Implementation of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security

Summary highlights - S/2014/693

1325 | 1820 | 1888 | 1889 | 1960 | 2106 | 2122

14 Years On: Key take-aways

- Remarkable progress made at the normative level in 2013

- The yardstick for change lies at the level of implementation and in improved outcomes for women and girls

- Global security context shifting – responding to new threats, including violent extremism

- Progress countered by proliferation of crises (new outbreaks of violence, mass displacements etc.)

- Uneven leadership, political will, discrimination in law and practice and inadequate financing of the WPS agenda remain bottlenecks

- Need to document and scale up good practice and monitor and evaluate results

- 2015 - a unique political moment and opportunity

Update on progress: Prevention

Highlights of progress, trends and good practice

- Unprecedented momentum to end sexual violence in conflict (UK Summit, joint communiques, political declarations, etc.)
- More consistent attention to WPS in Security Council deliberations and decisions
- New initiatives by UN entities to improve gender and conflict analysis
- Growing recognition of the need to address root causes of conflict and invest in building peace (Post-2015 discussions etc.)

Gaps, challenges and areas for future action

- Sexual violence in conflict continues with shocking frequency and impunity
- Attention must be given to prevention of the full range of gender-related human rights violations and abuse – need for improved protection and accountability.
- Need to strengthen early warning and early action ability to prevent and respond to serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (Rights up Front etc)
- Strengthened support needed for local level efforts to prevent and mitigate violence and address root causes of such violence.

Provision of WPS information to the Security Council

- Need to prioritize and retain gender-sensitive conflict analysis throughout the reporting chain and related **country-specific** and **thematic** outcomes

- WPS specific country briefings, Arria Formula meetings, direct meetings with women leaders and CSO representatives at HQ and during field trips important **additional information channels**

Reports by peacekeeping missions

33%
67%

- WPS content
- No WPS content
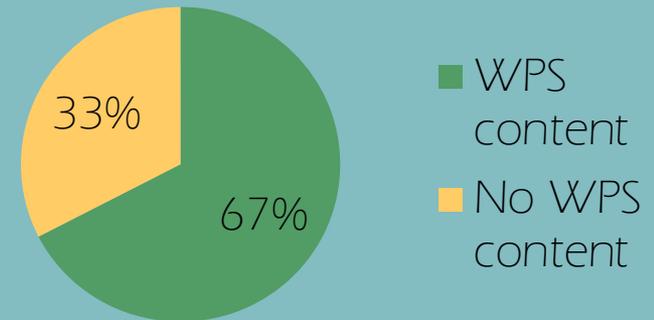
Reports by special political missions

4%
96%

- WPS content
- No WPS content

2013 Security Council Resolutions

- 23.5%
- 76.5%

■ With WPS references
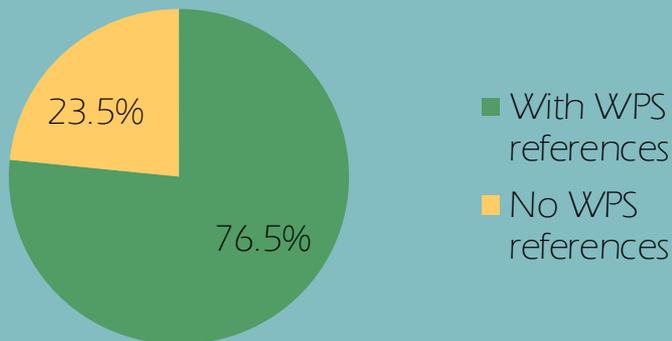
■ No WPS references

Security Council Action

- **Resolution content:** Of the 47 resolutions adopted in 2013, 36 (76,5 %) contain WPS related references – an increase from 66% in 2012. Resolutions **2106** and **2122** WPS specific.

- **Mission mandates:** Of the 20 resolutions that concerned mission mandate renewals in 2013, 70 % include WPS references – an increase from 47% in 2012.

- **Requests for WPS information:** Specific request made for Afghanistan, CAR, DRC and Sudan/Darfur.

- **Sanctions:** Inclusion of SGBV in the designation criteria for targeted sanctions a growing practice.

