

Women, Peace and Security in Peacekeeping

15 core WPS indicators designed to track progress

10 UN peacekeeping missions since 2018:

MINUJUSTH, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIK, UNMISS

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

A
Priority
Issue

ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

POLICY ON GENDER RESPONSIVE PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

MISSION MANDATES

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.

Central African Republic

Feb 2019

10%

% women participating in direct peace talks

Oct 2019

17%

% women participating in formal monitoring committees at national level

Oct 2019

23%

% women participating in formal monitoring committees at local level

46%

% local early warning mechanisms comprising at least 30% women

- 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

Oct 2018

25%

% women signing the peace agreement

Oct 2019

18%

% women participating in formal monitoring committees at national level

Oct 2019

2/10

formal monitoring committees at national level that meet the 35% gender quota

2/10

formal monitoring committees at national level that are chaired by women leaders

- 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**.

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