

**Palestinian Women's Coalition  
for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325  
Women, Peace, and Security**

**Strategic Framework  
for Lobbying and Advocacy**

**(2021-2024)**

# The Strategic Framework for Lobbying and Advocacy - Palestinian Women's Coalition for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325

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## 1. Introduction

The Palestinian women's lobbying and advocacy strategic framework for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 - Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) (2021-2024), stems from **the right of the Palestinian people to put an end to the Israeli occupation and establish an independent Palestinian state on all lands occupied by Israel in 1967. It seeks to ensure the realization of women's rights for Palestinian women everywhere, including their right to self-determination.** This is closely associated with the right of refugee women to return to their historic homes without discrimination, coupled with their rights to justice and self-determination. In doing so, the coalition relies upon UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian question including UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions on the WPS agenda.

The magnitude of violations Palestinian men and women endure as a result of the longstanding Israeli colonial occupation is grave. Many of these violations constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity and have a major impact on women and girls. From this perspective, the coalition believes it has a fundamental role in countering these violations through this advocacy strategy and several objectives based on feminist documentation and analysis. It also involves highlighting facts, exposing the violations of the occupation and combatting these violations by increasing pressure at the international level so the international community will assume its responsibilities.

UN Security Council resolutions under the WPS agenda make no reference to occupation, but rather focus on wars and conflicts. However, the Security Council has repeatedly referred to General Recommendation (GR) No. 30 of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on the status of women in conflict prevention, conflict and post- conflict situations. Thus, foreign occupation is also one of the situations that fundamentally undermines the security and peace of women and girls and is therefore at the core of the WPS agenda. Hence, **the Palestinian Women's Coalition for the Implementation of UNSCR**

**1325 (PWC) considers the WPS agenda an important tool for confronting the occupation to establish a just peace in general, and to achieve the security and peace of Palestinian women in particular.**

The development of this strategic framework and action plan coincided with the development of the second version of the 2021-2024 Palestinian National Action Plan (NAP) for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. Although several organizations in the PWC are also members of the Higher National Committee (HNC) for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Palestine, within this advocacy strategy, the coalition is focused on aspects related to its role as a coalition of Palestinian women's civil society organizations.

The PWC acknowledges there are several Palestinian coalitions and frameworks that work on many issues pertaining to women's and girls' rights in Palestinian society, including social and domestic violence and the reformation of laws and legislation. The women rights organizations that fall under the umbrella of the PWC are an integral part of the rights movement in Palestine, which addresses these issues. While the PWC member institutions are aware of the importance of addressing issues such as social and domestic violence and of the urgent need to reform the legal framework and allocate the necessary budgets to ensure women's rights, **this advocacy strategy will nonetheless primarily focus on the Israeli occupation and the impact of its violations on Palestinian women and girls.**

The strategic framework makes clear that the international community must be aware of the direct long-term impacts of the occupation and their serious ramifications on the current capacity and potential of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the future independent state of Palestine, to guarantee women's rights, as reaffirmed by many international parties. It is also worth emphasizing the close relationship between the occupation's violations and their impact on several topics regarding internal Palestinian rights including: social and domestic violence and the PA's inability to allocate necessary budgets and human resources to ensure effective tools and mechanisms regarding women's rights and their access to services as a result of Israeli appropriation of resources.

## 2. Methodology

In developing this strategic framework, several resources were used for data collection, in-depth analysis, benefiting from other experiences and agreeing on approaches. These can be grouped as follows:

**Literature review:** The team reviewed Palestinian literature produced by the coalition's member institutions, especially in the past few years. This literature can be classified into three types: first, literature directly related to the Palestinian vision for UNSCR 1325, which was presented for the first time by the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW) at the founding meeting held at El-Bireh Municipality in 2010. The meeting was attended by 72 women's and rights institutions along with several experts. It is also related to analytical studies on the resolution's pillars and tools for its implementation. Second, is literature related to the resolution's outputs, which includes previous plans, progress reports and other monitoring reports and statistics. Perhaps the most significant literature on which the plan is based was a study prepared by the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) in 2020 entitled "Women's needs and priorities for implementing UNSCR 1325 in the West Bank, Gaza and the Diaspora - An Analytical Report". This study included consultation with more than 200 women and girls in 21 focus group workshops in the West Bank, Gaza and the diaspora (Jordan and Lebanon), in addition to international literature on comparative experiences, including advocacy approaches for non-governmental organizations. The review also covered UN reports, regional literature and the paper proposed by the GUPW to the General Assembly of the Coalition in 2018, which was based on questionnaires completed by the PWC secretariat institutions.

**National interviews:** In the early stages of consultations on priorities, strategic approaches and action, five members of the PWC secretariat were interviewed. Interviews were also held with MIFTAH's field coordinators in Jericho and the Jordan Valley, Tulkarem, Jenin, Hebron and Gaza. Likewise, two GUPW representatives in Lebanon and Syria were interviewed.

**Regional and international interviews:** Six experts working in regional and international arenas were interviewed, two of whom have leading roles in working on the WPS agenda in Iraq and Tuni-

sia. Another two have experience in the international arena and the remaining two have comparative work experience in Asia and Africa. Additionally, three of these experts have extensive experience working within the Arab region.

**Workshops:** Before formulating the strategy, a preliminary workshop was held with the coalition members to discuss priorities and tools.<sup>1</sup> The draft strategic framework was discussed before finalization with women cadres and heads of the GUPW in the West Bank, Gaza and the diaspora.

**Analysis and prioritization:** In addition to the aforementioned, the team's work was based on MIFTAH's study "Women needs and priorities for implementing UNSCR 1325 in the West Bank, Gaza and the Diaspora - An Analytical Report" in analyzing the priorities within the four pillars of the resolution.

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<sup>1</sup> September 13-14, 2020

### 3. The Palestinian Women's Coalition for the Implementation of the UNSCR 1325 and the Palestinian feminist vision of the Resolution.

In 2005, a presidential decree was issued and reaffirmed the PA's support for the establishment of a national women's body to realize their full and equal participation in all security and peacekeeping efforts. This was followed by MIFTAH's initiative to form local coalitions for WPS issues from 2007 to 2013. During this period, MIFTAH invested in awareness-raising, capacity-building, and localization of UNSCR 1325. In light of the political division since 2007, which has caused disruptions in civic peace and an increase in the frequency of Israeli violations, especially in the Gaza Strip, the women's movement has become more concerned about UNSCR 1325 and its implementation. It is keen on ensuring the participation of women in national reconciliation processes and to accountability of those responsible for women's rights violations within the context of the occupation.

In 2010, the idea of establishing a women's coalition to implement UNSCR1325 was realized in accordance with the national vision for UNSCR1325's implementation and the status of women under occupation. It was established in 2010 by the GUPW and launched later in the same year. In 2008, the Wisal Network was launched in Gaza for implementing UNSCR1325 in the Gaza Strip, documenting violations and preparing reports and factsheets on this topic.

However, the first official document on the implementation of UNSCR1325 was a decree by the Council of Ministers in 2012 to form the HNC. This body was headed by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and other key ministries, in addition to several civil society organizations. The formulation of HNC marked the beginning of a new era of collaboration between official and national institutions for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

In 2015, a strategic advocacy plan was developed for the PWC. This plan focused on action and on holding states accountable for implementing prevention and protection mechanisms in addition to ending the occupation within the national vision on which the plan was based: *“Protection of Palestinian women and girls from the attacks and violations of the Israeli occupation, holding the occupation accountable internationally, and ensuring women's equal participation in all decision-making positions at the local and international levels.”*



The first National Action Plan for UNSCR1325 in Palestine (2017-2019) was formally prepared by the HNC. This was followed by the release of the 2018-2020 Strategic Framework for the PWC, which was based on the following strategic objectives as part of its vision: *“Palestinian women are protected from violations of the occupation, ensuring holding perpetrators accountable for these violations, and the participation of women in preserving civic peace.”*

## Strategic objectives of the PWC for UNSCR 1325 2018-2020

**To contribute to the accountability of the Israeli occupation and the prevention of impunity, coupled with holding the international community accountable for its legal role and responsibility at the international level concerning the protection of Palestinian women from the violations of the occupation under the various international mechanisms.**

**To protect Palestinian women and girls through implementing UN resolutions and to achieve international justice for Palestinian women per UNSCR1325 and its subsequent resolutions based on international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions and its protocols on the protection of civilians during times of war.**

**To bolster the representation of Palestinian women in all decision-making positions in order to contribute to the advancement of the WPS agenda at the national and international levels.**

**To put an end to and document violations committed against Palestinian women and girls and to take measures to bring the perpetrators to justice.**

**Reparation for Gaza women and girls impacted by the Israeli aggression on Gaza and the on-going blockade.**

Building upon the Palestinian national vision of UNSCR 1325, the leaders of the Palestinian women's movement opted to formulate a vision to localize the resolution. This vision both intersects with the general program of the Palestinian women's movement and with national and social components. The vision recognized the impact that each of these components has on the other, in terms of their mutual relationships and regards to globally expanding the scope of the resolution so it addresses all

women and peoples of the world. It is intended to bring together oppressed women in conflict areas and other women around the world to form a powerful lobby through alliances and networks of women's solidarity around the world. The vision recognized the engagement of the resolution in matters of civic peace arising from the political division that led to hostilities in the Gaza Strip and which affected civic peace in various Palestinian areas (Nazzal, 2009). It also acknowledges international recognition of the devastating impact of armed conflicts on women and children, something which was previously ignored in UNSCR on Palestine (such as Resolutions 242, 338, 194, and others), and finally UNSCR 1325's recognition of the need for women's participation in decision-making as peacemakers. (Erekat, 2018).

This vision emphasizes the direct intersectionality between Palestinian women's participation in the struggle against the Israeli occupation and the pursuit of their democratic and social rights to justice and equality, all of which are directly linked to international conventions and treaties on women. These include CEDAW, especially GR No. 30, on the importance of aligning national plans for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 with all provisions of the Convention. This necessitates taking into account the context of conflict and post-conflict situations and their impact on the implementation of the Convention's provisions, which confirm the connection between national and social dimensions in the Palestinian context. Likewise, this vision stressed the importance of furthering cooperation with civil society organizations and NGOs working on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the WPS agenda (Erekat, 2018).

As part of its adoption of the Palestinian vision of the resolution and pinpointing the possibilities for a vital platform to present Palestinian women's issues within the context of the occupation, the women's movement identified specific shortcomings in the resolution. These are mainly related to the way the resolution deals with conflicts and wars as imposed situations, which the Security Council cannot control. Albeit recognizing its destructive impact, the Security Council did not rely on Article Seven of the UN Charter, which authorizes it to intervene by force if the resolution includes such authorization with the Security Council. This raises questions on the effectiveness of the UN and the Security Council in particular in implementing UNSC's resolutions. Examples include other resolutions that have been retracted in the past due to lack of clarity on the mechanisms and timeframe for implementation (Nazzal, 2009). Nevertheless, the supplementary Resolution 2242 of 2015 stresses on the need to integrate the WPS agenda in all Security Council deliberations occurring under Article Seven of the UN

Charter. This resolution also highlights the importance of the role and funding of civil society. Based on this resolution, an informal working group was established as a means to discuss women, peace and security situations within the contexts of different countries. However, the status of Palestine has not been discussed in this working group thus far.

A previous study authored by MIFTAH was issued following the release of the 2015 Global Study to assess the progress made in implementing the WPS agenda, following the passing of UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions. It was based on consultations with a large number of Palestinian women activists in the West Bank, including occupied Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. Moreover, relevant interviews culminated in a study published in 2017, which included ten strategies to guide action on the WPS agenda. The importance of this study is that its strategies and approaches are completely consistent with the approaches in the strategic plan, which once again indicates that the different consultations confirm the same thing.

## Ten Strategies for tackling issues related to WPS (MIFTAH, 2017)

**One:** The Occupation must be viewed as a colonial hegemony and this analysis should be used as part of an integrated system for human rights.

**Two:** The National Coalition and the National Plan [NAP] are considered an achievement worthy of celebration and should be constantly supported and enacted.

**Three:** The important role of international organizations in urging international bodies, courts and international forums to try those responsible for human rights violations, hold the Israeli occupation accountable, and adopt necessary international measures for achieving this.

**Four:** To continue to support Palestinian women's contributions in their local communities in documenting violations.

**Five:** The strong link between the various elements of the Human Rights system and International Humanitarian Law from the perspective of women's rights.

**Six:** Raising WPS issues in local, regional and international conferences.

**Seven:** Communication on various levels.

**Eight:** To involve human rights organizations in raising WPS issues.

**Nine:** The important role of Palestinian diplomacy in raising WPS issues.

**Ten:** It is crucial to continue working on internal issues.

## Highlights from the Palestinian experience in implementing UNSCR 1325 and progress made

**By: Rima Nazzal, PWC Coordinator**

The initiative, which was presented by GUPW in 2010 on the components of the Palestinian women's movement, constituted an important step in unifying Palestinian women's idea of a unified, comprehensive perception of UNSCR1325, far removed from its fragmented, selective and random usage, as was the case between 2000 until 2010. It also aims to consolidate women's efforts within a regulatory framework that creates an impact within the Palestinian context concerning the status of women under a colonial and military occupation, subjected to its daily measures and violations. This reality resulted in multiple forms of violence against Palestinian women, placing them between a rock and a hard place. Such a reality is rooted in violence and restrictions on livelihoods such as land confiscation, illegal settlement building and the separation wall, the displacement of people and ethnic and racial cleansing. It is also a result of restrictions on movement, fragmentation of territorial integrity, unity and continuity, extrajudicial killings, house demolitions, arrests and siege, on the one hand, and the escalation of patriarchal social and gender based violence rates due to discrimination and the prevailing culture, on the other. The impact of the occupation's violations was aggravated by the internal political and geographic division in 2007, the disruption of the Palestinian Legislative Council's work, and the paralysis of the legislative process. This reality increased the vulnerability of women at various political, economic, and social levels and amplified the need to bolster protection for women and ensure their access to justice based on international humanitarian law.

