

BACKGROUND NOTE

Fourth Learning and Strategy Workshop on Gender- Responsive Peacebuilding for UN Volunteers

Bonn, 11-13 December 2019

1. Introduction

The Fourth Learning and Strategy Workshop on Gender-responsive Peacebuilding is being organized as part of joint United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme, UN DPPA/Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), UN Women joint project “UNV support to UN Peacebuilding Funds’ Gender Promotion Initiative (GPI)” supported by and Government of Germany (Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development-BMZ). This fourth learning workshop is to cater to the new deployments of UN volunteers under GPI. Through this workshop, the UN Volunteers working on gender responsive peacebuilding will be expected to:

- be familiar with UNSC Resolution 1325, follow-up resolutions on women peace and security, UNSG’s 2010 Seven Point Action Plan (2010) and know of examples of how they apply in practice
- understand gender responsive peacebuilding programming from analysis, design and planning to implementation and monitoring and reporting
- be aware of gender mainstreaming principles in peacebuilding programming
- be able to conduct a gender-responsive conflict analysis and stakeholder mapping of conflict settings specifically involving volunteer groups

2. Background

The UN Security Council Resolution 1325¹ and subsequent² resolutions reaffirm important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding and stress the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, and post-conflict peacebuilding and governance. The UN Secretary General (SG)’s 2010 report on women’s participation in peacebuilding presented a comprehensive Seven-Point Action Plan³ on Gender-responsive Peacebuilding outlining commitments in 7 areas, to ensure that women’s priorities are addressed, their participation is guaranteed, and a gender perspective is applied to all aspects of peacebuilding. The groundbreaking resolutions on Sustaining Peace adopted in 2016⁴ have demonstrated a shift in the mindset and strategic priorities of Member States, who also ensured that sustaining peace is underpinned by the people-centered approach of the 2030 Agenda and grounded in international human rights laws and standards. This too ensures a central role for women, including young women. Inclusivity means adherence to the 2030 Agenda’s pledge to leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first.

Agenda 2030 calls for systemic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda while SDG 5 and SDG 16 promote gender equality and eliminating all forms for discrimination and violence against women and girls. UN General Assembly Resolution 70/129⁵ on volunteering also

¹[https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/1325\(2000\)](https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/1325(2000))

²http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/global-norms-and-standards#_WPS_resolutions

³https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/seven_point_action_plan.pdf

⁴ A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016)

⁵ <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/129>

urges government and all stakeholders to mainstream volunteerism into gender mainstreaming strategies and that volunteering can help reduce violence against women and girls and contribute to gender equality.

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme⁶, in partnership with the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)⁷ and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women)⁸ is supporting gender-responsive peacebuilding UN projects in 5 to 6 countries eligible for PBF funding every year since 2015 though funding support of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)⁹ under the project “UNV support to UN Peacebuilding Funds’ Gender Promotion Initiative (GPI)”.

In order to further strengthen the capacities and promote cross-country learning, UN Women, UNV and PBSO are jointly organizing this Learning and Strategy Workshop on Gender-responsive Peacebuilding in Bonn from 11 to 13 December 2019.

3. The learning objectives of this workshop

UN Volunteers will be provided information on UNSCR resolutions relevant to gender responsive peacebuilding will understand the process of doing gender responsive conflict analysis, gender mainstreaming in planning and design and be able to conduct gender analysis and stakeholder mapping specifically involving volunteer groups. These will be done through key resource persons from UN Women, the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and UN Volunteers Programme as well as by other resource persons identified. The sessions will also fill the gaps/needs identified though the capacity needs assessment from the participating UN Volunteers.

The learning workshop will provide opportunity to the participating UN Volunteers to share their experiences, good practices and lessons learned among each other, can increase the capacity to replicate successful activities and reflect on how to improve programming and project development in the respective pilot countries. The three main objectives of the workshop are:

1. To enhance knowledge on gender-responsive peacebuilding in the pilot countries through the UN Volunteers.
2. To contribute to documentation and sharing of good practices on gender-responsive peacebuilding.
3. To build skills in gender analysis, gender-responsive peacebuilding programme design, monitoring and evaluation of UN Volunteers.

