; will men be able to do similar work, will it make a difference if women continue to do the work they are doing, etc, if all variables remain the same. Analysis should be done to know the true impact of such increase on the lives of women serving in the army.

## Indicator 4 - Percentage of women in peacekeeping missions, disaggregated at all levels

The Spanish Armed Forces currently participate in the EUFOR-Althea Operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the European Naval Force Somalia – Operation ATALANTA (EU NAVFOR – ATALANTA) to fight against piracy on the coasts of Somalia.

Regarding the military women deployed on foreign missions, the average is 8%, although the percentage in "Operation Atalanta" is 10.5%.

From 1 Jan 2010 through 31 August of this year, 330 military women had participated in international missions. By rank, the deployed militaries are distributed by the following:

	Officials	Sub-officials	Troops and Mariners
Army	10.5%	9.8%	79%
Navy	6.9%	6.9%	86.1%
Air Force	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%

Missions in which the Spanish police participate:

- The European Union Police Mission in Palestine Territories (EUPOL COPPS): Within the field of this mission there exists a development program for the rights of Palestine women in different fields (social, economic, legal), stimulating the integration of women in equal conditions in the labor market.
- There is also an integrations project for women within the Civil Police Corps of Palestine, which deals with aspects related to the rights of women and the role of women in the chain of command.
- United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT): Some agencies associated with the UN offer talks directed at women's associations, offering support to victims of gender-biased violence. One of the Spanish women deployed in the Mission has been posted in the Unidad de Personas Vulnerables de la policía de Timor (Timor Police Association of Vulnerable Persons), in charge of cases of gender-biased violence, trafficking of women, and crimes against sexual rights.
- United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH): Two Spanish women have been posted in operative Units for the protection of minors and the investigation of sexual crimes. The activities of these Committees consists of supporting minors and women victims of maltreatment and sexual aggression; encouraging them to report their aggressors; and monitoring, along with the National Police of Haiti, the entire penal process. Another Spanish woman found herself working in partnership with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Rights in Haiti for the implementation of the National Plan for to combat violence against women.
- UEMM Georgia: The police officers in the Mission rely on one person, the "gender focal



point," designated as a point of reference responsible for all matters that relate to gender.

- EUPOL Afghanistan: the Mission is working on the establishment of the Unidad de Derechos Humanos y de Género (Gender and Human Rights Unit) in the Afghan government, particularly in the Ministry of the Interior, upon the request of the Afghan government. Specific components of the mission offer training courses for prosecutors and defense attorneys in matters of gender and human rights at the University of Kabul. The Mission also promotes programs on the situations of minor abuse and violence against women. One of these programs is specifically oriented towards women in the police force. Finally, it should be indicated that the Afghan Ministry of the Interior is developing programs for the investigation of police abuses.

Source: Ministerio de Defensa en el II Informe de Seguimiento del Grupo Interministerial

There exists an open debate between feminist and social organizations on the participation of women in the Armed Forces. It is questioned whether the presence of women in a hierarchical and patriarchal structure leaves room for the role of women in peace missions. For its part, the Ministry of Defense has been very active in the incorporation of the SCR 1325 in training for militaries deployed in peacekeeping missions. The creation of the Observatory of Women in the Armed Forces has allowed the incorporation of the gender perspective in the area of defense.

#### **Indicator 5 - Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review**

The Spanish Constitution was approved in 1978 and had not been reformed until August 2011, when the decision to introduce a change in the Constitution was made in light of the economic crisis and the deficit.

#### **Indicator 6 - Percentage of CSOs in Task Forces on SCR 1325 and 1820 (out of total TF members)**

The Spanish National Action Plan on SCR 1325 establishes proper measures for the monitoring and evaluation of results, beginning with an Inter-ministerial Group, consisting of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Defense, Equality, the Interior, Justice, Education, Health, and Social Politics. This group has had some contact with the Spanish NGO confederation, for Relief and Development, which is made up of various NGOs, but it is not an integral part of the monitoring group.

Source: II Informe de Seguimiento del Plan de Acción del Gobierno de España para la Aplicación de la Resolución 1325 del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas (2000), sobre Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad

It is very positive to have an inter-ministerial group for monitoring the implementation of SCR 1325. However, the participation of civil society organizations is merely consultative and must be strengthened to counterbalance a very official point of view, which may prevail in government reports prepared.

A significant institutional weakness is also observed, with the shortage of personnel capacity to carry out the task of monitoring the implementation of the National Action Plan. Better coordination is necessary and this requires the resources to be effective. A reliable diagnosis of what is and what is not working in the implementation of the UNSC 1325 is needed.

