



Building Peace A Gendered Perspective

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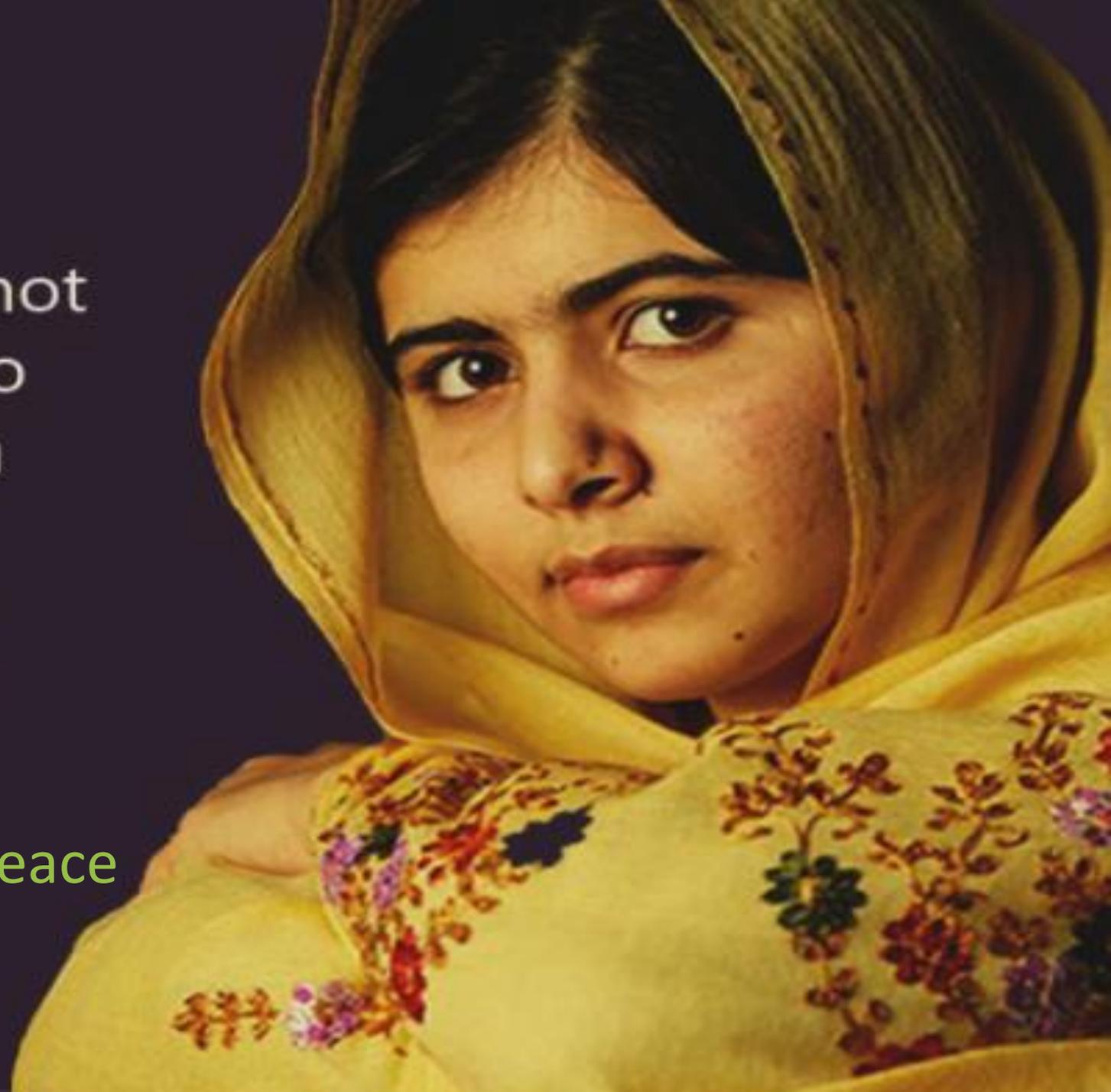
OBJECTIVES

