



ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Implementing Norway's National Action Plan 2015-2018

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

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1. Introduction

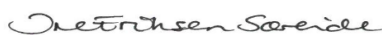
This report concludes the reporting on the implementation of our national Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2015–2018. Once again, we are pleased to note that the results are good and largely in line with the goals we have set ourselves. Women’s participation and rights are demonstrably high on the agenda in our peace and security work. We note a steady increase in peacebuilding activity at country level, and more targeted efforts for women’s rights in our humanitarian work.

The fact that we have monitored a set of indicators over time has enabled us to identify areas that demand further attention or analysis. In particular, we will look more closely at gender parity in our own teams and gender mainstreaming in our broader programmes.

There is a consistent commitment to gender parity in the implementing ministries, and our teams are generally well balanced. More women peacekeepers are being deployed by the military. The figures remain high for the police. However, given the limited number of people deployed, factors such as whether individuals are deployed in December or January might affect the annual statistics. As for our mediation efforts, having equal numbers of women and men engaged is not enough. It appears that more must be done to ensure that each mediation team is gender-balanced.

We monitor bilateral humanitarian funds and development funds for countries affected by conflict. Last year’s report indicated a decrease in the proportion of these funds that qualified for the use of a gender marker. This finding led to in-depth analyses of the figures and increased focus on and training in use of the gender marker to ensure that it is used actively and correctly. The political message – that women’s rights and participation are to be at the heart of our efforts – was reinforced. This year’s report indicates a substantial improvement in the use of the gender marker, which could indicate that we are on the right track. However, the trends need to be monitored over time for quality assurance purposes, and more work must be done to ensure that the gender marker is actively and correctly used – and to ascertain that all of our peace and security work includes and benefits women as well as men.

A new national Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security was launched in January this year. It is more ambitious than the previous one, also as regards reporting. The baseline data for the new phase provide a broader and more nuanced picture of our efforts. Some of what we have found is also referred to in this report. We are looking forward to doing more, and better, for women and girls in conflict and crises, and are aware that it is a matter of building and sustaining peace for all.



Ine Eriksen Søreide, Minister of Foreign Affairs



Frank Bakke-Jensen, Minister of Defence



Jøran Kallmyr, Minister of Justice and Immigration



Dag Inge Ulstein, Minister of International Development



Trine Skei Grande, Minister of Culture and Equality

2. Reporting on indicators

Indicators for the extensive, multi-sectoral follow-up of the National Action Plan were set at a low level in the results hierarchy. This was done in order to be realistic and enable consistent follow-up, while ensuring comparable data from one year to the next. While our women, peace and security programmes are subject to the same results reporting requirements as other programmes funded by Norway, we make no attempt here to describe and synthesise the results of individual programmes. More information about the various programmes and initiatives – and their impact – can be obtained on request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Our efforts to promote the Women, Peace and Security agenda draw on a broad range of diplomatic, political and financial tools. We work at the local, national, regional and global levels in a range of arenas, with various partners, and across regions. Not all of this work is visible in the results measured by the indicators. However, our hope is that this report will give a sense of where we are heading and what we are striving to achieve.

The aim of this report is to indicate, for example in numbers and percentages, how much of Norway's funding is reported as having contributed to the agreed goals, and to what extent women are involved in peace processes where Norway is involved. The rest of this chapter provides a summary of the 2018 reporting on the National Action Plan indicators, which are set out in Annex 1.

Chapter 3 presents some reflections on how far we have progressed and what remains to be done, and we look back at our ambitions for this phase and how we have fared from 2015 to 2018. We comment on each of the priority areas set out in the National Action Plan, and on the cross-cutting efforts to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence. The chapter on peacebuilding focuses primarily on results from the partnerships supported through a dedicated grant for civil society women, peace and security efforts.

2a Peace processes and negotiations -*The Government's aim is to ensure that women are involved in peace processes and peace negotiations where Norway is engaged. The rights, needs and priorities of both women and men are to be included in peace agreements.*

Implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda is a defined priority in peace processes, negotiations and dialogue initiatives where Norway is involved. This chapter shows that our mediation teams have consistently followed up the agenda, in line with the National Action Plan.

We encouraged and supported the inclusion of women in all formal peace processes in which we were involved in 2018 (in line with the target of 100%). The baseline data for the new national action plan mean that we know more about what this entails: Norway worked actively to promote women's participation in the parties' delegations and amongst mediators in 75% of the processes where we were involved in a formal role. Norway supported civil society and women's groups politically, diplomatically and financially in all processes where we were involved, and provided technical support in half of the processes. Civil society organisations supported by Norway promoted women's rights, needs and priorities in all active processes.

In peace processes where Norway was involved, one peace agreement was concluded in 2018, in South Sudan. The agreement included provisions on women's rights, in line with our goal:

In 2015, only one woman signed the agreement on the resolution of the conflict (ARCSS) in the Republic of South Sudan. After active support for key women's institutions and advocacy by the Troika envoys (the UK, US and Norway) to Sudan and South-Sudan and the special representative of IGAD, five women were invited to the high-level revitalisation process that led to a revitalised agreement in 2018 (R-ARCSS). The number grew as the negotiations proceeded. They represented political parties and civil society. Seven women signed the agreement on 12 September 2018. Through their engagement and lobbying, the women secured agreement for 35% affirmative action in relation to women's representation on executive bodies, as well as in the transitional security arrangements and other mechanisms that will be put in place for implementation of the R-ARCSS. Parties to the agreement shall give due consideration to gender in the selection of nominees. The chapter on a permanent ceasefire and transitional security arrangements states that all parties shall refrain from acts of sexual and gender-based violence of all kinds, including sexual exploitation and harassment. They shall respect humanitarian law and safeguard the needs of women and girls. As regards humanitarian assistance and reconstruction, priority is given to public services delivered to women and children. The establishment of a separate women's enterprise development fund for the provision of subsidised credit for women-based development and capacity building among women entrepreneurs is included in the agreement.

The proportion of women in Norwegian delegations was 40% in 2017, which is in line with the target of at least 40% men and women. That this figure is lower than in earlier years is due to the fact that one of the teams has become unbalanced (17% women) following a few changes of personnel in the different sections contributing to that team. The other teams in processes where Norway has a formal role have 40%, 50% and 67% women. Given the relatively small number of people actively involved in peace processes, it is to be expected that the percentage will vary slightly from one year to the next. Norway will continue to strive for balanced gender representation in our mediation teams, however. In 2018, both special envoys to peace processes where Norway has a role as facilitator were women.

The regional networks of women mediators are concrete examples of efforts to increase both the number of women and gender expertise in mediation processes. Norwegian members have been deployed to share their experiences from peace processes, including, but not exclusively focused on, gender integration and women's involvement. In November 2018, a member of the Norwegian network was asked to assist the women delegates from Libya at the Palermo meeting. In December 2018, a member attended a meeting in Nairobi on the implementation of the South Sudanese peace

agreement, together with a delegation from South Sudan. Our members are asked more and more frequently to participate in different countries' work and proceedings.

Within the framework of the Nordic women mediators, Norway initiated a process in 2017 aimed at launching a Global Alliance of Regional Networks of Women Mediators. Representatives of all established regional networks as well as several mediation actors met in Oslo for the first time in March 2018. They met again in New York in October 2018. A contact group has been established and the networks are exploring opportunities for cooperation.