The participating UN volunteers will need to apprise themselves with some of the key concepts and hence this background paper includes a conceptual overview of the importance of gender perspectives in peacebuilding, a brief overview of the normative framework on women, peace and security issues, as well as a brief background on the GPI initiatives.

4. The gender-responsive peacebuilding

Women have always participated in peace negotiations and peacebuilding, but always at the informal level and rarely visible to the formal peacemakers and keepers of peace¹⁰. Women have surrounded buildings to make leaders stay in the room, such as in Liberia; they have elected themselves as a third

⁶ www.unv.org

⁷ www.pbfgyipi.org

⁸ <http://www.unwomen.org/en>

⁹ <https://www.bmz.de/en/>

¹⁰ <http://wps.unwomen.org/pdf/CH03.pdf>

force, such as in Northern Ireland; they have demanded that justice be part of any peace process, such as the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo; they have rallied the country with calls for peace, like the Women in Black in Serbia. Despite their heartfelt efforts, statistics collected by international organizations, focusing on formal processes, record only a small percentage of women, if any, involved in peacemaking. As a result, a great deal of effort and programming at the international level has gone into including women in formal peace processes and in the formal politics of the country concerned.

Prevention of violent conflict requires a strong focus on women's experiences and on measures to ensure their participation in political, social, and economic life¹¹. Some evidence suggests that when women take leadership roles and are able to participate meaningfully in peace negotiations, the resulting agreements tend to last longer and there is greater satisfaction with the outcomes (O'Reilly, Ó Súilleabháin, and Paffenholz 2015¹²; Paffenholz et al. 2017¹³; Stone 2015¹⁴; UN Women 2015¹⁵). Further, women's participation in peace negotiations has improved the quality and staying power of peace agreements across a range of countries (Anderlini 2007; O'Reilly, Ó Súilleabháin, and Paffenholz 2015; Paffenholz et al. 2017; Stone 2015).

Violent conflict affects men and women differently. While men make up the majority of combatants during conflict and are more likely to die from the direct effects of violence, women also face a continuum of insecurity before, during, and after conflict (CrespoSancho 2017). Sexual and gender-based violence tends to be higher in conflict and post-conflict settings, as does recruitment of girls into trafficking, sexual slavery, and forced marriage (Crespo-Sancho 2017; Kelly 2017; UNESCWA 2017; UN Secretary General 2015; UN Women 2015). In insecure contexts, girls' mobility is often highly restricted, limiting their access to school, employment, and other opportunities and this can be exacerbated during and after violent conflict (UN Women 2015).

Box 1: Defining Concepts

“Gender refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes.”¹⁶

Peacebuilding is a “range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. Peacebuilding strategies must be coherent and tailored to the specific needs of the country concerned, based on national ownership, and should comprise a carefully prioritized, sequenced, and relatively narrow set of activities aimed at achieving the above objectives.”¹⁷

In addition, **“Sustaining Peace** encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict.”¹⁸ As a term introduced by the substantively identical resolutions on peacebuilding (A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016)) which concluded the 2015 review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture, sustaining peace just like peacebuilding, is ultimately intended to reduce the risk of lapse or relapse into violent conflict¹⁹.

¹¹ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28337>

¹² O'Reilly, M., A. Ó Súilleabháin, and T. Paffenholz. 2015. Reimagining Peacemaking: Women's Roles in Peace Processes. New York: International Peace Institute.

¹³ Paffenholz, T., A. Hirblinger, D. Landau, F. Fritsch, and C. Dijkstra. 2017. “Preventing Violence through Inclusion: From Building Political Momentum to Sustaining Peace.” Background paper for the United Nations–World Bank Flagship Study, Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict, World Bank, Washington, DC.