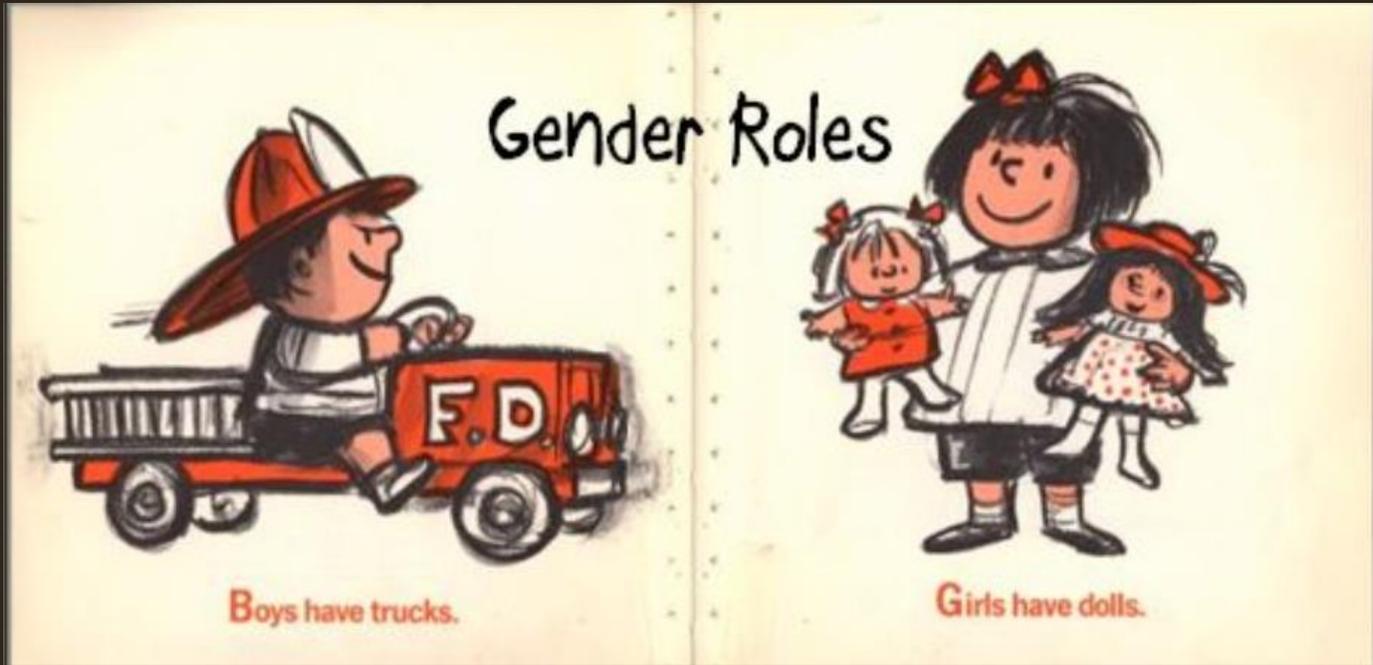
Understand the Indo-Pacific Security Landscape and Implications from a gendered security perspective.

Recognize how UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace & Security (WPS) works as a framework for gendered security.

“ I raise up my voice not so I can shout but so that those without a voice can be heard. We cannot succeed when half of us are held back. ”