- **SC field missions:** Out of two trips in 2013, only one included WPS content in the TORs; neither included substantial WPS content in the briefing back to the Council, but both mission reports include some WPS content.

Highlights of progress, trends and good practice

- Since 2010 – while low in numbers - there are now examples of women appointed as UN Special Envoys and mediators and for the first time in history **six women ambassadors (40 per cent) serve on the Security Council**

- Sustained good practice in mediation demonstrated (promotion and use of technical gender expertise, regular consultations with civil society and women leaders etc.)

- Application of temporary special measures , such as gender quotas, can make a significant difference as seen in a number of post-conflict elections as well as in camp management settings.

Gaps, challenges and areas for future action

- Need to enhance inclusivity and more effectively address the range of obstacles and challenges to women's participation

- Data gaps still limit understanding of progress, gaps and challenges (incl. local-level politics, political parties, and voters and candidates)

- Need to transform good practice into standard practice - ensure attention to WPS commitments from the start in all upcoming negotiation, dialogue, election, planning and recovery processes.

Update on progress: Participation (cont.)

Peace negotiation processes

- 27% Active processes with no women
- 73% Active processes with women

Processes with gender experts

- 2011 — 36%
- 2012 — 85%
- 2013 — 88%
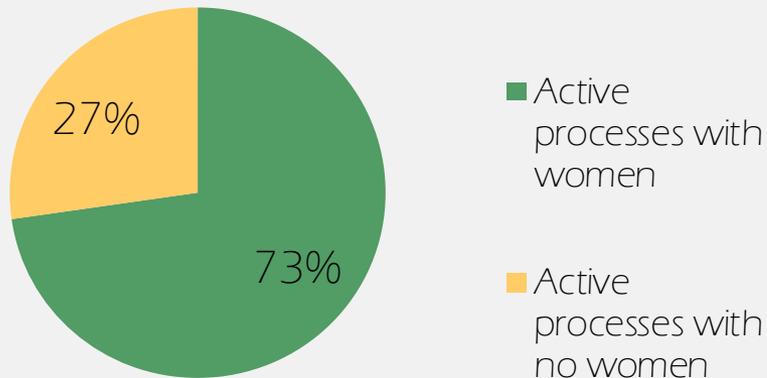
Mediation

- Of the 11 active negotiation processes co-led by the UN in 2013, 8 had at least one senior woman negotiating delegate.

- Gender experts were deployed to 88% of UN co-led conflict resolution processes in 2013

- Consultations with women civil society organizations were conducted regularly for 88% of the processes.
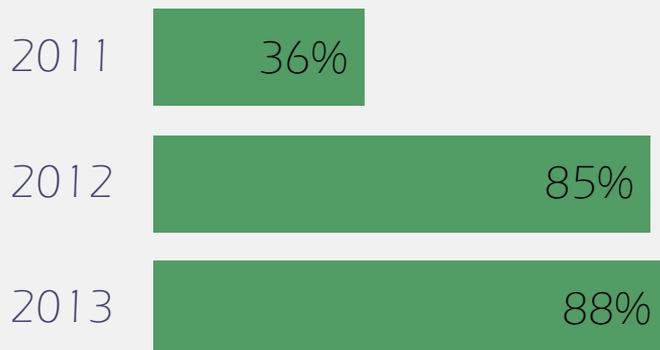
High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes

Peace agreements with WPS content

Year	Provisions on WPS	No provisions on WPS
2013	54%	46%
2012	30%	70%
2011	22%	78%
2010	22%	78%

■ Provisions on WPS

■ No provisions on WPS
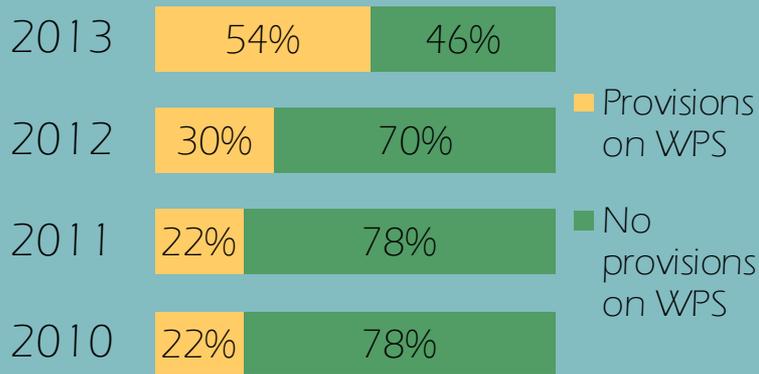
↑ The number of peace agreements with provisions on women peace and security has increased since 2010

