

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

Women Peace and Security Index 2017/18

#WPSindex

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Canberra

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Outline

Executive Summary

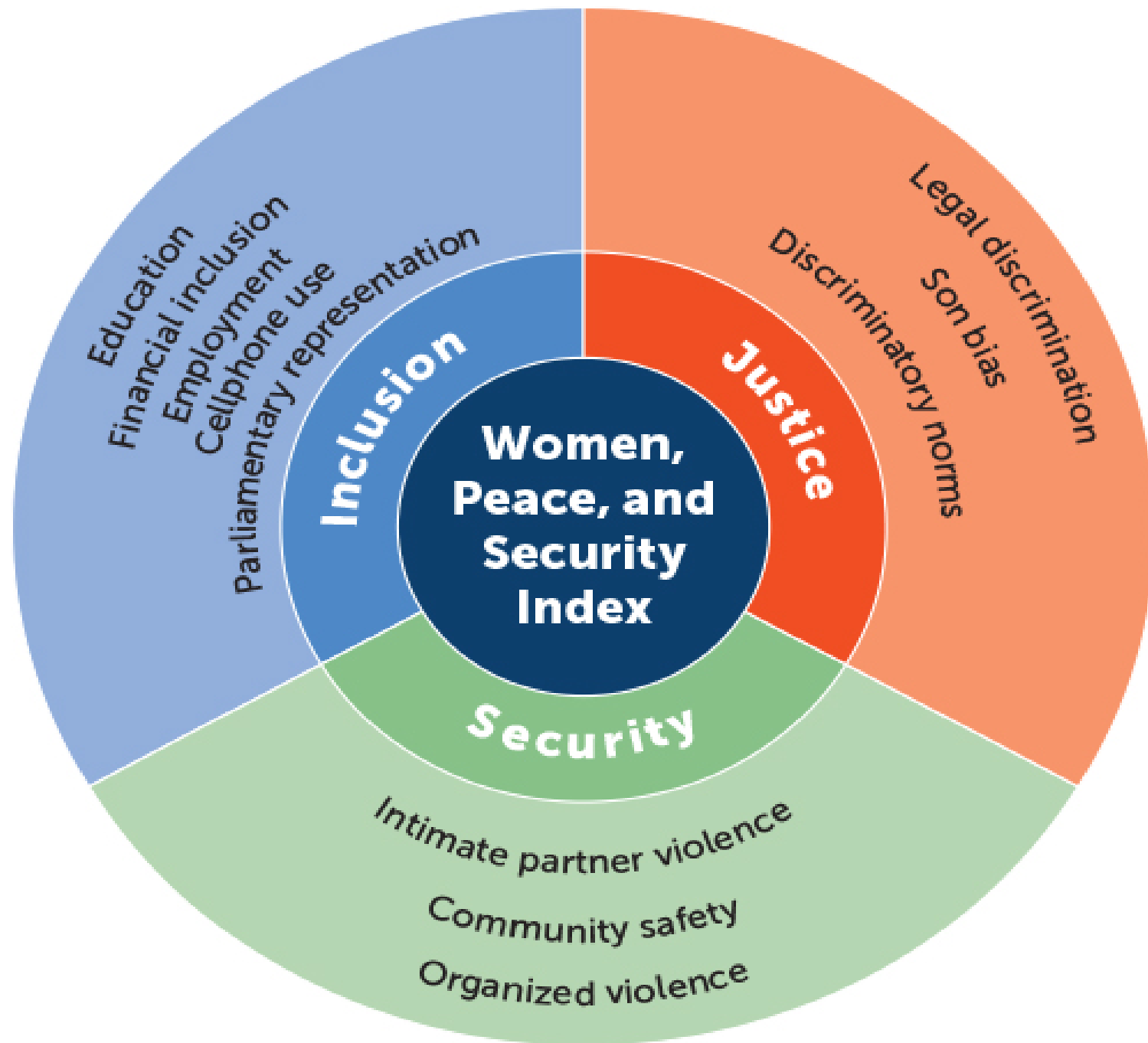
- 1. Why a New Index is Needed**
- 2. Key Results, Regional and Country Highlights**
- 3. Why Security is Important**

