Toward Inclusive Peace: Analyzing Gender-Sensitive Peace Agreements 2000-2016 - Codebook

**Introduction**

This document describes the Gender-Sensitive Peace Agreements dataset analysed in “Toward Inclusive Peace: Analysing Gender Provisions of Peace Agreements 2000-2016” by Jacqui True and Yolanda Riveros-Morales published in *International Political Science Review*. This article has been supported by the Australian Research Council Linkage Scheme and partner organisation, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (grant number LP160100085).

**Unit of analysis**

The unit of analysis of the dataset is peace agreements from 2000 to 2016.

**Definitions**

Peace Process

Peace processes are the highest level of negotiations between conflicting parties. Here, we consider peace processes to encompass both formal and informal tracks of negotiations that do not necessarily occur at the peace table. This includes lobbying of mediators and/or negotiators, consultations and conferences, and demonstrations. Peace processes occur both in secret and public forums.

Peace Agreement

Peace agreements are “hybrid” legally binding documents that straddle international and domestic law. They are signed between two or more state and non-state parties to a conflict that address both internal and external challenges to state’s legitimacy through new iterations of government and human rights protections. They involve international mediation, civil society and indigenous groups and rely on multiple and interdependent political and legal mechanisms for their implementation. They include ceasefire agreements, political accords, pre-negotiation agreements, implementation agreements, substantive or framework agreements (i.e. comprehensive peace agreement) and constitutions (Bell 2006).

Gender Provisions

Gender provisions are provisions that mention gender, woman/women, girl(s), sex (es), female(s), mother, widow(s), daughter(s), pregnancy, maternity, and marriage, and other relevant gendered markers.

**Selection criteria for inclusion as a “peace agreement”**

To define “peace agreements” (with or without gender provisions), our dependent variable, we initially drew on the Political Settlements Program, the Women and Peace Agreements Database (PA-X Women) released in 2016 (Bell 2016). Thus, we refined the PA-X Women database into a dataset of peace agreements 2000-2016 regardless of whether they are lasting or have been implemented yet. Wecross checked the dataset with the PA-X Women database and with the UN Peacemaker data set[[1]](#footnote-1) as well as consulting country expertise.

Five types of peace agreements are included in our analysis: Accords and non-binding agreements, preliminary agreements, ceasefire agreements, final, comprehensive and/or implementation plans and constitutions. We included up to three agreements per conflict based on the following four criteria, where the agreement:

1. Relates to an actual conflict (cf. land deals, cooperation agreement etc.);
2. Is the most recent pertaining to the conflict;
3. Is the most comprehensive in terms of its substantive provisions;
4. Is the most operational - there are provisions that can be practically implemented and not just a statement in principle.

Variables

*Peace\_agreement*

Name of the Peace Agreement

*Region*

Name of the Region (Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe, Middle East and West Asia and the Americas)

*Country*

Name of the country

*Year*

Years date are included annually from 2000 to 2016

*Pa\_gp*

Corresponds to peace agreements with or without gender provisions since 2000. The variable is equal to 1 if the country has a peace agreement with gender provision or 0 otherwise.

*W\_Part*

Women’s participation in elite peace processes is a dummy variable coded as 1 when the peace agreement includes Women's Participation in the Process, 0 otherwise. This variable was constructed from checked agreements for signatures by women or names of women where listed. Where no female names were present, or no knowledge sourced from relevant literature (UN Women 2012; Paffenholz et al 2016) including media reports on women's inclusion in specific cases, the variable was mark as 0 or 1 otherwise.

*Seats\_parliam*

This variable correspond to the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats; it is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament.[[2]](#footnote-2)

*NAP*

This variable refers to presence or absence of a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP). To construct this dummy variable, the date of the NAP is considered. Thereby, it’s coded as 1 in the year when the Country signed a plan, 0 otherwise. Countries where the NAP expired before 2016, the variable was marked as 1 in the years after it is expiration as show the table 3.

