

# **ANNUAL REPORT 2017**

Implementing Norway's National Action Plan 2015-2018

**WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY**

## **1. Introduction**

## **2. Highlights from the report**

## **3. Reporting on indicators**

- a. Peace processes and negotiations**
- b. International operations**
- c. Peacebuilding**
- d. Humanitarian efforts**
- e. Sexual violence**

## **4. Working in priority countries**

- a. Afghanistan**
- b. Colombia**
- c. Myanmar**
- d. Nigeria**
- e. Palestine**
- f. South Sudan**

*Annex 1: Set of indicators*

*Annex 2: Research and publications*

## 1. Introduction

We have learnt, from experience as well as from research, that women's participation and influence in the areas of peace and security are decisive for the effectiveness of our efforts to build resilience, prevent and resolve conflict, and sustain peace. The roles women play and the opportunities that are available to them therefore have an impact on national and international security. So do obstacles to women's empowerment and restrictions on women's rights.

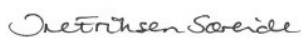
Women are entitled to take part in processes that affect their future and in decisions that affect their lives. Moreover, by recruiting from a broader base, irrespective of gender or other personal characteristics, we are more likely to be able to put together competent teams. We gain a better understanding of the challenges involved and are more likely to find solutions if we consult more broadly. For all these reasons, the women, peace and security agenda continues to be a high priority for Norway.

This is the second annual report on the implementation of the Norwegian National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2015-2018) since the baseline year 2015. The report focuses on a number of quantitative indicators. It therefore only gives part of the picture. Having said this, the results for these indicators are important and have been systematically monitored, to promote progress and ensure accountability.

In order to make the figures more meaningful, in this year's report we look more closely at one aspect of our follow-up, our work in priority countries. By identifying a limited number of priority countries, the National Action Plan introduced a new way of working. Three years into the implementation of the Action Plan, it is time to take a closer look at the results of this approach. What do our efforts in priority countries entail, and what are some of the effects we are seeing so far?

This report is based on reports from the implementing ministries, our embassies and Norad. We are pleased to be able to present many good results from our efforts in 2017, but we take note of areas that demand further attention. Not least, we see that there is a need to ensure that the 'big money' – that is to say, the substantial development and humanitarian funds that Norway invests in broader programmes – is used to address the needs of women and girls as well as those of men and boys, to everyone's benefit.

We encourage you all, colleagues, partners and other readers, to do your utmost to advance this agenda, wherever you are.



**Ine Eriksen Søreide, Minister of Foreign Affairs**



**Frank Bakke-Jensen, Minister of Defence**



**Tor Mikkel Wara, Minister of Justice and Public Security**



**Nikolai Astrup, Minister of International Development**



**Linda Hofstad Helleland, Minister of Children and Equality**

## 2. Highlights from the report. More details on the findings in chapter 3.

*The implementation of the women, peace and security agenda is a defined priority in peace processes, negotiations and dialogue initiatives where Norway is involved. The 2017 report shows that our mediation teams have consistently followed up the agenda, in line with the National Action Plan.*

Specific strategies for following up women, peace and security commitments are developed for every process in which Norway plays a substantial role. In 2017, we encouraged and supported women's inclusion in all peace processes where we were involved. We facilitated input from women's organisations, survivors of sexual violence, and gender experts, and worked in various ways to increase women's and civil society's influence in peace and reconciliation processes, and to ensure that women from different political, religious, social and cultural backgrounds were heard. We reached out to local and national NGOs, to ensure that we have the information and networks we need to be effective and credible partners. In all peace processes and negotiations where Norway was engaged in 2017, the topic of women's rights, needs and priorities was included, which is not to say that *all* the needs, rights and priorities of women were addressed. We promoted women's continued influence in the implementation of peace agreements.

The proportion of women in Norwegian delegations was 46.2 %. Both of the current special envoys to peace processes where Norway has a formal role are women.

*Data on how women's and men's security, rights and needs are taken into account in international operations shows that steady progress has been made.*

In 2017, goals for women, peace and security were incorporated into all operational orders, and a gender perspective was included in all pre-deployment operational analyses. An extensive task list was developed to ensure a gender perspective in the operations of the Norwegian Armed Forces. A gender perspective was integrated into the national planning procedure for military operations. However, while operational planning includes a gender perspective at the strategic level, implementation of this perspective at operational and tactical levels is still not systematic.