2b International operations – *The Government's aim is to ensure that women's and men's security, rights and needs are taken into account in all aspects of international operations in which Norway is engaged.*

Data on how women's and men's security, rights and needs are taken into account in international operations show continued progress.

Goals for women, peace and security were incorporated into all operational orders in 2018, and a gender perspective was included in all pre-deployment operational analyses (in line with the target of 100%). This has been standard operating procedure for the Armed Forces as well as the police, since the women, peace and security agenda was included in the Long-term Defence Plan (2017–2020) under defence and security policies, thereby mainstreaming these perspectives as well as other related topics, such as the protection of civilians.

As regards the Armed Forces, the fact that women, peace and security is incorporated in all operational orders does not mean that explicit mention is made of women, peace and security. Rather, every factor impacting the area of operation is analysed, including the gender dimension. It is therefore part of the overall analysis, planning and implementation of operations. Depending on the context, women, peace and security will be highlighted as a separate issue, or it could be part of a greater whole. In some operations, for instance, information for and interaction with women networks is a goal in itself, in which case the operational order will focus on these matters.

In 2018, Norway maintained its two positions at the Nordic centre for gender in military operations (NCGM) in Sweden. One of these was established when the centre was founded in 2012. The other was established in 2016. Norwegian forces in Afghanistan continued training the Afghan police crisis response unit (CRU), including female members. The Norwegian Special Forces female Hunter Troop was maintained in 2018, and it continues in 2019, no longer as a pilot.

We note a steady increase in the percentage of women deployed to international operations in general: 10.5% in 2018, up from 9.3% in 2017. Of the Norwegian officers deployed to UN operations, 26.3% were women by the end of 2018, greatly exceeding the UN goal of 15%. These women filled various management positions at different tactical levels, as well as serving as staff officers and military observers. On the operational level, Major General Kristin Lund has been Head of Mission/Chief of Staff of United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) since 2017. Her term will end in 2019. In 2018, one female brigadier participated in the inaugural programme of the Halifax Peace with Women Fellowship, an international leadership programme for selected senior female military officers.

As for the proportion of women in the military in general, 2018 saw a continuation of the trend of a slow but steady increase, from 11.6% in 2017 to 12.5% in 2018. At the same time, the proportion of women conscripts increased further, to roughly 28%. More effort needs to be put into recruiting women conscripts to the professional forces. In 2018, a working group in the Armed Forces recommended a number of measures to increase the number of women in military uniform.

Of the 34 Norwegian police advisers in international operations in 2018, 11 were women. This corresponds to 32% and is close to the target of 35%, but slightly lower than in 2017 (34%). It is worth noting, however, that the percentage of female police advisers in international operations is higher than the percentage of women in Norwegian police positions requiring police education, which was 31% in December 2018.

The percentage of women police advisers will change slightly from one rotation to the next, given the relatively small numbers of people involved.

The proportion of female police advisers holding leading positions in 2018 was four out of eleven (35%). Leading positions are defined as management positions and service as contingent commanders. Two female police advisers have been employed by the UN in operative management positions: Assistant Chief of Police Ann Kristin Kvilekval as Senior Police Adviser in UNICYP, and Superintendent Anette Gultvedt as Protection of Civilians Coordinator in UNMISS.

2c Peacebuilding – *The Government’s aim is to ensure that women’s political and economic empowerment and influence is increased.*

This year’s report shows that there has been an increase in targeted efforts to strengthen women’s rights and active participation in conflict-affected and post-conflict countries. More of our broad development programmes in these countries also qualify for a gender marker than in previous years.

Our embassies in and accredited to countries in conflict, in a post-conflict phase and undergoing peacebuilding¹ keep showing great commitment to the women, peace and security agenda.

In 2018, Norway supported efforts to strengthen women’s political participation in 81 % of countries in conflict, in a post-conflict phase and undergoing peacebuilding where we have an active engagement. We are approaching our target for 2018 (85 %), and have improved markedly since 2017 (76 %).

We supported efforts to strengthen women’s economic empowerment in 71 % of the same countries, exceeding both last year’s result (64 %) and our initial target for 2018 (50 %).

Overall, we are registering steady progress and increased focus on women, peace and security through targeted interventions at country level. We measured our efforts in 21 countries in 2018.

The baseline data (also 2018) for the new national action plan contain data for 51 countries in conflict and post-conflict situations. The larger selection of countries as well as additional areas covered give a broader picture:

Proportion of countries in conflict and post conflict where Norway is active where we support

<i>Girls’ education</i>	63,0 %
<i>Women’s political rights and participation</i>	76,5 %
<i>Women’s economic rights and participation</i>	72,5 %
<i>Sexual and reproductive health and rights</i>	61,0 %

We note that, whereas official development assistance data from 2017 indicated a decrease in the proportion of Norwegian bilateral development assistance to countries in conflict and post-conflict situations (incl. countries in a peacebuilding phase) qualifying for a gender marker, data from 2018 indicate that a higher proportion than before in the plan period qualified for a gender marker, 38%, which is close to the target of 40%. However, as we are still looking into the quality of the 2018 data, caution should be shown when interpreting the numbers. There is a possibility that we may adjust the 2017 and 2018 data if we find that there has been under or over-reporting on the gender marker.

Not only the proportion of development assistance, but also the amount of assistance that qualifies for a gender marker has increased substantially – from NOK 2.008 billion in 2017 to NOK 2.778 billion in 2018.

The amount and proportion marked with gender as the *principal* objective have increased, from NOK 391 million (5.5%) in 2017 to NOK 488 million (7%) in 2018, and the proportion marked with gender as a *significant* objective has increased from NOK 1.617 billion (21.5%) in 2017 to NOK 2.290 billion (31%) in 2018.

¹ Country selection based on the Uppsala dataset for conflict 2014. Using same country selection throughout the life-time of the national action plan for comparable data.

The baseline data for the new national action plan measure development assistance to more countries,² ref. above, and paint a broader picture: NOK 719 million marked with gender as a principal objective, corresponding to 8% of bilateral development assistance, and NOK 3.001 billion marked with gender as a significant objective, corresponding 31%. Thus, the proportion of development assistance qualifying for a gender marker is quite consistent for the smaller and larger samples of countries.

Significant work was undertaken in the past year in an endeavour to understand the decrease in the percentage of development assistance qualifying for a gender marker in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations in 2017. Even more work was done to reverse the negative trend.

Statistics and development experts have worked to identify where the weaker and stronger results come from, where underreporting might be a problem, and where we are simply not doing well enough.

Training and awareness-raising measures were implemented to ensure correct use of the gender marker, and to make sure that the importance of mainstreaming of gender was better understood by all grant givers.

The improved results for 2018 are an important step forward and may reflect heightened awareness and better training, although the trends need to be monitored over time. Our work in this area will continue, because targeted efforts must go hand in hand with effective mainstreaming.

We will work diligently to ensure that Norwegian development assistance to countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as to any other country, benefits girls and women as well as boys and men.

² Updated selection based on the Uppsala dataset for armed conflict in 2017.

2d Humanitarian efforts – *The Government's aim is to ensure that women's and men's rights, needs and priorities are safeguarded in Norway's humanitarian efforts.*

The topic of women, peace and security has long been high on the Norwegian agenda for humanitarian support. The new national Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security was developed in 2018 in conjunction with the new humanitarian strategy, ensuring consistent policies and a more integrated, gendered approach to our humanitarian response.