## **B. Prevention and Protection**

### **Indicator 7 - Number of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, percentage investigated, referred, prosecuted and penalized (out of total reported)**

The data presented below are data on actions taken to address the issue of sexual and gender-based violence within Spain and the actions that Spain supported abroad.

The Observatory on Women 2010, Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Equality, publish annual reports on violence against women. In 2009, 55 sexual and gender-based crimes were committed; this number is the lowest registered in the comprehensive period between 2003 and 2009. Of the total number of victims 29.1% (16) were 30 years old or younger; 29.1% (16) were between 31 and 40 years old; 29.1% (16) of these victims were between 41 and 64 years old; and 12.7% (7) were older than 64 years old.

As for the perpetrators, 21.8% (12) were 30 years old or younger; 27.3% (15) were between 31 and 40 years old; 30.9% (17) were between 41 and 64 years old; while 20.0% (11) were older than 64 years old.

56.4% (31) of the victims were in an intimate relationship with their perpetrators, while 43.6% (24) were killed by their ex-partner, or partner during a point of separation. The number of women killed by their partners or former partners from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009 was 471.

In 2009, 135,540 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were filed at the courts. This implies a monthly average of 11,295 cases and a daily average of 371 cases of SGBV filed.

The opinion poll on sexual and gender-based violence conducted by the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS) in 2009, with 27,296 respondents, shows that the public opinion rejects this type of violence with 91.6% of the Spanish population saying it is unacceptable.

Despite majority opinion that violence against women is a widespread reality, only a small minority (9.5%) claims to have knowledge of it outside of their everyday experience. This indicates that sexual and gender-based violence continues to be under-reported and hidden in the private sphere.

Source: Informe Anual del Observatorio sobre la Mujer 2010. Ministerio de Sanidad, Política Social e Igualdad. Madrid 2011

At the international arena, different programs on violence against women have been financed by the Spanish Government. Information on this is included in indicator 14. Violence against women is a priority issue in Spain. However, in the context of Spain, there is no direct link between violence against women and conflict situations.

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## Indicator 8 - Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies

Following the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action, the Spanish Government passed legislation to protect women from violence and to promote women's representation in decision making positions in politics and economics.

The Parliament unanimously approved the Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, the Integral Protection Measures against Sexual and Gender-based Violence. This law has innovative aspects in the field of comparative rights wherein protection measures are established to prevent, sanction and eradicate Sexual and Gender-based Violence and lend assistance to victims.

The following are the other laws and policies that provide normative references on gender equality and women's empowerment:

- 1998 Law on International Cooperation and Development passed on July 7, 2008 (Parlamento Ley 23/1998, de 7 de julio, de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo) the 2004 Law on Integral Protection Measures against Gender Violence dated December 28, 2004 (2004 Parlamento Ley Orgánica 1/2004, de 28 de diciembre, de Medidas de Protección Integral contra la Violencia de Género)
- 2005 Council of Ministers' Plan for Spanish Cooperation passed on January 28, 2005 (2005 Consejo de Ministros Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2005-2008, de 28 de enero)
- 2007 Law on Effective Equality Between Women and Men adopted on March 22, 2007 (2007 Parlamento Ley Orgánica 3/2007, de 22 de marzo, para la igualdad efectiva de mujeres y hombres)
- 2007 National Action Plan on SCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security approved by the Council of Ministers (2007 Consejo de Ministros Plan de Acción del Gobierno de España para la Aplicación de la Resolución 1325 del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas (2000), sobre Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad)
- 2008 Sectoral Strategy on Gender in Spanish Development Cooperation - Department of Planning and Evaluation for Development Policy (Estrategia Sectorial de Género en Desarrollo de la Cooperación Española)
- 2008 Sectoral Strategy on Peacebuilding and Spanish Cooperation (2008 Secretary of State for International Cooperation (SECI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation) (Estrategia Sectorial de Construcción de la Paz de la Cooperación Española)
- 2008 Spanish Development Cooperation's Action Plan on Women and Peacebuilding (2008 DGPOLDE Plan de Acción: Mujeres y Construcción de la Paz de la Cooperación Española al Desarrollo)

Through the Ministry of Justice, actions that guarantee the protection of women and girls' human rights have been undertaken as part of cooperation with countries in conflict and post-conflict. Such actions, which include development and modernization of the justice sector were carried out in partnership with judiciary systems of conflict-affected countries.

The Spanish Embassies in fragile countries or countries in conflict or post-conflict, such as Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Guinea Bissau, the Republic of Guinea Conakry, have also continued dialogues with women's organizations and women leaders, and Spanish leaders have spoken to representatives from the Ivory Coast and Liberia, as well as others.