Women made up 11.6 % of the Norwegian Armed Forces in 2017 (up from 10.9 % in 2016). The proportion of women conscripts was 25 % (up from 20.6 % in 2016). The percentage of women staff officers and observers in UN operations fluctuated between 10 % and 15 % in 2017. The percentage of women in Norwegian military contingents in 2017 was 9.3 % (up from 8.5 % in 2016). 34.2 % of Norwegian police advisers in international operations were women. 50 % of Norwegian police personnel in operative management positions were women. Norwegian Major-General Kristin Lund was appointed Head of the UN Truce Supervision Organization. Ann-Kristin Kvilekval was appointed Head of the Police Component in the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

*We are seeing an increase in targeted efforts to strengthen women's rights and active participation in conflict-affected and post-conflict countries. At the same time, fewer of our broader development programmes in these countries have been marked with a gender marker, which may indicate that we need to strengthen our mainstreaming efforts.*

Norway supported efforts to strengthen women's political participation in 76 % of conflict-affected and post-conflict countries and countries undergoing peacebuilding where we are playing an active role (up from 63 % in 2016). We supported efforts to strengthen women's economic empowerment in 64 % of the same countries (up from 58 % in 2016). However, the gender marker was used less for the total Norwegian development assistance to these countries than it was in 2016, despite the fact that a greater proportion of the gender-marked funds and a higher amount of actual funding had gender as principal objective rather than significant objective in 2017 as compared to 2016.

Norwegian-funded programmes worth NOK 2.008 billion in countries in conflict and countries undergoing peacebuilding were marked with a gender marker in 2017, but the decrease in the percentage of funds

marked with a gender marker is nevertheless a matter of great concern. We are reviewing the use of gender markers to ensure that we highlight the good work that is being done while identifying where there is room for improvement. Targeted efforts must go hand in hand with effective mainstreaming.

*The topic of women, peace and security has long been high on the Norwegian agenda for humanitarian support, and it is becoming increasingly so. We note that there have been more targeted humanitarian interventions for women and girls in 2017 than in 2016, and a higher percentage of the gender-marked funds have gender as principal rather than significant objective. However, as was the case for development assistance, we have seen a decrease in the use of a gender marker for the broader programmes.*

Gender considerations were discussed in all bilateral consultations and board meetings with partners. All recipients of Norwegian humanitarian funding included the topic of women, peace and security in their narrative reporting. Targeted humanitarian interventions to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence increased by approximately 40 % from 2016 to 2017. Bilateral humanitarian funds marked with the gender marker indicating gender as principal objective increased. However, the overall percentage of Norwegian humanitarian bilateral funds marked with a gender marker in 2017 was 22 % (down from 26 % in 2016).

We need to understand this inconsistency better. On the one hand, partners include the issue of gender and the women, peace and security agenda in all their programming and reporting, yet on the other, the gender marker is not consistently applied for the same programmes. We must do more to ensure that women benefit in the same way as men when new humanitarian interventions are designed and implemented.

*Preventing and combating sexual violence in conflict 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.*

In 2017, we noted an increased focus on the stigma often related to sexual violence, and on the trials faced by children born of conflict, and by their mothers, as a result of this stigma. The complex challenge of healing and reintegration was on the agenda, not least in situations where women had been connected to opposition or terrorist groups, voluntarily or by force. The topics of sexual violence as extremist violence and the societal consequences of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence received more attention, as did sexual and reproductive health and rights in conflict. The role of men in changing the culture of violence remained high on the agenda, and more partners highlighted the issue of men and boys falling victim to sexual violence. Fighting impunity and protecting survivors and witnesses remained high priorities.

