



WPS BULLETIN

Message from the Editor



Dear Readers,

As I reflect on twenty-five years since the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, I am reminded that this milestone is not only institutional, it is deeply personal. Across my work with women peacebuilders in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Liberia, and beyond, one truth resonates: women have always been at the heart of peace. Their courage, creativity, and resilience have carried the spirit of the WPS agenda far beyond policy tables into communities where peace is lived, not declared.

This 25th anniversary offered an opportunity to pause, celebrate, and examine how far we have come and how far we still have to go. From Windhoek+25 to New York, the She Stands for Peace platform and the Beyond Rhetoric report, the voices of African women echoed a shared message: representation must evolve into power. They called for a transformation that moves beyond inclusion toward justice economic justice, land justice, and reparatory justice.

Inside

Marking 25 years of UNSCR 1325, this special edition captures both celebration and urgency as African women reaffirm that representation must evolve into power.

Beyond Rhetoric (REWIB & Oxfam) exposed weak and uneven implementation of the WPS agenda despite more than 100 National Action Plans, urging feminist leadership, localisation, and sustained financing to make peace transformative.

At Windhoek + 25, Namibia and the AU led the continental commemoration, calling for renewed political will, accountability, and African feminist leadership to move from inclusion to structural change.

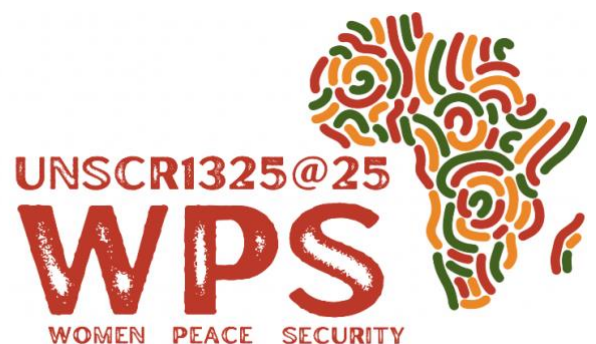
The stories highlighted in this edition speak to both hope and unfinished business. Zimbabwe's achievement of gender parity in peacekeeping reminds us what political will can deliver. Yet, crises in Tanzania, Sudan and South Sudan show how fragile peace remains when women's rights and civic spaces are under attack. The testimonies from North Kivu and Ituri illustrate that even after 25 years, too many women remain excluded from decision-making tables that determine their own futures.

As Editor, I am deeply moved by the persistence of African women who continue to lead peace efforts in the most difficult contexts, with little recognition, limited resources, and unwavering conviction. Their leadership redefines what peace means: not the absence of war, but the presence of justice, dignity, and opportunity.

As we look to the next twenty-five years, we must recommit to the transformative promise of WPS agenda. Governments, regional bodies, and international partners must invest not only in frameworks, but in women themselves - their movements, their knowledge, and their power. Let us ensure that the next generation of women peacebuilders inherits not only the language of inclusion, but the lived reality of equality.

This Bulletin is more than a record of events - it is a testament to the ongoing struggle and hope that define the WPS journey in Africa. May it remind us all that peace begins with women, but it must also be built for and by women, in every village, borderland, and capital across our continent.

**In Sisterhood and Solidarity,
Helen Kezie-Nwoha**



Acronyms

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
AU	African Union
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
IDRW	International Day of Rural Women
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning, Intersex, Asexual, and others
MONUSCO	The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
NAPs	National Action Plans
OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territory
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UN	United Nations
UNSCR1325	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
WLOs	Women-Led Organisations





Beyond Rhetoric: Feminist Leadership for a Transformative Women, Peace and Security Agenda at 25

In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the UNSCR1325 in October, Researchers Without Borders in collaboration with OXFAM International launched the report 'Beyond Rhetoric: Feminist Leadership for a Transformative Women, Peace and Security Agenda at 25: case studies from Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and South Sudan - a landmark report that takes a hard look at the progress and persistent gaps in the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 across four conflict affected countries.

