Tracking sustainable peace through inclusion, justice, and security for women

Women Peace and Security Index 2017/18

#WPSindex

Jeni Klugman

Canberra

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Outline

Executive Summary

1. Why a New Index is Needed
2. Key Results, Regional and Country Highlights
3. Why Security is Important

Statistical Table: full country rankings and indicators
1. A **simple number and ranking** that captures critical aspects of women’s well-being, including justice and security.
   - Cover as many countries as possible, using transparent and reliable population data, with no expert judgment.

2. The **first ever Index bridging women, development, and security.**

3. First **gender index** framed explicitly in the context of the Sustainable Development and Sustaining Peace Agendas.

4. Spotlight **achievements and deficits**, demonstrating the feasibility of improvement.

5. Inform and **inspire action.**
Women, Peace, and Security Index

Inclusion
- Education
- Financial inclusion
- Employment
- Cellphone use
- Parliamentary representation

Justice
- Son bias
- Discriminatory norms
- Legal discrimination

Security
- Intimate partner violence
- Community safety
- Organized violence
Links to SDG Targets, and Indicators

SDG Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

SDG Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

SDG Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

SDG Indicator 8.10.2 Percentage of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider

SDG Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

SDG Target 8.8 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

SDG Indicator 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

SDG Indicator 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

SDG Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group

SDG Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

SDG Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
Principles guiding indicator selection

**STEP 1**
- Global Relevance
- Actionability
- Data Availability

**STEP 2**
- Data Quality
- Transparency
- Statistical comparability, adequacy, timeliness
CHAPTER 2

Key Results, Regional and Country Highlights
### The best and worst performers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>0.886</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>0.879</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Iraq</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
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<td>Niger</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>0.548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>0.551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Patterns across regions reveal both good performance and imbalance.
Within region variation reveals scope for improvement
Money matters, but some countries do much better, others much worse, than income ranking.
Country spotlights reveal progress, unevenness, and some reversals

- **Uneven** – Iran, Myanmar, The Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkey, UAE, and USA.

- **Progress** – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia.

- **Risk of reversal** – Burundi, Mali.
Australia: Selected Highlights

Ranks at 17th overall, just behind Austria and Luxembourg.

Strong on Inclusion and Justice: at or near all the Developed Country group averages.

Key weakness: perception of community safety -- worst-ranking developed country, only 1 in 2 women feel safe walking alone at night in their neighborhood.
Why Security is Important

Inclusion of security is a major innovation of the index.

Index tackles security at three levels:
- Family
- Community
- Society
The family – intimate partner violence

The **most common** form of violence experienced by women globally.

- 30% of women
- High of 78% to low of 6%

Typically **worse** in conflict settings, both in frequency and severity.
Globally, **two of three adults** feel safe walking alone at night.

- Venezuela has the **lowest score** of 1 in 10.
- Gender gap is 7 percentage points.
- High of 35% in Saudi Arabia & Australia.

Women who feel unsafe in their community are more likely to be unsafe at home->
Organized violence indicator captures general insecurity in the society

Widely used UCDP measure – exceeding 25 deaths annually

Human costs extend beyond deaths, as per UNSC 1325 – gender effects include heightened maternal mortality and conflict-related sexual violence

- Most – **113 countries** – have score of zero
- Yet elsewhere, tendency to relapse into conflict
Looking Ahead

Launch road show
– DC, London, Oslo, Addis Ababa...

Follow up research to accelerate progress.
• Country-level & thematic explorations
• Toolkit for advocates.

Update in two years.

giwps.georgetown.edu/the-index
Praise for the Report