¹⁴ Stone, L. 2015. “Study of 156 Peace Agreements, Controlling for Other Variables, Quantitative Analysis of Women's Participation in Peace Processes.” In Reimagining Peacemaking: Women's Roles in Peace Processes, by M. O'Reilly, A. Ó Súilleabháin, and T. Paffenholz, annex I. New York: International Peace Institute

¹⁵ UN Women. 2015. Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace: Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. New York: UN Women

¹⁶ OSAGI (now UN Women): Concepts and definitions: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>

¹⁷ Decision of the Secretary-General's Policy Committee (2007) : <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pbun.shtml>

¹⁸ (A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016))

¹⁹ See also “Guidance Note on Sustaining Peace” (https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/un-pbf-gypi-2017/Guidance_on_Sustaining+Peace.170117.final.pdf)

Building on these principles, UNV has adopted a definition that accommodates a wide range of activities without dividing peacebuilding into separate stages: “supporting societies to develop their own capacities to deal with conflict without resorting violence”²⁰.

5. The normative framework on women, peace and security

Policies and provisions around women, peace and security have increased significantly within the last two decades. In particular, different Security Council resolutions have shaped the scope and language on women, peace and security issues.

The expanding and more precise normative framework (see timeline of normative framework in ANNEX I) contributes to a higher awareness of the relevance and need to incorporate a gender perspective into peacebuilding contexts, and for stronger commitment by international and national actors. Donor contributions, diplomatic discourses and international interventions in conflict regions follow the international framework and increasingly incorporate a gender perspective, holding governments and local actors accountable to mainstreaming a gender perspective into peacebuilding and peacekeeping programmes and policies.

As requested in UNSCR 1889, the Secretary-General reported for example on the current state of gender-responsive peacebuilding and put forward the 7 Point Action Plan (7PAP), in 2010²¹. In particular, the participation of women in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning, post-conflict financing, gender-responsive civilian capacity, women’s representation in post-conflict governance, rule of law, and economic recovery is highlighted in the 7PAP:

1. Women are fully engaged in, and timely gender expertise is provided to, all peace talks;
2. Post-conflict planning processes, including donor conferences, involve women substantively and apply methods that result in comprehensive attention to gender equality;
3. Adequate financing - targeted and mainstreamed –is provided to address women’s specific needs, advance gender equality and promote women’s empowerment. A target of 15% was set in the report;
4. Deployed civilians possess specialized skills, including expertise in rebuilding state institutions to make them more accessible to women;
5. Women can participate fully in post-conflict governance, as civic actors, elected representatives and decision-makers in public institutions, including through temporary special measures such as quotas;
6. Rule of law initiatives encourage women’s participation in seeking redress for injustices committed against them and in improving the capacity of security actors to prevent and respond to violations of women’s rights; and
7. Economic recovery prioritizes women’s engagement in employment-creation schemes, community-development programmes and the delivery of frontline services.

Despite the efforts at the global level to mainstream gender across the UN System and peacebuilding initiatives, activities on women’s empowerment and gender equality often seem isolated or insufficiently addressed. Following up on the implementation of the 7PAP, three important review processes took place in 2015: a High-Level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, the Advisory Group of Experts for the 2015 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture and the Global Study on the implementation of 1325 identified the need for more harmonization of the outcomes and outputs, as well as processes between the national and international level within

²⁰ UN Volunteers. Global Peace Programme 2014-2017. Programme Document. Bonn: 1. November 2014.

²¹ United Nations. Report of the Secretary-General on Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding (A/65/354-S/2010/466). New York:2010

and outside the UN.²² More coordination between existing monitoring and evaluation frameworks at the international but also national level, such as national action planning processes, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF earlier called UNDAFs), Gender Theme Groups, Peacebuilding Priority Plans and individual programmes and projects at the global, regional and national level can benefit from the harmonization and alignment of the different initiatives.

6. Gender-responsive conflict analysis:

The way women and men relate to each other is central to the social construction of our societies. Armed conflict differentially affects women, men, boys and girls, and can disrupt, reinforce or even dissolve such gendered power dynamics and relations. From the deliberate targeting of acts sexual violence against mainly women and girls; the emergence of a high proportion of female-headed households; to the significant drop in school enrolment, particularly for girls, the gendered dimension of armed conflict is widely evident. Selective and sexual and gender-based violence has been committed in systematic and widespread manner in many conflicts and the structural violence especially civilians face, have a strong gender component. Peacebuilding initiatives therefore need to take diverse security threats, inclusive participation in decision making and comprehensive protection of possible vulnerable groups into consideration in order to be effective and sustainable.