The findings reveal that while normative gains have been made with over 100 countries adopting National Action Plans (NAPs) and increasing awareness of women's participation, gendered impacts of conflict, and inclusion, the implementation of these commitments remains weak and uneven. In most contexts, WPS frameworks have been reduced to rhetoric, with women's participation often symbolic or tokenistic. For example, in Colombia women represented less than five percent of peace negotiators in UN-led processes, while in the OPT structural conditions of occupation and lack of sovereignty continue to obstruct women's agency. Similarly, in South Sudan, despite a 35 percent gender quota, the civic and political space remains restrictive, limiting meaningful participation and leadership by women's rights organisations (WROs) and women-led organisations (WLOs). The report concludes that although the WPS agenda has opened space for gender discourse in peacebuilding, it has failed to transform the underlying power relations that perpetuate gendered insecurity and violence.

The report situates these challenges within a broader context of global "poly-crisis", rising armed conflicts, climate crisis, economic instability, and growing anti-rights backlash, which together erode the transformative intent of the WPS framework. Across regions, the shrinking civic space for feminist movements and women's organisations is accompanied by declining donor funding for gender, conflict, and peace programming. This undercuts the role of feminist actors who have historically sustained the WPS agenda through advocacy, service provision, and local-level peacebuilding.



Moreover, accountability for WPS implementation remains the weakest link: states sign onto global commitments but rarely enforce them, while peace agreements without gender provisions or women's inclusion persist. Militarisation and securitisation continue to dominate national and regional security discourses, overshadowing the feminist vision of peace as justice, equality, and redistribution of power.

A key message running through the report is that women's leadership and feminist peacebuilding remain central to achieving sustainable peace, yet their contributions are undervalued and under-resourced. Women's organisations across conflict-affected settings have built alternative infrastructures of peace through mediation, humanitarian response, and community-level conflict prevention but these initiatives are rarely integrated into national or multilateral peace processes. The report stresses that the four pillars of the WPS agenda prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery should not be treated as separate silos but as interdependent and mutually reinforcing dimensions of peace. Feminist leadership, it argues, requires moving beyond the inclusion of women as participants toward a transformation of the patriarchal, militarised, and extractive systems that underpin violence and inequality.

To maintain the original vision of the WPS agenda, the report proposed recommendations: all actors, governments, multilateral institutions, and civil society should embrace feminist leadership that centres the lived experiences of women and girls in conflict-affected contexts, supports survivor-led initiatives, and recognises the knowledge and innovation emerging from grassroots organisations. Localisation must be prioritised by directing resources and decision-making power to women-led groups at community level, including young women and those from marginalised identities. The international community, particularly donors and the UN, should establish stronger accountability mechanisms for the full implementation of the WPS agenda and ensure that NAPs are backed by domestic financing and inclusive monitoring frameworks. Flexible, predictable, and long-term funding should be channelled to women's organisations, including LGBTQIA+ and intersectional feminist movements, to sustain their peacebuilding and advocacy work.

Finally, the report calls for embedding WPS principles within broader peace, security, and development policies not as a separate or optional agenda, but as a foundational framework for re-imagining security in the twenty-first century. This means redefining peace and security to prioritise prevention, justice, and inclusive governance, rather than militarisation. As the WPS agenda enters its next phase, the authors urge a collective recommitment to feminist peace building and accountability to ensure that women are not merely present at the peace table, but are shaping, leading, and transforming the agenda itself.

<https://rewib.org/resources/beyond-rhetoric-feminist-leadership-for-a-transformative-women-peace-and-security-agenda-at-25/>

Commemorating 25 Years of UNSCR 1325: Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

On 16–17 October 2025, the Republic of Namibia, in collaboration with the African Union (AU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), hosted the Silver Anniversary Commemoration of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000). Held in Windhoek, Namibia, the event took place under the theme: “25 Years of 1325: Honouring the Legacy, Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.”

The commemoration celebrated Namibia’s pioneering role in championing UNSCR 1325, recalling the landmark Windhoek Declaration and Namibia Plan of Action, which laid the foundation for global recognition of women’s leadership in peace and security. The ceremony was officiated by H.E. President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, and attended by eminent African women leaders, including former Heads of State H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (Liberia), H.E. Sahle-Work Zewde (Ethiopia), and H.E. Catherine Samba-Panza (Central African Republic).

Researchers Without Borders (REWiB) joined African leaders, activists, and policymakers in Windhoek, reaffirming its commitment to advancing feminist research and advocacy in peacebuilding.

