



Interuniversity Institute of Social Development and Peace

INTERNATIONAL MASTER AND DOCTORATE
IN PEACE, CONFLICT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



MASTER'S DEGREE FINAL DISSERTATION

Cut military spending, fund human needs:

The Spanish campaign for the Global Day of Action on Military Spending 2016

Student: Mathilde L'Hôte

Supervisor: Leonor Hernández López

Castellón, July 2016

UNIVERSITAT JAUME I
Avda. Sos Baynat, s/n
12071 - Castellón (Spain)
Tel. +34 964 729 380
Fax: +34 964 729 385
www.epd.uji.es | epd@uji.es



UNESCO Chair of Philosophy for Peace

Acknowledgments

En premier lieu, je tiens à remercier mes parents, pour leur soutien inconditionné, leur esprit critique et constructif.

Je remercie également mon frère, ma famille et mes amis, qui, à leur manière, ont participé à cette aventure.

I would like to thank Centre Delàs' members for giving me the opportunity and the support to involve in such ambitious and challenging project.

Last but not least, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Leonor Hernández López, for its support and personal involvement in this work.

Key words: military spending – human needs - GDAMS - Spain – Centre Delàs

Abstract: In 2015, the global military expenditures represent 1.676 millions of American dollars while the world is facing numerous crises – global warming, mass poverty, humanitarian disasters, and economy. The reallocation of this huge amount of money could improve human security. To do so, a serious mobilization is needed in order to create a global movement calling for the transfer of military money to human needs and directly influence political decisions. This work develops a mobilization campaign in Spain, implemented by the Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz. In the frame of the 6th edition of the Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS), the campaign has been adapted to the Spanish political agenda with the attempt to influence the 2016 general elections.

Table of contents

Acronyms	8
1. Introduction.....	9
2. What is military spending?	11
3. Facts and figures about military spending in 2015-2016.....	12
A. Military spending: the big picture	12
B. Regional trends and analysis	13
C. The Spanish budget	15
4. The disarmament movements	16
A. A United Nations' Goal.....	16
B. Other campaigns	17
C. The Global Campaign On Military Spending (GCOMS): a framework for the Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS)	18
5. Military and disarmament: is the general public aware?	19
A. What does the general public know about military spending.....	19
B. What does the general public know about disarmament?	24
6. GDAMS: a global mobilization movement	25
A. Objectives of the movement	25
B. Why and how reallocate military spending	26
C. The 6 th edition of the GDAMS: from 5 th to 18 th of April, 2016	27
1) Actions around the world	27
2) Social media impact.....	29
7. The Spanish mobilization campaign by Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz.....	31
A. The actions implemented.....	31
1) Definition of the goal and purpose	31
2) The outputs of the campaign	32
3) Planned activities	34
B. How to reach the public and the decision makers	36
1) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) matrix.....	37
2) The designs « military spending for social welfare spending »	39
3) The petition “Let’s convert military spending into Peace policies”	40
4) Lobbying activity.....	41
8. Evaluation of the campaign.....	44
9. Conclusion	48

Bibliography.....	50
Appendices	55
Appendix 1: Online survey – What do you know about military spending?	55
Appendix 2: Colin Archer Interview about the GDAMS (March 15 th 2016).....	60
Appendix 3: Article “Désarmer: pour un monde plus sûr?, Le Journal International 31/05/2016 (French)	62
Appendix 4: Conferences on military spending related topics – Centre Delàs – GDAMS 2016	66
Appendix 5: Designs “military spending for social welfare spending” in Spanish, English and Catalan	67
Appendix 6: Change petition “Invirtamos el gasto military en politicas de paz”	68
Appendix 7: Mapping the electoral programs about military spending and defense – Centre Delàs (Spanish).....	73
Appendix 8: Twitters about the electoral programs analysis, lobbying activity, Spanish general elections (June 26 th 2016)	75
Appendix 9: Update of the Change petition with a copy of the personalized cards sent to the principal Spanish political parties June 9 th 2016 (Spanish).....	77
Appendix 10: Twitters about email sent to the political parties and leaders, lobbying activity, Spanish general elections (June 26 th 2016).....	83

Acronyms

DDR: disarmament, demobilization, reintegration process

ENAAAT: European Network Against Arm Trade

GCOMS: Global Campaign On Military Spending

GDAMS: Global Day of Action on Military Spending

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

ICAN: International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear weapons

ICBL: International Campaign to Ban Land mines

IPB: International Peace Bureau

ISIS: Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

IU: Izquierda Unida (Spanish political party)

MAN: Mouvement pour une Alternative Non-violente

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NGO(s): Non-governmental organization(s)

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

PP: Partido Popular (Spanish political party)

PSOE: Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol (Spanish political party)

SIPRI: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

UN: United Nations

1. Introduction

“The world is over-armed and the peace is under-funded”, attested Bank Ki-Moon in 2012. In 2015, the global military expenditure was about 1.676 billion of American dollars, which is much higher than the official development assistance, which was up to 131,6 billion of American dollars in 2015, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). While the world is facing several and intense crisis at different levels, an increasing number of citizens, activists, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and members of the international civil society are calling for a “great” transformation: equitable and socio-ecological in order to implement a culture of peace. The idea supported is that the money released from the military budget could be made available to five broad directions: humanitarian aid, peace building, public services, development and tackling climate change which would participate to the promotion and elaboration of a culture of peace. In this work, we will refer to these budget reallocation possibilities with the term “human needs spending” in order to embrace at the same time social welfare spending and international cooperation spending which would permit to tackle the five fields previously mentioned.

The main challenge today remains to create a serious mobilizing effort to make the disarmament movement internationally visible and able to influence public consciousness, the political debate and, further, political action. This process needs to combine actions all around the world in order to sum and gather individual, local, national and regional strengths and initiatives and to meet the international ambition of such movement with particular needs and priorities. The Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz, a Spanish NGO based in Barcelona working on disarmament, arm trades and armed conflict with the goal to develop a culture of peace, has decided to get involved in the international movement Global Day of Action on Military Spending (5th – 18th April 2016) and create events and materials in Spain to raise public and political awareness about these issues. As well, and considering the particular Spanish political

agenda with the general elections occurring on June 26th 2016, its actions have been extended from rising public and political awareness into political lobbying in order to attempt to integrate peace policies and disarmament issues into the national political debate.

The attempt of this work is to elaborate and manage such a project at a city, community and national level closely linked to the international movement. After reviewing essential data about military spending, we will explore the disarmament movements by focusing particularly on the GDAMS campaign. Then, the Spanish campaign, implemented by the Centre Delàs will be explained into detailed, from its conception to its implementation. Finally, this work will evaluate such campaign in order to highlights its strengths and resolve its weaknesses or failures and make it more efficient for the next editions.

2. What is military spending?

Military spending are widely understood as “defense spending”, which, according to the Cambridge dictionary, is “money spent by a government to provide its military with weapons, equipment, and soldiers” [1]. However, when it comes to the specific study of such spending, definitions vary according to the type of actor who actually defines it and its direct and indirect linked interests.

To better understand these differences and in order to give a broad picture of actual military spending, this work will refer to three definitions. The first one is used by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), a strategic studies Institute specialized in global security. According to SIPRI, military expenditure includes “all current and capital expenditure on. [the armed and peace-keeping forces], defense ministries and other government agencies engage in defense projects; paramilitary forces [when disposed] and military space activities” [2]. Basically, the two main elements excluded from this definition are “civil defense” and the “current expenditures of previous military activities”.

The second definition this work refers to is the one adopted by Eurostat, a directorate general of the European commission, which provides statistical information to the institutions of the European Union. Eurostat refers to military spending as the defense category of government expenditures which include: “military defense, civil defense, foreign military aid, research and development defense and defense n.e.c (not elsewhere classify)” [3].

The third and last definition used in this work is the one adopted by the Centre Delàs - Peace studies Institute, observatory on disarmament, arms trade, arm conflict and culture of peace. Its definition has the same base as SIPRI’s one but take into consideration more elements such as “secret services [budget], interests on debts associated to defense and the difference

between the budgets implemented at the end of the year compared to the initially approved one.”[4] As a consequence, this definition presents higher data than the previous ones.

3. Facts and figures about military spending in 2015-2016

A. Military spending: the big picture

According to SIPRI, the world military expenditure in 2015 launched \$1.676 billion [5] which represent 2,3% of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It has increased by 1% since 2014 which represent the first augmentation since 2011. However, to better understand the global trend of military spending, it is important to note that, due to the sharp fall in oil prices late 2014, a number of countries had to decrease their budget more by economic obligation than real political choice. Angola, Chad, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Oman, South Sudan and Venezuela are embedded illustration of such a phenomenon. For the same reason, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Russia and Saudi Arabia are expected to cut their military budget in 2016.

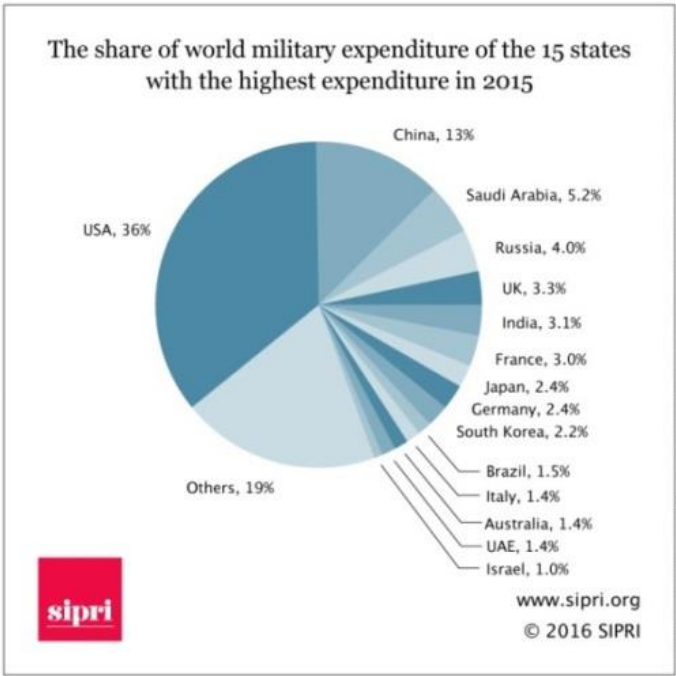


Figure 1 : The share of world military expenditure 2015 (Source: SIPRI 2016) [6]

In the Figure 1, we observe that more than half of global military expenditure is shared by the 3 highest spenders. The United-States, with a military budget of 596 million dollars [7] spent three times China's budget which represent no less than 13% of the world military budget. In 2015 Saudi Arabia became the third largest spender, due to the additional spending on military operation in Yemen.

B. Regional trends and analysis

The global picture of military spending is not linear. By examining the regional trends, as explained in the Figure 2, two geographical areas (Asia/Oceania; Eastern Europe) out of seven present an increased budget since 2014. Asia/Oceania, with a global increase of 5,4% present some important national peaks (Indonesia +16%, Philippines +25%, Vietnam +7,6%) due to heightened tensions with China over the south China sea. In this respect, China remains by far the main spender with a budget equivalent to 49% of regional spending. Eastern Europe, mainly as a consequence of the conflict in Ukraine and the escalating fear feeling of a threat from Russia, presents an increase of 7,5% of its military budget within a year.

The region of the Middle-East needs to be interpreted carefully, knowing that a lot of data are missing. It is consequently impossible to evaluate the regional military spending. However, since 2006, Saudi Arabia has doubled its military spending while Iraq represents the largest world budget since 2006 in a context of reconstruction of its armed force after the US-led invasion in 2003 and then due to the war with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS). In the other hand, Iran military budget has decreased by 30% since 2006 due to the various economic and financial sanctions implemented by the European Union and the United-States.

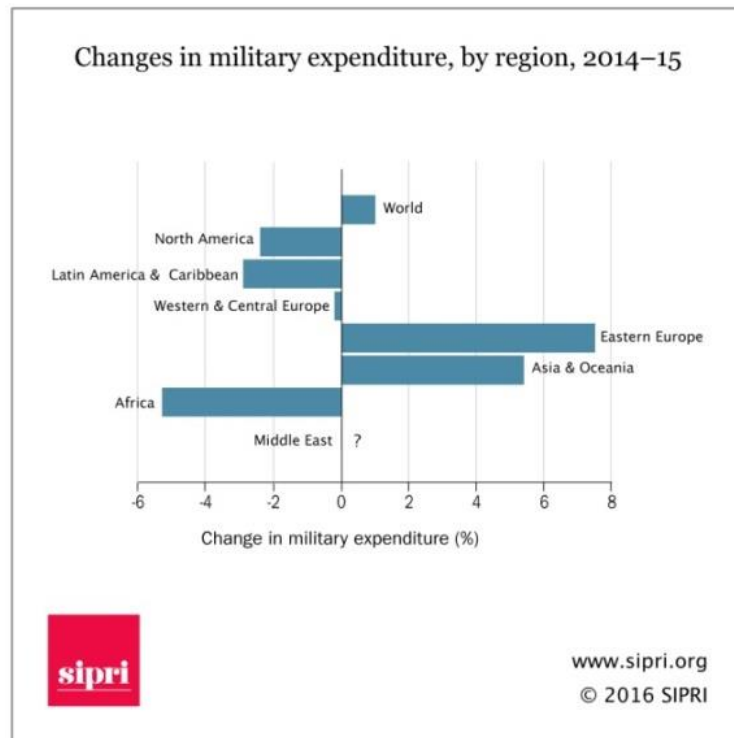


Figure 2 : Changes in military expenditure, by region 2014-15 (Source: SIPRI 2016) [8]

The four other regions (Latin America/Caribbean, Africa, western and central Europe and North America) have decreased their military budget since 2014. However, for Latin America/Caribbean, the trend has to be examining in a longer term considering that, if we observe a decrease of regional military spending since 2014, the military budgets have largely increased since 2006. The 2,9% decrease of Latin America / Caribbean’s military budget since 2014 is mainly due to the 64% decrease of Venezuela military expenditures due to a severe economic crisis (fall of oil prices) and the Brazil economic recession. However, Central America presents an increase of its military budget due to violent organized crime and the regional military spending is still 33% higher than in 2006.

Then, Africa is breaking an eleven year trend of military budget augmentation. The 5,3% fall in African’s military spending since 2014 is mainly due to the decrease of the Sub-Saharan Africa, with the end of the civil war in Angola, and the fall of oil prices. Nevertheless, African’s military budget has increased by 68% since 2006 due to instabilities in various areas as the on-

going operation with Boko Haram in Nigeria or the conflict between Kenya and Somalia demonstrate.

Finally, North America and Western and Central Europe present a diminution of their military spending for one main reason: the austerity measures post 2008 economic crisis. For example, for the United-States, the budget has been impacted by the 2011 Budget Control Act. However, number of countries, as the United-Kingdom, France and Germany, has announced a future growth in these expenditures in coming years.

C. The Spanish budget

According to SIPRI, the Spanish military spending in 2015 represented 12.852 million euros (1,3% of Spanish GDP) which represents an increase of 33% from 2013 SIPRI's data. This shift is partly due, among other factors, to the result of a long-term cooperation between SIPRI and the Centre Delàs about military spending research which has led to the incorporation in SIPRI calculation of diverse military costs which are distributed in various ministries [9].

However, Centre Delàs, in its definition of military spending, still include additional elements such as previous military activities expenditures, the Spanish Intelligence national center (CNI) budget, the interests of the public debt in proportion to the total military budget and the difference between the initial budget announced by the defense ministry and the final budget at the end of the year [10]. To this extent, Centre Delàs evaluates the Spanish military spending in 2015 up to 17.444,9 million Euros [11]. As well, as Centre Delàs has already evaluate the Spanish military budget for 2016, estimated at 17.465 million Euros, the organization can assess that it constitutes the first increase since the 2008 economic crisis. According to Centre Delàs data, Spanish military budget represents 4% of the total State budget, with an annual military expense per habitant estimated at 376 euros.

Nevertheless, these data are not broadly accepted. Indeed, and according to Eurostat, the defense budget, as previously defined, represented only 0.9% of the Spanish GDP in 2014. This is the data used by the government, which is clearly lower than the one defined by Centre Delàs and seem less controversial from a citizen's perspective.

4. The disarmament movements

Due to the importance of military budgets, various organizations are implementing actions to support disarmament. From the United Nations' disarmament campaigns to more specific campaigns launched by various NGOs around the world, all denounce an excessive use of the military which avoid the development peaceful perspectives to tackle crisis.