Malala Yousafzai, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate





Social Construction of Gender Roles

Traditional



Vienna Peace Process on Syria, October 2015

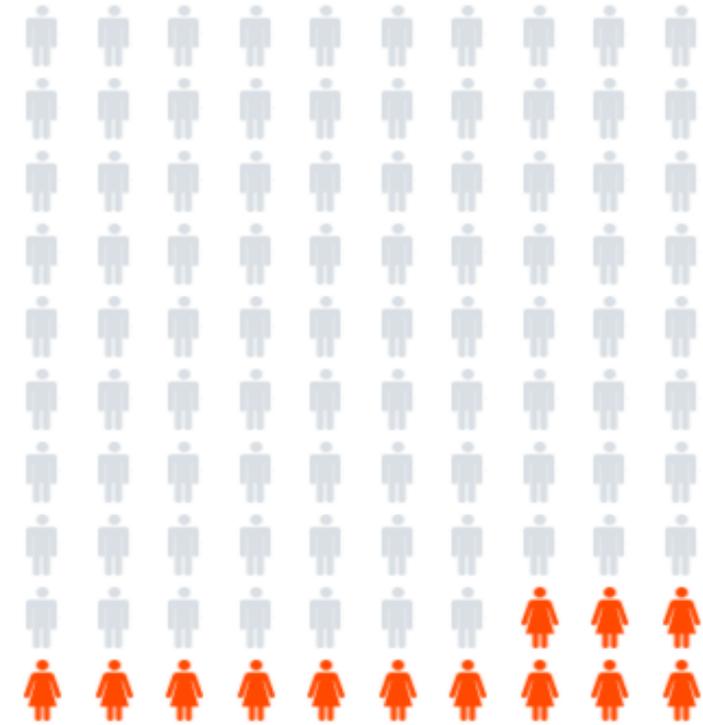
Women's Roles in Major Peace Processes, 1992–2018



Women made up **3 percent**
of mediators



Women made up **4 percent**
of signatories



Women made up **13 percent**
of negotiators

Source: Data from UN Women and the Council on Foreign Relations

Where are the women?

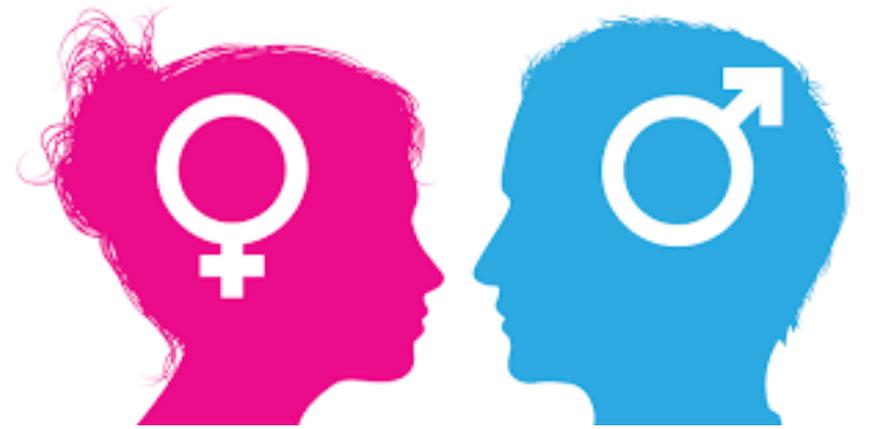
Re-thinking Security

The Shift towards a Broader Understanding

Type of security	Referent object	Responsibility to protect	Possible threats
Traditional security	The state	The integrity of the state	Interstate war Nuclear proliferation Revolution
Human security	The individual	The integrity of the individual	Disease Poverty Natural disaster Violence Landmines Human rights abuses

Gendered Perspective in Security

Considering the needs and experience of both men and women, and how they may be similar or different.