Signing international treaties and conventions and joining various UN agencies, including signing CEDAW without reservations in April 2014, constituted a qualitative milestone for expanding the scope of engagement with the occupation within women's forums in the international arena. This made it possible for women to utilize international mechanisms to hold the occupation accountable for its crimes and to call out its practices in line with international humanitarian law and relevant Palestinian decisions including the right of peoples to self-determination.

## Overview of the establishment of the Women's Coalition for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325

The coalition was formed in the summer of 2010 upon an invitation by the GUPW to women's institutions to discuss the GUPW's vision for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. It was adopted by 72 women's and human rights' institutions and figures following discussions and after necessary amendments made to the vision. As part of the gathering, a secretariat was established by the participants from women's groups, associations and centers that run programs for implementing the resolution. Its task was to follow up the implementation of the general assembly's directives based on the vision for the implementation of the resolution by the relevant centers, institutions and associations. The GUPW was elected as head and coordinator of the coalition while the following organizations as members: The Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), The Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC), Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling (WCLAC), Palestinian Working Woman Society for Development (PWWS), the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Women Studies Centre (WSC), Filastiniyat, and the Women, Media and Development (TAM). At a later stage, the Coalition was expanded to include the following four institutions in the Gaza Strip: the Women's Affairs Center (WAC), the Culture and Free Thought Association (CFTA), Center for Women's Legal Research and Consulting (CWLRC), and the Palestinian Developmental Women Studies Association (PDWSA).

### The Vision and Plans:

The GUPW submitted a draft national women's vision based on the coalition's founding meeting on the exclusivity of the reality of women under occupation. At a later stage, the secretariat developed the first strategic plan to incorporate the vision within the four pillars stipulated in the resolution, namely: participation, prevention, protection and accountability as per the approaches proposed by the expanded founding meeting. Thus, the first plan for adopting the resolution in Palestine was in 2013 and was updated in 2017 based on developments and needs. Currently, we are on the cusp of renewing the strategic framework for the 2021-2023 plan.

## Evaluation of the Coalition

The coalition secretariat adopted an approach of teamwork and joint responsibility for implementing the resolution and adhering to the vision. The member institutions were keen on safeguarding the coalition as a coordinating body for their joint efforts, in a manner that ensures integration and cooperation in carrying out the plan. While the coalition failed to secure and implement joint funding, it ensured that international institutions were well informed of its plans and experiences at the political and social levels. It also sought to instill the principle of participation in the implementation of projects and programs, along with coordination and cooperation in key international conferences, especially the periodic United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), Human Rights Council meetings, and in particular the committees for UNSCR 1325.

It is not possible to fully assess the work of the coalition or to implement UNSCR 1325 in the complex Palestinian reality, even though the coalition has taken the necessary steps to implement the plan and manage files in accordance with the resolution. The performance evaluation cannot be completed without evaluating the provisions of the resolution itself in correlation with the international will to implement Palestine-related resolutions, especially 338, 242, and 194. The system for ratifying and vetoing resolutions at the UN must also be scrutinized given that the veto system has become a tool for aborting Security Council resolutions.

The coalition also scrutinized both the strong and weak points in the resolution. It is issued by the highest executive UN body, the Security Council, which affords added value to international resolutions and treaties on women, which should not be underestimated. Still, Palestinians are keenly aware of the policy of double standards in the implementation of international resolutions related to the Palestinian issue, which translates into a their ongoing lack of implementation due to the United States' complete biased towards Israel and its role as Israel's protector against any potential punitive measures.

What's more, there is no doubt that the coalition is aware of the paradox of assigning women the task of achieving peace and security, or more precisely, contributing to their achievement.

This difficult task has been assigned to the UN itself since its establishment following World War II in 1945 in order to maintain international peace and security. Given international classification of women as one of the most vulnerable sectors, how is it that they assign such a cumbersome task to them when men have not been unable to achieve this? The resolution was adopted to deal with conflict areas in the world where racial, sectarian, ethnic and civil conflicts erupted during the 90s in Eastern Europe. It did not specifically target Palestinian women and there was no reference to the reality of women under occupation until the adoption of CEDAW's GR 30, which referred to foreign occupation.

The resolution was followed by eight international resolutions along the line of UNSCR 1325, but did not include any additions to fill the gaps in the resolution, particularly in regards to women under occupation. They, did however, include addendums referring to ideological radicalization and global terrorism and its impact on security, peace, migration, and women, especially in ethnic and sectarian conflicts that erupted in several countries, including Arab countries. UNSCR 1325 was also followed by mechanisms and procedures for monitoring and follow-up of its progress, as stated in UNSCR 2493 of 29/10/2019, which corresponds with the 20th anniversary of the resolution. They did not, however, offer any analysis for the lack of implementation and of the resolution. Nonetheless, Palestinian women did cite certain positive aspects in the resolution that prompted them to adopt it as a resolution for all women in the world, which requires the adoption of a special approach based on each reality.



## 4. General Context Analysis

### The Palestinian reality and its implications for the WPS agenda

Although it is impossible to account for the current Palestinian reality in detail due to its complexity, an overview of some components of this reality is useful in clarifying the approaches of the strategy. In 1948, about 800,000 Palestinians were expelled from their villages and cities in historic Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics). The 1967 War led to the displacement of an additional 200,000 Palestinian men and women, the majority of whom reside in Jordan. The number of Palestinians in the diaspora doubled by the end of 2019 to about 13.4 million, which indicates that the number of Palestinians has multiplied more than nine times since the 1948 Catastrophe (Nakba). Palestinian male and female refugees live in host countries under different legal systems that grant them rights in varying degrees. In September 2018, the United States announced it would stop paying its share - about 30% - of the total United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)'s operational budget. Similar measures were taken from other countries, which resulted in a severe collapse in UNRWA services for refugees.

After the 1993 Oslo Accords, the West Bank (excluding occupied Jerusalem) was divided into three areas designated as Areas A, B, and C. Israel also annexed parts of Jerusalem, which it occupied in 1967, in violation of international law and imposes its security, administrative and judicial sovereignty over Area (C) and occupied East Jerusalem. What's more, since then, Israel has built the apartheid separation wall, imposed a number of measures and passed discriminatory laws on either side of the 1967 borders, which have been criticized by various human rights bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Nevertheless, Israel has continued with its colonial settlement expansion in the entire West Bank, including massive expansion in and around occupied East Jerusalem, in a bid to impose a de facto policy that further obstructs the peace process. These measures have been repeatedly criticized by the EU and UN human rights bodies, including the Security Council, which passed binding UNSCR 2334 in 2016 pertaining to settlements.

At the end of 2019, the Israeli Prime Minister announced he would annex additional parts of the West Bank including the Jordan Valley, as part of the "Deal of the Century", with US backing. Settler violence escalated in these areas and led to the displacement of many residents. On December 6<sup>th</sup>

2017, the United States recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and later moved its embassy to the city. This declaration constitutes a direct and deliberate violation of the United States' obligations under international law and many binding resolutions issued by the UN Security Council, including UNSCR 2334.

Furthermore, Israel has imposed a land, sea and air blockade on the Gaza Strip since June 2007, and waged several wars on it in 2008 and 2012. The most recent aggression was in 2014, in which violations of international law were committed, some of which can be classified as war crimes and crimes against humanity, in addition to repeated raids and attacks. Israeli occupation troops established a buffer zone along the Gaza border, which led to further Israeli seizure of almost 24% of the Gaza Strip. Although occupation forces withdrew its troops from the Gaza Strip after the Oslo Accords, the Gaza Strip is still considered part of the occupied Palestinian territory according to international law. The isolation of Gaza has been exacerbated by restrictions imposed by Egyptian authorities on Gaza's only crossing into Egypt (Rafah Crossing). Further aggravation resulted from the internal Palestinian division, the blockade, the deterioration of conditions and the significant decrease in UNRWA services due to budget cuts after certain countries failed to meet their financing obligations towards the agency. Consequently, the Gaza Strip has been on the cusp of a total collapse for several years.

A Hamas-led government was formed after the 2006 Palestinian elections. This was followed by power struggles between the PA and Hamas, and an international embargo was imposed on the PA. In 2007, Hamas waged a military takeover of the Gaza Strip; the movement's subsequent measures and practices had a major impact on Palestinian women and girls and also impacted the Palestinian women's movement agenda. Given this reality, it is imperative that action is taken in this regard within the framework of the WPS agenda.

Meanwhile, revolts in the Arab world created a new reality in regards to human and women's rights violations in the region, which ultimately distracted international attention and funding away from Palestine. Nonetheless, Palestinian women's movements involved in the WPS agenda continued to strengthen their relationships with their counterparts in other Arab countries.

At the international level, the status of Palestine changed after the historic UN General Assembly Resolution 67/19 of November 29, 2012, which marked the International Day of Solidarity with the

Palestinian People. The resulting vote granted Palestine non-member state status at the UN, which implied changing the status of Palestine from a non-member entity to a non-member state. As a result, Palestine was able to join international agencies and accede to international conventions. In 2014, Palestine joined most of the basic human rights conventions without reservation, including CEDAW, which makes it the first and only Arab country to date to ratify or accede to the convention without reservation. Palestine began submitting its reports to the international bodies and actively participating as a state in international forums.

However, the fragmented and complicated aspects of Palestinian reality pose daily challenges and risks to the security and safety of women and girls. As revealed in the priorities study that preceded this strategic framework, women seek to develop coping strategies that respond to their lifestyle in cities, villages or camps, in addition to those living in close proximity to seam-lines and/or who are frequently exposed to bombings or invasions. Women's coping strategies vary according to their means of livelihood and resources as well as according to their different social classes.

At present, several key challenges face Palestinian society in general and Palestinian women and girls in particular, which greatly impede progress in achieving security and peace. The ongoing Israeli occupation affects all aspects of life and hinders any potential for development and progress, which negatively impacts the progress of women and girls in different aspects of life. Occupation authorities adopt discriminatory and racist policies, procedures and practices that pose a fundamental challenge to the safety and security of Palestinian women and girls. This sector already suffers from varying inequalities within Palestinian society as a result of deeply-rooted customs, traditions, and stereotypes about societal roles, supported by discriminatory laws, some of which date back to the Ottoman era, the British mandate and Jordanian or Egyptian rule. At the same time, Israel continues to reject the right of return and self-determination for Palestinian refugee women.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and its threat even to developed countries, the situation in Palestine has sharply deteriorated and became more complicated, to which the occupation contributes the largest share.

## Strategic approaches

In formulating its strategic approaches, the coalition relied upon analysis of the historical context vis-à-vis the colonial occupation and the Israeli occupation's policies and ongoing violations. The coalition's efforts were also based on a needs-assessment study conducted by MIFTAH in 2020, in which it presented and analyzed the viewpoints of more than 200 women and girls in 21 workshops (focus groups) and the same number of viewpoints in semi-organized individual interviews conducted in different regions (Lebanon, Jordan, the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip).

- This strategy is aimed at supporting Palestinian women everywhere in a way that ensures protection of their rights, especially in human security.
- The strategy is geared towards ending the roots of the conflict represented by the Israeli occupation, in addition to enacting relevant international resolutions, including those pertaining to the right to self-determination and return.
- The advocacy strategy and the accompanying action plan are based on the interrelatedness of the four pillars of the WPS agenda (accountability, participation, protection and prevention).
- The strategy is based on the importance of holding the occupation accountable and ensuring it has no impunity at any level. This is through putting pressure on the international community via international tools and forums and by supporting national efforts in accordance with international law.
- By introducing a gender analysis of the occupation's violations and their impacts on Palestinian women and girls, the coalition adopts an approach that contributes to actions at the international level in order to bolster the prospects of accountability.
- The coalition believes that inclusion of a women's vision for the national reconciliation process requires the participation of women in decision-making processes.

## 5. Strategic framework: vision, mission, objectives

### Vision

*For Palestinian women to have protection and prevention from the violations of the occupation while ensuring that the perpetrators of these violations are held accountable, all while women actively participate in preserving civic peace.*

### Mission

*To exert pressure to provide protection and bolster means of prevention for Palestinian women from the violations of the occupation, while ensuring that the perpetrators of these violations are held accountable and that they actively participate in preserving civic peace by consolidating national and international efforts towards realizing security and peace for Palestinian women.*

### Strategic objectives within the four pillars:

#### 1. Accountability:

Holding the occupation accountable for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Palestinian people, is a main focus of this strategic framework. The coalition will demand from the international community as individual states and international government organizations, institutions and bodies to assume their responsibilities to end impunity of the Israeli occupation and to hold it accountable for its crimes. It will urge them to halt double standards and selectiveness in the implementation of resolutions and international law and to ensure respect for international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law (especially the Fourth Geneva Convention), and international criminal law. The coalition will utilize a number of tools to seek support and advocate for this in international forums.