↑ Cease-fire agreements that include sexual violence as a prohibited act tripled compared to 2012

Good and Innovative Practices

Colombia

• Women in both peace talks teams. One member of Government team tasked specifically with ensuring gender issues addressed in discussions.

• Broad-based CSO consultations and engagement of women

• A Sub-Committee on Gender set up to formally advice negotiating parties and review the peace agreement

• WPS-related provisions in preliminary agreement

Philippines

• Women hold key positions around negotiating tables, including Head of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

• WPS provisions in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro and its Annexes (including funding related provisions)

UN missions managed by women

Heads
- 2013: 19%
- 2012: 15%
- 2011: 21%
- 2010: 18%

Deputy heads
- 2013: 15%
- 2012: 15%
- 2011: 18%
- 2010: 18%

Legend: 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010

Women's share of senior positions (P5-D2)

Peacekeeping
- 2013: 21%
- 2012: 21%
- 2011: 21%
- 2010: 24%

Political & peacebuliding
- 2013: 24%
- 2012: 25%
- 2011: 18%
- 2010: 23%

Other UN entities
- 2013: 38%
- 2012: 36%
- 2011: 31%

Legend: 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010
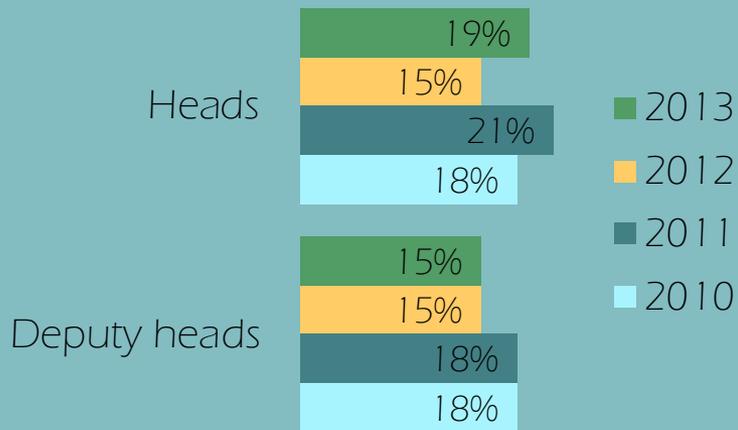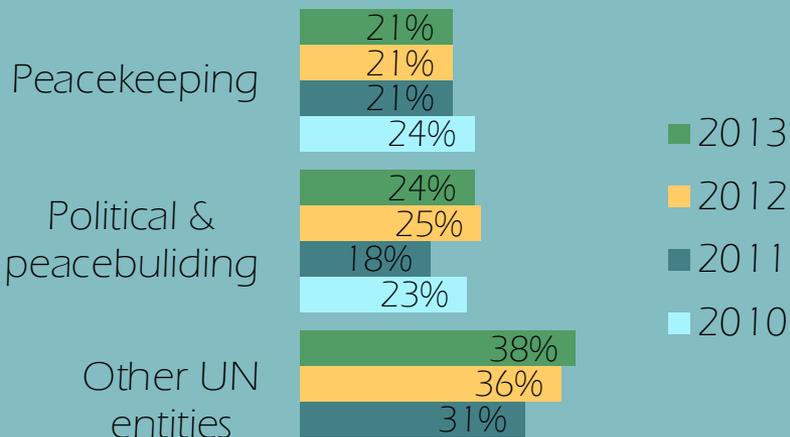
- In 2013, women headed 19 % of UN missions and were deputy heads of 15%.

- Women's share of senior positions (P-5 to D2) has remained at 21 % in peacekeeping missions but shifted in political missions and other UN entities, reaching 24% and 38% respectively

- New initiatives underway, such as the DFS Senior Women Pipeline Initiative, expected to increase senior women appointments.