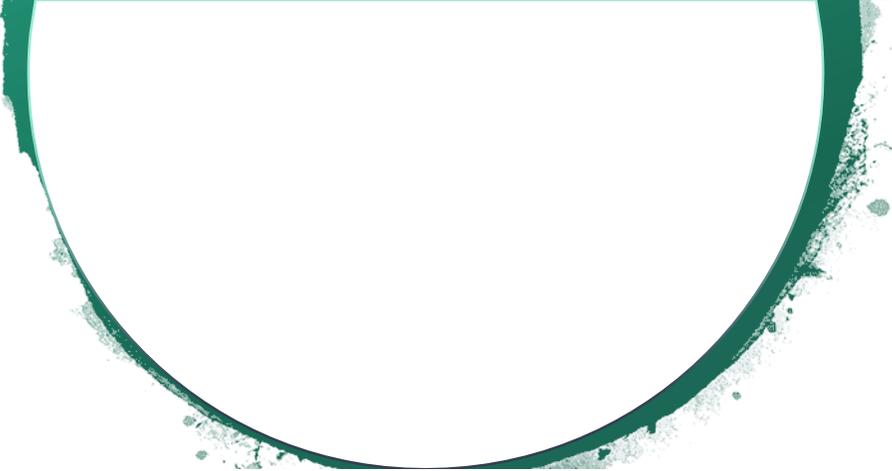




Gender Perspective is also for Men & Boys

- **Primary victims of military operations**
- **Stereotyping masculinity**
- **Male victims of sexual and gender-based violence**
- **Traditional roles** e.g. breadwinner for the family

World Economic Forum, Top Ten Global Risks, Annual Report 2020



Top 10 risks in terms of Likelihood

- 1 Extreme weather
- 2 Climate action failure
- 3 Natural disasters
- 4 Biodiversity loss
- 5 Human-made environmental disasters
- 6 Data fraud or theft
- 7 Cyberattacks
- 8 Water crises
- 9 Global governance failure
- 10 Asset bubbles

Top 10 risks in terms of Impact

- 1 Climate action failure
- 2 Weapons of mass destruction
- 3 Biodiversity loss
- 4 Extreme weather
- 5 Water crises
- 6 Information infrastructure breakdown
- 7 Natural disasters
- 8 Cyberattacks
- 9 Human-made environmental disasters
- 10 Infectious diseases

■ Economic ■ Environmental ■ Geopolitical ■ Societal ■ Technological



Global risk environment for women and girls in armed conflict and crises

- Systematic Rape to terrorize and humiliate the enemy
- Forced impregnation (ethnic cleansing)
- Forced prostitution and sexual slavery
- Intentional spread of STDs



References to Women and Gender-Based Violence in Peace Agreements

Analysis of 1,187 peace agreements, 1990–2017



Peace Agreements Containing References to Women

19%

Reference to women

81%

No reference to women



Peace Agreements With Mention of Conflict-Related Gender-Based Violence

5%

Reference to gender-based violence

95%

No reference to gender-based violence

Source: Data from the University of Edinburgh and the Council on Foreign Relations



Natural Disasters and Women's Vulnerability

- Disaster fatality rates much higher for women than men
- Gendered differences in capacity to cope
- Insufficient access to information and early warnings.

Source: UNDP

Bangladesh: Cyclone Sidr (2007).
Women victims outnumbered men **5-1**.

Source: World Bank

Indo-Pacific facts: The gendered nature of natural disasters

Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004) killed **4 times** as many women than men in India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. On average it killed **3 times** more women than men in 11 countries. (Source: Oxfam, USA Today)



“Women survivors of the tsunami are the greatest victims of discrimination”

UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace & Security

First UNSCR to specifically address:

- Impact of armed conflict on women
- Women's contribution to conflict resolution and sustainable peace

Priority Areas:

1. Participation
2. Protection
3. Prevention
4. Access to Relief and Recovery

UNSC resolutions legally binding on:

- all UN member states
- all UN entities

UNSCR 1325 Plus – A Shift in Perspectives: **The Global WPS Agenda**

UNSCR 1325 (2000): Participation, Protection, Prevention, Relief & Recovery

UNSCR 1820 (2008): Training and Deployment to address Sexual Violence

UNSCR 1888 (2009): Strengthens 1820 by deploying of experts, monitoring and reporting

UNSCR 1889 (2009): Addresses obstacles to women's role in peace processes

UNSCR 1960 (2010): Calls for an end to violence against women & children in conflict

UNSCR 2106 (2013): Importance of greater equality in preventing violence

193
Member
States



86
National
Action
Plans

UNSCR 2122 (2013): Addresses obstacles to women's role in peace processes

UNSCR 2242 (2015): Meaningful participation of civil society to support strategies for women's effective inclusion