Reports from embassies show that Norway has supported initiatives to improve the protection of women from sexual violence in 76 % of countries in conflict, in a post-conflict phase or undergoing peacebuilding where we are engaged<sup>1</sup> (down from 88 % in 2016). Targeted humanitarian interventions to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence increased by approximately 40 % from 2016 to 2017. Further efforts were made to strengthen both Norway's and the international response to conflict-related sexual violence, through preventive measures as well as practical and efficient service-delivery, including services related to sexual and reproductive health and rights. In peace processes, Norway continued the work to ensure that victims are heard, and that the complex consequences of conflict-related sexual violence – for both stability and security – are understood. In this context, Norway focused on the societal implications as well as the personal suffering. Preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence is a priority in the Norwegian police and Armed Forces. The specialised police team continued its work in Haiti throughout 2017. The team supported the implementation of the overall Haitian police strategy for preventing and responding to sexual crime and promoting capacity-building in all Haitian police districts. Throughout 2017, the Norwegian Armed Forces worked on developing a handbook to improve prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence, for use in all UN operations. The handbook is due to be launched in 2018 or 2019.

---

<sup>1</sup> Country selection based on the Uppsala data set for conflict 2014.

## Outside the scope of the report

*Given this report's focus on specific indicators, several important initiatives relating to women, peace and security that were taken in 2017 lie outside its scope. Similarly, some projects that were completed are not discussed here. In addition, many of the effects of Norway's ongoing partnerships and diplomatic efforts are not captured by the indicators. To remedy some of these shortcomings, a few initiatives and processes that fall outside the scope of the report are given brief mention below.*

The Global Women, Peace and Security Index was produced with Norwegian support and launched in October 2017<sup>2</sup>. This is the first index that combines data on women's inclusion and access to justice with data on security.

The idea of a global alliance of regional networks of women mediators was conceived in 2017. Initial consultations were held in the autumn of 2017, eventually leading up to the successful first gathering of all regional networks of women mediators in Oslo in March 2018. These networks are joining forces to push for more women in mediation and reconciliation efforts, and to promote more gender-sensitive outcomes of peace processes.

Norway and Jordan launched a new Group of Friends on the prevention of violent extremism, focusing particularly on the gender perspective and the key roles of women and young people.

We contributed to the development of SADC's regional action plan for women, peace and security, and entered into a new partnership with UNDP on the role of parliamentarians in the implementation of national action plans for women, peace and security.

Former Norwegian Foreign Minister Børge Brende initiated a new Nordic-Baltic forum on women, peace and security, to meet annually as of 2017.

The Norwegian coordinator position for women, peace and security was upgraded to special envoy.

There are a large number of new initiatives. However, much of our work is ongoing, reflecting our long-term commitment and cooperation over time with capable and knowledgeable partners.

In the ongoing UN reform process, Norway has consistently highlighted the need for, and supported the full implementation of, the women, peace and security agenda. In open debates in the UN Security Council, Norway, often together with other member states, encourages the Council to apply its own robust women, peace and security agenda more consistently, with a view to achieving greater inclusion and better peace and security outcomes.

We value our partnership with the various UN entities, not least the DPA, DPKO, UN Women, UNDP and the Secretary-General's office. We attach great importance to our cooperation with regional organisations such as NATO, the AU, the OSCE, the EU and ASEAN. We learn from other countries, and benefit from bilateral dialogue and the exchange of experience in international forums. We support and are informed by academia, as shown by annex 2 to this report, which lists relevant publications for 2017.

We recognise the fact that it is often our partners that carry out the work on the ground. Norwegian, international and local NGOs make a tremendous difference in this field, pushing us and the international community to do more to ensure that women are able to exert influence in the areas of peace and security and to ensure that a gender perspective is included in every aspect of our work. These NGOs have capacity and insights that we need, and they run programmes we are proud to support.

---

<sup>2</sup> Developed by the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security and the Peace Research Institute of Oslo's Gender, Peace and Security Centre.

### 3. Reporting on indicators

Indicators for the extensive, multi-sectoral follow-up of the National Action Plan were set at a low level of the results hierarchy 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 to describe individual programmes' results and synthesise them here. 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 local, national, regional and global level, in a range of arenas, with various partners, and across regions. Not all of this work is visible in the results measured using 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 to have 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 2017 reporting on the National Action Plan indicators, which are set out in Annex 1.

Chapter 4, on our work with the priority countries, goes into greater depth and focuses more closely on our work in Afghanistan, Colombia, Nigeria, Myanmar, Palestine and South Sudan.

