



# WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY STATISTICS

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Where we  
stand and  
how to move  
forward

# WHAT ARE WPS STATISTICS?

- Victims of sexual violence as a war tactic
- Participation in security forces
- Preparedness of NS Forces to respond to sexual violence
- Perceptions of safety
- Participation in peace negotiations
- Participation in planning/recovery
- Participation in decision making
- Access to justice for human right violations
- Access to services (in displacement, before, during & after conflict)
- Access to economic resources



# AVAILABILITY OF WPS STATISTICS

- MDGs did not cover WPS
- Beijing had a priority area on Women in Armed Conflict, but no specific monitoring framework followed
- UNSCr 1325(2000) monitoring framework - first international framework to guide the production of WPS statistics
  - Set of 26 indicators agreed in 2010
  - Indicators cover progress by member states and international/regional organizations
  - UN Women coordinates data collation through the SC-WPS
  - 21/36 series have data available
  - Data repository within Knowledge Gateway

# AVAILABILITY OF WPS STATISTICS

- New Deal's peacebuilding and statebuilding goals
  - 5 goals, 50 indicators
  - No repository exists, individual country reports
- Regional frameworks (EU, NATO, AU, League Arab States)
  - Adapted 1325 indicators
  - Region-specific indicators (RAPs)
- National Action plans (16 available 20

# AVAILABILITY OF WPS STATISTICS

## ■ Sector specific statistics

- Displacement: refugees, IDP, pop. of concern (UNHCR)
- Safety and security: indiscriminate killings and injuries (OCHA), homicides (UNODC), use of small arms (UNODC, Small arms survey), perceptions/experiences of safety (World Value, Gallup, SHaSA)
- SGBV: by non-intimate partner (UN Women, UNSD, UNFPA, WHO)
- Governance: perceptions and experiences of corruption, discrimination, capable institutions

WORLD VALUE SURVEY

# AVAILABILITY OF WPS STATISTICS

- Asset ownership & entrepreneurship: land ownership and laws (FAO), access to credit/livestock/dwelling (EDGE), vulnerable employment (ILO), time use
- Access to services: education (UIS), health incl. reproductive health (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNPD, WB)
- Rule of law & transitional justice: access to truth commissions and reparations (UN Women), national staff registries in justice and security systems (non-reported)
- Financing: Gender markers (OECD, IASC, UNICEF, UN-PBF), military spending (SIPRI)

# NEW INITIATIVES

- Goal 16 on Peace, ROL & capable institutions
- SHaSA modules on governance, peace and security
- Praia group on governance statistics
- Review of 1325
- EU Council review of 1325 indicators
- NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme

# CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

- Limited international statistical coordination
  - SC-WPS group on indicators
  - Not always statisticians
  - Few/No national statisticians
  - Possible consideration of WPS work by IAEG-GS might help
- Lack of internationally agreed methodological guidelines
  - UN Women produced guidelines for some 1325 indicators
  - Other agencies for their indicators
  - Guidelines unavailable for numerous indicators



# CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

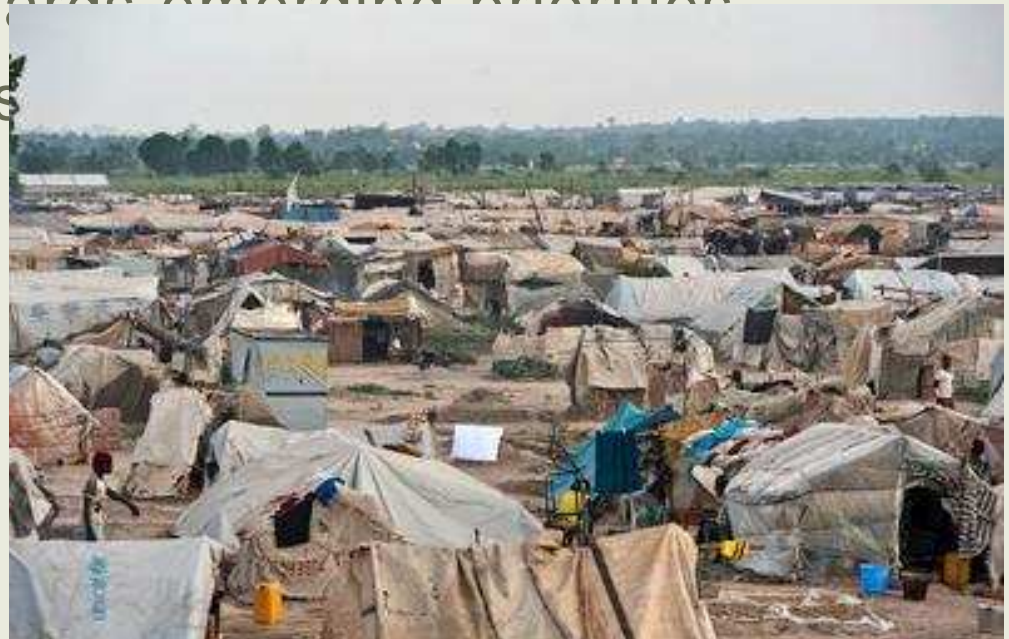
- Changing populations (limit comparability)
  - Set of “conflict” countries changes over time
  - Countries split up/unify
  - Changes in population (casualties, displacement)
- Lack of political commitment
  - WPS stats left out of non-conflict country dev. plans
  - Donor funds shift away from stats. during conflict

# CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

- Difficult data collection during conflict (surveys)
  - Difficulty reaching households (safety)
  - Reduced reliability of responses (fear/distrust)
  - Larger samples needed to account for non-response
  - Sensitivity of topics intensifies (SGBV, use of small arms, perceptions of corruption) – enumerators need further training
  - Association to political, religious, ethnic groups (need to build trust)
  - Increased survey cost
  - More female headed households (might not respond)

# CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

- Difficult data collection during conflict (administrative)
  - Records might be destroyed
  - Shifts in funding towards emerging priorities
  - Staff safety concerns



# LESSONS LEARNED FROM MONITORING 1325

- Designing a framework, compiling and reporting data → improved international coordination
- Vague indicator wording → limited measurability, comparability & availability
- Lack of international guidelines → reduced comparability → inadequate dissemination
- Lack of national commitment → reduced availability
- Data compiled in conflict/post-conflict countries only → comparability issues & limited evidence-based decision making in non-conflict countries

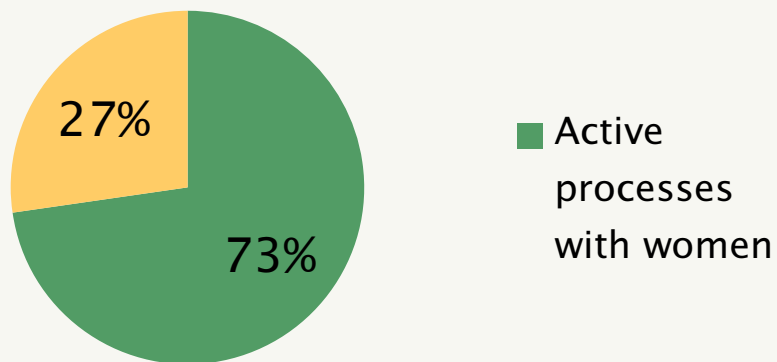
# LESSONS LEARNED FROM MONITORING 1325

- Increased data availability → enhanced evidence-based decision making, increased fund allocations