Parliament seats occupied by women

Parliament seats
- 2014: 18%
- 2013: 16%
- 2012: 18%

Ministerial positions
- 2014: 13%
- 2013: 13%
- 2012: 15%

Legend:
- 2014
- 2013
- 2012
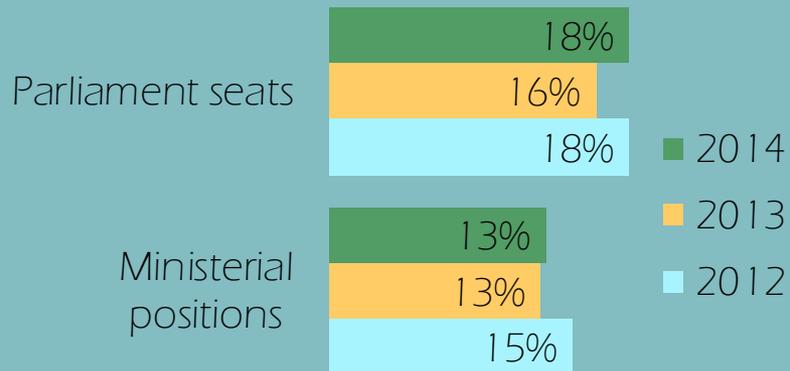
Women's seats in countries with and without quotas

No quotas: 10%

Quotas: 23%

Legend:
- 2014
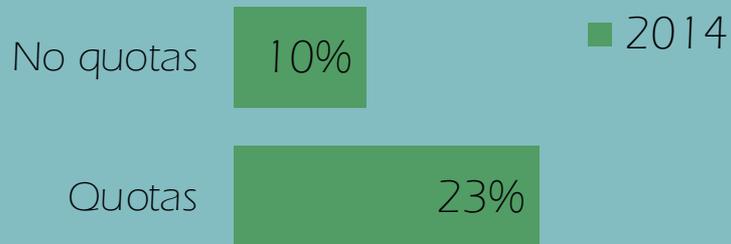
- Globally, 22% of parliament seats were occupied by women as of January 2013. In post-conflict countries the average was 18%.

- 23% of seats are occupied by women in post-conflict countries with quotas, compared to 10% in those without.

- Electoral violence remain a serious concern

Update on Progress: Protection

Highlights of progress, trends and good practice

- Tangible changes are apparent in peacekeeping mission mandates, codes of conduct, monitoring, patrolling and training.

- Growing attention to the human cost of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons. ATT will enter into force in December 2014 – need to ensure follow-up to gender criteria and related commitments.

Gaps, challenges and areas for future action

- Continued gross and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, major challenges in ensuring protection of civilians and humanitarian access to respond to mass violence and related humanitarian catastrophes.

- Responding to shifting security contexts and new threats - rise in violent extremism, targeted violence and human rights violations committed against women and girls

- Proliferation of crises resulted in highest number of refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPS since the end of the Second World War

Military components and police directives with measures to protect women's human rights

Police	94%		2014
	93%		2013
	54%		2012
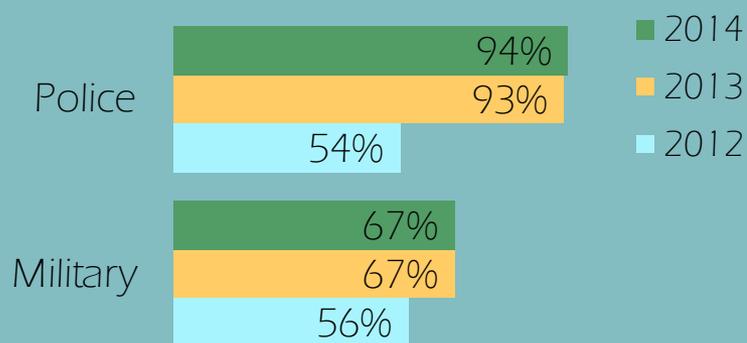
Military	67%
	67%
	56%

