Data collected through the WPS indicators shows that while there is stronger participation of women during peace agreements, more efforts are needed to sustain these gains in the formal implementation and monitoring mechanisms. Further analysis using quantitative and qualitative data reveals areas that need strengthening and good practices that can be replicated.

### Good Practices

- Enhanced partnerships between UN, AU and EU to advance inclusive political solutions (e.g. Central African Republic, Kosovo and Mali)
- Strategic engagements with local women’s organizations and networks (e.g. Abyei, Cyprus, Darfur, Lebanon)
- Addressing barriers to facilitate women’s participation and influence in security priorities (e.g. DDR and SSR in Central African Republic)

### Key Asks

- Ensure high-level political advocacy is informed by priorities and concerns of women leaders and organizations
- Strengthen the accountability frameworks to systematically produce data-driven evidence and analysis for decision-making, as well as document best practices
- Invest in strategic partnerships and joint initiatives that centralize women’s meaningful participation as a priority

### In Focus: Women’s meaningful participation in peace and political processes

- In the formal monitoring mechanisms, women’s participation is higher at the local level than the national level.
- At the national level, the committee on DDR and SSR has the highest level of women’s participation.
- Nearly half of the informal mechanisms supported by MINUSCA have more than 30% women.

### South Sudan

- Women’s participation remains low and uneven across the formal implementation and monitoring mechanisms despite the 35% quota provisions in the R-ARCSS.
- Two monitoring mechanisms, including the strategic defense & security board, are chaired by women leaders.