**Table 1. Countries with NAP expired before 2016**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Expires** |
| Georgia | 2015 |
| Guinea | 2013 |
| Liberia | 2013 |
| Mali | 2014 |
| Togo | 2015 |
| Republic of Macedonia | 2015 |
| Papua New Guinea[[3]](#footnote-3) | 2015 |
| Serbia | 2015 |
| Sierra Leone | 2014 |
| Uganda | 2014 |

*v2x\_gender*

The Women Political Empowerment Index is a composite index which ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 is the highest level of empowerment. Women’s political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making.[[4]](#footnote-4)

*v2x\_gencs*

The Women Civil Society Participation Index oscillate between 0 and 1, where 1 is the highest level of participation. Women’s civil society participation is understood to include open discussion of political issues, participation in civil society organizations, and representation in the ranks of journalists.[[5]](#footnote-5)

*WINGO*

This variable corresponds to the number of Women’s International Non-Governmental Organizations (WINGOs) per peace agreement country. The construction of the variable was made in three stages: A sample was constructed with civil society organizations that participated in The Global Study on resolution 1325 (2000).Then, were include all United Nations Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO) 1325 working group members[[6]](#footnote-6).

Finally, we included the WINGO’s list of organizations counted in the UNRISD study *Transnational Political and Economic Opportunities and Challenges for Ending VAW in Asia* (True 2016b).This paper updated the measure used in True and Mintrom (2001) and including new WINGOs up until 2014. Further, we checked the WINGOs registered in the Yearbook of International Organizations under the keywords “women” or “gender” as non-governmental organizations and included only those organisations currently registered in our variable.

The sample was also limited to the WINGO’s with membership branches in the countries included in the research and also with any United Nations Non-Governmental Organization consultative status.

Because of the low variability in the number of WINGOs between each year among 2000 and 2016, the presence of the WINGO by country was verified in five time periods (2000, 2002, 2007, 2010 and 2017) and this information was assigned to the variable in each time’s interval. For example, the number of WINGOs in 2002 was assigned to 2002 until 2006.

The consultative status of the WINGOs was validated with the information in Consultative Status with ECOSOC Online.[[7]](#footnote-7) As a result of this process, 77 WINGOs were identified in those 55 countries between 2000 and 2016. However, only 75 organizations had complete information and listed the countries where they had their members as show the annex 1.

Considerations

For those organizations that reported members in “Serbia-Montenegro” after 2006 and it wasn’t clear in which of those they had members, the variable took a value of 1 both in Serbia and Montenegro.

*Enroll\_tertiary\_g*

This variable corresponds to the school female enrolment tertiary (percentage gross). Gross enrolment ratio is the ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.[[8]](#footnote-8)

*Fertility\_rate*

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year[[9]](#footnote-9).

*GNI\_pc\_PPP*

This variable refers to Gross National Income (GNI) per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.[[10]](#footnote-10)

*Govspdgdp*

This variable is government spending as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (%). Annual percentage growth of general government final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defence and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.[[11]](#footnote-11)

*Milexp\_gdp*

This variable corresponds to military expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product. Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defence and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons.[[12]](#footnote-12)

*Sanitation*

This variable corresponds to access to improved sanitation facilities. It is the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, and pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.[[13]](#footnote-13)

**Other considerations**

For peace agreements signed by countries such as Servia, Montenegro, Sudan and South Sudan, that use to be a single Country and at some point among 2000-2016 they became independent, the missing information in some variables in the dataset for the new country were completed using the information when they were one nation.

**Model Design**

This article and dataset follows a cross sectional data design where for each year we collected information on the unit of analysis. A panel data design was not considered for this analysis because this consists of repeated observations on the same cross sections of, say, individuals, households, firms or cities, over time (see Wooldridge 2002).

In order to address the potential for repeated observations of the dependent variable in our model we conducted three different tests of our model adding a set of dummies and creating 3 new models 1) to differentiate the first time when a country adopts more than one PAX; 2) to captures the differentiating effect for each time that the country appears in the sample in this period 3) *to* differentiating between countries which have multiple PAX and those with just one. In all three models the dummies were not significant, suggesting that there is no effect of the repeated observation by country in the model. Model 2 is the best test for confirming that there is no repeated observation/independence issue in our original model, because this set of dummies capture the differences within a country. The results hardly differ from the original model (magnitudes and signs of the estimates coefficients), except for the variable ‘general government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)’ which is not significant any more. These tests provide support for our model and justification for not including the control/dummy variables.

In the model discussed in “Toward Inclusive Peace: Analysing Gender-Sensitive Peace Agreements,” *International Political Science Review*, 77.55 per cent of the predictions was correctly predicted. Thus, we can say that the conclusions derived from sufficient validity.