A. A United Nations' Goal

Since decades, the United Nations (UN) has integrated disarmament as an important objective [12]. Several resolutions have been adopted on this aspect. In 1981, a resolution has been adopted to reduce military budgets. In 1983, a resolution highlighted the relationships between disarmament and development, more particularly in post-conflict societies where disarmament is both a requirement for development and a supporting factor for it, creating confidence in the peace process. Few years later, in 1987, a UN conference occurred on this specific subject.

More precisely, in the context of UN peacekeeping operations, disarmament has an important role to play. Indeed, the "disarmament, demobilization, reintegration" process (DDR), which refer to the process of demilitarizing officials and unofficial armed groups by controlling and reducing the possession and use of arms, can actively participate to create an environment predisposed to peace process, political and social reconciliation as well as social and economic rehabilitation. To this extent, the UN operation in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) has been particularly successful in carrying out disarmament and demobilization.

The disarmament objective has been reaffirmed in the Millennium goals, as the sub-chapter 8 of the Millennium declaration attests: “we will also seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction” [13].

B. Other campaigns

A multitude of other disarmament movements and campaign exist around the world. To point out, non-exhaustively, some of them, we will refer to five. If they are all calling for disarmament, there focus can be more precise, as the strike against nuclear weapons. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) [14] is an international campaign, joined by 440 partners in 98 countries. Most of the actors are humanitarian, environmental, human rights as well as peace and development organizations. Its aim is to create a coalition to mobilize citizens around the world to “pressure their governments to initiate and support negotiations for a treaty banning nuclear weapons” [15]. As well, Greenpeace is leading an international campaign on peace and disarmament since 1971 [16], in order to denounce and fight nuclear weapons and powers. It leans on the potential of public opinion to influence policy making and highlights that a majority is already in favor of the abolition of nuclear weapons and disarmament and what is need is a stronger and more visible mobilization on this issue.

Other campaigns focus on mines, as the International Campaign to Ban Land Mines (ICBL), created in 1992 [17]. This global network, present in 100 countries calls for a world free of antipersonnel landmines. It has been pretty successful until then, taking into consideration that a Mine Ban Treaty, a legally binding international agreement that “bans the use production stockpiling and transfer of antipersonnel mines and places obligations on countries to clear affected areas, assist victims and destroys stockpiles [18]” has been adopted in 1997. Nowadays, this movement focuses on a sub-campaign “finish the job” [19] in order to pressure the State parties to fully implement the treaty.

Some movements focus on arm trades, as the European Network Against Arm Trade (ENAAAT) which denounces the European governments which promote arms exports on behalf of private companies as well as export credit agencies exporting credit insurance for arm industries [20]. This movement, created in 1984, involves various organizations and individuals whose implement manifestations, conferences or informal exchanges to influence citizens and decision makers.

Then, other movements are more global and refer to all claims seen previously. The Mouvement pour une Alternative Non Violente¹ (MAN) [21], created in 1971, train its members as well as non-affiliated citizens, about non-violence and demilitarization. It cooperates with other non-violent movement all around the world and its main objective is to “train, think, act and promote non-violent action around the world” [22]. In other words, it promotes non-violence in daily-life, education as well as social and political contestations.

C. The Global Campaign On Military Spending (GCOMS): a framework for the Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS)

The GCOMS has the objective to bring the issue of military spending into the broad public debate as well as strengthen activism. Its calls for a “great socio-ecological transformation” in order to develop an “equitable international social order” [23]. Since December 2014, the International Peace Bureau (IPB) has launched a permanent and international campaign to tackle the issue of “excessive military spending”. This campaign is supporting by around 300 organizations all around the world.

The main outcome of this campaign will be the world congress “Disarm! For a climate of Peace” (Berlin, from September 30th to October 3rd 2016). The objective is to implement a transformation of the society by “reallocating military expenditure and handling conflict

¹ Movement for a non-violent alternative (own traduction)

differently [24]”. The congress will regroup numbers of international organizations, activists, authors, economists, non-governmental organizations, journalists in various conferences and workshop approaching number of issues directly linked to disarmament.

One of the main steps of this campaign is the GDAMS, which has taken place from April 5th to 18th 2016 all around the world. It has mobilized number of organizations and individuals internationally and represents a significant base for the upcoming world congress. This work will further develop the aspects of this specific campaign, at the international and Spanish level.

5. Military and disarmament: is the general public aware?

In order to have a better understanding about the public perception of military spending and disarmament movements, an online survey “What do you know about military spending” [25] has been creating to support this work (Appendix 1). The survey was available from April 22nd until June 8th, 2016. A total number of 81 participants gave their opinion. The survey was shared on social media using university and work contacts as well as private circles. The survey was available in English and French but, as well, Spanish answers were accepted in order to reach as much people as possible.

The participants of the online survey were mainly French (39) and Spanish (20). As well, some other citizenships were represented: American (4), British (4), Colombian (3), German (3), Swiss, Italian, Australian, Australian, Turkish, Korean, Polish, Taiwanese and Lebanese.

A. What does the general public know about military spending

First of all, each participant had to define with their own words military spending. Clearly, as we see in the Figure 3, the majority (57%) gave a neutral definition which means that they define the military spending by its nature, without giving any judgment, as a German response highlights: “Military spending is the money spend for the whole military apparatus,

which includes the expenses for military staff, practice routine and the ongoing missions, maintenance of the equipment and research as well as the - from my point of view - mainstream idea of buying arms and weapon systems”.

Then, 36% gave a negative definition of military spending, referring to expenses “too important”; “inhuman”; “stupid”. Finally, only 7% defined military spending positively as a “necessary” and “useful” budget.

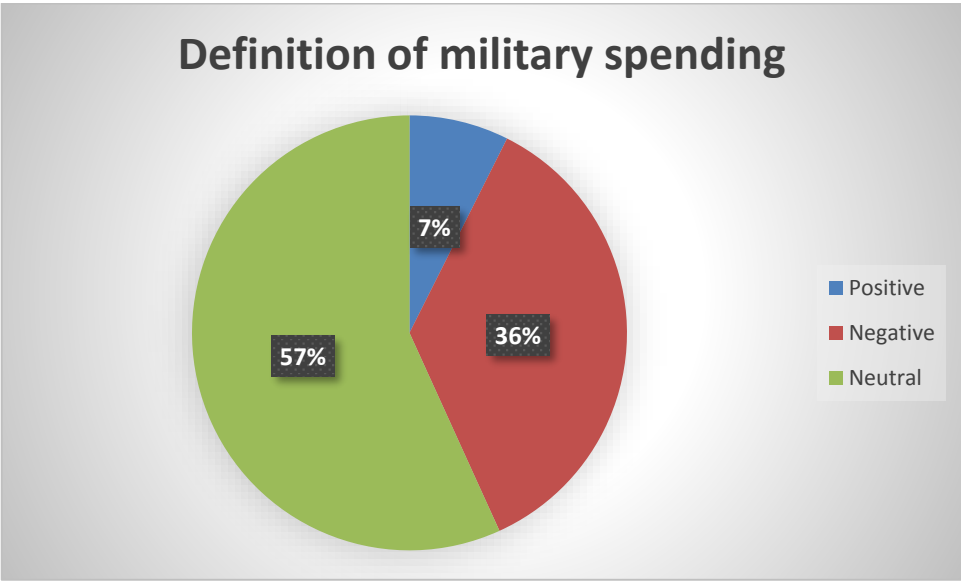


Figure 3: Online survey - Definition of military spending

In the Figure 4, we can observe the repartition of the answers among countries. The negative definitions were mainly made by French citizens whereas Spanish citizens adopted more neutral views.

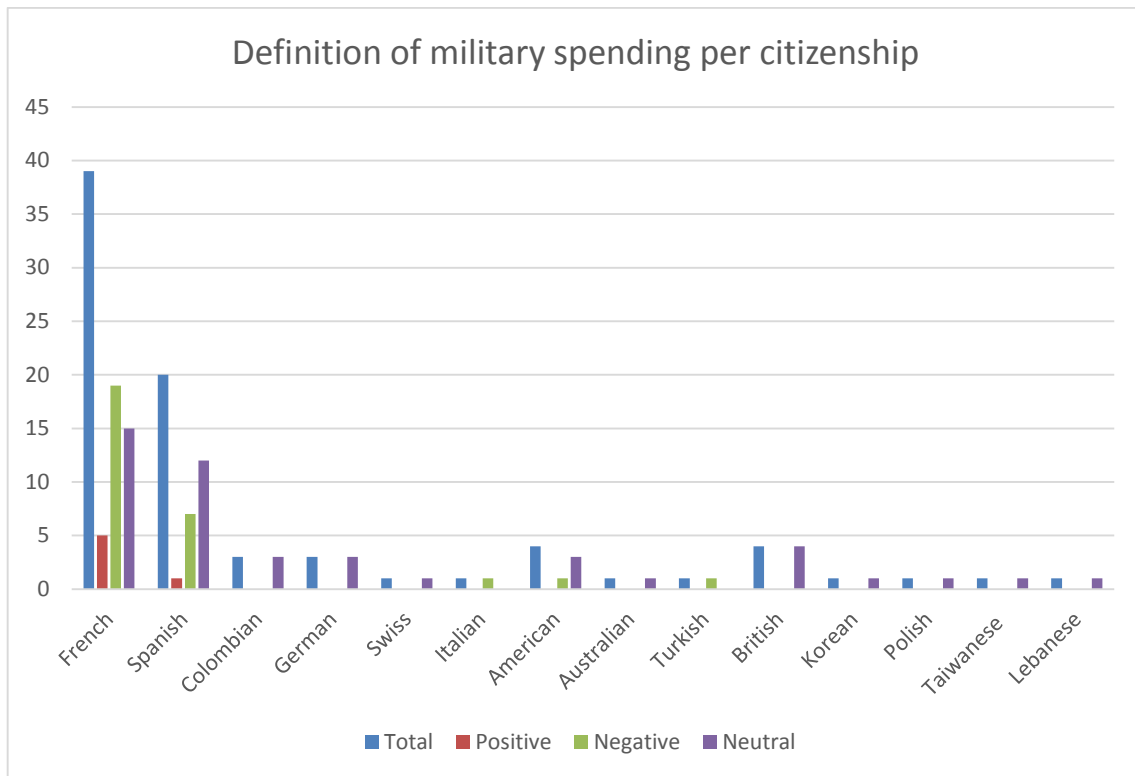


Figure 4: Online survey - Definition of military spending per citizenship

As the Figure 5 shows, 40% of the participants consider military a legitimate budget to “protect a nation” or “a population” and considering the actual threat they perceive “useful against terrorism”. 42% of the participants do not consider military budget as legitimate at all, justifying this point of view by adjectives such as “inhuman”; “amoral”; “dangerous”; etc. Then, 16% consider this budget legitimate in some situations (“protection of liberties”; “protection of democratic values”) but exaggerate “comparing other budgets such as culture, education, sanitation” or more specifically for some activities such as “foreign intervention”.

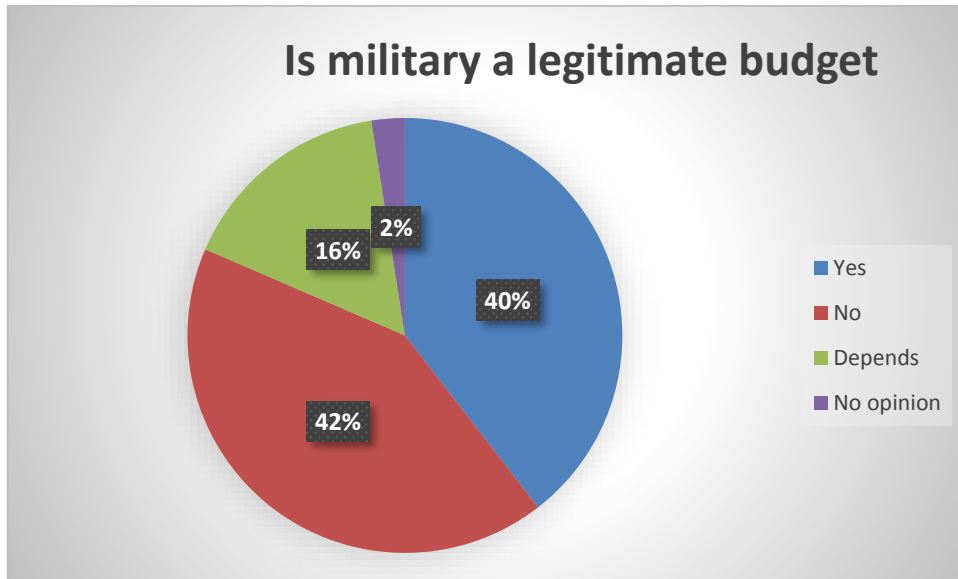


Figure 5: Online survey - Is military a legitimate budget

On the Figure 6, we can see the variation of opinions among countries. It appears that Spanish citizens tend to be more critical about the legitimacy of such budget whereas French citizens' points of view are quite equally shared.

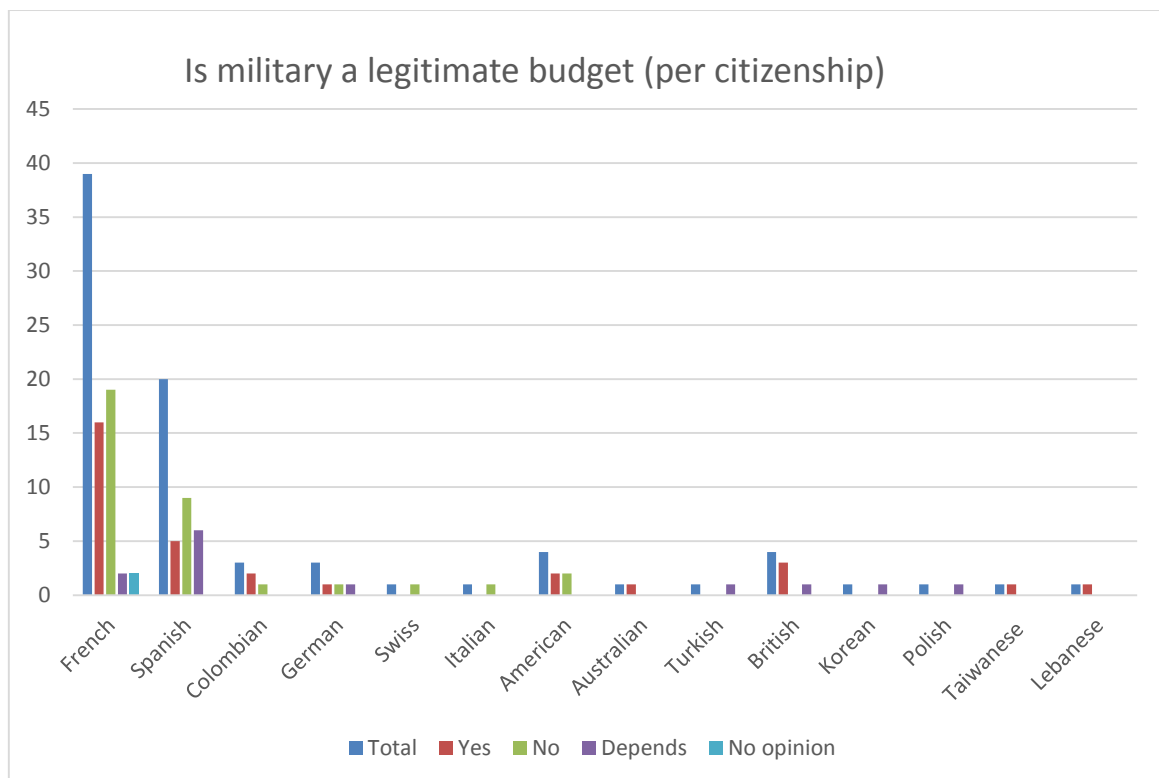
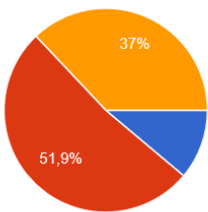


Figure 6: Online survey - Is military a legitimate budget (per citizenship)

In the Figure 7, we observe that, if most of the participants developed definitions and opinions about military spending quite critical, the majority (51,9%) do not know what is the military budget of their country and 37% have a partial idea of it.

Do you know the military budget of your country? / Connaissez-vous le budget militaire de votre pays?

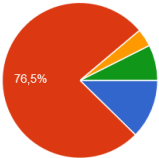


Yes / oui	9	11.1 %
No / non	42	51.9 %
More or less / plus ou moins	30	37 %

Figure 7 : Online survey – Do you know the military budget of your country?

