

On 15 October 2015, WILPF, with support from Baha'i International, facilitated a strategy discussion on action to implement the global study on UNSCR 1325 (2000) and the broader feminist peace agenda. WILPF PeaceWomen Programme Manager Abigail Ruane facilitated discussion, and participants from Baha'i International Community, Centre for Women's Global Leadership, FemLinkPacific/GPPAC, ISIS, International Peace Institute, Kvinna til Kvinna, Nobel Women's Initiative, the Post2015 Women's Coalition, the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Oxfam, and WILPF, among others, participated.

The group shared concerns and frustration that despite extensive talk by member states, there is little tangible results for grassroots women human rights defenders and peace activists. They brought attention to the concern that while feminist movement has popularised our language, this language has now been stolen from us. To make it meaningful, we have to take it back and define our priorities. Participants brought attention to the need to go beyond insider strategies based on the development of a normative policy framework on Women, Peace and Security, and to strengthen and also build in outsider strategies for transformative change.

The group affirmed the feminist peace movement as the key visionary leader for action. They brought attention to the need for the feminist movement to retain its independence and leadership in raising the bar, and not to rely on any entity (even UN Women) to fulfil this leadership role. They agreed that it is critical to build on existing conversations including at the April 2015 WILPF 100<sup>th</sup> peace summit and the October 2015 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UNSCR 1325 (2000) discussions to mobilise action for change in a way that addresses gendered institutions of power. Participants discussed developing a shared strategy to reclaim the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Discussion particularly focused on key areas including: women human rights defenders, demilitarisation, and feminist foreign policy.

Participants explored how to share, legitimate, and make accessible our stories, legitimise nonviolent local peacemakers over men with guns at "peace" tables, popularise concepts of human security, and question inequality as a destabilising strategy. The group began to sketch out tactical short term, conceptual medium-term, and strategic long-term political opportunities for collaborative action. These included: 16 Days campaign, Commission on the Status of Women, AWID meeting, Secretary General selection process, International Criminal Court, CEDAW, Climate, Sustainable Development Goals, campaigns around humanising peace including on humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, and sensitisation campaigns about women human rights defenders for local men, communities, and governments. The group explored briefly how key issues of women human rights defenders, demilitarisation, and feminist foreign policy are critical when considering protection challenges, shrinking civil society space including through criminalisation and repression of defenders, lack of gender sensitive early warning systems, and engaging with men and boys, and addressing patriarchal institutions.

Participants agreed that they would continue to work together to mobilise across movements for a transformative feminist peace agenda.