**3a 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 recognise that there are limitations to Norway's role, even when we are official facilitators. The parties' ownership of the process remains crucial. But our teams have a responsibility to do what they can to move the agenda forward. Specific strategies for follow-up on women, peace and security commitments are developed for every process where we have a substantial role.

We encouraged and supported the inclusion of women in all peace processes where we were involved in 2017 (in line with the target of 100 %). This is also our goal in cases where our role is to facilitate dialogue initiatives that are not (yet) formal negotiations. We encourage and facilitate input from women's organisations, survivors of sexual violence, and gender experts, and work in various ways to increase women's and civil society's influence in peace and reconciliation. This is part of our policy to amplify the voices of a broader range of stakeholders, with a view to enabling more inclusive processes. We make a conscious effort to ensure that women from different political, religious, social and cultural backgrounds are heard, and emphasise the importance of including women from all walks of life and backgrounds – well-educated and illiterate, urban and rural, and members of minority groups, including the LGBTI community and indigenous groups. In 2017, a fund was set up in Colombia to support local NGOs with limited resources, thereby strengthening inclusivity in peace and security efforts. In South Sudan, Norway supported platforms for capacity-building and for empowering women's organisations with a view to strengthening their ability to participate meaningfully in the peace and reconciliation processes.

We reach out to local and national NGOs to ensure that we have the information and the networks we need to be effective and credible partners. UN Women's work to strengthen women's groups and consolidate the women's movement provides an important buttress for our efforts, but we also benefit from the work of Norwegian NGOs and international networks such as ICAN and WILPF, and their connections on the ground.

No peace agreement was concluded in 2017 in peace processes where Norway was involved. But in all peace processes and negotiations where Norway was engaged in 2017, women's rights, needs and priorities were included (in line with the target: 100 %). This does not imply that *all* the needs, rights and priorities of women were addressed, however. Our teams will have to remain diligent in the further follow-up of the various processes, to identify situations where more could be done and issues that demand more attention.

The proportion of women in Norwegian delegations was 46.2 %<sup>3</sup> in 2017 (in line with the target of at least 40 % men and women). Given the relatively small number of people actively involved in peace processes, it is to be expected that the percentage will fluctuate slightly from one year to another<sup>4</sup>. Both of the current special envoys to peace processes where Norway has a formal role are women.

We continued to build our own and others' competence through various training courses, through our support to research (see Annex 2) and through seminars to review the practical implications of new research findings.

We further developed the Norwegian branch of the Nordic Women Mediators' network in 2017. The Norwegian network numbered more than 40, and it met two to three times every six months to share experiences from concrete peace and reconciliation processes and discuss relevant policy developments. The Nordic network set its mission statement and objectives in 2017, consolidating the Nordic platform. The idea of a global alliance of regional networks of women mediators was also conceived in 2017, and a preliminary consultation round was initiated by Norway.

Desk officers from our embassies in priority countries gathered in Colombia in 2017 with a view to enhancing learning across processes and regions. The goal of this meeting was to ensure learning from the Colombia peace process and relate those experiences to work elsewhere. Some desk officers were able to take very concrete best practices back to their country settings, which changed the way they worked.

In 2017, we have actively shared best practices from the Colombian peace process (relating to women's participation in the peace process and the integration of the gender dimension in the peace accord between the Colombian Government and the FARC), both in Norway and internationally. We have supported women's continued influence in the implementation phase, and the follow-up of the gendered aspects of the agreement.

In other countries, too, we have supported the follow-up of peace agreements. In South Sudan we have worked broadly to strengthen implementation, for example by seconding a gender adviser to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Agreements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM).

---

<sup>3</sup> This percentage reflects the average proportion of women in the different teams rather than the percentage of women all together. Because some teams are bigger than other we believe this figure gives a better understanding of the current level of Norwegian women's involvement.

<sup>4</sup> In 2016 women constituted 65 % of the Norwegian mediation teams, which was in fact higher than we aimed for, given our goal to ensure gender balance.



**3b 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 where Norway is engaged.*

*Data on how women's and men's security, rights and needs are taken into account in international operations shows that steady progress has been made.*

In 2017, goals for women, peace and security were incorporated into all operational orders, and a gender perspective was included in all pre-deployment operational analyses (in line with the target of 100 %). This is standard operating procedure for the police. In the case of the Armed Forces, 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.