These legislative initiatives have been very important in the addressing the issue of violence against women. However, their, implementation is very complex and the results have been

limited. Women who press charges continue to suffer maltreatment or are killed unless protective measures prove effective enough.

## Indicator 9 - Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights

This indicator does not apply to the contest of Spain because there is no need to establish a TRC. However, Spain has supported transitional justice processes in Argentina and Guatemala.

These actions are undertaken in the framework of article 23.4 of the Organic Law of the Judicial Branch (Ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial) that establish the competency of Spanish jurisdiction to judge crimes such as genocide and terrorism even though they happen outside of Spain.

The International Jurisdiction laws, such as the ones Spain used in the case of Augusto Pinochet have been used in other countries, such as Argentina or Guatemala to allege genocide and bringing to justice to those who had been left untried due to amnesty laws.

## Indicator 10 - Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the curriculum of formal and informal education

In Spain, the education system has not formally included gender and peace in the curriculum, although there are numerous programs, which somehow address peace and gender issues. The subjects "Education for Citizenship" in primary and secondary school and "Philosophy and Citizenship" for college undergraduates promotes human values and rights including equal opportunities for women and men.

According to the opinion poll administered by the CIS (2009) on gender-based violence, 39.9% of teachers who work with adolescents have dealt with gender-based violence during the school year and believe that the actions they took were very effective for individual objectives.

The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Equality, through the Instituto de la Mujer (Women's Institute), has created a teaching guide on human trafficking, particularly trafficking of women for use in schools. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the Ministry of Equality and the Women's Institute, has created a System of Cooperation between the State Educative Administrators and the Equality Organization in matters of equal opportunity and prevention of violence against women.

Through the Educational Cooperation Program with Iberoamérica, inter-ministerial technical cooperation days are celebrated with the Ministries and Secretaries of Education of the Iberoamerican region. Similarly, the III Days of Gender and Education were celebrated in September 2010, bringing together those in the technical teams responsible for political development and professional Iberoamericans connected to sectors such as the judiciary, university education, parliamentary politics, or professionals from institutes and foundations specifically dedicated to the rights of women, fairness, and human rights. In this same framework, days related to the subject of a Culture for Peace are also celebrated.

Many NGOs and pacifist organizations have developed peace education programs and gender workshops in education centers throughout Spain. There is also a Spanish Association for Peace Research (AIPAZ), which promotes the education and research for peace.

In addition, important grassroots initiatives have been implemented in Colombia, such as the performances by the School of Pau Culture, those of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the work of Interpeace for the prevention of juvenile violence in Guatemala, and the activity on gender and peace carried out by the organization Mujeres en Zonas en Conflicto (Women



in Conflict Zones), and the promotion of the Culture for Peace by the Foundation for a Culture of Peace – CEIPAZ, among many other initiatives.

### **Indicator 11 - Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes**

This indicator is not applicable to Spain.

## **C. Promotion of a Gender Perspective**

### **Indicator 12 - Detailed breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements.**

This indicator is not applicable to Spain.

### **Indicator 13 - Number and percentage of pre-deployment and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating SCR 1325, SCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law**

Spanish military personnel in peacekeeping missions are given special training on SCR 1325. Spain has also participated in meetings of the ad hoc working group to put into practice the SCR 1325 in NATO, which was ultimately published as a Bi-SC Directive combining NATO and SCR 1325 in September 2009 as the “Integrating UNSCR 1325 and Gender Perspectives in the NATO Command Structure including Measures for Protection During Armed Conflict.”

Security Forces and Corps receive generic training in various periods of their academic trajectory on subjects relating to the fight against the human slave trade. Furthermore, personnel to be deployed for peace missions receive training in Spain on Human Rights and International Law. During a stay on a mission, one receives special training.

### **Indicator 14 - Allocated and disbursed funding to CSOs (including women’s groups) marked for women, peace, and security projects and programs**

Between 2007-2011 the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)) supported initiatives that aimed to increase women’s equal participation in decision-making on peace and security issues; including the prevention and resolution of conflicts, key pillars of SCR 1325.

Below are some of the civil society projects supported by AECID. However, the researchers were not able to gather data on the actual funds for these projects, because of the time required by the Spanish Government to gather the necessary data.

*In the Middle East and Arab World:* Prosalus, a Spanish NGO received funds for projects that focus on enhancing capacities of civil society organizations, improvement of the social situation of women and the protection of women’s rights in the Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq. The International Rescue Committee-Spain was also provided funds for projects that raise awareness of women in vulnerable situations and refugees in Jordan.

