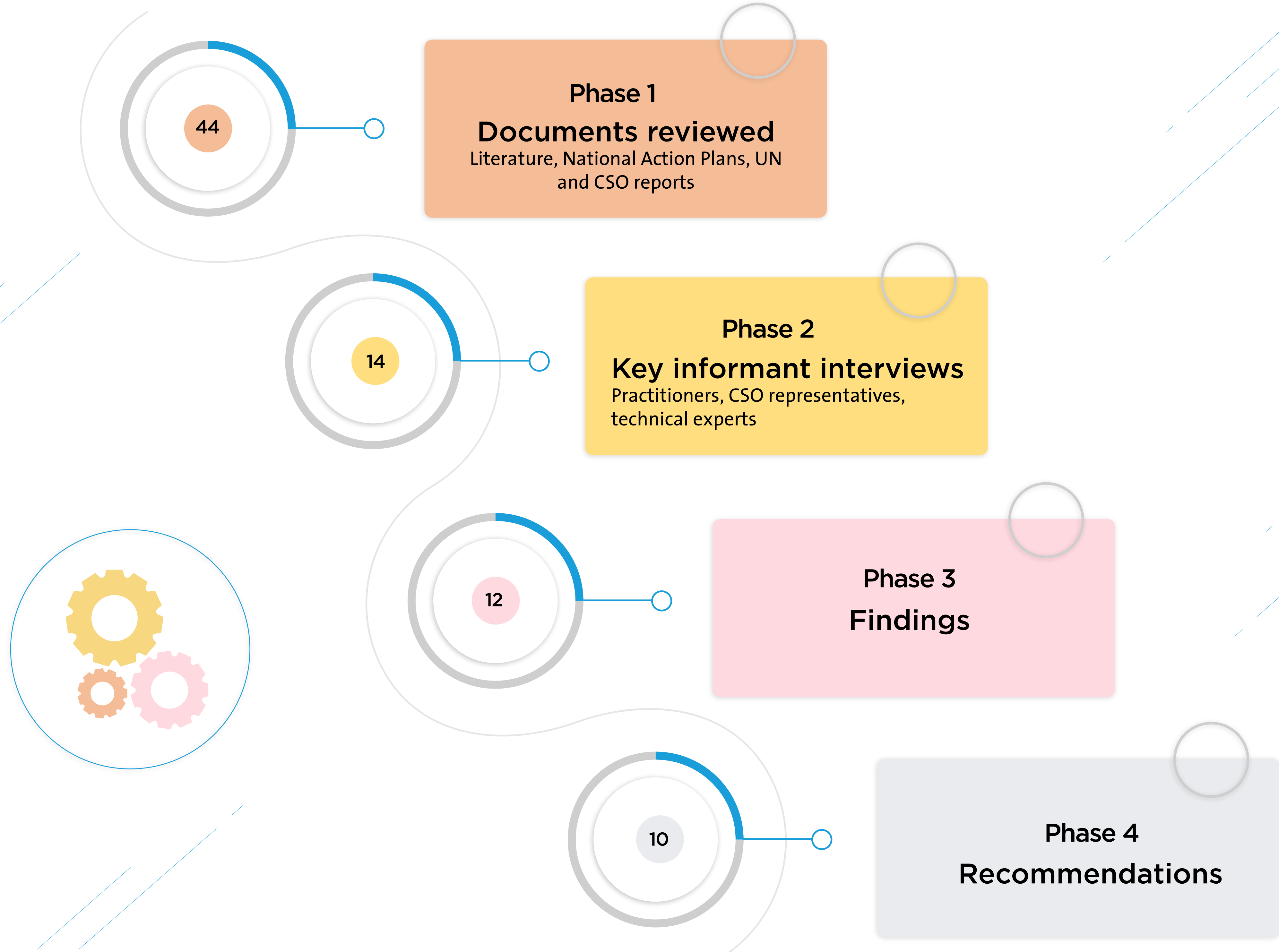


ADDRESSING EXCLUSION THROUGH INTERSECTIONALITY IN RULE OF LAW, PEACE AND SECURITY CONTEXT

The accompanying policy brief, as part of ongoing disability inclusion and intersectionality portfolio's action research presents the global context for intersectionality in conflict or crisis and transition settings, and considers the specific barriers faced in relation to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and the Rule of Law agendas. It provides recommendations to overcome these barriers and points to positive actions to ensure that policies and programmes are inclusive and accessible for all.