*Modelling Independent variables*

We considered other factors of interest for their impact on the adoption of gender-sensitive agreements for effects on the type of peace agreement adopted, conflict the role of the UN as a support or third-party mediator in a conflict, the level of development assistance to a country per capita and overall, whether or not a state had signed *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, the presence and proportion of the population internally displaced or refugees in a country. These variables were found to be statistically not significant and because we judged them based our review of the literature as not being major factors affecting the inclusion of gender issues in peace agreements they were not included in the model. Conflict duration was potentially relevant to explain the adoption of gender provisions. However, in the UCD this variable for our period had 30 per cent missing information. Therefore, we could not test its impact without generating biased or over-estimated results.

Other relevant variables were of interest, in the model, and explored and/or tested as such.

Conflict intensity and the displacement and refugee flows within a country are relevant factors particularly affecting women’s insecurity and therefore the likelihood of the adoption or demand for gender-sensitive provisions addressing returnees and civilian victims of violence. However, our test of the conflict "intensity” variable from the Uppsala Conflict Database was not statistically significant as well as containing lot of missing information for the countries in the dataset for the years 2000-2016. With respect to IDP and refugee flows, only two variables had adequate data, refugees as a proportion of total population per year and Refugees as a proportion of total of Refugees between 2000-2016. Both were found to be not significant in univariate and multivariate models.

In addition, we expected that the prevalence of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) might positively affect the adoption of gender provisions given that some provisions in peace agreements explicitly address post-conflict justice and redress for SGBV survivors. However, the limitations of the years covered by the sexual violence in armed conflict database on these variables means that we were not able to test the influence of SGBV prevalence (Cohen and Nordas, 2014).

Similarly, we were interested to consider the relevance of the proportion of women combatants in a conflict on the likelihood of a peace agreement having gender provisions given that some provisions in agreements relate to gender-specific needs in DDR. At present, however, there is no global data measuring the proportion of national police and military forces including non-state armed groups that are female.

**References**

*All references in this codebook are listed in the International Political Science Review article*

Cohen, Dara Kay and Ragnhild Nordås (2013) Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict (SVAC) Data Set. [www.svac.org](http://www.svac.org)

Long, J. Scott and Jeremy Freese (2006) *Regression Models for Categorical Dependent Variables Using Stata*. Second Edition.