“Windhoek 2000 was more than a declaration—it was a promise that women’s voices would shape the future of peace and security in Africa,” remarked one participant.

The event highlighted how African women have been at the forefront of peacebuilding long before the adoption of UNSCR 1325, shaping local and continental strategies that centre inclusion, justice, and equality. However, participants acknowledged that many of the structural barriers identified twenty-five years ago persist today—including limited funding for women’s organisations, shrinking civic space, and the continued exclusion of women from formal peace processes.

The discussions emphasised that the next phase of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda must:

- Prioritise African women’s leadership and agency in decision-making spaces.
- Strengthen evidence-based advocacy to influence peace and governance structures.
- Ensure accountability for gender equality in peace operations and institutions.

“The next 25 years must deliver on the promise of 1325—peace that is not only inclusive, but truly transformative.”

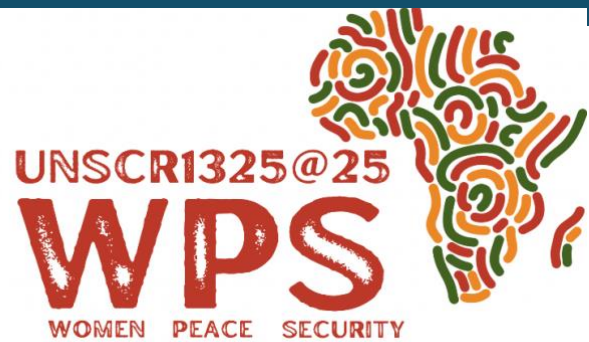
For REWiB, participation in Windhoek+25 was not merely a commemoration, but a call to action to protect the gains of the past quarter-century and to deepen feminist approaches to peacebuilding. The commemoration reaffirmed that the voices that shaped Windhoek 2000 remain as vital today as ever, reminding all that peace in Africa must be feminist, just, and enduring.

“Our struggle for peace is ongoing. The spirit of Windhoek lives on through every woman who refuses to be silenced.”

Key Takeaways from Windhoek+25

1. **Renewed Political Will:** African leaders reaffirmed their commitment to fully implement UNSCR 1325 through national action plans and stronger coordination between AU and RECs.
2. **Accountability and Financing:** Participants called for dedicated, sustainable funding for women’s organisations and robust monitoring frameworks to track progress.
3. **African Feminist Leadership:** The commemoration celebrated the legacy and continued leadership of African women as architects of peace, urging a shift from inclusion to transformation.

<https://ungreatlakes.unmissions.org/commemorating-25-years-uns-1325-advancing-women-peace-and-security-agenda>



Press Release: Human Rights Situation in the United Republic of Tanzania

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) has expressed deep concern over the deteriorating human rights situation in the United Republic of Tanzania following the 29 October 2025 general elections. In its official statement, the Commission cited credible reports of widespread unrest, with hundreds reportedly killed or injured in clashes between protesters and security forces. A nationwide internet shutdown has further restricted access to information, obstructing verification of the scale of casualties and human rights violations.

The Commission reminded the Government of Tanzania of its obligations under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, ratified in 1984, urging authorities to restore communication channels, ensure independent and impartial investigations, and uphold the rights to peaceful assembly, association, and expression. Civil society organisations across East Africa have echoed these concerns, calling on regional and continental bodies including the African Union (AU) and SADC to act swiftly to prevent further escalation and support a peaceful resolution.

Reports from observers and local actors highlight mass arrests of opposition supporters, intimidation of journalists, and the closure of civic spaces. The blackout of online platforms has also silenced women's rights organisations and human rights defenders who rely on digital tools to document abuses and mobilise responses.

"When civic and digital spaces shrink, women's voices are among the first to disappear."

Women human rights defenders, peacebuilders, and journalists now face heightened risks, including sexual harassment, threats, and arbitrary detention, as state repression intensifies. The political violence erodes fragile gains made in women's leadership, participation, and peacebuilding core pillars of the WPS agenda.

For the WPS community, the crisis in Tanzania is a stark reminder that peace without rights is illusory. Sustainable peace requires not only the absence of violence, but also the presence of justice, voice, and accountability conditions that women across Africa continue to fight to uphold.

