

The Global Study on the Implementation of Resolution 1325: Background

Mandated in Resolution 2122 (2013):

*"Invites the Secretary-General... to commission **a global study on the implementation of resolution 1325** (2000), highlighting good practice examples, implementation gaps and challenges, as well as emerging trends and priorities for action..."*



Global Study leadership



Radhika Coomaraswamy

Lead Independent Author



UN Women/Ryan Brown

High-level Advisory Group

Global Study process: Consultations



*Radhika Coomaraswamy, lead author of the Study, meeting with women ex-combatants in Nepal
Kathmandu, February, 2015*



*Participants at the consultation for the Middle East and North Africa vote on recommendations for inclusion in the Study
Cairo, May 2015*

Overview: Global Study Areas of Focus

- Women's participation in peacemaking
- Protecting and promoting women's rights in humanitarian settings
- Women's access to justice
- Peacekeeping and other military forces
- Peacebuilding
- Preventing conflict
- Countering violent extremism
- Key actors for women, peace and security:
 - Member States, regional organizations, the UN, civil society, the media, and data and statistics
- The Security Council
- Human rights mechanisms
- Financing for women, peace and security



UN Photo/Martine Perret

Key Finding

Women's engagement in peace and security is key to operational effectiveness



UN Photo/Marco Dormino

The meaningful participation of women:

- Accelerates **economic revitalization** after conflict
- Increases the effectiveness and efficiency of **humanitarian assistance**
- Increases the effectiveness of our protection efforts
- Increases the likelihood of successful **peace mediation and negotiations**

Overall key message – current peace and security context, have the evidence of impact of women's participation → need to finance and implement

Key Trends

- Normative evolution – ATT, CEDAW GR, PBC Declaration, Security Council resolutions
- Shifting international commitment – UK initiative on sexual violence in conflict; rhetoric on women's participation; increased reference to WPS
- Increased policy framework for implementation – number of NAPs, UN policy frameworks – including SG's 7 Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding
- Implementation – inconsistent, ad hoc, unsustained – peace processes, implementation of NAPs, sustained action through transition
- Focus on representation rather than transformation – moment of opportunity of transition
- Focus on protection issues outweighing participation

Women's Participation in Peacemaking



UN Photo/Catianne Tijerina

Participation – Facts and Figures

When women sit at the peace table:

- A **20%** increase in the probability of a peace agreement lasting **two years**
- A **35%** increase in the probability of a peace agreement lasting **15 years**

Leads to greater likelihood of concluded talks, implemented agreements and sustainable peace.



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Protection of Women's Rights in Conflict and Humanitarian Settings



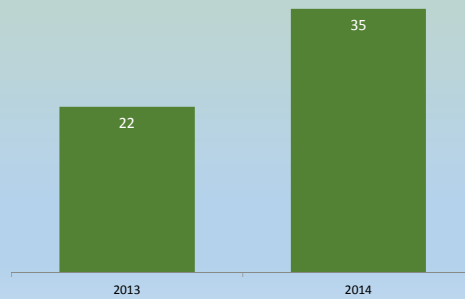
MONUSCO/SYLVAIN LIECHTI

Protection - Facts and Figures



UNICEF/Shehzad Nooran

% of benefits from temporary employment activities from economic recovery programmes received by women



Transformative Justice



UN Photo/Martine Perret

Justice – Facts and Figures

Charges for **gender based crimes** have been **brought in 6 of the 9 situations** under investigation by the ICC, and in 14 out of 19 cases.

However, in the three verdicts issued by the Court so far, there have been **no convictions for gender-based crimes**

Increasing the number of women judges and other front line justice sector officials can **create more conducive environments for women** in courts and **make a difference to outcomes** in sexual violence cases.