Statistical Table: full country rankings and indicators

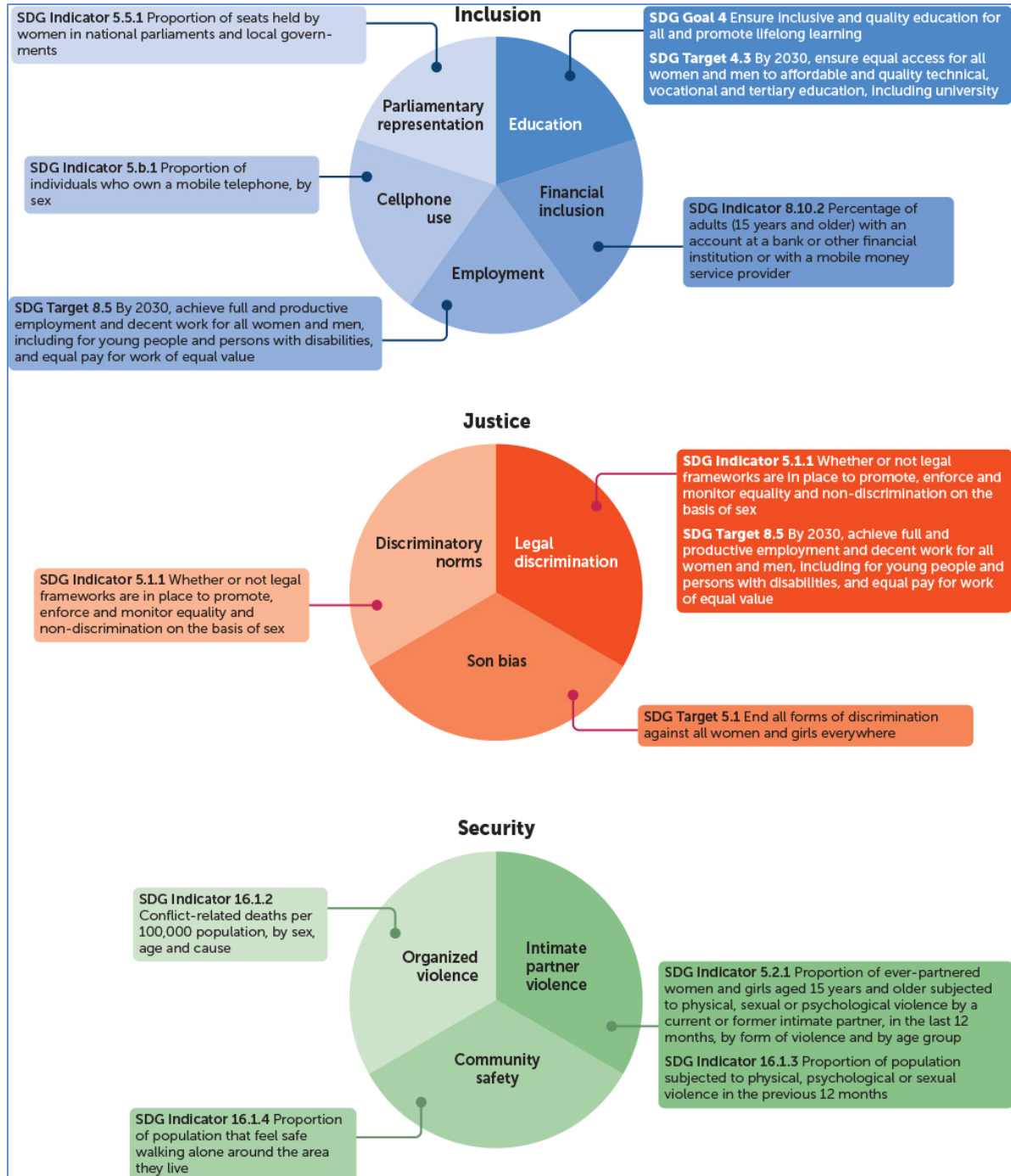
CHAPTER 1

Why a New Index Is Needed

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**.



