

## The Global Study on the Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

### Key Findings, Recommendations & Next Steps for Action

In resolution 2122 (2013), the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to commission a global study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) to highlight good practices, gaps, challenges, emerging trends, and priorities for action. [\*Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace: A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325\*](#) is the result of a two-year long process to which UN Women was the secretariat, with the engagement of the entire UN system. The Global Study was authored by an independent expert, Radhika Coomaraswamy, with the support of a seventeen-member high-level advisory group.

The Global Study was one of three independent reviews of the UN's work on peace and security conducted in 2015. UN Women worked closely with the secretariats of the reviews of peace operations and peacebuilding to ensure that all three reviews reflected **the critical importance of women's engagement in any efforts to create a future free of insecurity and conflict**. The Secretary-General shared selected findings and recommendations from the Global Study in his annual report on women and peace and security in 2015 (S/2015/716). In resolution 2242 (2015), the Security Council:

- Encouraged close examination of the Global Study's recommendations;
- Established an independent expert group on women, peace and security to advise the Security Council in this area;
- Called for greater financing of the women, peace and security agenda;

- Recommended institutional reforms to the UN, including senior leadership and accountability; and
- Had a substantive focus on countering and preventing violent extremism as a key threat to peace and security.

The Global Study explores eight thematic areas, analyses the role of key actors in monitoring and accountability, and provides comprehensive and actionable recommendations for Member States, the UN, civil society and others for full implementation of the women, peace and security agenda. Among its core messages are the importance of:

1. [Bringing women's participation and leadership to the core of peace and security efforts, including responses to new and emerging threats](#)

The Global Study presents evidence that **women's meaningful participation is highly correlated to the success of peace talks and the achievement of sustainable peace, prevention of conflict, acceleration of economic recovery, strengthens our peace operations and improving our humanitarian assistance. Women's engagement increases our effectiveness and efficiency in all areas of work on peace and security**. A large scale quantitative study has shown a 20 per cent increase in the probability of a peace agreement lasting two years when women are included in peace negotiations—and this percentage increases over time, with a 35 per cent increase in the probability of a peace agreement lasting 15 years. This evidence is also reflected in a qualitative study of over 40 peace processes which shows a strong influence of women in peace

negotiations is positively correlated with a greater likelihood of agreements being reached and implemented. Recommendations to increase women's participation and leadership include:

- Guaranteeing that women's participation in peace negotiations is equal to men's and meaningful, and desisting from any use of women's observer status as a substitute for effective participation;
- Training mediators and technical experts on the operational aspects of gender and peace talks;
- Developing and funding a strategy of long-term support to women's networks to engage in political dialogue; and
- Adopting temporary special measures to accelerate the achievement of gender equality in all decision-making posts.

### 2. Protecting the human rights of women and girls during and after conflict, especially in the context of new and emerging threats

**Despite 15 years of attention paid to the women and peace and security agenda, the protection of women and girls remains an area of deep concern.** Record levels of displacement, ongoing crimes of sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of abuse of women and girls, deliberate attacks on women's rights defenders, including by violent extremists, and the risks and complications added by climate change and new technologies, pose significant challenges to the safety and human rights of women and girls. Respect for women's rights to education, to health, to land and productive assets are strongly linked to improvements in security. Evidence shows that states that have higher levels of gender equality are less likely to resort to the use of force in relation to engagement with other states. Gender equality programming in humanitarian assistance has been shown to improve access to education and education outcomes for girls and

boys, demonstrating the crucial link between gender equality and the overall effectiveness of assistance. **The Global Study confirms that promoting and protecting women's rights improves outcomes for everyone.** Recommendations include:

- Training all global humanitarian and local health care workers on basic life-saving sexual and reproductive health care;
- Investing in the design and implementation of gender-sensitive transitional justice measures that recognize and respond to women's experiences of conflict, and their justice and accountability needs;
- Training all UN peacekeepers on issues related to gender equality; and
- Ensuring that efforts and strategies to counter violent extremism do not stereotype, instrumentalize or securitize women and girls.

### 3. Ensuring gender-responsive planning and accountability for results

To avoid missed opportunities for the advancement of gender equality, all peace and security actors must include a gender analysis in policy and programme planning from the outset. The Security Council has also recognized the importance of high-quality information on women, peace and security to inform its decisionmaking, including in resolutions 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015). **From the policy level to the grass-roots level, reliable information and analysis are lynchpins to better action on women and peace and security.** Recommendations to strengthen gender-responsive planning and accountability include:

- Documenting best practices, and promote and adopt global standards for the design, monitoring and implementation of national action plans on 1325, and other women, peace and security domestication tools; and



- Prioritizing the production of national women, peace and security statistics, including by allocating sufficient financial, technical and human resources, integrating them into existing statistical efforts and ensuring their use for policy formulation.

#### 4. Strengthening gender architecture and technical expertise

In order for the United Nations to accelerate the implementation of commitments on women and peace and security, **more must be done to ensure coherence, coordination, adequate capacity, the use of comparative advantage and targeted expertise.** Recommendations to strengthen the UN's gender architecture include:

- Ensuring that peace missions have greater access to UN Women's technical and policy expertise;
- Investing in gender units in DPKO and DPA and UN Women's offices in conflict countries;
- Integrating women, peace and security-related performance measures in all compacts with UN senior management; and
- Removing obstacles to the recruitment, promotion and retention of women.