UNSCR 2467 (2019): Addresses Conflict Related Sexual Violence

UNSCR 2493 (2019): Calls for full implementation of all previous resolutions

National Action Plans for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

86

Countries have adopted a National Action Plan in support of UNSCR 1325 (as of August 2020)





UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

- i) Victim
- ii) Catalyst of Peace



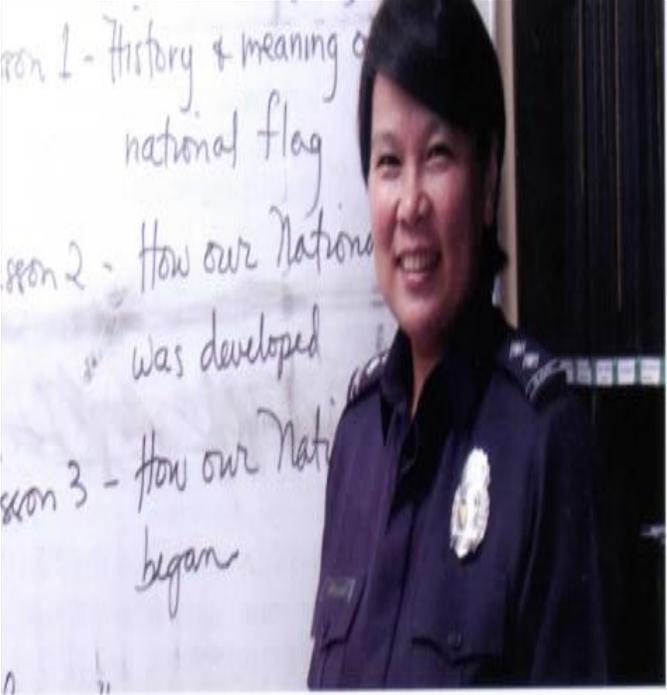
National Action Plans in the Indo-Pacific

1. Chile
2. Canada
3. Philippines
4. Nepal
5. USA
6. Australia
7. Indonesia
8. Republic of Korea
9. Afghanistan
10. Japan
11. New Zealand
12. Timor Leste
13. Solomon Islands
14. Bangladesh

**If your country isn't on the list...
...you can change that.**

This is a **practical matter, not a
moral matter.**

De-radicalization & intelligence gathering in a high-risk prison



Law Enforcement & Access to Justice



Peacekeeping Operations



Building Community Resilience: Disaster Risk Reduction



Gender perspectives in security

Victim



Conflict Actors



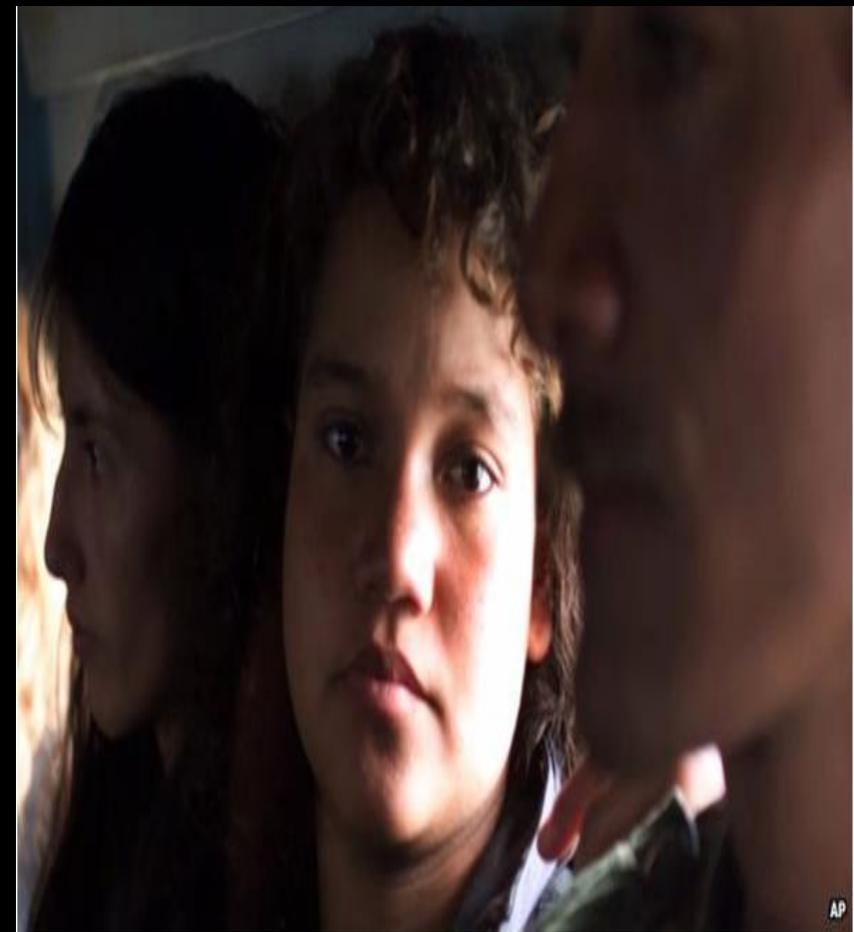
In 2006, guerrilla fighters in the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam aim their weapons in a bunker near the rebel front, north of the town of Kilinochchi. (Lakruwan Wanniarachchi/AFP/Getty Images)