A conflict analysis from a gender perspective can help to plan programmes and operations in a more specific manner so that they can respond to the different needs of the affected population in order to contribute to human development and sustainable peace for all. Peacebuilding programmes which include a gender dimension are more inclusive and comprehensive to achieve their objectives. These peacebuilding programmes often include a more equal participation of women and men in decision making processes, the protection of human rights, the specific economic empowerment of women, the protection from gender-based violence and prevention of armed conflict.

Conflict affects men and women differently, and roles of men and women changes in the course of conflicts. A gender sensitive and responsive conflict analysis recognizes this and pays attention to gendered aspects when analyzing the causes, actors, impacts and dynamics of a conflict.

Understanding gender and how it links to peace and conflict is key to designing inclusive and effective peacebuilding efforts. While reflecting on their experiences, UN volunteers are requested to introspect and discuss:

- how gender-sensitive analysis can help to identify and understand similarities and differences in the experiences of women, men and gender minorities in conflict-affected areas?
- How can the different roles of men and women contribute to peace?
- It can also reveal how relations of power are (re)produced by social processes, such as peace talks, and other peace and security decision-making processes, which often exclude women.
- What is required to enable greater inclusion in peace and security efforts in a particular context?

7. Gender mainstreaming in planning and design

Agenda 2030 includes commitments, in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls and, in SDG 16, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies

²² UN Women. Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice. A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. New York: 2015

for sustainable development, and provide access to justice for all and to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (UN, 2015b).

Women's and girls' participation in peace agreements and in security apparatus has steadily increased since 2000²³. The mere presence of women, however, is no guarantee that an integrated gender perspective is adopted or that gender equality has been achieved. Equal participation and inclusion must therefore engage women meaningfully in order to understand and incorporate their diverse perspectives. This includes practical steps such as long-term women's capacity building, skills training, and generating political will. It also requires promoting and supporting women's participation at all levels of decision making and engaging with women via non-traditional and informal mechanisms.

The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality. It is not just a 'women's issue', because gender equality benefits men and boys as well as women and girls. Gender often concerns the relationships between men and women, and consequently women's well-being and security cannot improve without including men. Gender mainstreaming therefore incorporates men and boys in gender-planning initiatives, modifies existing programs to reduce negative and amplify positive effects for men (without undermining the overall goal), and supports alliances between men and women.

There is a presumption that women's experiences are homogenous, yet women from different classes, socioeconomic status, regions, communities, and of different ages, sexual orientation, gender identity, race, ethnicity, religion and marital status, will have different perspectives. The active inclusion of women, from all backgrounds, ethnicities, ages, faiths and geography in peacebuilding programmes and projects is therefore not only a chance to create a more just society but also serves as an influencing factor for the sustainability of peacebuilding processes themselves. Sustainable livelihoods, economic growth and human development depend also on the empowerment of women after conflict. "In order for women to reap the economic benefits from this sector, they must have land rights that are legally recognized, and be empowered to participate and lead in decision-making in the home, community and society on how natural resources are used."²⁴ Research in northern Uganda (2001), Sudan (2007), and Liberia (2008) found that women who were able to recover from conflict were more economically self-reliant than they had been in the past²⁵.

Issues such as the distribution of resources, the acquisition of positions of decision making, access to justice and public services play a significant role in whether a country relapses into conflict or not. In fact, "Exclusion is one of the most important factors that trigger a relapse into conflict. (...) Sustained dialogue is a critical tool in the promotion of participation and inclusion. No external peacebuilding intervention will succeed in building lasting peace without relying on a strong commitment from citizens and communities to nurture and sustain it."²⁶ In 2015, a review committee of UN experts concluded that women's involvement in peacebuilding initiatives are of particular importance, as "without women's engagement from the earlier moments of attempting to end the violence to the latter stages of consolidating the peace, the dangers of relapse are greatly heightened."²⁷

²³ <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2019/gender-mainstreaming-principles-dimensions-and-priorities-for-pve-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1240>

²⁴ UN Women. Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice. A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. New York: 2015. P.173

²⁵ Yaliwe Clarke. Gender and Peacebuilding in Africa: Seeking Conceptual Clarity. African Peace and Conflict Journal 6, no. 1. 2013

²⁶ UN Volunteers. Global Peace Programme 2014-2017. Programme Document. Bonn: 1. November 2014. P.13

²⁷ United Nations. The Challenge of Sustaining Peace. UN Doc. A/69/968-S/2015/490. Advisory Group of Experts for the 2015 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture. New York: 2015, para. 56.