The proportion of women in UN military and police remained unchanged since 2011

Police

10%

90%

Military

3%

97%

Men
Women
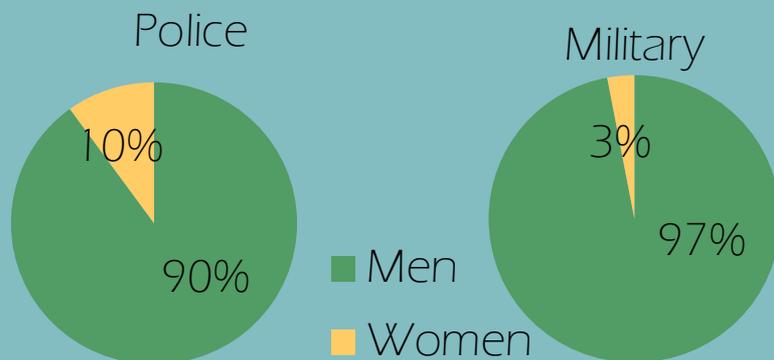
Clear directives and more women in the security sector remain key for effective implementation of protection mandates and related tasks.

Historic First: First woman appointed to command a United Nations Peacekeeping Force in 2014 – Major General Kristin Lund (UNFICYP)

Over 51 million forcibly displaced at the end of 2013 - with new mass displacements in 2014

Security Council October debate on WPS - How can implementation of the WPS agenda improve protection, service delivery and the building of peace to prevent new outbreaks of violent conflict forcing people to flee

Highlights of progress, trends and good practice

- Growing attention to women's economic empowerment in peacebuilding

- UN Global Focal Point arrangement on Police, Justice and Corrections contributing to joint and more gender-responsive programming

- Enhanced recognition of the role of reparations . New guidance launched.

Gaps, challenges and areas for future action

- Women's economic security post-conflict rarely treated as a priority - insufficient attention to linkages between economic and social rights, security and protection.

- Challenges persist in access to basic services in conflict and post-conflict settings and safety of service providers a concern.

- A significant gap exist between demand and availability of resources to support initiatives by and the capacity building of women's civil society organizations despite their significant role in advancing peace, stability and women's rights in post-conflict settings.

Percentage of benefits received by women from UNDP temporary employment programmes

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50
45                              45%
40
35
30
25
20                              22%
15
10
5
0                               1%
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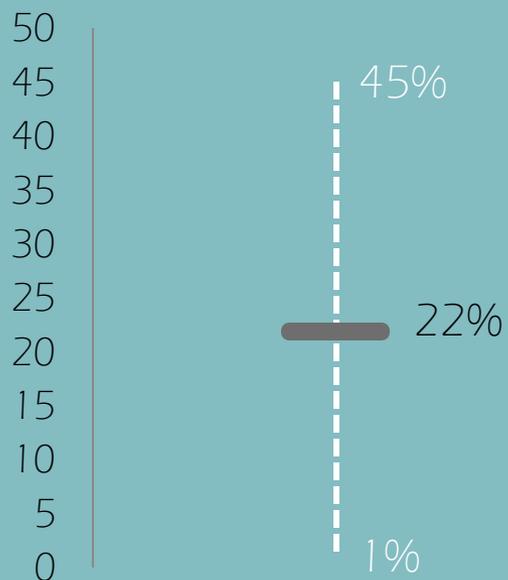
Large variations on cash contributions as benefits of temporary employment received by women, averaging 22%

SG's 7-Point Plan: Range of parity principle - ensure that neither sex receives more than 60 per cent of employment days.

Economic Recovery

- Growing understanding of relationship between women's economic security and the ability to avoid negative coping strategies

- Need to more effectively tackle discrimination in law and practice preventing women's equal access to land, property and inheritance, as well as safe livelihood

NER in primary education

NER in primary education chart (1999, 2012):

- 1999: Boys, conflict 65%; Girls, conflict 54%
- 2012: Boys, conflict 81%; Girls, conflict 73.40%

Legend:
- Boys, conflict
- Girls, conflict

NER in secondary education

NER in secondary education chart (1999, 2012):

- 1999: Male, conflict 35%; Female, conflict 29%
- 2012: Male, conflict 43%; Female, conflict 35%