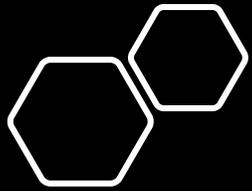
Catalysts of Peace



Gender Perspectives in Security

Women as conflict actors





Colombia Peace
Process
One Million Women for
Peace Movement



Peace Process in
the Philippines



Some Impediments to Women's Inclusion in Security Sector Institutions

- **Culture**
- **Gender stereo-types**
- **Political will**
- **Policy**
- **Education and training**
- **Budgeting**
- **Data gap**

Livestock Sector in Afghanistan



Sustainable Livelihood, Economic and Food Security in Afghanistan

Women Empowerment is Key

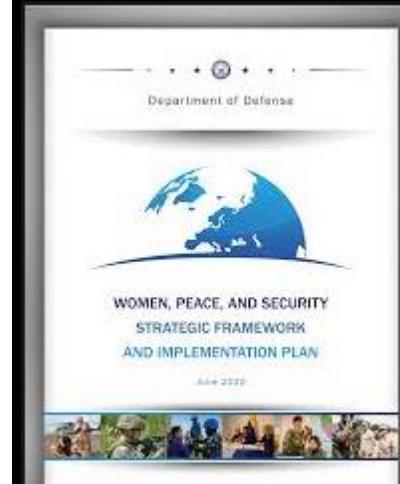
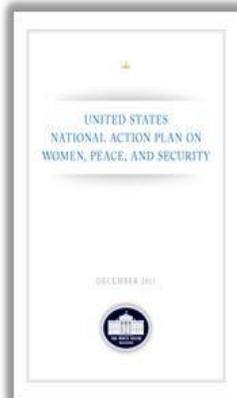




Questions/Discussion

“Why should We care?”

WPS is U.S. Legislation



2000

2011

2011

2012

2013

2017

2019

2020

updated: 2016

UNSCR 1325

Executive Order
13595

National Action
Plan
(NAP)

SECDEF
Memorandum

DOD Implementation
Guide

Public Law
No: 115-68

US WPS Strategy

DOD
Strategic Framework
and Implementation
Plan (SFIP)



Displacement

- Indo-Pacific is home to 3.5 million refugees including 1.9 million IDPS and 1.4 million stateless people
- Mostly from Afghanistan and Myanmar
- More than 80% are women and children
- In refugee camps **women & girls are exposed to higher risks than men**, including through conflict over scarce resources and increased incidences of domestic and gender based violence.

Source: UNHCR

COVID 19 is a death sentence for refugees in camps