Annexes

Annex 1: **GNWP’s Values and Approaches**

Gender equality and intersectionality: We believe sustainable peace and development are only possible if women and men participate equally and all society members are actively involved in decision-making.

At GNWP, we make sure that all our programs are open to, and representative of, all members of society. While we focus on women’s empowerment, we also proactively seek to engage other marginalized groups, such as youth, elderly, LGBTQ, indigenous people, ethnic and religious minorities, people with disabilities, refugees and internally displaced persons. We recognize that these different identities or characteristics may intersect, resulting in multiple layers of discrimination faced by these groups. We also strive to work with men as partners for gender equality, including men in leadership roles, who can be powerful allies in the work towards gender equality, human rights and peace.

Local leadership and ownership: We believe real change can only occur if it is driven from within, led by local populations, and owned nationally.

All GNWP programs and projects are designed, implemented and followed-up in close collaboration with national and local civil society groups, especially women’s rights organizations, most of whom are also GNWP members.

GNWP brings in international expertise and extensive regional, national and local knowledge about the WPS agenda. This includes:

- Implementation of the WPS resolutions through partnerships with governments, civil society, the UN and other international and regional bodies;
- Enhancing the capacities of local authorities and local leaders to participate in and influence national policymaking and policy implementation;
- Integrating gender equality principles and WPS commitments into community development plans and local legislation and advocating for women’s representation in formal and informal peace processes; and
- Creating channels for local women to speak to global policymakers in their own authentic voices.

Innovative Partnerships: We foster cooperation and coordination across different actors and sectors at local, national, regional and international levels.

By applying our “local-global, global-local” methodology, all GNWP programs create and strengthen the interlinkages between local, national, regional and global levels of WPS implementation. We ensure this through establishing strong partnerships with key actors across all levels, facilitating communication and flow of information between them, and encouraging stronger coordination and
In our work, we partner with civil society, particularly grassroots women’s rights organizations, the media, local and national authorities, regional and international organizations.

We ensure that relevant national actors are included in the discussions at the local level, and vice-versa. Our close partnerships with regional and international organizations allow us to effectively bring the concerns of local and national actors to regional and global policy spaces. We also organize regional and global conferences which bring together local and national actors from different countries, as well as regional and international organizations, and allow space for experience sharing, generating concrete commitments to strengthen implementation of WPS and YPS policies.

We also reach out to non-traditional peacebuilding and WPS and YPS stakeholders, including the media and private sector, to foster innovative partnerships for broader ownership and better implementation.

Sustainability: We believe that peace is not a project. It is a way of life, and it should be part of our global culture. Thus, it requires a collective effort to sustain.

At GNWP, we catalyze innovative peacebuilding and conflict prevention programs that are implemented in close collaboration with our national and local partners throughout their cycle. We strive to strengthen existing institutional mechanisms or create robust new ones that will safeguard and sustain the impact of each activity. As part of our knowledge production and sharing, GNWP:

- Disseminates the results and lessons learned of each project to local women’s rights groups and CSOs, national and local authorities, regional and international organizations to promote the continuation of the initiative and maintenance of its positive results;
Provides substantive and technical inputs, guidance, and capacity strengthening, as needed; and
builds ongoing connections and remains in contact with our partners to provide support beyond project implementation time frames.

However, sustainability also requires adequate and predictable funding. Thus, the call to depart from “projectization” of peace initiatives is one of our key advocacy messages.

Context- and Culture-Sensitivity: We recognize that each context is unique, and therefore the design of each project is informed by local culture, power relations and conflict dynamics.