An extensive task list was developed to ensure a gender perspective in Norwegian Armed Forces' operations, and to promote effective implementation of the women, peace and security agenda. The task list was effective from 1 January 2017. The scope of the gender perspective was expanded in the Armed Forces in 2017, as a gender perspective was also integrated into the national planning procedure for military operations.

Systematic implementation of the women, peace and security agenda has proved to be more of a challenge. While operational planning includes a gender perspective at the strategic level, implementation at operational and tactical levels is still not systematic. This would involve converting and translating strategic planning directives into concrete actions, such as carrying out tactical tasks in everyday operations. The Defence University College has developed expertise to assist the Armed Forces in operationalising a gender perspective in operations. Norway also contributes experts to the Nordic Centre for Gender in Operations in Sweden. However, although there is gender expertise to draw on, this expertise is not used systematically. Nor are all the required gender focal points in the various units in place.

The recruitment of women to operational and deployed military units is a focus area in the action plan. Figures for the Norwegian Armed Forces show a slow but steady increase in the number of women over a number of years. Women made up 11.6 % of the Norwegian Armed Forces in 2017 (up from 10.9 % in 2016), and the rate is likely to increase as a result of the introduction of universal conscription in 2015. The proportion of women conscripts was 25 % in 2017 (up from 20.6 % in 2016). In August 2017, 15 % of Norwegian staff officers and observers in UN operations were women.

The percentage of women in Norwegian military contingents in 2017 was 9.3 %, (up from 8.5 % in 2016) but this is likely to vary from year to year, depending on the type of units deployed. For instance, the percentage of women in the Special Forces tends to be very low, while the percentage in medical and military police units is higher.

The female Hunter Troop in the Special Forces is a pilot project for the period 2014-2019. It is made up of selected female conscripts who are trained for duty in Special Forces units. This project has created new female role models. It may lead to increased female recruitment to deployed units.

Of the 35 Norwegian police advisers in international operations in 2017, 12 were women. This corresponds to 34.2 % and is close to the target of 35%, but lower than in 2016 (41 %). The percentage of women police advisers will shift slightly from one rotation to the next, given the relatively small numbers of people involved. For instance, in late 2017 only 23 % of police advisers were women, due to the fact that several women were unable to be deployed at that time. These

women are due to be deployed in 2018, and the next rotation for UNMISS and MINUJUSTH will again increase the percentage of women police advisers substantially.

The number of women participants at relevant training courses for police in international operations has gone up, compared to previous years. Women fill between 40 % and 50 % of the Norwegian places on courses of this kind, which suggests that more women police officers are preparing for deployment.

The action plan highlights the importance of increasing the proportion of women in leadership positions in international operations. Norwegian Major-General Kristin Lund was appointed Head of the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO, with headquarters in Jerusalem) in 2017. Ann-Kristin Kvilekval, another Norwegian woman, was appointed Head of the Police Component in the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

With reference to the Armed Forces, in 2017 the highest proportion of women officers was at the major general/rear admiral level (18 %). We are also seeing a higher than average proportion of women among non-commissioned officers (NCOs). This may be linked to universal conscription, but is more likely to be the result of a long-term effort to recruit women into the NCO corps. This is an important priority, because most troops deployed to international as well as national operations are likely to come from the 'other ranks', i.e. conscripts, enlisted soldiers and NCOs of various ranks. In 2017, UN DPKO launched an initiative to ensure 15 % women among staff officers and observers in UN missions. Norway is among the countries that needs to raise its percentage to ensure compliance. In 2017, the percentage fluctuated between 10 and 15.

In 2017 50 % of Norwegian police officers in leadership positions in international operations were women, which is lower than in 2016 (55 %), but on target (50 %). The total numbers are small, which means that the rotation of one or two people results in significant shifts in percentages. Two Norwegian women participated in the training course for police leaders of UN missions, preparing them for future management positions.

Norway has continued to work actively to put the topic of women, peace and security higher on the agenda of NATO, and has provided important political support to the office of the Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security (WPS). Norway also works closely with the African Union and with the office of the AU Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security, Bineta Diop.

