WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY STATISTICS

Sara Duerto Valero
Peace and Security section,
UN Women

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 efforts
- Participation in decision making
- Access to justice for human right violations
- Access to services (in displacement, before, during & after conflict)
- Access to economic resources
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
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 (46 available, 20
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 (WVS, SHaSA)
### AVAILABILITY OF WPS STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset ownership &amp; entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Land ownership and laws (FAO), access to credit/livestock/dwelling (EDGE), vulnerable employment (ILO), time use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to services</td>
<td>Education (UIS), health incl. reproductive health (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNPD, WB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of law &amp; transitional justice</td>
<td>Access to truth commissions and reparations (UN Women), national staff registries in justice and security systems (non-reported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing</td>
<td>Gender markers (OECD, IASC, UNICEF, UN-PBF), military spending (SIPRI)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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
Increased data availability → enhanced evidence-based decision making, increased fund allocations
LESSONS LEARNED FROM MONITORING 1325

Peace negotiation processes (2013)

- 73% Active processes with women
- 27% Processes with gender experts

Processes with gender experts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peace agreements with WPS content

- 2013: 54% Provisions on WPS, 46% WPS content
- 2012: 30% Provisions on WPS, 70% WPS content
- 2011: 22% Provisions on WPS, 78% WPS content
- 2010: 22% Provisions on WPS, 78% WPS content
LESSONS LEARNED FROM MONITORING 1325

Gender equality – Principal objective (% funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBF</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IASC-GM</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender equality – Significant objective (% funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBF</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IASC-GM</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal Mortality Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Births attended by skilled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conflict countries</th>
<th>Attended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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)