In recent years, a considerable number of UN mechanisms and bodies have looked into the systematic, ongoing and dangerous policies of the Israeli occupation. Many resolutions and opinions clarified that the occupation's policies and measures constitute violations of international law, many of which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity. That is to say, they are classified as crimes that can be prosecuted before the International Criminal Court. Specific actions were recommended and the human rights movement, including the women's movement, worked with these mechanisms by providing alternative reports, presenting oral and written statements, issuing position papers and conducting studies, which helped increase the visibility of these violations from a human rights perspective based on international law in addition to more intense lobbying.

The importance of these recommendations is based on the fact that they demonstrate how analysis provided by the human rights movement in Palestine, including the women's movement, is solid from a legal viewpoint and is supported by human rights experts. These recommendations and decisions also constitute legal references for the coalition and its member institutions in order to hold the occupation accountable as well as to hold UN member states accountable for their inaction towards the Israeli occupation's violations.

The efforts of human rights organizations and the role of Palestinian diplomacy were able to accomplish many important achievements and resolutions, including UNSCR 2334 (December 2016), which condemned Israeli settlements. This resolution was passed due to the change in US policy and positions during the term of President Obama. In the past, the US objected to resolutions that condemn settlement activity by using its veto power, but on UNSCR 2334 the US abstained from the vote which made it possible for the Security Council to adopt it. This resolution affirmed that Israel's settlements in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem bear no legal legitimacy. It considered settlement building a flagrant violation of international law, which constitute a major obstacle to achieving the two-state solution and reaching a just, lasting and comprehensive peace. The Security Council called on Israel to immediately and completely cease all settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), including East Jerusalem, and to respect all of its legal obligations. The importance of this resolution is that the Security Council called on the Secretary General to submit periodic reports every three months on the implementation of the resolution. Hence, this resolution provides a platform for periodic interaction with the Security Council by human rights institutions including women's institutions, to highlight the impact of settlements and settlers on Pal-

estinian rights in general and the rights of women in particular.

Another achievement is the Human Rights Council Resolution No. 31/36 in 2016, which condemned the establishment and expansion of settlements. It demanded states not to take any measures that recognize or assist in expanding settlements or the construction of the wall, including trading with settlements, according to states' obligations stipulated in international law. The importance of this resolution is that it requested the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to prepare a list of commercial entities that directly or indirectly enable the process of establishing and developing Israeli settlements, facilitating them, and benefiting from them in the occupied Palestinian territory. The decision called for periodic renewal and updating of information, and the list was published for the first time in 2018. Human rights organizations are now lobbying for keeping the list updated and for holding states accountable for measures they take based on this list.

It is worth noting that the voting at the Economic and Social Council two years in a row (2019 and 2020) on the "status of Palestinian women and providing assistance to them", demanded that the resolution stresses on the need to provide protection for the Palestinian people, especially women and children, and to provide support for women under occupation. It was issued with a majority of 44 of 54 votes, as compared to 41 votes in 2019.

Consequently, these models show that it is possible to move beyond condemnation-oriented resolutions to resolutions with mechanisms that can be used to hold the occupation accountable, through follow-up activities and also to hold states accountable for their measures to implement these resolutions. Although the resolutions were issued by political UN bodies (not comprised of independent experts), expectations for succeeding in passing these resolutions were lower. Nevertheless, these resolutions were adopted as a result of lobbying and advocacy efforts and constitute important tools for follow-up at present.

Global solidarity movements with the Palestinian people started to take actual steps on the ground, which included maintaining a presence in Palestine in the form of informal international protection groups. This reinforced the belief of the Palestinian women's movement in the importance of the impact made by international solidarity movements and the message conveyed from experiencing the occupation's violations firsthand. This encourages Palestinian women to push for tools and mechanisms to reach more international solidarity movements that adopt the vision of the Palestinian women's

movement in their activities.

There has been an increasing presence of Palestinian women's institutions in numerous international forums. There are many examples of women's institutions submitting reports to human rights bodies, including CEDAW's. They presented interventions at the Human Rights Council and met with the UN special rapporteurs for human rights, including the Special Rapporteur on human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women. The latter visited the occupied territories and noted in her 2017 report that violence by the occupation is a major cause of social violence, a sentiment expressed by several special rapporteurs on the situation in Palestine. Interventions were also presented at the Security Council in its open debate session on the implementation of the WPS agenda, in addition to work on the sustainable development agenda and the inclusion of gender analysis. The women's movement participated in many regional meetings organized by the UN; for example, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the League of Arab States, or regional non-governmental organizations. In these meetings, Palestinian institutions presented their experience and vision on areas including women, peace and security. They also exchanged experiences and built relationships.

For many, the work of Palestinian human rights institutions, including the women's movement, has increased and managed to become more involved at the international level. This was achieved through filing in national courts in various countries to hold Israeli officials accountable for their crimes and through working with parliaments to prevent the import of settlement products and/or lobbying for the International Criminal Court to investigate the crimes of the occupation and other actions. Many of these attempts have been successful due to support from national or international institutions or individuals. At the same time, even while some attempts did not succeed in achieving their original objectives for various reasons, they did succeed in making noise and raising awareness about the situation and the occupation's ongoing violations of international law and the gravity of the situation.

The conclusion in the 2019 report by UN Special Rapporteur on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Mr. Michael Lynk could be a strong indication for the basis of this framework, which is the obligation to hold both Israel and the international community accountable. The Special Rapporteur says: "The international community has shown a strong reluctance to impose any real accountability on Israel for its long-lasting occupation and its serious violations of international law. As for the enormous number of



resolutions in which the United Nations bodies insisted that Israel must stop its occupation, put an end to its settlement project, nullify its annexation of East Jerusalem, honor all its human rights obligations, investigate (alleged) war crimes, facilitate the return of Palestinian refugees, and remove its obstructions of the full realization of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, Israel continues to strongly resist international edicts. Israel was right in its assessment that the international community - especially the western industrialized nations - lacks the political will to end its impunity. As a result, Israel has rarely faced deterrent consequences for its vicious behavior "(Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, October 2019, para.59).

Arab complicity with Israel is perhaps the most dangerous indicator of how much the international community is willing to grant impunity to Israel. In the summer of 2020, both the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Bahrain announced normalization with Israel. Also, there are signs of long-standing talks between Israel and other Arab countries as well. This weakens the Palestinian cause in terms of potentially curbing official Arab support and the chance that Arab states will take decisive stances on holding Israel accountable in international forums.

According to this strategic framework, the responsible parties are Israel and the international community as individual states and inter-governmental international actors. This is due to their failure to hold occupation authorities accountable, to protect Palestinian women, and to adopt preventive measures to stop violations before they occur.

The strategy is also based on the need for multiple parties to assume their roles, including UNRWA, the PA, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the various Palestinian factions.

As for mobilizing support, political developments and their implications on the status of Palestinian women and girls should be taken into consideration, along with their repercussions on the women's agenda. Action around this shall be initiated as necessary.

Moreover, the inability of Palestinian refugees to realize their right of return in accordance with relevant UN resolutions due to the continued Israeli occupation, creates challenges to accessing justice and equality. It also creates problems throughout women's lives in host countries in the diaspora. From this standpoint, it is important to address the situation of the rights of Palestinian women everywhere. This strategic approach stresses on the need to reach out to different target groups and adopt new

working mechanisms. Consequently, the strategy and plan focus on the responsibility of countries hosting Palestinian refugees to ensure accessibility to their social and economic rights, the most important of which is access to justice.

The lobbying and advocacy strategy and the action plan are based on international mechanisms to ensure respect for international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international criminal law. This supports the premise of the intertwined relationship between the WPS agenda, international human rights law and the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Platforms related to such international frameworks and mechanisms shall be adopted towards implementation of the strategy and action plan.

### **Focus will be on the following international mechanisms:**

UN bodies and mechanisms, which include human rights-related mechanisms, specifically, the Human Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review, non-contractual mechanisms (special procedures), the Security Council concerning the WPS agenda, specifically anything related to Palestine and the UN Economic and Social Council.

Follow-up reports on the previous national plan to implement the resolution confirmed that the impact of Israeli violations on women and girls was not included in files submitted to the ICC and the Security Council's Quartet Committee periodic reports.

### **Strategic Objectives for Accountability:**

- 1.1 Bolstering efforts of the coalition's member institutions to seek accountability for the violations committed against Palestinian women and girls under the Israeli military occupation.
- 1.2 Inclusion of Palestinian refugee women's issues in advocacy and international solidarity efforts that aim to enhance monitoring for the status of Palestinian women under occupation and in the diaspora.

## **2. Participation:**

This component is important to Palestinian women in regards to the expected impact from women's participation in peacemaking and national reconciliation processes. This participation is represented in the protection of Palestinian women and the prevention of the Israeli occupation's violations, which have been continuously escalating over the past 80 years, coupled with the prevention of impunity for the perpetrators. This extends to the violations Palestinian women have been subjected to as a result of the internal division for over the past 14 years.

Women's participation in decision-making is important at several levels, including:

- Contributions to lobbying to end the occupation; curbing its violations and crimes against Palestinian women; protection and prevention from the repercussions of the occupation and its discriminatory policies; and holding the occupation accountable for these violations and crimes.
- Contributions to lobbying to end the division, which is the main internal cause for an increase of suffering, the violation of women's rights and freedoms and the absence of human security and civic peace.
- Lobbying for the right of Palestinian refugees to self-determination and return, along with pressuring host countries and the international community to protect human security by guaranteeing the civil, social, and economic rights of Palestinian women in the diaspora.

The Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories is considered the root cause for security and human rights violations of Palestinian women due to the social and economic impacts of its racist policies. These take many forms including continuous assaults on the concept of Palestinian sovereignty, annexation policies, collective punishment, militarization and power policies, apartheid policies, etc. They also include the impact of direct actions on the ground: assassinations, arrests, humiliation and denial of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by international treaties and laws. Hence, women's participation at the decision-making level in Palestine and in international bodies constitutes a regional and international lobbying force towards ending the occupation and its crimes and violations. It is also essential for protecting Palestinian women from the consequences of its ongoing and escalating violations, coupled with contributing to exposing the occupation, its policies, violations and holding the occupation accountable at the international level.

Studies revealed that the disruption of legislative life and the failure of executive authorities to take action have caused dysfunction in the mechanisms for protecting women, who were impacted by the consequences of the division and the violations committed against their personal security, right to life, freedom of expression, travel, and mobility. Thus, the women's movement, human rights institutions, and public institutions/ministries dealing with women's affairs formulated a set of strategies to lessen the impact of division on Palestinian women and to revive the role of women in ending the division by increasing their participation in decision-making. These strategies are focused on ending the division by lobbying for pressure on the rival parties through increasing women's participation in decision-making within the PLO and political parties. They also focus on forming a women's coalition that puts pressure on the said rival parties of the division and political parties to defend and protect women from the consequences of the division and alleviate its impacts on women. This includes providing them with preventative tools through forming protection networks for women, strengthening the language of dialogue and exploring opportunities to achieve transitional justice. GUPW also organized a weekly protest in the West Bank and Gaza to demand the implementation of agreements signed between the political parties to restore national unity. Likewise, GUPW addressed the head of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) on the participation of women in reconciliation efforts.

As for Palestinian refugee women in the diaspora (Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan), violations to their human security vary according to their living conditions, to their overall civil and social rights and to their host country. According to the needs-assessment study of women in Jordan, women residing in refugee camps there suffer the greater share of violations for their human security. This is due to their harsh living conditions, insecure camps environment, peace and security risks resulting from the fragile infrastructure, overcrowding and difficulty in accessing services. Jordanian law does not distinguish between a refugee with Jordanian nationality and a Jordanian national. However, security freedoms in the camp are much more restricted than those in any other region as a result of tight security control and the marginalization and stigma attached to refugees. There is complete separation between Jordanian nationals, who enjoy all rights and freedoms and refugees who depend on aid. This discrimination is magnified for women with temporary travel documents (Gazan or Egyptian), and even worse for refugee women coming from Syria.

As for Lebanon, the human security of Palestinian refugee women is undermined due to the Lebanese

laws in effect, which deny refugees political, civil and the subsequent social and economic rights. Palestinian refugee women in Lebanon live in camps that lack basic necessities, compounded by restrictions on movement, isolation from Lebanese society, discrimination against refugees in general, and confinement to restricted circles. There has also been a significant decline in UNRWA services. In such an environment, refugee women and girls have a pervasive feeling of insecurity when struggling to live under the difficult living conditions imposed by the reality of refugee life. This is the result of labor exploitation, harassment, violence and provocations at checkpoints, coupled with the fragile peace in the camps and the sporadic eruption of clashes and conflicts within them. Palestinian women in the diaspora believe that demanding their right to self-determination and guaranteeing the right of return necessitates their participation at the Palestinian decision-making level through active participation within political parties and in international forums. As for providing protection and prevention for women in refugee camps, the participation of women in decision-making within popular committees is an urgent necessity. In terms of protection for Palestinian women in the laws and regulations of host countries, especially in aspects related to personal status and the provision of care and protection services, refugee women demand participation in decision-making at the level of developing the national plans of their respective host countries. This is so protection of Palestine refugees is included as well as participation in decision-making within international bodies operating in these areas, especially UNRWA and peacekeeping forces.