Consequently, the full recovery and development of a country emerging from conflict requires that peacebuilding programmes consider the trauma and vulnerabilities of affected populations, as well as the potential and capacities of women, men, girls and boys.

UN Volunteers may like to reflect on their past experiences of instances where women may have played key roles in relation to peace and conflict especially keeping in mind questions such as:

- Were their contributions noticed, valued and supported?
- And to what extent would a gender-sensitive conflict analysis done effectively have shed light on rectifying this and helping identify and remove obstacles to participation in official peace and security decision-making?

8. Gender-responsive peacebuilding in the context of UN Volunteers

Volunteerism galvanises all types of people, including those who have not traditionally benefitted from or been given the opportunity to contribute to peace and development. Ultimately, volunteering is an expression of civic engagement and individuals' involvement in their communities (be it local, national or international). Well-supported and facilitated volunteerism, integrated into national practices and policies, gives people and communities the opportunity to directly engage and have an impact in achieving the Goals.

The international community is implementing the ambitious development plan embodied in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁸. This has set clear direction for UNV – together with General Assembly resolution 70/129 on integrating volunteerism into peace and development: the plan of action for the next decade and beyond²⁹ and resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system³⁰.

Under UNV Strategic Framework 2018-21³¹, UNV focuses on enhancing opportunities for people to contribute as volunteers to the United Nations development, peace and humanitarian efforts by strongly focusing on existing United Nations system partnerships and by diversifying and scaling up new partnerships. Within this framework objective UNV is implementing the Gender Promotion Initiative (GPI) in coordination with Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), UN Women and BMZ to deploy a pair of international and national UN Volunteers with UN Agencies implementing PBF approved projects in five to six countries.

GPI project helps in strengthening the *capacity of the UN System to implement the SG's 7point Action Plan on Gender-responsive Peacebuilding and deliver other gender-responsive peacebuilding interventions*. The main outcomes include a) nationally-led peacebuilding interventions that deliver gender-responsive peacebuilding results, as well as b) women's participation and decision making in public life. Focusing on the principles of the 7 Point Action Plan, the 9 pilot projects of GPI 2 (2014) were selected in 5 different countries and a team of International and National UN Volunteers was placed in *Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Nepal, and Somalia*.³² Out of the 10 GPI 3 (2016) projects, 5 pairs of UNVs were placed in *Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Liberia and Mali*. The GPI 4 projects (2017) deployed

²⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/1, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", 25 September 2015, available at: <https://undocs.org/A/RES/70/1>

²⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/129, "Integrating volunteering into peace and development: the plan of action for the next decade and beyond", 17 December 2015, available at: <https://undocs.org/A/Res/70/129>

³⁰ General Assembly resolution 71/243, "Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", 21 December 2016, available at: <https://undocs.org/a/Res/71/243>

³¹ UNV Strategic Framework 2018-21 <https://undocs.org/DP/2018/6>

³² UN Volunteers Programme. Project Document. Gender Promotion Initiative. Bonn: 27. März. 2015.

10 UN volunteers in Sri Lanka, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guatemala and Papua New Guinea, Kyrgyzstan³³. The GPI 5 (2019-20) deployed 10 UN Volunteers in Central African Republic, Colombia, Niger, South Sudan and Sri Lanka.