Links to SDG Targets, and Indicators



Principles guiding indicator selection

STEP 1

Global Relevance

Actionability

Data Availability

STEP 2

Data Quality

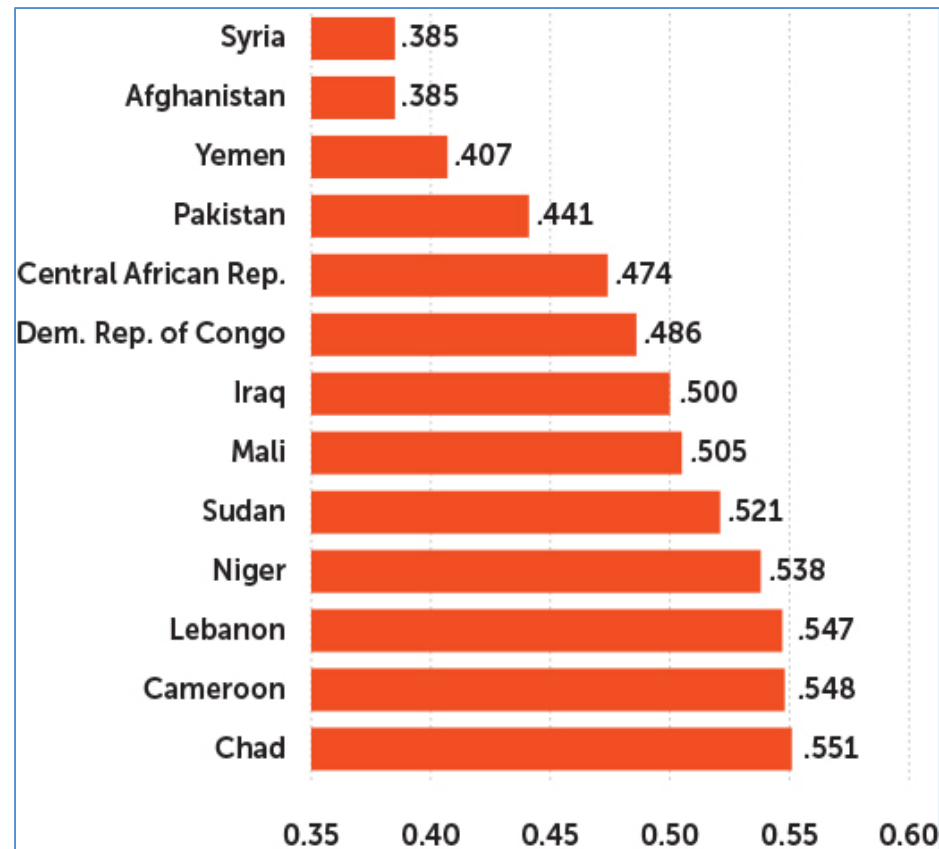
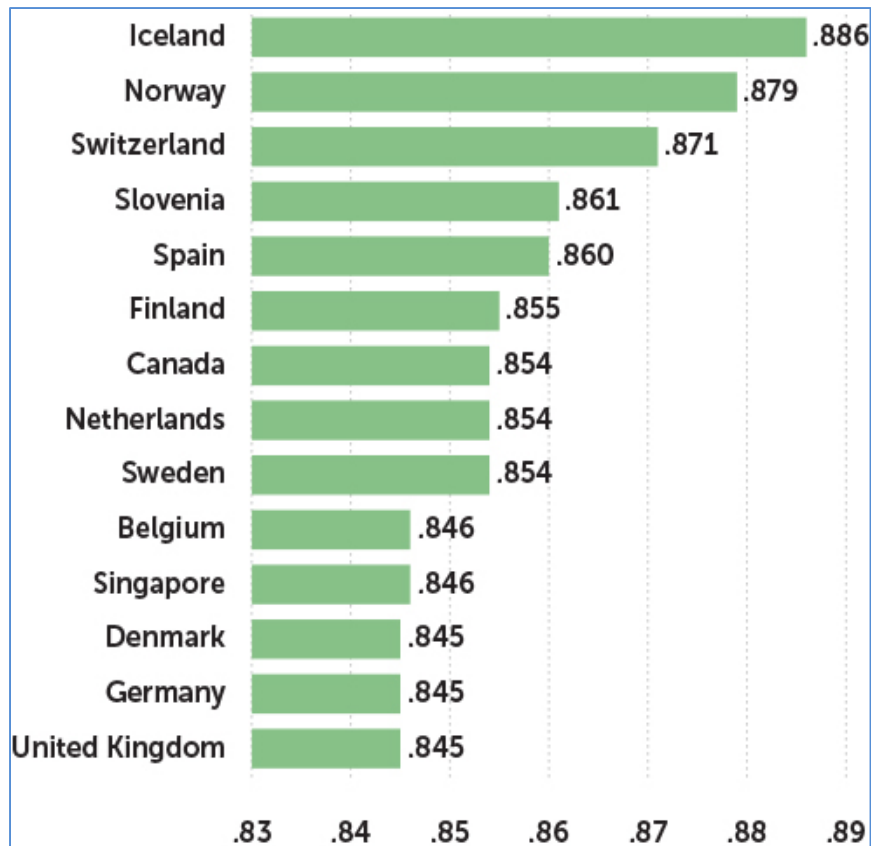
Transparency

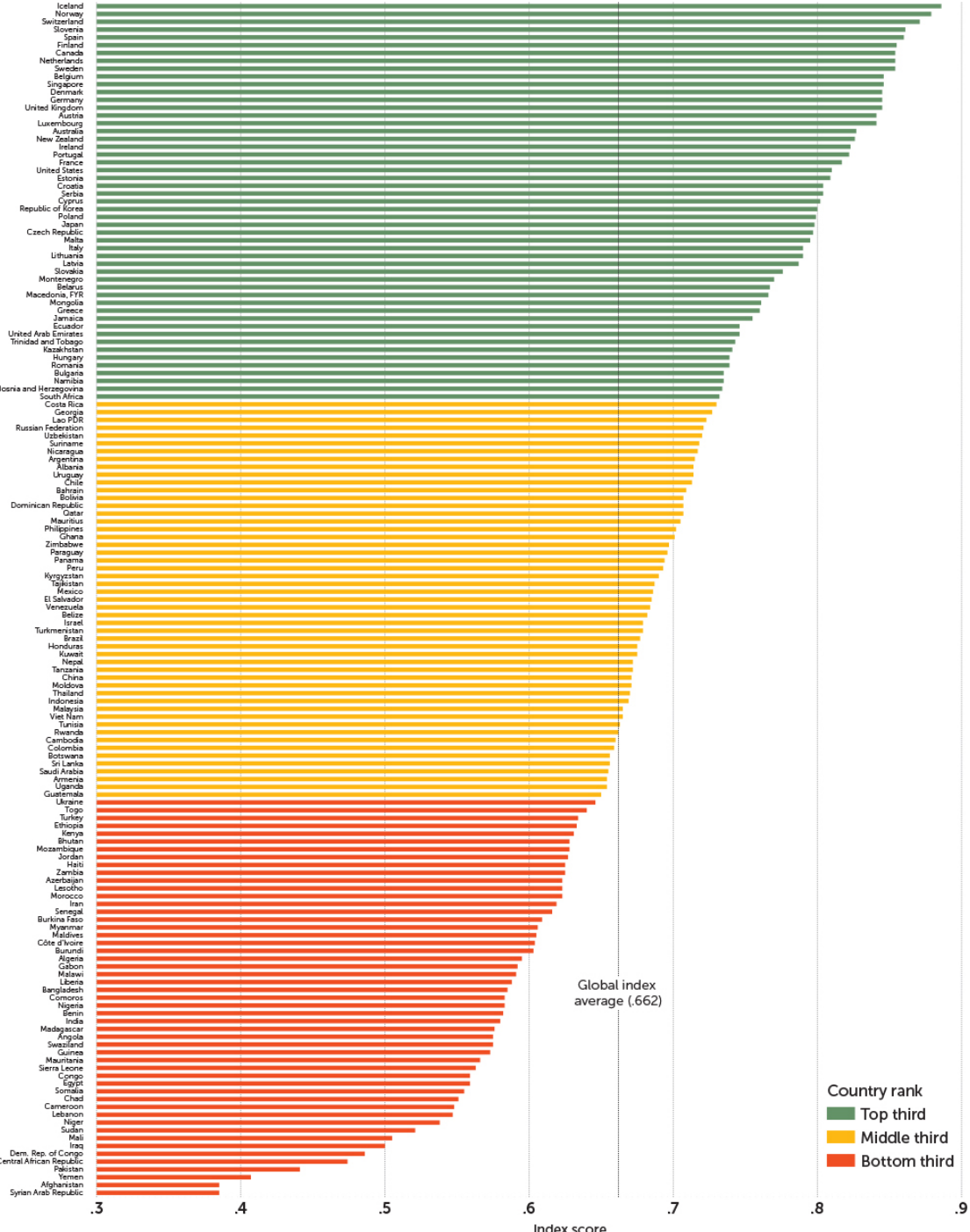
Statistical
comparability,
adequacy,
timeliness

