

GENDER AND PEACEBUILDING

Austrian Center for Peace, Stadtschlaining

23 - 24 July 2023

Eva Datak

AGENDA

Defining gender

Gender in Peacebuilding - Gender triangle

International frameworks

Conflict-Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (CRSGBV)

Case study: Addressing CRSGBV in a Post-Conflict Society

Inclusivity

Gender and Peacebuilding Strategies

Conclusion & Feedback

DEFINING GENDER



PERSONAL IDENTITY



SPECTRUM



SOCIAL CONSTRUCT

SEX vs. GENDER

GENDER IS CULTURALLY DEFINED

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

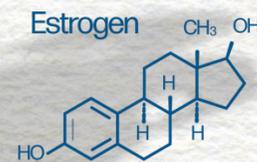
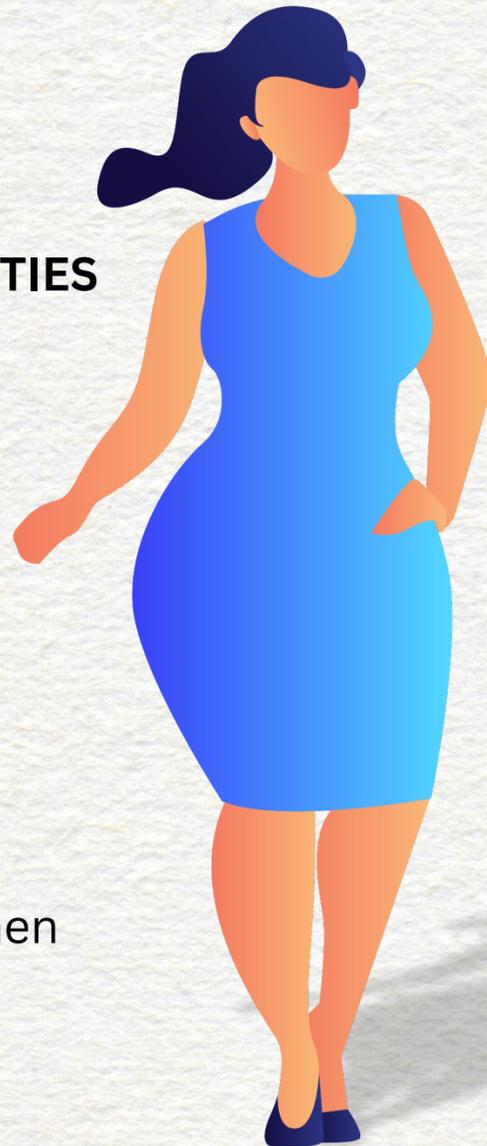
Caring
Service jobs