In Syria, the interviews revealed that women's rights are subject to Syrian law. All women's social activities are subject to the regulations of the relevant Syrian agencies and departments. This also applies to factions. In accordance with these regulations, a permit is required for holding any large women's activity or to open new headquarters. There are also stringent bank terms and regulations in Syria. Labor and civil laws governing women's participation in public life give women absolute equality with men. Meanwhile, a member of GUPW indicated that the decline of the Palestinian national movement brought about a decline in the Palestinian women's movement. It became evident that the Syrian crisis, which began in 2011, reverberated on the Palestinian situation at different security, economic, political, social, and cultural levels. Palestinian women, as a result, have suffered since the outbreak of the crisis, displacement more than once in search of relatively safe areas. Despite the decline of armed confrontations in Damascus and many other districts, the impacts of the crisis are still weighing heavily on them and the situation is worsening, especially given the siege imposed on Syria and the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Because most of these burdens fall on shoulders of women, they have become the most prom-

inent victims of wars and division. In the midst of this economic, social and humanitarian deterioration, there was no role for the PLO, represented by the Department of Refugee Affairs, or the National Fund. This is because the Palestinian presence in Syria lacks a political reference point to address the problems of the people in the camps. The women's movement in Syria, including its official unions, civil organizations, or feminist frameworks affiliated with Palestinian factions, did not manage to consolidate their efforts at the Palestinian national level, including women-specific tasks, programs and plans.

The coalition opted to bolster women's participation by utilizing platforms related to prevention, protection and accountability, on the premise that women work in other platforms that encourage participation in social and economic areas complementary to the points in this strategy. Accordingly, analysis of this component is based on participation in the committees and positions that influence peacemaking and security-related processes, coupled with enhancement of protection and prevention for Palestinian women from these violations. Some of these positions include: negotiations committees, political parties, reconciliation committees, the security sector, the justice sector, Palestinian representation centers (diplomats, international missions), reconstruction committees, popular committees, and national planning processes for countries hosting Palestinian refugees, specifically Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria.

Women's participation extends to grassroots activities and in districts that witness confrontations (with soldiers) or in areas that witness clashes with settlers, which subject women to harm, threats and danger while defending their homes and children. They also take part in civil society institutions activities including protest, mobilization, and advocacy. In this context, the Palestinian Central Council's decision stipulates a minimum quota of 30% for women's participation in all PLO and state institutions. This emphasizes the importance of laying the foundation for this participation at several levels, starting with the grassroots level to the decision-making level. From this perspective, the following analysis highlights the extent of women's participation at these multiple levels, positions, and platforms within the parameters of UNSCR 1325. It also sheds light on the extent to which guarantees for protection and prevention for women are included in the context of national reconciliation.

Historically, women's participation in the PLO has been weak, especially in senior and influential positions. In the PNC's 23<sup>rd</sup> session in April 2018, women accounted for only 11% of the members, 5.4% of the Central Council and 7% of the Executive Committee. Furthermore, there was no representation of women in the office of the presidency of five members. No women head PLO departments, institutions

and popular unions, except for the Diplomacy and Public Policy Department headed by Hanan Ashrawi and GUPW headed by Intisar al-Wazir. Additionally, no women head PLO factions/parties. On average, women represented less than 20% of central committee members in political factions and parties and less than 15% of members in politburos.

At the official institutional level (the PA), there is a clear gap in the participation of women in decision-making positions. Only 13.6% of members in the Council of Ministers are women. As for the diplomatic corps, women only comprise 11.2%. Palestinian foreign policy and approach account for the decline in women's participation in the diplomatic service.

In the justice and security sectors, the participation of women in decision-making positions is very limited. The percentage of women heading security institutions is only 6%, which means only one woman was head of a security service (Military Medical Services) in 2019. Women working in security services accounted for only 6.2% in 2019.

Women constitute 8% of prosecutors and 11.6% of chief prosecutors in the West Bank. However, there were no women in the position of assistant attorney general or attorney general in 2018. The percentage of female judges working in courts in Palestine was 18.0%. What's more, female judges in the Magistrate Court comprised 26.9% as compared to 0% of women judges in the Corruption Crimes Court.

In the reconciliation dialogue committees, only four women participated in the last round of dialogue held in Cairo in 2017 all of whom belonged to left-wing parties. Efforts were made through WIFAQ (Women's Committee for National Reconciliation) to introduce the women's vision in factsheets on three national reconciliation files, which are public freedoms, the PLO, and social reconciliation. The goal was to amplify the voices of women in communities in all West Bank governorates (including Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip on these files. Interviews as part of the study confirmed that women's participation in the reconstruction committees is non-existent. The same applies to their participation in compensation committees and programs in cooperation with international institutions, such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and others, which meant interventions failed to address women's needs.

The women's vision for reconstruction was developed in 2019. It defined reconstruction as a comprehensive set of measures, policies, plans, and agreements that aim at putting an end to the occupation and

achieving Palestinian national reconciliation. It also aimed at ensuring there was no return to internal division in addition to rebuilding the state of Palestine and achieving justice and reparation for victims through the following: 1. The national leadership for the reconstruction process. 2. The premise that Israel must incur the cost and responsibility for reconstruction. 3. National ownership of the reconstruction process, and 4. Establishment of a new Palestinian social and political contract.

The findings of the diaspora needs-assessment study showed that refugee women were completely absent from the popular and neighborhood committees in Palestinian camps in Lebanon. This may be attributed to the fact that Lebanon does not have quota system. In Jordan, there is evident weakness in the concept of supporting women's rights among women leaders in the camps. They are subject to restricted mobility and their ceiling of demands is limited to aid with no regard to the developmental aspect. It was noted that participation increased with age; that is, women over 40 participated more than the younger generation. Young women also noted that "women's participation in the popular committees is very low. This is mostly because they do not have enough time to attend meetings or gatherings in addition to customs and traditions that deem this inappropriate behavior for women and which discourage women from realizing their rights. These voices deem women's participation as incompatible with patriarchal authority.

In Syria, some NGOs and other institutions continued to work in the country along with several new organizations that were established out of necessity, with a mandate limited to relief, education or protection programs. However, all of these programs failed to express the direct interests of the various sectors of women. Instead, they were individual initiatives that reflected the interests of the factions behind them. These programs did not succeed in addressing the concerns of Palestinian women at the social, economic, political, and cultural levels. One cause for these problems is the weak representation of women in political parties, especially in higher decision-making positions.

### **Strategic Objective for Participation:**

**To promote the participation and representation of Palestinian women (both in the home-land and diaspora) in high ranking position as part of efforts to achieve peace and security.**



### **3. Protection:**

Since the occupation of Palestine, Palestinian women have endured various violations that put their human security at risk, including direct and indirect attacks on their livelihood through Israel's discriminatory and racist policies. These violations include the following:

#### **Direct attacks on women and girls:**

Between 2014 to mid-2020, Israeli occupation forces killed 333 Palestinian women and 206 Palestinian girls from a total of 3,133 Palestinians. In addition, 6,755 women, 1,461 girls and 20,436 boys were injured by Israeli bullets.

In the period between March, 2018 and mid-2020, Israeli occupation forces killed 215 Palestinian demonstrators in the Gaza Strip during the "Great Marches of Return", including 44 children and three women. Also, 19,173 Palestinians were injured, including 4,987 children and 864 women.

At the end of 2019, there were 43 Palestinian female prisoners in Israeli prisons.

They are systematically denied their rights and reasons for their arrest. Female prisoners are also detained for days in interrogation where they are mistreated and tortured, resulting in both physical and mental suffering. Documented interrogation techniques include prolonged isolation from the outside world, inhumane detention conditions, excessive use of blindfolds and handcuffs, sleep deprivation, prolonged periods without food and water, denied access to toilets and showers or to a change of clothes for days or weeks. Over the past 50 years, an estimated 10,000 Palestinian women have been arrested and/or detained under Israeli military orders.

#### **Direct attacks on livelihood as a result of discriminatory policies:**

##### **The blockade on the Gaza Strip since 2007:**

- 61% of women in Gaza said the blockade and electricity outages have contributed to elevated levels of domestic violence against them.
- The continuous electricity cuts posed additional challenges to male and female farmers in that they incur high costs of agricultural inputs. The unemployment rate among female farmers increased to 42% in 2017 compared to 10% in 2007, and food insecurity affected 70% of the over

two million people in the Gaza Strip.

- Israel has constantly targeted the environment in Gaza, including polluting soil and water, stymying development and taking control of natural resources along the coast.
- Banning imports of materials and equipment that Israel has labeled “dual-use supplies”, which include about 70% of equipment related to water and sanitation. This undermined the ability to provide sanitation services for about 25% of the population of Gaza. Untreated sewage is discharged into nature, in addition to 51% of families who do not have access to a sewage network and suffer from the accumulation of polluted water in the vicinity of their homes.
- This caused a rise in water-borne diseases, water pollution, untreated wastewater, and lack of potable water and for personal hygiene. This resulted in the spread of disease among children while birth defects in newborns increased by 60% in Gaza (from 40 cases per 1000 newborns in 2006 to 100 cases per 1000 newborns in 2015). Moreover, the percentage of people suffering from difficulties (hearing, communicating, concentrating, etc.) in the Gaza Strip almost doubled from 3.7% to 6.1% between 2007 and 2017. Moreover, disabilities among females increased by 72% by 2018 and cancer, which is considered the number one cause of death among women, increased by 72% between 2012 and 2016. The number of cancer patients per 100,000 individuals increased by 22% whereas the number of women reporting new cases of cancer increased by 32 %.
- The concentration of heavy metals in some samples of the soil was 114 times higher than normal. The concentration of specific heavy metals depends on the type of explosive materials. It is also related to soil texture as a result of Israeli raids on the Gaza Strip and the periodic aerial spraying of herbicides by the Israeli army, which has been carried out on a semi-annual basis since 2014. This has negatively affected at least 2,200 dunums of agricultural land along the Gaza border fence and has damaged the crops of over 210 farmers. On a systematic basis, the Israeli occupation authorities restrict access to the “buffer” zones, consequently destroying 35% of all agricultural land. For example, restricted access to this zone includes 500 meters from the fence on the Gaza side of the border and extends to 1,500 meters from the other side of the fence. This affects the quality of crops, damages livelihood and causes diseases.

- The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that 22,000 Palestinians (4,162 families) were still displaced from their homes as of 2018 (as compared to 100,000 in 2015) due to Israel's ongoing aggressions on the Gaza Strip. They have been living in small, overcrowded shelters, rented spaces, damaged or partially renovated homes or with host families. This has increased safety risks on the families', including weather fluctuation difficulties and privacy-related risks, which consequently increased domestic and gender-based violence among displaced families to 49% against women and 42% against children.
- **Policies aimed at the forced displacement of the Palestinians, including residency revocation, home demolitions, discriminatory zoning and planning, confiscation of land, bans on land use, non-state measures with state approval, and other collective punishments and policies:**
- Although Israeli settlements are illegal under international law, Palestinians are only permitted to build on less than 1% of Area C, while 8.5% of Area C has been allocated for settlement building and expansion. This has left Palestinians in Area C and East Jerusalem with no other option but to build without a permit in order to accommodate with their housing and living needs.
- Israeli policies have undermined the ability of Palestinian and international organizations to seek legal support since military orders to demolish Palestinian structures in Area C are carried out within 96 hours of their issuance. These orders permit the seizure of "mobile" structures without prior notice.
- Since 2009, Israeli occupation forces have demolished 6,505 buildings in the West Bank, 3,762 between 2014 and 2019.
- 10,000 Palestinians, half of whom are children (girls and boys), have been forcefully displaced, mainly in Area C of the West Bank and East Jerusalem. As of September 2019, the number of outstanding demolition orders was 13,000, targeting 80 communities in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and 40 Palestinian schools.
- The impacts of demolitions on Palestinian families, especially women and children are manifold, including psychological trauma, family separation, loss of livelihoods and restricted access to basic services, including health and education. This policy affects not only the displaced families but also residents of the surrounding areas. According to OCHA reports, around 117,000

Palestinians were affected by the demolitions of animal pens, water tanks, agricultural roads and temporary evictions during military drills.

- Forced displacement resulting from the revocation of residency rights is a clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention. It aims to alter the demographics of East Jerusalem in favor of Israeli settlers. Between 1967 and 2018, Israel internally displaced over 14,643 Palestinians with this method, separating families and traumatizing women and children in violation of Article 5 (a) of CEDAW. According to Israeli law, residency status in Jerusalem can be revoked in case of "breached allegiance to Israel". This constitutes a threat to the Palestinians' right to resistance according to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the UN General Assembly resolution reaffirming "the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights".
- Home demolitions as a collective punishment measure is a clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibiting the use of collective punishment or any other form of intimidation. Between 2014 and 2019, 77 homes were demolished as a punitive measure, resulting in the displacement of 430 Palestinians, including about 107 women and 200 children.
- **Construction of the apartheid wall:** The apartheid wall has affected all aspects of Palestinian lives including family separation, social separation, and separation/loss of land, which constitutes the main source of livelihood. Loss of job opportunities in the Israeli market resulted in increased unemployment and poverty rates. The wall also resulted in families being denied health and education services in addition to the increase in the numbers of military checkpoints and gates, which exposed Palestinian women and girls to more direct violence.
- In the diaspora, the rights and conditions of Palestinian refugee women have been affected by resolutions and policies of the UN Conciliation Committee and UNRWA. The UN set Palestinian refugees apart from the rest of the world's refugees, through establishing a special protection and assistance system. In accordance with UNSCR No. 194 (3rd session) of 1948, the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine (UNCCP) was established and mandated to determine the status of Jerusalem within a permanent international system and to determine the right of

refugees to return to their homes. As the UNCCP was unable to achieve its mandated tasks, the refugees were not resettled, and it stopped its operations a few years after its formation, mainly for political reasons.