Norwegian researchers on gender in the military contribute to multinational research and development projects under NATO's Science for Peace and Security Programme.

### **3c 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. At the same time, fewer of our broader development programmes in these countries are marked with a gender marker, which may indicate that we need to strengthen our mainstreaming efforts.*

Our embassies in and accredited to countries in conflict, in a post-conflict phase and undergoing peacebuilding<sup>5</sup> are showing great commitment to the women, peace and security agenda. New initiatives are being taken and more people are being involved. However, the indicators reveal an imbalance in our efforts.

While more specific efforts are being made to enhance women's political and economic empowerment at country level in these countries, the proportion of our development assistance to the same countries that is marked with a gender marker is decreasing.

In 2017, Norway supported efforts to strengthen women's political participation in 76 % 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 substantially since 2016 (63 %).

We supported efforts to strengthen women's economic empowerment in 64 % of the same countries, exceeding both last year's result (58 %) and our initial target for 2018 (50 %).

We have data for more countries in 2017 (25 as compared to 21 in 2016), which also indicates a higher level of activity at country level.<sup>6</sup> Overall, we are registering steady progress and increased focus on women, peace and security through targeted interventions at country level.

However, when we look at the total Norwegian development assistance to the countries in question, the gender marker was used less in 2017 than it was in 2016. It should be noted, though, that a greater proportion of the gender-marked funds, and a higher amount of actual funding, had gender as principal objective rather than significant objective in 2017 as compared to 2016.

Norwegian development assistance to these countries is increasing, which means that a decline in the percentage does not necessarily imply a decrease in actual funding, in Norwegian kroner.

For instance, 29 %<sup>7</sup> of all Norwegian development funding to countries undergoing peacebuilding in 2017 was marked with a gender marker. This is a decrease in percentage from 36 %<sup>8</sup> in 2016, but a slight increase in Norwegian kroner, from NOK 224 million in 2016 to NOK 225 million in 2017.

Furthermore, a bigger proportion of the gender-marked funds had gender as principal objective rather than significant objective in 2017 compared with 2016; 26 % compared with 25 %. In Norwegian kroner, this corresponds to NOK 58 million in 2017, compared with NOK 54 million in 2016. There

---

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Some of the activity is supported by embassies, some by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Most have only included projects that already demonstrate results, while others have included projects that are intended to improve women's economic and political empowerment, although results may still be forthcoming, given the fact that it is still early\*\* in the project cycle.

<sup>7</sup> 7.5 % marked gender as principal objective, 21.5 % as significant objective.

<sup>8</sup> 9 % marked gender as principal objective, 27 % as significant objective.

has therefore not only been a slight increase in the funds marked with a gender marker, but the funds also target women more specifically than they did in 2016.

If we include development funding for countries in conflict, the picture is a bit different. 27 %<sup>9</sup> was marked with a gender marker, which is a reduction from 33 %<sup>10</sup> in 2016, but also a decrease in actual funding, from NOK 2.205 billion kroner in 2016 to NOK 2.008 billion kroner in 2017. Some major new programmes were not marked with a gender marker, partly due to a lack of consensus in the Norwegian system as to what kinds of programme merit marking of this kind.

This said, both the proportion of gender-marked funds and the amount of actual funding that had gender as principal objective was higher in 2017 than in 2016: 20.4 % in 2017 as compared to 15.2 % in 2016, and NOK 391 million in 2017 as compared to NOK 352 million in 2016.

All in all, we note that Norwegian support to programmes in conflict-affected and post-conflict countries that target women specifically are increasing. This is a very welcome trend, and it is in line with the National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security, and with Norway's policy.

Norwegian-funded programmes worth NOK 2.008 billion in countries in conflict and undergoing peacebuilding were marked with a gender marker in 2017. This is substantial support for the women, peace and security agenda. But it is our goal that all our work, and Norwegian development assistance in a broader sense, should benefit women as much as men. Therefore, a decrease in the percentage of funds marked with a gender marker is a matter of great concern. We are reviewing the use of the gender markers to ensure that we highlight the good work that is being done while identifying where there is room for improvement.