#### 5. Financing the women and peace and security agenda

**The lack of sufficient funding for women and peace and security is a major challenge for the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda.** Data shows that official development assistance (ODA) to gender equality in fragile states and economies has increased since 2008. However, only two per cent of peace and security-specific aid to fragile states and economies targets gender equality as a principal objective.

Recommendations to address the financing gap for the women, peace and security agenda include:

- Increasing predictable, accessible and flexible funding for women's civil society organizations working on peace and security at all levels, including through dedicated financing instruments such as the new Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action;
- Accelerating efforts within the UN system to attain and surpass the Secretary-General's target to allocate a minimum of 15 per cent of all peacebuilding funds to gender equality; and
- Establishing mechanisms across all financing actors to promote transparency and accountability, by marking and tracking in a comparable manner whether financial allocations, including all sector-allocable bilateral ODA, further gender equality, including in peace, security and emergency contexts.

### Next Steps for Action

UN Women works with all stakeholders to act on the findings and recommendations of the Global Study, and relevant recommendations from the reviews of UN peace operations and peacebuilding architecture. UN Women's next steps in advancing the women, peace and security agenda in the year 2016 and beyond include:

- **Facilitating UN senior leadership's efforts to demonstrate concrete results in implementing women, peace and security-related recommendations by the end of 2016:** UN Women will support UN senior leadership to take action on relevant recommendations from the Global Study, peace operations review, and peacebuilding architecture review, as requested by the Secretary-General in his report to the

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FIFTEEN YEARS

## 15 YEARS OF RESOLUTION 1325 MOVING PROGRESS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY BEYOND 2015

Security Council on women, peace and security in October 2015.

- **General Assembly debate on the three peace and security reviews:** In May 2016, the General Assembly will discuss the findings of the Global Study, peace operations review, and peacebuilding architecture review. The debate presents an opportunity for Member States to commit to making gender equality and women's participation central to all peace and security efforts. UN Women is working with Member States and the Office of the President of the General Assembly, as well as the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, to inform the global consultations and preparations for the debate and its outcomes. UN Women works with the rest of the UN system to develop common messaging on peace and security, to feed into key meetings and planning of bodies such as the Chief Executives Board.
- **Meeting of the Global Focal Point (GFP) arrangement for police, justice and corrections in post-conflict and other crisis situations:** In February, as a key partner of the GFP arrangement, UN Women will host a meeting of the GFP partner entities. This meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss the relevant findings of the Global Study, peace operations review and peacebuilding architecture review, and how to leverage the GFP arrangement to support implementation of their key gender-specific recommendations.
- **Regional and country launches of the Global Study:** In the first half of 2016, UN Women headquarters will support regional and country offices to launch the publication. The launch events will encourage dialogue between Member States, civil society and expert practitioners on how best to take forward the Global Study's recommendations. Launches have been planned for Bangkok, Cairo and Istanbul, and are in discussion for Latin America and West Africa.
- **Creation of the Informal Expert Group (IEG) on Women, Peace and Security to the Security Council:** As recommended in the Global Study, the Security Council expressed its intention in resolution 2242 (2015) to form an IEG to facilitate a more systematic approach to women, peace and security within its own work. The IEG will also enable greater oversight and coordination of implementation efforts on women, peace and security. UN Women will host the secretariat of the IEG, with preparations underway to begin supporting the Security Council in 2016.
- **Launch of the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Response:** UN Women and partners will launch the GAI in February 2016. The GAI will provide flexible, responsive, and robust funding to governments and civil society, and will focus on women's rights groups at the forefront of advancing the women, peace and security agenda.
- **Improving gender-responsive budgeting for peacekeeping missions:** In 2016, UN Women will support DPKO to establish reporting systems to track the gender focus of relevant budgetary allocations, where possible. This includes non-project-based interventions and field missions.
- **Tracking funds gender equality in countering extremism:** UN Women is supporting the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to develop tools to identify and track funds for countering violent extremism and terrorism from all UN entities. This effort will assist in reaching the goal of ensuring that, by 2017, a minimum of 15 per cent of funds is committed to projects whose principal objective

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is to address women's specific needs, advance gender equality or empower women.

- **Rollout of UN Women's flagship programme on women, peace and security:** In 2016, UN Women will roll out its flagship programme on women, peace and security. This programme will seek to strengthen UN Women's presence and programming on the ground in conflict and post-conflict countries, in response to recommendations in the Global Study and the annual report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security in 2015.
- **2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS):** The WHS will take place in Istanbul on 24-27 May 2016. The Summit presents a landmark opportunity to ensure that the principles of gender equality and women's rights are embedded in humanitarian work. UN Women and the secretariat of the WHS collaborated to ensure synergies between the Global Study and the WHS Synthesis Report, and continue to work together in preparation for the Summit.
- **Working toward achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** In 2016, UN Women will begin supporting the production of gender statistics to monitor the SDGs. UN Women will work with Member States, in coordination with international statistical mechanisms, to ensure that data production efforts to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 and other women, peace and security commitments are aligned, where relevant, with statistical efforts to monitor the SDGs.