ATTRIBUTES

Fragile
Emotional

ENTITLEMENTS

Inferior healthcare to men
Financial dependence



SEX IS BIOLOGICAL

CHROMOSOMES

REPRODUCTIVE
ORGANS AND
GENITALIA

HORMONES



GENDER IS CULTURALLY DEFINED

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

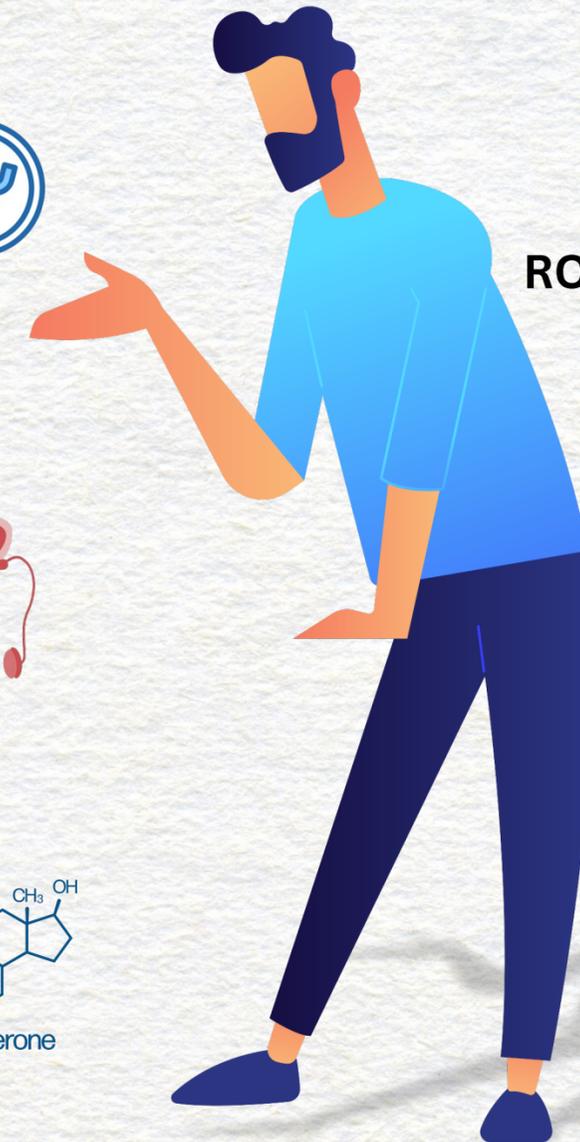
Construction
Defense

ATTRIBUTES

Risk-taking
Aggression

ENTITLEMENTS

Higher workforce participation
Financial autonomy



GENDER TRIANGLE



INDIVIDUAL GENDER IDENTITY

How do I define myself as a woman or a man in a given conflict or peace-building process? What are the needs and interests of men and women?



GENDER SYMBOLISM

How are masculinity and femininity defined during and after conflicts? How are the roles and needs of women and men socially & culturally defined?



GENDER STRUCTURE

How are war- and peacemaking organized and institutionalized in the public and private sphere? Who has the power?

SEXUAL & GENDER MINORITIES

An umbrella term which refers to people whose sexual orientation or gender identity does not fit within conventional societal norms.

Understood differently in different contexts.

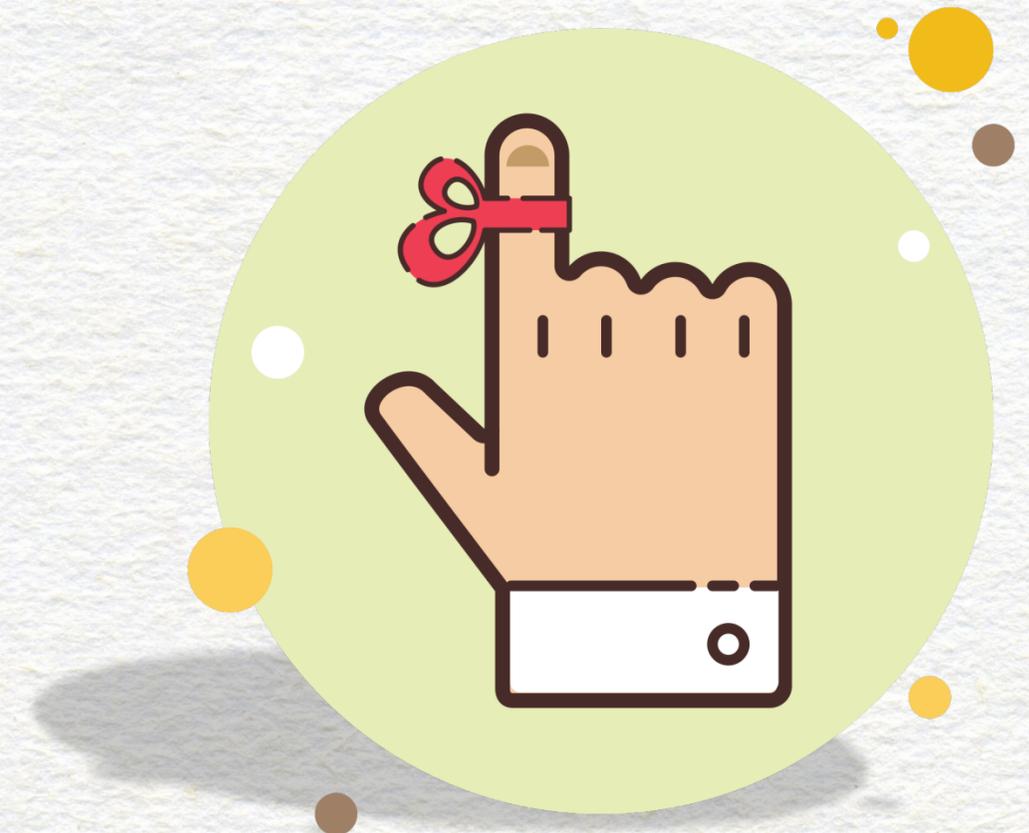
Often absent from discussions of gender in the peacebuilding and development world.

Can be a sensitive issue, particularly in contexts where there are high levels of discrimination against SGMs.



KEY THINGS TO REMEMBER

- 'Gender' is not synonymous with 'women'.
- There are more than two genders/sexes.
- 'Women' and 'men' are not homogeneous groups.
- Examine your own assumptions and try to set aside stereotypes.
- Think beyond gender-based violence (GBV).
- Look beyond the obvious sources.
- Consider public and private spheres.
- Remember: things change.
- You have a gender too.



INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

CEDAW

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly. Described as an international bill of rights for women, it was instituted on 3 September 1981 and has been ratified by 189 states.