We are committed to the Women, Peace and Security agenda at all levels. We have seen more targeted humanitarian interventions for women and girls in 2018 than in 2017, and a higher proportion of the humanitarian funds now qualify for a gender marker.

As in previous years, all organisations that received Norwegian humanitarian funding reported on the integration of gender and women, peace and security in their programmes. This is in line with the goal of reporting by 100% of organisations. Norway requires its humanitarian partners to ensure that the needs of girls and women are taken into account in all humanitarian activities, on a par with the needs of boys and men. Through the development of the new national plan and the new humanitarian strategy, more systematic follow-up has been planned and better monitoring tools have been developed.

Special priority has been given to women's rights and participation in this work. Among other things, Norway has increased its focus on protection in the past year, with particular emphasis on combatting sexual and gender-based violence. Norway's support for combatting sexual and gender-based violence and improving access to reproductive health in emergencies continued to increase in 2018. NOK 230 million of the humanitarian funding was dedicated to these purposes last year, up from NOK 158 million in 2017.

We are pleased to note that as was the case for *development assistance* to countries in conflict and post conflict (incl. countries in a peacebuilding phase), the proportion of bilateral *humanitarian funds* that qualify for a gender marker has also increased; from 22% in 2017 to 41% in 2018. This is closer to the goal set for the plan period (50%). However, the increase in funds that qualify for a gender marker should be interpreted with caution until the cause of increase has been thoroughly analysed.

The results framework for the new national action plan monitors the proportion of bilateral humanitarian funds for countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, and in a peacebuilding phase. Baseline data from 2018 indicate that a higher proportion, 46%, of bilateral humanitarian funds for these countries qualify for a gender marker.

It is not only the proportion of funds that qualify for a gender marker that has increased, the amount has increased too, from NOK 1.03 billion in 2017 to NOK 1.725 billion in 2018.

The proportion of funds marked with gender as a principal goal remains stable at 2%, indicating that the progress may be due to improved – or improved registration of – mainstreaming of gender in broader programmes.

The humanitarian section has made an extra effort in the past year to improve mainstreaming as well as the registration of gender in programmes. The development of the new Norwegian humanitarian strategy, which is strong on gender, has raised awareness and increased competence in this area. Work has also been done on more consistent follow-up of partnerships and results monitoring, which might explain the improved figures.

Some examples of our work in 2018:

Norway was the largest contributor to GenCap in 2018, an international standby force aimed at strengthening the gender perspective in humanitarian operations. GenCap is administered by the Norwegian Refugee Council. The project strengthens and secures the equality and gender perspective in UN humanitarian operations by providing experts on gender and equality.

Norway supported the tracking mechanism for funding for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) programmes in humanitarian responses and expanded the dialogue with humanitarian partners on how to improve mandatory reporting on the integration of a gender perspective in all aspects of operations.

Norway supported the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in connection with its holding four ‘Gender in Humanitarian Action’ training courses in the field and three ‘Training of Trainers on Gender in Humanitarian Action’ courses. It also supported the NRC’s provision of roster management of gender advisers in the IASC Gender Standby Capacity Project (GenCap), whereby experts can be rapidly deployed to UN ‘host’ agencies, at country, regional and global level, including in all L-3 crises.

These interventions promote gender equality by strengthening leadership and women’s participation in humanitarian actions and ensuring that systems integrate gender responsive programmes.

Norway worked with NORCAP on how to strengthen humanitarian partners’ SGBV expertise for coordination, programme and mainstreaming purposes. The Interagency Regional Emergency GBV Advisers (REGA) mechanism supports the country-level GBV sub-clusters, helping to integrate GBV into the humanitarian programme cycle.

Norway supported the development of methodology by Norwegian Church Aid for reducing gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict settings based on experiences from DRC. The methodology is being tested in pilots in neighbouring countries: Mali, South Sudan, Somalia and Burundi. Norway also supported the Norwegian Church Aid GBV programmes in North Iraq, Syria and Lebanon.

The Norwegian Church Aid programme for SGBV received NOK 50 million in support from the humanitarian budget in 2018.

In 2018, Norway increased its support for reproductive health in emergencies through UNFPA, through support for the Emergency Fund, but also earmarked funding for Lake Chad, North Korea and the Syrian crisis. The total support for UNFPA from the humanitarian budget was NOK 93 million.

Norway supports the ICRC’s annual appeals against sexual and gender-based violence. In 2018, the support was increased to NOK 21 million, plus NOK 15 million for the Rohingya crisis (soft earmarking for efforts related to SGBV in Myanmar and Bangladesh).

2e Sexual violence – *The Government’s aim is to ensure that steps to prevent and combat sexual violence are integrated into Norway’s efforts to promote the Women, Peace and Security agenda.*

Preventing and combating sexual violence in conflicts is a cross-cutting priority in all our peace and security efforts. There is substantial activity in this field, with broad engagement across sections, departments and ministries.

The baseline data for the new national action plan indicate that women’s rights were on the agenda or being addressed in all peace processes where Norway was involved in a formal capacity in 2018. Sexual and gender-based violence was specifically addressed in half of the processes.

A seminar on how to raise the issue of sexual and gender-based violence with parties was held with the MFA mediation teams in 2018. Women, peace and security, and transitional justice were made priority areas for Norway’s peace and reconciliation work, and strategies to follow this up are under development.

Preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence remains a priority for Norwegians deployed on international operations. A notable result from the security sector in 2018 was the ‘whole-of-mission’ handbook on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence developed by Norway in 2016–2018 together with and for the UN. It will be launched in 2019 for use in UN operations. It has been produced by subject matter experts in cooperation with a wide-ranging network of partners, as well as in effective inter-ministerial cooperation and cooperation with the UN organisation. The aim of the handbook is to achieve a more systematic and professional approach to countering sexual violence in conflicts throughout the world.

By December 2018 the Norwegian Police's SGBV team in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) reached their main goal of ‘Setting up a specialized centralized office for sexual violence crimes in the Haitian National Police (HNP)’. During 2018, the team facilitated the education of 10 new investigators and the reconstruction of office space for the Haitian SGBV unit. The Haitian SGBV team is now fully operational and capable of performing its assigned tasks.

As part of the efforts to strengthen cooperation throughout the judicial chain in Haiti, the Norwegian team held 10 SGBV workshops (187 participants – 110 women) in 2018 for representatives of local communities, police leaders, judges and local authorities. The aim of these workshops was to address victim care, prevention, local ownership and a common understanding of the challenges related to SGBV cases. The team has also facilitated two courses for judges (37 participants – 8 women). Important topics were interrogation techniques and the presentation of evidence in court. The Norwegian Police's SGBV team in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) concluded its mission in March 2019.

Reports from embassies show that Norway has supported initiatives to improve the protection of women from sexual violence in 81% of countries where we are engaged that are in conflict, in a post-conflict phase or undergoing peacebuilding. This is an increase compared to 2016 (76%), and close to, but lower than, the target for 2018 (85%).

Looking at the broader selection of countries (51 as opposed to 21, ref. above) and the more specific descriptions of this work in the baseline data for the new plan; these are the figures:

<i>Efforts to combat violence, including sexual violence</i>	63%
<i>Efforts to combat harmful practices</i>	41%

On the humanitarian efforts in this field, see 2d.