Process



Findings

Women, Peace and Security

The women, Peace and Security agenda in UN Security Council resolutions, normative work and corresponding peace and security goals in different entity-level planning documents lacks an intersectional lens and participation of underrepresented women in peace and security processes is limited. Survivors are primarily portrayed as 'victims'. Risks faced by further marginalized women and girls, and men and boys, are not recognized. Women are often excluded from formal high-level initiatives.

"One of the best ways to approach intersectionality is simply to talk to people and ask what they need... You have to be proactive and identify what people actually experience."

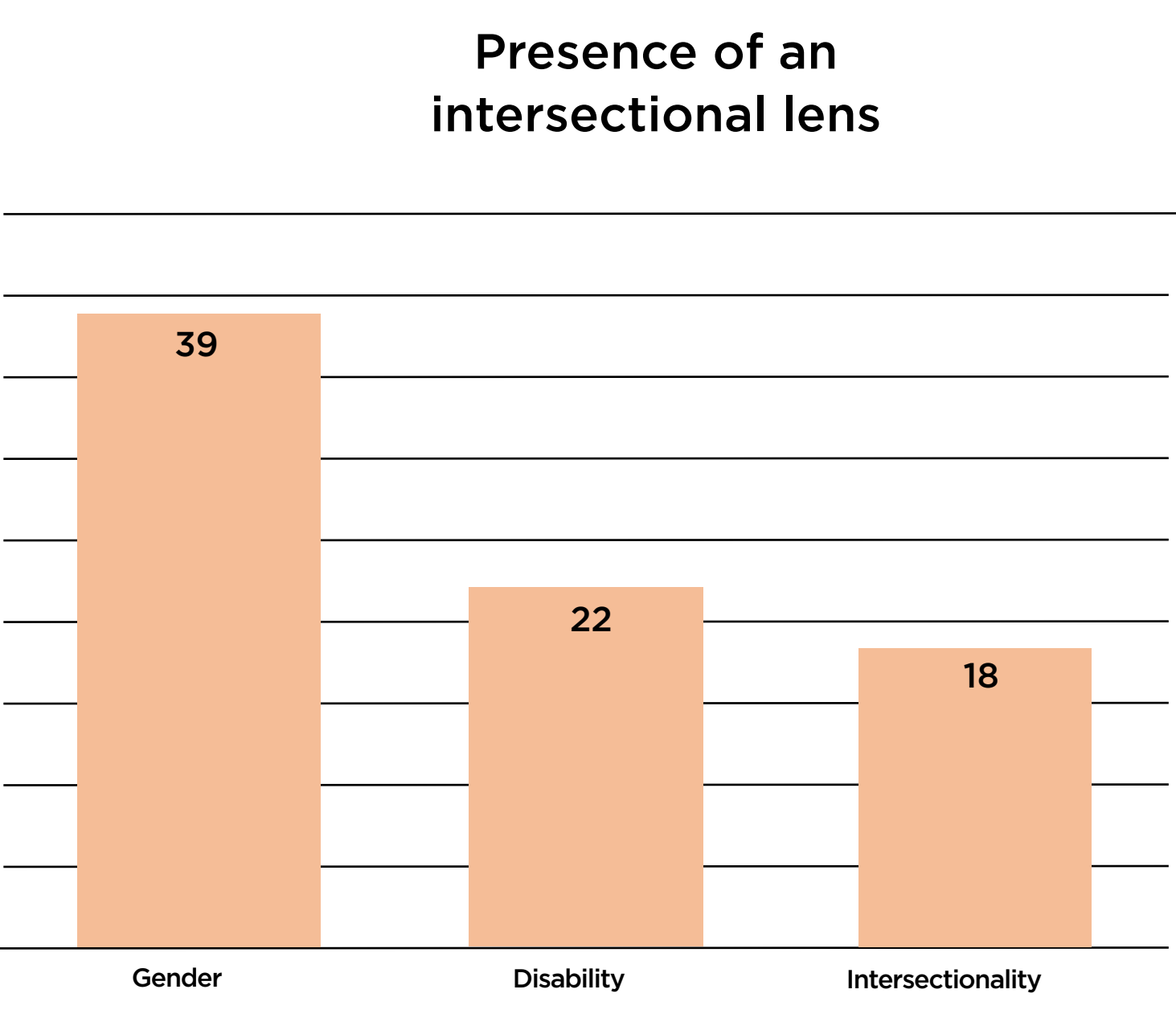
This is how you can learn about intersectionality but respecting people's privacy is paramount. It is important to create comfortable settings."