Legend:
- Male, conflict
- Female, conflict
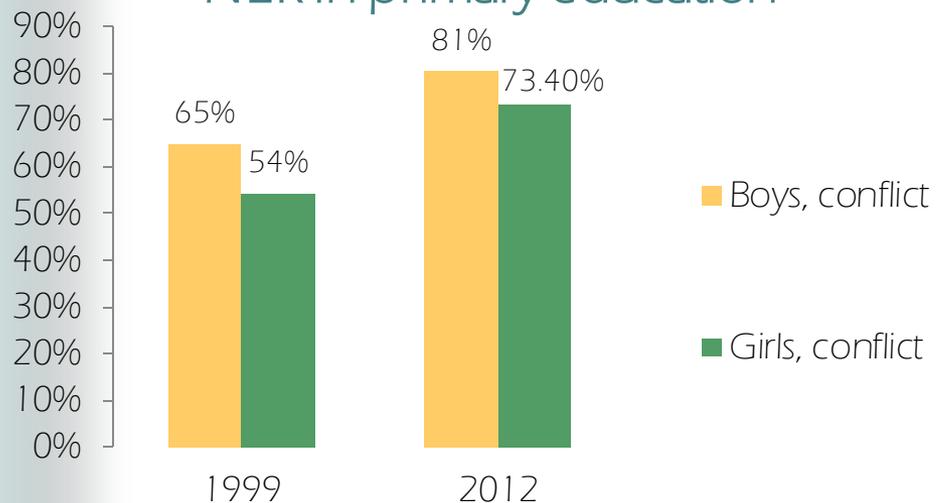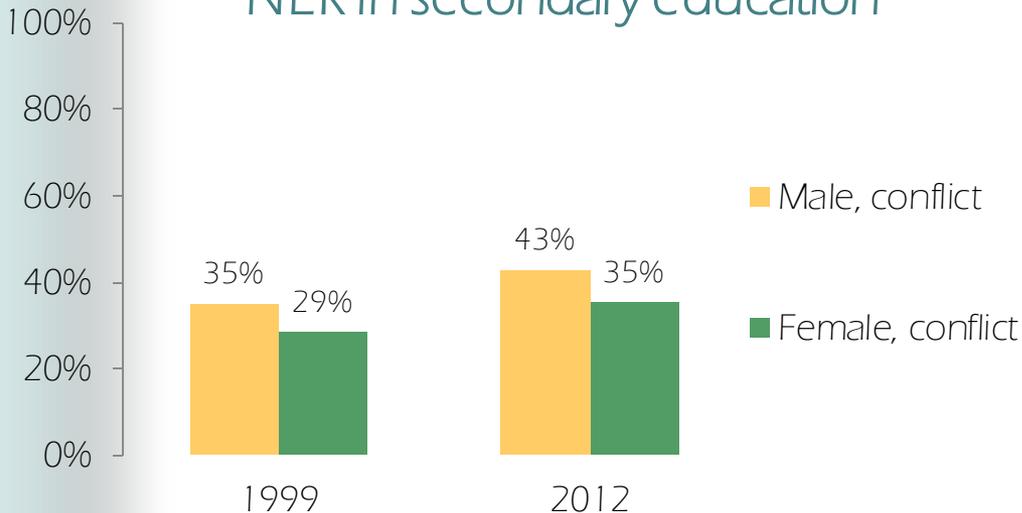
Education

- NER are lower in conflict and post-conflict countries and gender gaps prevail. The number of out-of –school children significantly higher in conflict-affected settings.

- Attacks against schools and students and military use of schools continued during reporting period.