On the role of UNRWA, the needs-assessment study indicated that UNRWA does not consider protection within its mandate during division and wars and that it seeks to provide safety-related services in the fields of health, education, training and work, in addition to social centers and relief operations.

UNRWA and other international bodies neither have a clear mandate for protecting the basic human rights of all Palestinian refugees nor the jurisdiction to seek permanent solutions in accordance with international law. The Fourth Geneva Convention mandates the protection of civilian persons during times of war. Although this Convention did not explicitly distinguish between male and female refugees, they still benefit from its stipulations on the protection of the civilian population. Although this Convention proved insufficient in protecting Palestinian refugees in general and refugee women in particular, Israel still refused to implement this agreement on the premise that it has legal grounds refuting any occupation of the Palestinian territories.

With the decline in UNRWA's services, the ability of its services to provide protection also diminished according to Palestinian refugee women in Lebanon. Countries must be pressured to shoulder their financial obligations towards UNRWA and to press for the expansion of protection programs for refugee women in the diaspora.

In Jordan, crime has become a norm in the camp because the government does not intervene except in serious criminal cases or if the victim insists on filing a complaint, as indicated by participants of women leaders in Jordan. They maintained that the most important amendment on protection is the amendment of the Nationality Law for Women. Regarding gender-based violence in refugee camps, it is difficult to say there are effective tools or methods to ensure protection. Participants in the women leaders' group in Jordan believe it is necessary to "find a way to protect women from violence directed against them because it is difficult for the victim to go to the police to file a complaint". Other means of protection include the provision of ambulances, training of supervisors to deal with cases, and to assign civil society and government institutions for this purpose.

## **Strategic Objectives for Protection:**

- 1. Promoting international and feminist advocacy for the protection of Palestinian women and girls from violations and discriminatory policies committed against them under Israeli military occupation.**
- 2. Supporting national efforts to provide protection for Palestinian refugee women in host countries, and granting them their right of return and self-determination.**

#### **4. Prevention:**

From the perspective of the national vision the aim of the civil coalition is to work on ending the roots of the conflict and building an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. This refers to the colonial occupation of Palestine, which also resulted in internal conflict and political division and has considerably impacted Palestinian women. This is in addition to the earlier displacement during the Nakba of Palestinian men and women to neighboring countries (Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan). The coalition is looking to develop ways to prevent Palestinian women from being exposed to more violations that threaten their human security, in light of the ongoing occupation and its increasing discriminatory, oppressive and racist policies. It also takes into consideration the ongoing internal division and its repercussions and emergence of any new internal conflicts that may threaten women's human security.

Throughout the course of history, Israel's policies and practices in the Palestinian territories, took many turns that hampered efforts to end the occupation. Over time violations and policies aimed at entrenching the colonial presence in Palestine increased, in violation of the Palestinian people's rights, international law, and agreements signed with the PLO. The gravest of these policies and practices include the annexation of Palestinian land within the 1967 borders and the policy of collective punishment. They also include the siege on Gaza and the adoption of apartheid policies, such as the construction of the apartheid wall and discriminatory zoning policies such as demolitions, deportation and forced displacement. Other policies are related to the militarization of Israeli society and the display and use of force against Palestinians. While these policies overlap, they begin with the passing of arbitrary laws that become a basis for orders and measures that violate Palestinian human rights and threaten their human security.

Therefore, the coalition stressed on the need to create prevention mechanisms against these policies and procedures. Furthermore, the coalition emphasized the need to create early warning mechanisms to detect any Israeli move towards escalation and to use these warnings for quick interventions at the international and national levels in this regard.

Regarding prevention, the needs-assessment study focused on areas of direct contact with the occupation, with special attention on girls and women. It called on women in the West Bank to create international prevention mechanisms to document violations in their areas, similar to the Temporary

International Presence in Hebron (TIPH) before it was forced to end its mission. It also called for the creation of popular prevention and protection groups and international monitoring, including solidarity and advocacy delegations to minimize the impact of threats on the human security of women and girls. This proved to have a positive impact such as groups accompanying students to school.

In the Gaza Strip, the needs-assessment study stressed on the importance of having emergency plans with budgeted allocations to be used in the event of Israeli attacks such as previous ones, which directly threatened women's security through the bombing of homes and displacement of persons. Indirect threats included the destruction of livelihood and basic resources, such as water and electricity.

The study also revealed, that in light of weak or absent official and popular frameworks and institutions focused on prevention, awareness is one component of prevention in seam-line zones, remote areas, settlement roads and in the camps. Moreover, skills for countering these human security weaknesses were adopted (walking in groups, using cell phones to take photos, walking in open areas, walking when others are present, organizing community watch groups, and other techniques) to reduce violations and risks. Other skills include how to shelter from bombing, protection of children, and how to deal with tear gas, among others. The study also recommended increasing social awareness on countering stereotypes and accepting the changes for achieving these prevention goals. This is achieved by targeting school students in awareness campaigns; initiating dialogue platforms for university students about women's security and safety; providing psychological, social, and health support for female prisoners; and highlighting women, security and peace issues in the media.

At the domestic level, the division exposed the detrimental consequences of the absence of dialogue, which has been substituted by the use of force and circumvention of the rule of law. As a result, women's security was at risk with the collapse of the social and security system. Similar studies confirmed that the division resulted in a myriad of complications including an increase in the rates of psychological abuse, divorce, social crimes and violations of public rights and freedoms, resulting in increased levels of fear, anxiety and insecurity. These problems involved direct violations at the social level for women, including their right to life, health, education, work and housing in addition to others. Given concern over the protection of women from the consequences of the ongoing division and violations, and to prevent such a crisis from recurring, the civil coalition believes it is imperative to enhance the language of dialogue in Palestinian society and to strengthen it by reconstruction of a transitional



justice system that includes women. This is in addition to early warning mechanisms to detect any escalation pertaining to the political division or of any other internal conflicts.

In refugee camps, the importance of prevention in host countries is based on the local context and its exclusivity. All camps share the commonality of a lack of living space, available services and limited mobility within the camps. In Jordan, participants in the needs-assessment study ascertained that prevention requires increasing knowledge and raising awareness among women in the camps about its methods and skills, including self-defense and overcoming barriers of fear.

In Lebanon, some women's institutions in the refugee camps work in prevention and protection in the context of the varying roles of popular committees. The findings of the study revealed that the need is much greater than the interventions. The prevention of human security violations was a pressing need for camp women and girls. Also, shortcomings in law enforcement mechanisms and insufficient awareness among women of their rights and knowledge of the importance of the laws meant women resorted to customs and tribal traditions, to handle personal status issues such as violence, divorce, inheritance and others.

## **Strategic Objectives for Prevention**

- 4.1 Bolstering the role of coalition member institutions by demanding that the international community take preventive measures regarding Palestinian women.**
- 4.2 Preventing escalation in the crisis resulting from the internal division**

## 6. Results, Outputs, and Activities

1.1 Boosting the efforts of coalition member institutions regarding accountability for violations committed against Palestinian women and girls under Israeli military occupation		
Results	Outputs	Activities
<b>1.1.1 A growing number of countries throughout the world are becoming more supportive of Palestinian women's demands to strip Israel of its immunity and bar impunity.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and documentation mechanisms and tools are standardized and documented.</li> <li>- 16 training sessions (16 governorates) in monitoring and documentation.</li> <li>- An active coordination committee for the monitoring and documentation process.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.1.1 Monitoring Israel's violations in order to highlight their impact on women and girls and supporting efforts by human rights institutions that monitor violations.</p>
	<p>Addressing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The NGO Working Group on WPS: A broad coalition of 19 international institutions working on WPS. 2. (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom) - direct coordination. 3. Musawa. 4. Women's Coalition for Rights.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A list of other institutions and networks flagged to join the network. Annual action plan with the network.</li> <li>- Periodic reports, as per the action plan, to be shared with the network.</li> <li>- International conference on solidarity with WPS issues.</li> <li>- 3-5 position papers and the coalition's publications to be widely distributed annually.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.1.2 Building an international support network for women and human rights institutions and networks specialized in the WPS agenda, international unions and institutions in solidarity with the Palestinian people, coupled with encouraging this network to put pressure on the international community either at the level of individual states or through the UN.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Media reports (written and audio-visual) in alternative international media outlets.</li> <li>- Communication and correspondence with alternative international media.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.1.3 Attracting international alternative media outlets and urging them to expose Israel's violations.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An analytical study of plans by states and regions directed abroad and identifying opportunities for including the issues in the coalition's plan.</li> <li>- Correspondence and communication with effective women's institutions in countries of priority.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.1.4 Demanding third-party countries to direct their national plans for WPS towards supporting the strategy and plan of the Palestinian Women's Coalition to Implement UNSCR 1325 in a way that enables the coalition to take international action based on this support.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The analysis report on the recommendations of international committees, and identifying third-party countries of priority during the years covered by the strategy.</li> <li>- Addressing countries through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and representative offices.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.1.5 Using the recommendations of the international mechanisms committees in follow-up (through networks, MoFA, and embassies) to ensure accountability and respect by other countries for these recommendations vis-à-vis their relationship with Israel.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of proposed measures for each country.</li> <li>- Addressing supportive Security Council members and the Palestinian representative office in New York on the inclusion of Palestine in the agenda of the UN Security Council's informal group on WPS in 2021.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.1.6 Demanding third-party states to take measures in compliance with their obligations under international law, to ensure respect for international law and to implement the recommendations of independent international commissions of inquiry.</p>

<p><b>1.1.2 International bodies, entities and mechanisms are more responsive to holding the occupation accountable for its violations of women's rights and to put an end to impunity.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidebook on international mechanisms.</li> <li>- Five reports for training on international mechanisms (Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt).</li> <li>- Annual action plan targeting international mechanisms.</li> <li>- A report on the review and analysis of observations and recommendations of four contracting committees. 2</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.2.1 Raising awareness of international bodies, entities and mechanisms on the impact of Israeli violations on Palestinian women.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Four parallel reports by the contractual mechanisms committees.</li> <li>- Letters and quarterly reports submitted to the Special Rapporteur on Israel's violations and their impact on women's security to integrate women's issues in the periodic report submitted to the Human Rights Council (under Article Seven of the UN Charter).</li> <li>- A side event or meeting annually organized by one of these bodies.</li> <li>- An annual in-person intervention in at least one of the Human Rights Council sessions.</li> <li>- Shadow Report for Israel's Universal Periodic Review.</li> <li>- Reports on violations against Palestinian women (as part of a more comprehensive national report) submitted to the countries participating in the review.</li> <li>- A report involving an analysis of the findings and recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review in 2018.</li> <li>- Participation in Israel's periodic review in 2023.</li> <li>- The annual reports of special rapporteurs (special procedures mechanisms).</li> <li>- Written and oral interventions at the Human Rights Council during presentation of the Special Rapporteur's report.</li> <li>- Meetings with the human rights procedures mechanisms (individual or joint meetings - facilitated by the OHCHR).</li> <li>- Intervention in annual CSW session according to the agenda of the committee, either as a coalition, through member institutions, partner or support institutions.</li> <li>- An annual parallel meeting to highlight the situation of Palestinian women everywhere vis-a-vis the WPS agenda according to that year's focal points.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.2.2 Using the various international mechanisms to exercise pressure for holding the occupation accountable for its violations.</p>

2 - The Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women oversees the implementation of CEDAW, the Committee on the Rights of the Child oversees the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights oversees the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Committee on Racial Discrimination oversees the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A document showcasing the impact of Israeli occupation measures, including settlements, on Palestinian agriculture and nutrition based on the gender-based analysis of the World Conference on Food Systems.</li> <li>- An alternative report in tandem with Israel's presentation of its voluntary report on implementing the sustainable development agenda.</li> <li>- A side event will be organized to showcase the impact of Israeli occupation measures on the development of women and girls.</li> <li>- The Secretary-General's periodic reports on Security Council resolutions (including UNSCR 2334 on settlements).</li> <li>- An analytical report on opportunities, especially regarding diplomatic relations and support for the Palestinian cause, to communicate in advance with countries that will chair the Security Council.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>1.1.3 For the word "occupation" to be listed as one of the situations that threatens the security and peace of women, just like wars and other conflicts, in future Security Council resolutions within the WPS agenda.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To urge the Security Council, using the observations and recommendations of the contractual and non-contractual committees, to include the word "occupation" based on documentation of its harmful impact including on women's human security.</li> <li>- Addressing Palestinian embassies.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.3.1 Cooperation with the support networks, other institutions and allied countries.</p>
		<p>1.1.3.2 Cooperating with the Palestinian MoFA, support networks, institutions and friendly states to integrate the WPS agenda into future resolutions, discussions, and reviews related to Palestine.</p>
		<p>1.1.3.3 Utilizing Palestinian embassies abroad to urge Palestinian communities to pressure the countries in which they live to support the coalition's strategy and endeavors.</p>

<p><b>1.1.4 Efforts by institutions focused on holding the occupation accountable at the ICC and national courts as well as through boycotting companies that endorse the occupation (As per the UN list); to halt the supply of weapons to Israeli occupation forces used in violations according to the 2012 Arms Trade Treaty, international humanitarian law and international law, within the context of WPS.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly violations reports.</li> <li>- Lobbying campaigns by the network and its members.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.4.1 Providing human rights organizations with reports and documentation of violations of Palestinian women's rights.</p>
		<p>1.1.4.2. Mobilizing the support network to initiate legal proceedings in countries, to hold violators accountable for violations of Palestinian women's rights and international law, to pressure governments to boycott companies supporting the occupation and to take punitive measures.</p>
		<p>1.1.4.3 Submission of analysis on the impact of violations on women to the Palestinian National Boycotting Committees, namely the Women's Campaign for Boycott and its counterpart campaign in Lebanon.</p>
		<p>1.1.4.4 Interaction with PA/ PLO representatives in international forums to provide them with information and analysis on violations against women in order to highlight them in international forums.</p>

