

Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we, the Executive Board for the Commission on Status of Women (CSW), present to you the background guide on the agenda, "Situation of women in conflict zones with special focus on their protection and participation in peace-building".

There is a lot of matter covered by the background guide itself, however, we hope this acts as only a catalyst for further research, as the agenda is very vast, and not just restricted to the confines of this guide. Keep in mind that our duty as members of the Executive Board is only to moderate the debate whereas the facilitation of debate lies in the hands of the delegates. Go through this background guide and its references extensively, as CSW is a committee with a lot of scope for alternate discussions.

For first timers reading this background guide, do not feel overwhelmed. There is a lot of information for everyone, and once you step into the committee, you will eventually start getting into the flow of things. To this day, CSW remains as a table in every conference, the main reason being its dynamic nature. Hence, there is absolutely no need to worry about making mistakes. Although the idea of a Model UN is a debate competition, do not think of it that way. You are here to learn about how the world works, and the powers that control it.

Take it as a learning experience, make new friends and have a good time. All the best for your research, and we hope to see you at Excellencia MUN 2023.

Best regards,

The Executive Board of CSW

Chairperson - Smriti Bhardwaj

Vice-Chairperson - Charvi Jain

Vice-Chairperson - Dhanvi Manugunta

Guidelines

Read the entirety of the background guide in the order it was written. Make sure to highlight the names of specific treaties, documents, resolutions, conventions, international bodies, events and any other specific incidents so that you can get back to them later and do a lot more thorough research.

- Understand some of the basic details regarding the country that you've been allotted whether this be the capital, current affairs regarding geopolitical situation, political hierarchy etc. While not strictly necessary, you never know when this can turn out to be handy. Geography Now's A - Z Country List has been a particularly helpful resource for this.
- Use a search engine of your choice to create as many tabs as possible for the highlighted terms from your background guide. Wikipedia or a YouTube video is a great way to get a summary of the incidents at hand but such sources (especially Wikipedia articles) cannot be used in committee as sources.
- Delve into deeper research regarding the particular position of your allocation with the agenda at hand. Try searching for the voting stances of your allocation in related conventions and understanding the reasons for voting as so. UN Press Releases are also a helpful source for this matter.
- Find the website for the foreign ministry of the country you have been assigned alongside the "Permanent Mission of COUNTRY to the United Nations " website and search for a key term relating to the agenda, this should often give you statements from recent press conferences or UN committee sessions that can act as valuable sources of information in forming a position.
- Keep a handy copy of the Charter of the United Nations, whether as a .pdf file extension or a physical copy works. This contains the founding principles of the United Nations and contains articles that lay out the mandate of the six bodies that the United Nations is primarily divided into. Spend some additional time researching the specific mandate and functions of the committee that you have been assigned.
- The Executive Board may ask for the source of a statement that a delegate makes in committee either during a Point of Order circumstance or if said statement stands to be of interest to the Executive Board. Therefore it is recommended that delegates keep track of their sources when making/disputing a claim and also ensure their validity. Please do remember that you as a delegate are allowed to cite any source you wish during committee.

Addendum: Nature and Proof of Evidence

Documents from the following sources will be considered as credible proof for any allegations made in committee or statements that require verification:

Reuters: Appropriate Documents and articles from the Reuters News agency will be used to corroborate or refute controversial statements made in committee.

UN Documents: Documents by all UN agencies will be considered sufficient proof. Reports from all UN bodies including treaty-based bodies will also be accepted.

National Government Reports: Government Reports of a given country used to corroborate an allegation on the same aforementioned country will be accepted as proof. The documents stated above will hold a binding nature of establishment.

Other sources like Wikipedia, Amnesty International, or newspapers like the Guardian, so on and so forth will not be accepted as credible proof; but may be used for better understanding of any issue and even be brought up in debate, if the information given in such sources is in line with the beliefs of a government or a delegate.

Foreign Policy and Foreign Relations

Foreign policy, in simple terms , is what your country aims to achieve regarding the issue at hand or in general with its relations with other countries .

