



EuroMed Feminist Initiative  
المبادرة النسوية الأورومتوسطية  
Initiative Féministe EuroMed

France 



# Lessons Learned, Best Practices and Recommendations

## Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (WPSA)

in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine



Outcomes of the Regional Forum held on 6 – 7 May 2025 in  
Amman, Jordan



جمعية النساء العربيات في الأردن  
Arab Women Organization of Jordan



النجدة  
NAJDEH 





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Outcomes of the Regional Forum held on 7 – 6 May 2025 in Amman, Jordan

This document reflects the discussions during the first regional forum to advance the WPSA held in May 2025.

The content can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

## **Lessons Learned, Best Practices and Recommendations**

Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (WPSA) in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine

EuroMed Feminist Initiative provides expertise in the field of gender equality and advocates for women's universal human rights as inseparable from democracy building and citizenship, for political solutions to all conflicts, and for the right of peoples to self-determination.

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**Contents**

List of acronyms ..... 3

INTRODUCTION ..... 4

Lesson Learned ..... 5

Best Practices ..... 6

Recommendations for the advancement of the WPSA on local, national and international levels 8

I. Local Level ..... 8

II. National Level ..... 11

III. Regional and International Level ..... 15

## List of acronyms

AFD	Agence Française de Développement (French Agency for Development)
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVAWG	Cyber Violence Against Women and Girls
EFI	EuroMed Feminist Initiative
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NAP	National Action Plan
PWWSD	Palestinian Working Women Society for Development
RCSO	Regional Civil Society Observatory
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WEO	Women Empowerment Organization
WPSA	Women, Peace and Security Agenda
YPSA	Youth, Peace and Security Agenda

## INTRODUCTION

The First Regional Forum “Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (WPSA),” organised by EuroMed Feminist Initiative (EFI) under the patronage of H.E. Ms Wafaa Bani Mostafa, Jordan’s Minister of Social Development and the Head of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Women’s Empowerment, was held on 7-6 May 2025 in Amman, Jordan, aiming to advance the WPSA in the region. It took place within the framework of the regional project Strengthening Feminist CSOs for the Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine, implemented by EFI in partnership with consortium of member organisations Arab Women Organization (AWO) in Jordan, Association Najdeh in Lebanon, Women Empowerment Organization (WEO) in Iraq and the Palestinian Working Women Society for Development (PWWSD) in Palestine, and funded by the Support Fund for Feminist Organisations of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs.

The Forum was a key step in advancing the collaboration among feminist civil society organisations (CSOs), women-led community-based organisations (CBOs) and policymakers involved in the implementation and monitoring of the WPSA in the four countries. It aimed to follow up on progress made in the implementation of the WPSA, identify existing gaps and barriers and address both country-specific and shared regional challenges, particularly regarding the role and engagement of CSOs in the development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of policies and measures related to the WPSA. The 2024 Regional Index on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and the Regional Guidelines on the Implementation of the WPSA served as tools to assess achievements and inform recommendations for concrete actions.

The Forum gathered over 80 participants from the four countries, including representatives from 13 leading CSOs in the field of the WPSA and 23 women-led CBOs, project partners, stakeholders involved in the implementation and monitoring of the WPSA, women’s rights experts and academics, members of national and regional observatories on VAWG, capitalisation consultants and the media, as well as representatives from AFD and the French Embassy to Jordan.

During the two days of deliberations, within five panels and three participatory working groups, the participants unanimously agreed on the crucial role that women-led and feminist CSOs play in advocating for the implementation of the WPSA, contributing to inclusive policy development and reforms that advance women’s rights. They also emphasised the important role of women’s organisations in designing awareness-raising and media campaigns to promote women’s participation in decision-making and peacebuilding processes at all levels.

Participants reflected on key lessons learned and best practices identified within the framework of the project and formulated a range of recommendations for the future. These recommendations respond to context development and the evolving needs of women, while promoting widespread dissemination, localisation and ownership of the agenda. They address actions at the local, national, regional and international levels.

The Regional Guidelines for the Implementation of the WPSA

<https://www.efi-rcso.org/publications/guidelines/regional-guidelines-implementation-women-peace-and-security-agenda-south>

# LESSONS LEARNED

## **Political will and institutional support are critical for success**

National progress on the WPSA requires strong political and financial backing, institutionalized M&E mechanisms, and the integration of women equal representation across all government bodies.