While “culture” is all too often used to discourage change and defend harmful practices, there are many positive aspects of culture that can contribute to promoting equality, justice and peace. Hence, GNWP works with cultural leaders and puts local stakeholders on the driver’s seat, thereby guaranteeing that its activities are not culture-blind. At the same time, GNWP strives to amplify and elevate the voices of those who have historically been marginalized, including women, youth, LGBTQ, indigenous people, ethnic, racial and religious minorities. Therefore, we ensure that:

- each GNWP activity starts with a context, conflict and gender analysis, led by the local stakeholders, which allows GNWP to design all activities in ways that are culturally applicable and adaptable;
- our approaches to project implementation are always consultative rather than prescriptive, and aim to adequately respond to the problems faced by local populations, rather than trying to mold them into a one-size-fits-all peacebuilding model; and
- the conflict and gender analysis is used to identify potential threats and ensure that its activities do not aggravate the conflict, or put any of the participants at increased risk.

Evidence-based practice: We develop our programs and advocacy strategy based on concrete evidence from the ground.

In its international advocacy, GNWP uses its close links to civil society and good working relationship with governments, UN, and other international and regional organizations to provide evidence-based analysis and inputs to key policy discussions. GNWP has produced research on a number of issues including: funding for the WPS agenda; the status of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in various countries; and the synergy between the WPS resolutions and CEDAW, among others. Knowledge production is also an important aspect of GNWP’s work. We produce reports, toolkits and manuals, and support our local partners to produce evidence-based analyses and policy papers and use them as advocacy instruments.

In its own programs, GNWP also relies on evidence and uses monitoring and evaluation to strengthen its advocacy position and solicit greater accountability from Member States, the UN and other stakeholders.
Annex 2: Analysis of the trends, challenges and threats that inform GNWP’s work

An insecure world

Our work continues in contexts affected by conflict and instability. Despite the efforts to prevent conflict and build peace, the world is marred by major security crises affecting billions of people around the world. Interstate, intrastate, and non-state armed conflicts continue to pose a real danger in many of the countries where GNWP works, such as in Iraq, DRC, Yemen and Myanmar. As of May 2020, there are 70.8 million forcibly displaced people worldwide, including nearly 26 million refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18.1

The impacts of conflicts and violence are further aggravated by the effects of climate change – including severe droughts, flooding, and other climate-related disasters.2 Other emerging threats, such as the rise of cyberwarfare and organized criminal networks are all threatening international peace and security. At the same time, the strengthening of the extreme right, populist and nationalist movements across the world, has resulted in a pushback against efforts to end gender inequality, and weakening of multilateral cooperation and commitment to prevent armed conflict.3 Despite evidence that women’s leadership and meaningful participation leads to more sustainable peace, women continue to be under-represented in political and peace decision-making, and their rights are inadequately reflected in peace agreements.

Insecurity is also a threat that affects the work of GNWP and its partners. Around the world, women human rights defenders and peace activists – including GNWP members – are threatened, arrested, jailed, and in some cases, murdered for defending human rights and promoting peace. They operate in an increasingly hostile climate. Governments restrict the ability of activists to voice unpopular views and create constraints through harassment, intimidation, and by imposing stringent legal restrictions on the ability of civil society actors to form associations and receive funding.

These worrying trends point to the need for long-term solutions focused on addressing the root causes of violence and conflict, grounded in the meaningful participation of local women and other marginalized groups. GNWP advocates with national, regional and global policymakers as well as conflict mediators and facilitators to guarantee meaningful participation of local women and other marginalized groups in peace processes and political decision-making.

The deteriorating security situation in many of the countries where we work, including the shrinking democratic spaces that limit our partners’ capacities to operate, shapes our working reality. To respond to these threats, we closely track the security situation throughout all phases of our programming – from planning and design, to implementation, to monitoring – and ensure that we have contingency plans and sufficient flexibility to reduce security risks. In all our work, we put the safety and security of our members, partners, staff, and other team members first. We conduct conflict analysis to ensure our programs are conflict-sensitive and do not contribute to aggravating the security situation.

A fragile peace in the face of a global health and humanitarian crisis

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) characterized the outbreak of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), as a global pandemic. The health crisis has caused major socio-economic disruption and it's immediate and long-term effects are compounding the challenges faced by the most vulnerable populations living in low-income countries and conflict-affected countries, including women, young women and girls.