1. What role must foreign policy play in your research?

Understanding the foreign policy of your country must be a checkbox that you tick off at the very beginning of your research. Your foreign policy should dictate everything from the arguments you make, the reasoning you give for making those arguments , and the actions you take in the Council.

2. Where do I look to find foreign policy?

Most of the time, foreign policy is not explicitly stated. It must be inferred from the actions and statements issued by the country. Reading the meeting records from previous meetings of the General Assembly (or any other UN body where your country might have spoken on the issue) is a great place to start. If such records are unavailable, look for statements from your country' s Foreign Ministry (or equivalent like Ministry of External Affairs , Ministry for Foreign Affairs etc.) and top leadership (PM, President, Secretary of State, Defense Minister). Foreign Relations on the other hand refer s to the diplomatic ties that one country has with another and considers elements such as the mutual presence of embassies, consulates, ambassadors & diplomatic dialogue. More often than not, foreign policy is what will be of your primary concern during your MUN but it is important to also consider any extremities in your allotted country's foreign relations.

Committee Overview

Introduction

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the principal international body for discussion on gender equality and the empowerment of women. CSW and its secretariat, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), have gained significance within the international system as agreement on the need for the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls has become more widespread.

In 1946, the first United Nations (UN) debates on issues of gender equality were carried out in a sub-commission of the Commission on Human Rights. As a result of these debates, CSW was established as a functional commission under the auspices of ECOSOC, through ECOSOC resolution 11(II). CSW's priority is to mainstream gender equality within the UN system and link women's empowerment to sustainable development, annually reporting to ECOSOC on its efforts. UN-Women provide support for all of the work performed by CSW while facilitating civil society actors' participation in the Commission.

CSW is the main forum for discussion in the ongoing process of creating and implementing international norms and standards related to the advancement of women.

CSW's work is guided by the principles of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), and the outcome document of the 23rd special session of the UN General Assembly as a follow-up to BPfA, entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century". The BPfA outlines the goals that the international community set to achieve gender equality, such as ensuring the full implementation of women's human rights and promoting women's economic independence. CSW is also influenced by various UN Security Council resolutions, with resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and Peace and Security" being among the most significant.

In 2015, the international community transitioned from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a collection of 17 goals adopted by the General Assembly as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The overall work of CSW is closely aligned with SDG 5 (gender equality), though women's empowerment and gender equality is mainstreamed across several SDGs. Among other targets, SDG 5 aims to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, and to adopt policies and legislation promoting gender equality.

The Beijing+20 conference, also held in 2015, marked the 20th anniversary of the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women. Beijing+20 drew particular attention to 12 critical areas of concern for the continued empowerment of women including poverty, education and training, health, violence against women, and armed conflict.

Representatives at the conference also discussed women and the economy, power and decision-making, institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, and human rights of women. Challenges in the implementation of the BPfA were addressed during CSW's 59th session, including discrimination, gender based violence, and access to healthcare. The session concluded with an examination of potential opportunities for the global community to achieve gender equality in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Governance, Structure and Membership

CSW consists of 45 Member States elected for four-year terms. The allocation of seats follows proportional geographical distribution and comprises 13 African states, 11 Asia-Pacific states, four Eastern European states, nine Latin American and Caribbean states, and eight Western European and Other states. The Chair and the four Vice-Chairs of CSW's Bureau rotate without specific geographical regulations and are elected for two-year terms. The Bureau is supported in its actions by UN-Women, which provides CSW with reports on the discussed topics, as well as national and regional reviews on the implementation of the policies set forth by CSW and ECOSOC. In 2010, the UN restructured its operational framework for women's issues in order to improve efficiency and streamline its work on gender equality.

The four major UN agencies that addressed women's issues merged and resulted in the establishment of UN-Women. UN-Women is the Secretariat of CSW and provides guidance on operational activities aimed at the advancement of women. UN-Women supports the work of CSW substantively by providing annual documentation on critical areas of concern regarding gender equality and facilitates interaction between the Commission and civil society organizations (CSOs) at its annual meeting. Moreover, the Commission has a Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women, which produces an annual report to CSW identifying "trends and patterns of reliably-attested injustice and discriminatory practices against women."