## **Integration of equality principles must be systemic, not fragmented**

Mainstreaming women's participation and equality is most effective when fully institutionalised through the creation of dedicated units in ministries and municipalities and supported by accessible services such as hotlines for reporting violations.

## **Sustainable implementation depends on reliable and long-term funding**

A lack of dedicated financial resources hampers the implementation of NAPs for United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325. Integrating the WPSA into the State's general budget is essential for sustainability. Funding should support both direct programming and institutional capacity (e.g. women's empowerment units, CSO support and data collection).

## **Openness, realism and accountability enable effective partnerships**

Transparent, structured and sustained dialogue between women's CSOs and decision-makers on women's rights and equality strengthens trust and enables constructive collaboration towards the shared goals of improving the safety and security of women's lives.

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## **Civil society is a driving force for accountability and policy reform**

CSOs play a pivotal role in raising awareness, providing evidence-based policy recommendations to decision-makers, and in the monitoring and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs). Governments are more likely to respond when CSO advocacy is organised, data-driven and grounded in community needs.

## **Inclusion must be comprehensive and intersectional**

Meaningful progress requires the inclusion of marginalised groups—such as women with disabilities, refugees and young women—in planning, decision-making and M&E processes. Their participation should be enabled through both formal mechanisms and targeted empowerment initiatives and leadership channels. Diverse women must be engaged not only as “victims” or “beneficiaries,” but as active agents of change.

## **Cultural change is as important as policy reform**

Raising awareness among both women and men and fostering community support for women's roles in peacebuilding and governance is crucial for shifting social norms. Early engagement—such as awareness-raising prior to elections—can help transform resistance into support.

# BEST PRACTICES

## Contextualising the WPSA, providing flexible support and linking protection and participation in erupting armed conflicts fostered a safer and more inclusive environment for women and girls to engage in peacebuilding.



- The war in Gaza and in Lebanon underscored the importance of the WPSA in addressing the specific challenges women face in protracted crises.
- Feminist CSOs and women-led CBOs quickly shifted from advocacy to urgent service provision, aligning their efforts with the WPSA's goals to protect women and girls—particularly from sexual violence.
- Their flexible and responsive actions not only met immediate needs but also promoted women's participation in peacebuilding and decision-making, contributing to long-term stability and recovery.

## Building strategic alliances with decision-makers enabled the development and implementation of more inclusive policies, strategies and NAPs for UNSCR 1325.



- Feminist and women-led CSOs play an indispensable role in designing, implementing and monitoring the WPSA through their knowledge and expertise from the ground.
- Fostering long-term structural cooperation between CSOs and decision-makers enabled development and implementation of inclusive policies, strategies and NAPs that more efficiently addressed women's needs and upheld their rights.

## Mainstreaming UNSCR 1325 into other national strategies helped elevate the WPSA on the political agendas.



- While all States have developed NAPs for UNSCR 1325, gaps in implementation remain and awareness of their importance—particularly among decision-makers—is still lacking.
- Mainstreaming UNSCR 1325 into other national strategies has proven to be a best practice for elevating the WPSA on political agendas.

## Ensuring budgetary allocations for the WPSA, particularly for NAPs for UNSCR 1325, supported its effective implementation and long-term sustainability.



- Advocating for the inclusion of the WPSA in national budgets and tracking related expenditures has helped ensure meaningful implementation and sustainability, while also enabling documentation on achievements and monitoring of progress.

## Organising women and youth for collective power promoted participatory and inclusive governance.



- The project's success demonstrates that well-targeted, locally driven feminist initiatives can catalyse broader societal transformation, even in complex and conservative environments.
- Using a women's organising approach—centring local leadership, collective voice and solidarity—to mobilise for social and political change has proven effective. Forming women's and youth committees at the local level, in conflict-affected and refugee communities, both during war and in peace, is considered the best application of participatory leadership in peacebuilding.
- These committees have led local peacebuilding, recovery and policy dialogue, enhanced responses to emerging needs and promoted women's participation at the local level.

## Creating women-led councils advanced inclusive peace and reconciliation.



- Supporting the formation of reconciliation councils with women in leadership roles enhanced the resolution of community disputes and fostered inclusive peace.