The mandatory isolation and social distancing policies have aggravated domestic violence, as they trap women at home with their abusers, while women's shelters and domestic violence hotlines are struggling to meet demand. As primary caretakers for the sick and elderly, women face greater risk of exposure to COVID-19. Additionally, women comprise the majority of health and social care workers and are on the front lines of the fight against COVID-19. Finally, the outbreak has led to an increase in the unpaid domestic labor burden on women, including childcare as schools and nurseries have closed. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is further exacerbated by armed conflict, ongoing violence, and humanitarian emergencies. The travel and mobility restrictions have severely inhibited the delivery of essential services and humanitarian aid to vulnerable groups, including women, young women and girls, people with disabilities, IDPs, and refugees.

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has called for an immediate global ceasefire in all conflicts. Although the call for an end to all conflict was welcomed and endorsed by 70 Member States, as well as civil society and religious leaders as of April 2020, many communities have continued to experience widespread violence and other challenges. In Colombia, despite the unilateral ceasefire declared by the ELN between 1st and 30th April 2020, clashes between paramilitary groups and attacks on human rights defenders and women activists continued and escalated during the pandemic, adding to the insecurity caused by the outbreak. In South Sudan, the outbreak disrupted the implementation of the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict, including its provision of 35 percent quota in women’s political representation. It also facilitated an uptick in communitarian violence in Jonglei, Warap and Lake States. In Yemen, the ceasefires among the Yemeni government and Houthi groups were violated and the implementation of the Stockholm Agreement and the Riyadh agreement were not respected.

Women peacebuilders around the world, including GNWP partners, have quickly mobilized as frontline responders to the crisis, providing humanitarian relief, while continuing the essential work for conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding. GNWP has supported its local and national partners to monitor ceasefire agreements and impacts of COVID-19 on peace and security situation,

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6 Ibid.
7 More information about the impact of COVID-19 on conflict-affected populations, including women and youth, as well as GNWP’s response to the crisis is available in GNWP’s COVID-19 Mitigation and Adaption Strategy and Appeal, 2020, available at: https://gnwp.org/publications/covid19-strategy/
11 Information provided by GNWP local partners. The increase in violence has been attributed to the limited presence of government and the UN due to COVID-19, as well as lowered capacities of peacebuilding organizations who usually work to lower tensions, mediate and address root causes of conflicts.
deliver packages with food and hygiene products and other necessary items, lead targeted advocacy for local gender-sensitive crisis management and response, and raise awareness of preventative measures through local radios, and countering fake news.

Global recognition of peace as a pre-requisite for development and human rights
Through their holistic and integrative response to the COVID-19 pandemic, women peacebuilders have demonstrated in concrete terms that the WPS agenda is an intersectional and integrative agenda. The crisis has thus reinforced the need to strengthen the nexus between gender-responsive peace, humanitarian and development work, which has been increasingly recognized in policy discussions in the past decade.

Evidence-based advocacy to break the silos between peacebuilding, human rights, humanitarian and development work, and strengthen the synergies between gender-sensitive frameworks and action across these sectors, has been a key contribution of GNWP since its establishment. GNWP’s advocacy on strengthening the synergies between WPS and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) significantly contributed to the adoption of the General Recommendation 30, led to the Arria Formula during which the CEDAW Committee briefed the Security Council, and facilitated the inclusion of WPS in State Party and shadow reports across a number of countries. During the strategic period 2018-2022, which will mark the 20th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 and the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) (Beijing +25), GNWP will continue to advocate for the meaningful inclusion of a gender- and conflict-perspective and women and youth peacebuilders in all local, national, regional and global policy processes, including those leading up to Beijing +25.

Two emerging policy trends are especially important – an emphasis on conflict prevention, rather than merely reacting to violence once it happens; and the need to apply a gender- and conflict-responsive lens to humanitarian interventions. However, successful initiatives to bring these discussions to the local level have yet to be seen. GNWP has applied its “local-global-global-local” approach and transform these policies into realities.