2014 Nobel Peace Prize winner Malala Yousafzai speaking at the UN.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

- Conflict countries
- Global

1990 2000 2010 2013
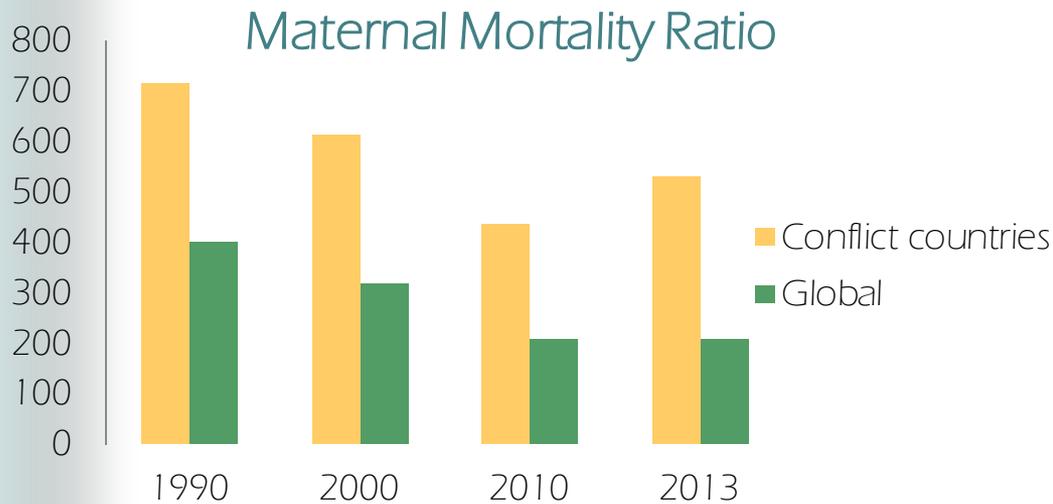
Maternal Health

- MMR in conflict and post-conflict countries are 60% higher than the global rates

- 531 per 100,000 live births in 2013

- 47% of births are attended by skilled health personnel in conflict states

Births attended by skilled health personnel in conflict countries

1995 2000 2005 2010 2012

- Attended
- Unattended or non skilled

47%   53%
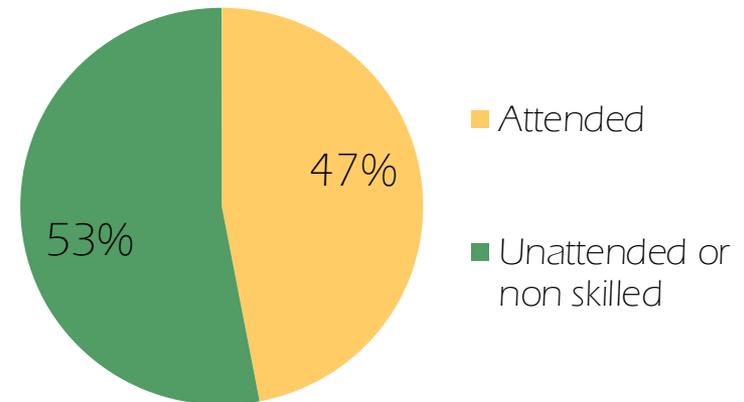
Planning and Financing

- Gender markers are contributing to better planning and understanding of how the WPS agenda is funded – lack of financing still a major challenge

- OECD data show that gender-focused allocations largely concentrated in the education and health sector, significantly less to women's economic security or conflict, peace and security marked activities with a gender focus.

- More efforts needed to reach the 15 per cent target of SG's 7-Point Action Plan on gender-responsive peacebuilding.

- Second Gender Promotion Initiative launched by the Peacebuilding Fund in September 2014

Gender equality - Principal objective (% funds)

	PBF	UNDP	UNICEF	IASC-GM
2013	7.4	5	23	4
2012	11	6	13	4
2011	11	5	10	

Gender equality - Significant objective (% funds)