<https://achpr.au.int/en/news/press-releases/2025-11-01/human-rights-situation-tanzania>

KEY HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES RAISED BY ACHPR



Violence & Loss of Life
Reports of **hundreds killed** and many injured in clashes with security forces.



Arbitrary Arrests & Use of Force
ACHPR calls these "very grave violations" ■ ■ ■



Freedom of Expression & Access to Information
ACHPR calls on the government to ratify the African Charter.



Human Rights Defenders
Concern for the safety of activists, civil society, and political actors.



Legal & Electoral Reforms
ACHPR calls on the government to protect them.



Democracy & Governance
ACHPR calls on the government to ratify the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.



Zimbabwe Achieves Landmark Female Majority in UN Peacekeeping Deployment

As the world marks 25 years of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Zimbabwe has achieved a historic milestone in advancing gender equality in peacekeeping. According to the Ministry of Defence, women now constitute 51 percent of Zimbabwe's personnel deployed in United Nations peacekeeping missions making the country one of the few globally, and the first in the region, to achieve gender parity in deployment.

The announcement was made during the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Symposium held in Harare, commemorating the 25th anniversary of UNSCR 1325. The resolution, adopted in 2000, affirms the critical role of women in peacebuilding and the disproportionate impact of conflict on women and children.

The achievement was celebrated as a landmark step forward for the region, positioning Zimbabwe as a trailblazer in implementing the WPS agenda within the security sector. Defence officials, women peacekeepers, and civil society representatives hailed the development as a symbol of progress towards national and continental WPS commitments. Speakers emphasised that gender representation must translate into real influence and authority from tactical operations to strategic command and policy formulation.

While analysts lauded the breakthrough, they cautioned that representation alone is not enough. Sustaining this progress will require investment in women's leadership development, equitable access to resources and training, and policy reforms that embed gender equality in institutional culture. The Zimbabwe case demonstrates a critical evolution in the WPS agenda: the shift from token participation to transformative leadership. Evidence shows that when women lead in peacekeeping, they reshape operational cultures, enhance civilian protection, and advance gender-sensitive peace outcomes.

Zimbabwe's milestone embodies the spirit of UNSCR 1325 placing women at the heart of peace and security. It sends a powerful message across Africa that inclusive peacekeeping is achievable and essential.

As the continent reflects on 25 years of WPS, Zimbabwe's example challenges other nations to move beyond commitments to tangible, measurable transformation where women's presence translates into power, leadership, and influence at every level of peace and security

<https://allafrica.com/stories/202510100279.html>

UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan Calls for Urgent Action as Crisis Deepens

As the world commemorates 25 years of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) and the critical role South Sudanese women have played in securing peace the country faces a deepening crisis with devastating consequences for women and girls.

On 13 October 2025, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan warned that the country is experiencing a renewed wave of armed violence, mass displacement, and escalating human rights violations, pointing to a level of conflict not seen since the 2017 cessation of hostilities.

According to the Commission, approximately 300,000 South Sudanese have fled to neighbouring countries this year alone, while millions remain internally displaced. The crisis is being driven by stalled political transitions, unchecked corruption that diverts vital public resources, and a leadership vacuum that allows armed groups to continue attacks on civilians with impunity.

The Commission urged the African Union and the United Nations Security Council to prioritise justice and accountability mechanisms, including the long-delayed hybrid court agreed upon in the 2018 Revitalised Peace Agreement, and to mobilise regional and international support before the situation deteriorates into a full-scale conflict.

For women's peace and security, the implications are grave. When conflict intensifies and governance collapses, women and girls bear the brunt through violence, displacement, sexual exploitation, and the loss of livelihoods yet remain excluded from decision-making and peacebuilding processes.

The South Sudan crisis highlights a stark reality that peace without women's meaningful participation is unsustainable. Without the meaningful participation of women in transition processes, gender-sensitive protection measures, and accountability for sexual and gender-based violence, any peace effort risks reproducing the same inequalities that fuelled previous cycles of conflict.

The message is clear: peace cannot be delegated women must be at the table, and their protection must be non-negotiable.

As the WPS community marks 25 years of UNSCR 1325, South Sudan serves as a sobering reminder that justice, voice, and accountability are the true pillars of peace.