The launch of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the presentation of the results of the Global Study on UNSCR 1325; the Peacebuilding Architecture Review and the Peace Operations Review in 2015 all emphasized the importance of peace as a foundation for sustainable development; and the increasing commitment to conflict prevention. As part of this commitment, the twin resolutions on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace (Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) and General Assembly resolution 70/262) have been adopted. Both resolutions stress the centrality of women’s leadership and meaningful participation in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding; recognize the need to increase the representation of women at all levels of decision-making; and call for strengthened partnerships with women’s groups and other civil society actors. There is also a growing appreciation of the need to focus on, and invest in, conflict prevention. As the United Nations and World Bank “Pathways to Peace” study highlighted, “prevention is economically beneficial. Even in the most pessimistic scenario (expensive interventions, minimally effective) the average net savings is close to $5 billion per year.”

to conflict prevention and sustaining peace is the need to confront the structural and root causes of crisis, including gender inequality.\textsuperscript{13}

GNWP is a key actor contributing to effective and meaningful implementation of the Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace resolutions. In 2018, with support from UN Women, GNWP conducted global research on local women and civil society’s perceptions of Sustaining Peace, which reached 1,600 women and men activists in 50 countries and yielded concrete recommendations. GNWP is also actively contributing to the discussions informing the Peacebuilding Architecture Review, and regularly organizes expert-level discussions on operationalizing sustaining peace, in partnership with Dag Hammarskjold Foundation (DHF), the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), and the International Peace Institute (IPI).

In parallel, recent years have demonstrated a growing attention to the nexus between WPS and humanitarian action. The Grand Bargain recognized the need for “shared risk analysis between humanitarian, development, stabilization and peacebuilding communities” to ensure comprehensive and long-term planning and effective response to crises.\textsuperscript{14} This reflected the recommendation of the UN Secretary-General’s report for the World Humanitarian Summit (A/70/709), which recognized that “international community is in a state of constant crisis management”, and called for a move “beyond the comfort of traditional silos, (…) to work across mandates, sectors and institutional boundaries.” This is an overdue response as it has long been established that violent conflicts are the primary reason why people leave their homes and seek refuge elsewhere. In recent years, it has been established that the WPS lens is essential in humanitarian action particularly because many humanitarian emergencies are an offshoot of violent conflicts, and because humanitarian emergencies can aggravate conflicts and violence. Moreover, women make up 67 million of the 136 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in the world.\textsuperscript{15} This underscores the urgent need to apply a conflict- and gender-responsive lens in humanitarian interventions.

GNWP has been actively involved in the discussions on strengthening the synergies between WPS and humanitarian action, and has contributed to it through its work in Bangladesh, Indonesia and South Sudan since 2015. It has facilitated women-led, gender- and conflict-sensitive relief efforts in the context of the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh; following 2018 earthquake in Palu, Central Sulawesi in Indonesia; and since the uptick in fighting in 2015 in South Sudan, as well as during the COVID-19 pandemic around the world. Based on its experiences, GNWP leads advocacy for feminist and localized humanitarian action, informed by gender- and conflict-responsive analysis.

**Robust policy frameworks on WPS and civil society participation**

The global efforts to adopt and implement UNSCR 1325 and its nine supporting resolutions have established the WPS agenda as a critical component of global affairs. The WPS agenda is an instrument for ensuring effectiveness of local, national, regional, and international efforts in conflict resolution, conflict prevention, sustaining peace, and humanitarian action, and a fundamental element in all efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. WPS is a cross-cutting, transformative agenda that strengthens the implementation of the three pillars of the UN: peace, human rights, and development. An increasing recognition of its importance is a positive trend and is an attestation of the successful advocacy of a range of groups, including GNWP.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{13} Cf. \textit{ibidem}, pp. 13-15.
  \item \textsuperscript{14} Interagency Standing Committee, “The Grand Bargain – A Shared Commitment to Better Serve People in Need”, 23 May 2016, available at https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/grand_bargain_final_22_may_final-2_0.pdf.
\end{itemize}
There has been undeniable progress in the implementation of the WPS agenda. By December 2019, 83 Member States had adopted and launched National Action Plans (NAPs). As a result of GNWP’s Localization of UNSCR 1325 program, Local Action Plans on WPS were adopted in Colombia, Georgia, Liberia, Nepal, the Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Ukraine have adopted. Regional action plans and strategies have also been adopted; in Africa, by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS, 2010), the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD, 2011-2015) and the African Union (AU); in Asia and the Pacific (2102-2015); in Europe, by the European Union (EU) and the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); and in the Middle East, by the League of Arab States (2015). The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) have also adopted policies and action plans on WPS. This has been accompanied by other initiatives, such as the establishment of various women mediators’ networks.