Annex 1: Women’s International Non-Governmental Organizations WINGO’s

2000-2016

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Organization | Acronym | year | Pg. | ECOSOC |
| African Women's Development and Communication Network | FEMNET | 2000 | 47 | Special |
| 2002 | 52 | Special |
| 2007 | 62 | Special |
| 2010 | 62-63 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Afro-Asian Peoples’ Solidarity Organization | AAPSO | 2000 | 48 | Special |
| 2002 | 53 | Special |
| 2007 | 64 | Special |
| 2010 | 65 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| All Pakistan Women's Association | APWA | 2000 | 67 | Special |
| 2002 | 75 | Special |
| 2007 | 94 | Special |
| 2010 | 93 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Alliance for Arab Women | AAW | 2000 | 68 | Special |
| 2002 | 75 | Special |
| 2007 | 88 | Special |
| 2010 | 86 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Amnesty International | AI | 2000 | 78 | Special |
| 2002 | 87 | Special |
| 2007 | 103 | Special |
| 2010 | 102 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Armenian International Women's Association | AIWA | 2000 | 110 | Roster |
| 2002 | N.A | Roster |
| 2007 | 142 | Roster |
| 2010 | 140 | Roster |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Roster |
| Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development | APWLD | 2000 | 124-125 | Roster |
| 2002 | 141 | Roster |
| 2007 | 196 | Roster |
| 2010 | 198 | Roster |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Roster |
| Asian Women’s Human Rights Council | AWHRC | 2000 | 151 | Special |
| 2002 | 170-171 | Special |
| 2007 | 189 | Special |
| 2010 | 190 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Asia-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women | ARROW | 2000 | 128 | Special |
| 2002 | 145 | Special |
| 2007 | 180 | Special |
| 2010 | 181 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Associated Country Women of the World | ACWW | 2000 | 163 | Special |
| 2002 | 184 | special |
| 2007 | 220-221 | Special |
| 2010 | 226 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Association for Women’s Rights in Development | AWID | 2000 | 233-234 | General |
| 2002 | 259 | General |
| 2007 | 306 | General |
| 2010 | 316 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| Association of African Women for Research and Development | AAWORD | 2000 | 166 | Special |
| 2002 | 188 | Special |
| 2007 | 224 | Special |
| 2010 | 230 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Association of Interbalkan Women's Cooperation Societies, Thessaloniki | AIWCS | 2000 | 197 | Special |
| 2002 | 222 | Special |
| 2007 | 264 | Special |
| 2010 | 272 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Baha’i International Community | BICO | 2000 | 245 | Special |
| 2002 | 272 | Special |
| 2007 | 320-321 | Special |
| 2010 | 331 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| CARE International | CI | 2000 | 289 | General |
| 2002 | 320 | General |
| 2007 | 377 | General |
| 2010 | 379 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| Catholic Organization for Relief and Development | CORDAID | 2000 | N.A | Special |
| 2002 | 342 | Special |
| 2007 | 403 | Special |
| 2010 | 405 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Coalition Against Trafficking in Women | CATW | 2000 | 380-381 | Special |
| 2002 | 422 | Special |
| 2007 | 489 | Special |
| 2010 | 488 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Women’s Lobby | EWL | 2000 | 862 | Special |
| 2002 | 960 | Special |
| 2007 | 1131 | Special |
| 2010 | 1147-1148 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas | FAWCO | 2000 | 890 | Special |
| 2002 | 995 | Special |
| 2007 | 1172 | Special |
| 2010 | 1189 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Femmes Africa Solidarite | FAS | 2000 | N.A | Special |
| 2002 | 1029 | Special |
| 2007 | 1214 | Special |
| 2010 | 1233 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Friends World Committee for Consultation | FWCC | 2000 | 957-958 | Special |
| 2002 | 1067 | Special |
| 2007 | 1259 | General |
| 2010 | 1275 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| General Arab Women Federation | GAWF | 2000 | 965 | Special |
| 2002 | 1076 | Special |
| 2007 | 1269-1270 | Special |
| 2010 | 1283 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women | GAATW | 2000 | 974 | No consultative |
| 2002 | 1085 | No consultative |
| 2007 | 1279 | Special |
| 2010 | 1294 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Graduate Women International | GWI | 2000 | N.A | Special |
| 2002 | N.A | Special |
| 2007 | N.A | Special |
| 2010 | N.A | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| HelpAge International | HAI | 2000 | 1008 | General |
| 2002 | 1126 | General |
| 2007 | 1332-1333 | General |
| 2010 | 1345 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| Hunger Project | HP | 2000 | 1018 | Roster |
| 2002 | 1138 | Roster |
| 2007 | 1347 | Roster |
| 2010 | 1357 | Roster |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Roster |
| International Alliance of Women | IAW | 2000 | 1119 | General |
| 2002 | 1254 | General |
| 2007 | 1473-1474 | General |
| 2010 | 1485-1486 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| International Association of Educators for World Peace | IAEWP | 2000 | 1141-1142 | Roster |
| 2002 | 1279 | Roster |
| 2007 | 1502-1503 | Roster |
| 2010 | 1516 | Roster |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Roster |