CSW commits to multi-year programs of work to track progress on the realization of the Beijing Declaration's goals. A new program of work was established by ECOSOC in July 2020 by ECOSOC resolution 2020/15. The resolution designates 2021's priority theme as "Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls" and the year's review theme as "Women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development."

ECOSOC also utilises CSW to coordinate and deliver thematic reviews during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) to determine the progress on the SDGs relating to women's empowerment. The 2018 HLPF discussed the importance of achieving gender equality through safeguarding the human rights of women and girls and encouraging the inclusion of women in society to increase sustainable development. The importance of gender equality to the realisation of all SDGs was also re-emphasized. Mandate, Functions, and Powers.

The original mandate of CSW, adopted in 1946, was to provide "recommendations and reports to ECOSOC on promoting women's rights in political, economic, social, and educational fields... [and] urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights." This mandate was substantially expanded as a follow-up to the UN Decade of Women from 1975 to

1985 and the Third and Fourth World Conferences on Women in Nairobi in 1985 and Beijing in 1995.

As a result of the Fourth World Conference and the adoption of the BPfA, ECOSOC stated in resolution 1996/6 that CSW, as its primary responsibility, must take actions to mainstream “a gender perspective in policies and programs,” as well as assist ECOSOC and Member States in the implementation and achievement of the goals set in the BPfA. This was reemphasized at the 23rd special session of the General Assembly in 2000, which set the goal of achieving full gender equality. CSW works together with the General Assembly and ECOSOC in a multi-tiered intergovernmental process to provide normative guidance to achieve gender Equality.

The main functions and primary responsibilities are outlined in the original mandate of CSW, its expansions, and several ECOSOC resolutions on the methods of work of the Commission. These methods of work have been examined and expanded several times by ECOSOC over the years, most recently in ECOSOC resolutions 2015/6 and 2016/3, in order to ensure coherence with the work of the Council. The aim of these expansions was to set an effective approach to mainstream gender within the entire UN system and engage in discussions with government representatives, experts, and non-governmental actors to identify gaps and challenges to gender equality.

At its annual meetings, CSW publishes agreed conclusions that are included in an annual report to ECOSOC, in addition to resolutions. Agreed conclusions are similar to resolutions adopted by other UN entities; however, their purpose is to call attention to challenges in achieving gender equality which guide its Member States, international governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations when making substantive calls to action.

The Bureau of CSW takes on all necessary preparation for the annual meetings of CSW, identifying emerging issues, trends, focus areas, or possible new approaches to implementing the BPfA and all other relevant policy guidelines, and provides its findings as a summary of the Chair. This work is done in consultation with all the Member States of the Commission and the regional groups, experts, and other relevant stakeholders, promoting interactive dialogue, such as high level ministerial panels or expert group meetings for interactive dialogue on “steps and initiatives to accelerate implementation and measures to build capacities for mainstreaming gender equality across policies and programmes.”

CSW continues to organize the Beijing reviews, which are often used as a platform to foster political will for actions that promote gender equality and recommit Member States to relevant frameworks and goals. CSW also contributes to the annual theme of ECOSOC, strengthening the Council’s impact, and works closely with all other gender-specific UN entities, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to augment their work.

Overview of the Agenda

Agenda: Situation of women in conflict zones with special focus on their protection and participation in peace-building

Conflict zones and human rights violations in conflict zones are extremely prevalent in today's time. With a new conflict arising each month, there are bound to be several lives lost, human rights violations and displacement. However, one particular gender seems to be more affected by conflicts, i.e. women.

Women maintain the sanctity of the world, however almost much harm is caused to them. We consider them goddesses and queens but exploit them at every chance. During conflicts, women face several types of harm including but not limited to domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, rape, genital mutilation etc. To address these issues of concern is of vital importance. We keep discussing the same issues and end up with the same solutions, however the problem seems to differ with each woman, some face certain situations at a very young age, some face these same issues at the age of 60.

We understood the need to discuss this topic yet again perhaps with a different approach.