<https://www.jurist.org/news/2025/10/un-commission-spurs-regional-and-international-bodies-to-address-deepening-crisis-in-south-sudan/>

North Kivu and Ituri Women Call for Greater Involvement in Peacebuilding

From 21st to 23rd October 2025, the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and partners convened a three-day forum in Goma, Beni, and Bunia to mark the 25th anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) under the theme *“When Women Lead, Peace Follows.”* The forum brought together over 90 delegates from women’s organisations across North Kivu and Ituri, including participants joining online from displacement and host communities. Women leaders reflected on two decades of advocacy and action under UNSCR 1325. Despite the existence of a National Action Plan on WPS and provincial “WPS” secretariats, participants noted that women’s influence in decision-making remains limited.

“We still do not feel its impact, women remain largely absent from peace and decision-making spaces,” said Despine Kavugho of the Collective of Women for Peace, Participation and Representation in Decision-Making Bodies.

Discussions during the forum underscored that while frameworks for women’s participation exist, implementation and influence remain weak. Women from rural, displaced, and host communities reported that they are rarely invited to mediation or dialogue tables, which are often dominated by urban actors and elite networks.

The forum identified protection of civilians as a major priority. MONUSCO’s Civilian Protection Unit and the UN Joint Human Rights Office facilitated exchanges with female survivors of sexual violence, emphasising the need for community-based alert mechanisms and protection networks led by women at grassroots level.

However, participants highlighted critical gaps particularly in ensuring that women in rural and displaced contexts can access psychosocial support, economic reintegration opportunities, reparations, and land rights. *“Participation without influence is not empowerment,”* one delegate remarked, capturing the shared sentiment across the sessions.

The dialogues revealed that community-based peace initiatives, including women mediators in displacement and host settings, are essential for early warning and conflict resolution. Yet, the link between these local efforts and formal peace processes remains tenuous. Participants stressed that patriarchal norms, security constraints, and limited access to community alert systems continue to marginalise women’s voices from both policy and practice.

As the world marks 25 years of UNSCR 1325, the experiences from North Kivu and Ituri serve as a critical reminder: normative progress has not yet translated into lived transformation for women living in conflict settings.

- Representation remains uneven: while frameworks exist, rural, displaced, and grassroots women are still peripheral in peace structures.
- Protection mechanisms are inadequate: the persistence of sexual and gender-based violence underscores the gap between commitment and accountability.
- Participation must evolve into power: women’s inclusion in peace processes must move beyond consultation to decision-making and resource allocation.

For the WPS agenda, this milestone calls for a renewed focus on implementation, localisation, and accountability. North Kivu and Ituri’s women have shown resilience and leadership in the face of conflict; what they now demand is power to shape peace, not just speak about it.

“If peace in North Kivu and Ituri is to be sustainable, women must move from being consulted to being empowered as decision-makers, protectors, and rebuilders.”

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/north-kivu-and-ituri-women-call-greater-involvement-peacebuilding>

International Day of Rural Women 2025: Africa Focuses on Reparatory Justice for Rural Women

The continental commemoration of the International Day of Rural Women (IDRW) 2025 was held from 14–15 October 2025 in Addis Ababa, under the auspices of the African Union’s Rural Development Division. Celebrated under the theme *“Empowering Rural Women for Reparatory Justice: Advancing Inclusive and Sustainable Agri-Food Systems in Africa,”* the event brought together ministers responsible for gender and agriculture, rural women leaders, civil society organisations, diaspora representatives, and development partners. The gathering aimed to promote reparatory-justice interventions for rural women, showcase success stories in education, technology, and agricultural mechanisation, and strengthen partnerships for inclusive and sustainable agri-food systems across the continent.

While the event primarily focused on economic and agricultural empowerment, it carried profound implications for the WPS agenda. The emphasis on rural women’s leadership signalled an important recognition of women’s agency beyond urban centres a vital shift on a continent where rural women remain largely excluded from formal decision-making processes despite bearing the brunt of insecurity.