The overall decline in the use of gender markers might be linked to the routines for statistical reporting. For instance, our support channelled through the UN system is growing. However, core funding through the UN and other multilateral organisations is excluded from our gender statistics, because the DAC system does not allow the gender marking of core support, even to UN Women or UNFPA. While technical matters might explain some of the figures, the decline in the percentage may also indicate that the situation of women and girls is not receiving the attention it should be. This would not be in accordance with our policies and plans, and merits further attention.

Targeted efforts must go hand in hand with effective mainstreaming. We are pleased to note that targeted efforts for women are numerous and diverse, and they are increasing. But we are dependent on the 'big money' – that is to say, the substantial development and humanitarian funds that Norway invests in broader programmes – in order to deliver for women and girls as well as for men and boys. We will do more to ensure that this money also addresses the needs of women and girls, to everyone's benefit.

---

<sup>9</sup> 5.5 % marked gender as principal objective, 21.5 % as significant objective.

<sup>10</sup> 5 % marked gender as principal objective, 28 % as significant objective.

**3d 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, and it is becoming increasingly so. There is a commitment to the women, peace and security agenda at all levels. We have seen more targeted humanitarian interventions for women and girls in 2017 as compared to 2016, and a higher percentage of the gender-marked funds have had gender as principal rather than significant objective. However, as was the case for the development assistance (see part 2c), we have seen a decrease in the use of a gender marker for the broader programmes.*

In 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made further efforts to ensure that Norwegian humanitarian assistance is gender sensitive and gender responsive, and that women are heard and able to exert influence. Several public events highlighted the issue of gender in humanitarian response, to encourage further progress and increase accountability. Relevant research was supported and discussed with a view to informing policies and programming.

Gender considerations were discussed in all bilateral consultations and board meetings with partners. Humanitarian responders working in a conflict setting were also asked to elaborate on how the women, peace and security perspectives were followed up. As of late 2017, partner organisations' organisational culture and standards have also been addressed, in line with the #MeToo campaign. All recipients of Norwegian humanitarian funding included the issue of women, peace and security in their narrative reporting, in accordance with the target of 100 %.

Targeted humanitarian interventions to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence increased by approximately 40 % from 2016 to 2017, from NOK 114 million to NOK 158 million. Bilateral humanitarian funds marked with the gender marker indicating gender as principal objective increased from NOK 80 million in 2016 to NOK 116 million in 2017. Looking at the figures for conflict-affected and post-conflict countries only, the increase from 2016 to 2017 is even more substantial: from NOK 28 million to NOK 54 million.

However, the overall percentage of Norwegian humanitarian bilateral funds marked with a gender marker was 22 % in 2017, which is up from 21 % in 2015, but down from 26 % in 2016 and thus further from the target of 40 %.<sup>11</sup>

Because of the budget increase for bilateral humanitarian support, a decline in the percentage does not translate into a corresponding decline in actual funding. However, there has nevertheless been a decline in actual funding, from NOK 1.174 billion marked with a gender marker in 2016, to NOK 1.030 billion in 2017.

We need to understand this inconsistency better. On the one hand, partners are including gender and the women, peace and security agenda in all their programming and reporting, yet on the other, the gender marker is not being consistently applied for the same programmes.

We must do more to ensure that women benefit in the same way as men when new humanitarian interventions are designed and implemented.

---

<sup>11</sup> Core funding to multilateral institutions are not included in the statistics, given the aforementioned restrictions on DAC markers applied for core support.

**3e 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 conflict 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.*

In 2017, we noted an increased focus on the stigma often related to sexual violence, and on the trials faced by children born of conflict, and by their mothers, as a result of this stigma. The complex challenge of healing and reintegration was on the agenda, not least in situations where women had been connected to opposition or terrorist groups, voluntarily or by force. The topics of sexual violence as extremist violence and the societal consequences of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence received more attention, as did sexual and reproductive health and rights in conflict. Men’s role in changing the culture of violence remained high on the agenda, and more partners highlighted the issue of men and boys falling victim to sexual violence. Fighting impunity and protecting survivors and witnesses remained high priorities.