3. Looking back (2015-2018)

The National Action Plan 2015-2018 sets out some concrete goals and ambitions. Annual reports, of which this is the last in the plan period, present some of the progress made based on the set of indicators. This chapter aims to provide a brief overview of how we have gone about achieving the more specific goals of the National Action Plan.

A. Peace processes and negotiations

We find that our mediation teams have worked consistently during the four-year plan period to ensure that women participate meaningfully in the peace processes where we are involved. In active processes, the teams have worked with the parties to strengthen women's participation in the parties' delegations. Support for civil society and women's groups has been a common trait across the board. Norway has provided political, diplomatic and financial support to ensure that women are able to make their voices heard and their needs and priorities known. Norway has worked creatively with the parties, the UN and other mediation actors, as well as with civil society, to strengthen women's influence on the process, among other things through consultations, support for coalition building, innovative inclusion mechanisms and by providing technical and logistical support. We have come to realise that, when inclusion mechanisms are introduced, it is essential that they do not replace, but complement efforts to increase women's participation in the parties' delegations and in the main negotiations.

In formal processes where Norway is involved, we have dedicated team members for gender issues. This applies to the facilitation teams for the peace processes in both Colombia and the Philippines. Our team working within the framework of the Sudan and South Sudan troika also includes substantial gender competence. In both informal and formal processes, we have experts who we draw on when necessary. Furthermore, in the Section for Peace and Reconciliation, there is a team that is responsible for women's inclusion in peace processes and that is ready to assist the teams working in peace processes. Norway offers technical assistance and gender expertise where we are involved. This is standard operating procedure.

During the plan period, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has worked on the mediation teams' gender competence and their ability to explain why inclusive processes are important in order to effectively promote inclusivity. However, while women, peace and security is regularly on the teams' agenda and while experts are available and used by them, the training of our teams could be more systematic. In cooperation with UN DPPA, PRIO, CMI and Finland, Norway has contributed to the annual High Level Gender in Mediation courses every year during the plan period.

Two peace agreements were signed during the plan period as a result of peace processes in which Norway played a role: the comprehensive peace accord between the Colombian authorities and FARC, and the South Sudan R-ARCSS (ref. section 2a). Both processes included increasing numbers of women, and both of the agreements contained provisions on women's rights and participation.

Norway supported the development of ICAN's Better Peace Tool, which describes how facilitators and mediators can take steps towards making peace processes more inclusive. In 2018, we started developing guidelines for our own mediation teams' work on women, peace and security, with a view to further strengthening both gender analyses and reporting on gender.

In 2015, the Nordic Network of Women Mediators was launched in Oslo in order to showcase women with mediation experience, increase women's participation in peace and reconciliation efforts at every level and strengthen the integration of a gender perspective in peace processes. Since then, the Nordic network has established a contact group, representatives of the national networks have met annually at the Nordic level and the different branches have deepened their contact between meetings. The

Nordic network developed a mission statement in 2017, and it has started to focus on concrete country situations and cases in its interaction.

The Norwegian branch of the network has grown and included more than 50 women by the end of 2018. It meets approximately quarterly. An action plan for the Norwegian branch's work was developed recently.

The network meetings at both the Norwegian and Nordic level have proven to be rewarding platforms for information and experience exchange, for further building the network members' capacity and their ability to act together. One example of joint advocacy is the letter sent by the Nordic network to the new UN Envoy to Syria in late 2018, to encourage him to work for women's inclusion and rights, and to ensure that his own team includes women in prominent roles.

In 2017, within the framework of the Nordic women mediators, Norway also initiated a process aimed at the formation of a Global Alliance of Regional Networks of Women Mediators. Representatives of all established regional networks and several mediation actors met in Oslo in March 2018, then again in New York in October 2018. A contact group has been established and the networks are exploring opportunities for cooperation.

Norway has supported relevant research that builds the knowledge base, see the attachments on research in annual reports (Annex 2 to this year's report), and Norwegian members of mediation teams have actively shared their experience of women's inclusion and gender from the Colombian and the South Sudan contexts, among others. The Norwegian branch of the Nordic Women Mediators network has received many requests to contribute to panels, seminars, consultations and to play more operational roles in relation to the parties and others involved in peace processes. A growing number of the members are involved in such activities.

When developing the new National Action Plan, Norway committed to preparing the ground for inclusive processes, also in dialogue initiatives that are not (yet) formal negotiations. The baseline data for the new National Action Plan from 2018 show that this is already happening to some extent. In 60% of processes, mediation teams report that they have worked actively to prepare for inclusive processes also in the early pre-negotiation phase. Thirty per cent of the teams have identified women's organisations that could play a role if there is a formal process further down the road.

During the period from 2015 to 2018, between 40% and 65% of the members of our mediation teams were women. In the whole plan period, one or both of our special envoys to processes where Norway has had a facilitator role were women. We are pleased to present these figures, but realise that more conscious thought needs to be put into this aspect of our work. Our mediation teams generally consist of representatives from the Section for Peace and Reconciliation, embassies and country desks. Because recruitment processes are separate for different units, we might end up with unbalanced teams, even though the various units are gender-balanced, as illustrated by one of the 2018 mediation teams. We will start a dialogue with the personnel section that is responsible for recruitment in order to explain how the mediation teams are put together and explore how we can strive for gender balance in cross-section teams.

B. International operations

During the four-year period, the gender perspective has become normalised as a tool in military operational planning. Some progress has also been made in capacity building in the Armed Forces, both in the educational programmes and in terms of female recruitment. The subject-matter expert pool has not increased, but insight into the gender perspective is becoming more widespread. At the same time, the Norwegian Armed Forces' participation in international operations has decreased since 2015, leading to fewer opportunities for implementing good practices.

The proportion of deployed Norwegian female police advisers is higher than the proportion of women at the equivalent level in the Norwegian police. All deployed police advisers have received training in Women, Peace and Security. Norwegian police advisers have contributed to building other countries' capacity with respect to the deployment of women and addressing sexual and gender-based violence, both nationally and in international operations.

Women, peace and security is now integrated as an operational analysis tool, regardless of area or type of operation. The gender aspect of this work is reflected in the curriculum of the Defence University College. This area of expertise remains small and vulnerable, with only one senior subject-matter expert at the Defence University College. The number of gender focal points is also small, thus hampering capacity building and the systematic application of a gender perspective. However, due to the operational directives, gender has become increasingly integrated into the subject of military operations, and is thus being disseminated in order to normalise the application of a gender perspective, increase expertise and achieve better results.

This concerted effort has resulted in the Defence University College developing a handbook for use in all UN operations that addresses conflict-related sexual violence. The handbook, funded by the Norwegian MoD and the MFA, will also be adapted for use in the military, police and civilian components of all UN missions, as well as by NATO. It will be launched in 2019.

While the proportion of female conscripts has increased rapidly (from 17% at the start of 2015 to 28% in 2018), the proportion of female military officers and other ranks has seen a slow but steady increase (from 10.2% to 12.5%). More women are rising through the ranks and achieving the rank of colonel/commodore or higher. Universal conscription, implemented in 2015, has made an impact on gender equality in the Armed Forces and has also attracted a lot of interest internationally. The Norwegian Special Forces female Hunter Troop, which started as a pilot project in 2014, has created new female role models. This could lead to increased female recruitment to deployed units. The project continues in 2019, no longer as a pilot.