**1.2 Inclusion of Palestinian refugee women's issues in advocacy and international solidarity efforts to monitor the status of Palestinian women under occupation and in the diaspora.**

Results	Outputs	Main Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two reports for training on international mechanisms in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Egypt.</li> <li>- An annual action plan to target international mechanisms as part of lobbying and advocacy efforts for holding the occupation accountable.</li> <li>- Bi-annual reports on the status of Palestinian women in the diaspora.</li> </ul>	<p>1.2.1.1 Organizing training for women's organizations in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Egypt on international mechanisms.</p> <p>1.2.1.2, Using various international mechanisms within the framework of the coalition to pressure international bodies on holding the occupation accountable for the refugee status of Palestinian women as well as for implementing relevant international resolutions.</p>

**2.1 Promoting the participation and representation of Palestinian women (in the homeland and diaspora) in high ranking positions within efforts to achieve peace and security**

<p><b>2.1.1 An increase in women's participation and representation in national reconciliation committees.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bi-annual accountability meetings organized with the reconciliation parties.</li> <li>- An annual factsheet issued on the reconstruction process and women's participation in reconciliation committees, highlighting the impact of women's absence.</li> </ul>	<p>2.1.1.1 Addressing the relevant parties to increase the participation of women in reconciliation committees.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A position paper on the comprehensive women's vision of their role in achieving civic peace.</li> <li>- A position paper on integrating the women's vision in the reconstruction process.</li> </ul>	<p>2.1.1.2 Addressing the relevant parties of the reconciliation on integrating the women's vision in their files.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A position paper on integrating the women's vision in the reconstruction process.</li> <li>- Annual follow-up meetings with Palestinian and international institutions on the inclusion of the women's vision for reconstruction.</li> </ul>	<p>2.1.1.3 Addressing Palestinian and international institutions working in the field of reconstruction to include the women's vision and involve women in identifying needs and designing interventions.</p>

<p><b>2.1.2 The participation and representation of Palestinian women in decision-making positions in political factions increased and also in popular committees and factions in the diaspora).</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A unified women's vision for women's committees within parties.</li> <li>- A position paper on the vision.</li> <li>- A needs-assessment report and a capacity-building plan.</li> <li>- 16 open meetings on political participation and factional work.</li> <li>- A short video on success stories of women in factions (including young women).</li> <li>- 18 debates that bring together young men and women with decision-makers in parties on effective political participation.</li> </ul>	<p>2.1.2.1 Developing a unified women's vision for women's committees on participation in political parties.</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Capacity-building and empowerment of women inside parties.</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Raising awareness among young Palestinian women in universities, camps and elsewhere about political participation and the work of factions.</p> <p>2.1.2.4 Reviving the role of formal and informal media in raising awareness on political participation.</p> <p>2.1.2.5 Documenting and presenting successful examples of women in grassroots factional work and their influence in supporting factions and women's causes.</p> <p>2.1.2.6 Addressing the secretary generals of political factions and holding them accountable for adhering to the 30% quota for decision-making positions within their factions.</p>
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<p><b>2.1.3 An increase in the participation and representation of Palestinian women in decision-making positions in the PLO (including in the diaspora)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An analysis of PLO departments, committees and unions, including evaluation and priorities.</li> <li>- Three training sessions in the intersectionality between committees and departments in addition to training based on the mandate of priority departments and committees.</li> <li>- A list of independent competent women.</li> <li>- Six meetings with leaders of the National and Central Councils and the Executive Committee.</li> <li>- 10 workshops for priority departments and committees.</li> </ul>	<p>2.1.3.1 Recruiting qualified women to head priority departments, permanent committees and popular unions for women from a WPS perspective.</p> <p>2.1.3.2 Addressing the leaders and members of the PNC and Central Council to lobby for women assuming high-level positions within priority departments and federations and to commit to a minimum 30% for women in the PNC, Central Council and the Executive Committee.</p> <p>2.1.3.3 Raising the awareness of decision-makers within PLO departments, committees, and unions on women, peace and security.</p>
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<p><b>2.1.4 An increase in the participation and representation of women in decision-making positions in the security and justice sectors.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 - 4 Memoranda of understanding.</li> <li>• 12-16 workshops in academies.</li> <li>• 3-4 training sessions.</li> <li>• A factsheet on women's participation and representation in the security sector.</li> <li>• A factsheet on women's participation and representation in the justice sector.</li> <li>• A position paper on women's participation and representation in the justice sector.</li> <li>• Four awareness-raising meetings for decision-makers within the justice system.</li> <li>• Four awareness-raising meetings for decision-makers within the security system.</li> <li>• Four accountability meetings within the justice system.</li> <li>• Four accountability meetings within the security system.</li> </ul>	<p>2.1.4.1 Raising awareness and knowledge for students of security academies (military and police) on WPS.</p> <p>2.1.4.2 Specialized training for female students of security academies (military and police) on leadership and professional skills needed for decision-making positions.</p> <p>2.1.4.3 Addressing senior officials at the Interior Ministry and in security forces to increase women's participation at the decision-making level within the security sector by a minimum of 30%.</p> <p>2.1.4.4 Raising awareness among decision-makers in the security services on issues of WPS.</p> <p>2.1.4.5 Addressing senior officials in the justice system (the Higher Judicial Council, the President's Office, the Ministry of Justice, etc.).</p>
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<p><b>2.1.5 An increase in Palestinian women's participation and representation in centers of international representation (embassies and missions).</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentation report.</li> <li>- Evaluation report.</li> <li>- A plan to prepare Palestinian women for positions in centers of international representation.</li> <li>- Three annual training sessions.</li> <li>- A documentary film on success stories of women in centers of international representation and their impact on WPS issues (international, regional, and Palestinian experiences). This film will also address challenges.</li> <li>- List of female candidates and their CVs.</li> <li>- Two correspondences with the Secretary General.</li> <li>- Annual meeting with the MoFA for lobbying and accountability.</li> </ul>	<p>2.1.5.1 Evaluating the experience of Palestinian women in centers of international representation and their ability to influence WPS issues.</p>
		<p>2.1.5.2 Preparing Palestinian women for positions in centers of international representation and to impact WPS issues.</p>
		<p>2.1.5.3 Addressing Palestinian women in centers of international representation to lobby for international pressure on WPS.</p>
		<p>2.1.5.4 Urging the UN Secretary General to appoint Palestinian women as special envoys, to higher-level offices and as goodwill ambassadors.</p>
		<p>2.1.5.5 Training Palestinian women in the diaspora (Lebanon) to participate in peace and security forces.</p>
		<p>2.1.5.6 Addressing decision-makers in the MoFA to increase the percentage of women in international representation to no less than 30%.</p>

**3.1 Promoting international and women's advocacy for the protection of Palestinian women and girls from violations and discriminatory policies against them under Israeli military occupation.**

Results	Outputs	Main Activities
<p><b>3.1.1 The international community, including states and bodies, assume responsibility for protecting Palestinian women from Israeli violations.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports by lobby campaigns directed at the PLO to demand that it pressures the international community to assume its role in international bodies and agencies.</li> <li>- Reports and testimonies on Israeli violations and their impact on Palestinian women and girls.</li> <li>- Reports by lobby campaigns on countries, in partnership with the International Support Network, based on the accountability report.</li> </ul>	<p>3.1.1.1 Demanding the PA / PLO to exert pressure on the international community to assume its role in international bodies, entities, and agencies.</p> <p>3.1.1.2 Coordinating with international representation offices and Palestinian diplomatic missions, namely in Geneva and New York, to present the reports of the coalition's institutions, their positions and proposals.</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Supporting Palestinian and international institutions that follow up with the ICC to continue its investigation into Israel's crimes by providing a feminist analysis of the impacts of Israel's policies and measures on Palestinian women.</p> <p>3.1.1.4 Requiring states to enact ICJ recommendations within its advisory opinion on the separation wall.</p>

<p><b>3.1.2 UN agencies and international institutions assume their responsibilities in protecting Palestinian women from Israeli violations.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lobbying campaigns through the network.</li> <li>- Correspondence with UNRWA and the Red Cross.</li> </ul>	<p>3.1.2.1 Pressing states on their responsibilities to financially support UNRWA and halt attacks on it by certain countries so it is able to continue its work.</p> <p>3.1.2.2 Demanding that UNRWA assume its role in protecting refugee women inside Palestine (especially in the Gaza Strip and Jordan Valley).</p> <p>3.1.2.3 Demanding that the International Red Cross assume its role in protecting Palestinian women prisoners and their families including their right to security during prison visits.</p>
<p><b>3.1.3 Provide temporary international protection in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and Gaza through international forces by the Security Council in which women participate (asking the Security Council to send investigation committees)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence to the Security Council within the aforementioned sessions</li> <li>- Correspondence to the National Authority and meeting minutes</li> </ul>	<p>3.1.3.1 Calling on the Security Council to send investigation committees to oPt</p> <p>3.1.3.2 Calling on the PA to pressure the Security Council and member states to send international protection missions to Seam Zones.</p>

**3.2 Supporting national efforts to provide protection for Palestinian women in host countries and to grant them access to justice in a manner that does not conflict with the right of return and self-determination**

Results	Outputs	Main Activities
<b>3.2.1 The international community assumes its responsibility in protecting Palestinian refugee women in the diaspora.</b>	- An analytical study on an environment conducive to protecting Palestinian refugee women.	3.2.1.1 Preparing an analytical study on an environment conducive to the protection of Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Egypt.
	- A monitoring report for each camp in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and Egypt. - A monitoring report on violations against the rights and human security of Palestinian women in each country.	3.2.1.1 Monitoring the conditions of Palestinian refugee women in host countries. 3.2.1.2 Training on monitoring for women in diaspora countries.

**4.1 Promoting the role of coalition member institutions by calling on the international community to take preventative measures to protect Palestinian women.**

Results	Outputs	Main Activities
<b>4.1.1 The international community responds quickly and effectively towards Israel to stop any escalation of violations.</b>	- Supporting multilateral network for rapid action in the event of an escalation in Israeli violations. - An early warning system developed and activated for the prevention of any escalation in Israeli violations.	4.1.1.1 Building an international support network for women, human rights institutions, and networks specialized in the WPS agenda, along with international unions and institutions in solidarity with the Palestinian people.
		4.1.1.2 Developing an early warning system and working mechanism for the prevention of any escalation of Israeli army and settler violations and establishing an early warning trigger system.

<p><b>4.1.2 Preventative mechanisms in buffer zones and flashpoints until effective international protection can be provided</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multilateral monitor teams are operational.</li> <li>- Prevention mechanisms are documented.</li> <li>- Organizing annual training for monitoring and prevention teams.</li> <li>- 5-6 annual awareness-raising meetings.</li> </ul>	<p>4.1.2.1 Accelerating efforts to recruit international solidarity campaigns or joint monitoring teams focused on prevention even if unofficial.</p> <p>4.1.2.2 Increasing awareness and knowledge about mechanisms to prevent Israeli violations in Palestinian society.</p>
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**4.2 Preventing any escalation in the crisis created by the internal division**

Results	Outputs	Main Activities
<p><b>4.2.1 Measures are put in place to prevent a return to the division.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A draft law on political parties, including resistance factions.</li> <li>- A policy paper on proposed amendments to the law.</li> <li>- A short documentary film on the victims of the division.</li> <li>- Report by the lobbying campaign on the rival parties apologizing to the Palestinian people for the years and repercussions of the internal division.</li> </ul>	<p>4.2.1.1 Drafting laws on the work of political parties, including resistance factions.</p> <p>4.2.1.2 Documenting the victims and those affected, for posterity and raising awareness about the past.</p> <p>4.2.1.3 Organizing a campaign to put pressure on the rival parties to apologize to the Palestinian people for the years of internal division.</p>
<p><b>4.2.2 A developed and activated early warning system for any escalation related to the internal division.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An early warning system to prevent any escalation in the crisis caused by the division, including the development of an active early warning trigger.</li> <li>- 10 of the targeted messages are developed and disseminated in the media (by individual and collective-case documentation; monitoring the results of the division and related impacts on the various sectors of society).</li> </ul>	<p>4.2.2.1 Developing an early warning system to prevent any escalation in the crisis caused by the division and setting up an early warning trigger system.</p> <p>4.2.2.2 Release of press statements to the Palestinian public when necessary to call for adherence to dialogue.</p>

# Appendices



## I: Action Plan for Year One

<b>Accountability</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 1.1: Promoting the efforts of coalition member institutions to ensure accountability for violations committed against Palestinian women and girls under Israeli military occupation.</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Quarter</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Quarter</b>
<b>1. Monitoring Israeli violations vis-à-vis their impact on women and girls and supporting efforts by human rights institutions working on monitoring these violations.</b>				
1.1 Establishing a coordination committee for documentation (from within and outside the coalition or through the National Observatory) and preparing a unified monitoring and documentation guidebook.				
1.2 Conducting training in the field of monitoring, especially at the grassroots level in every governorate and connecting the training to the strategy pillars (16 training sessions).				
1.3 Raising awareness of the legal frameworks for identifying human rights violations (16 awareness meetings at the governorate level).				
1.4 Raising awareness on the WPS agenda and the coalition strategy (via a media campaign).				
1.5 Training women on providing live testimonials (5-10 women from each governorate).				
1.6 Preparing a monthly report on violations (through the coordinating committee).				