Altogether, the GPI 5 projects contribute to the following outputs:

- **Output 1:** *Equal engagement of women in national or local dialogues related to gender equality and women's empowerment within existing peacebuilding initiatives strengthened*
- **Output 2:** *Capacity of the UN System to coordinate initiatives and to engage civil society and local communities in gender-responsive peacebuilding strengthened*
- **Output 3:** *Effectiveness of the UN System to contribute to collective operational learning and awareness-raising of the impact of gender-responsive programming in peacebuilding processes enhanced*

More specifically engagement of UN Volunteers through GPI can involve the following activities:

- Capacitating relevant partners in countries lacking behind on action plan implementation
- Supporting women's participation in peacebuilding processes including their negotiation
- Capacity development of women groups involved in UN-supported peacebuilding activities
- Ensuring gender balance in UN-supported participatory and consultative processes
- Women UN Volunteers as community engagers and mobilizers in contexts with cultural sensitivities
- Capacity support to RC Offices and UNWOMEN offices providing technical assistance to UNCT members to reach the target of allocating 15 % of all peacebuilding funds to women's empowerment and gender equality, including establishing and utilizing financial tracking mechanisms and Gender Markers.
- Capacity support to RC Offices and UNWOMEN offices providing technical assistance to UNCT on developing gender-responsive interventions and components within peacebuilding initiatives, including through facilitating interaction between UN stakeholders and, civil society at the community level.
- Coordination within UNCT members on gender-responsive peacebuilding.³⁴

³³ GPI I countries included: Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, and Uganda. GPI 2 projects included: Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, and Somalia. GPI 3 projects included: Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, and Sri Lanka. GPI 4 projects include: Sri Lanka, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guatemala, Papua New Guinea.

³⁴ UN Volunteers. Global Peace Programme 2014-2017. Programme Document. Bonn: 1. November 2014. P. 26

Box 2: Country Projects under GPI5

Country	Project	Linkage to volunteering
Central African Republic	Femmes, arbres de Paix: Pionnières de la gouvernance locale inclusive en RCA	To increase women participation in political, peace, reconciliation, processes, engagement with civil society and community based organisations.
Colombia	Territorial model for non-repetition guarantees and citizen empowerment of youth and women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance within the armed conflict	Strengthening cooperation among women network and youth organisations, establishment of dialogue mechanism between state and women organizations and networks.
Niger	Promotion de la cohésion sociale entre agriculteurs et éleveurs (hommes et femmes) dans les régions de Dosso et Maradi	To facilitate the smooth implementation of project activities, Dimitra Clubs (comprising of women mediators) will be selected
South Sudan	Enhancing Women's Access to Land to Consolidate Peace in South Sudan	The project will follow community based participatory processes that build peace and prevent further conflict in the targeted areas - both inside the PoC and in the host/return communities in Wau State.
Sri Lanka	Addressing Sexual Bribery Experienced by Military Widows and War Widows in Sri Lanka to Enable Resilience and Sustained Peace	The project will also focus on using the widows' collectives as a platform for social mobilization and working with other communities through cross-regional sharing of insights and experiences related to economic empowerment.

In continuation of the background and context mentioned earlier in this note, there are some questions that are specifically linked with the work of the UN Volunteers. It is expected that discussions during the learning workshop will help in exploring some of these questions listed below which could be used as points of reflection and a basis for further conversation during the workshop:

- How is the 'Gender responsive peacebuilding' approach understood by the UN volunteers and to what extent can it contribute to building or strengthening and improving local efforts in building and sustaining peace?
- What are the different challenges (including those in changing mindsets, set notions, skewed understanding) that UN Volunteers have encountered in encouraging gender responsive peacebuilding during their assignments? How can the PBSO, UN Women, UNV help in overcoming these challenges?
- How are the current tools and guidance in this area perceived by the UN Volunteers? How practical is this guidance and what can be done to improve its effectiveness on the ground?
- What are some of the lessons learnt and good practices when supporting women's groups, volunteer groups and networks?
- What can be done to support women in mediation and conflict prevention roles

- How can programming be effective to channel the comparative advantages of the various stakeholder groups, UN entities at the country level, etc. to be able to coherently address challenges related to gender responsive peacebuilding?