ICTJ/Glenna Gordon

Peacekeeping



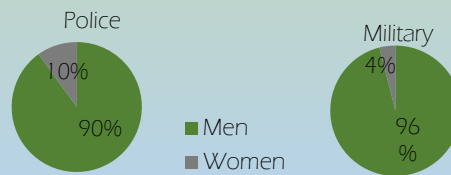
UN Photo/Logan Abassi

Peacekeeping – Facts and Figures



UN Photo/Evan Schneider

Proportion of women in UN military and police, 2015



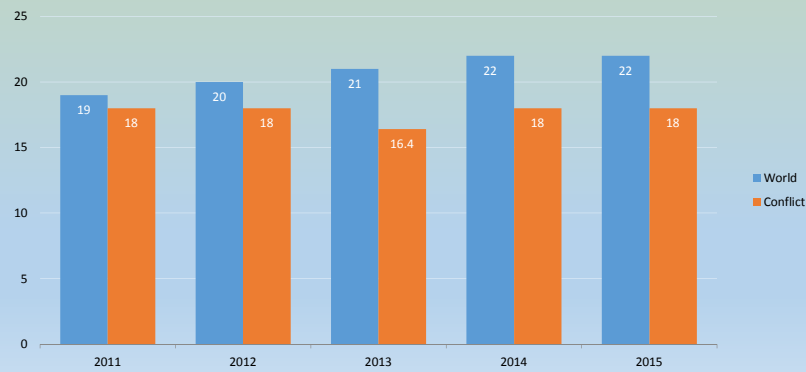
Peacebuilding



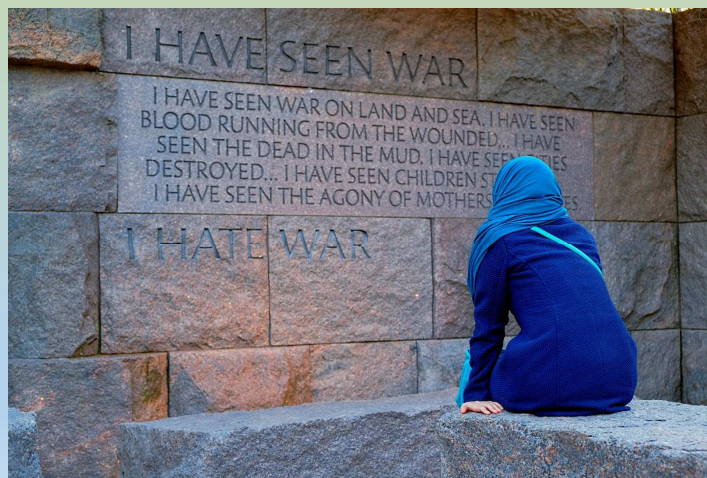
UNMIT/Martine Perret

Peacebuilding – Facts and Figures

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments



Prevention



Dren Pozhegu/Flickr

Prevention – Facts and Figures

- In 2014, violence had a global cost of **13.4 per cent of world GDP** — USD \$14.3 trillion
- Women fill only **6 out of 34** posts of UNDP's Peace and Development Advisors working on crisis prevention in fragile countries



UNDP South Sudan/Brian Sokol

Human Rights Mechanisms



- Treaty bodies
- Human Rights Council
- Regional human rights courts
- National human rights institutions

The Security Council



The majority of the Security Council's work on women, peace and security has focused on protection of women and girls rather than prevention or effective participation.

In 2010, **only 15.8 percent of all resolutions in the previous decade contained references to women and/or gender**. This has increased to almost 30 percent in 2015.

Financing for Women, Peace and Security

The **failure to allocate sufficient resources** and funds has been the most serious and persistent **obstacle to implementation** of women, peace and security commitments over the past 15 years.

Only 2 percent of aid to peace and security interventions in fragile states and economies in 2012-2013 targeted gender equality as a principal objective.



High Level Review and SCR 2242 (2015)

- October High Level Review – size, regional organization insert, adoption of 2242
- 2242 key elements – takes of up key message of Global Study – impact of women's participation. Notes need for adequate financing, political leadership, financing, institutional reform.
- Two substantive elements – IEG and CVE
- Post – October – GAI, IEG, structural reforms