<b>2. Building and activating an international network to exert pressure on the international community at the level of individual countries and the United Nations.</b>				
2.1 Mapping of women and human rights institutions and networks specialized in the WPS agenda as well as international unions and institutions in solidarity with the Palestinian people.				
2.1 Connecting with international human rights institutions to build partnerships and gain their support and assistance.				
2.3 Recruiting alternative international media and urging them to expose Israeli violations.				
2.4 Widely disseminating and distributing the coalition's positions and materials via the network.				
2.5 Analysis of plans of states and regions directed abroad for the implementation of UNSCR 1325; identifying opportunities for the inclusion of issues within the coalition plan and determining priority countries for the next four years.				
2.6 Identifying other institutions and networks and urging them to join the network.				
2.7 Networking with active women's institutions in priority countries.				
<b>3. Heightening the awareness of international bodies and groups on the impact of Israeli violations on Palestinian women.</b>				
3.1 Developing a manual that explains UN mechanisms used to forward the WPS agenda.				
3.2 Capacity-building of women's institutions using the international mechanisms of accountability in the manual, (four training sessions over 12 days).				
3.3 Establishing an internal mechanism for the coalition (i.e. a working group) and adopting a coordination mechanism with the OHCHR in Ramallah for international opportunities available through the UN.				

**4. Using the various international mechanisms to lobby for holding Israel accountable for its violations.**

**Contractual Mechanisms Committees**

<p>1. Reviewing the final observations and recommendations of the contractual mechanisms committees on Israeli occupation-related reports. The Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women oversees the implementation of CEDAW; the Committee on the Rights of the Child oversees the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights oversees the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the Committee on Racial Discrimination oversees the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.</p>				
<p>2. Preparing a parallel CEDAW report and providing male and female members with reports on violations and analysis (Submission date is October 2021).</p>				
<p>3. Following up and documenting the observations and recommendations of the committees and including them in future analyses and correspondence.</p>				

**Human Rights Council**

<p>4. Providing the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council with periodic reports on Israeli violations and their impact on women's security.</p>				
<p>5. Calling on the Special Rapporteur to include women's issues in his periodic report to the Human Rights Council (under Article Seven of the UN Charter).</p>				
<p>6. Attending at least one Council session a year (in conjunction with the parallel report).</p>				
<p>7. Coordination with other human rights institutions; organizing a side event or joining a meeting coordinated by one of these bodies (in conjunction with the parallel report).</p>				
<p>8. Holding side meetings with government representatives as well as with NGOs and networks (in conjunction with the parallel report).</p>				
<p>9. Analyzing the findings and recommendations of the council.</p>				

<b>Special procedures</b>				
10. Submission of periodic reports to the special rapporteurs.				
11. Meetings with the special rapporteurs.				
12. Presenting a written statement and conducting an intervention at the Human Rights Council in tandem with the Special Rapporteurs reports (date to be set according to schedule of sessions).				
13. Continuous coordination with the OHCHR to facilitate interventions.				
14. Urging the PA to invite the Working Group on the Discrimination against Women and Girls to visit Palestine.				
15. Holding meetings with the parties to human rights procedures (individual or joint meetings - with the facilitation of the OHCHR). <sup>3</sup>				
<b>Economic and Social Council - Commission on the Status of Women</b>				
16. Preparing for and attending the CSW sessions and conducting interventions by the coalition, member institutions, or through partner or support institutions according to the commission's schedule (March 16-26 in New York).				
17. Conducting an intervention during the official thematic session.				
18. Holding meetings with international institutions and networks working in the field of WPS and working to build relationships with them to coordinate future work and efforts in the context of CSW sessions.				

3 - During the forthcoming Human Rights Council session in 2021 and in coordination with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the coalition will meet with the Special Rapporteur on Israeli Violations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in Geneva, in order to Shed light on the impact of the violations on women and girls, and to call upon him to issue a special report on the subject matter in addition to integrating the feminist analysis in all future reports.

<b>High-Level Political Forum</b>				
19. As part of the World Conference on Food Systems, coordination and partnership with relevant Palestinian institutions and bodies will be carried out and a paper produced to showcase the impact of Israeli measures, including settlements, on Palestinian agriculture and nutrition from a feminist perspective (June 16-18).				
<b>Security Council</b>				
20. Submission of periodic reports to the Secretary-General on Security Council resolutions (including UNSCR 2334 on settlements).				
21. Opportunities analyses, especially on diplomatic relations and support of countries for the Palestinian cause, in order to hold prior communication with countries that assume presidency of the Security Council in the months scheduled for deliberating on the settlements report and UNSCR 2334.				
22. Holding meetings and providing country representatives with information and feminist analysis. 4				
23. Prior communication with the representatives of countries scheduled to assume the presidency of the Security Council to persuade them to open the session to statements from civil society upon submission of the Secretary-General's report on UNSCR 2334.				
24. Opening channels of communication with the secretariat that prepares periodic reports on UNSCR 2334 to regularly provide it with information and gender analysis in coordination with the Palestinian representative office in New York.				

4 - The coalition will specifically have prior contacts with the representatives of the countries that will assume the presidency of the Council when the report of the Secretary-General on UNSCR 1334 is presented, in order to persuade them to open the session to statements from civil society. These countries are (according to the dates of the sessions in which the reports of the Secretary-General will be deliberated): South Africa (December 2020), the United States of America (March 2021), Estonia (June 2021), Ireland (September 2021), Niger (December 2021).

<b>5. Cooperation with the Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, support networks, institutions and friendly countries to include the WPS agenda in future resolutions, discussions and reviews relevant to Palestine.</b>				
1. Preparing a position paper by Palestinian parties on introducing the term “occupation”.				
2. Preparing a position paper for the Security Council, using the observations and recommendations of the contractual and non-contractual committees, to press the Security Council to include the word “occupation”, citing its impact on undermining women’s human security.				
3. Utilizing the recommendations of the international mechanisms committees in following up (through networks, MoFA and embassies) to ensure the accountability of other countries and their respect for these recommendations vis-à-vis their relationship with Israel.				
4. Coordination with human rights institutions to adopt uniform tools for monitoring, documentation and content.				
5. Preparing periodic monthly reports on the impact of violations, using the mechanisms and tools agreed upon for documentation.				
<b>6. Providing the Palestinian national boycott committees with an analysis on the impact of violations on women, especially the women’s boycott campaign and its counterpart campaign in Lebanon.</b>				
1. Preparing an analytical report on the impact of pro-occupation companies (according to the UN list), including those that supply Israel with weapons used in violations against Palestinian women.				
<b>7. Interaction with PA / PLO representatives in international forums to provide them with information and analysis on violations against women.</b>				
1. Organizing meetings and participating in activities of the Higher Committee for the implementation of the resolution. 2. Participation in the reports.				

<b>Strategic Objective 1.2: Including Palestinian refugee women issues in international advocacy and solidarity efforts to follow up on the situation of Palestinian women under occupation and in the diaspora.</b>				
<b>8. Training for women's organizations on international mechanisms in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Egypt.</b>				
1. Identifying target institutions and commissioning trainers.				
2. Conducting training in the four countries.				
<b>9. Utilizing the various international mechanisms within the framework of the coalition to press international bodies to hold Israel accountable in regards to the refugee status of Palestinian women and the implementation of relevant international resolutions.</b>				
1. Preparing sub-reports on the abovementioned international mechanisms to include the issues of Palestinian women in the diaspora.				
<b>Participation</b>				
<b>Strategic objective: Promoting Palestinian women's participation and representation<sup>5</sup> (at home and in the diaspora) in decision-making positions as part of efforts to achieve peace and security.</b>				
<b>1. Addressing reconciliation parties on increasing women's participation in the reconciliation committees.</b>				
1. Preparing a factsheet on women's participation in the reconciliation committees.				
<b>2. Addressing reconciliation parties on the inclusion of the women's vision in their files.</b>				
1. Preparing a factsheet on women's participation and the inclusion of the women's vision in reconciliation files.				
<b>3. Addressing Palestinian and international institutions working in the field of reconstruction to include a feminist vision and involve women in need-assessment and interventions.</b>				
1. Preparation of an annual factsheet on the reconstruction process and the impact of absenting the women's vision.				

5 - The representation of women implies there are men who embrace women's issues, are able to include them, and are willing to do so, in the context of their decision-making positions.

1. Preparation of position papers on the women's vision for reconstruction.				
<b>4. Developing a unified women's vision for women's committees on participation in political parties.</b>				
1. Organizing meetings to bring together women's committees in political parties to develop a unified vision on their participation at the decision-making level.				
<b>5. Capacity-building for women within parties on party issues and women's action.</b>				
1. Identifying the technical needs of women in the parties and developing a capacity - building and empowerment plan.				
2. Involving decision-makers in developing a position paper on the unified vision.				
3. Organizing accountability sessions for senior party officials.				
<b>6. Recruiting and preparing women to head PLO departments (permanent committees) and popular federations of priority for women from the perspective of women, peace and security.</b>				
1. Analyzing and identifying the departments (permanent committees) and popular unions within PLO bodies that are of priority for women and assessing the requirements for developing their work.				
<b>7. Raising awareness and bolstering knowledge among students in security academies (military and police) on women, peace and security.</b>				
1. Drawing up a memorandum of understanding with the administrations of the security academies (military and police).				
<b>8. Evaluating the experience of Palestinian women in international representation centers and highlighting their ability to impact women, peace and security issues.</b>				
1. Documenting the experience of Palestinian women in international representation centers and underlining and evaluating their ability to influence women, security and peace issues.				
<b>9. Addressing Palestinian women in senior international positions to lobby for advancing women, peace and security issues</b>				
1. Correspondence and periodic meetings.				



<b>Protection</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 3.1: Strengthening international and women's advocacy towards protecting Palestinian women and girls from Israeli violations and discriminatory policies.</b>				
<b>1. Calling on the PA/PLO to press the international community to assume its role in international bodies and agencies.</b>				
<b>2. Calling on the PA to pressure the Security Council and states during its sessions to send international peacekeeping forces to seamline zones.</b>				
1. Prepare a report and factsheet on the PLO's role in pressing the international community to protect Palestinian women.				
2. Presenting the reports of coalition institutions, their positions and proposals in coordination with international and Palestinian diplomatic missions, especially in Geneva and New York.				
<b>3. Calling on third-party states to take measures in accordance with obligations under international law to ensure respect for international law and to implement the recommendations of independent international commissions of inquiry.</b>				
1. Compiling a list of measures to be taken by countries (each country separately).				
2. Contacting representative offices and securing support from the supporting women's network.				
3. Using the recommendations of the periodic review on the occupation (through networks, MoFA, and embassies) to ensure accountability of other countries and their respect for these recommendations in the context of their relationship with Israel.				
4. Coordinating with supportive Security Council members, the Palestinian mission in New York and the women's network, to include Palestine on the agenda of the Security Council's informal group of experts on women, peace and security in 2021.				

<b>4. Supporting Palestinian and international institutions in following up on the deliberations of the ICC to continue its investigation into Israeli crimes through:</b>				
1. Providing it with a feminist/gender analysis to highlight the impacts of Israeli policies and procedures on Palestinian women.				
<b>5. Calling on states to enact ICJ recommendations included in its advisory opinion on the Separation Wall.</b>				
1. Conducting an analysis on influential countries and ways to lobby for implementation of ICJ recommendations included in its advisory decision on the Separation Wall.				
<b>6. Pressing countries to assume their responsibilities in financially supporting UNRWA and to halt the continuous attacks on the agency by certain countries.</b>				
1. Producing a short film about UNRWA's work that highlights its protection services for Palestinian women and girls as well as on the reality of Palestinian refugee women and girls in the diaspora.				
<b>7. Calling on UNRWA to assume its responsibilities in protecting refugee women in Palestine (especially in the Gaza Strip and Jordan Valley).</b>				
1. Monitoring and documenting violations committed against Palestinian refugee women in Gaza and the Jordan Valley (with reliance on MIFTAH's study), and including them within a framework from a protection perspective and the role of UNRWA.				
<b>8. Calling on the Security Council to send international investigation committees.</b>				
1. Presentation of violations and demands as part of interventions in Security Council sessions and periodic reports.				
<b>Strategic Objective 3.2: Supporting national efforts to provide protection for Palestinian refugee women in host countries with a focus on their right to return and self-determination.</b>				
1. Conducting an analysis on an environment conducive to protecting Palestinian refugee women in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Egypt.				
2. Continuous monitoring of the conditions of Palestinian refugee women in host countries.				