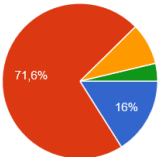
However, as explained in the Figure 8, they consider global and military spending excessive, with 76,5% of the participants calling for a reallocation of global military spending (71,6% for national military spending). A really small number of participants consider that global and national military spending should increase (respectively 3,7% and 8,6%).

Global military spending should... (choose one) / Les dépenses militaires globales devraient... (une réponse)



remain stable / rester identiques	10	12.3 %
be cut and reallocated / être réduites et réallouées	62	76.5 %
increase / augmenter	3	3.7 %
no opinion / pas d'opinion	6	7.4 %

The military spending OF YOUR COUNTRY should... (choose one) / Les dépenses militaires de VOTRE PAYS devraient... (une réponse)



remain stable / rester identiques	13	16 %
be cut and reallocated / être réduites et réallouées	58	71.6 %
increase / augmenter	7	8.6 %
no opinion / pas d'opinion	3	3.7 %

Figure 8 : Online survey – Global and national military spending should...

B. What does the general public know about disarmament?

Most of the participants define disarmament as “a reduction of weapons”; “reduction of military intervention”; “reduction of violence” by using positive terms such as “peace”; “good alternative”; “encouraging”. A small minority consider disarmament as “dangerous”; “a joke” or simply “impossible”.

The participants had then to choose up to four ways to reprioritize the resources used by military budgets. The priorities chosen by the participants are education, health care, environmental policies and international cooperation.

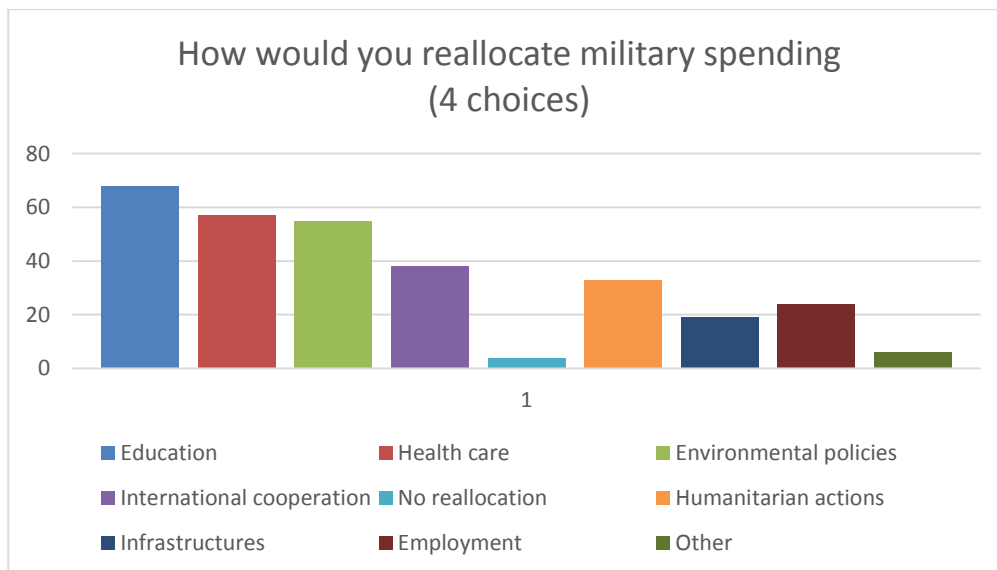


Figure 9: Online survey - How would you reallocate military spending

However, a minority actually know disarmament movements and 88,9% never heard of the GDAMS. It is hard to consider that as a lack of interest, considering that a large majority, as we previously see in the Figure 8, wish a reallocation of military budgets. It could highlight a weakness of such movement to be accessible for the general public. Indeed, this survey has highlighted that, if military budget can be considered as necessary, the general public seems to be critical to, in one hand, its use, and in the other hand, the amount of money dedicated to it.

However, very few are aware that budget reallocation could be possible with a large mobilization on already existing campaigns. That is one of the challenges of such movements, particularly for the GDAMS: transforming a general opinion into a political action via the mobilization of societies.

6. GDAMS: a global mobilization movement

A. Objectives of the movement

The GDAMS is calling for a massive transfer of military money to human needs. If there are number of organizations and millions of individuals supporting this point of view, the main goal of such a movement is clearly to make these opinions visible by gathering various actions all around the world. This process is quite efficient since the global action started in 2011. Indeed, as we see in the Figure 10 for the 2016 edition, around 150 actions take place in twenty to thirty countries [27] each year.



Figure 10: GDAMS world map events, 6th edition (2016) [26]

By mobilizing the public opinion, the movement's main goal is to reach the civil society in order to create and develop a global community by building bridges between the various disarmament campaigns and movements and reaching new audiences and supports. This ground up process aims to pressure governments and military lobbying to reconsider military spending.

Due to, in one hand, the financial revenues military could provide and, in the other hand, the lack of funding of the GCOMS movement, it is necessary to apprehend such campaign in the long term. Indeed, it requires a global understanding of human security and peace approaches, questioning number of values supported by Occidental patriarchal societies.

B. Why and how reallocate military spending

For the organizers and participants of the GDAMS, cutting and reallocating military spending is a priority considering the various crises occurring around the world (environment, economy, epidemics, poverty, humanitarian crises, etc.) which calls for a massive reallocation of money to human needs spending. If military action can be seen as a way to securitize such issues, the results are mainly negative in practice with a worsening of such weaknesses, inequalities or conflicts. As Colin Archer highlights [28], military spending are “ineffective, provocative, counter-productive and excessive” and basically cease other approaches of crisis management and transformation (Appendix 2).

In order to better understand this movement calling for the reallocation of military spending, and as an extra base of this work, I have personally decided to investigate on such issue and publish an article “Disarm, for a safer world?” [29] in the French online newspaper *Le Journal International*² (Appendix 3). The interview of the Secretary General of the IPB, Colin Archer (Appendix 2), is the base of this article which can be consider as a contribution to the general awareness campaign.

The movement highlights that it is urgent to adopt another vision of security and how to handle crises. In this aspect, the human security³ approach is gradually more supported by the international society as a whole. Through the 2000 Millennium Goals, Human Security seems

² The International Journal (own translation)

³ « Freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to live in dignity » according to the Human Security approach elaborated by the UN (1994)

to enter in the core of the United Nations action with the aim to protect fundamental freedoms, people and building political, social, environmental, economic and cultural systems that brings people together in order to offer dignity to all. If this approach must be accepted as an essential outcome of all crisis management and transformation, the challenges are diverse in term of financing, cultural and political acceptance.

Nevertheless, five specific areas specified by number of researchers, academics and activists have been highlighted to reallocate military spending and could directly participate to the fulfillment of human security via an increase of human needs budget: humanitarian aid, peace-building, public services, sustainable development and climate change. The improvement of funding of these five broad alternative areas would participate actively to the international promotion of a culture of peace. However, as J. Galtung highlights, the rehabilitation and transfer of budget face few major difficulties [30]. On one hand, taking funds away from the military will not automatically lead to disarmament if none political vision is adopted in this sense. On the other hand, most of the five reallocation ways indicated are supposed to be managed at the international level and, as J. Galtung highlights “greatest military spending takes places in the rich countries”. A reduction of such budget will more likely be reinvested within the national economy rather than international cooperation. These difficulties represent the main challenge of such a movement: transforming deeply the way societies are organized and thought.

C. The 6th edition of the GDAMS: from 5th to 18th of April, 2016

1) Actions around the world

In 2016, 101 events took place worldwide during the campaign. If all the continents were represented, the vast majority of these events occurred in the United-States and in Europe

(mostly United-Kingdom). In Spain, the Centre Delàs was the only organization implementing actions for the 6th edition of the GDAMS.

At the time of submitting this work, the final report about the 6th edition of the GDAMS has not been published yet. It is consequently hard to evaluate the real impact of the international campaign. However, and in order to show the diversity of actions (demonstrations, press statement, actions on social media, etc), two specific actions will be further detailed, according to individual reports provided by some organizations: the Peace Boat in South-East Asia and the Pre-GCOMS conference in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Peace Boat [31] since 1983, has launched trips around the world to promote peace values. Its philosophy is “that any problem faced by any community is a global challenge that must be tackled through cooperation between people, organizations and governments of the world » [32] through a work based on civil society movement. For the 6th edition of the GDAMS, Peace Boat organized a presentation and workshops onboard (sailing in Northeast Asia) about military spending and what would be needed to meet the urgent humanitarian needs worldwide.

In Kenya, a preparatory event was organized in Nairobi for the Berlin Congress “DISARM! For a climate of Peace” on April, 17th 2016 with the participation of delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. The main goal of the conference was to “disabuse the argument by the skeptics that Africa needs to increase military spending to address the increasing cases of insecurity in the African Continent” [33] focusing particularly on issues such as the terrorist threat, women and peace, regional peace and security and military spending, corruption and climate change and security.

2) Social media impact

The social media impact of the campaign between the April 5th and 18th 2016 has been measured by the IPB in a “Social Media Report” [34]. The main tools used to promote the campaign were Thunderclap, Facebook, Twitter, the various websites of the participating organizations and Instagram. The main goals of the campaign communication were “to increase the visibility of GDAMS; to better organize GDAMS, to build, strengthen and broaden the GDAMS community and to create awareness about the initiative and involve stakeholders”.

Although the website has not received many visits during the campaign, 96% of them were new visitors. One of the main explanations of this weak result is the lack of promotion of such website through the other social media.

The Thunderclap “Money for war or human needs?” with the main message “Let’s move the money”, launched by the IPB, was a success with a total social reach of 63.726 people. This is mainly due to the close collaboration with other NGOs around the world, as Centre Delàs.

On Facebook, the page of the IPB [35], which organize the GDAMS, reached during the period three times more visits than the non-campaign period and counts 3.744 followers⁴. The most popular posts were about the Thunderclap campaign or the ones representing info graphics about military and social spending. For this edition, Facebook was the main source of information and action for the public, representing much higher audience than the various websites and searches on Google.

Also, the majority of the supporters were the 25-44 years old, which highlights the interest of relatively young population on the subject which represents a good mobilization base for the next editions. As well, the top locations of the supporters were the United-States and the United-Kingdom with English as the main language.

⁴ 08/06/2016

An Instagram account was created for this edition in order to reach “young people who are not specifically interested in [the] sector, but who agree with [the] message or like [the] pictures”. For the following editions, an advice would be to strengthen the use of Instagram in order to increase GDAM’s visibility.

On Twitter, the hashtag GDAMS was, according to the social media report, “mentioned 240 times” by different partners as the Figure 11 shows. Is it clear that people are more willing to engage when graphics or drawings are published. However, according to the IPB, people were less interactive on Twitter than on other social media such as Facebook and Instagram.



Figure 11: Some tweets during the 6th edition of the GDAMS (2016)

7. The Spanish mobilization campaign by Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz

A. The actions implemented

To develop and implement the Spanish campaign on military spending, the project has been developed through a logical framework matrix. In the following part, each steps of this matrix will be analyzed: the definition and implementation of the goal and purposes (Section 7.A.1), the three outputs of the campaign (Section 7.A.2) and the activities to implement during the campaign (Section 7.A.3).

1) Definition of the goal and purpose

The first step, developed in the Table 1, was to define clearly the objectives of the campaign. Considering that the Spanish campaign on military spending is part of the GDAMS, the goal is clearly to reallocate Spanish military spending into human needs spending⁵. More precisely, and to adapt Centre Delàs' actions to the Spanish context, the purpose of the campaign is divided into two: rise of public awareness about military spending and its reallocation and political action to reallocate such budgets.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS (external factors necessary to sustain objectives in the long term)
GOAL	Reallocation of Spanish military spending to human needs spending	-decrease of national military budgets -increase of human needs spending	-Spanish budget reports (2017 and further) - Modification of political programs about the distribution of national budgets	-Political agreement and support -Government economic resources -Support of the population

⁵ As previously explained, in this work human needs spending refers to social welfare spending and international cooperation spending

			-Political references to such topic	-Willingness of the international security to follow this path -International agreements about disarmament
PURPOSES	-Rise of public awareness about military spending and its reallocation -Political action: reallocation of military spending into human needs spending	-increase of public action on military spending related issues -decrease of Spanish military Budget (2017 and further) -increase of human needs spending (2017 and further) -publication of a transparent military budget	-Spanish budget reports (2017 and further) -Increase of pacifist organizations supporters and donators -Increase of the number of public actions on military spending related issues -Transparency of the budgets	-Political support of the parliamentary majority -support of the civil society, NGOs -popular mobilization -Government transparency -International agreements about disarmament

Table 1: Logical framework matrix – Goal and purpose

2) The outputs of the campaign

Then, three main outputs, developed in the Table 2 have been identified. First, increase public awareness appears to be the essential base to implement such reallocation project. Indeed, numbers of citizens are not aware of the reality of the Spanish military budget either of the economic, social, environmental and humanitarian costs of the military. Consequently, the first step is to make such information available and understandable by the Spanish population.

As a consequence of the first output, Centre Delàs needs to make this mobilization visible by the political leaders and parties. In other words, the second step consists of increasing political awareness about both the specificity of the subject and the public mobilization about it.

Finally, these two previous outputs should be transformed into political action via a reconsideration of national budget allocation by the political leaders and parties. To do so, the final activity consist of implementing lobbying activities to directly pressure the political parties and leaders in the context of Spanish general elections occurring in June 26th 2016.

It is important to note that all these activities, if there are specific of the 2016 campaign needs to be comprehend in a long term process. Indeed, it is likely that this campaign will need several years to actually achieve its main goal.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS (external factors necessary to sustain objectives in the long term)
OUTPUTS			
1-Increase public awareness on the distribution of public expenses and the priorities to develop a culture of peace	-Success of GDAMS actions: dissemination and mobilization -Increase of public involvement on disarmament NGOs and events (long term)	-Facebook visitors / followers / likes / shares -Centre Delàs' Website visitors -Tweets and Re-tweets / followers on Twitter -number of signatures for the petition on Change (Section 7.B.3) - press articles - Conferences on military spending related topics (Appendix 3) - radio interviews -Share of the Thunderclap launched by the IPB	-Public willingness to involve in such issue (depending on priorities, threat feeling, etc)
2-Increase political awareness on the distribution of public expenses and the political priorities to develop a culture of peace	-Political recognition of civil society and public mobilization on the issue of military spending	-Public declarations -Answer to the petition on Change - integration of such issue in the political program	-Political willingness to consider such issue

		of x party for the upcoming elections (26 th June, 2016)	
3-Political lobbying to pressure political parties and leaders to reconsider the Spanish military Budget and reallocate military spending into human needs spending	-Integration of such issue on the political agenda -Publication of transparent military data -Change of upcoming military budgets (long term)	-Public recognition of the issue - Public statements about a reallocation of spending - Budget reports (from 2017 to...)	-Political willingness to act on such issue - Political events in Spain: new elections / formation of a government

Table 2: Logical framework matrix – outputs

3) Planned activities

In order to achieve all these outputs, several activities have been defined, as further explained in the Table 3. First, to increase public awareness (Activities 1.1 / 1.2 / 1.3 / 1.4 / 1.5, Table 3), one goal is to make the data and information about Spanish military spending available and understandable to a large audience. To do so, relevant reports and articles needs to be diffused through various social media. As well, some designs must be created in order to make the data clearer and eyed-catching. These two points involved a complete actualization of the related pages on the Centre Delàs website. Also, in order to transform this public awareness into public engagement, the Centre Delàs has implemented and disseminated an online petition through the platform Change [36] (Appendix 6).

In order to increase political awareness to such subject and public mobilization (Activities 2.1 / 2.2 / 2.3, Table 3), the Change petition seems to be the perfect way to link citizens and political leaders and parties. Indeed, for each signature, an automatic email is sent to the political leaders or parties designed in the petition. It permits to keep them informed of the mobilization as well as pressure them to act. By questioning them via the Change petition

but as well via social media, a dialogue and debate can be initiated through social networks, preparing later meaningful dialogues.

Finally, in order to transform the political awareness into political action on state budget reallocation (Activities 3.1 / 3.2 / 3.3 / 3/4), Table 3), this campaign results on lobbying activities with the aim to challenge and pressure political parties and leaders in the context of 2016 Spanish general election and further.

