



YOUNG WOMEN IN PEACE AND SECURITY: AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE YPS AND WPS AGENDAS



YOUNG WOMEN IN PEACE AND SECURITY: AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE YPS AND WPS AGENDAS



**PROGRESS STUDY ON YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY
UN WOMEN, NEW YORK.**

April 2018

A contribution to the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security mandated by Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015)

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.



“I have something to say... Please do not forget me.”*

*Statement to the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission
from a 19-year-old witness*

* International Center for Transitional Justice, *Engaging Children and Youth in Transitional Justice*, (Nov. 19, 2012), available at: <https://www.ictj.org/news/engaging-children-and-youth-transitional-justice>, citing Ruth Rubio-Marin, ed., “What Happened to the Women?” (New York: Social Science Research Council, 2006)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	1		
INTRODUCTION	2		
METHODOLOGY	3		
1. GENDER AND YOUTH IN PEACE AND SECURITY: DEFINITIONS AND POLICY OVERVIEW	4		
1.1 Defining Terms	4	2.2.1 Participation and discrimination in the public sphere	10
1.2 Age Disaggregation in International Women, Peace and Security Policies	5	2.2.2 Young women's agency in formal peace and political processes	12
1.3 Women, Peace and Security at the Regional and National Levels	6	2.2.3 Increasing meaningful participation: lessons learned from the WPS agenda	14
1.4 The complementarities of the WPS and YPS agendas	7	2.3 Young women in armed groups	16
2. GENDER AND AGE NARRATIVES: YOUNG WOMEN'S DIVERSE ROLES AND EXPERIENCES	9	2.4 Young women in DDR: a tailored and transformative response	17
2.1 Young women impacted by violent conflict	9	2.5 Young women in terrorism, violent extremism and preventing violent extremism: understanding the context and designing responses	19
2.2 Young women's participation and influence in decision-making processes	10	2.6 Young Women and Transitional justice	21
		2.7 Young women's livelihood in peace and security	23
		3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	25
		ENDNOTES	29

ACRONYMS

CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration
ETA	Euskadi Ta Askatasuna
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
GA	General Assembly
GAR	General Assembly Resolution
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
IRA	Provisional Irish Republic Army
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual and Intersex
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MPs	Members of Parliament
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
RAP	Regional Action Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender-Based Violence
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TSM	Temporary Special Measures
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
YPJ	Kurdish Armed Women's Fighting Protection Units
YPS	Youth, Peace and Security

INTRODUCTION

The global normative frameworks for sustainable, comprehensive and inclusive peace have greatly expanded over the last 17 years. The Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda set forth in United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (2000) and seven subsequent WPS resolutions¹, the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda set forth in UNSCR 2250 (2015), and the evolving concept of sustaining peace, outlined in parallel resolutions of the Security Council (UNSCR 2282) (2016) and General Assembly (GAR 70/262) (2016), all call for inclusive planning, programme design, policy development and decision-making processes for conflict prevention, resolution and recovery. Resolution 2250 requests the Secretary-General to “carry out a Progress Study on youth’s positive contribution to peace processes and conflict resolution, in order to recommend effective responses at local, national and international levels”. This paper contributes to this study by focusing on the actions and experiences of young women in building peace and highlighting existing gaps to enhance their full participation, prevent further discrimination and capitalize on their work and potential.

The 2015 *Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325* bolstered recognition for women’s positive contributions to peace and security.² It highlighted numerous successes and the growing normative base for WPS, evidenced by a significant increase in the number of peace agreements “including references relevant to women, peace and security”. A key finding was that inclusive peace processes are more sustainable, and that women’s full and meaningful participation in peace and security processes is core to the effectiveness and durability of peace agreements.³ At the same time, the Global Study also emphasized that implementation of the WPS agenda remains uneven and challenging, with persistent obstacles hindering, negating or diminishing women’s participation and full inclusion in peace and security processes.