At the global level, in 2019, two new resolutions on WPS were adopted. During the Open Debate on Sexual Violence in Conflict, in April 2019, the Security Council, under Germany’s presidency, adopted UNSCR 2467. The negotiations around the resolution were fraught, with controversy arising in particular around the issue of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The resolution was adopted with two abstentions from Russia and China, breaking the unanimity that characterized all the previous WPS resolutions. On October 29, 2019, under South Africa’s presidency, UNSCR 2493, focusing on the implementation of the WPS agenda, was unanimously adopted. While civil society has contributed to, and appreciated, the inclusion of language on survivor-centered responses in UNSCR 2467, and the call for “safe and enabling environment” for civil society and human rights defenders in UNSCR 2493, it has also called for a greater focus on implementation, instead of the adoption of new resolutions.

Numerous resolutions and international agreements highlight the pivotal role of civil society in shaping global policies and ensuring that such policies become instruments in conflict resolution, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, sustaining peace, achieving gender equality, protecting human rights and in improving peoples’ lives overall. Women’s groups and community-based organizations operate in the most remote communities, including those devastated by war and natural disasters. They present ideas, up-to-date information, and practical solutions. The UN, regional organizations and some Member States have tapped into the richness of civil society contributions by forming steering committees, task forces and advisory groups.

However, the implementation of the WPS resolutions remains slow and uneven, particularly at the local level. The marginalization of local women in peace and security processes are among the key challenges to the full and effective implementation of the WPS agenda. Similarly, while the importance of civil society is recognized, their meaningful inclusion is not always guaranteed. While the robust policy frameworks are a positive trend – the best practices in implementation are still one-off initiatives, rather than standard practices. This is a key challenge that GNWP seeks to address through its work.

Youth are a potent force – but young women remain invisible
The adoption of UNSCR 2250 on Youth and Peace and Security in December 2015 recognizes the threat to national and international stability and development posed by increasing radicalization among young people. The adoption of UNSCR 2419 in 2018 further emphasized this message, recognized the double discrimination faced by young women, and called specifically for particular
attention to the inclusion of young women. In 2016, an estimated 408 million youth (aged 15–29) resided in settings affected by armed conflict or organized violence. The gendered roles of women and men in conflict and post-conflict contexts are founded on the perceived roles that society associates with young people. Stereotypes associating young people with violence—in particular those depicting young men as violent predators and as members of extremist groups—are widespread. The 2018 Progress Study on Youth and Peace and Security states that “young people may account for the majority of those engaged in extremist violence, but only a minute proportion of the youth population is involved in violence. Most young people, even in the face of legitimate social, political and economic grievances, remain peaceful. Meanwhile, young women are characterized as passive victims at best, or invisible at worst, which denies their agency.” These dominant perceptions of young women’s and men’s roles are problematic because they are internalized by young people who may accept them as a reflection of their limited options. Moreover, such perceptions lead to peace and security interventions that do not fully integrate young women and LGBTQI+ youth.

This is a pressing challenge for the WPS community, as it risks overlooking the power and leadership of young women. GNWP’s Young Women for Peace and Leadership presents an alternative vision of young women’s roles, by elevating their voices and enhancing their leadership skills, thereby strengthening their ability to become agents of peace in their communities.