During the plan period, Norway has deployed more women officers. In 2018, 26.3% of the Norwegian officers deployed on UN operations were women.

Norway has deployed police personnel to nine international operations and two advisory missions during the plan period. On average, 40 Norwegian police advisers were deployed each year, close to 35 % of whom were women. Three of the women had leadership positions, including the position of Deputy Commissioner in UNMIL, Liberia, and Senior Police Adviser in UNFICYP, Cyprus.

All police officers who are deployed by Norway receive pre-deployment training, including sessions on Women, Peace and Security, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).

The proportion of female police advisers who participated in UN basic training during the period exceeded 30%. Women's participation in other competence-building training for police advisers exceeded 40%. This has contributed to an increase in the pool of deployable women police advisers.

A specialised team was deployed to the UN operation in Haiti (MINUSTAH/MINUJUSTH). The team's work, which focused on addressing SGBV, started before the plan period and ended in March 2019. Between 2015 and 2018, the following was achieved:

- Investigation of sexual abuse was integrated in basic police training for Haitian police.
- 35 local instructors were educated in how to address SGBV.
- A special unit ('Unite de Lutte Contre les Crimes Sexuels' (ULCS)) was established for the investigation of sexual violence.
- Offices for the reception of victims were renovated or built in nine police districts.
- Workshops aimed at preventing sexual violence were held in several police districts. The participants were police officers, lawyers, judges, local officials, religious leaders and women's groups. The training included a variety of components, such as how to respond to sexual violence, how to follow up survivors, network building and holding local actors accountable.
- Four seminars with international participants were organised. The last one focused on the prevention of SGBV, the treatment of survivors and justice.

Norway has also provided instructors for a range of different courses during the period 2015–2018. Particularly noteworthy in this context are courses in East Africa in partnership with International Security Studies (ISS) and the East African Standby Force (EASF). Some courses were aimed at increasing the recruitment of women to UN peacekeeping missions, while others concerned the development of and implementation of training in 'Gender Mainstreaming and SGBV in peacekeeping operations'.

C. Peacebuilding

Norway supports peacebuilding through various channels and modalities. In this chapter, however, we focus primarily on contributions to peacebuilding resulting from the specific Norad grant for civil society efforts for peace and security, i.e. the partnerships that cover most of the plan period (2015-2017). During the period 2015–2017, Norad supported civil society organisations' work on women, peace and security (WPS) in the amount of NOK 47.8 million.

Note that two examples from priority countries unrelated to the Norad grant are included towards the end of this chapter to give a broader picture of our efforts in this field.

The WPS agenda in peacebuilding is based on a three-pronged approach that includes political and economic participation by women, as well as combating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Although the WPS civil society portfolio includes all three elements, the reported results have emphasised women's political participation at both the national and international levels, and the protection of and justice for survivors of SGBV in peacebuilding efforts. We have therefore focused and structured this summary of the main results along these lines and have included SGBV as a cross-cutting issue. Results in the priority countries for WPS – Myanmar, Colombia and South Sudan as well as the MENA region – are highlighted. Achievements are reported by the following seven partner organisations:

- Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS)
- Care Norway
- Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)
- Internews
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)
- Nobel Women's Initiative (NWI)
- EVE Organization for Women Development

Women's political participation at the national and local level:

Civil society and women's organisations have contributed to women and girls affected by war and armed conflicts participating in local and national decision-making forums. The organisations report that women's participation has increased in many countries across a range of sectors, including civil society and political parties. However, there are still gaps in higher decision-making levels and in ensuring meaningful participation by women. Some organisations report that engaging the right men as partners and decision-makers in strategic and contextualised ways has been necessary to achieve improvements in relation to gender equality and women's rights.

In Myanmar, Internews reports that the number of women participating in CSOs, political parties and peace negotiations has increased, and that the percentage of women at the Panglong Peace Conference increased from 4% to around 17%. Women's and girls' voices in the peace process were reflected and reported to a greater extent in the mass media, with more than 9,000 stories on peacebuilding, gender and women's participation in the Myanmar peace process being published on national, regional and ethnic media platforms.

In total, seven out of the nine organisations supported by VSO have a coordinated response mechanism in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV). CARE reports on its contribution to the roll-out of a state-wide, multi-stakeholder GBV referral system in Kayah State where survivors receive health services, counselling, legal aid and safe housing. They also note that awareness of the stigma associated with GBV has been raised and that the capacity of local actors to

provide survivors with adequate support and counselling has been increased. Men and religious leaders have been trained in GBV.

In Colombia, FOKUS reports that approximately 1,000 women from vulnerable groups have received training that better enables them to participate in mechanisms and institutions established by the peace agreement between the government and FARC, and in hearings and dialogue related to the ELN negotiations. One hundred and fifty women and former FARC soldiers who have been given training in SCR 1325, women's rights, and SGBV are now better able to put their case in discussions and decision-making in the Territorial Spaces for Training and Reincorporation, where ex-combatants are located. FOKUS also provided training for 26 women survivors of sexual violence who have contributed by documenting and presenting their cases to the Special Jurisdiction of Peace (JEP).

Nobel Women's Initiative (NWI) reports on how their support of a trial by seven survivors of SGBV has had important ramifications for all survivors of SGBV in Colombia, since healthcare providers now have to offer abortion services to survivors of SGBV. In the so-called Sepur Zarco case in Guatemala, where NWI supported 15 indigenous women, two ex-military servicemen were found guilty of sexual violence and of abduction and murder. This was the first prosecution relating to conflict-related sexual violence in Latin America.

In South Sudan, both NWI and EVE report on their contribution to the establishment of a coalition of 46 South Sudanese women's organisations that managed to exert influence and increase the quota of women in the High-Level Revitalization Forum peace talks from 25% to 35% at all levels. EVE coordinated input from the coalition to the peace negotiations and played an influential role in the incorporation of gender-sensitive aspects in the revitalized agreement, such as the participation of women in various implementation mechanisms. EVE also reports on its contribution to the South Sudan Women's Political Strategy, which women leaders see as a good guide for joint efforts to enhance women's political leadership. EVE also held an inter-parliamentary meeting between women parliamentarians at the national and state level that has the potential to become an institutionalised platform linking national and state-level parliamentarians.

Civil society coalitions of women's organisations have been established in several MENA countries to advocate for the development and implementation of national action plans on UNSCR 1325. In Syria, for instance, NWI reports how their efforts played a central role in the founding of the Syrian Women's Political Movement. In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, WILPF reports how their coordination efforts contributed to the establishment of the platform 'Women Leading Change', which has brought together women from different political parties, NGOs, and civil society to push for greater political participation by women. WILPF also reports that advocacy by their partner in Iraq has contributed to the authorisation of contingency plans and the establishment of an office for monitoring implementation of the Iraqi government's plans for displaced women and families in three local governorates.

Women's political participation at international level:

Women's normative work at international level has contributed to include a gendered language in Human Rights Council resolutions and other UN bodies. The organizations report that despite improvements over time, a gender analysis of the human rights situation is still not fully mainstreamed by the international community. Recommendations to improve states' human rights records through the UPR process tend to narrow gender to women-specific issues, undermining the universal recognition of women's rights as human rights.