Some specific activities, such as the creation and dissemination of new designs about Spanish military spending, the Change petition and lobbying activities will be developed in the following part (7.B) in order to better understand their impact on such campaign.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS (external factors necessary to sustain objectives in the long term)
ACTIVITIES			
1-1 Update the infography on the website: <i>Gastos militares para gastos sociales</i> (Appendix 5) 1-2 Promote the following reports: <i>Analisis del presupuesto de defensa español del año 2016</i> [37]; <i>Exportaciones españolas de armamento 2005-2014</i> [38] an former ones on Facebook, Twitter and the website 1-3 Update the website page <i>Recortamos el gasto military</i> [39] with 2016 datas and informations about the GDAMS 1-4 Online Change Petition <i>Invirtamos el gasto</i>	<u>Means:</u> - Centre Delàs team - general public -updated documents - Change petition (Appendix 6) - newspapers -radio programs - TV programs - social media -online survey “what do you know on military spending?” via GoogleForm (Appendix 1) - conferences about military related subjects (Appendix 4)	- Facebook visitors / followers / likes / share -Centre Delàs’ website visitors -Tweets and re-tweets/followers on Twitter - number of signatures for the petition on Change (Section 7.B.3) - press articles - number of participants at the conferences on military spending related topics <u>COST</u> -working hours of the Centre Delàs team	-Public willingness to involve in such topic -Public involvement on traditional and social media - Public willingness to sign and share the petition

<p><i>militar en políticas de paz</i> (Appendix 6) 1-5 Activity on the media: social networks, newspapers, radio, TV, survey</p>			
<p>2-1 Online Change petition <i>Invirtamos el gasto militar en políticas de paz</i> (Appendix 6) 2-2 Automatic email sent to the Spanish political leaders and parties for each signature of the petition 2-3 Call the attention of the political leaders / parties by mentioning them on social media</p>	<p><u>Means:</u> - Centre Delàs team - Public - Political leaders and parties -Change petition -lobbying action</p>	<p>- number of signatures on Change petition - politicians’ response - emails, calls - meeting</p> <p><u>COST:</u> -working hours of the Centre Delàs team</p>	<p>- Public willingness to sign and share the petition -Politicians willingness to take part of a dialogue -Political willingness to answer emails and calls and accept discussion</p>
<p>3-1 Analyze of the political programs about peace policies and defense 3-2 Action on social media to call the attention of the political parties and leaders 3-3 Personalized emails to all political parties to ask for a better consideration of peace and defense issues 3-4 Dialogue about electoral programs</p>	<p><u>Means:</u> - Centre Delàs team - Political leaders - Change petition -Meeting agenda -Political electoral programs -Lobbying action -Political cards -Article</p>	<p>- politicians’ response - minutes of the meetings/calls -modification of electoral programs</p> <p><u>COST:</u> -working hours of Centre Delàs team</p>	<p>- Politician willingness to open a dialogue on the issue of military spending -Politicians willingness to accept meetings - Politicians willingness to negotiate</p>

Table 3: Logical framework matrix – activities

B. How to reach the public and the decision makers

In order to better understand how to reach the public and the decision makers and to make them active about the issue of military spending and its reallocation, a monitoring and evaluation matrix has been implemented in order to define daily management of the campaign and to adapt it to variations.

Then, in order to highlights the main components of the campaign, we will focus on three activities: the creation and dissemination of the designs “military spending for social welfare

spending”; the Change petition and the lobbying activities implemented to directly challenge the political leaders and parties.

1) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) matrix

To define the daily management of the campaign, six main elements has been developed in the M&E matrix: the performance question, the indicators and information required to answer this question, the baseline information, the data methods, the implementation support of such outcomes and the communication needed to achieve them.

Outputs	Performance questions	Indicators and information needs	Baseline information
1-Increase public awareness on the distribution of public expenses and the priorities to develop a culture of peace	<p>To what extent people are aware of the cost of military spending in Spain?</p> <p>To what extent the general public feel concerned about military spending reallocation?</p>	<p><u>Input indicator:</u> number of working hours; amount of money spent by the Centre Delàs</p> <p><u>Output indicator:</u> production of new material (reports, designs, website pages, social media messages); number of conferences and media intervention; Change petition</p> <p><u>Impact indicators:</u> evolution of online content consultation on different social media, public participation to conferences, number of signature on Change petition</p>	<p>-number of visitors, followers, shares on the Centre Delàs website and its social media</p> <p>-attendance during the conferences</p> <p>- Number of signatures on Change petition (Appendix 6)</p> <p>-Number of answers to the online survey “What do you know about military spending?” (Appendix 1)</p>
2-Increase political awareness on the distribution of public expenses and the political priorities to develop a	<p>Are the political leaders and parties aware of public mobilization about military spending?</p> <p>Do they recognize and consider the action on military spending?</p>	<p><u>Input indicators:</u> number of working hours; amount of money spent by Centre Delàs</p> <p><u>Output indicators:</u> Change petition, Change automatic emails, targeted tweets</p>	<p>-public declaration</p> <p>-Comments on Change petition</p> <p>-Emails, tweets</p> <p>-direct contacts</p> <p>-dialogue</p>

culture of peace		<u>Impact indicators:</u> political answer to the public mobilization via email, tweets, comments on the Change petition, etc.	
3- Political lobbying to pressure political parties and leaders to reconsider the Spanish military Budget and reallocate military spending into human needs spending	Are the political leaders and parties taking action about military spending?	<u>Input indicator:</u> number of working hours; amount of money spent by Centre Delàs <u>Output indicator:</u> Change comments, emails, answers to the targeted tweets, direct exchanges, dialogue <u>Impact indicator:</u> political declaration, political programs and declaration; (further) political implementation	-dialogue with the political leaders / parties -emails, comments, tweets -public declaration -political programs

Table 4: M&E matrix – first part

Outcome	Data methods	Implementation support	Communication
1-Increase public awareness on the distribution of public expenses and the priorities to develop a culture of peace	-Stakeholders analysis (NGOs, Public, Civil society, etc) -documentation review and actualization -Online questionnaire -Change petition - Conferences (Appendix 4)	-researchers -communication specialist -administrative -general public via the share of Centre Delàs' content and actions	<u>Who should receive:</u> general public <u>When:</u> from April 5 th - ongoing
2-Increase political awareness on the distribution of public expenses and the political priorities to develop a	-Stakeholders (including political leaders and parties) -content of discourse -content of political leaders and parties answers -content of political declarations and programs	-communication specialist -administrative -specialists able to attend meetings with the politicians -Centre Delàs members willing to engage discussion with politicians	<u>Receivers:</u> political leaders and parties <u>When:</u> from April 5 th 2016 with an active peak during the electoral period (mid-June 2016)

culture of peace			
3- Political lobbying to pressure political parties and leaders to reconsider the Spanish military Budget and reallocate military spending into human needs spending	-Stakeholders -content of political programs and its modifications	-communication specialist -specialists able to directly negotiate -administrative -Centre Delàs members to support lobbying actions	<u>Receivers:</u> political leaders and parties <u>When:</u> from April 5 th 2016 with an active peak during the electoral period (mid-June 2016)

Table 5: M&E matrix - second part

As the M&E matrix above shows, the campaign is a complex process relying on several actors, materials and communication means. In order to give a more specific idea of some of them, this work will develop three important elements.

2) The designs « military spending for social welfare spending »

The designs “military spending for social welfare spending” [40] have been created with the data presenting by Centre Delàs in the last report about Spanish military spending “Fraud and improvisation in Spanish military expenditure” (2016) [41]. The main goal is to make these data accessible to all and consequently to increase public awareness. As well, and with the aim to denounce the waste of public money, a comparison is made between specific military spending and social spending in order to better understand the weight of such budget within a national economy.

The designs, in order to sensitize Spanish citizens and politicians but as well international ones about this specific issue, have been made in Spanish, Catalan and English (Appendix 5). The illustration presented by the Figure 12 is one of the various created designs, in English.



Figure 12: Military spending for social welfare spending – Centre Delàs – GDAMS 2016

The designs have been extensively shared in the various social media. It is important to note that they gave to each post an additional value and have permitted to make the campaign more attractive and accessible for number of citizens.

3) The petition “Let’s convert military spending into Peace policies”

The main component of the campaign is the petition launched on Change “Let’s convert military spending into Peace policies” (Appendix 6). Indeed, it links the three main outputs of the campaign previously described: increase of public awareness, increase of political awareness and lobbying activities to influence political action. This petition was launched during the second week of the global campaign, on April 13th 2016. Indeed, the first week was dedicated in giving information to the public about global and Spanish military spending and

their implications. As a consequence, the public was more aware about such subject when the petition was published.

To reach a broader audience, social media have been Centre Delàs' best support (mainly Facebook and Twitter). Considering that the petition is available in Spanish, Catalan and English, several partner organizations within Spain but as well internationally like the IPB, helped to spread the petition. This aspect was easier thanks to the use of the official hashtag of the GDAMS #welfareisnotwarfare.

On June 15th 2016, 1.574 people have signed the petition. This is an on-going petition and Centre Delàs expects more signatures due to the lobbying activity it implements during the electoral campaign pre general elections on June 26th 2016.

4) Lobbying activity

a. Mapping the electoral programs about defense, security and peace

In order to implement lobbying activities to pressure the Spanish politicians to act on military spending and the role and nature of defense in Spain, the first step is to map the related propositions of the main parties on such issues. Centre Delàs has decided to study the program of the five main political parties: Partido Popular (PP), socialist party (PSOE), Podemos, Izquierda Unida (IU) and Ciudadanos. As the Appendix 7 details, several themes have been chosen by the Centre Delàs, considered to be essential to build a culture of peace. There are the several: military budget; military operations; military forces and military life; foreign military bases; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); militarized education; arms trade; military industry; disarmament and finally, arms founding.

Then, the parties' proposals have been classified from 0 (not mentioned) to 10 (culture of peace). As the Figure 13 shows, regarding the diminution of the military budget and of military operations and capacities, the PP and Ciudadanos support a conservative position which aim to

maintain and modernize the military capacities. The two left parties call for a control of the military budget (Podemos) when its colleague clearly defends a drastic reduction of this budget (IU). The same trend is observed regarding foreign military interventions. The subject of arm trade and financing is poorly developed both IU and PSOE are the only one demanding transparency, parliamentary control and the achievement of related international agreements. Regarding NATO, IU is the only party calling for an immediate exit and independence from the organization. For the education, the PP, Ciudadanos and PSOE wish to promote a culture of defense whereas Podemos and IU highlight the necessity to develop a culture of human rights and peace. Finally, none of them mention the possibility to reconvert the military industry into civilian industry.

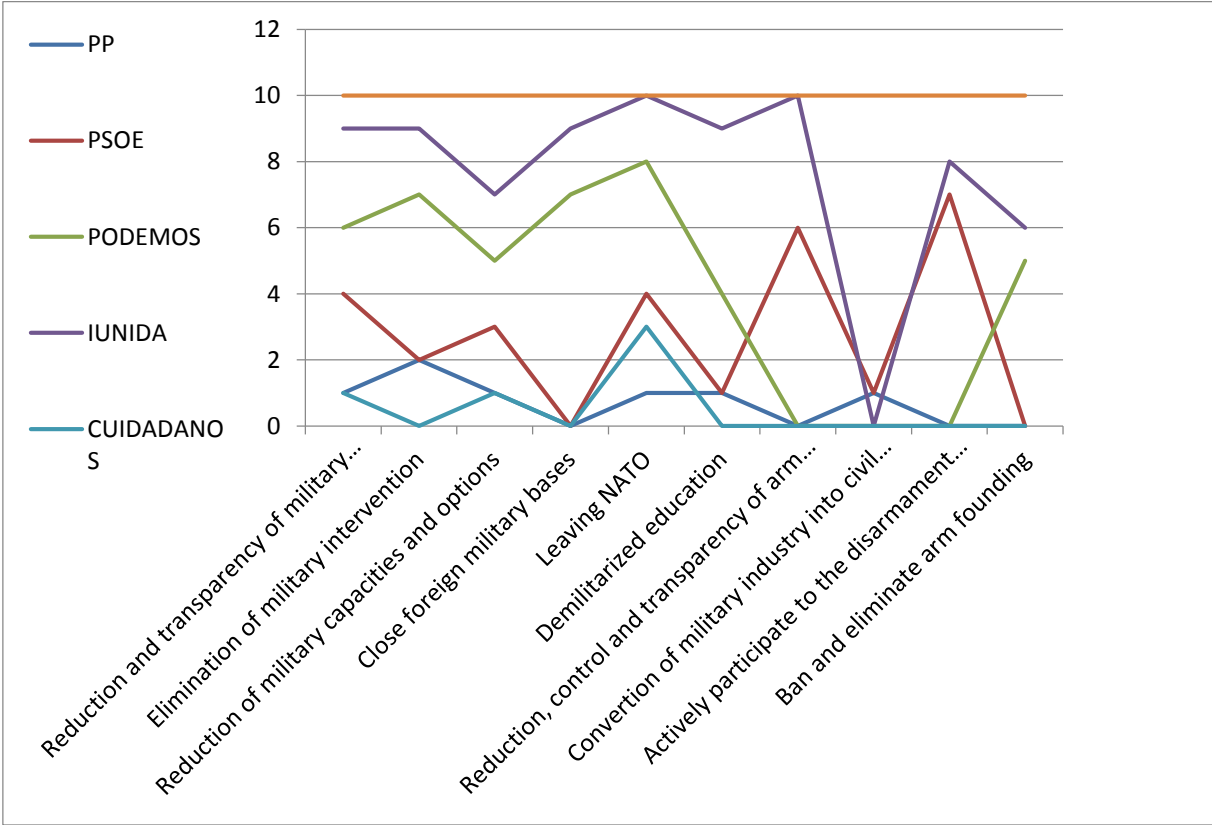


Figure 13: Comparative analysis of Spanish electoral programs about Peace, Security and Defense policy

The global conclusion of this study is that, only a small space is giving to peace, security and defense into the Spanish political debate. That is the main reason why Centre Delàs ask the

political leaders and parties to be more concrete on certain specific subjects and to have the courage to engage in the path of demilitarization and promotion of peace.

This analysis has been published through an article on the Centre Delàs website [42] with the aim to both raise public and political consciousness on these subjects and pressure political leaders and parties. In order to better disseminate it, the article has been published on Facebook, as an actualization of the Change petition and on Twitter via various references (Appendix 8).

b. Engage dialogue and negotiations with the political parties and leaders

In order to engage the dialogue and make the peace, security and defense policies a significant element of the electoral debate, the Centre Delàs has sent personalized emails on June 9th 2016 to each principal political parties in order to have more information about their positions or absence of position on the following subjects developed in the Figure 13.

At the same time, the online Change petition has been updated to inform its supporters about this action and its content with the attempt to stimulate its dissemination (Appendix 9). With the same attempt to pressure the political parties and leaders to answer to these emails, Centre Delàs has launched a Twitter campaign which directly calls to mind them through social media (Appendix 10).

8. Evaluation of the campaign

At the time, it is hard to tell if the campaign has been successful, knowing that, if the GDAMS are officially over since April 18th 2016, the Spanish campaign is continuing considering the electoral timeline (general elections, June 26th 2016).

The evaluation matrix, Table 6 and 7, attempts to evaluate the Spanish campaign on military spending in order to highlight its strengths and weaknesses for the following editions. Some strengths have been developed for this edition such as an international cooperation with other NGOs involved in the GDAMS campaign, particularly with the IPB. In this point, the creation of a Spanish and Catalan page in the GCOMS website [43] is probably the most significant example of this cooperation, which has given a better visibility to the Spanish campaign.

As well, the Change petition was a new activity implemented by Centre Delàs. If it appears to be an excellent tool to both reach the general public and the political leaders and parties, it has, as well, highlights the weaknesses of the campaign. As explained in the Table 5, this kind of campaign need a better and longer preparatory work and, for the following years, it would be relevant to start informing the general public on this issue before the official dates of the GDAMS campaign, in order to have a better capacity to reach people for the other activities such as the Change petition.

As well, communication is the key element to successfully launch a petition and successfully manage a campaign as a whole. If the Centre Delàs used quite efficiently social and traditional media to disseminate its messages, partnerships with other organizations should be better used to broadcast such messages. In this point, a communication professional could be the better way to be efficient, or, the organization should consider to better train its members on such field.