**Funding gaps for the WPS Agenda**

Insufficient funding is one of the key challenges to the implementation of the WPS agenda. In 2016, only 2 percent of total gross official development assistance went to conflict prevention, while total world military expenditure reached 1.9 trillion US dollars in 2019. Of the already limited funding for peacebuilding, even less is available to women and youth peacebuilders. In 2016-17, only 0.2% of bilateral aid to fragile and conflict-affected countries went directly to women’s organizations. The lack of commitment to long-term and predictable financing of the WPS agenda is visible at both global and national level.

At the global level, it is reflected in short-term and project-based funding given to peacebuilding and WPS-related projects. However, peace is not a project, but a way of life, and it needs to be nourished and sustained through all stages – before, during and after conflict. When there is continuity, there is a greater chance of ownership among governmental ministries, local organizations and local communities to get involved in implementation; and therefore, greater chance of success. The Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) is the only exclusively to supporting women’s participation in peacebuilding and humanitarian action. 100 percent of funds allocated to local civil society groups working in local communities directly affected by conflict or humanitarian agencies. However, limitations in resources has enabled the WPHF to only support a limited number of countries.

At the national level, as of May 2020, only 22 percent of the existing 83 NAPs on WPS have earmarked funding for implementation. The inclusion of WPS in national budgets is crucial – it demonstrates a
government’s political commitment and ensures greater sustainability. However, integrating funding to implement NAPs in national budgets is easier said than done. While many governments agree that integrating funding for NAP implementation in national budgets is necessary, they do not always know how to do it.

Political commitments should be matched with increased funding allocations for the WPS agenda. The failure to do so remains a key challenge for WPS Agenda – and one of the key issues GNWP addresses through its global advocacy, and its in-country work supporting governments and other key stakeholders.
Annex 3: GNWP’s Strategies, Priorities and Targets

Strategy 1. **From local to global, from words to action: Full cycle implementation of the WPS resolutions**

Our **objective** is:

Local leadership, national ownership, and government accountability on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and supporting WPS resolutions

Our **2020-2022 targets** are:

- Make Localization of UNSCR 1325 standard practice in 10 additional countries by 2020
- Use Localization to ensure women’s meaningful participation in the implementation of peace agreements
- Incentivize WPS implementation by the media through the launch of a global Media and WPS Prize

To achieve these objective, GNWP supports civil society, governments, development partners and other key stakeholders at national and local levels to effectively implement UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions. This work includes the following:

- **Developing National Action Plans (NAPs)** – GNWP provides support to national stakeholders, including government and civil society, to mobilize support for UNSCR 1325; identify key WPS-related challenges that the NAP should address; develop specific, measurable, actionable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) objectives; and draft the actual plan.

- **Costing the NAP and developing a budget to ensure dedicated funding for implementation** – Once the NAP objectives and activities are finalized, GNWP supports national stakeholders to cost the activities, and develop a realistic implementation budget. It does it through a capacity-building workshop that includes sessions
Localizing the implementation of the NAP – The Localization of UNSCR 1325, an innovative program pioneered by GNWP, is a people-based, bottom-up strategy that is based on evidence that local ownership and participation leads to more effective policymaking and policy implementation. It convenes local actors—governors, mayors, councilors, community leaders, paramount chiefs, indigenous leaders and traditional leaders, religious leaders, women leaders, youth leaders, teachers, the security sector and all other key local stakeholders—to formulate local action plans (LAPs), local legislation, and integrate UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions into community development plans.

The Localization of UNSCR 1325 strategy is the only civil society-led initiative cited by the UN Secretary General as a key strategy for implementation in his reports to the Security Council in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. GNWP believes that localization is a good practice that should become the standard for all countries. To promote this approach, GNWP supports countries that may be unable to implement it due to lack of capacity and shares good practices and lessons learned from past localization experiences. GNWP developed a Toolkit on the Localization of UNSCR 1325 that will assist national and local authorities as well as civil society to implement the localization strategy.