# BEST PRACTICES

## **Establishing and supporting dedicated units enhanced governmental awareness of women's needs and equality.**



- Creating and strengthening gender units in ministries in some countries, and women's empowerment units in municipalities in others, helped mainstream women's needs and equality across all levels of governance.

## **Institutionalising intergenerational leadership and sharing of experiences enhanced the sustainability of feminist and women-led CSO actions.**



- Encouraging intergenerational knowledge exchange between long-standing women peacebuilders and young activists strengthened continuity, mentorship and innovation.
- This approach enhanced the sustainability of actions, encouraged collaboration and eased the intergenerational tension between activists.

## **Engaging men as allies helped address social norms and stereotypes.**



- Building alliances with men for women's rights promoted the transformative potential of male champions in shifting norms and supporting women's leadership.
- Awareness-raising activities targeting both women and men have been beneficial in addressing patriarchal norms and stereotypical roles. This can lead to long-term change.

## **Grounding CSO advocacy in evidence and community voices enhanced cross-sector cooperation and policy dialogue on NAPs for UNSCR 1325 and related national strategies.**



- Using community-driven data collection—such as surveys, statistics, participatory research—to support CSO advocacy and provide policy recommendations has proven to be a best practice. It has enhanced cross-sector cooperation and policy dialogue with decision-makers.
- This approach highlighted local needs and concerns, bringing them into policymaking through evidence-based data and analysis, and contributed to improved NAPs for UNSCR 1325 and national strategies that support inclusive policy reform.

## **Using social media for advocacy created space for a bold digital feminist voice.**



- During the Gaza war, partner organisations in Jordan responded to the emotional toll and shifting public priorities by pausing in-person activities and redirecting their efforts towards digital advocacy. Social media became a powerful platform for feminist expression and solidarity.
- Through Instagram, Facebook and other channels, more than 76% of those engaging online were women—many advocating for labour rights, equality and protection for the first time.
- This marked the emergence of a bold, digital feminist voice within conservative communities, using online spaces to raise awareness, share personal stories and mobilise support.

## **Monitoring and evaluation are as important as implementation.**



- The monitoring and follow-up approach adopted under this project allowed for optimal cross-sector sharing of experiences across countries.
- It enhanced cooperation between feminist CSOs, women-led CBOs and policy makers, strengthened coordination among feminist actors, and improved institutional and organisational capacities in M&E, documentation and reporting.

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE WPSA ON LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

## I. Local level

### 01. Institutionalise WPSA implementation mechanisms at the local level

- Establish local coordination platforms or committees (involving CSOs, local authorities, and women leaders) to implement and monitor WPSA commitments.
- Explore ways to integrate the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda (YPSA) with local WPSA strategies through joint planning and programming, drawing on the experiences and contributions of young women and men.

### 02. Invest in community-based capacity building

- Develop multi-tiered training programmes for women, including young women, in leadership, advocacy, conflict resolution and transitional justice, ensuring sensitivity to and inclusion of women's diverse needs and concerns.
- Support shadow councils, youth parliaments involving young women and women's leadership simulations as entry points into formal political and peacebuilding roles.
- Promote capacity-building and joint initiatives between established CSOs and smaller or emerging community groups and CBOs.
- Strengthen the capacity of local women-led CSOs and CBOs to monitor the implementation of laws, advocate for reform and access public information related to WPS.
- Support the development and dissemination of training and toolkits to enhance local advocacy skills in policy engagement, community organising and media work.

### 03. Strengthen local and community-based participation centered around women

- Continue targeting rural and underserved areas through well-designed, locally driven feminist initiatives. Incorporate psychosocial support services and strengthen partnerships with local authorities, including municipalities and local councils, to promote women's participation in planning, decision-making and the M&E of policies and actions linked to the WPSA. This will help sustain the momentum generated by the project's success in catalysing broader societal transformation, even in complex and conservative environments.
- Expand outreach to CBOs and local initiatives to ensure the WPSA is rooted in local realities and reaches women at the grassroots level.
- Ensure meaningful participation of women-led CSOs and grassroots organisations in all stages of WPSA development, implementation and monitoring.
- Engage women as active agents of change, not merely as victims, survivors or beneficiaries, by integrating leadership training and linking women's protection services with their access to political participation.
- Facilitate women's access to decision-making platforms at the local and national levels, particularly in peacebuilding and conflict resolution processes.