1979

UNSCR 1325

The first resolution to recognize the differential and disproportionate impact of conflict on women and girls, and affirm the importance of women's participation as active agents in peace and security processes.

2000

UNSCR 1820

Recognizes sexual violence as a tactic to war and a matter of international peace and security that necessitates a security response.

2008

UNSCR 1888

Strengthens efforts to end sexual violence in conflict by establishing a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and team of experts on the rule of law and improving coordination among stakeholders on sexual violence in conflict.

2009

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

UNSCR 1889

Stresses the need to strengthen implementation and establishes indicators for monitoring SCR 1325; calls for the SG to submit a report to the Security Council on women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding.

2009

UNSCR 1960

Establishes a monitoring and reporting mechanism on sexual violence in conflict.

2010

ISTANBUL CONVENTION

The CoE Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence. It was adopted in 2011 and entered into force in 2014. The Convention is the first European instrument that aims legally to prevent gender-based violence, protect victims of violence, and punish perpetrators

2011

UNSCR 2106

Focuses on accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict and stresses women's political and economic empowerment.

2013

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

UNSCR 2122

Addresses persistent gaps in implementing the WPS agenda; recognizes the differential impact of all violations in conflict on women and girls and calls for consistent application of WPS across the Security Council's work.

2013

UNSCR 2242

Establishes the SC Informal Experts Group (IEG) on WPS; addresses persistent obstacles to implementation including financial and institutional reforms; emphasizes links between WPS, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism.

2015

UNSCR 2467

Stresses justice and accountability, calls for support for women's civil society organizations, and requests a gap assessment and recommendations on support for local, national and regional efforts for survivors of sexual violence in conflict.

2019

UNSCR 2493

Calls for the implementation of the previous nine resolutions and incorporates the WPS Commitments in Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative.

2019

CRSGBV



CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (CRSGBV)

refers to acts of sexual violence, including rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, and other forms of gender-based violence, that occur in the context of armed conflict.



WEAPON OF WAR

A tool to control, intimidate, and humiliate individuals and communities.

Perpetrated against both women and men, although women and girls are disproportionately affected.



PROFOUND AND LASTING IMPACT ON INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES

Physical and psychological trauma.

Stigmatization and social exclusion.

Breakdown of social fabric
Impediment to peacebuilding and development.

ADDRESSING CRSGBV



COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

Prevention: Addressing the root causes of gender inequality and promoting gender equity.

Protection: ensuring the safety and security of individuals and communities affected by conflict.

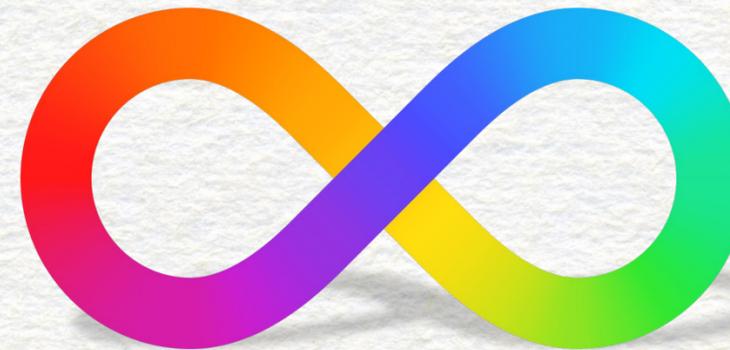
Response and support: immediate and comprehensive support to survivors of CRSGBV.

CASE STUDY



INCLUSIVITY

Historically, women have been excluded or marginalized from decision-making and peace negotiations, despite being disproportionately affected by conflict.



INCLUSIVE REPRESENTATION

Equal and meaningful representation in peacebuilding processes.

GENDER-SENSITIVE APPROACH

Recognizing the different needs, experiences, and perspectives of women, men, girls, and boys.

PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING

Involving women in decision-making processes at all stages of peacebuilding.

INCLUSIVITY



EMPOWERMENT AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Providing women with the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources.



ADDRESSING VAW

Addressing CRSGBV and ensuring the protection and support of survivors.



ENGAGING CIVIL SOCIETY AND GRASSROOTS

Acknowledging their perspectives, experiences, and expertise and integrating them into decision-making processes.

STRATEGIES

To promote inclusivity and meaningful participation of women in peacebuilding



LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Develop and enforce laws and policies that promote women's rights and gender equality.



GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Integrate a gender perspective into all aspects of peacebuilding, including planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.



AWARENESS-RAISING AND CHANGING SOCIAL NORMS

Conduct awareness campaigns to challenge harmful gender norms, stereotypes, and biases that hinder women's participation.

STRATEGIES

To promote inclusivity and meaningful participation of women in peacebuilding



ADVOCACY & LOBBYING

Advocate for women's representation and participation in formal decision-making bodies.



DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH

Improve the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data.

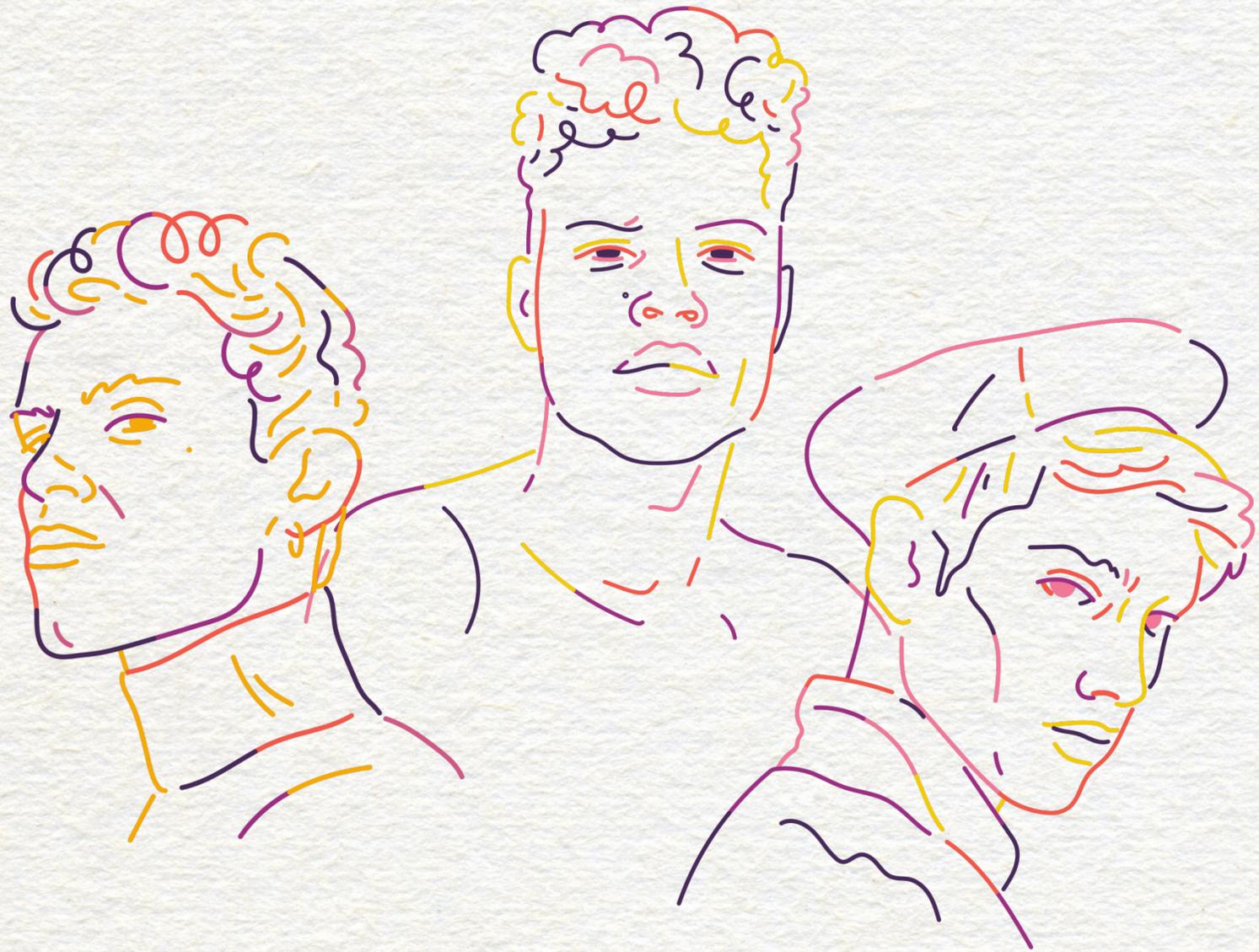


MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Establish mechanisms to monitor and track progress on women's inclusion in peacebuilding.

STRATEGIES

TO PROMOTE INCLUSIVITY AND MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PEACEBUILDING



ENGAGE MEN

Addressing masculinities is a crucial part of gender and peacebuilding.

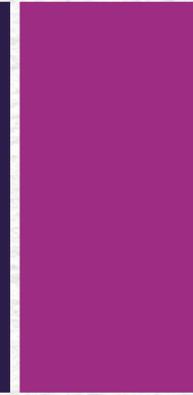
Harmful masculine norms can contribute to conflict and violence.

Engaging men and boys in promoting gender equality and peace is necessary for sustainable peace.

REFERENCES



Please, consult handouts for additional references to various toolkits and literature.



Thank you



eva@evadalak.me



+506 8320 1915



www.evadalak.m

e