

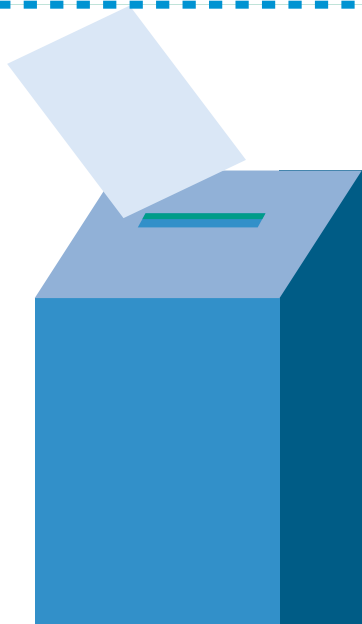
# Participation

Women's full, equal, and meaningful participation in peace and political processes

Data as of June, 2021

## Women in political positions

Despite the increased number of women in elected and appointed positions across peacekeeping contexts, gender quotas continued to be ignored.



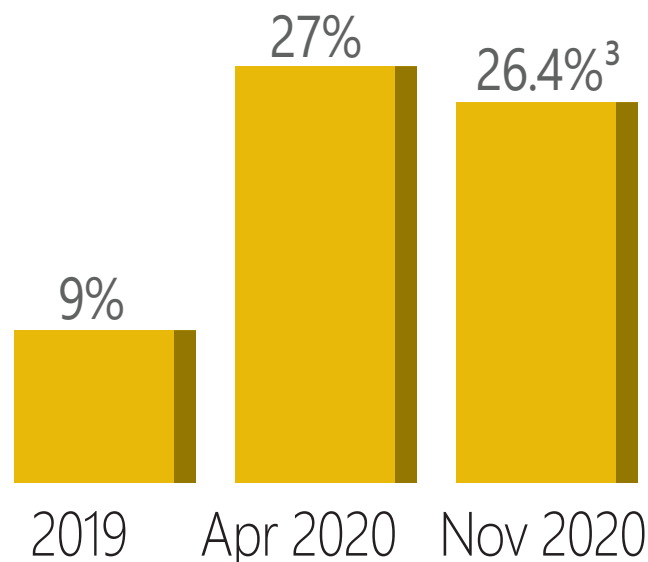
**CAR<sup>1</sup>** - women's representation in the parliament increased from **11 (8%)** in 2020 to **17 (12%)** in 2021, which is below the 35% quota.

**Kosovo<sup>2</sup>** - **41** women (**34.1%**) were appointed to the parliament in the elections in February 2020, the highest since 2008. **25%** of these women relied on the quota.

**South Sudan** - Women hold **21%** of the seats in the National Legislative Assembly and **19%** of the seats in State Level Assemblies.