### 04. Engage young women and men in WPS discussion

- Actively involve young women and men, including university students, in WPS dialogue and related actions.
- Facilitate intergenerational and cross-sector dialogues to build shared feminist narratives and ensure sustainability of the feminist action.
- Promote inclusive civic education and feminist consciousness-raising in schools, universities, and community spaces where possible.

### 05. Enhance protection and support services

- Integrate VAWG prevention and response into WPSA implementation by providing referral pathways and widen psychosocial support and legal aid to rural areas and local communities.
- Link protection with participation by connecting survivors of violence with leadership and advocacy opportunities.
- Establish reconciliation or community monitoring councils to address women's rights violations at the local level.

### 06. Address all forms of VAWG, including conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), and promote a culture of prevention.

- Create and support community protection networks to monitor and respond to all forms of VAWG, including sexual violence and CRSV, particularly during armed conflict and in post-conflict areas.
- Engage men, boys, and traditional leaders in local communities in prevention and protection programmes on all forms of VAWG, including sexual VAWG and CRSV, to transform harmful norms and behaviours.

## 07. Ensure the meaningful inclusion and participation of diverse women.

- Develop holistic programmes that offer psychosocial support, legal aid, economic participation and leadership pathways for women survivors of violence.
- Ensure the meaningful inclusion and participation of diverse groups of women—including marginalised women, women with disabilities and those from rural areas—in the design, implementation and monitoring of the WPSA.
- Address intersectional inequalities by recognising how political status, displacement, occupation and socio-economic factors uniquely shape women's security needs.
- Promote the role of women survivors and marginalised groups not merely as victims, but as active agents of change.

## 08. Promote governance responsive to the needs and concerns of women at the local level.

- Advocate for the adoption and enforcement of quotas for women in local peacebuilding bodies, reconciliation committees and local governance structures.
- Encourage local authorities to institutionalise inclusive practices and participatory planning that actively involve women.

## 09. Expand awareness and media engagement

- Leverage CSOs' community reach to lead targeted awareness campaigns on women's roles in peacebuilding, using local media, digital platforms and peer education.
- Support community media outlets and citizen journalists to document WPSA-related issues and challenge patriarchal norms and stereotypes.

## 10. Develop local early warning and crisis preparedness systems

- Activate community-based early warning systems to detect risks of violence or instability, using indicators that are inclusive of women's rights and sensitive to their needs and concerns.
- Prepare alternative response plans for times of war or displacement, with a focus on protecting women in the community and upholding their human rights.

# II. NATIONAL LEVEL

## 01. Nationalise, contextualise and mainstream the WPSA.

- Ensure that the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the WPSA is fully contextualised to reflect the realities of each country, including occupation, conflict, displacement and political instability in the region.
- Link the WPSA with the broader goals of democracy, justice and decolonisation (and the national liberation of Palestine) and adapt it to specific contexts to foster connection with local communities, promote localisation and ownership and enhance overall impact.
- Adopt the concept of "human security" and its principles—including combating all forms of VAWG—to promote peaceful and political solutions to all conflicts.
- Mainstream the NAPs for UNSCR 1325 and the WPSA into all relevant national strategies and action plans, ensuring they are integrated across sectors rather than remaining as standalone documents with limited institutional impact.
- Develop a unified monitoring system and designate a body responsible for the M&E of the implementation of the WPSA and the NAPs for UNSCR 1325 and for producing annual progress reports.
- Ensure the inclusion of all forms of VAWG in NAPs for UNSCR 1325, including VAWG under occupation and newly emerging forms such as Cyber Violence Against Women and Girls (CVAWG).

## 02. Address economic barriers to women's security and participation in peacebuilding.

- Integrate economic justice and women's economic participation into the WPSA, recognising that financial dependence is a key driver of vulnerability to violence and exclusion.
- Strengthen women's labour rights, access to funding and economic opportunities, particularly in home-based businesses and agriculture.
- Improve and enforce laws protecting women from economic violence, including early marriage, job segregation and denial of inheritance.
- Expand access to financial services, social protection and childcare to support women's active participation in public life.
- Incorporate inclusive economic policies and programmes that promote women's access to resources, employment and social protection.