Working with the media to raise broad public awareness and mobilize for implementation – GNWP has conducted media workshops, convening journalists to raise their awareness of UNSCR 1325, and build their capacity to report on WPS-related events and developments. The workshops combine presentations with hands-on exercises on gender-sensitive media analysis and actual drafting of articles related to WPS. GNWP and its partners also work with national media institutions to organize media competitions to incentivize reporting on WPS.

Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the NAP – Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are incorporated into all components of GNWP work on WPS implementation. We make sure M&E activities are included in the costing of the NAP; and support national and local stakeholders to plan for monitoring and evaluating of their Action Plans on UNSCR 1325. Moreover, to support civil society in holding the governments accountable for UNSCR 1325 implementation, GNWP developed the UNSCR 1325 Scorecard, a monitoring tool consisting of 10 indicators that serves as a guidepost in assessing progress along the three key pillars of participation, prevention and protection.
Strategy 2. **Local voices in global spaces: Using action research to influence policies and highlight local women's agency**

**Our objective:**

Humanitarian, human rights and security policymakers and practitioners recognize the central role of women’s peacebuilding efforts in addressing root causes of conflict, humanitarian crises, and human rights violations.

**2020 Targets:**

- Seize 2020 global momentum to elevate local voices by establishing Beijing+25 WPS-YPS Action Coalition to prevent the weakening of agreed upon language, advance civil society achievements and solicit greater international accountability

- Catalyze implementation of the Sustaining Peace agenda at the national and local levels by launching 4 or more regional/national workshops and providing local women peacebuilders’ inputs to the Peacebuilding Architecture Review

- At least 6 policy briefs based on action research and 6 panel discussions and/or bilateral meetings with international, regional, and national policy makers, advocating intersections between WPS, YPS, human rights, humanitarian actions, and the Sustaining Peace policies

- At least 4 global or regional forums between policymakers on the WPS, YPS agendas and humanitarian action and women and youth peacebuilders to promote locally-led, gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive crisis response

**GNWP’s “local-global; global-local” approach entails:**

- **Organizing panel discussions and parallel events** – GNWP invites its partners from conflict-affected countries around the world to participate as speakers in panel discussions and parallel events in New York, especially during CSW and UNSCR 1325 Anniversary. This provides local activists with an opportunity to speak directly to the UN and Member State policymakers, in their own voices.

- **Conducting Advocacy and Speakers’ Workshops** – GNWP organizes trainings for GNWP members and other civil society partners to better understand the structure and process of the CSW and UNSCR 1325 Anniversary. These trainings further builds civil society’s capacity them to effectively use the CSW and 1325 Anniversary as advocacy opportunities to advance women’s rights, gender equality, peace and security. The training includes a session on public speaking, as well as on effective packaging and delivery of messages to an audience of policymakers. GNWP has also developed an Advocacy and Speaker’s Toolkit to give access to the content of the workshop to a broader audience.
Identifying humanitarian, human rights and security advocacy opportunities for civil society – GNWP uses its strategic geographic and political location to identify humanitarian, human rights and security advocacy opportunities for civil society. This resulted in, for example, the selection of one of GNWP members as civil society speaker at the Security Council Open Debate, and regular policy briefings for Member States on Afghanistan and South Sudan.

Conducting action research – GNWP’s research on WPS brings perspectives of local populations, especially women, and local civil society into deliberations on national and global policies. For example, research conducted by GNWP partners in the Philippines, which reached 3,000 women, has helped develop policy papers and language that was submitted to lawmakers drafting the Bangsamoro Basic Law. The research on WPS conducted by GNWP and Cordaid was instrumental in mobilizing the support for the formation of WPHF. GNWP’s research on Sustaining Peace, which reached 1,500 civil society representatives from over 40 countries is being used to inform discussions on Sustaining Peace at the global level.

By linking the global policy discussions to the local, national and regional decision-making structures and informing the global policy space of the realities on the ground, we influence the policy deliberations and contributed to shaping global norms and standards in the Security Council, in different UN entities, and in the CEDAW Committee.

