



Supporting
Arab Women
at the Table



RESOLUTION 1325

Through The Eyes of Palestinian Women



PALESTINE

- ① Twenty years after the adoption of Resolution 1325, how do Palestinian women view its implementation?
- ② How can accountability for violations of Resolution 1325 be enforced?
- ③ How can women's perspectives on Resolution 1325 and larger practices of patriarchy be localized in light of the political circumstances in Palestine?



CONTEXT

More than twenty years after the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1325, the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda has remained a cornerstone for building more just and prosperous societies. However, Resolution 1325 remains ink on paper, and the past twenty years have shown that countries have lacked in efforts to achieve the goals outlined therein. In Palestine, Israeli occupation, internal political division, and catastrophic multi-level effects on local realities – especially in light of high rates of unemployment and poverty and the decline of the civil peace system – all compound each other. The cumulative effect is, unsurprisingly, Palestinian policymakers' inability to develop policies and procedures to implement Resolution 1325.



GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The study was conducted in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.



METHODOLOGY

The study relies on a descriptive analytical approach, collecting theoretical information and conducting three types of interviews – informal, semi-structured, and well-structured – with relevant stakeholders and activists in the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Takeaways on Women's Role in Peacebuilding in Palestine

- The main obstacle to the effective functioning of Resolution 1325 is Israeli occupation. This is clear in the classification as "terrorist organizations" of six Palestinian NGOs, affecting women's and human rights advocacy.
- There is a lack of will among Palestinian policymakers who, when examining the resolution, focus on the violations and practices of the occupying power, without discussing the highly sensitive domestic issues such as gender equality and violence against women, which are not on the PA's list of priorities.
- Palestinian division adds another layer of complexity. It created a disintegrated environment susceptible to the fragmentation of society, reflected in a society that is unable to create a community environment that could confront the discrimination and exclusion of Palestinian women.

PRODUCED BY

Culture and Free Thought Association (CFTA) - one of the largest and most active networks of human rights organization in the Gaza Strip. Founded in 1991 as an independent, non-governmental development organization which also provides humanitarian assistance in emergency situations.

Policy Recommendations



International Accountability

Encouragement for the PA to exhort the UN to provide women with protection and ensure accountability on an international level for violations of Resolution 1325 in the context of Israeli occupation.



Coalitions and Networks

Create coalitions and networks to promote joint action by organising international pressure and advocacy campaigns, while also conducting the work necessary for the implementation of Resolution 1325 at the national level.



Local Campaigns

Campaigns and practices lobbying for the protection of women from internal violence. The role of the Palestinian civil society should not be limited to raising awareness, but rather must include the search for more effective mechanisms to implement Resolution 1325 in Palestine.

In Palestine, the government's failure to allocate a special budget for implementation [of Resolution 1325] has led to a reliance on external funding.

Women are not considered as part of the management of Palestinian reconciliation or when addressing the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip after Israeli aggression.