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)

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.


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


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


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.


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

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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