Outputs	Relevance: quality of planning and adaptation	Efficiency: how were inputs and activities converted into results	Effectiveness: how well did the results contribute to the achievement of the project purpose
<p>1-Increase public awareness on the repartition of public expenses and the priorities to develop a culture of peace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Efficient production and distribution of material (reports, designs, et) - Efficient and extensive use of social media -Good implication of the Centre Delàs team - Lack of a communication specialist -Good cooperation with other organizations as the IPB -Lack of time to actually prepare the campaign (started one month before the beginning of the official event April 5th) -Relatively good participation to the online survey “What do you know about military spending” (81 answers) -Great public impact via conferences (5) about military related subjects during the official GDAMS period (Appendix 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infography well distributed through the website; GCOMS page and social media - Good distribution of the reports related to Spanish military spending on the Centre Delàs website, GCOMS page - The entire website pages linked to the campaign updated in three languages - Limited success of the petition (1.574 signatures the 15/06/2016) - Good response and participation of the public on social media -All these activities had a better visibility in Spain and abroad thanks to the cooperation with the IPB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a mobilization which permits the Centre Delàs to engage, due to a good support, a dialogue with the Spanish political leaders and parties (June 2016)
<p>2-Increase political awareness on the repartition of public expenses and the political priorities to develop a culture of peace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Good implication of Centre Delàs team -None reaction from the political parties and leaders to the petition (last update: 15/06/2016) -None reaction form the political parties and leaders to the tweets and the campaign on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the time, no results linked to the petition - At the time, no reaction from political leaders or parties to the automatic email sent for each signature of the petition - At the time, no exchange with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No direct result related to political parties / leaders answer and dialogue -A material which provide a good support

	social media (last update: 15/06/2016)	political leaders and parties	
3- Political lobbying to pressure political parties and leaders to reconsider the Spanish military Budget and reallocate military spending into human needs spending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Good implication of Centre Delàs team -Lack of an additional person in charge of the campaign, especially specialized in communication -Good analysis and dissemination of political programs about peace, security and defense policies -Personalized emails to all political parties and leaders sent to late regarding the electoral agenda -Efficient and relevant campaign on twitter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dialogue has been, until this point, unilateral (no answers from the political parties and leaders) - Analyze of political programs well distributed and shared by Centre Delàs and its followers: good impact - Relevant action on social media without any answer from the political parties / leaders (last update 15/06/2016) - Personal cards sent to all the concerned parties without any result (15/06/2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -At the time, no direct result linked to political consideration and action about such issue. -Actions which are throw again the campaign with a good public support on social media

Table 6: Evaluation of the campaign – first part

Outputs	Impact: which benefits on society and sector?	Sustainability: have and will products and benefits be maintained?
1-Increase public awareness on the repartition of public expenses and the priorities to develop a culture of peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Better understanding by the public of the amount of resources used by the military -Better understanding of disarmaments movements -Better understanding of the reallocation options → general rise of public awareness 	<p>This rise of public awareness could be maintained if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The actions last - Data updated - Increase of actions according to increasing support <p>Which would result to a better potential for the Centre Delàs to pressure political parties/leaders</p>
2-Increase political awareness on the repartition of public expenses and the political priorities to develop a culture of peace	At the time (15/06/2016) no observed impact, regarding the absence of reaction and answers from political leaders and parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -None actual benefits (15/06/2016) -With a higher public awareness and mobilization, some future results can be expected
3- Political lobbying to pressure political parties and leaders to reconsider the Spanish military	Lobbying without any results at the time (15/06/2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -None actual benefits (15/06/2016) -Necessity to implement such actions for further

Budget and reallocate military spending into human needs spending		electoral events in order to include this campaign in the long term political debate
--	--	--

Table 7: Evaluation of the campaign – second part

The effectiveness, impact and sustainability (Table 6 and 7) of the campaign are hard to evaluate at the time (15/06/2016) considering the small amount of time available to actually reach and observe results. Nevertheless, this campaign has highlighted a real potential for the upcoming actions and editions. It has been a good way to raise public awareness and, if the effects linked to political awareness and action, have been limited or inexistent; it has set a good base for the continuity of such actions and the upcoming campaigns.

As well, it would be necessary to review this work at the time of the Spanish general election, June 26th 2016 considering that such results could differ at this time. Unfortunately, the deadline of the submission of this work (17/06/2016) does not permit to further develop the potential result variations.

9. Conclusion

Clearly, the general public, civil societies, as well as many governments, are aware of the diverse crisis we currently face at several levels: economic, social, environmental and humanitarian. If several ways to deal with those problems are studied and attempted, one big element is often left apart. Military spending represent a huge amount of public money and reallocating part of it could have positive effects on national social welfare policies as well as international cooperation in order to implement a culture of peace.

If this reallocation is increasingly supported by activists, NGOs, citizens, scholars, all around the world, it remains absent of the political programs and actions. In order to change such things, a mobilization from the ground, through various disarmament movements, is calling urgently for this reallocation. Campaigns are various, by their nature and their level. The GDAMS has the particularity to gather diverse disarmament actions all around the world, linking international and comprehensive ambitions to local needs highlighting the fact that, if such reallocation has to be done according to specific contextualized priorities, the positive effects would be observe if international agreements and actions are implemented.

Centre Delàs has joined the international campaign on military spending and has actively participated to the GDAMS 6th edition (2016). The campaign begun in the frame of the GDAMS. It has further been extended due to the Spanish electoral agenda, which has permitted to integrate this issue into the political debate. Basically, the process adopted through this campaign was to mobilize the general public which is an essential base to further pressure political parties and leaders to adopt new political priorities.

The Centre Delàs campaign has highlighted a major strength: a general public concerned about military spending and reallocation when they are adequately informed and their capacity to actively involve into dissemination and awareness actions on social media. Unfortunately,

the chances to actually make a political change on the issue in Spain are, at the time, poor. It underlines the necessity to think the campaign continuously rather than one specific event once a year. As well, such organizations as Centre Delàs, should be logistically better prepared to make their efforts more efficient, which emphasizes the troubles facing small NGOs due to a lack of funding. Nevertheless, this specific Centre Delàs campaign constitutes a strong and diverse base that, if it is improved and developed, could have a real impact on the political agenda within the following years.

Last but not least, this work has referred to numerous actions all around the world which highlights that people are building and participating to alternative ways to live and to think. This is pretty encouraging for disarmament movements but as well, peace movements as a whole: with the aggregation of ideas and forces, the international society will be able to make peace culture building and all its implications the political path to adopt to build a fairer world.

Bibliography

- [1] Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary © Cambridge University Press
- [2] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute , *SIPRI definition of military spending*, available at: http://www.sipri.org/research/armaments/milex/milex_database/definitions
- [3] Eurostat, *Government expenditure on defense*, Data sources and availability, classification of functional expenditure of governments. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Government_expenditure_on_defence
- [4] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *Database, Military spending in Spain*, available at: <http://www.centredelas.org/en/database/spain-s-military-budget/military-spending-in-spain>
- [5] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute; Media Backgrounder, *Military versus social expenditure : the opportunity cost of world military spending*, April 5th, 2016
- [6] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *The share of world expenditure in 2015*, available at: <http://www.sipri.org/research/armaments/milex/milex-graphs-for-data-launch-2016/the-share-of-world-military-expenditure-of-the-15-states-with-the-highest-expenditure-in-2015>
- [7] Sam Perlo-Freeman, Aude Fleurant, Pieter D. Wezeman and Siemon T. Wezeman *Trends in world military expenditure*, 2014 SIPRI Fact Sheet
- [8] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *Changes in military expenditure, by region 2014-15*, available at: <http://www.sipri.org/research/armaments/milex/milex-graphs-for-data-launch-2016/changes-military-expenditure-region-2014-2015>
- [9] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *El gasto military de España en el informe SIPRI 2015*, April 5th 2016, available at: <http://www.centredelas.org/es/publicaciones/articulos/2691-el-gasto-militar-de-espana-en-el-informe-sipri-2015>

[10] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, Informe 26, *Fraude e improvisación en el gasto militar, análisis del presupuesto de defensa español del año 2016*, P.7

[11] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *Base de datos, presupuesto militar en España*, available at: <http://www.centredelas.org/es/base-de-datos/presupuesto-militar-en-espana/gasto-militar-de-espana>

[12] United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, official website available at: <https://www.un.org/disarmament/>

[13] United Nations, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, 55/2, *United Nations Millennium Declaration*, September 8th, 2000, available at: <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

[14] International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, available at: <http://www.icanw.org/>

[15] International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, *campaign overview*, available at: <http://www.icanw.org/campaign/campaign-overview/>

[16] Greenpeace, *What we do, Peace and Disarmament*, available at: <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/campaigns/peace/>

[17] International Campaign to Ban Landmines, available at: <http://www.icbl.org/en-gb/home.aspx>

[18] International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *The treaty*, available at: <http://www.icbl.org/en-gb/the-treaty.aspx>

[19] International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Finish the job*, available at: <http://www.icbl.org/en-gb/finish-the-job.aspx>

[20] European Network Against Arm Trades, available at: <http://www.enaat.org/fr/>

- [21] Mouvement pour une Action Non-Violente, available at: <http://nonviolence.fr/>
- [22] Mouvement pour une Action Non-Violente, *Les objectifs du MAN*, available at: <http://nonviolence.fr/spip.php?article7>
- [23] Global Campaign On Military Spending, available at: <http://demilitarize.org/global-campaign-on-military-spending/>
- [24] International Peace Bureau – Global Campaign On Military Spending, *Disarm ! For a climate of Peace, creating an action agenda*, March 1st 2016
- [25] International Peace Bureau, Global Day of Action on Military Spending, *Final report, 5th global day of action on military spending*, April 13th 2015. Available at : <http://demilitarize.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Final-report-GDAMS-2015.pdf>
- [26] Mathilde L'Hôte, Online survey, *What do you know about military spending?* Available at: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1b05MYN5tq3irSojF6xKHWsitf8K4a_I4ZB-V62w05A/viewform?usp=send_form
- [27] Global Campaign on Military Spending – Global Day of Action on Military Spending, *Find an event*, available at : <http://demilitarize.org/find-an-event/>
- [28] Mathilde L'Hôte, own interview with Colin Archer, March 15th 2016
- [29] Mathilde L'Hôte, *Désarmer, pour un monde plus sûr?* Le Journal International, 31/03/2016, available at: http://www.lejournalinternational.fr/Desarmer-pour-un-monde-plus-sur_a3569.html
- [30] J. Galtung, *Disarmament and Development: what is the relationship?* UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme

[31] Peace Boat, Building a culture of Peace around the world, *Peace Boat Marks 6th Global Days of Action on Military Spending (April 5-18)*, Apr 7, 2016 available at :

<http://peaceboat.org/english/?page=view&nr=196&type=21&menu=62>

[32] Peace Boat, *Principles*, available at: <http://peaceboat.org/english/?menu=63>

[33] Global Day of Action on Military Spending, *Africa PreComm for Berlin Congress*, Event Report, April 18th 2016, available at:

http://www.ipb.org/uploads/documents/other_docs/Nairobi_Report_GDAMS.pdf

[34] International Peace Bureau, *Social Media Report, period covered 21st March – 21st April, 6th Global Day of Action on Military Spending, 5th – 18th April 2016*, May 2016

[35] International Peace Bureau, Facebook page, available at:

<https://www.facebook.com/ipb1910/>

[36] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *Invirtamos el gasto militar en políticas de paz*, Change, available at: [https://www.change.org/p/invirtamos-el-gasto-militar-en-](https://www.change.org/p/invirtamos-el-gasto-militar-en-pol%C3%ADticas-de-paz?recruiter=525705398&utm_source=share_petition&utm_medium=copylink)

[pol%C3%ADticas-de-](https://www.change.org/p/invirtamos-el-gasto-militar-en-pol%C3%ADticas-de-paz?recruiter=525705398&utm_source=share_petition&utm_medium=copylink)

[paz?recruiter=525705398&utm_source=share_petition&utm_medium=copylink](https://www.change.org/p/invirtamos-el-gasto-militar-en-pol%C3%ADticas-de-paz?recruiter=525705398&utm_source=share_petition&utm_medium=copylink)

[37] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *Fraude e Improvisación en el gasto militar, Análisis del presupuesto de defensa español del año 2016*, October 2015, available at:

http://www.centredelas.org/images/informe26_cas_web.pdf

[38] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *Exportaciones españolas de armamento 2005-2014, alimentando conflictos en Oriente Medio*, December 2015, available at:

http://www.centredelas.org/images/INFORMES_i_altres_PDF/informe27_cas_web.pdf

[39] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *Campañas, Recortemos el gasto militar*, available at:

<http://www.centredelas.org/es/campanas/recortemos-el-gasto-militar>

[40] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *Campaigns, Cut military Spending*, available at:

<http://www.centredelas.org/en/campaigns/retallem-la-despesa-militar>

[41] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *Fraud and improvisation in Spanish military expenditure, Report 26, October 2015*, available at:

http://www.centredelas.org/images/INFORMES_i_altres_PDF/informe26_eng_2203.pdf

[42] Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, *Posibles propuestas de paz y seguridad: elecciones 26J*, June 7th 2016, available at: [http://www.centredelas.org/es/general/2717-posibles-](http://www.centredelas.org/es/general/2717-posibles-propuestas-de-paz-y-seguridad-elecciones-26j)

[propuestas-de-paz-y-seguridad-elecciones-26j](http://www.centredelas.org/es/general/2717-posibles-propuestas-de-paz-y-seguridad-elecciones-26j)

[43] Global Campaign On Military Spending, *Home, GCOMS in Spanish / GCOMS in Catalan*, available at: <http://demilitarize.org/global-campaign-on-military-spending/>

Appendices

Appendix 1: Online survey – What do you know about military spending?

What do you know about military spending and disarmament? / Que savez-vous des dépenses militaires et du désarmement?

I am a student in an international Master in peace, conflict and development. I am currently doing my internship in a Peace Institute and working more precisely on disarmament.

I am writing my final thesis on the Global Campaign on Military Spending (<http://demilitarize.org/global-campaign-on-military-spending/>) and I would like to compare national and individual perceptions about military spending and disarmament.

It would be really useful to have as much answers as possible!

I really takes not more than 5 minutes.

Thank you in advance for your participation!

Etudiante dans un master international "paix, conflits et développement", je suis actuellement en stage dans un institut de recherche sur la paix où je travaille sur le désarmement.

J'écris ma thèse de fin de master sur la Campagne International sur les Dépenses militaires (<http://demilitarize.org/global-campaign-on-military-spending/>). Dan ce cadre, je souhaiterai comparer les perceptions individuelles et nationales sur les dépenses militaires et le désarmement.

Il me sera très utile d'avoir un maximum de retours! Le questionnaire ne prendra pas plus de 5 minutes de votre temps.

Merci par avance de votre participation!

Continuer »

About you / A propos de vous

This survey is anonymous. However, in order to have a comprehensive understanding of individual and national perceptions of military spending amd desarmement, thank you to indicate your citizenship.

Ce questionnaire est anonyme. Toutefois, pour pouvoir avoir une compréhension comparative des perceptions individuelles et nationales sur les dépenses militaires et le désarmement, merci de nous indiquer votre nationalité.

Your citizenship / votre nationalité *

« Retour

Continuer »

Military spending / Dépenses militaires

Let us know about what you (do not) know and think about military spending.

Faites-nous savoir ce que vous savez (ou ne savez pas) et pensez sur les dépenses militaires.

In few words, how would you define military spending? / En quelques mots, comment définirez-vous les dépenses militaires? *

Is it a legitimate budget? Why? / Est-ce un budget légitime? Pourquoi? *

Do you know the military budget of your country? / Connaissez-vous le budget militaire de votre pays? *

- Yes / oui
- No / non
- More or less / plus ou moins

Global military spending should... (choose one) / Les dépenses militaires globales devraient... (une réponse) *

- remain stable / rester identiques
- be cut and reallocated / être réduites et réallouées
- increase / augmenter
- no opinion / pas d'opinion

The military spending OF YOUR COUNTRY should... (choose one) / Les dépenses militaires de VOTRE PAYS devraient... (une réponse) *

- remain stable / rester identiques
- be cut and reallocated / être réduites et réallouées
- increase / augmenter
- no opinion / pas d'opinion

Disarmament / Désarmement

Let us know about what you (do not) know and think about disarming

Faites-nous savoir ce que vous savez (ou ne savez pas) et pensez sur le désarmement

In few words, how would you define disarmament?/ En quelques mots, comment définirez-vous le désarmement? *

Do you know some disarmament movements? If yes which ones? / Connaissez-vous des campagnes pour le désarmement? Si oui, lesquelles? *

You can refer to global / national / regional / local movements but also to NGOs, institutions, organizations, events, etc / Vous pouvez faire référence à des campagnes globales / nationales / régionales / locales mais aussi à des ONG, organisations, évènements, etc

Global Day of Action on Military Spending / Journée Globale d'Action sur les Dépenses Militaires



Have you ever heard of the Global Day of Action on Military Spending (GDAMS)? If yes, have you ever participated? / Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de la Journée Globale d'Action sur les Dépenses Militaires? Si oui, y avez-vous déjà participé? *

- Yes / No - Oui / Non
- No - Non
- Yes / Yes - Oui / Oui

Would you reallocate military spending? How? (choose 4) / Est-ce que vous redistribueriez le budget militaire? Comment? (4 réponses) *

- education / éducation
- health care / santé
- environmental policies / politiques environnementales
- international cooperation / coopération internationale
- no reallocation / pas de redistribution
- humanitarian action / action humanitaire
- infrastructures / infrastructures
- employment / emploi
- Autre :

Almost done... / Bientôt fini...