*In the Balkans:* At the end of 2008, Spanish NGO, Mujeres en Zona de Conflicto (Women in Conflict Zones), received funds for a project on peacebuilding using SCR 1325 as an instrument. Another project that promotes dialogue and civil society participation as vehicles for conflict prevention and reconciliation is underway in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is being coordinated by the local NGO, Zene Zenama (Women for Women). A project on the identification of missing persons during the violent conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s also received financial support from AECID. This project is being coordinated by the International

Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP).

*In Latin America:* In Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil, training projects on women’s empowerment, women’s rights and increasing women’s political participation received support from AECID.

Moreover, Spain introduced the use of the COHOM agenda (EU Council Working Group on Human Rights), on the issue of Femicide in Latin America. The situation in Mexico, Guatemala, and Colombia was examined by COHOM and two civil society organizations namely Sisma Mujer in Colombia and AIETI in Guatemala. Other projects in Colombia that received funding from AECID are those that support victims of armed conflict in East Antioquia in Colombia; address human rights of rural Colombian women; promote women’s participation in peace-building; provide training on citizens’ participation; provide legal assistance and psychosocial services from a gender and intercultural perspective.

The Colombian NGOs that took part in the said projects include CONCIUDADANIA (Corporation for the Participation of the Female Citizen), Sisma-Mujer, ICID, the Maloka Colombia Collective, in collaboration with the Organización Popular Femenina, and CODHES.

### **Indicator 15 - Allocated and disbursed funding to governments marked for women, peace and security projects and programs**

Funds and resources to promote women, peace and security initiatives have been channeled through bilateral programs, multilateral programs and projects and co-funding for Spanish developmental NGOs.

The bilateral aid has been primarily directed to Iraq, Colombia, Kosovo (Serbia), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sierra-Leone, Guinea Conakry, Liberia, the Ivory Coast, and the Palestinian Territories. Regional governments and local entities appointed to aid the empowerment of women in peace-building processes also contribute to the funding.

The Spanish government has also made significant contributions to the United Nations particularly on projects and programs that promote women’s leadership, peacebuilding, elimination of gender-based violence, promotion of women’s economic rights and sexual and reproductive rights.

In 2008, the Gender Equality Fund was created, driven by the Spanish Cooperation and UNIFEM, with an initial contribution of 50 million Euros from the Spanish government. The Fund was dedicated to the promotion of women’s political and economic empowerment. In 2009, the Fund received an additional contribution from Norway, converting this Fund into a multi-donor initiative.

### **Indicator 16 - Percentage of women’s representation as peace-builders and decision-makers in media content**

The Minister of Defense and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have a high media presence for the activities they carry out. Furthermore, the fact that the Minister of Defense was appointed to the position when she was pregnant drew a lot of media attention.

Highlighting the initiative to abolish advertisement that relates to the trafficking of women, two newspapers, Público and La Razón, have decided to not include such announcements in their advertisement pages.

Apart from the above information, the researchers were not able to gather data for this indicator.

### III. Conclusions and recommendations

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It is necessary to recognize that Spain is not involved in any armed conflict and that the application of the National Action Plan on SCR 1325 is oriented to actions abroad particularly in support of policies that integrate a gender perspective in conflict prevention, conflict management, and conflict resolution in countries at war. The Spanish government has also elaborated a specific Action Plan for Development Cooperation to support of SCR 1325 implementation in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

#### *Evaluation of the National Action Plan on SCR 1325*

Annual inter-ministerial reports are regularly produced as mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the National Action Plan. However, most of these inter-ministerial reports are mainly descriptive. What is essential is qualitative information on gender and peacebuilding programs and projects that identify good practices and obstacles encountered.

The inter-ministerial reports are supplemented with queries from developmental NGO Coordinators, but this mechanism is insufficient given that the organizations do not participate in the preparation of the reports and their commentaries and assessments may or may not be included. There is also a need to facilitate coordination and monitoring mechanisms among developmental NGOs which implement SCR 1325. Meetings and venues for exchange of information and strategies need to be identified for this purpose. Overall, it is necessary to improve the evaluation mechanisms of SCR 1325.

#### *Information dissemination by the UN*

It is also important to improve the information dissemination on UN projects and programs focused on the implementation of SCR 1325. Spain has given significant aid to multilateral organizations which deal with matters of gender, particularly to UN Women and previously UNIFEM, but also to other UN agencies.

There is lack of awareness among the Spanish public and civil society organization regarding actions which have been supported in this field. Needless to say, there is no information on how such actions have contributed to the improvement of the situations of women who live in conflict zones or in countries emerging from conflict.

Support the participation of women in forums and international organizations involved in the implementation and monitoring of the SCR 1325. It is very important to participate in international debates around the application of SCR 1325. This facilitates the exchange of information, strategies, perspectives and points of view that could improve the implementation of SCR 1325 and work on women and peace and security in general.