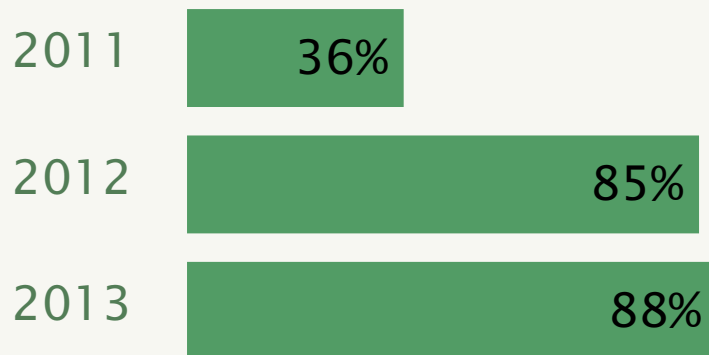


# LESSONS LEARNED FROM MONITORING 1325

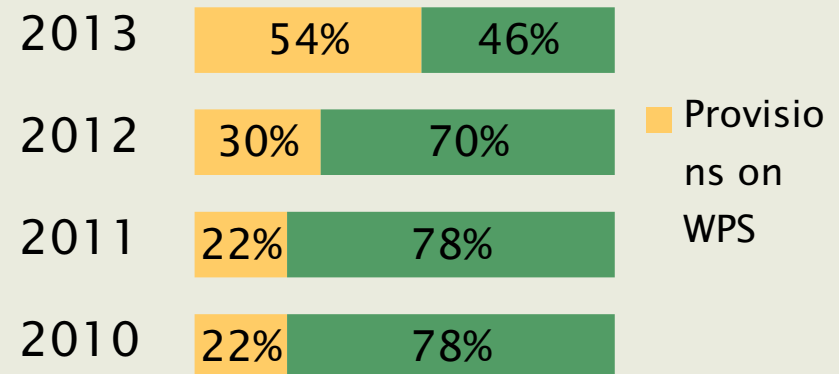
## Peace negotiation processes (2013)