CHAPTER 2

Key Results, Regional and Country Highlights

The best and worst performers





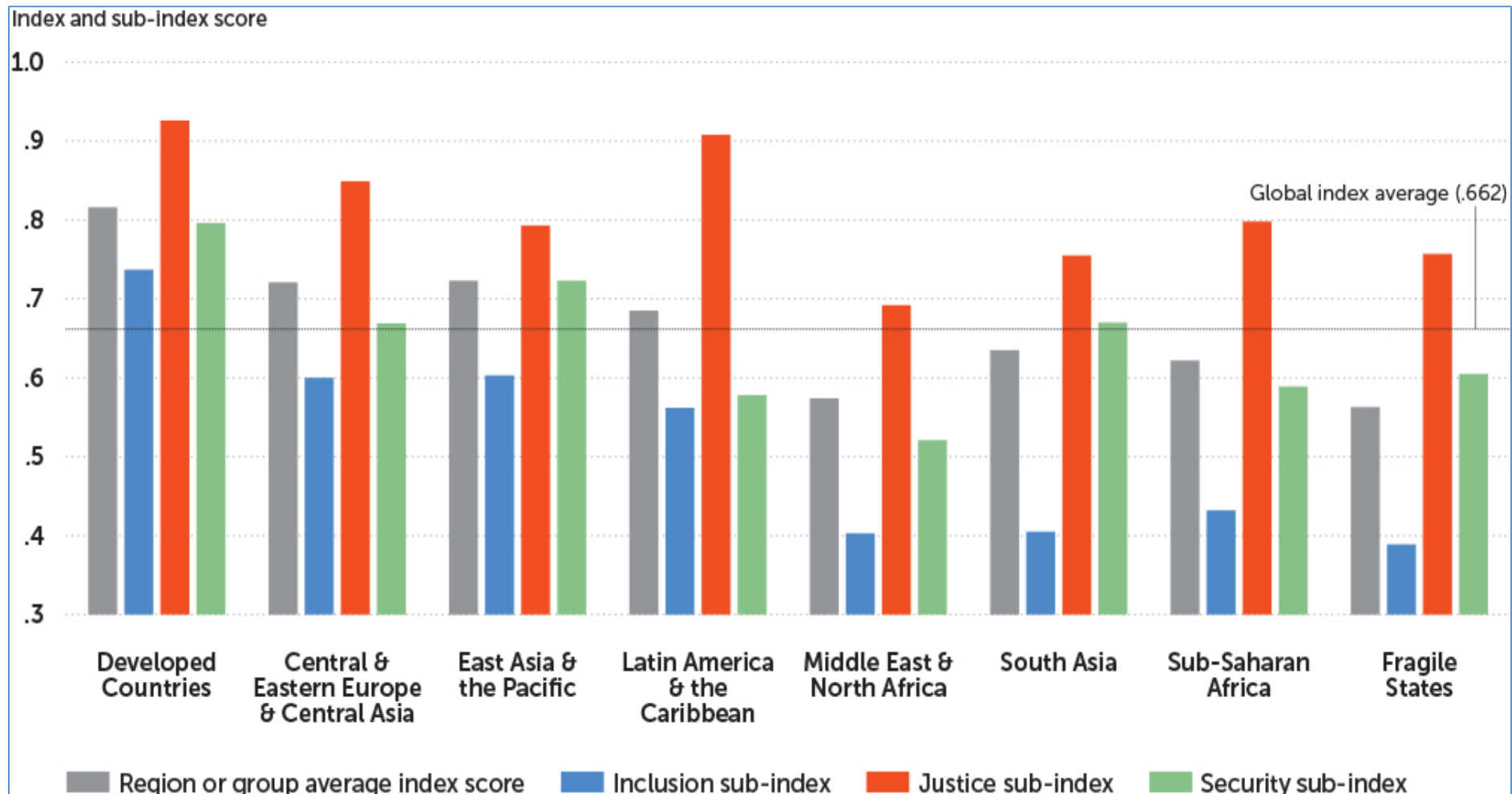
Country rank

- Top third
- Middle third
- Bottom third

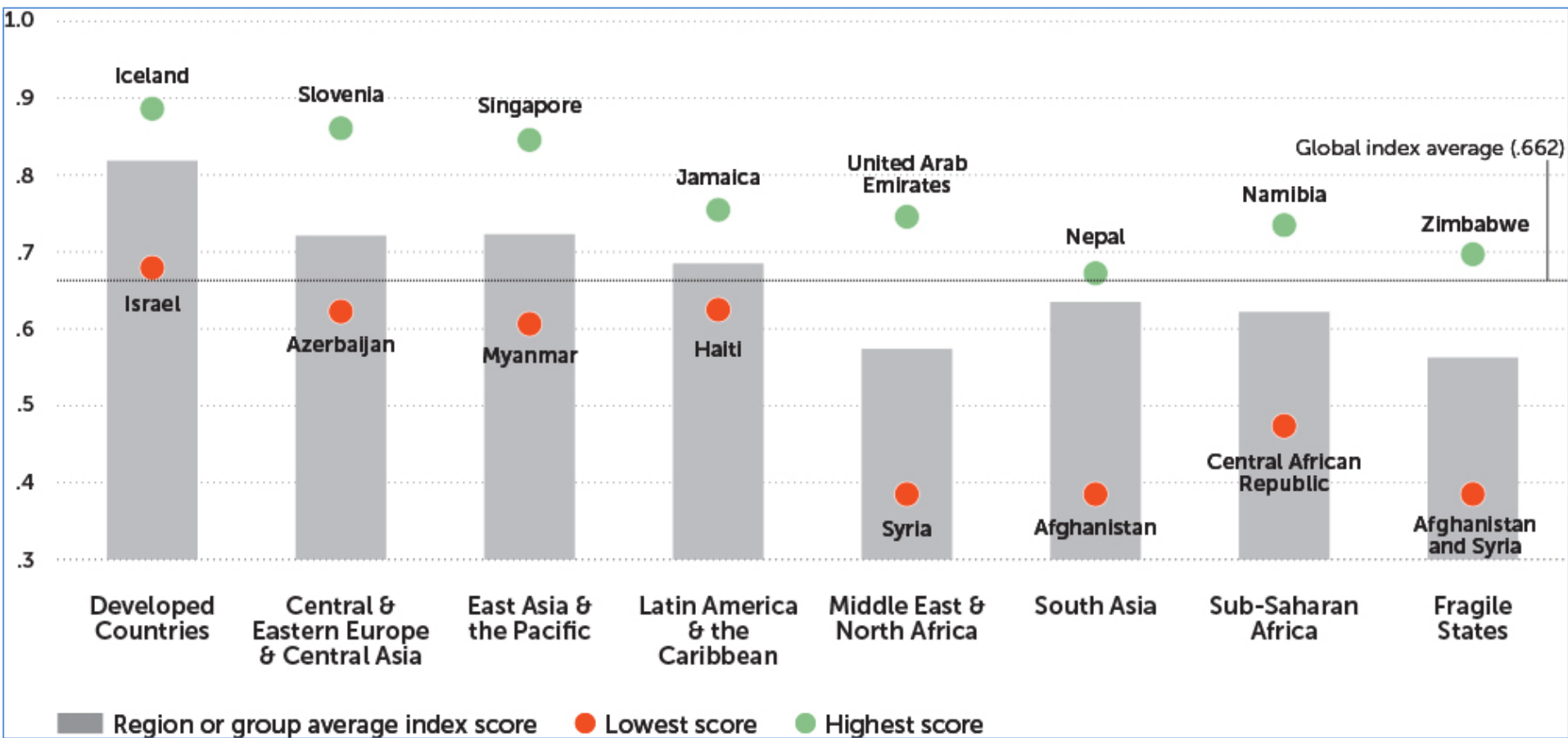
Global index average (.662)