|	PBF	UNDP	UNICEF	IASC-GM
2013	70	22	46	36
2012	75	23	45	53
2011	78	22	48	
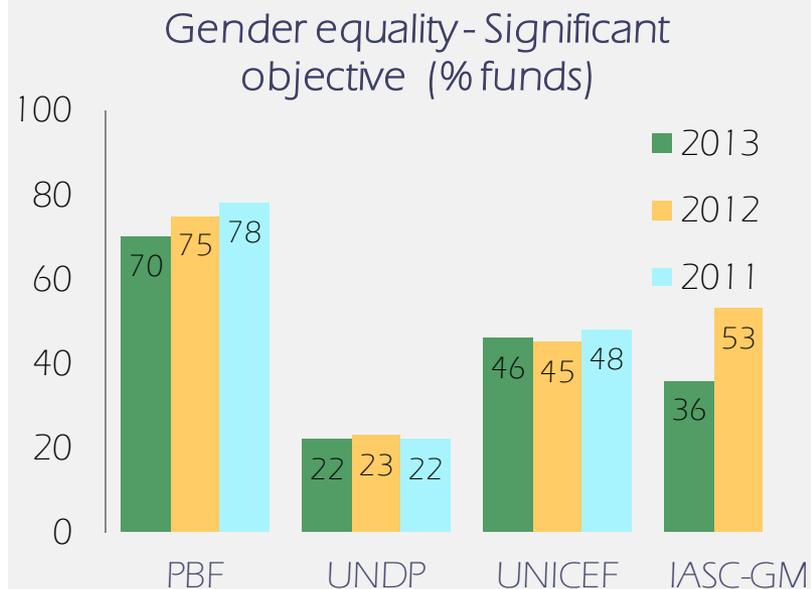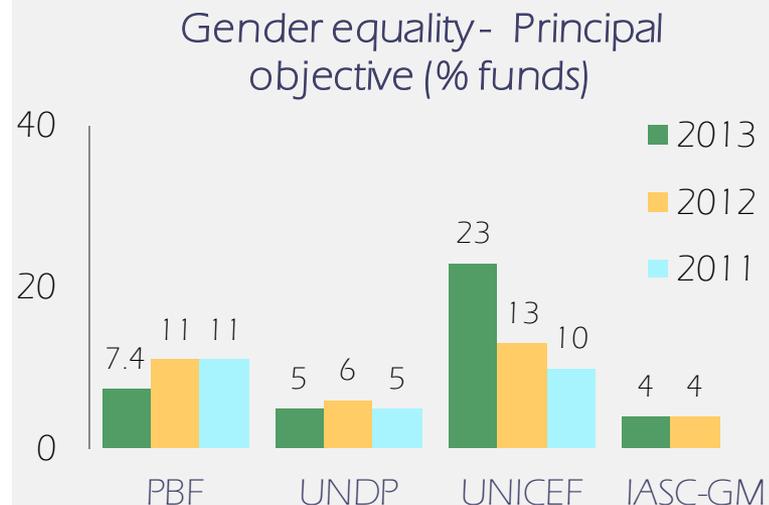
Coordination & Accountability

- Broad policy commitment to the WPS agenda: As at July 2014, over 145 countries covered under a gender equality policy that includes implementation of UNSCR 1325, over 80 countries committed to the WPS agenda through either regional or national action plans. Of these, 47 countries had dedicated action plans and over 20 countries in process of developing such plans.

- Initiatives to engage a broader range of actors in implementation (e.g. legislators and local level decision-makers) continued to grow.

- Regional organizations appointing Special Envoys or Representatives on WPS (AU, NATO).

- Growing attention to the synergies between CEDAW and the WPS agenda as well as other legal and normative frameworks (incl. the Post-15 development framework and Beijing PfA +20).

Action needed to secure funding for national implementation, better document, share and scale-up good practice and monitor and evaluate results

Timeline of Active WPS APs *Adopted by Year*

Norway adopts first NAP with indicators

Philippines, first Asian Country with NAP

Iraq is first MENA Country with NAP

Guinea & Guinea Bissau –first PBC countries with NAPs

Denmark adopts 3rd Generation NAP

Chile first LAC Country with NAP

Cote d'Ivoire adopts first NAP with indicators and budget

Denmark adopts 2nd Generation NAP

Denmark adopts 2nd Generation NAP

Denmark adopts first NAP

Year	Values
2005	1
2006	3
2007	5
2008	3, 1
2009	5, 1
2010	9, 2
2011	11, 1
2012	3, 3, 1
2013	3, 2, 1, 4
2014	4, 1, 1, 6

1st Generation WPS AP

2nd Generation WPS AP

3rd Generation WPS AP

WPS APs due to be updated

* See Annex 4 for List of NAPs by Generation

August 2014

2015: Turning the vision of UNSCR 1325 into reality

- Convergence of major global policy global events and strategic high-level reviews in 2015 → Ensure the dividends of gender equality for peace and development are fully seized.

- Preparations for the 2015 High-level Review on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the related Global Study → Opportunity to revisit commitments, review initiatives, access progress and accelerate and take new action where needed.