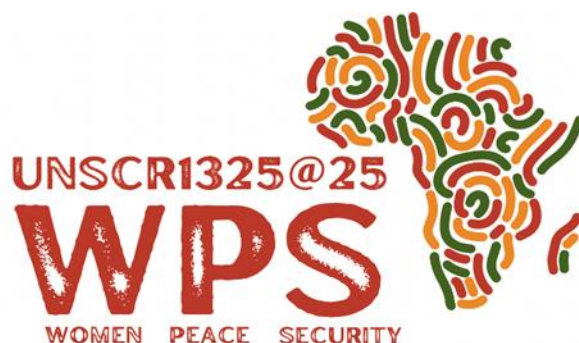
However, questions remain about how many of these leaders are actively engaged in peacebuilding or conflict-prevention spaces. Rural women continue to face disproportionate exposure to conflict-driven resource insecurity, displacement, and sexual and gender-based violence, yet there was limited reference to protection services or access to reproductive health care for women affected by crises.

At the heart of conflict prevention, the event’s call for land rights reform and equitable access to agricultural resources underscored how patriarchal norms and unequal resource distribution perpetuate both poverty and instability. Nonetheless, critical dimensions of post-conflict recovery such as economic reintegration, psychosocial support, and reparations for survivors remain insufficiently addressed.

Although the rural–urban divide was acknowledged, little attention was given to displaced and women living with disabilities, whose vulnerabilities are often compounded by exclusion and marginalisation.

Ultimately, IDRW 2025 provided a valuable platform to celebrate rural women’s economic resilience and leadership. Yet, its full peace and security potential will only be realised when rural women’s empowerment is explicitly linked to the four pillars of the WPS agenda participation, protection, prevention, and recovery.

<https://au.int/en/newsevents/20251014/international-day-rural-women-idrw->



She Stands for Peace: 25 Stories in Celebration of 25 Years of UNSCR 1325

The launch of the third edition of *She Stands for Peace* marking the 25th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 illuminated the leadership of African women at the forefront of WPS agenda. The launch was held virtually and physically in Namibia and in New York and hosted by the United Nations Office to the African Union and partners, the events convened women peacebuilders, academics, youth activists, and policymakers to celebrate and amplify the voices of women driving peace, justice, and security across the continent.

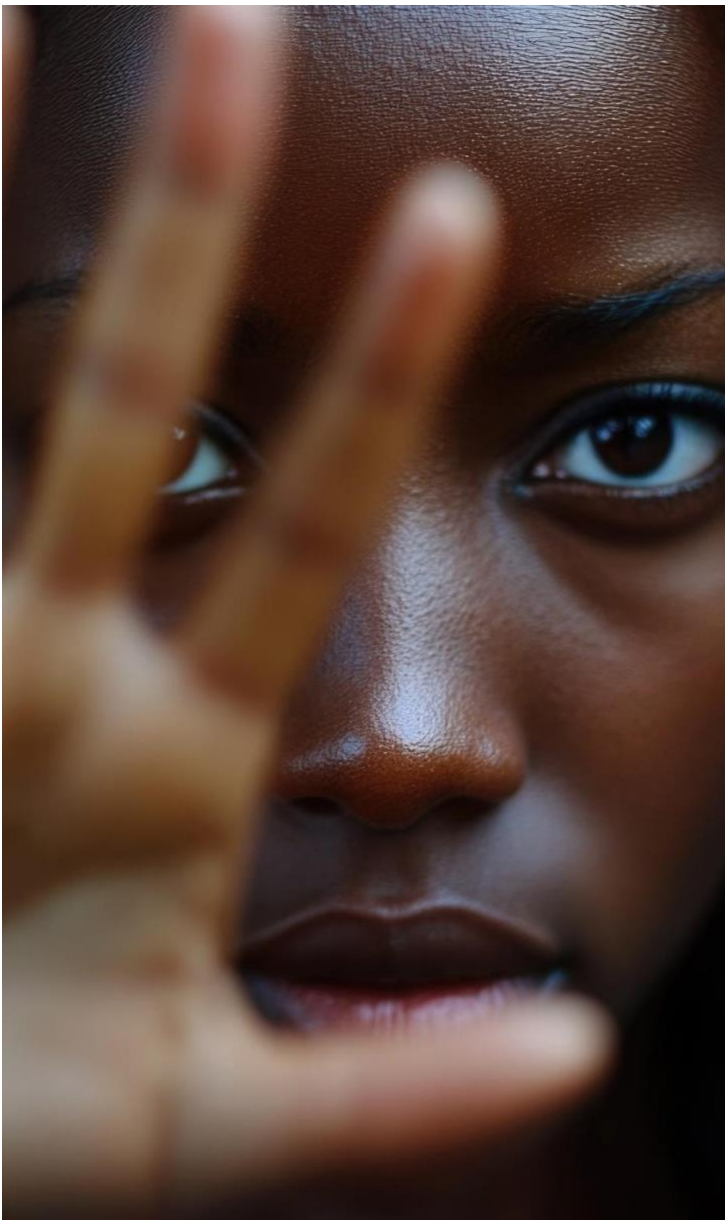
Centred on storytelling and knowledge-sharing, the gatherings highlighted the new *She Stands for Peace* book series and podcast platform while underscoring deeper implications for WPS pathways. By showcasing women's agency in conflict-affected and marginalised contexts, it challenged narrow, urban-centric peace narratives, foregrounding instead the diverse lived realities of women in rural, displaced, and post-conflict settings.