This short survey is to have a concise idea about military spending and disarmament perception around the world. If you want to go further into details about this subject, feel free to express yourself here!

Ce court questionnaire a pour but d'avoir une idée concise de comment les dépenses militaires et le désarmement son percus autour du globe. Si vous souhaitez vous exprimer plus en détail sur le sujet, cet espace est pour vous!

Personal thoughts and observations / Observations et pensées personnelles

Appendix 2: Colin Archer Interview about the GDAMS (March 15th 2016)

Can you first please come back on your background and on your time at the IPB?

I grew up and did my university studies in the UK (languages and then a masters in Development Studies). But my work in the peace movement even pre-dates that. So I am delighted to be able to work on a theme (Disarmament for Development) which connects the two fields. I have been at IPB since 1990.

In 2014, global military spending constituted 1 776 billions of American dollars, which basically corresponds to 245 American dollars per habitant and per year. UN resolutions were adopted as well as action plans, in order to challenge the disparity between military spending and human welfare and development needs. As well, the World Bank considers that only about 5% of this amount would be needed each year to achieve the Millennium Goals. However, no global trend of reallocation of public spending has been observed. What are the main obstacles to a complete reconsideration of public spending and priorities?

It is primarily a problem of lack of political will. But where does that come from? I would say a) lack of a peace-leadership; b) long histories of militarism, and colonialism; c) media focus on threats, enemies, terrorists etc leading to d) wide public support for military defence policies and budgets.

As I said before, disarmament and development are closely linked to the notion of security. You consider that military spending is "ineffective, provocative and counter-productive" whereas a number of people consider it as a way to maintain security. What are your arguments? Can you explain us what is exactly the "peace dividend"?

Consider these names : AFGHANISTAN – IRAQ – LIBYA – SYRIA - YEMEN – SOUTH SUDAN...in which of them did the military make things better ?

The peace dividend is the term given by analysts to the process of releasing funds from the military for the civilian sector. Which was supposed to happen after the end of the Cold War, but in general terms did not happen (at least not through the public sector). In fact the military spending is now at levels higher than during the Cold War.

Can you come back with us on the 5 directions in which money released from the military could be re-directed? (Humanitarian aid, peace building, public services, development and climate change). Do you consider that, one or several of these directions should be, nowadays, prioritize among others?

All 5 directions are absolutely essential, which is why we do not put them in a fixed order.

As I said before, disarmament and development are closely linked to the notion of security. You consider that military spending is "ineffective, provocative and counter-productive" whereas a number of people consider it as a way to maintain security. What are your arguments? Can you explain us what is exactly the "peace dividend"?

Consider these names : AFGHANISTAN – IRAQ – LIBYA – SYRIA - YEMEN – SOUTH SUDAN...in which of them did the military make things better ?

The peace dividend is the term given by analysts to the process of releasing funds from the military for the civilian sector. Which was supposed to happen after the end of the Cold War, but in general terms did not happen (at least not through the public sector). In fact the military spending is now at levels higher than during the Cold War.

Can you come back with us on the 5 directions in which money released from the military could be re-directed? (Humanitarian aid, peace building, public services, development and climate change). Do you consider that, one or several of these directions should be, nowadays, prioritize among others?

All 5 directions are absolutely essential, which is why we do not put them in a fixed order.

J. Galtung highlights 3 major difficulties to rehabilitate and transfer the public budget. He considers that it is not obvious that money leads to development neither that taking funds away from the military will lead to disarmament. As well, if the relationship disarmament / development is supposed to be defined and worked out at the international level, the fact that the greatest military spending takes place in the rich countries, will certainly lead to a re-investment within the national economy rather than between countries. What is your opinion about all these points and how would you overcome these difficulties?

Galtung is partly right. It does depend of course on how much money is taken from the military budget. Disarmament itself has some (temporary) costs. Naturally once money is released, it can be used for a wide range of purposes. Development is only one, and that requires a political choice. But note: these decisions are for the national, not regional/international level. Since it is taxpayers money, it is natural that the pressure will be strongest to reinvest in the national economy. So we face challenges at several levels.

The military has a major role on global warming: as a polluter, as a significant oil consumer as well as a "policeman" of the issue, in the sense that by considering climate as a threat for national security, the issue has been militarized. Last December, an historic agreement has been signed during the COP21. However, there is no public reference to the impact of the military institution on the global warming neither to the positive impact a reallocation of military spending could have on the environment. Do you consider this absence as a failure for the disarmament movement?

Yes, but we are starting to work on it. The movement is facing a huge range of challenges in many different areas, and it is desperately under funded. So no surprise that we don't win every match!

Another fear about disarming is its high cost on the short term as well as the loss of a certain amount of jobs in the sector. What economic and working alternatives the reallocation of spending would present to those who would directly suffer from cuts on military spending? How long the process of reintegration and reinsertion to new opportunities could take?

Some research has been done on how the skills available in the military sector can be used in (for ex) the green energy sector. But it is clear: every significant change in the structure of the economy has winners and losers. But this should not be a reason to oppose changes that will benefit everyone – and possibly save the world from nuclear destruction.

To go back more specifically on the upcoming GDAMS, what would you advise to the people who want to take part of the movement or just get more informations about it?

Go to our website www.gcoms.org – write to us at IPB – make links in your own community – plan an action! And join us at the Berlin conf: www.ipb2016.berlin

A final thought?

This transformation will take a long time – all the more reason to start acting now!

Appendix 3: Article “Désarmer: pour un monde plus sûr?”, Le Journal International 31/05/2016 (French)

Available at : http://www.lejournalinternational.fr/Desarmer-pour-un-monde-plus-sur_a3569.html

Désarmer : pour un monde plus sûr ?

MATHILDE L'HÔTE
31 Mars 2016



En 2014, selon le SIPRI (Institut international de recherche sur la paix de Stockholm), les dépenses militaires mondiales s'élevaient à 1 776 milliards de dollars. Si ces dépenses sont considérées comme nécessaires face à l'émergence et au renforcement de nouveaux risques tels que le terrorisme, des voix s'élèvent de part et d'autre du globe pour dénoncer la prédominance du militaire sur les besoins humains. À l'approche des journées mondiales d'action sur le désarmement (du 5 au 18 avril 2016), *Le Journal International* se penche sur un mouvement proposant une approche pacifique des relations internationales. Mise en perspective avec le témoignage de Colin Archer, secrétaire général du Bureau international pour la paix (IPB).



Crédit : Muriel Epailly

« Le monde est surarmé, et la paix, sous-financée », c'est le constat établi par Ban Ki-moon, secrétaire général des Nations Unies. Avec des dépenses militaires mondiales s'élevant à 1 776 milliards de dollars en 2014, la Banque mondiale estime que seulement 5 % de ce budget serait nécessaire pour accomplir les **huit objectifs du millénaire pour le développement**, présentés par les Nations Unies. Pour cela, certains considèrent la nécessité d'un changement de mentalité, permettant de redéfinir les priorités au sein des budgets et dépenses des États. C'est sans doute là le défi même du désarmement, étant donné que le niveau de dépenses dépend fortement du niveau de menace perçue par un pays et ses habitants. Pour de nombreux experts, cette perception est fortement déterminée par une culture du militarisme, ancrée dans nos sociétés.

DÉPENSES MILITAIRES : UNE RÉDUCTION NÉCESSAIRE ?

« Afghanistan, Irak, Libye, Yémen, Syrie, Soudan... dans quel cas le militaire a-t-il amélioré les choses ? ». Pour Colin Archer, le constat est sans appel : l'usage du militaire est « inefficace, provocant et contre-productif » et freine fortement le développement d'une culture de paix et – par conséquent – d'approches non-violentes de résolution et prévention des conflits.

Parallèlement, face à l'augmentation des risques tels que le changement climatique, la pauvreté et la multiplication du nombre de crises humanitaires, organisations internationales, non-gouvernementales mais aussi gouvernements appellent à une augmentation des budgets dédiés au développement. Toutefois, très peu parlent des ressources bloquées dans le budget militaire. Or, d'après le Bureau de la coordination des affaires humanitaires (OCHA), 1 % du budget militaire global pourrait permettre de répondre aux besoins humanitaires urgents actuels, estimés à 20 milliards de dollars.



« Je ne paye pas pour la guerre » « Guerre : pas avec mon argent, je refuse de payer » Action pour l'édition 2015 des GDAMS, New-York, Etats-Unis. Crédits : IPB

Or, comme le souligne l'IPB, ce transfert d'argent se heurte à de nombreux obstacles mis en place par « un manque de volonté politique ». Pour Colin Archer, plusieurs raisons expliquent cela : « un manque de leadership pour la paix ; une histoire et une culture du militarisme ainsi que du colonialisme » mais aussi le fait que les médias se concentrent principalement sur les « menaces, ennemis, terroristes (...) », ce qui mène à un important soutien de l'opinion publique envers les politiques de défense et le budget qui leur est alloué.

De ce fait, s'il est essentiel d'interpeller les politiques sur leurs priorités budgétaires, un travail de long terme semble nécessaire au niveau éducatif pour expliquer que le militaire n'est pas nécessairement gage de sécurité. Les défenseurs du désarmement sont globalement d'accord sur des usages légitimes du militaire, dans le cas de situations d'urgence et de maintien de la paix par exemple. Ils dénoncent en revanche son recours « excessif et contre-productif » dans des situations où les besoins vitaux des populations sont autres.

Pour Richard Jolly, professeur et chercheur à l'université d'études pour le développement de Sussex, la nature de l'insécurité a changé. Les menaces actuelles touchent directement la sécurité humaine, c'est-à-dire la vie des populations, mais aussi leur bien-être et les services sociaux auxquels ils ont accès. En ce sens, Richard Jolly estime que l'amélioration de la sécurité d'une population donnée ou d'un État ne peut s'effectuer pleinement que par le biais d'un développement économique, social et institutionnel, « *plutôt que par les armes et les actions militaires* ».

Étant en accord avec cet argument, Óscar Arias Sánchez, prix Nobel de la Paix, dénonce le grand nombre « *d'États [comptant parmi] les plus pauvres [qui] fournissent des tanks et [toutes sortes] d'armes pour défendre leurs citoyens, qui sont beaucoup plus menacés par la malnutrition et autres maladies* ».

Pour ces universitaires et intellectuels, la notion de sécurité doit être appréhendée plus globalement en se concentrant sur des menaces non seulement militaires, mais également médicales, institutionnelles, économiques, sociales et vitales inquiétant les individus.

LA JOURNÉE MONDIALE D'ACTION SUR LES DÉPENSES MILITAIRES (GDAMS) : MOBILISER LE PUBLIC, INTERPELLER LES POLITIQUES

Dans le but de sensibiliser le public et les politiques sur ce sujet, l'IPB a mis en place depuis maintenant 6 ans, la journée mondiale d'action sur les dépenses militaires. D'après l'organisation, si « *des centaines d'organisations et des millions d'individus* » sont en faveur du désarmement, un « *effort sérieux* » est nécessaire pour rendre ce mouvement « *visible* ».



Cut Military Spending - Fund Human Needs!

www.gdams.org

Bannières de la campagne 2016. Crédits : IPB

Cet évènement coïncide annuellement avec la publication du rapport annuel sur les dépenses militaires globales de la SIPRI ainsi qu'avec le *tax day* aux États-Unis, qui permet aux citoyens américains de débattre de l'usage de leurs taxes. Le but est clair : créer un mouvement mondial pour appeler au transfert des fonds militaires au financement des « besoins humains ».

Depuis six ans, le mouvement est en expansion et chaque année un nombre croissant d'actions collaboratives voit le jour aux quatre coins du globe, touchant de nouveaux publics. Les activités sont diverses : campagnes sur les réseaux sociaux, rapports globaux et nationaux sur les dépenses militaires, *flashmobs*, conférences ou encore des campagnes *selfie* ayant pour but d'interpeller directement les politiques. Lors des deux dernières éditions, de nombreux citoyens ont fait circuler sur les réseaux sociaux leurs demandes de réallocation des budgets militaires grâce au *hashtag* #movethemoney (« *Déplaçons l'argent* »). Les désirs les plus partagés étant la lutte « contre le changement climatique », « un accès pour tous à l'éducation » ou encore « éradiquer la pauvreté ».

Si l'année précédente a été un succès non discutable avec 128 actions prenant place dans une vingtaine de pays, tous continents représentés, Colin Archer prédit une participation moindre pour cette sixième édition « *en partie du fait d'une anxiété croissante du public en Occident à propos du terrorisme, de l'organisation État islamique ou encore de la Russie* ».

DÉSARMER, POUR QUELLES ALTERNATIVES ?

D'après les supporters du mouvement, cinq principaux secteurs pourraient bénéficier d'une baisse des dépenses militaires : l'aide humanitaire, la construction et consolidation de la paix, les services publics, le développement durable et la lutte contre le changement climatique qui sont, comme le souligne Colin Archer, « *tous absolument essentiels* ».

Transférer les budgets publics n'est pas si simple, comme le souligne Johan Galtung, politologue norvégien, issu de l'école de pensée des « sciences de la paix » (*peace studies*). Trois principales difficultés sont observables. D'une part, ce n'est pas « *évident, ni automatique* » que les fonds enlevés au secteur militaire vont aboutir au désarmement ; ni que l'argent en tant que tel mène au développement. D'autre part, la relation entre désarmement et développement « *doit être définie au niveau international* ». Du fait que la grande majorité des dépenses militaires se fait dans les pays industrialisés – les États-Unis représentent à eux seuls 34 % des dépenses militaires globales –, un transfert de budget « *mènera certainement à un réinvestissement dans les économies nationales plutôt qu'entre les pays* ».



« Je planterai des arbres pour combattre le changement climatique » Action de l'édition 2015 des GDAMS à Nairobi, Kenya. Crédits : IPB

Pour Colin Archer, ces défis sont réels à plusieurs niveaux. D'une part, le désarmement en tant que tel a un coût certain à court-terme : destruction du matériel et des bases militaires, réinsertion des travailleurs, etc. Pour Lawrence Klein, économiste américain, les bénéfices économiques sur le long terme seraient positifs : « *nous devons travailler pour la paix mondiale dans le but de promouvoir la prospérité économique* ». D'autre part, comme le souligne Colin Archer, « *une fois que l'argent est disponible, il peut être utilisé pour un large éventail d'objectifs* », qui découlent d'un choix purement « politique ». C'est sur cet aspect que l'éducation des populations est un élément primordial pour les défenseurs du désarmement, pour une prise de conscience des besoins humains des générations actuelles et futures.

À ce niveau-là, le mouvement semble essuyer quelques échecs. Si les ressources allouées actuellement au secteur militaire pourraient être d'une grande aide à la lutte liée au changement climatique, cet aspect a été ignoré lors des négociations de la COP21 en décembre dernier. Pour Colin Archer, il n'y a « *malheureusement pas de surprise que le mouvement ne gagne pas à tous les coups* », considérant les défis auxquels il fait face et les « *pauvres moyens financiers* » dont il dispose.

Toutefois, pour lui, « *les mots-clés sont "sur le long terme"*, insistant sur l'investissement majeur nécessaire de la part des organisations, leaders et populations, *mais simplement verser de plus en plus de ressources dans le secteur militaire aggravera seulement les problèmes* » avec le risque de rendre les relations internationales et la vie de nombreux individus encore plus chaotiques. C'est donc avec une motivation certaine, qu'il lance : « *cette transformation prendra du temps, autant commencer à agir maintenant !* ».

