



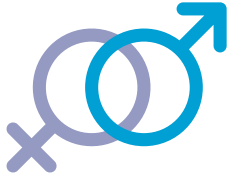
# WOMEN'S MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS AND PEACE PROCESSES

## WHERE DO MEMBER STATES STAND NOW?



FUNDAMENTAL FACT AND FIGURES

### >> WHAT DO WE KNOW?



**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.

*Hudson et al., Sex and World Peace (New York: Columbia University Press, 2012)*

“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.”

*O'Reilly, Why Women? Inclusive Security and Peaceful Societies (Inclusive Security, 2015)*



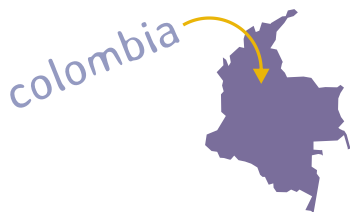
### peace agreement



Peace agreements are **64%** less likely to fail when civil society representatives participate.

*UNSCR1325 Global Study (UN Women, 2015)*

### >> WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED?

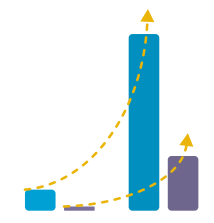


In Colombia, women constituted **up to 1/3** of peace table participants **approximately 50%** of the participants in the consultations and **over 60%** of the experts visiting the peace table.

*UNSG 2016 Report on Women, Peace and Security (UNSC, 2016)*

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.

*UNSG 2016 Report on Women, Peace and Security (UNSC, 2016)*



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)*





# WOMEN'S MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS AND PEACE PROCESSES

## WHERE DO MEMBER STATES STAND NOW?



FUNDAMENTAL FACT AND FIGURES

### >> 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.

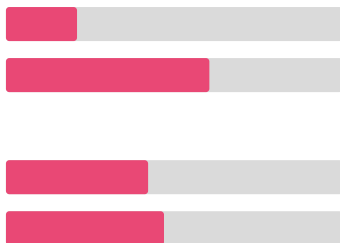
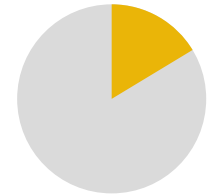
*Women in National Parliaments (IPU, 2016)*

**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)*

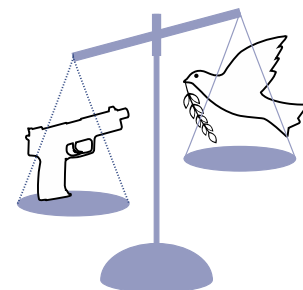


As of 2017, 69 Member States have adopted 1325 National Action Plans;  
**14 (out of 69)** NAPs have a specific budget;  
**40 (out of 69)** NAPs have been developed in consultations with civil society organisations;  
**28 (out of 69)** NAPs mainstream gender into disarmament efforts;  
**31 (out of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