Index score

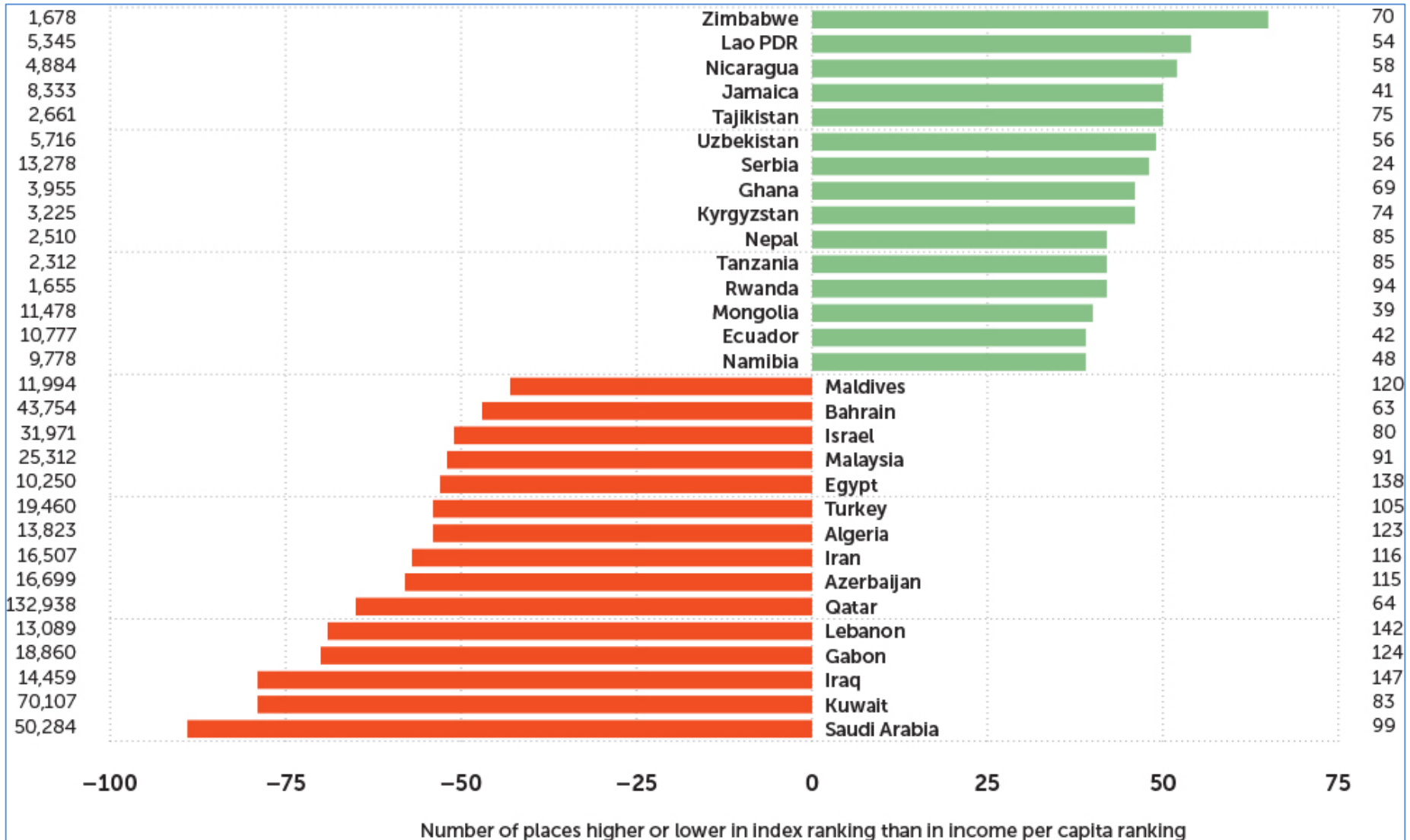
Patterns across regions reveal both good performance and imbalance



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

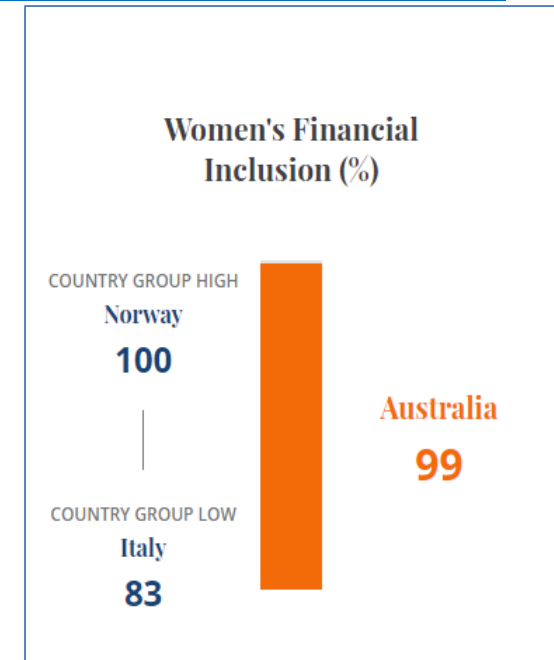
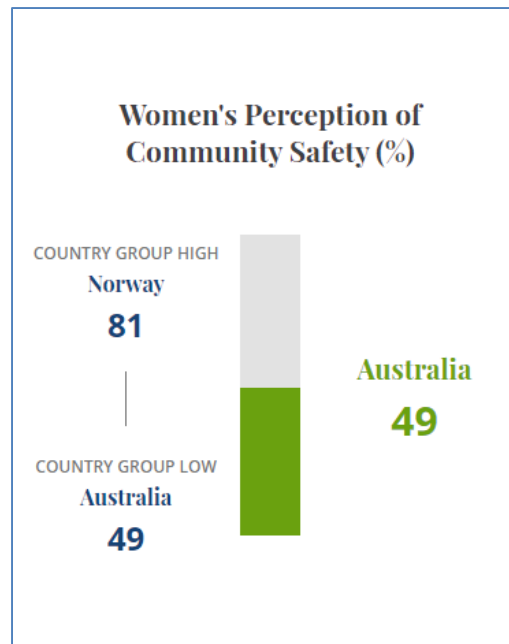
- **Uneven** – Iran, Myanmar, The Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkey, UAE, and USA.
- **Progress** – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia.
- **Risk of reversal** – Burundi, Mali.

