

# Written Assessment of the Implementation of the Peacebuilding Commission Gender Strategy Action Plan

From 1 January to 31 December 2022

## 1. Introduction

In September 2016, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) adopted a [gender strategy](#) to ensure a more structural and systematic integration of gender perspectives across its work, including in its country and region-specific engagements, thematic discussions, and dialogues with other intergovernmental organizations. This was the first such strategy to be adopted by a UN intergovernmental subsidiary body and followed a series of consultations throughout 2015 and early 2016 with Member States, practitioners, experts, and representatives of relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with civil society organizations.

In 2020, to which it has been implemented since its adoption in September 2016. The [review report](#), prepared by DPPA/PBSO and UN Women with support from an independent expert consultant, recommended the PBC to improve its gender analysis; enhance its consultations with diverse women peacebuilders; increase its advocacy on gender-responsive peacebuilding across the UN system, with regional organizations and with International Financial Institutions (IFIs); and conduct regular monitoring and review of its Gender Strategy.

In February 2021, the PBC adopted a [Fo009126d](#)



**Indicator 1.1: % of PBC relevant outcome documents which include country and region-specific gender analysis based on sex disaggregated data**

30 out of 65 outcome documents (46 per cent compared with 43 per cent in 2021) included some form of gender analysis.

Only 4 out of 65 outcome documents (6 per cent) included country and region-specific gender analysis based on sex disaggregated data.

The key observations include:

- Report on the visit to South Sudan of the PBC Chair included gender analysis based on sex disaggregated data.
- None of the Security Council, General Assembly and ECOSOC advice included country and region-specific gender analysis based on sex disaggregated data.

An example of a good practice include:

- (1d) of the Elections Law Amendment Act also calls for a political party or coalition to have at least one female contestant for every primary at a convention for each constituency. The punishment for defaulting political parties, he explained, was that their candidate listing would be rejected by the Election Commission and the affected party might be entitled to re-submit within the required period. This was, he said, a huge step on the way to achieving gender parity. However, the quota would not insulate women against prejudice, discrimination, and acts of physical or psychological violence, he noted. Regarding SGVB, he said it was estimated that 38.2% of girls and women aged 15-49 had undergone female genital mutilation (FGM

**Indicator 1.2: # of relevant PBC outcome documents which call for the elimination of discriminatory practices against women or which promote gender equality and women’s empowerment measures.**

40 out of 65 outcome documents (62 per cent compared with 46 per cent in 2021) called for the elimination of discriminatory practices against women and/or promoted gender equality and

summaries, and 6 out of 8 (75 per cent) of the press statements called for the elimination of discriminatory practices against women and/or which promoted empowerment measures.

An example of a good practice include:

- -Building  
recognizes the importance of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in contributing to peace operations that create conditions for stability and lasting peace. Facilitating the participation of local women in peacebuilding and peacekeeping settings can help address and attitudinal aspects of political, social, and economic sectors of society. The Commission recognizes that the combined contributions of women peacekeepers and local women

evention  
and resolution efforts. As highlighted in SCR 2594 (2021) the Commission encourages the Council to continue ensuring that comprehensive gender analysis and technical gender expertise are included in all stages of mission planning, mandate implementation and

**Indicator 1.3: # of relevant PBC outcome documents which call for women's economic empowerment and advocates for the equal participation of women in socio**

In total 21 women peacebuilders briefed the PBC in 2022. However, only 14 out of 24 (58 per cent) of the PBC meetings had a woman peacebuilder as a briefer.

Both field visits (Liberia and South Sudan) included meetings and exchanges with women peacebuilders and women-led organizations.

**Indicator 2.2: # number of relevant direct or indirect follow-**



50 per cent of the respondents considered that the engagement had a significant impact, and 50 per cent considered some impact. The respondents appreciated that their comments and recommendations were noted. However, some of the respondents expressed that the engagement remained political and high-level with limited impact on the ground.

The respondents recommended the Commission: 1) **to enhance the follow-up**, including through follow-up visits in the countries and regions as well as regular contact and dialogues with the briefers; 2) **to promote and support the work of women peacebuilders**, including through capacity-building and financial support and to connect the briefers with the UN, donors, and other stakeholders.

## **5. Recommendations**