| International Association of Women in Radio and Television | IAWRT | 2000 | 1190 | Special |
| 2002 | 1332 | Special |
| 2007 | 1563 | Special |
| 2010 | 1578 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| International Association of Women Judges | IAWJ | 2000 | N.A | No consultative |
| 2002 | 1331 | No consultative |
| 2007 | 1562 | No consultative |
| 2010 | 1577 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| International Confederation of Free Trade Unions | ICFTU | 2000 | 1261 | General |
| 2002 | 1408-1409 | General |
| 2007 | 1648-1649 | General |
| 2010 | 1664 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| International Council of Jewish Women | ICJW | 2000 | 1285 | Special |
| 2002 | 1435-1436 | Special |
| 2007 | 1679 | Special |
| 2010 | 1695 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| International Council of Women | ICW | 2000 | 1295-1296 | General |
| 2002 | 1447 | General |
| 2007 | 1690 | General |
| 2010 | 1707 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| International Federation of Business and Professional Women | BPW International | 2000 | 1321 | General |
| 2002 | 1474 | General |
| 2007 | 1733 | General |
| 2010 | 1750 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| International Federation of Women in Legal Careers | IFWLC | 2000 | 1361 | Special |
| 2002 | 1516 | Special |
| 2007 | 1779-1780 | Special |
| 2010 | 1797 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| International Federation of Women Lawyers | IFWL | 2000 | 1361 | Special |
| 2002 | 1516 | Special |
| 2007 | 1779 | Special |
| 2010 | 1797 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights | IFHR | 2000 | 1380 | Special |
| 2002 | 1538 | Special |
| 2007 | 1806 | Special |
| 2010 | N.A | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| International Network of Liberal Women (Liberal International LI) | INLW | 2000 | 1695 | General |
| 2002 | 1597 | General |
| 2007 | 1872-1873 | Special |
| 2010 | 1891 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| International PEN | IPEN | 2000 | 1462 | Roster |
| 2002 | 1625 | Roster |
| 2007 | 1904 | Special |
| 2010 | 1926 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| International Planned Parenthood Federation | IPPF | 2000 | 1466-1467 | General |
| 2002 | 1629-1630 | General |
| 2007 | 1909-1910 | General |
| 2010 | 1931-1932 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| International Women's Forum | IWF | 2000 | N.A | No consultative |
| 2002 | 1772 | No consultative |
| 2007 | 2076 | No consultative |
| 2010 | 2102 | No consultative |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights | CLADEM | 2000 | 1665 | Special |
| 2002 | 1847 | Special |
| 2007 | 2156 | Special |
| 2010 | 2173 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Latin American and Caribbean Women’s Health Network | LACWHN | 2000 | 1667 | General |
| 2002 | 1848 | General |
| 2007 | 2158 | General |
| 2010 | 2175 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| Madre | MADRE | 2000 | 1705 | Special |
| 2002 | 1890 | Special |
| 2007 | 2204 | Special |
| 2010 | 2216 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Make Mothers Matter - International  (World Movement of Mothers WMM) | MMM | 2000 | 2315 | Special |
| 2002 | 2553-2554 | Special |
| 2007 | 2970 | General |
| 2010 | 2947-2948 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| Medical Women’s International Association | MWIA | 2000 | 1716 | Special |
| 2002 | 1903 | Special |
| 2007 | 2219 | Special |
| 2010 | 2227 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Network of East-West Women | NOEWW | 2000 | 1756 | General |
| 2002 | 1951 | General |
| 2007 | 2273 | Special |
| 2010 | 2274 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Network of Francophone Africa Women's Organisations  (Réseau des Organisations Féminines d'Afrique Francophone) | ROFAF | 2000 | N.A | No consultative |
| 2002 | N.A | No consultative |
| 2007 | N.A | No consultative |
| 2010 | N.A | No consultative |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Oxfam International | OXFAM | 2000 | 1854 | No consultative |
| 2002 | 2056 | General |
| 2007 | 2394-2395 | General |
| 2010 | 2393 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| Pan African Women’s Organization | PAWO | 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| 2000 | 1865-1866 | Special |
| 2002 | 2069 | Special |
| 2007 | 2410 | Special |
| 2010 | 2410-2411 | Special |
| Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women’s Association | PPSEWA | 2000 | 1874-1875 | Special |
| 2002 | 2079 | Special |
| 2007 | 2423 | Special |
| 2010 | 2425 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Refugees International | RI | 2000 | 1933 | Roster |
| 2002 | 2144 | Roster |
| 2007 | 2501 | Roster |
| 2010 | 2497 | Roster |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Roster |
| Sisterhood is Global Institute | SIGI | 2000 | 2001 | Special |
| 2002 | 2217 | Special |
| 2007 | 2587 | Special |
| 2010 | N.A | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Socialist International Women | SIW | 2000 | 2007 | Special |
| 2002 | 2225 | Special |
| 2007 | 2595 | Special |
| 2010 | 2584 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Society for Women and AIDS in Africa | SWAA | 2000 | 2026 | No consultative |
| 2002 | 2247 | No consultative |
| 2007 | 2622 | No consultative |
