

Women in Violent Feminist Movements

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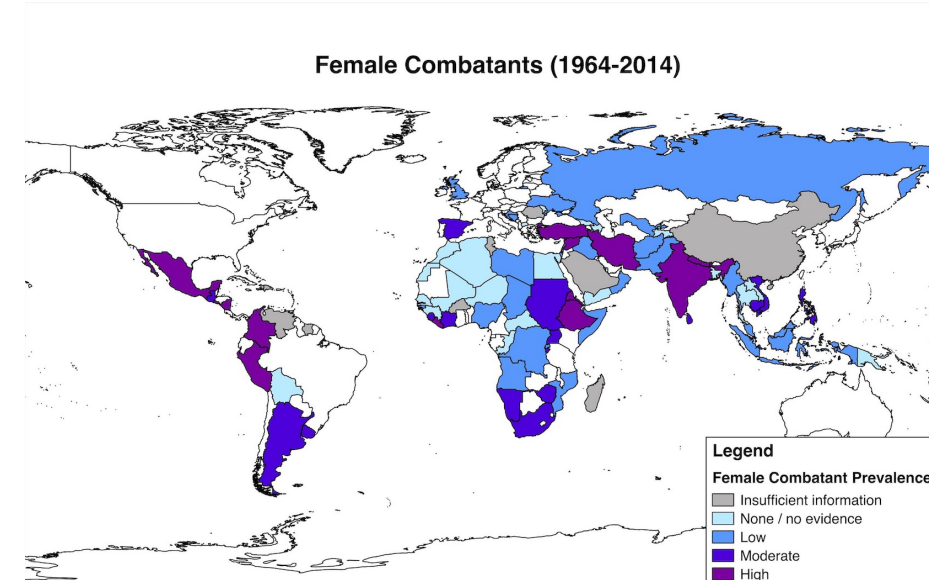
What impacts have social movements and women's movements had on shaping policy?

- ***Female rebels***

- Negotiations (w/Brannon and DiBlasi)
 - Appeal for negotiations
 - Participate in negotiations

- Gender-inclusive peace terms

- Marginalized societal groups
- Militant women's needs
- *Different emphasis than other women's movements (e.g., TANs, civil society)*



What impacts have social movements and women's movements had on shaping policy?

Colombia CPA w/FARC (2016)

Agreement:

- >200 mentions of women
- >50 mentions of gender

Rebel delegation:

- 40% armed group female
- 20% negotiators Farianas
- ~50% peace delegation Farianas



What are the opportunities for feminist movements in supporting policy implementation?

Fariana Insurgent Feminism

"We don't leave the rifle to pick up a broom"

Ex-Fariana's advocacy efforts:

- Domestic oppression
 - *"Peace is not only silencing the rifles, it also encompasses the violence that occurs in private life"* (Camila Cienfuegos)
- Women's economic independence
- Gender-based violence
- Women's political advocacy
- Hosted *National School for Women and Gender* (2017)

Newsweek 90

OPINION

Women at War: Colombia's Female FARC Rebels Have Disarmed, But Will Keep Fighting for the Feminist Cause

The Guardian

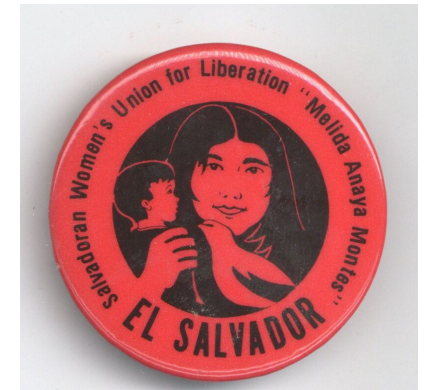
The feminists of Farc: 'We are not demobilising, we are mobilising politically'



What are the opportunities for feminist movements in supporting policy implementation?

- El Salvador's FMLN ex-combatant women's groups
 - Las Mélidas (1992)— former FARN
 - Las Dignas (1990)— former FPL
- Advocacy efforts
 - Women's rights, human rights, gender-based violence
 - [Mujeres](#) '94 Platform
 - Coordinated FMLN's political party's 2014 platform

Mélida Anaya Montes Women's Movement Association

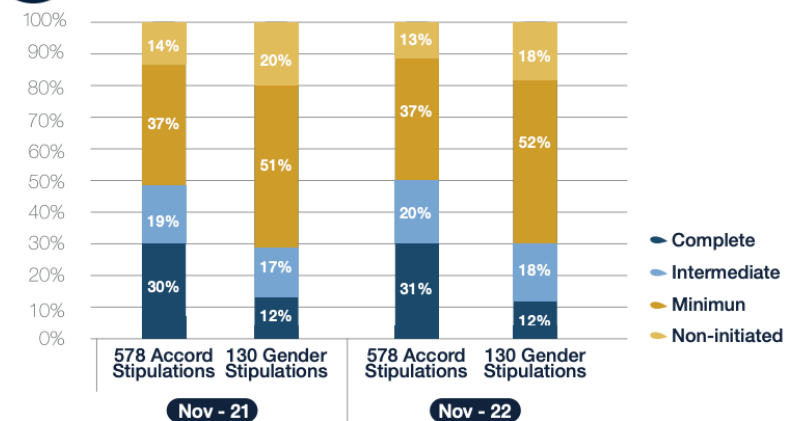


What are the gaps?

- How/when do gender-inclusive provisions become implemented?
 - Gap in implementation of Colombian accord provisions
 - In 2022, 31% overall ([Kroc 2023](#))
 - 12% gender
 - 13% ethnic

Gender Approach Implementation Continues to Fall Behind

Figure 1 Implementation of the gender approach compared to general implementation (Nov. 2021 vs. Nov. 2022)



What are the gaps?

- In which types of conflicts are terms likelier to be implemented?
 - Termination type?
 - Group characteristics?
- Which women's movements influence policy outcomes?
 - Female ex-combatant political candidates?
 - Ex-combatant groups?
 - Civil society? Coalitions?

What are the research and data needs?

- implementation info on specific provisions
- female ex-combatant organizations
- women's collective organizing
 - how do women impact militant groups?

Related work

- Digital divide and civic engagement (w/Barnes, Raines & Wu)
- Saving loan's groups on women's political empowerment
 - Peacebuilding