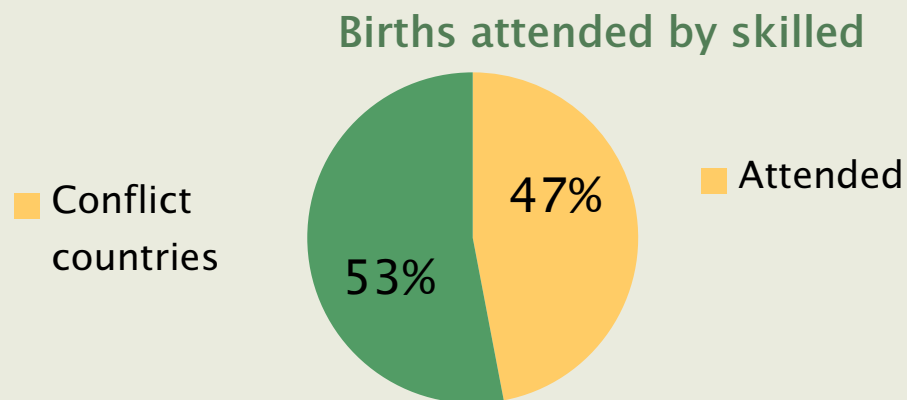
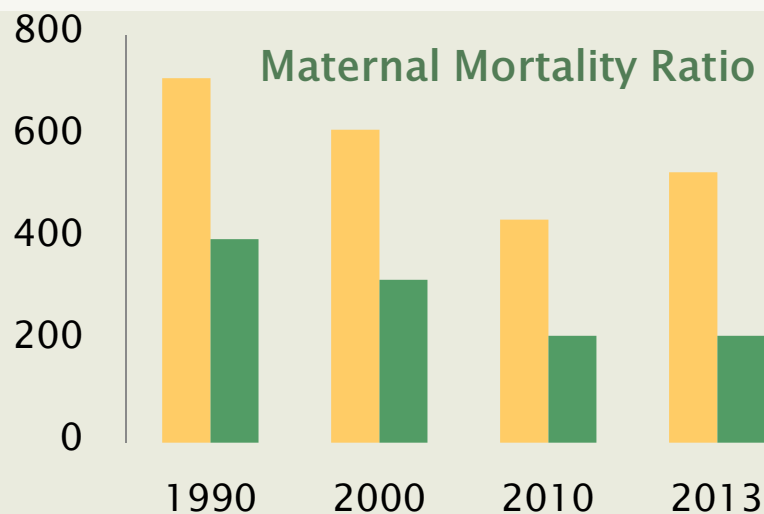
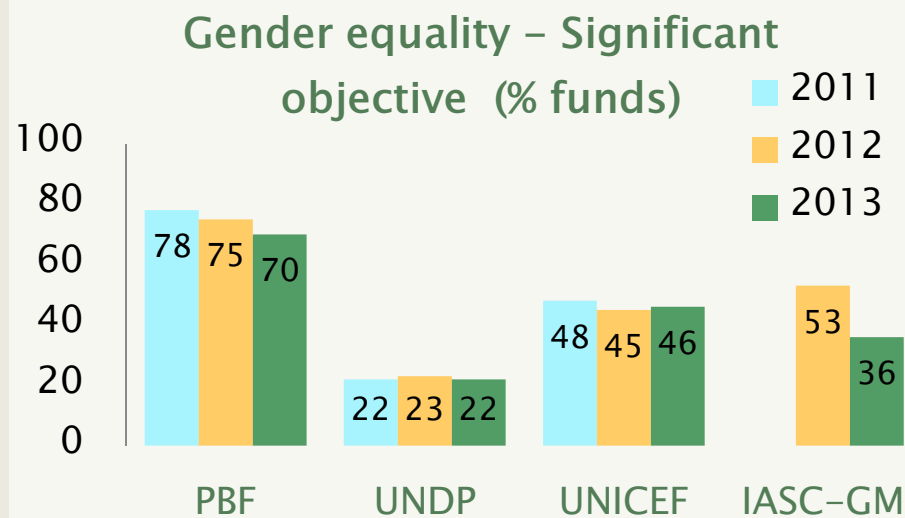
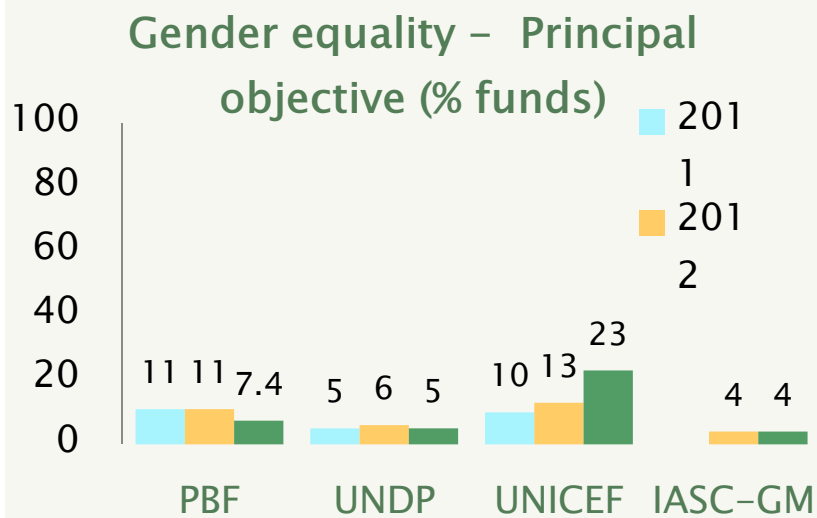
## Processes with gender experts



## Peace agreements with WPS content



# LESSONS LEARNED FROM MONITORING 1325



# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Quality and availability of WPS needs significant improvement. How?

- Review of internationally agreed indicators (right counterparts)
- Fully measurable indicators
- Methodological guidelines
  - Take into account lessons learned from monitoring 1325
  - Take into account developments in IAEG-GS
  - Work with City Group (Praia)



# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improved coordination (with int. stat. system and within NSS)
- Commitment from data producers (to compile and report, BEYOND conflict countries)
- Long term financing of statistical activities
  - Financial and technical support in conflict countries
  - Include WPS indicators in development plans and international frameworks

# SUMMARY OF NEXT STEPS

- Global review of 1325 → assess most and least useful indicators (fine tune, add, delete, boost data production), request to IAEG-GS
- Improved coordination through Indicator WG of SC-WPS → include national and international data producers more actively, coordinate with IAEG-GS
- Draft methodological guidelines in coordination with data producers (City Group)
- Capacity building and financing on request
- Commitment to data production (e.g. women in NS forces)
- Knowledge gateway on WPS (public database, metadata, methodological guidelines, resources)