Gender equality has been shown to be the number one predictor of resilient and peaceful communities and, similarly, gender inequality is a predictor of conflict between and within states.  

“As the percentage of women in parliament increases by 5%, a state is five times less likely to use violence when faced with an international crisis.”  

Peace agreements are 64% less likely to fail when civil society representatives participate.  
UNSCR1325 Global Study (UN Women, 2015)

In Colombia, women constituted up to 1/3 of peace table participants and approximately 50% of the participants in the consultations and over 60% of the experts visiting the peace table.  

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.  

In the last 20 years, the number of parliaments with more than 30% women parliamentarians grew from 5 to 42, and those with more than 40% from 1 to 13.  
Women in Parliaments: 20 years in Review (IPU, 2014)

The list of countries that score the highest in women’s participation in politics have become more diverse: the top 10 include four in Sub-Saharan Africa and three each in the Americas and Europe.  
Women in Parliaments: 20 years in Review (IPU, 2014)
WHAT DID WE MISS?

Women still only make up 23.3% of parliamentarians globally; in conflict-affected countries, women occupy only 18.9% of ministerial positions.

Women in National Parliaments (IPU, 2016)

90% of women's organisations believe that counter-terrorism measures had an adverse impact on their work for peace, women's rights and gender equality generally.

Tightening the Purse Strings (Duke Law, 2017)

During the October 2015 UNSCR 1325 15th anniversary debate only 18 out of 110 countries that made financial commitments to support the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Member States and WPS Financing (WILPF, 2016)

As of 2017, 69 Member States have adopted 1325 National Action Plans;
14 (out of 69) NAPs have a specific budget;
40 (out of 69) NAPs have been developed in consultations with civil society organisations;
28 (out of 69) NAPs mainstream gender into disarmament efforts;
31 (out of 69) NAPs include Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Member States (WILPF, 2017)

Annual military expenditures have increased by approximately 60% from 2000 to 2015, inhibiting inclusive peace and violating women's rights and participation.

UNSCR1325 Global Study (UN Women, 2015)

In 2010, the income of the global feminist movement ($106 million for 740 women's organisations) was less than the cost of a single F-35 Fighter plane ($137 million).

WILPF's CSW61 Official Statement (WILPF, 2016)