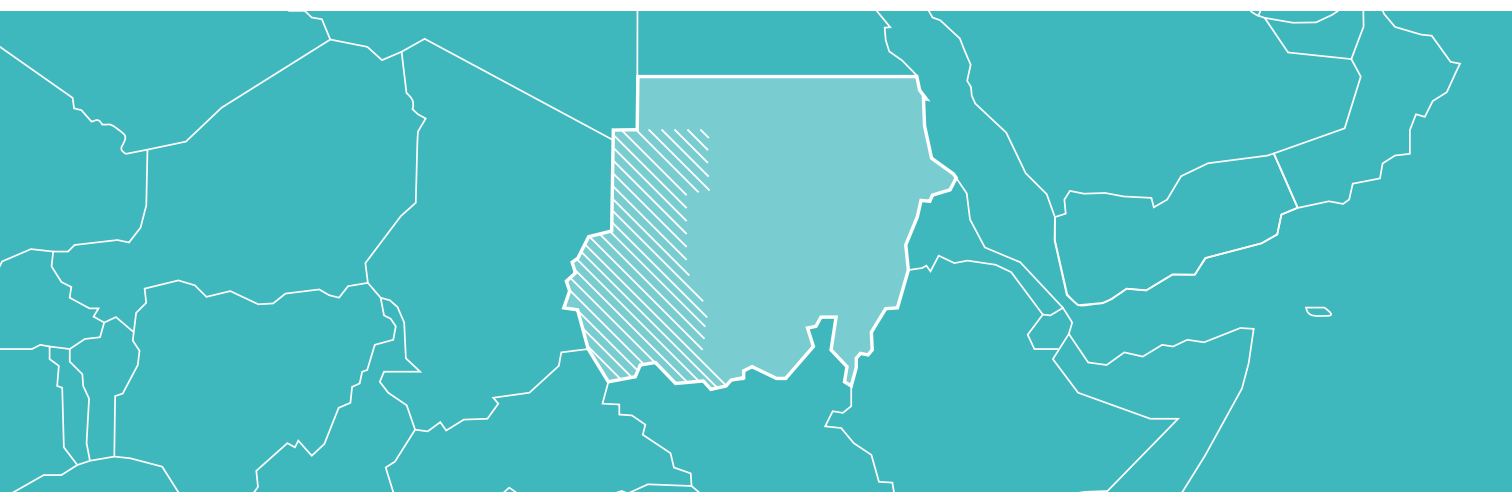


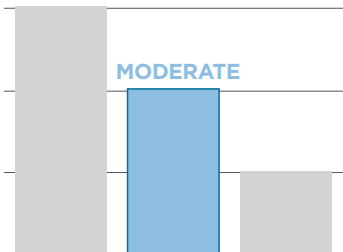
Women's role in the Sudan (Darfur) peace process (2009-17)



BACKGROUND ON THE SUDAN (DARFUR) PEACE PROCESS (2009-2017)

An armed insurgency against the Sudanese Government in Khartoum began in Darfur in 2003. Since then, an estimated 300,000 people have died and 2.7 million people have been displaced. A peace agreement signed in 2006 failed to end fighting, and in 2009 a new round of negotiations began in Doha, Qatar. The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur was finalized in 2011, but it was never fully implemented, and armed conflict continued.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE



WOMEN'S INCLUSION IN THE PROCESS

Official consultations (2009-11)



- **Women's groups and women representatives** of other civil society groups were represented at the Doha 1 and Doha 2 conferences, and the All-Darfur Stakeholders' Conference

Pushed for end to violence, protection for women, women's rights and gender equality

Unofficial consultations (2006-11)



- Women often facilitated consultations with mediators
- Women were involved in the Heidelberg Darfur Dialogue Group

Pushed for end to violence, protection for women, human rights

Public consultations (2009-11)



- **Women's groups among 3,100** stakeholders consulted
- **Women-only consultations** held with Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation

Pushed for women's empowerment and women's protection

Doha Negotiations (2009-11)

Mandate: To reach a peaceful settlement of the Darfur crisis

Direct representation



- A small number of women within the Government and Liberation and Justice Movement delegations

Public dissemination and evaluation of progress on implementation

Post-agreement public consultations (2011-17)



- **34% of 25,000** participants in signatories' workshops on dissemination were women
- Women participated in the Follow-Up Mechanism to evaluate progress in implementation
- **Women-only meetings** among consultations to inform the Darfur Development Strategy

WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PROCESS

➡ The Doha 1 and 2 outcome documents both recommend a 30% quota for women's representation "in all levels of authority." They also call, among other things, for the review and reform of laws relating to women, compensation for women victims of serious crime, and mainstreaming of women's education

➡ The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur provided for the protection of women and girls, and women's representation in political institutions

➡ The Darfur Development Strategy promoted socio-economic support for Darfuri women and girls



FACTORS ENABLING WOMEN'S INFLUENCE



Effective advocacy



Successful coalitions



International support and policy debate

FACTORS CONSTRAINING WOMEN'S INFLUENCE



Patriarchal norms



Decision-making processes



Selection procedures



Overwhelmed mediators



Low level of preparedness

This infographic is based on a case study published by the Inclusive Peace & Transition Initiative (IPTI) as part of the series "Women in Peace and Transition Processes" that analyzes the conditions under which women participated in and influenced peace, political reform, and constitution-making processes worldwide. To discover other infographics and our case study series, visit our website: www.inclusivepeace.org

This infographic was commissioned by UN Women through funding from the Federal Republic of Germany.

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