This background paper reflects on the lessons learned from the WPS agenda, recognizing that women are not a homogenous group, and that gender is “one axis of difference which intersects with many other forms of

identity and experience” including age, a determining factor in women’s lived experiences and contributions to peace and security.⁴ In this regard, this paper provides an overview of the various roles young women play in conflict situations and peace processes as well as the different ways they are affected by armed conflict. It aims to explore how gendered dynamics play out in peace and security, especially for young women. The paper further identifies gaps and barriers to the full engagement, recognition and contributions of young women in building sustainable peace. By highlighting existing gaps in the current knowledge base, it identifies areas where more targeted research and analysis is needed to better inform policy development and continue to build the evidence base supporting the important contribution young women make as agents of change in building sustainable peace. Increasing young women’s participation in policy, programming and decision-making processes has catalytic potential for efforts to prevent, mitigate and recover from conflict.

METHODOLOGY

This paper is based on a desk review of available literature on the different kinds of activities young women are engaged in during conflict and post-conflict periods, on the gender and age dynamics within peace and security contexts, and on policies and programming responding to young women's needs and the challenges that they face in conflict-affected contexts. The research included here builds on lessons learned from the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, including findings from the *Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325*, as well as other sources.

This paper also seeks to look through an 'age lens' contextualized to the local environment. Therefore, although UNSCR 2250 defines youth to mean young women and men between the ages of 18 and 29, this paper uses a more flexible definition of young women, including young women below the age of 18 and above the age of 30, in consideration to cultural and context-specific understandings of the definition of 'young woman'. This definition and conceptualization is further explained in the paper.

One of the main limitations highlighted by this paper is the lack of available data and analysis specifically on young women's experiences in peace and security contexts and processes. There is still relatively limited

age-disaggregated data and research on WPS as a whole, and even more limited youth, peace and security research that incorporates a gender lens.⁵ This paper attempts to identify some of these gaps, and the need to engage in comprehensive intersectional⁶ analysis, to improve policies and increase young women's participation—essential to building inclusive and sustainable societies and to realizing Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Another limitation is the multiple understandings of what defines a young woman. This paper addresses this issue, arguing in favour of a more critical examination of the differential impacts and experiences that women have at different ages.

1. GENDER AND YOUTH IN PEACE AND SECURITY: DEFINITIONS AND POLICY OVERVIEW

A one-dimensional approach grouping all young people together without a gender lens, or all women together without an age lens, regardless of the specificities of their contexts, experiences and skills, both discriminates against young women, and disregards them as agents with a set of unique abilities that can open the door to additional peacebuilding opportunities.

1.1 Defining Terms

Young people are defined in UNSCR 2250 as being between the ages of 18-29 years, while the GA resolutions A/36/215 and A/40/256 define young people to be between the ages of 15-24 years “without prejudice to other definitions by Member States”.⁷ Despite the difference, each of these frameworks recognizes that such definitions depend on subjective and localized factors, and that the notion of being ‘young’ can therefore vary a great deal. Hence, the concept of youth is ultimately culturally and contextually defined by customs and beliefs of societies and families.⁸ For the most part, ‘youth’ signifies the transition from childhood to adulthood.⁹ This transition has an important gender dimension. As a report from UNDP¹⁰ notes:

“Youth is often the time when « the world expands for

gendered beliefs and relationships which can vary across cultures and time. “These relationships are characterized by differences in gender roles, the division of labor, power relations, and access to resources, information, decision-making processes, and other assets or benefits.”¹⁴

The experiences of young women and men in conflict are “strongly determined by gender, or more precisely, by how the rights, roles, responsibilities and capabilities of females and males are defined within a particular social context”.¹⁵ Youth and gender are often mentioned separately in the realm of peace and security. References to “women and youth”, and attention to them as individual blocs, tends to narrow the focus to stereotypical experiences of young women and young men. Indeed, the term ‘youth’ in the peace and security discourse has been customarily used to refer

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_21998