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



Developed Country Average: 95

Developed Country Average: 67

CHAPTER 3

Why Security is Important

Inclusion of security is a major **innovation** of the index.

Index tackles security at **three levels**:

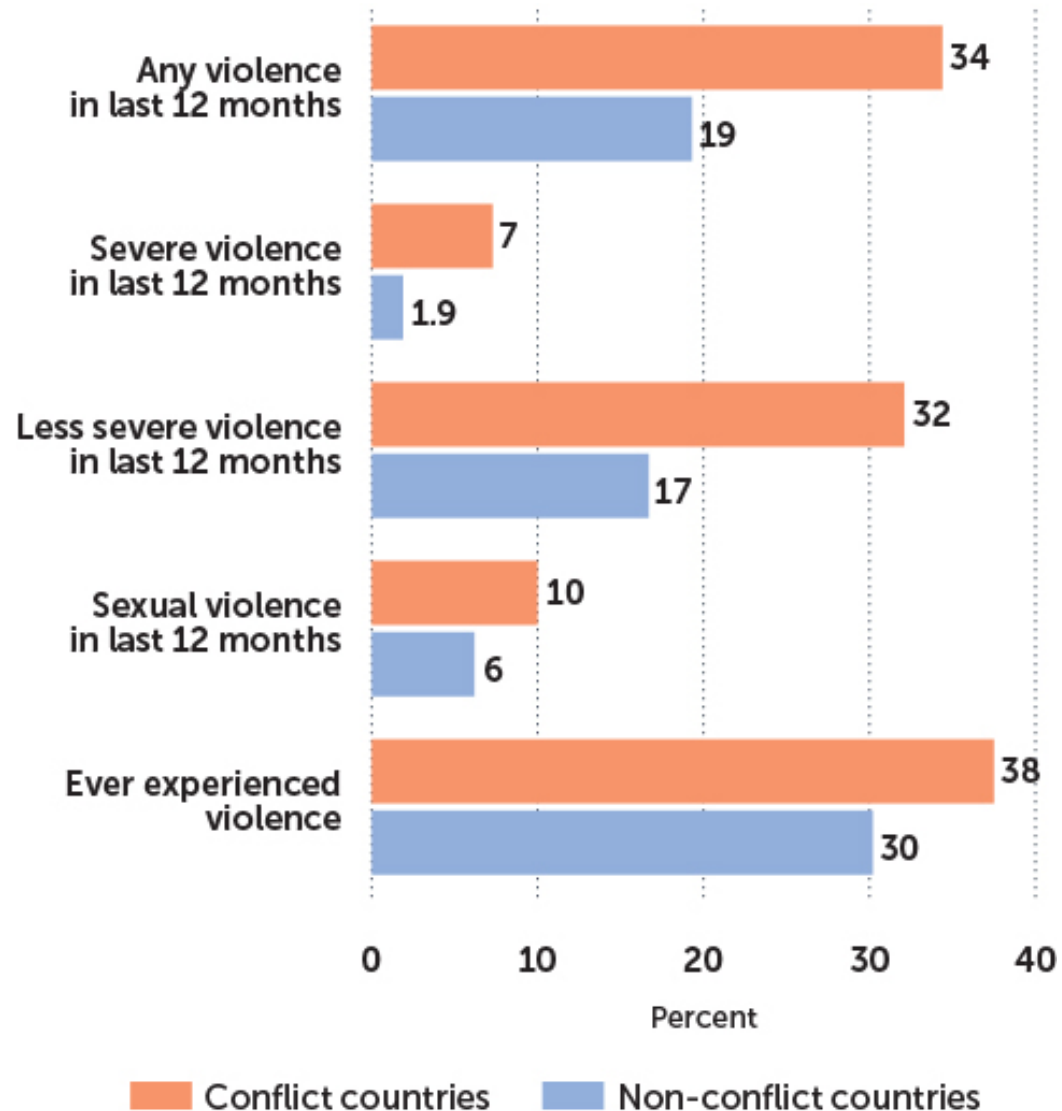
- Family
- Community
- Society

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.



