



WOMEN'S MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN THE UN PEACE WORK WHERE DOES THE UN STAND NOW?



FUNDAMENTAL FACT AND FIGURES

»» WHAT DO WE KNOW?



Gender equality has been shown to be the number one predictor of resilient and peaceful communities. Women's participation increases the probability of a peace agreement lasting at least two years by **20%**.

UNSCR1325 Global Study (UN Women, 2015)

Peace agreements are **64%** less likely to fail when civil society representatives **participate**.

UNSCR1325 Global Study (UN Women, 2015)



Steps toward integration across the UN system includes:

- »» The gender criterion in the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty
- »» The peace and gender goals in the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals
- »» The Women, Peace and Security Agenda
- »» The 2016 sustaining peace resolutions.

»» WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED?



In 2015, at least one senior woman was present in the delegations of 13 negotiating parties and in 9 out of 11 active processes, compared with 4 out of 14 processes in 2011.

UNSG 2016 Report on Women, Peace and Security (UNSC, 2016)

10 peace operations have specific tasks mandating collaboration with or support of civil society organisations, women's groups and/or human rights defenders.

Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: 2016 (NGO WG, 2017)



Women's civil society organisations were referenced in **22%** of resolutions, **17%** of presidential statements, and **30%** of Secretary-General reports.

Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: 2016 (NGO WG, 2017)

Currently, **16 of 22** (72.7%) relevant peace operations have women, peace and security-related tasks as part of their mandates: eight peacekeeping operations and eight political missions.

Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: 2016 (NGO WG, 2017)





»» WHAT DID WE MISS?

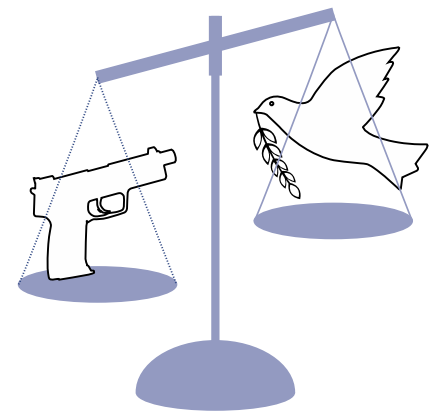


More than **85%** of all references to Women, Peace and Security in UN missions' mandates focus exclusively on **violations of women's rights**, including sexual and gender-based violence.

Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: 2016 (NGO WG, 2017)

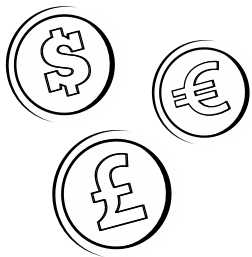
Only a few **Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)** programmes have developed concrete initiatives to transform violent masculinities.

UNSCR1325 Global Study (UN Women, 2015)



Too often, mandates and missions are produced on the basis of **templates** instead of tailored to support situation-specific political strategies

Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (UN, 2015)



Only **15 out of 62** (24%) United Nations entities reporting data in 2015 had systems to track resources for gender equality and women's empowerment.

UNSCR1325 Global Study (UN Women, 2015)

Over the past five years, **donor funding** directly to women's rights organisations has more than halved. All of this risks putting women's rights in reverse.

Chowdhury, 'If We are Serious About Peace and Development, We Must Take Women Seriously' (SDGsForAll, 2017).

2015 was the worst year ever in terms of **killings of human rights defenders**.

»» In Colombia, 626 attacks aimed primarily at community leaders and promoters of peace and land restitution.

»» In Guatemala, a total of 493 cases of attacks was recorded in 2015.

Yet, human rights defenders are referenced in **only three** 2016 UNSCR resolutions on DRC, South Sudan and Afghanistan.

The Risks of Defending Human Rights (Oxfam, 2016)