Conflicts and situations of instability exacerbate pre-existing patterns of discrimination against women and girls, exposing them to heightened risks of violations of their human rights. While women and girls are in general more predominantly subject of sexual violence, **men and boys** have also been victims of sexual violence, especially in contexts of detention.

Trafficking is also exacerbated during and after conflict owing to the breakdown of political, economic and social structures, high levels of violence and increased militarism.

The **lack of delivery of essential services** to the population experienced during conflict and situations of strife and instability can have a disproportionate impact on specific groups of the population, including women and girls—again, often building on pre-existing situations of discrimination.

Girls can face **additional obstacles in accessing education**. These barriers are due to fear of targeted attacks and threats against them, and to the additional caregiving and household responsibilities that girls are often obliged to assume. Women are also forced to look for alternative sources of livelihood, as family survival comes to depend heavily on them.

Access to essential services such as **health care, including sexual and reproductive health services can be disrupted**, with women and girls being at a greater risk of unplanned pregnancy, maternal mortality and morbidity, severe sexual and reproductive injuries and contracting sexually transmitted infections, including as a result of conflict-related sexual violence.

How War Affects Women

A few decades ago, women and girls in conflict situations were forced to endure brutal incidents of sexual violence, had fewer resources for protection and survival, lost their loved ones and had to take responsibility for their families, were forced to join the combatants, or to flee leaving everything behind. Today, all of these risks are not only just as real, but they are compounded by fact that the very nature of wars invades ever more private spaces, becoming a threat to their identity and their security. Added to this, many outbreaks of violence today are of religious or ethnic origin, linked to issues of identity, which play against women and women's rights. Many of these conflicts are marked by extreme violence and gender-based abuse

These wars are concentrated in poor countries with a toxic combination of fragile institutions, inequality, discrimination and social conflict. These factors, together with others such as the intensity of natural disasters, food crises, the increasing threats posed by climate change, terrorism and record numbers of displaced persons, are shaping a new international landscape.

Women's role in the Korean War

The Korean War was fought between North Korea and South Korea from 1950 to 1953. The war began on 25 June 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea following years of hostilities between the two countries. North Korea was supported by China and the Soviet Union while South Korea was supported by the United States and allied countries. The fighting ended with an armistice on 27 July 1953.

During the Korean War, there were 120,000 women on active duty. A third of them were healthcare providers. Others stepped up when their country called on them, volunteering for service in the Women's Army Corps (WAC), Women in the Air Force (WAF), Navy Women's Reserves and Women Marines.

Women's presence in the armed forces became more culturally acceptable after Congress passed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act in 1948, just two years before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The act allowed women to serve as permanent members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force for the first time in American history. Air Force nurses played a crucial role in evacuating injured soldiers from battle zones in Korea, triaging their wounds and facilitating communications with loved ones back home.

Many women served in Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals (MASH), on MEDEVAC aircraft, and on hospital ships. Others served in military hospitals in various parts of the United States. Countless women held down their households while their husbands went to war, or took the places of men in the workforce. Eighteen died during the Korean War in service to their country.

Dottie Harris served valiantly in the war. Dottie was born in Verona, Pennsylvania in 1931. She enlisted in the Air Force when she was nineteen years old, and was stationed at James Connally Air Force Base in Waco, Texas during the war. There, she served as an Airman First Class Sergeant. Dottie remembers that most of the men on the base accepted her and were respectful,

but some thought that she shouldn't be there. But regardless of those tensions, Dottie recalls a playful atmosphere at times between men and women. Even snowball fights between men and women broke out on occasion.

A brief history of two conflicts and an occupation

The Iraqi population has for decades been enduring violence, interrupted only by brief periods of peace. The latest outbreak of violence was in 2014, with attacks by ISIS over large parts of the country. Although now at the rebuilding stage, around two million people are still displaced from their homes. Continuous attacks from militias, together with other factors such as rising poverty levels, lack of economic opportunities and social and political tensions, could bring new sources of unrest. Around 18% of the population is currently in need of assistance, half of them being women and girls.