**Mali's** National Transition Council, set up in November 2020, has **26.4%** women amongst its members.

### Mali: Women in parliament

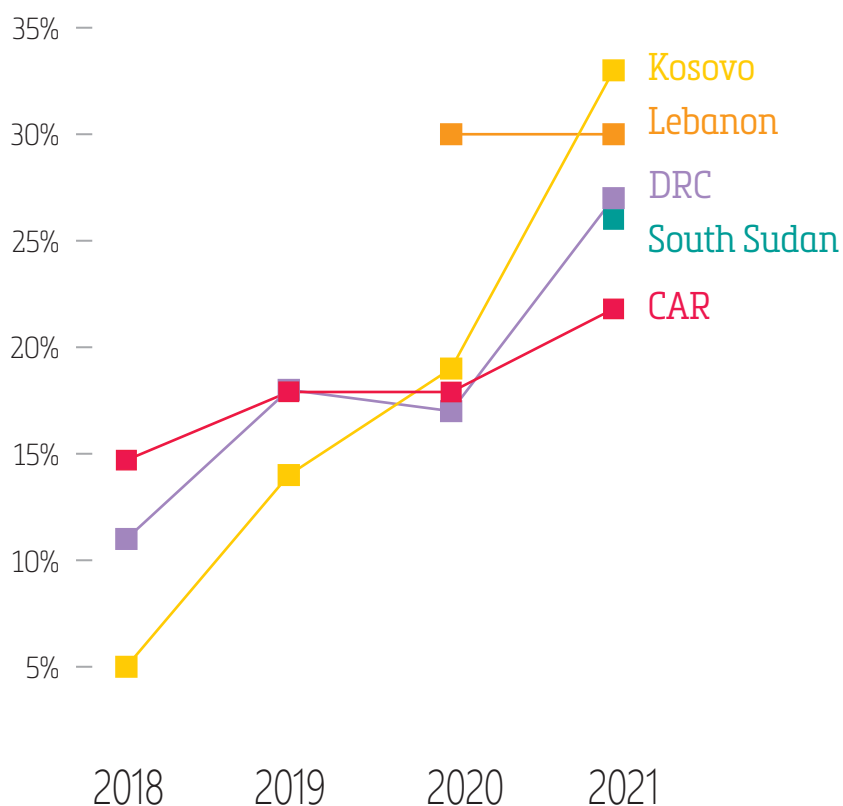


1. CAR: The Central African Republic

2. Kosovo is to be understood as under UN Security council resolution 1244

3. Law 052/2015 stipulates a 30% quota

# Women in ministerial positions



**Kosovo** - Women's representation in the cabinet increased from **3 (19%)** in **2020** to **6 (33%)** in **2021**.

**Lebanon** - The cabinet has **6** women members (**30%**).

**DRC<sup>4</sup>** - Women's representation in the cabinet increased from **12 (17%)** in 2010 to **15 (27%)** in April 2021.

**South Sudan** - Women's representation in the cabinet is **9** out of **34 (26%)**.

**CAR** - The number of women ministers remained **7** in 2020 and 2021 but women's representation increased from **17.9%** to **21.8%** due to a reduction in ministries.

## Engagement with Civil Society

The number of mission-led initiatives, such as political advocacy and engagements with women organizations aimed at expanding women's political space and amplifying women's voices increased in **CAR, DRC, South Sudan, Cyprus, Lebanon** and **Kosovo**.



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## Women in peace processes

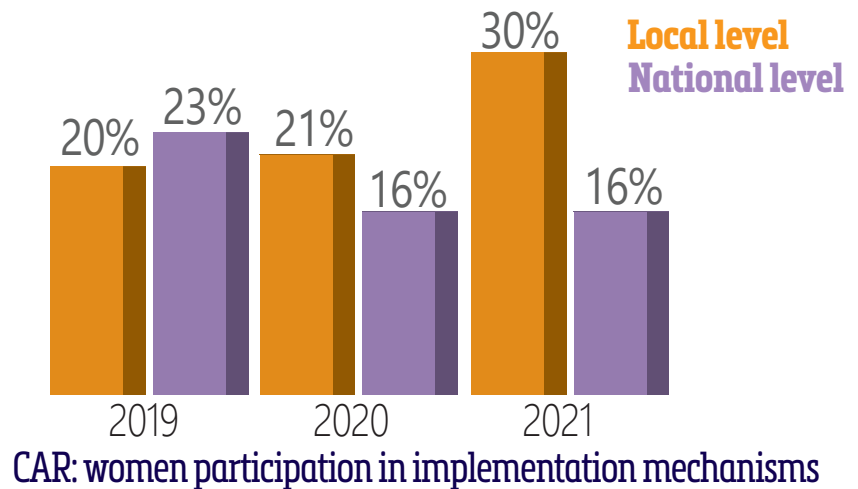
Gains have been made to increase the number of women in the formal implementation and monitoring mechanisms, but sustained efforts are needed to ensure the representation translates into meaningful participation.



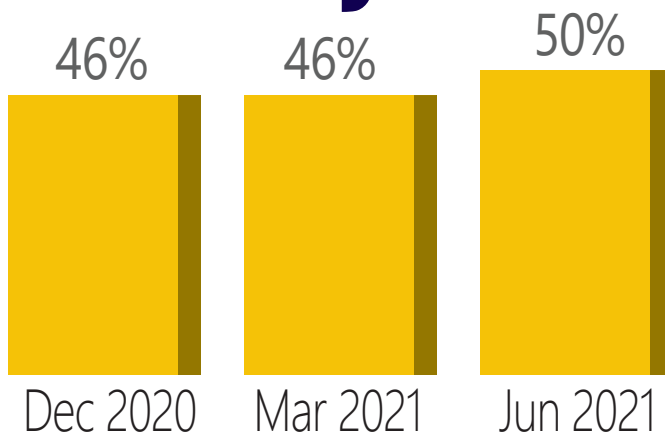
**South Sudan** - only **2** of the 5 implementation mechanisms (CTSAMV<sup>5</sup> 41%, RJMEC<sup>6</sup> 35%) meet the 35% quota<sup>7</sup>. Women made up **30.2%** of the participants in **UNMISS** supported initiatives to promote peace at local level.

**CAR** - **116** women (**30%**) participated in the Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees.

**Mali** - The representation of women in the Agreement Monitoring Committee grew from **3%** to **31%** in 2020.



## Early warning mechanisms



Women's participation in early warning mechanisms continues to increase in **CAR**. In **50%** of the mechanisms supported by **MINUSCA**, women make up 30% of the members, contributing to strengthen women's role in shaping a protective environment.

5. CTSAMV: Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

6. RJMEC: Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission.

7. As stipulated in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.