ANNEX 1: Timeline of the normative framework (could it be presented for volunteers to review post slide on quiz)

Year	Policy	Content
1995	Beijing Platform for Action	<i>The agenda for women empowerment has 12 critical areas of concern of which women in armed conflict is one. Each area of concern sets concrete targets that have been reviewed on a 5-year basis.</i>
2000	UNSCR 1325	<i>First SCR to link women's experiences of conflict to the maintenance of international peace and security. Women's participation in peace negotiation, the protection from gender-based violence and the prevention of armed conflict are some of the dimensions of this resolution.</i>
2008	UNSCR 1820	<i>First to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as a tactic of warfare and a critical component of the maintenance of international peace and security, requiring a peacekeeping, justice, and peace negotiation response.</i>
2009	UNSCR 1888	<i>Strengthens tools for implementing 1820 through assigning leadership, building judicial response expertise, and reporting mechanisms</i>
	UNSCR 1889	<i>Addresses women's exclusion from early recovery and peacebuilding and lack of adequate planning and funding for their needs.</i>
2010	UNSG Report on Women and Peacebuilding and 7 Point Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The SG's Report on Women's Participation in Peacebuilding laid out the Seven Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding (7PAP)</i> • <i>7PAP was endorsed by the Policy Committee in 2010</i> • <i>7PAP mandates UN entities to allocate at least 15% of all recovery and peacebuilding funding to women's empowerment and gender equality by 2014</i>
	UNSCR 1889	<i>Addresses women's exclusion from early recovery and peacebuilding and lack of adequate planning and funding for their needs.</i>
	UNSCR 1960	<i>Suggests an accountability system for addressing conflict-related sexual violence</i>
2011	UN Strategic Results Framework on WPS 2011-2020.	<i>Monitoring and evaluation framework for the United Nations at the global level that feeds into the Secretary General Report on Women, Peace and Security.</i>
2013	UNSCR 2106	<i>This resolution focuses on accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict and stressing women's political and economic empowerment.</i>
	UNSCR 2122	<i>This resolution addresses the persistent gaps in the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, as highlighted in the most recent Secretary-General's report.</i>
2015	UNSCR 2242	<i>Requests more resources, women in leadership positions, cooperation between DPKO, DPA and UN Women; addresses</i>

		<i>terrorism and extremism as a gendered issue, empowerment of women and youth as counter terrorism strategies.</i>
2016	Sustaining Peace resolutions (S/RES/2282 and A/RES/70/262)	<i>The resolutions on the Review of the UN peacebuilding architecture stress the importance of women's participation and leadership in sustaining peace as well as the need for enhancing the mobilization of resources for gender-responsive peacebuilding.</i>
2019	S/RES/2467	<i>Positions conflict-related sexual violence as firmly rooted in the broader women, peace and security agenda; stresses justice and accountability efforts; calls for support and protection to women's civil society organizations; and calls for attention to the issues of children born of rape.</i>
2019	S/RES/2493(2019)	<i>Calls for full implementation of all previous resolutions on women, peace and security; requests the UN to develop context-specific approaches for women's participation in all UN-supported peace processes; and urges Member States to ensure and provide timely support for the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes, including in the mechanisms set up to implement and monitor peace agreements.</i>

ANNEX 2: Suggested Readings

- Anderlini, Sanam. *Mainstreaming gender in conflict analysis*. UNDP. New York: 2006 .
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/449571468144266512/pdf/351500Mainstreaming0gender0WP3301Public1.pdf>
- CARE. *Theories of Change in Peacebuilding: Learning from the Experiences of Peacebuilding Initiatives in Nepal*. 2012
- El-Bushra, Judy; Myrntinen, Henri; Naujoks. *Re-thinking Gender in Peacebuilding*. International Alert. London: 2014
- Guidance Note on Sustaining Peace”: https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/un-pbf-gypi-2017/Guidance_on_Sustaining+Peace.170117.final.pdf
- Myrntinen, Henri; Popovic, Nicola; Khattab, Lana. *Measuring Gender in Peacebuilding. Evaluating peacebuilding efforts from a gender-relational perspective*. International Alert. London:2016
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- DPA Gender-Sensitive Political/Conflict Analysis Framework
- DPA Guidance on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Strategies
- DPA Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefires and peace Agreements
- Gender Equality Seal implemented by UNDP COs internally (to improve the institutional effectiveness and deliver gender transformational results)
- The ICAN Better Peace Tool series
- recorded PBF webinar on conflict analysis and theory of change:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mN9wuw5LTgs>
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