| 2010 | 2612 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Soroptimist International | SI | 2000 | 2033 | General |
| 2002 | 2254 | General |
| 2007 | 2629-2630 | General |
| 2010 | 2620 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| The Grail – International Movement of Christian Women | GRAIL | 2000 | 984-985 | Special |
| 2002 | 1099 | Special |
| 2007 | 1301 | Special |
| 2010 | 1318 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women | TWMAEW | 2000 | 2085 | Roster |
| 2002 | 2311 | Roster |
| 2007 | 2696 | Roster |
| 2010 | N.A | Roster |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Roster |
| Women Against Violence Europe | WAVE | 2000 | N.A | No Consultative |
| 2002 | 2479 | No consultative |
| 2007 | 2881 | No consultative |
| 2010 | 2856-2857 | No consultative |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Roster |
| Women in Dialogue  (Femmes en dialogues or Housewives in Dialogue) | WinD | 2000 | N.A | Special |
| 2002 | N.A | Special |
| 2007 | 2881 | Special |
| 2010 | 2857 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Women in Law and Development in Africa | WiLDAF | 2000 | 2247 | Special |
| 2002 | 2482 | Special |
| 2007 | 2882 | Special |
| 2010 | 2858 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Women’s International Democratic Federation | WIDF | 2000 | 2246 | General |
| 2002 | 2480 | General |
| 2007 | 2884 | General |
| 2010 | 2859-2860 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| Women’s International Zionist Organization | WIZO | 2000 | 2247 | Special |
| 2002 | N.A | Special |
| 2007 | 2885 | Special |
| 2010 | 2861 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights | WGNRR | 2000 | 2246 | No consultative |
| 2002 | 2480 | No consultative |
| 2007 | 2884 | No consultative |
| 2010 | 2859 | No consultative |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Women's International League for Peace and Freedom | WILPF | 2000 | 2246-2247 | Special |
| 2002 | 2480-2481 | Special |
| 2007 | 2884-2885 | Special |
| 2010 | 2860 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development and Peace | WLP | 2000 | N.A | No consultative |
| 2002 | N.A | No consultative |
| 2007 | 2886 | Special |
| 2010 | 2886 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Women's World Organization for Rights, Literature and Development (Women's WORLD) | Women's WORLD | 2000 | N.A | Special |
| 2002 | 2483 | Special |
| 2007 | 2886 | Special |
| 2010 | 2862 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts | WAGGGS | 2000 | 2258 | Special |
| 2002 | 2493-2494 | Special |
| 2007 | 2900 | Special |
| 2010 | 2875-2876 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| World Association of Women Entrepreneurs | FCEM | 2000 | 2265 | Roster |
| 2002 | 2501 | Roster |
| 2007 | 2909 | Roster |
| 2010 | 2885 | Roster |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Roster |
| World Federation of Methodist and Uniting Church Women | WFM and UCW | 2000 | 2291 | Special |
| 2002 | 2530-2531 | Special |
| 2007 | 2943 | Special |
| 2010 | 2919 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| World Federation of Trade Unions | WFTU | 2000 | 2295 | General |
| 2002 | 2535 | General |
| 2007 | 2948 | General |
| 2010 | 2924-2925 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |
| World Union of Catholic Women’s Organizations | WUCWO | 2000 | 2333-2334 | Special |
| 2002 | 2572-2573 | Special |
| 2007 | 2994 | Special |
| 2010 | 2974 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| World Women Parliamentarians for Peace | WWPP | 2000 | 2338 | Roster |
| 2002 | N.A | Roster |
| 2007 | N.A | Roster |
| 2010 | N.A | Roster |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Roster |
| World Young Women’s Christian Association | World YWCA | 2000 | 2339 | Special |
| 2002 | 2578 | Special |
| 2007 | 3002 | Special |
| 2010 | 2983 | Special |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | Special |
| Zonta International | ZI | 2000 | 2348 | General |
| 2002 | 2589 | General |
| 2007 | 3014 | General |
| 2010 | 2993 | General |
| 2016 | UIA-Web | General |

1. The UN Peacemaker database on peace agreements is available at peacemaker.un.org [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. World Bank (2017). Gender, Equality Data and Statistics. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Pacific Regional Action Plan. Women, Peace and Security 2012-2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Sundström et al (2015, V-Dem working paper series 2015:19); V-Dem codebook. Page 67. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Sundström et al (2015, V-Dem working paper series 2015:19); V-Dem codebook. Page 68. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Except Boston Consortium. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. World Bank (2017). Gender, Equality Data and Statistics. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. World Bank (2017). Gender, Equality Data and Statistics [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. World Bank (2017) International Comparison Program database. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. World Bank (2017) International Comparison Program database. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. World Bank (2017) International Comparison Program database. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. World Bank (2017) International Comparison Program database. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)