## 03. Strengthen civil society participation.

- Institutionalise a participatory approach in the development, implementation and monitoring of NAPs for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, ensuring structural—and therefore sustainable—engagement of feminist and women-led CSOs at all stages.
- Create national or civil society-led national observatories to support the M&E of the WPSA implementation.

## 04. Strengthen cross-sector collaboration on the WPSA.

- Strengthen dialogue between civil society, governments, decision-makers, academics, experts and security institutions to advance the WPSA. This may include establishing formal cross-sector dialogue mechanisms between CSOs and relevant ministries to develop, implement, evaluate and report on the NAPs for UNSCR 1325 and the WPSA.
- Support multi-stakeholder national WPSA platforms that bring together government entities, civil society and academia to ensure continuous dialogue and joint accountability, coordinate actions, share data and track commitments.
- Advocate for stronger political commitment to the WPSA at national and regional levels, including the allocation of sufficient human, technical and financial resources for its implementation.

## 06. Use data and storytelling for policy influence.

- Collect and disseminate both qualitative and quantitative data to document women's experiences and inform policymaking.
- Combine evidence with personal stories to humanise the data and enhance its impact on decision-makers.
- Encourage collaborative research and knowledge production using participatory approaches with local communities.

## 07. Integrate the WPSA into crisis response and recovery.

- Ensure that the WPSA is mainstreamed into humanitarian aid, crisis management and post-conflict recovery plans, with specific measures enhancing both the protection and participation of women.
- Develop emergency protocols within NAPs to address the needs of women during armed conflict and natural disasters.

## 08. Promote inclusive budgeting that responds to the needs of women and men across all segments of the population as a core requirement for good governance.

- Provide training programmes for CSOs and government stakeholders in gender-responsive budgets, taking in account the unequal opportunities of women.
- Advocate for dedicated budgetary allocation to support WPSA implementation.

## 05. Strengthen legal and policy frameworks and reforms.

Support national coalitions to advocate for:

- Enacting or amending laws to enhance women's protection in conflict.
- Adopting and enforcing laws, such as those on family protection from violence, quotas for women's political representation and raising the legal age of marriage.
- Enforcing protective and preventive legal frameworks for combating VAWG, including the integration of awareness-raising efforts, service provision and mechanisms for follow-up and accountability.
- Implementing and enhancing existing protective legislation and preventing its regression (e.g. Iraq's Personal Status Law No. 188).
- Supporting the reform and harmonisation of discriminatory legal frameworks, particularly in contexts with fragmented legal systems (e.g. Palestine).
- Spreading information about laws and guaranteeing access to it to ensure transparency.

Address structural gaps in the NAPs for UNSCR 1325 through:

- Ensuring inclusivity in the NAPs by engaging marginalised group—such as refugee women, displaced populations and women in conflict-affected areas—in the development process.
- Embedding WPSA and YPSA priorities in national peace and security policies.
- Improving the sustainability and responsiveness of NAPs to emergency situations and ongoing crises (e.g. the 2015 Emergency NAP of Iraq addressing the conflict caused by ISIS/Daesh) and wars in Gaza and southern Lebanon).
- Developing future NAPs to be inclusive, participatory, budgeted and responsive to the diverse needs of women across different geographies and socio-political borders.

## 09. Protect women activists and peacebuilding efforts.

- Develop national protocols—formalised and standardised procedures—by the government in collaboration with civil society and donors to protect women's rights defenders working on peace and security. These protocols should guide institutions and professionals such as the police, healthcare workers, social workers and lawyers in preventing, responding to and managing cases of violence or threats.
- Encourage donors, International Non-Governmental Organisation (INGOs) and civil society to establish emergency response funds or hotlines for activists under threat.

## 10. Coordinate national shadow reporting.

- Build the capacities of civil society to draft assessment reports on the implementation of national WPSAs for submission to UN bodies. These reports should include input from local communities.
- Support and facilitate the compilation and submission of civil society reports to the UN Secretary-General on the status and implementation of the WPSA in the region.