Appendix 4: Conferences on military spending related topics – Centre Delàs – GDAMS 2016

Charlas:

- Una presentación del libro El lobby de la industria militar española, Pere Ortega. El 31 de marzo 2016 a las 19h00, Librería Espai Contrabandos (Barcelona), con la participación del autor y de Albert Recio, profesor de economía aplicada (UAB)
- Conferencia Tiempos de desigualdad, pobreza, guerra y terror, ¿quién es responsable?, ¿hay alternativas? – 09/04 – Jordi Calvo – Alicante
- Presentación del libro “Mentes militarizadas. Cómo nos educan para asumir la guerra y la violencia” – 12/04 – Pere Brunet y Eduardo Salvador – Lleida
- Taller “Banca armada vs banca ètica” – 15/04 – Jordi Calvo – Campus UAB a Bellaterra
- Presentación del libro “Mentes Militarizadas: Como nos educan para asumir la guerra y la violencia ” – 15/04 – Blanca Camps-Febrer y Ainhoa Ruiz – Sant Cugat

Appendix 5: Designs “military spending for social welfare spending” in Spanish, English and Catalan

Available at: <http://www.centredelas.org/en/campaigns/retallem-la-despesa-militar>



EXTERNAL MILITARY OPERATIONS EXPENSES 2016
710 M€

MILITARY SPENDING FOR SOCIAL WELFARE SPENDING
CENTRE DELAS D'ESTUDIS PER LA PAU
GDAMS

BUDGET OF THE SPANISH AGENCY OF COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT 2016
253 M€

ANNUAL MILITARY EXPENSES PER HABITANT 2016
376 €

MILITARY SPENDING FOR SOCIAL WELFARE SPENDING
CENTRE DELAS D'ESTUDIS PER LA PAU
GDAMS

ANNUAL CULTURAL BUDGET PER HABITANT 2016
17 €

CREDITS I+D (INDUSTRY MINISTRY) 2016
468 M€

MILITARY SPENDING FOR SOCIAL WELFARE SPENDING
CENTRE DELAS D'ESTUDIS PER LA PAU
GDAMS

ERASMUS GRANT 2016
163 M€

MILITARY I+D 2016
632 M€

MILITARY SPENDING FOR SOCIAL WELFARE SPENDING
CENTRE DELAS D'ESTUDIS PER LA PAU
GDAMS

COST OF 100.000 UNEMPLOYMENT SUBSIDIES / R.A.I PER YEAR
511 M€

MILITARY EXPENSES / TOTAL STATE BUDGET 2016
4 %

MILITARY SPENDING FOR SOCIAL WELFARE SPENDING
CENTRE DELAS D'ESTUDIS PER LA PAU
GDAMS

JUSTICE EXPENSES / TOTAL STATE BUDGET 2016
0.4 %

MILITARY AND ARMAMENT INVESTMENT 2016
1.642 M€

MILITARY SPENDING FOR SOCIAL WELFARE SPENDING
CENTRE DELAS D'ESTUDIS PER LA PAU
GDAMS

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL GRANT 2016
0.4 %

Appendix 6: Change petition “Invirtamos el gasto military en políticas de paz”

Available at: https://www.change.org/p/invirtamos-el-gasto-militar-en-pol%C3%ADticas-de-paz?recruiter=525705398&utm_source=share_petition&utm_medium=copylink

Adressée à Mariano Rajoy et 14 autres

INVIRTAMOS EL GASTO MILITAR EN POLÍTICAS DE PAZ

 Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau

El gasto militar español en 2015, según el informe anual del SIPRI sobre el gasto militar mundial, ha alcanzado los 12.852 M€, representando 1.3% del PIB español. El Centro Delàs de Estudios por la Paz que incorpora otros elementos considerados parte del presupuesto lo sitúa en más de 17,5 mil millones de euros.

En un contexto de desmantelamiento del Estado de bienestar y de continuos recortes en las políticas sociales, se siguen destinando ingentes cantidades de dinero público al sector militar. Desde el Centro Delàs de Estudios por la Paz, y en el marco de la Campaña Global sobre el Gasto Militar (GCOMS), pensamos que ya hay que dejar de destinar recursos públicos a armas y guerras **¡hay que reducir el gasto militar!**

Pedimos, por tanto, a los partidos y líderes políticos de España que implementen verdaderas políticas de promoción de una cultura de paz basada en la promoción de la justicia social, el bienestar y la prevención de conflictos. ¡No a la gestión militarizada y belicista de los conflictos, que son causa y consecuencia de un elevado gasto militar!

Porque la seguridad debe ser entendida desde una manera más integral, bajo el paradigma de la seguridad humana que incluye la seguridad ambiental, económica, el acceso a la educación, la sanidad...) y no únicamente desde la perspectiva del Estado que la sitúa en el ámbito militar. Ante amenazas a nuestra seguridad como las que pueden suponer los ataques terroristas, se ha demostrado que las respuestas militarizadas no han aportado soluciones sino más bien al contrario, creando más inseguridad, recortando libertades que han agravado la situación interna en Europa. Los bombardeos y ataques militares han generado muertes de inocentes, más odio y más terror, favoreciendo el aumento del gasto militar, en la que España ha dilapidado miles de millones de euros.

Cada euro que destinamos al gasto militar sería mucho más productivo invertirlo en la economía real para crear puestos de trabajo o destinarlo a políticas sociales, a cultura, a pensiones, educación, ciencia y sobre todo, cada euro destinado al gasto militar supone un retroceso en la construcción de condiciones de paz. Si queremos la paz, no debemos prepararnos para la guerra, si queremos realmente un mundo en paz, debemos invertir en políticas de paz. Reduzcamos el gasto militar, invirtamos el gasto militar en gastos sociales. **Destinemos el gasto militar a construir la paz.**

Más información:

- <http://www.centredelas.org/es/campanas/recortemos-el-gasto-militar>
- <http://demilitarize.org/quienes-somos/>

INVERTIM LA DESPESA MILITAR EN POLÍTQUES DE PAU

La despesa militar espanyola en 2015, segons l'informe anual del SIPRI sobre la despesa militar mundial, ha aplegat als 12.852 milions €, representant l'1,3% del PIB espanyol. El Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, que incorpora altres elements els quals considera part del pressupost, ho situa en més de 17,5 mil milions d'euros.

En un context de desmantellament de l'Estat del benestar i de contínues retallades en les polítiques socials, se segueixen destinant ingents quantitats de diners públics al sector militar. Des del Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau, i en el marc de la Campanya Global sobre la Despesa Militar (GCOMS), pensem que ja cal deixar de destinar recursos públics a armes i guerres i que cal reduir la despesa militar!

Demanem, per tant, als partits i representants polítics d'Espanya que implementin veritables polítiques de promoció d'una cultura de pau basada en la promoció de la justícia social, el benestar i la prevenció de conflictes. No a la gestió militaritzada i bel·licista dels conflictes, que són causa i conseqüència d'una elevada despesa militar!

Perquè la seguretat ha de ser entesa des d'una manera més integral, sota el paradigma de la seguretat humana (que inclou la seguretat ambiental, econòmica, l'accés a l'educació, la sanitat...) i no únicament des de la perspectiva de l'Estat que la situa en l'àmbit militar. Davant amenaces a la nostra seguretat com les que poden suposar els atacs terroristes, s'ha demostrat que les respostes militaritzades no han aportat solucions sinó més ben al contrari, han creat més inseguretat i retallat llibertats que han agreujat la situació interna a Europa. Els bombardejos i atacs militars han generat morts d'innocents, més odi i més terror, afavorint l'augment de la despesa militar, en la qual Espanya ha dilapidat milers de milions d'euros.

Cada euro que destinem a la despesa militar seria molt més productiu invertir-ho en l'economia real per crear llocs de treball o destinar-ho a polítiques socials, a cultura, a pensions, educació, ciència i sobretot, cada euro destinat a la despesa militar suposa una reculada en la construcció de condicions de pau. Si volem la pau, no hem de preparar-nos per a la guerra, si volem realment un món en pau, hem d'invertir en polítiques de pau. Reduïm la despesa militar, invertim la despesa militar en despeses socials.

Destinem la despesa militar a construir la pau.

Més informació:

- <http://www.centredelas.org/ca/campanyes/retall-em-la-despesa-militar>
- <http://demilitarize.org/qui-som/>

LET'S CONVERT MILITARY SPENDING INTO PEACE POLICIES

The Spanish military spending in 2015, according to SIPRI's annual report on global military spending has reached 12,852 billion €, representing 1.3% of Spanish GDP. The Centre Delàs for Peace Studies, whose incorporate other elements, considers that the budget stands at more than 17.5 billion euros.

In the context of dismantling the welfare state and continuing cuts in social policies, there is still a huge amount of public money invested in the military sector. From the Centre Delàs for Peace Studies and in the framework of the Global Campaign on Military Spending (GCOMS), we believe that we must stop allocating public resources to weapons and wars: we have to reduce military spending!

We ask, therefore, political parties and leaders of Spain to implement real policies promoting a culture of peace based on the promotion of social justice, welfare and conflict prevention. No to the militarized and militaristic conflict management, which are cause and consequence of high military spending!

Because security must be understood in a more comprehensive way under the paradigm of human security (that includes environmental, economic security, access to education, health ...) and not only from the perspective of the State which consider it militarily. Facing threats to our security as may assume the terrorist attacks, it has been shown that militarized responses have not provided solutions, but rather the opposite, creating more insecurity, restricting freedoms that have aggravated the internal European situation. The bombings and military attacks have generated innocent deaths, more hatred and terror, favoring the increase of military spending; in which Spain has wasted billions of euros.

Every euro we spend to military spending would be more productive to invest in the real economy to create jobs or reserve it for social policies, culture, pensions, education, science and above all, every euro allocated to military spending is a step backwards in building conditions for peace. If we want peace, we should not prepare for war, if we really want a peaceful world, we must invest in peace policies. Let's reduce military spending, let's invest military spending in social spending. **Let's allocate military spending to build peace!**

More information:

- <http://www.centredelas.org/en/campaigns/retall-em-la-despesa-militar>
 - <http://demilitarize.org/global-campaign-on-military-spending/>
-

Appendix 7: Mapping the electoral programs about military spending and defense – Centre Delàs (Spanish)

Article available at: <http://www.centredelas.org/ca/general/2716-possibles-propostes-de-pau-i-seguretat-eleccions-26j>

DATOS DE LOS PROGRAMAS ELECTORALES					
	Partido Popular	PSOE	Podemos	Izquierda Unida	Ciudadanos
Presupuesto militar	-Mantenimiento y modernización de las infraestructuras y equipos de la Defensa -Implementación de un sistema de financiación y de gasto de defensa estable y permanente	-Aprobar una Ley de Programación Presupuestaria Plurianual de la Defensa Nacional hasta 2020 que asegure su estabilidad financiera	-Control del presupuesto y del gasto. -Evitar las «puertas giratorias» al regular las relaciones entre el Ministerio de Defensa y la industria de defensa para hacerlas plenamente transparentes	-Reducir el gasto militar: Revisar los contratos del Ministerio de Defensa y reducir drásticamente su partida.	- Apoyo a Defensa como elemento “fundamental para garantizar las libertades, derechos y seguridad de los españoles”
Operaciones militares	-Aportación a las misiones internacionales	-Respaldar la participación de España en misiones internacionales de paz avaladas por la ONU	-Impulsar consultas ciudadanas sobre la participación de las Fuerzas Armadas en operaciones militares internacionales de calado, siempre con la autorización de la ONU	-Repliegue de las fuerzas militares de los EEUU de América desplegadas en todos los continentes - Relaciones internacionales basadas en el desarme, la paz ... y la exigencia imperativa de todos los derechos humanos	No mencionado en el programa electoral
Fuerzas armadas y vida militar - Reducir versus reforzar las capacidades y opciones militares -Igualdad de genero	-Reforzar la calidad profesional de los miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas -Hacer del reservista voluntario un útil para las Fuerzas Armadas -Mejor acceso de trabajo de la mujer en las FAS -Implementación del Protocolo contra el acoso sexual y por razón de sexo	-Garantizar el adecuado mantenimiento del material utilizado por las Fuerzas Armadas - Potenciar el papel de la mujer en las Fuerzas Armadas	-Estudiar un diseño de las Fuerzas Armadas más acorde a las necesidades de España -Mujeres en las Fuerzas Armadas y en los Cuerpos y Fuerzas de Seguridad del Estado	-Diminución de las fuerzas armadas	- Reforzar y brindar todos los medios posibles a las Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad del Estado en la lucha contra el terrorismo

Bases militares extranjeras	No mencionado en el programa electoral	No mencionado en el programa electoral	-Auditoría y revisión del convenio con Estados Unidos sobre la base militar permanente en Morón	-Repliegue de todas las fuerzas militares de los EEUU de América desplegadas en todos los continentes, entre ellas, las bases de Morón y Rota	No mencionado en el programa electoral
OTAN	-Mantener el firme compromiso de España con socios y aliados -Impulsar un papel activo de España en la OTAN	-Promover el desarrollo de la Política Común Europea de Seguridad y Defensa -Fortalecer la Agencia Europea de Defensa y ampliar sus medios y objetivos	- Mayor autonomía de España y Europa en la OTAN	-Salida inmediata de la OTAN y su disolución	-Apoyar activamente las iniciativas para concretar una verdadera política de defensa Europea común, integrada y coherente.
Educación militarizada	-Potenciamiento de la Cultura de Defensa -Fomentar la cultura de la defensa en el ámbito de la educación	-Fomentar acuerdos con el mundo de la educación, la cultura, y todo el ámbito social para aumentar la difusión de la Cultura de Defensa	-Proyecto sobre memoria democrática y cultura de los derechos humanos	-Apostar por la educación por la paz. Rechazar el programa de “cultura de defensa”	No lo incorpora en el programa electoral
Comercio de armas	No lo incorpora en el programa electoral	-Cumplir estrictamente las previsiones de la Ley sobre comercio de armas, reforzando el control parlamentario y la transparencia -Velar por el cumplimiento de los acuerdos internacionales en materia de comercio de armas	No lo incorpora en el programa electoral	-Control y transparencia en el comercio de armas: Garantizar que el comercio de armas cumple las directivas Comunitarias y el Tratado sobre el Comercio de Armas (TCA). -Impedir las transferencias de armas que puedan permitir vulneraciones de derechos humanos.	No lo incorpora en el programa electoral

Industria militar .Ayudas a la producción de armamento .Políticas de conversión de la industria militar a civil	-Fortaleciendo el modelo de planificación, desarrollo, supervisión y ejecución de la política del departamento de Defensa -Realización de la primera Estrategia Industrial de la Defensa	-Potenciar el desarrollo de la industria de defensa y seguridad española	No mencionado en el programa electoral	No mencionado	No mencionado en el programa electoral
Desarme	No mencionado en el programa electoral	-Apoyar las labores por el desarme y la seguridad internacional de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas - Apoyar el desarme nuclear y convencional y sus medidas de confianza -Respaldar los acuerdos para detener la proliferación de otras armas de destrucción masiva	No incorporado en el programa electoral	-Sumarse al “Compromiso humanitario” por la eliminación de las armas nucleares: Impulsar la adopción de un Tratado de prohibición de las armas nucleares -Apoyar la moratoria internacional para evitar el desarrollo de robots asesinos -A incentivar el desarme y la prohibición y destrucción ecológica de todo el arsenal de armas de destrucción masiva biológicas, químicas y nucleares.	No mencionado en el programa electoral
Financiación de las armas .Prohibir la financiación de la fabricación de arma controvertidas (nucleares, chimecas, biológicas, etc) .Eliminar la financiación pública de las empresas de armas	No incorporado en el programa electoral	No incorporado en el programa electoral	-Los contratos públicos de cualquier departamento deberán ser accesibles sin incumplir la Ley de Protección de Datos	No directamente mencionado pero relacionado con “comercio de armas”	No mencionado en el programa electoral

Appendix 8: Twitters about the electoral programs analysis, lobbying activity, Spanish general elections (June 26th 2016)

Si queremos dar una oportunidad real a la paz, debemos proporcionarle un presupuesto real
#26J @unidospodemos @ppopular @PSOE @CiudadanosCs Gasto militar

¿Qué nos propondrán los partidos sobre el gasto militar? #26J @unidospodemos
@partidopopular @PSOE @CiudadanosCs más información aquí

¿Aumentar o reducir el gasto militar: ¿qué dicen los partidos políticos? #26J @ahorapodemos
@iunida @partidopopular @PSOE @CiudadanosCs

@iunida tenía en su programa reducir el gasto militar @ahorapodemos controlarlo #26J

#26J ¿què harán en @unidospodemos?