FOKUS reports that its partner provided recommendations to the Global Study on the 15-year implementation of UNSCR 1325 that were brought into Security Council Resolution 2245. This

included prioritizing justice for women in conflict and post conflict areas, and strengthening the global and regional women's movement. As opposed to earlier, women's organizations are now often invited to brief the Security Council on country-specific considerations and relevant thematic areas. This has contributed to the invitation that WILPF's Libyan partner received to brief the Security Council on the situation in Libya, where they highlighted the situation for vulnerable groups of women and girls.

In Egypt, WILPF reports on development of a database on violations of women's rights that will be an important resource for future CEDAW and UPR shadow reports. In Palestine and Syria women's organizations submitted joint recommendations ahead of the UPR on Israel and Syria respectively. Although Israel did not adopt them, other member states took into consideration the language used in the joint recommendations. In Syria many of the recommendations were included in the final report.

WILPF reports how they have successfully advocated for language that addresses gendered impacts of human rights violations in the mandate of the Joint International Independent Commission for Investigation of Human Rights violations and abuses in Yemen. Together with international and local partners in Yemen and Libya, WILPF reports on documenting the challenges women face when providing gender-sensitive conflict analyses and raising awareness of the international community on the multidimensional insecurities that women face in these conflict-affected countries.

NWI works to amplify grassroots women's voices and provide an alternative female narrative to international audiences. In 2017, at the height of what the media covered as a humanitarian crisis in Yemen, NWI reports how they were able to strategically position two Yemeni grassroots women activists on CNN who fundamentally changed the coverage of the crisis and brought attention to solutions required to resolve the conflict. The quality and perspective offered by these women activists contributed to extending the media's coverage of the crisis. To bridge the gap between women's movement in the MENA region and the media discourse on gender equality, women's participation and peace-building, the Syrian Female Journalists Network produced a concrete and practical guide in Arabic on women peace and security for journalists, which is the first of its kind.

South Sudan example:

Together with Sweden, Norway established a working group on Women, Peace and Security in Juba in 2018 in order to strengthen coordination efforts and to avoid duplication. Norway currently leads this group. In addition to Sweden, we maintain a close dialogue with Canada, the Netherlands, Germany, the EU and Japan on these issues.

Since the end of 2017, Norway's embassy in Juba has had two partnerships with UN Women and EVE, respectively, comprising support for civil society and capacity building for women, in order to ensure that they are able to participate in the peace process and in the implementation of the peace. The programmes include both network building and management training for the target group (women with and without uniforms, inside and outside government structures), as well as capacity and competence building among younger women.

Norway also supports a range of other peacebuilding-relevant efforts in South Sudan that aim to strengthen women's and girls' position in South Sudan, such as

- The UNFPA's work on reproductive health services and on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (NOK 38 million in 2018).
- education, focusing on girls' education
- the network of women mediators
- the fight against gender-based violence
- the secondment of a gender adviser to the transition mechanism R-CTSAMVM, which has strengthened reporting on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence.

The Norwegian embassy to South Sudan and the Norwegian Special Envoy to Sudan and South Sudan have worked actively to promote women's role in the peace process, and now in the implementation of the peace accord, both in relation to IGAD and in dialogue with the parties. Civil society and women would most likely not have been able to play such a prominent role in the peace process and in the implementation phase, were it not for the efforts of Norway and other actors that have actively promoted their participation. Women, peace and security has also become an integral part of the Troika's (UK, USA and Norway) work, in part as a result of Norway's engagement.

Colombia example:

At an early stage of this plan period, Norway and UN Women established a programme to support a range of different women's organisations. One of the programme elements consists of small grants for grassroots organisations in areas affected by the armed conflict. The women's network REDMUCHO in Chocó county, one of the most conflict-ridden regions, is one example of such an organisation. The support went to women entrepreneurs, who, among other things, started a restaurant and helped to increase young people's and women's financial independence. The project is now also receiving financial support from Colombian donors.

Furthermore, Norway supports the Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and its work to promote security and public services for women and marginalised groups in Colombia. The project is particularly directed at the districts hardest hit by the decades-long conflict. DCAF has established consultation mechanisms whereby Colombian authorities meet local women's groups to discuss concrete security challenges and other pressing needs. The security dialogues involve women from different backgrounds, including native American groups, Afro-Colombians, peasants etc. DCAF offers capacity building. The consultation mechanism is also linked to the Colombian police's mobile gender unit that contributes to combatting gender-based violence in the same areas.

D. Humanitarian efforts

During the four year plan period, Norway has strengthened its efforts for women's rights in humanitarian responses and worked more strategically and systematically. The work on the new humanitarian strategy, in conjunction with the new National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security enabled a more holistic approach to be taken and led to the development of tools that aim to ensure that our follow-up of humanitarian partners is more consistent and substantial in the area of women, peace and security.

Special priority has been given to *women's rights and participation* in our humanitarian responses. With the new humanitarian strategy, the importance of women's involvement as recipients of humanitarian aid is being emphasised even more, as well as the need to recognise the efforts of women first responders and to partner with them.

Throughout the plan period, Norway has required its humanitarian partners to ensure that the needs of girls and women are taken into account in all humanitarian activities, on a par with the needs of boys and men. Correspondingly, all recipients of Norwegian humanitarian support have reported on gender and the relevance of women, peace and security from 2015 to 2018. The gender perspective has been integrated into all of Norway's humanitarian efforts.

However, despite regular conversations about the issue with partners and experience gained from field visits that demonstrate our partners' commitments to gender and women's rights, we have not systematically collected information about what our different partners do in this field, how they proceed and to what extent they succeed. We have therefore now developed checklists and a questionnaire to assist colleagues in annual meetings and during field visits, to make sure that we ask the right questions and follow up on priority issues. Our hope is that this improved practice will lead to improved results, as well as better monitoring and reporting.

In our dialogue with humanitarian partners and cooperating organisations, we raise the need for special measures for the *most vulnerable and affected sections of the population*, such as those subjected to multiple forms of discrimination and people with disabilities. Women and children with disabilities are often the most disadvantaged.

In recent years, Norway has redoubled its efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, for instance by working with humanitarian partners that deliver effective programmes addressing these issues in the field. Norway has increased its awareness of and focus on *male survivors* of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as of the particular challenges faced by *children born of war and their mothers*. These issues have been highlighted at public events and in political statements. Relevant programmes on the ground have received financial support.

Norway has *seconded experts* on gender and on the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence to key positions. We have worked in various ways *to ensure that the whole of the UN delivers for women and girls*. Efforts have been intensified on the normative level and in various forums, for example within the framework of Call to Action to End Sexual Violence in Conflict.

More *funds* have been allocated to combatting sexual and gender-based violence, and sexual and reproductive health services, as the following figures illustrate: from NOK 114 million in 2016 to NOK 158 million in 2017, then NOK 230 million in 2018. In two years, humanitarian financial support dedicated to these purposes has more than doubled.

Norway has consistently supported Norwegian Church Aid's (NCA) programmes *supporting survivors* of SGBV in the DRC. These programmes are affiliated to the Panzi Foundation and Dr. Mukwege Foundation. Norway has also supported targeted efforts in this field in Syria, North Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Myanmar.

We have worked through partners to *mobilise men* for the cause. NCA's programme in DRC, Mali, South Sudan and Somalia works with both Christian and Muslims leaders (men) to put an end to SGBV, invoking texts from the Bible and the Koran in training.