Key informant, International Disability Alliance

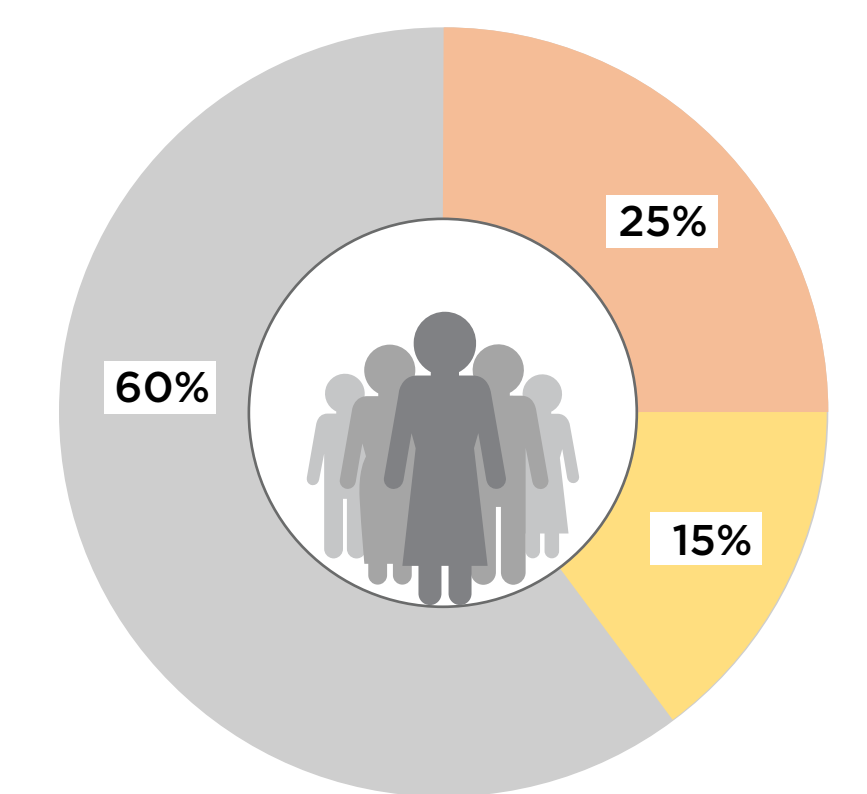
Intersectionality in context



Gender and/or disability are considered, but few documents reviewed in this ongoing action research address the intersections. Where documents do consider intersections, there is little evidence to suggest that this is implemented in practice. Women and/or people with disabilities are often treated as monolithic.



Women's participation in WPS



- Recognized importance of Women's participation
- Provided participation data
- No recognition or data

Rule of Law

Greater barriers to access to Rule of Law services, access to legal systems as well as recognition under the law and in policies siloed approaches to protection mean gaps in legislative design. Where legislation is intersectional, enforcement remains a challenge due to attitudes, practices, lack of trained staff and reasonable accommodation.

Recommendations

Key recommendations for multiple -stakeholders involved in peace and security processes, including member states, civil society organizations(CSOs), partners and beneficiaries.

- Ensure reasonable accommodation and accessibility
- Facilitate CSO coalitions
- Strengthen civic engagement in public policymaking
- Systematically disaggregate data by disability, gender and other relevant characteristics
- Use survivor-oriented approaches
- Provide optional anonymity for programme participants
- Promote meaningful, intersectional participation in wps
- Apply an intersectional lens to budgeting
- Partner with CSOs for locally-led capacity-development