Over 50 years of Israeli presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory was to have ended with the Oslo Accords, negotiations for which began in 1993. Almost 25 years later, all that remains are broken expectations. Settlements have continued to increase in number, a wall separating the Palestinian population has been built, the economy has been at a standstill for decades, and unemployment levels are the highest in the world. Since 2006, the blockade of the Gaza Strip adds to this destructive cocktail, which has undermined the lives of seven million Palestinians caught up in this permanent conflict. Half of them are women.

In 2015, armed violence broke out in Yemen, leading to the largest humanitarian crisis of our time. The consequences of the conflict have been exacerbated by existing social and economic inequalities, structural problems and gender discrimination. With 75% of the population already dependent on outside aid, the predictions are that the war will end up affecting the whole of the Yemeni people if the current rate of destruction continues. A total of 11 million women and girls are surviving thanks to international development assistance.

Sexual violence as a tactic of war

Wartime sexual violence is not just committed by some individuals, but rather it is often deployed as a tool to further political/military gains, to prove a point. This becomes especially challenging in the absence of justice delivery mechanisms and the lack of criminal infrastructure. To that extent, rape has also been normalized as an inevitable outcome of war.

It is saddening to see how a young girl can be so affected by a war. Guaranteed, we would assume that every person, regardless of their gender, involved in a conflict zone would experience certain life changing situations, however this particular problem not only changes a woman physically but harms her mentally

It has been recorded that people in war zones experience several mental issues like PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder) after the conflict can be cured, Although, a woman put in a position where she is sexually assaulted, abused and misused stays with her forever.

Women Participation in Peace-building and Recovery

Peace-building

Peace-building is a long-drawn out process involving everyone affected by a destructive conflict and a decision-making body that settles and resolves this conflict, ideally keeping the involved parties' best interests at heart. Peace-building has played a prominent role in UN operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kosovo, Liberia and Mozambique, as well as more recently in Afghanistan, Burundi, Iraq, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste.

As conflicts and consequent humanitarian crises continue to wreak havoc on communities and impede communities' general prosperity and well-being. Women disproportionately bear the brunt of war, yet are given little opportunity to emerge as equal stakeholders in post conflict rebuilding of states. They end up paying the larger price for the destruction; which includes rising gender-based violence and discrimination as well as a decline in gender-sensitive structures.

Women and girls should not only be seen as victims of conflict and instability. They have historically had and continue to have a role as combatants, as part of organized civil society, as human rights defenders, as members of resistance movements and as active agents in both formal and informal peace-building and recovery processes.

Post-conflict situations and reforms can be viewed as an opportunity for transformation of the societal structures and norms in place before the conflict in order to ensure greater enjoyment of women's human rights. Yet, women's exclusion from conflict prevention efforts, post-conflict transition and reconstruction processes have been matters of concern for the international community.

In October 2020, the Human Rights Council (**Resolution A/HRC/RES/45/28**) recognized the **crucial role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts** and in peace-building and confidence-building, the importance of their **full, equal and meaningful participation** and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. It called on the High Commissioner to report to the Human Rights Council on the **current state of play of the mainstreaming of the human rights of women and girls** in conflict and post-conflict situations.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 is the first UN resolution that acknowledges the disproportionate effect of war and conflict on women, and highlights the reality that women have traditionally been left out of peace processes and stabilization initiatives. The Resolution calls on the bodies of the United Nations and the Member States to pursue a variety of actions to increase women's representation and engagement in conflict prevention, management and resolution, and to involve them in peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities in the process. It also seeks to foster respect for and preservation of women's rights, ensuring that women's security is strengthened in situations of conflict and post-conflict.

Women's Role in Peace Process in Nigeria

The United Nations Security Council recognized that national implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions is an essential instrument for promoting the agenda for Women, Peace and Security. For this reason, the Presidential Statements of 2004/40 and 2005/52 called on Member States to adopt Resolution 1325, including the creation of National Action Plans (NAPs) or other national strategies. (NSRP, 2014).