As a follow-up of the gendered aspects of *humanitarian disarmament and arms control* processes, Norway has supported the implementation of the provision relating to gender-related violence in its participation in the ATT committee and states parties' meetings. Norway has applied a gender perspective in its role as member of the ATT Voluntary Trust Fund Selection Committee, which considers project proposals for funding.

Norway has also continued its support for *global mine action and victim assistance* throughout the plan period, in direct partnership with humanitarian NGOs and INGOs. As in other parts of the humanitarian response, Norway makes it a requirement for all grants that a gender dimension is demonstrated in all aspects of mine action, and reported on. In many mine-affected countries, recruiting local women to all-female or integrated demining teams is one approach taken to break cultural barriers to female participation in the workforce.

During the Norwegian Presidency of the Mine Ban Treaty from November 2018, Norway has chosen to focus in particular on the protection of civilians. In order to tailor mine-risk education and other activities aimed at preventing new casualties in affected communities, and among vulnerable groups such as IDPs and refugees, the different risks to which girls, boys, women and men are exposed need to be recognised. In many countries, young boys have the highest risk of becoming victims of anti-personnel mines. Norway is challenging humanitarian demining organisations, victim assistance organisations and other stakeholders in mine action to set standards for gender perspectives in all aspects of surveying and clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance.

Annex 1 National Action Plan Set of Indicators, Report 2018

Goal	Indicator	Baseline 2015	Report 2016	Report 2017	Report 2018	Target 2018
1. Peace processes and peace negotiations						
Peace processes and peace negotiations in which Norway is engaged involve the participation of both women and men, and peace agreements address the rights, needs and priorities of both women and men	a) Percentage of peace processes and negotiations that support inclusion of women	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	b) Percentage of peace agreements that include women's rights, needs and priorities	n/a	100% ³	n/a ⁴	100 ⁵	100%
	c) Percentage of women in Norwegian delegations	Approximately 60%	Approximately 65%	46% ⁶	40% women ⁷	At least 40% men and women

³ One agreement concluded in 2016, Colombia.

⁴ No agreement signed in 2017, but in all processes where Norway was involved the gender perspective was addressed and women included.

⁵ One agreement concluded in 2018, South Sudan.

⁶ Smaller proportion of women than in 2016, but better gender balance. Both special envoys to formal processes are women.

⁷ One team is gender unbalanced due to shifts in personnel in different and unrelated recruitment processes, thereby resulting in a lower figure overall than in earlier years.

Goal	Indicator	Baseline 2015		Report 2016		Report 2017		Report 2018		Target 2018
2. International operations										
		Police	Armed Forces	Police	AF	Police	AF	Police	AF	Police and AF
Women's and men's security, rights and needs are to be taken into account in all aspects of international operations	a) Percentage of operations where goals for women, peace and security are included in the <i>operational orders</i>	100%	No report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100% ⁸	100%
	b) Percentage of operations where a gender perspective is included in the <i>operational analysis</i> prior to deployment	100%	No report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100% police 50% AF
	c) Percentage of women in Norwegian contributions to international operations	30%	5.8%	41%	8.5%	34%	9.3%	32%	10,5% ⁹ 26,3%	35% police No target AF
	d) Percentage of Norwegians in operational management positions that are women	50%	¹⁰	55%	Ref. footnote 7	50% ¹¹	Ref. footnote 14	35%	Ref. footnote 14	50% police No target AF ¹²

⁸ The Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations (NCGM) also develops training courses for personnel with gender competence and functions, and integrates a gender perspective into documents and procedures for operation planning and doctrine.

⁹ The total figure was 10.5%; 26.3% of Norwegian staff officers and military observers deployed in UN missions were women.

¹⁰ The Force Commander for UNFICYP 2014-2016 was a female Norwegian officer, Major-General Kristin Lund. She was appointed Head of mission for UNTSO in 2017.

¹¹ The head of the police component for UNFICYP is a senior Norwegian police adviser, Ann-Kristin Kvilekval.

¹² The percentage of Norwegian female military personnel in the years to come cannot be predicted. An increase is expected, especially after a few years of universal conscription. Achieving an increased percentage of women is a priority in the Long-term Defence Plan, as it is in this Action Plan.

Goal	Indicator	Baseline 2015	Report 2016	Report 2017	Report 2018	Target 2018
3. Peacebuilding processes						
Peacebuilding processes in which Norway is involved increase women's <i>economic</i> and <i>political</i> freedom of action and influence	a) Percentage of Norwegian development cooperation funds to countries in war and conflict ¹³ where <i>gender is marked</i> as 'a 'principal' or 'significant' objective ¹⁴	31%	36% ; 33%	29% ¹⁵ ; 27% ¹⁶	38% ¹⁷	40%
	b) Percentage of countries in war and conflict with projects supported by the relevant embassies that report an increase in women's <i>political</i> participation.	55%	63%	76%	81%	85%
	c) Percentage of countries in war and conflict with projects supported by the relevant embassies that report an increase in women's <i>economic</i> participation.	38%	58%	64%	71%	50%
	d) Level of support to <i>research</i> that contributes to implementation of the action plan ¹⁸	No baseline	NOK 7.1 mill. (MoD) + annex on research 2016	NOK 1 mill. (MoD ¹⁹) + annex on research 2017	NOK 1 mill. (MoD ref. fnote 15) + annex on research 2018	No target

¹³ Country-selection based on the Uppsala dataset for conflict for 2014, where an active conflict is defined as 'a conflict, both state-based and non-state, where there are at least 25 battle-related deaths per calendar year in one of the country's dyads'.

¹⁴ All development assistance should be marked according to DAC's guidelines. The DAC policy marker for gender equality has three levels: *principal* (main objective), *significant* (important objective) or *not targeted*.

¹⁵ The figure relates to countries in a peacebuilding phase in 2017 (7.5% of Norwegian development funds to these countries qualify for a gender marker, indicating gender as the principal objective, 21.5% a significant objective). This is a percentage reduction compared to 2016, but it is a slight increase in Norwegian kroner, from NOK 224 million in 2016 to NOK 225 million in 2017 (NOK 58 million principal objective, NOK 166 million significant objective).

¹⁶ This figure includes countries in conflict and war and countries in a peacebuilding phase (5.5% of funds qualify for a gender marker, indicating gender as the principal objective, 21.5% a significant objective.). This is a percentage reduction compared to 2016, and also a reduction in Norwegian kroner, from NOK 2.205 billion in 2016 to NOK 2.008 billion in 2017 (NOK 391 million principal objective, NOK 1.617 billion significant objective). However, the amount and percentage of funds marking gender as the principal objective is higher in 2017 than in 2016.

¹⁷ The figure relates to countries in conflict and war and countries in a peacebuilding phase; 38% (NOK 2.778 billion) of Norwegian development assistance to these countries was marked with gender equality as the principle or a significant objective. Principal objective: NOK 488 million (7%), significant objective: NOK 2.290 billion (31%) This is an increase compared to 2017 (footnote 16).

¹⁸ See Annex 2, Research and publications.

¹⁹ For development of the handbook on the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence, for use in UN operations (Ministry of Defence).