¿Quién se compromete a reducir realmente el gasto militar? #26J @ahorapodemos @iunida
@partidopopular @PSOE @CiudadanosCs

Operaciones militares y fuerzas armadas

¿Qué dicen los partidos sobre las fuerzas armadas? ¿Proponen más militarización? #26J
@ahorapodemos @iunida @partidopopular @PSOE @CiudadanosCs

¿Van a reducir la participación de España en los conflictos armados? #26J @ahorapodemos
@iunida @partidopopular @PSOE @CiudadanosCs

Financiación de armas

¿Quién se compromete a prohibir la financiación de la fabricación de armas controvertidas?
#26J ¿hay algún arma no controvertida?

Tres de cada cuatro armas existen gracias a la Banca Armada ¿Quién se compromete a
eliminar la financiación de las empresas de armas? #26J

OTAN

¿OTAN sí, OTAN no? ¿qué propone cada partido? #26J @ahorapodemos @iunida @partidopopular @PSOE @CiudadanosCs

¿Quién quiere también un ejército europeo? #26J @ahorapodemos @iunida @partidopopular @PSOE @CiudadanosCs

Educación

¿Quién implementaría una educación por la paz? #26J @ahorapodemos @iunida @partidopopular @PSOE @CiudadanosCs

@partidopopular "fomentar una cultura de defensa" @PSOE "Difundir una cultura de defensa" @iunida a favor de desarrollar una cultura de paz #26J ¿Cuál es la posición de @CiudadanosCs? #26J

Comercio de armas

@partidopopular @ahorapodemos @CiudadanosCs ¿no os importa el comercio de armas? #26J

@iunida control y transparencia (¿no reducción?)

@PSOE cumplimiento acuerdos internacionales (obvio)

Industria militar

Reconversión de la industria militar en industria civil ¿Cómo @partidopopular @ahorapodemos @CiudadanosCs @iunida @PSOE se posicionan? #26J

¿Quién se compromete con políticas de conversión de la industria militar a civil? #26J @UGT @CCOO @CGT

Desarme

@partidopopular @ahorapodemos @CiudadanosCs ¿Cuál es sus posición sobre el desarme? #26J

@PSOE a favor de un apoyo al desarme #26J sí, ¿pero cómo? ¿Compromisos reales?

@iunida por la eliminación de las armas nucleares #26J ¿y el resto de armas?

@iunida denuncia la destrucción ecológica provocada por el arsenal de armas #26J

Carta a los partidos políticos



Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau

9 JUIN 2016 — Después de haber analizado los programas electorales de los principales partidos políticos de España, queremos más precisiones por parte de esos partidos sobre sus políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Hoy, enviamos cartas personalizadas a cada uno de ellos para que esos temas sean considerados esenciales al debate próximo. Agradeceríamos compartir esta petición para continuar presionando a que esos temas se debatan.

PARTIDO POPULAR:

Desde el Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz, hemos analizado los programas políticos y las propuestas de cada partido sobre políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Nos gustaría tener más información sobre vuestra posición en este tema.

Ustedes dicen que van a mantener y modernizar las infraestructuras y equipos de Defensa. Eso supone un aumento del presupuesto de Defensa. ¿Cuál sería su posición acerca de la redistribución del gasto militar para gastos sociales?

Ustedes defienden una aportación a las misiones internacionales: ¿a qué tipos de misiones se refieren?

¿A qué se refieren ustedes con mejorar la calidad profesional de los miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas?

Ustedes no hacen mención sobre las bases militares extranjeras.

¿Cuál es su posición sobre ellas y, especialmente, sobre las de Morón y Rota?

Ustedes consideran impulsar un papel activo de España en la OTAN. ¿Por qué no defender más la autonomía de España?

Ustedes consideran impulsar un papel activo de España en la OTAN. ¿Por qué no defender más la autonomía de España? Ustedes consideran que hay que reforzar la cultura de defensa en la educación ¿Cuál sería su posición de promover una educación por la paz, basada en el entendimiento de la no violencia, los derechos humanos, la tolerancia entre otros? Ustedes no se posicionan sobre el comercio de armas y su financiación. ¿Por qué?

Ustedes no mencionan el tema del desarme. ¿Por qué no considerarlo como una alternativa para el establecimiento de un mundo más seguro y menos violento?

Gracias por dedicar unos instantes para responder.

Pueden consultar también el artículo que hemos publicado sobre las “Posibles propuestas de paz y seguridad: Elecciones 26J”:

<http://www.centredelas.org/es/general/2717-posibles-propuestas-de-paz-y-seguridad-elecciones-26j>

Atentamente,

Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz

PSOE:

Desde el Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz, hemos analizado los programas políticos y las propuestas de cada partido sobre políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Nos gustaría tener más información sobre vuestra posición en este tema.

Ustedes quieren asegurar la estabilidad financiera de la Defensa nacional. ¿Cuál sería su posición acerca de la redistribución del gasto militar para gastos sociales?

Ustedes no hacen mención sobre las bases militares extranjeras. ¿Cuál es su posición sobre ellas y, especialmente, sobre las bases de Morón y Rota?

Ustedes consideran promover el desarrollo de la Política Común Europea de Seguridad y Defensa. ¿Cuál sería la implicación de España con respecto a su política de defensa y de su papel en la OTAN?

Ustedes desean desarrollar la industria de defensa y seguridad española ¿cuál es su posición frente a la industria militar que, precisamente, ayuda a la producción masiva de armas?

Ustedes no se posicionan sobre la financiación de armas. ¿Cómo ustedes argumentan su posición? ¿Cómo pretenden controlar el comercio de armas sin abordar el problema de su financiación?

Ustedes consideran que hay que aumentar la difusión de la cultura de defensa en la educación ¿Cuál sería su posición de promover una educación por la paz, basada en el entendimiento de la no violencia, los derechos humanos, la tolerancia entre otros?

Ustedes apuestan por el desarme internacional. ¿Cómo España puede exactamente impulsar este proceso?

Gracias por dedicar unos instantes para responder.

Ustedes pueden consultar también el artículo que hemos publicado sobre las “Posibles propuestas de paz y seguridad: Elecciones 26J”: [http://www.centredelas.org/es/general/2717-posibles-propuestas-de-paz-y-seguridad-elecciones-26j](http://www.centredelas.org/es/general/2717-<u>posibles-propuestas-de-paz-y-seguridad-elecciones-26j</u>)

Atentamente,

Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz

PODEMOS:

Desde el Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz, hemos analizado los programas políticos y las propuestas de cada partido sobre políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Nos gustaría tener más información sobre vuestra posición en este tema.

Ustedes defienden el control y la transparencia del gasto militar. Más concretamente, ¿A qué se refieren ustedes por control del presupuesto? ¿Cuál sería su posición acerca de la reducción del presupuesto militar y de la redistribución del gasto militar para gastos sociales?

Ustedes quieren implementar un diseño de las Fuerzas Armadas “más acorde a las necesidades de España”. ¿Cómo se ilustraría concretamente?

Ustedes consideran promover mayor autonomía de España y Europa de la OTAN ¿Cómo argumentan esta posición y como lo concretarían?

Ustedes refieren a la importancia de la memoria democrática y de la cultura de los derechos humanos en la educación. ¿Cómo se posicionan sobre la cultura de la defensa y cómo quieren implementar una educación promoviendo valores de paz?

En su programa electoral no mencionan nada acerca de la industria militar, ¿cuál es su posición frente a la industria militar que, precisamente, ayuda a la producción masiva de armas? Ustedes no se posicionan sobre el comercio de armas y su financiación. ¿Por qué?

Ustedes no mencionan el tema del desarme. ¿Por qué no considerarlo como una alternativa para el establecimiento de un mundo más seguro y menos violento?

Gracias por dedicar unos instantes para responder.

Pueden consultar también el artículo que hemos publicado sobre las “Posibles propuestas de paz y seguridad: Elecciones 26J”:

<http://www.centredelas.org/es/general/2717-posibles-propuestas-de-paz-y-seguridad-elecciones-26j>

Atentamente,

Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz

IZQUIERDA UNIDA:

Desde el Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz, hemos analizado los programas políticos y las propuestas de cada partido sobre políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Nos gustaría tener más información sobre vuestra posición en este tema.

Ustedes dicen que van a reducir el gasto militar mediante la revisión de los contratos del Ministerio de Defensa, ¿qué acuerdos llegarían con Podemos para llevar a cabo esta medida, teniendo en cuenta que dicho partido hace referencia sólo a un control del presupuesto y del gasto militar?

¿Cuál sería su posición acerca de la redistribución del gasto militar para gastos sociales?

Podemos marca una diferencia con ustedes con respecto a la implicación de operaciones militares a nivel internacional. ¿Qué medidas tomarían para que Podemos apueste por un verdadero mantenimiento de la paz sin intervención de las fuerzas militares en el extranjero?

¿Cómo llevarían a cabo la disminución de las fuerzas armadas si Podemos habla de un nuevo diseño de la misma?

Con respecto a las bases militares extranjeras, ¿cómo Izquierda Unida podría lograr la salida de las bases militares extranjeras en Morón y Rota?

Ustedes consideran impulsar la salida inmediata de España de la OTAN, ¿de qué manera llevaría a cabo esta iniciativa con Podemos, cuando éste partido sólo considera una mayor autonomía de España frente a la OTAN?

Ustedes consideran que hay que promover una educación para la paz, ¿de qué manera incluirían su propuesta de una educación desmilitarizada y de entendimiento de la no violencia con respecto a lo que plantea Podemos?

Ustedes se posicionan sobre un control y transparencia en el comercio de armas e impedir las transferencias de las mismas que puedan permitir vulneraciones de los derechos humanos. ¿Cómo harían ustedes para encontrar sinergias con Podemos, partido que no menciona ninguna propuesta sobre este punto? Ustedes hacen referencia al desarme internacional y sumarse al “Compromiso Humanitario” de eliminar las armas, ¿cómo harían para que Podemos también considere esta alternativa de establecimiento de un mundo más seguro y menos violento en su programa electoral?

En su programa electoral hay muchas alternativas que incentivan una cultura de paz, ¿cuál es su posición frente a la industria militar que ayuda precisamente a la producción masiva de armas?

Gracias por dedicar unos instantes para responder.

Pueden consultar también el artículo que hemos publicado sobre las “Posibles propuestas de paz y seguridad: Elecciones 26J”:

<http://www.centredelas.org/es/general/2717-posibles-propuestas-de-paz-y-seguridad-elecciones-26j>

Atentamente,

Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz

CIUDADANOS:

Desde el Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz, hemos analizado los programas políticos y las propuestas de cada partido sobre políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Nos gustaría tener más información sobre vuestra posición en este tema.

Ustedes en su programa electoral señalan que quieren garantizar las libertades, derechos y seguridad de los españoles, ¿cómo entiende Ciudadanos “libertades, derechos y seguridad”?

¿No sería contradictorio garantizarlas con presupuestos militares que incentivan la violencia y miedo?

¿Cuál sería su posición acerca de la redistribución del gasto militar para gastos sociales?

Ciudadanos no hace referencia con respecto a la implicación de las operaciones militares a nivel internacional, ¿cuál es su posición al respecto?

¿Cuál sería la posición de Ciudadanos de aumentar el presupuesto en programas de integración como alternativa de lucha y prevención del terrorismo?

Con respecto a las bases militares extranjeras, ¿cuál es su posición sobre ellas y, especialmente, sobre las bases de Morón y Rota?

Ustedes consideran concretar una verdadera política de defensa Europea común, integrada y coherente, ¿por qué no defender la autonomía de España frente a los intereses de la OTAN de prepararse para la guerra?

Ustedes no hacen mención alguna de promover una educación para la paz, ¿estarían dispuestos a implementar, en su programa electoral, una política de educación desmilitarizada y de entendimiento de la no violencia, los derechos humanos y la tolerancia entre distintos?

Ustedes no mencionan alguna propuesta sobre el control y transparencia en el comercio de armas y de impedir las transferencias de las mismas que puedan permitir vulneraciones de los derechos humanos, ¿estarían dispuestos a considerar el comercio de armas como un factor que incentiva violencia y amenaza la defensa de los derechos humanos en un país?

Ustedes no hacen referencia al desarme internacional, ¿por qué no considerarlo como una alternativa para el establecimiento de un mundo más seguro y menos violento?

En su programa electoral no mencionan nada acerca de la industria militar, ¿cuál es su posición frente a la industria militar que, precisamente, ayuda a la producción masiva de armas?

Gracias por dedicar unos instantes para responder.

Pueden consultar también el artículo que hemos publicado sobre las “Posibles propuestas de paz y seguridad: Elecciones 26J”:

<http://www.centredelas.org/es/general/2717-posibles-propuestas-de-paz-y-seguridad-elecciones-26j>

Atentamente,

Centre Delàs de Estudios por la Paz

Appendix 10: Twitters about email sent to the political parties and leaders, lobbying activity, Spanish general elections (June 26th 2016)

Carta a los políticos

PP

Hemos pedido explicaciones al [@ppopular](#) sobre sus políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa.

Todavía sin repuesta / Esperamos respuesta

[@ppopular](#) #26J ¿Qué significa modernización de las infraestructuras y equipos de la Defensa: ¿más gasto militar?

[@ppopular](#) #26J propone la implementación de un sistema de financiación y de gasto de defensa estable y permanente, ¿más gasto militar?

[@ppopular](#) #26J Aportación a las misiones internacionales, Impulsar un papel activo de España en la OTAN...¿más guerra?

[@ppopular](#) #26J promueve potenciar la Cultura de Defensa. No dicen nada de la promoción de una cultura de paz

[@ppopular](#) #26J Ninguna mención al comercio de armas y a su financiación o el desarme...debe estar bien así

PSOE

Hemos pedido explicaciones al [@psoe](#) sobre sus políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Todavía sin repuesta

[@psoe](#) #26J Para una estabilidad financiera de la defensa nacional hasta 2020, ¿más gastos militares?

[@psoe](#) #26J Aumentar la difusión de la Cultura de Defensa, ¿y la cultura de paz?

[@psoe](#) #26J Promete un control del comercio de armas ¿cómo o hará efectivo? ¿[sin](#) controlar su financiación?

[@psoe](#) #26J Apoyar el desarme nuclear y convencional, ¿apoyarán un tratado por la prohibición de las armas nucleares?

PODEMOS

Hemos pedido explicaciones al [@unidospodemos](#) sobre sus políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Esperamos repuesta

[@unidospodemos](#) #26J Control del presupuesto y del gasto militar, ¿pretenden reducirlo?

[@unidospodemos](#) #26J Estudiar un diseño de las Fuerzas Armadas más acorde a las necesidades de España ¿necesidades de seguridad?

[@unidospodemos](#) #26J Mayor autonomía de España y Europa en la OTAN, ¿y salir de la OTAN, para cuándo?

[@unidospodemos](#) #26J Ninguna mención sobre el comercio de armas y de su financiación, ¿está bien cómo está?

IU

Hemos pedido explicaciones a @iunida sobre sus políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Todavía sin respuesta

@iunida #26J Reducir el gasto militar, ¿de qué manera?

@iunida #26J Relaciones internacionales basadas en el desarme, la paz, ¿Cómo promoverlo?

@iunida #26J Disminución de las fuerzas armadas, ¿de qué manera?

@iunida #26J Salida inmediata de la OTAN y su disolución, ¿para qué tipo de defensa?

@iunida #26J Apostar por la educación por la paz y rechazar el programa de “cultura de defensa”

@iunida #26J Control y transparencia en el comercio de armas, ¿y la financiación de las armas?

@iunida #26J Incentivar el desarme, ¿apoyarán la eliminación de las armas nucleares?

CIUDADANOS

Hemos pedido explicaciones al @CiudadanosCs sobre sus políticas de paz, seguridad y defensa. Esperamos respuesta

@CiudadanosCs #26J Apoyo a Defensa como elemento “fundamental para garantizar las libertades, derechos y seguridad de los españoles”, ¿libertades con armas?

@CiudadanosCs #26J Apoyar activamente las iniciativas para concretar una política de defensa Europea común, ¿otro ejército?

@CiudadanosCs #26J Fomentar la educación en la solidaridad y Desarrollar una estrategia de comunicación de la Defensa Nacional, ¿no es contradictorio?

@CiudadanosCs #26J Ninguna mención sobre el comercio de armas, la financiación de las armas o el desarme, debe estar bien así.