Yet, the discussions also revealed enduring gaps. While many women peacebuilders were featured, few had participated directly in formal peace processes. Critical themes such as reparations, sexual and gender-based violence, and access to reproductive health were mentioned only peripherally.

Speakers emphasised that leadership alone is insufficient without structural transformation particularly in areas of land justice, economic empowerment, and institutional inclusion within security architectures. The initiative's focus on digital platforms, mentorship networks, and cross-regional collaboration opened new possibilities for solidarity and impact. However, the transition from narrative to institutional reform remains incomplete.

She Stands for Peace offered a powerful platform for celebrating African women's leadership in peacebuilding, while calling for a shift from storytelling to structural change ensuring that women's voices translate into tangible reforms on access, protection, and inclusion for a truly transformative WPS agenda.

https://ugc.production.linktr.ee/6dd1b1b5-ef55-4731-9102-1852b65da1e7_She-Stands-for-Peace-3rd-Edition-for-Online-Use.pdf





Conclusion

As the world marked twenty-five years since the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, the commemorations held across the continent from Windhoek + 25 in Namibia to local dialogues in North Kivu, Harare, Addis Ababa, and virtual platforms became both a celebration and a reckoning. They revealed a continent rich with women's leadership and feminist innovation, yet still grappling with the unfulfilled promises of the WPS agenda.

Throughout these celebrations, African women reaffirmed that the spirit of Windhoek 2000 endures rooted in feminist leadership, community resilience, and a shared insistence that peace without justice, inclusion, and accountability remains incomplete. The reflections acknowledged remarkable progress: the development of National Action Plans, increased deployment of women in peacekeeping, and the institutionalisation of WPS frameworks across the African Union and Regional Economic Communities. Yet, the dialogues also exposed persistent gaps between policy and practice, especially in financing, localisation, and protection for women in conflict-affected and rural contexts.

A clear message echoed through the discussions: representation must evolve into power. Women leaders, from rural farmers and displaced mediators to peacekeepers and parliamentarians, underscored that symbolic inclusion cannot substitute for structural transformation. Calls for feminist financing, stronger accountability, and protection of civic space were central to the anniversary's reflections.

Participants demanded that future WPS implementation prioritise women's access to land, economic resources, justice, and decision-making not as charity, but as a right. Initiatives such as *She Stands for Peace* and *Beyond Rhetoric* showcased the breadth of African women's agency, affirming that women are not only peace advocates but architects of enduring stability. However, the anniversary also served as a reminder that peace must move from narrative to reform, from token recognition to institutional change.

As the WPS agenda enters its next quarter-century, the message from African women is unequivocal: the next 25 years must be about transformation, not commemoration. Peace must mean an end to all wars, protection from violence, equal participation in governance, and justice that redistributes power and resources.

Policymakers, donors, and civil society must therefore recommit to advancing feminist peacebuilding through sustained financing, inclusive governance, and accountability mechanisms that centre women's voices.

The legacy of Windhoek 2000 calls on all actors to ensure that feminist peace becomes not just an aspiration but a lived African reality, one where every woman can stand not only for peace, but in power.

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