The community – safety in the neighborhood

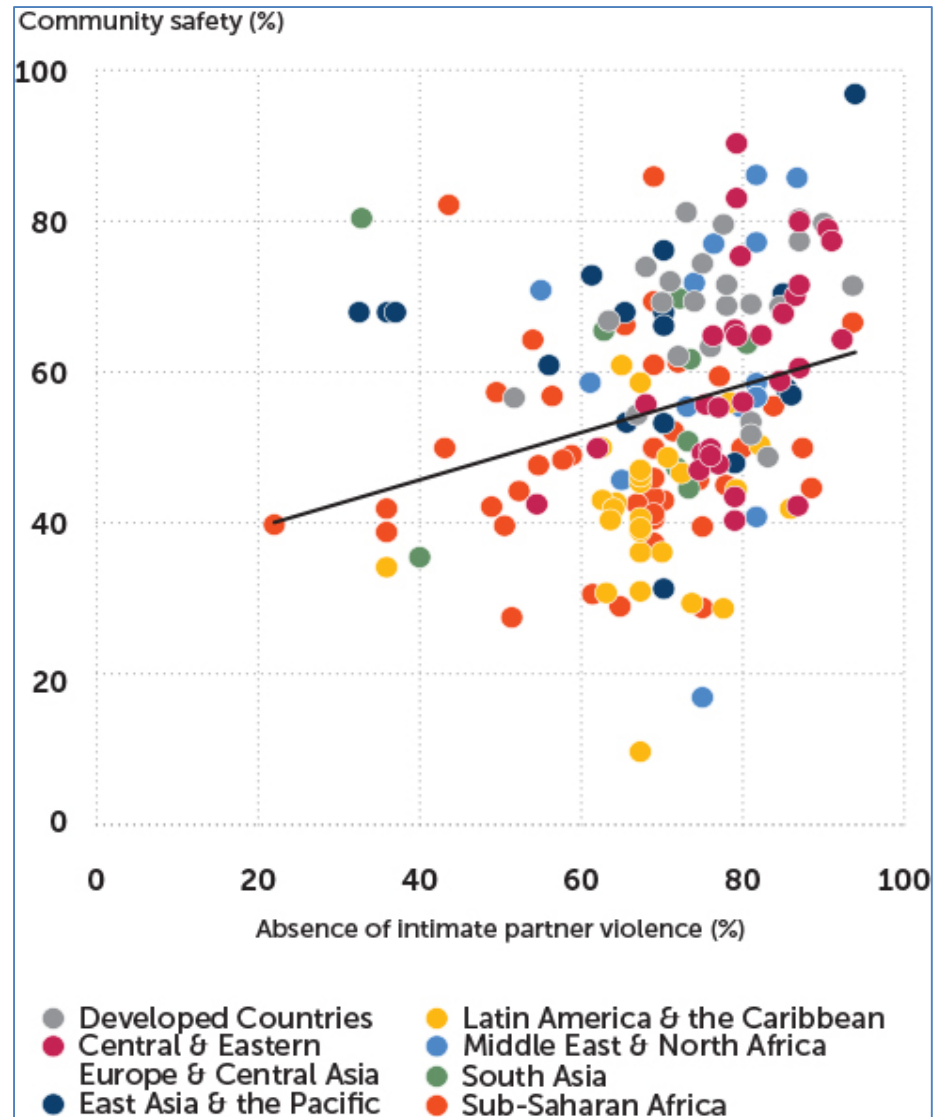
Globally, **two of three adults** feel safe walking alone at night.

- 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->

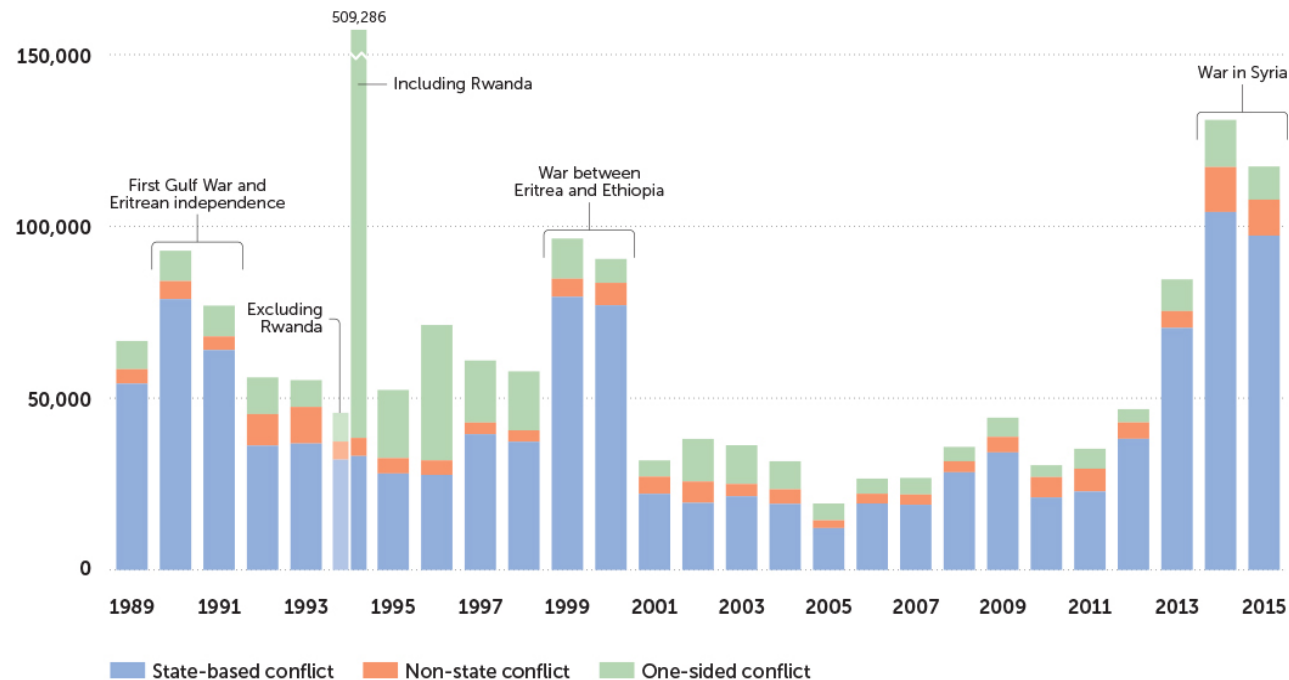


Organized violence indicator captures general insecurity in the society

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

giwps.georgetown.edu/the-index

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.