Nigeria acknowledges the importance of Security Council Resolution 1325 in the implementation of peacekeeping and peace-building mandates and in conflict prevention efforts to give greater attention to gender perspectives. In response to this mandate, the Nigerian government developed an Action Plan that will contribute to the agenda for Women, Peace and Security. In this regard, the Nigerian National Action Plan promotes and strengthens women's participation and representation in all peacekeeping activities, peace negotiations, peace-building and post-conflict activities, as well as in state decision-making processes. The State Action Plan (SAP Resolution 1325) in eight states and two Local Action Plans (LAPs) were also created to ensure state ownership and contextualization to state conflict dynamics.

Although much has been done since the start of the NAP in 2013, this has been primarily at the level of policy processes rather than impact. There have been challenges that have hindered the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria. They include:

- Insufficient number of women in decision-making positions
- Inadequate awareness of UNSCR 1325 and NAPs
- Lack of coordination among stakeholders and lack of technical skills among the women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc.) required for active and strategic participation
- NAP and SAP policies are not legal documents, meaning that officials are not mandated to implement them and there are no penalties for non-compliance. (NSRP, 2016)

In the lives of women and children, the direct consequences and effects of these conflicts are most obvious, as they are the most vulnerable. When women suffer from conflict, it is essential that peace-building processes take into consideration this suffering in the construction of long – lasting settlements (Heldi, 2009). The international community and the Nigerian government have recognized this clarion call for the increased participation of women in all peace building processes.

Women in Peace Process is a concept that has only recently found popularity within the Nigerian environment. The discourse of female participation in peace processes is at its lowest in a country like Nigeria where patriarchy is deeply embedded, with most of the resolution mechanisms put in place by the government being predominantly male. It is essential and fundamental to change the attitude towards women's empowerment and inclusion in these peace-building processes.

Regardless of their relegation, in the history of Nigeria, women have tried in different ways to avert, monitor and avoid otherwise threatening situations of peace and stability. Women's

activism and advocacy, women's education, successive governments' positivity towards women's empowerment, and women's interest in participating in politics are gaining a great deal of positive energy. This is an indication that there is a bright future for the participation of women in peace and decision-making processes.

Women peace-builders have largely impacted peace-building in Nigeria by pursuing democracy and human rights. As peacekeepers and aid workers, women contribute to the reduction of direct abuse. Women have worked to transform partnerships and resolve the causes of violence as mediators, trauma recovery counselors, and politicians. Women have also contributed to building the capacity of their societies and nations to deter violent conflict, by acting as educators and participants in the development process. With a considerable level of inclusion of women in peace-building and decision making in Nigeria, there has been an opportunity to amplify the voices of women and girls.

Men and women should be seen to participate equally in the processes at various levels of the procedures. This is because conflict affects both men and women differently, and so their definition of protection will also vary. Therefore, it is very important to consider the perspective of women in peace building and it provides a more holistic approach to achieving a sustainable peace.

A Mixed Achievement

Although the Women, Peace and Security agenda promoted by the United Nations marked a real turning point, 19 years later there is still much work to be done.

- In 2000, only 25% of the most significant resolutions included a reference to women. In less than 15 years, this proportion has increased to 94%.
- The reports from the Secretary General show an upward trend regarding the inclusion of references to the WPS agenda. At the turn of the century, only half of all reports contained references to women, compared to 89% in 2014.
- Between 1990 and 2000, just 11% of peace agreements signed included a reference to women. Since the turn of the century, this has risen to 27%, a far from significant increase.
- Bilateral aid for gender equality to fragile States has quadrupled in the last decade, but from a practically non-existent level.
- A study of 31 peace processes over two decades, from 1992 to 2011, revealed that only 9% of negotiators were women.
- Only 3% of military personnel in UN missions are women.

Source: UN Global Study (2015)

In addition to this specific set of resolutions, there are other measures which likewise aim to protect women and highlight their specific needs both during and after a conflict. One of such frameworks is Recommendation 30 from the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), approved in 2013.

Women need to be integrated into all levels of governance and decision-making in order to ensure the active participation of women in peace-making and peace-building, so that they can participate and have their voices heard in decision-making and peace processes and as such help build a more sustainable world at large.