Goal	Indicator	Baseline 2015	Report 2016	Report 2017	Report 2018	Target 2018
4. Humanitarian Crises						
Norway's efforts in response to humanitarian crises safeguard the rights of both women and men and address their needs and priorities	a) Percentage of Norwegian humanitarian funds where gender is marked as a <i>principle or significant objective</i> ²⁰	21%	26%	22% ²¹	41% ²²	50%
	b) Percentage of organisations with Norwegian humanitarian funding that report on the integration of women, peace and security into planning, implementation and evaluation of projects	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5. Sexual violence						
Norway's efforts for peace and security help to prevent and combat sexual violence	a) Percentage of countries in war and conflict where the embassy reports on support to initiatives to improve protection for women	76%	88%	76%	81%	85%
	b) Police initiatives in countries in war and conflict that report on reduction of sexual violence ²³	SGBV 1 – team to MINUSTAH	SGBV 2 – team to MINUSTAH	SGBV 2 – team to MINUSTAH	SGBV 2 – team to MINUSTAH	SGBV 2 – team to MINUJUSTH

²⁰ This concerns the percentage of *bilateral* humanitarian funds where gender is marked as a principal or significant objective.

²¹ NOK 1.03 billion (22% of bilateral humanitarian aid). NOK 116 million (2%) principal objective, NOK 914 million (20%) significant objective. The proportion of gender-marked humanitarian support is decreased both as a percentage and in kroner (NOK 180 million less in 2017) from 2016 to 2017, but the proportion and amount of funds in kroner qualifying for a gender marker indicating gender as the *principal* objective has gone up.

²² NOK 1.725 billion (41 % of bilateral humanitarian aid). NOK 0.100 billion (2 %) principal objective, NOK 1.625 billion (39 %) significant. The increase in bilateral humanitarian funds marked with gender equality as a significant objective should be interpreted with caution until the cause of the increase has been thoroughly analysed.

²³ Includes the professionalisation of Haiti's National Police (HNP).

Annex 2 Research and publications

This annex lists research relevant to the women, peace and security agenda that has been supported or partially supported by Norway, or undertaken by Norwegian institutions, sometimes in cooperation with others.

The annex includes some of our partners' op-eds, featured articles, policy briefs, interviews and films.

African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)

Policy and Practice Briefs:

Bromley, J., Davies, O. and Limo, I. (2018). Protecting the rights of women through community-focused approaches to strengthening gender in African peace support operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/publication/protecting-rights-women/>

Magazine Articles: Conflict Trends

Limo, I. (2018). What do Networks of Women Mediators mean for Mediation support in Africa? *Conflict Trends*, (1). Available at: <https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/what-do-networks-of-women-mediators-mean-for-mediation-support-in-africa/>

Pillay, A. (2018). Harnessing gender transformative opportunities within humanitarian crises: A field note from North-East Nigeria. *Conflict Trends*, (2). Available at: <https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/harnessing-gender-transformative-opportunities-within-humanitarian-crises/>

Books

Makan-Lakha, P. and Ngandu, K. (2018). *The power of collectives: FemWise-Africa*. Durban: African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes. Available at: <https://www.accord.org.za/publication/the-power-of-collectives/>

Center on International Cooperation, (CIC)

Ryan Rappa, "Time to Parity: The Current Pace of UN Senior Appointments" (CIC, 2018) <https://cic.nyu.edu/publications/time-to-gender-parity-the-current-pace-of-UN-senior-appointments>.

Center on International Cooperation, "Global Peace Operations: Year in Review 2018" (CIC, 2018) <https://cic.nyu.edu/publications/gpor-peace-operations-2018>.

Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)

Al-Nagar, Samia and Liv Tønnessen. 2018. "Family law reform in Sudan: A never ending story?" Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI Brief no. 2018:08) 6 p.

Hakimi, Aziz and Torunn Wimpelmann. 2018. "Missing from the picture: Men imprisoned for 'moral crimes' in Afghanistan" Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI Insight 2018:2) 4 p.

Kezie-Nwoha, Helen and Juliet Were. 2018. "Women's informal peace efforts: Grassroots activism in South Sudan" Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI Brief no. 2018:07) 6 p.

Muriaas, Ragnhild L., Liv Tønnessen, Vibeke Wang. 2018. "Counter-mobilization against child marriage reform in Africa" *Political Studies* vol. 66 no. 4 pp. 851-868

Tønnessen, Liv and Samia al-Nagar. 2018. "Drivers of child marriage in eastern Sudan" Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (Sudan Brief 2018:02) 4 p.

Tønnessen, Liv and Samia al-Nagar. 2018. "Interventions for the abandonment of child marriage in Sudan" Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (Sudan Brief 2018:03) 4 p.

Tønnessen, Liv. 2018. "Religious Counter-Mobilization against Child Marriage Reform in Sudan" SIHA Journal: Women in Islam

Tønnessen, Liv. 2018. "Barneekteskap i krig - et voksende problem" Bistandsaktuelt 09.05.18

The Norwegian Defence University College

Popular scientific articles

Holen, Sine Vorland and Vermeij, Lotte (2017) "Combating Conflict-Related Sexual Violence". *NATO Review*. Published online 26.10.2017. <https://www.nato.int/docu/review/2017/Also-in-2017/combating-conflict-related-sexual-violence/EN/index.htm>

Other publications

Holen, Sine Vorland (2018). "Å krige mot voldtekt." *Klasseskampen*. Published 10.12.2018.

Research & Development

NATO manual on Preventing & Combatting Conflict-Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence. Ongoing joint NDUC – NATO project since 2018. This development project is part of NDUC Human Security portfolio where the role of the military in preventing and stopping violence against civilians is explored from a multi-disciplinary approach. Launch of manual planned for June 2019.

E-learning platform on Human Security. Ongoing NDUC project since 2018. The project seeks to develop learning modules on relevant areas under human security with the military sector as the point of departure. The modules will be developed in English and explore innovative ways in educating the military audience.

Fuuse

sister-hood magazine:

<http://sister-hood.com/deeyah-khan/welcome-to-sister-hood/>

Interviews:

Vox America - This filmmaker spent months interviewing neo-Nazis and jihadists. Here's what she learned: <https://www.vox.com/world/2019/1/14/18151799/extremism-white-supremacy-jihadism-deeyah-khan>

Guardian - The Muslim director who filmed neo-Nazis <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/dec/04/the-muslim-director-who-filmed-neo-nazis-i-thought-im-not-going-to-make-it-out>

Channel 5 News – Deeyah Khan draws attention to the overlooked role of women in countering extremism <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FRs2WcEeazk>

Good Morning Britain – UK – What motivates young extremists?
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2tbUM5N6KiM>

USA Today - How one white supremacist renounced hate
<https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/2018/11/01/hate-group-white-extremist-radicalization/1847255002/>

TVO Canada – The rise of hate – [Video interview] <https://tvo.org/video/programs/the-agenda-with-steve-paikin/the-rise-of-hate>

SBS Australia - A 'sick, broken' masculinity is fuelling extremism, says documentary maker:
<https://www.sbs.com.au/topics/life/culture/article/2018/09/06/sick-broken-masculinity-fuelling-extremism-says-documentary-maker>

BBC News – Deeyah Khan discussing the draw of extremist groups
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GYKUK02ZwQ>

Channel 4 News – Deeyah Khan on extremism in the UK
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XIrut-IqdaM>

The Atlantic - Perhaps the Most Effective Way to Fight Racism
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