## 11. Promote flexibility and adaptability in WPSA implementation.

- Promote the development and implementation of a flexible WPSA that is responsive to the emerging needs of women and girls.
- Contextualise all UN resolutions linked to the WPSA to ensure they address specific gaps and challenges and respond to the actual needs of women and girls at both local and national levels. 10

## 12. Promote sustainable and long-term funding, including alternative funding mechanisms.

- Develop and support alternative funding mechanisms to reduce reliance on traditional donors, particularly in light of funding withdrawals and shifting global priorities.
- Advocate for more flexible, long-term and core funding to sustain feminist movements and grassroots work.
- Sustainable, long-term funding is essential for building on achievements and contributing to lasting change. Realising the full potential and impact of the WPSA depends on continued investment, capacity strengthening and deeper institutional integration of approaches that are responsive to the needs and concerns of women and girls at all levels.

## 13. Improve data collection, research, knowledge and documentation.

- Invest in the collection, analysis and use of comprehensive and disaggregated data and research to assess the impact of WPSA implementation on women and men and inform policy development and reform.
- Support CSOs in documenting human rights violations and VAWG, particularly during armed conflict and displacement.
- Encourage collaboration between academia, civil society and government actors to produce evidence-based policies and interventions.
- Follow up on the scoring results of the Regional Index on VAWG and the WPSA, and address identified gaps at the national level to enhance data collection and support informed policymaking.

## II. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL



### Leverage regional mechanisms for advocacy.

- Engage regularly with the Regional Observatory on VAWG to monitor progress made in policy development, identify remaining gaps, elevate local concerns and support State commitments to eliminate VAWG.

### Strengthen regional feminist solidarity, campaigning and advocacy.

- Foster solidarity and strengthen coordination and collective evidence-based advocacy among feminist CSOs, women-led CBOs, networks, experts, academia and others.
- Support regional advocacy and campaigning on the implementation of the WPSA and the Regional Guidelines for the Implementation of the WPSA, including the recommendations emerging from this regional Forum.



### Support regional learning and exchange of experiences.

- Promote mutual learning and exchange of experiences at national, regional and cross-regional levels to identify common challenges, lessons learned and best practices.
- Facilitate regional knowledge exchange and networking between CSOs to build collective power and resilience in response to shrinking civic space.
- Strengthen regional collaboration through conferences, consultations and forums that promote cross-country learning and solidarity. Organise cross-regional learning exchanges and knowledge-sharing platforms to disseminate tools, best practices and experiences.
- Support the Regional Observatory on VAWG as a hub for data collection, validation of VAWG indicators and publication of the Regional Index on WPSA.
- Utilise the Regional Indexes on VAWG and the WPSA, as well as comparative research conducted by the Regional Observatory (e.g. on VAWG and the WPSA) to identify gaps, showcase good practices and harmonise efforts across countries.



### Reclaim the political nature of the WPSA.

- Advocate for elevating the WPSA as a political priority for decision-makers on local, national and international levels.
- Mainstream the WPSA across all humanitarian responses and relief efforts and monitor progress in relation to other international mechanism on women's rights, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Ensure all forms of VAWG are addressed in NAPs, including VAWG under occupation and emerging forms such as CVAWG.
- Advocate for the application of the WPSA in relation to other international legal frameworks, particularly in the context of the occupation of Palestine and other occupied areas.



### Ensure women's participation in high-level platforms.

- Facilitate women's direct engagement with institutions such as UN bodies, the UN Security Council and national political bodies to advocate and influence global and national peace agendas.

### Facilitate international engagement and access to funding.

- Build the capacity of local and national CSOs to access international funding, navigate donor systems and develop high-quality project proposals related to the WPSA.
- Support women's participation in UN consultations, global summits and peace forums to ensure voices from conflict-affected communities are heard.
- Engage international institutions and donors in regional discussions to ensure alignment and complementarity in supporting WPSA implementation.



### Strengthen monitoring and accountability.

- Regularly check and update the Regional Observatory indicators to monitor WPSA implementation, ensuring they are inclusive of marginalised groups and grounded in reliable data sources.
- Promote transparent and participatory monitoring mechanisms that structurally include women's rights and women-led organisations, as well as independent researchers, in evaluation processes.



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Women, Peace and Security Agenda (WPSA) highlights the continuum of violence against women and girls (VAWG) and aims to ensure the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR1325) on women, peace and security, adopted in 2000, and its consecutive UNSC Resolutions. WPSA calls for conflicts to be resolved by political means, integrating gender equality perspectives in all areas – in participation, prevention, protection, and legislation. Thus, WPSA relevance is not limited to conflict situations only. WPSA is central to all governmental policies and ought to be systematically implemented by all States, globally.



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