

Women as Peacemakers

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UN Women

- Programs are grounded in UN Security Council resolution 1325, and six supporting UN Security Council resolutions—1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106 and 2122.
- Other key reference points are the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

UNIFEM

- A review of a sample of 21 major peace processes since 1992 shows that women represent a strikingly low number of participants:
- • Only 2.4% of signatories to this sample of peace agreements were women;
- • No women have been appointed Chief or Lead peace mediators in UN-sponsored peace talks, but in some talks sponsored by the AU or other institutions women have joined a team of mediators. A recent positive case is the role of Graça Machel as one of the three mediators for the Kenya crisis in 2008.
- • Women's participation in negotiating delegations averaged 5.9% of the 10 cases for which such information was available;
- • Priority gender-specific provisions in peace accords are women's physical security and human rights guarantees.

UNIFEM

- Out of 585 peace agreements from 1990 to 2010, only 92 contained any references to women
- •In 2014, half of all signed peace agreements included references to women, peace and security
- Between 1992 and 2011, fewer than four per cent of signatories to peace agreements and less than 10 per cent of negotiators at peace tables were women
 - Women's participation increases the probability of peace agreements lasting at least two years by 20 per cent. It also increases the probability of a peace agreement lasting 15 years by 35 per cent.

UN Women

- Of nine peace agreements in 2011, only those in Somalia and Yemen included specific provisions for women.
- The first woman to be appointed by the UN as a Special Envoy is Mary Robinson, appointed in 2013.

2010 UN Women's Participation in Peacebuilding

- 1. Women are fully engaged in, and timely gender expertise is provided to all peace talks
- 2. In post-conflict planning processes, women should play substantive roles to ensure attention to gender equality
- 3. Adequate financing for gender equality and women's empowerment
- 4. Rebuild state institutions to make them accessible to women
- 5. Participation in post-conflict governance, use of quotas
- 6. Rule of Law initiatives- redress for injustice and response to violations of women's rights
- 7. Involvement in economic recovery and development initiatives

UN Security Council Resolution 1325

Gender Balance

- 1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
- 2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decisionmaking levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
- 3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
- 4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
- 5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures,

UN SC Resolution 1325 Gender Mainstreaming

- 8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace
- agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:
- (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and
- resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;
- (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous
- processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the
- implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
- (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of
- women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

UN Security Council Resolution 1889

- Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

UN Security Council Resolution 1889

- Calls upon the Secretary-General to develop a strategy, including through appropriate training, to increase the number of women appointed to pursue good offices on his behalf, particularly as Special Representatives and Special Envoys, and to take measures to increase women's participation in United Nations political, peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions;

UN Security Council Resolution 1889

- Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail women and girls' needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions, through
- education, income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels;

UN Security Council Resolution 1889

- Calls upon all those involved in the planning for **disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to take into account particular needs of women and girls associated with armed forces and armed groups and their children**, and provide for their full access to these programmes;
- 14. Encourages the Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Support Office to continue to ensure systematic attention to and mobilisation of resources for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of post conflict peacebuilding, and to encourage the full participation of women in this process;
- 15. Request the Secretary-General, in his agenda for action to improve the
- United Nations' peacebuilding efforts, to take account of the need to improve the participation of women in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stages of the peacebuilding process

African Protocol on Women's Rights, Art. 10

- **1. Women have the right to a peaceful existence and the right to participate in the promotion and maintenance of peace.**
- **2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the increased participation of women:**
 - a) in programmes of education for peace and a culture of peace;
 - b) in the structures and processes for conflict prevention, management and resolution at local, national, regional, continental and international levels;
 - c) in the local, national, regional, continental and international decision making structures to ensure physical, psychological, social and legal protection of asylum seekers, refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in particular women;
 - d) in all levels of the structures established for the management of camps and settlements for asylum seekers, refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in particular, women;
 - e) in all aspects of planning, formulation and implementation of post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation.
- **3. States Parties shall take the necessary measures to reduce military expenditure significantly in favour of spending on social development in general, and the promotion of women in particular.**