3. Training of women in host countries on monitoring and documentation.				
<b>Prevention</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 1.4: Promoting the role of coalition member institutions by demanding the international community to take preventative measures regarding Palestinian women</b>				
<b>1. Developing an early warning system to prevent any escalation of violations by Israeli occupation forces and establishing an early warning trigger system.</b>				
1. Commissioning an expert to develop an early warning system to prevent any escalation of violations by Israeli occupation forces and to set up an early warning trigger system.				
<b>2. Raising awareness and knowledge of prevention mechanisms against Israeli violations in Palestinian society.</b>				
1. Developing a prevention guidebook based on past experiences, and introducing mechanisms compatible with the specifics of each region. The guidebook should also include Israeli laws and regulations within the context of its violations and ways of countering them.				
<b>Strategic Objective 4.2: Prevention of any escalation in the crisis caused by the internal division.</b>				
<b>1. Contributing to the formulation of laws regulating and governing the work of political parties, including resistance factions.</b>				
1. Conducting a review of laws governing the work of political parties, including resistance factions.				
<b>2. Documenting the number of victims and affected persons, for posterity, as well as raising awareness about the past.</b>				
1. Forming an advisory committee for documentation.				
2. Determining the mechanism for documentation.				
<b>3. Issuing statements to the Palestinian public when necessary urging them to adhere to dialogue.</b>				
1. Issuing data when necessary				

## II: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Objective / Result	Indicators	Parameters of indicators	Verification Mechanism	Baseline
<b>1.1.1 An increasing number of countries around the world are becoming more supportive of Palestinian women's demands to strip Israel of its immunity and prevent its impunity.</b>	1.1 The number of countries voting in favor of Palestine has increased regarding calls to impose sanctions.	Voting in the Security Council sessions and committees associated with the ICC.	Analysis report within the first year and thereafter.	An analysis report in year one.
	1.2 An increase in the number of national court cases (for third-party countries) to prosecute perpetrators of violations against Palestinian women and girls' rights with the goal of criminalizing and imposing sanctions on them.	Third-party countries in which legal proceedings are filed to prosecute war crimes.	Annual analytical report and supporting network reports.	As per the findings of the analysis report in year one.
<b>1.1.2 Embracing international bodies, agencies, and mechanisms more receptive to holding Israel accountable for violations of women's rights and putting an end to its impunity.</b>	1.3 An increase in the number of recommendations issued by contractual and non-contractual bodies calling for sanctions on violators of Palestinian women's and girls' rights.	Recommendations from sessions held by contractual bodies and reports of non-contractual bodies submitted to UN agencies.	Analytical report within the first year and thereafter.	Analysis report in year one.

<p><b>1.1.3 The term “occupation” is listed as one of the situations that threaten the security and peace of women, similar to wars and other conflicts, in future Security Council resolutions under the WSP agenda.</b></p>	<p>1.4 The number of countries (among those which developed national plans for addressing outside countries) that included the term “occupation” in their reports, and the approaches they adopted for ending the occupation and protecting Palestinian women.</p>	<p>Countries that direct their national plans abroad towards the implementation of UNSCR 1325, including Britain, Ireland and Canada, and their approaches for ending the occupation and protecting Palestinian women as part of their national plans.</p>	<p>Annual review reports for the national plans of countries with plans directed abroad.</p>	<p>An analysis report in year two.</p>
<p><b>1.1.4 International support network for women’s and human rights organizations; networks specialized in the WPS agenda, international unions, and institutions in solidarity with the Palestinian people.</b></p>	<p>1.5 Broad geographic coverage for network institutions.</p> <p>1.6 The number of campaigns in which the network institutions participate.</p>	<p>Geographic coverage includes all regions and individual countries.</p> <p>The number of solidarity campaigns with the Palestinian people organized by the network or its member institutions individually, or as part of expanded campaigns</p>	<p>Network plan. Follow-up reports with the network. List of participating institutions. Campaign reports and media coverage.</p>	<p>According to the findings of the survey in year one.</p>

<p><b>1.1.5 Efforts by institutions working to hold Israel accountable at the ICC, in national courts and by boycotting companies that support the occupation (As per the UN list); halting the sale and supply of weapons to Israel used in violation of the Arms Trade Treaty 2012 and in accordance with international humanitarian law and international law within the context of WPS</b></p>	<p>1.7 The number of testimonies and files that included the feminist analysis of violations of Palestinian men's and women's rights.</p>	<p>Files and testimonies submitted to the International Criminal Court through the MoFA and human rights institutions.</p>	<p>Analysis of testimonies and files of coordination meetings and reviewing pertinent documents.</p>	<p>0</p>
	<p>1.8 The number of reports submitted to institutions on Israeli violations and their impact on Palestinian women.</p>	<p>Reports submitted to Palestinian institutions on violations in general and the impact of the arms trade and settlement on Palestinian women, in particular.</p>	<p>Reports. Coordination sessions.</p>	
<p><b>Strategic Objective 1.2: Integration of Palestinian refugee women's issues in international advocacy and solidarity efforts to follow up the status of Palestinian women under occupation and in the diaspora.</b></p>	<p>1.9 The number of recommendations and resolutions in favor of Palestinian refugee women within UN bodies.</p>	<p>The number of recommendations and resolutions in all the aforementioned international lobbying and advocacy efforts.</p>	<p>Analysis reports on the sessions and findings within point 1.1.</p>	<p>Analysis reports on the interventions referred to in 1.1.</p>

<p><b>1.2.1 Palestinian refugee women participate in international advocacy and solidarity efforts that aim to hold Israel accountable.</b></p>	<p>1.11 The number of interventions in international lobbying and advocacy actions on the status of Palestinian refugee women in the diaspora.</p>	<p>Interventions include the feminist analysis of violations committed by Israel, interventions, sessions and reports on the status of Palestinian women in the diaspora.</p>	<p>Documentation of interventions in the context of utilized tools.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 2.1: To promote the participation and representation<sup>6</sup> of Palestinian women (both in the homeland and in the diaspora) in high ranking positions as part of efforts to achieve peace and security.</b></p>	<p>1.1 Inclusion of WPS issues in the plans of decision-makers. 1.2 Inclusion of the women's vision for national reconciliation. 1.3 The participation of women in high ranking positions is no less than 30%.</p>	<p>Inclusion of issues and visions through women's participation in decision-making and/or by men embracing this vision. Decision-making positions include the PLO, Palestinian parties and factions, the security and justice sectors and international positions.</p>	<p>Fact sheets. National Reconciliation Files.  Periodic analyses.  Negotiations committee files.</p>	<p>See detailed analysis in Appendix I.</p>
<p><b>2.1.1 An increase in the participation and representation of women in the national reconciliation committees.</b></p>	<p>2.4 The percentage of women in reconciliation committees. 2.5 The degree of including women and girls' issues in reconciliation committees.</p>	<p>The percentage of active and influential women's participation in parties involved in reconciliation. This can include men who embrace the cause of women and girls.</p>	<p>Analysis and periodic follow-up reports. Fact sheets and position papers.</p>	<p>Female members of Fida party.</p>

6 Having a representation of women implies there are men who embrace women's issues, are able to include them, and are willing to do so, depending on their decision-making positions.

<p><b>2.1.2 An increase in Palestinian women's participation and representation in senior positions in political parties (such as in popular committees and party frameworks in the diaspora).</b></p>	<p>2.6 Increase in the percentage of women in senior positions in political parties.</p> <p>2.7 Inclusion of WPS issues in the parties' agendas.</p>		<p>The level of participation of active and influential women in political parties: This can include men that embrace WPS issues.</p>	<p>PLO factions/parties: Women account for 20% of the members of the central committees and less than 15% of the politburo members.</p>
<p><b>2.1.3 There is an increase in the participation and representation of Palestinian women in senior positions inside the PLO (including Palestinian women in the diaspora).</b></p>	<p>2.8 An increase in the percentage of women holding senior positions inside the PLO.</p> <p>2.9 The number of Palestinian women in the diaspora who are members of PLO departments and unions.</p> <p>10.2 Women, security and peace issues have been included in the agendas of the PLO's departments, unions and institutions.</p>	<p>Level of participation refers to positions held in the National and Central Councils, the Executive Committee, the PNC presidency, and leaderships of popular councils and unions.</p> <p>It also refers to the GUPW as well as refugee and negotiations departments.</p> <p>Agendas that include action plans and strategic approaches.</p>	<p>The structure of the PLO The PLO webpage Results/ minutes of meetings. Plans and implementation reports</p>	<p>The National Council: 11%, the Central Council: 5,4%, the Executive Committee: 7%, the Presidency of the Council: 0%, the departments and institutions of the PLO and its popular unions: 2.</p> <p>To be determined in the analysis of departments and unions.</p>



<p><b>2.1.4 Women's participation and representation have increased in decision-making positions in the security and justice sectors.</b></p>			<p>Women in senior positions in security institutions: 6% (number 1) and women working in the security services: 6.2%.                  Women in the position of prosecutors in the West Bank: 8%, chief prosecutors: 11.6%; assistant attorney general: 0%.                  Female judges working in courts in Palestine: 18.0%, female judges in the Magistrate Court: 26.9%, female judges in the Corruption Crimes Court and the Supreme Judicial Court: 0%.</p>
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<p><b>2.1.5 An increase in the participation and representation of Palestinian women in international representation centers (embassies and missions).</b></p>	<p>2.1.1 An increase in the percentage of women in the PLO's international representation positions.</p> <p>2.1.2 Inclusion of WPS issues in the agendas of international representation centers.</p>	<p>International missions and embassies.</p>	<p>Report on participation and experience in the first year, analytical periodic reports issued by the coalition along with position papers.</p>	<p>Women in the diplomatic corps: 11.2%. The inclusion of issues will be analyzed in the –year one study.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 3.1: Promoting international and feminist advocacy for the protection of Palestinian women and girls from violations and discriminatory policies committed against them under Israeli military occupation.</b></p>	<p>3.1 A drop in the number of direct violations against Palestinian women (according to violation patterns).</p>	<p>Physical, psychological, rights and liberties, and economic violence.</p>	<p>Documentation reports.</p>	<p>See: Protection Analysis.</p>
<p><b>3.1.1 The international community, including states and bodies, assume their responsibilities in protecting Palestinian women from Israeli violations.</b></p>	<p>3.2 The number of lawsuits filed by the PLO in international courts on the impact of violations to the human security of Palestinian women and girls (feminist analysis).</p> <p>3.3 Decrease in UNRWA's budget deficit.</p>	<p>New follow-ups and files. Annual UNRWA and media reports.</p>	<p>Files and coordination meetings.</p>	<p>0</p>

<p><b>3.1.2 The executive agencies of the United Nations and related international institutions assume their responsibilities in the protection of Palestinian women from the violations of occupation.</b></p>	<p>3.4 The satisfaction rate of Palestinian refugee women with the protection and empowerment services provided by UNRWA.</p> <p>3.5 The extent of the Red Cross's commitment to assume its role in protecting women prisoners and the families of prisoners during visits (to prisoners), has witnessed an improvement.</p>	<p>Palestine (especially Gaza and the seamline areas).</p>	<p>Satisfaction survey. Written follow-ups with UNRWA as per the findings of the study. Annual UNRWA reports. Analysis report on the Red Cross in year two. Follow-ups in writing with the Red Cross on the protection of female prisoners.</p>	<p>Analysis in the first year (satisfaction measurement)</p> <p>According to the results of the analysis.</p>
<p><b>3.1.3 Providing international protection in the West Bank, including occupied Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, by international forces deployed by the Security Council, in which women participate (calling on the Security Council to send fact-finding missions).</b></p>	<p>3.6 The number of requests for protection submitted to the Security Council by the PLO.</p> <p>3.7 Provision of international protection forces in seamline zones.</p>	<p>An indicator for all parts of the process, starting with submission of requests, issuance of resolutions and recommendations through to implementation.</p>	<p>Official correspondences of the PLO and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Periodic follow-up reports.</p>	<p>Requires analysis in year one.</p> <p>0</p>

<p><b>Strategic Objective 3.2: Supporting national efforts to provide protection for Palestinian refugee women in host countries, and granting them their right of return and self-determination.</b></p>	<p>3.8 The number of measures taken according to an international resolution for the protection of Palestinian women refugees in the diaspora.</p>	<p>In the three diaspora countries: Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.</p>	<p>Environmental analysis report for each country.  Factsheets.</p>	<p>Analysis in year one.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 4.1: Promoting the role of coalition member institutions by demanding that the international community take preventative measures towards Palestinian women.</b></p>	<p>4.1 The number of countries that support the plan and vision of the coalition.</p>	<p>To reflect this support internationally.</p>	<p>Country plans are directed abroad. Analysis of voting results in international bodies.</p>	<p>Analysis in year one.</p>
<p><b>4.1.1 The international community responds quickly and effectively to Israel in order to halt any escalation in violations.</b></p>	<p>4.2 The number of stances taken by countries to counter any escalation.</p>	<p>Measured in cases of escalation through early warning system indicators.</p>	<p>Analysis of international positions in cases of escalation.</p>	
<p><b>4.1.2 Prevention mechanisms in seamline and sensitive areas, until international protection is put in place.</b></p>	<p>4.3 The number of regions that put prevention mechanisms in place in response to Israeli violations.</p>	<p>Seamline zones in particular.</p>	<p>Field and monitoring reports.</p>	<p>First year reports.</p>

<p><b>Strategic Objective 4.2: Protection of Palestinian women from any escalation in the crisis caused by the internal division.</b></p>	<p>4.4 Number of women affected by the internal division.</p>	<p>In case of renewed internal division.</p>	<p>Field and monitoring reports.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>4.2.1 Counter measures (to prevent a return to a state of division) are put in place.</b></p>	<p>4.5 The number of measures pertaining to transitional justice that have been adopted and implemented.</p>	<p>Apology to the Palestinian people. Commemoration of the victims.</p>	<p>Official announcements. Press conferences.</p>	<p>0</p>
<p><b>4.2.2 A developed and activated early warning system for any escalation related to the internal Palestinian division.</b></p>	<p>4.6 A documented and activated early warning system.</p>	<p>(Includes manuals and functional follow-up assignments/ appointments, etc.)</p>	<p>The system, along with reports generated by the system.</p>	<p>0</p>