Some of the key policy discussions and issues, which GNWP seeks to shape in 2018-2022 include:

- The indivisibility of the agendas of Sustaining Peace, Sustainable Development, and Human Rights, and their linkages to Women, Peace and Security
- Importance of addressing root causes of conflict and conflict prevention;
- The nexus between WPS and humanitarian action;
- The relevance of WPS to preventing corruption; ensuring good governance, and respect for human rights;
- The theory and practice of Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE); and
- The use of CEDAW General Recommendation 30.
Strategy 3. **Elevating young women to become leaders and agents of peace**

Our objective:

*Young women are leaders and agents of peace, and their contributions are recognized and valued*

2020 Target:

- Implement the Young Women for Peace and Leadership program in at least 10 countries
- Support youth-led civic engagement campaigns in at least 2 countries

Recognizing the gap in terms of policies that promote and protect young women’s rights, and their participation in peacebuilding efforts and decision-making, GNWP developed the **Young Women Leaders for Peace program**, currently implemented in Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, South Sudan and Ukraine.

The overarching goal of the Young Women Leaders for Peace program is to enhance the capacities of young women and girls to promote and protect their rights, and to use UNSCR 1325 and 2250, and other WPS and YPS resolutions, to hold duty bearers accountable and find peaceful solutions to conflicts. Its main four components are: **leadership, literacy, peacebuilding, and economic empowerment**. Through the training the girls develop their leadership skills, as well as the skills necessary to become literacy trainers, and learn interactive techniques to raise awareness about the importance of peace in their communities, including through theatre skits and the use of social media. The young women and girls then travel to villages to teach literacy skills, and promote peacebuilding.

In 2018, GNWP introduced Economic Empowerment and Preventing Violent Extremism components, responding to the needs identified by local communities in Bangladesh and Indonesia. In the period covered by this strategic plan, GNWP will continue to strengthen these components to ensure they adequately address the realities on the ground. GNWP is also developing a **Toolkit** to enable easy replication and implementation of the Young Women Leaders for Peace program in other countries.

Our objective is:

Women and youth peacebuilders meaningfully participate in the design and implementation of humanitarian and crisis response, resulting in more gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive humanitarian action.

Our 2020-2022 targets are:

- Support humanitarian responses led by women peacebuilders in at least 10 countries.
- Create a database to deliver concrete evidence of the impacts of humanitarian emergencies on conflict-affected women and on peace and security; as well as women peacebuilders’ roles in addressing crises.
- Expand GNWP’s collaboration with humanitarian actors through participation in the Global Compact on Refugees and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group on Gender in Humanitarian Action.

Under this strategy, GNWP complements immediate humanitarian efforts, while helping to shape long-term sustainable development solutions for communities affected by conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and natural disasters. It does so through:

- Elevating women and youth as decision-makers in the design and implementation of humanitarian response – GNWP is a pioneer in localizing national and global policies and action to ensure it is context-specific and locally-led. We have developed unique methodologies for engaging local actors and enhancing the capacities of local women to be leaders in their communities. We also have a strong track-record of supporting women in their roles as first responders.
- Building resilience of conflict- and crisis-affected – All of GNWP’s activities contribute to increasing local and young women’s resilience and capacity to protect their lives and meaningfully participate in decision-making. Through its Young Women Leaders for Peace program, as well as tailored capacity-building trainings for local women, it promotes literacy and economic empowerment of women, thereby increasing their resilience to crises. In the aftermath of COVID-19, GNWP will use its Localization of UNSCR 1325 strategy to support local communities to develop gender- and conflict-sensitive crisis response and preparedness plans, which will be integrated into Local Action Plans on WPS, or other local policies.
- Evidence-based humanitarian advocacy – GNWP uses its global-local, local-global approach to bring the perspectives of local women to national and global discussions of humanitarian policy, and provide evidence necessary to inform gender- and conflict-responsive interventions. GNWP also facilitates the participation of local and young women in humanitarian planning, for example through advocating for their inclusion in refugee camp management, protection and gender-based violence clusters’ meetings, and global meetings and conferences on humanitarian action.
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