Reports from **embassies** show that Norway has supported initiatives to improve the protection of women from sexual violence in 76 % of countries in conflict, in a post-conflict phase or undergoing peacebuilding where we are engaged<sup>12</sup>. While this is a high percentage, it is lower than the target (85 %), and a decrease in comparison with the 2016 result (88 %).

We have data for more countries in 2017 than we did in 2016 (25 as compared to 21), and this may partly explain the decline. Not all relevant issues will be addressed in every country, and in countries where our engagement is new or increasing, we do not expect embassies to deliver on every parameter immediately. The decrease in this area may also be linked to the intensified efforts to promote women’s political and economic empowerment in 2017. Some embassies and country desks may have channelled more of their support to projects relating to women’s empowerment, and may have given priority to initiatives to enhance women’s economic and political participation rather than initiatives aimed at protection.

Overall, the embassies have increased their efforts to promote the women, peace and security agenda, and the various initiatives to support women’s participation and women’s rights are all interconnected, as illustrated by the newly launched Global Women, Peace and Security Index. This said, we are striving to achieve a balance in our work, and to reach the set targets.

In accordance with established practice, Norway continued to work through **NGO partners** in 2017. Partners addressed sexual and other violence against women in situations of conflict through the various phases of conflict: from conflict prevention and resolution, to the post-conflict phase, and then recovery and sustaining peace. We supported initiatives to protect women from – and prevent – sexual violence, and projects to follow up survivors of sexual violence and to increase accountability.

Sexual violence is a recurring and growing matter of concern in the **humanitarian context**. As indicated above, targeted humanitarian interventions to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence increased by approximately 40 % from 2016 to 2017, and spending on these interventions increased from NOK 114 million to NOK 158 million.

Norway’s humanitarian support was channelled through the UN system, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and national and international NGOs.

In 2017, further efforts were made to strengthen our own and the international response to conflict-related sexual violence, through preventive measures as well as practical and efficient service delivery, including services related to sexual and reproductive health and rights. We increased our support to UNFPA from the humanitarian budget by 130 % from 2016 to 2017.

---

<sup>12</sup> Country selection based on the Uppsala data set for conflict 2014.

Norway urges humanitarian organisations to protect women from, and to prevent, sexual violence. Many of our partners are already champions in this field, developing new best practices. The issue of sexual and gender-based violence is raised consistently with recipients of Norwegian humanitarian funds. It is a topic that is continually discussed with relevant UN agencies, including the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). We renewed our partnership with the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict, through UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action).

Norway is the largest contributor to GenCap, an international stand-by force administered by the Norwegian Refugee Council, which provides experts on women's rights and gender equality to strengthen the gender perspective in humanitarian operations. The broader NorCap mechanism increased its focus on the women, peace and security agenda in 2017, deploying a record number of gender experts to conflict areas.

Norway supported the Norwegian Red Cross by providing earmarked funding for capacity-building on the prevention of and response to sexual violence throughout the organisation.

Norway supported the ICRC special appeal on sexual violence in 2017, as in previous years, and engaged in and reported on our efforts through the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies.

In **peace processes**, Norway continued its work to ensure that victims are heard, and that the complex consequences of conflict-related sexual violence – for both stability and security – are understood. In this context, Norway focused on the societal implications as well as the personal suffering. Raising the matter of sexual violence in formal negotiations can be very difficult. But it is our policy to do our utmost to ensure that sexual violence is addressed wherever we have a role.

Our aim is to contribute to balanced solutions, where victims' rights are met and international legal standards are respected. This means that impunity for sexual violence is unacceptable. This is a focus area in our multilateral diplomatic efforts and in the work of several of our civil society partners.

It is also an area of particular focus for our embassies in most priority countries. One example is South Sudan, where Norway has focused particularly on gender sensitivity both in the peace process and in the monitoring of, and reporting on, the peace accord.

Preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence is a priority in the **Norwegian police and Armed Forces**.

The specialised police team continued its work in Haiti throughout 2017 (in line with the target). The operation shifted name from MINUSTAH to MINUJUSTH as its mandate was adjusted in October, but its work continued. Specifically, the specialised police team supported implementation of the overall Haitian police strategy for preventing and responding to sexual crime, as well as supporting capacity-building in all Haitian police districts. Key activities included courses for gender focal points and investigators of SGBV crimes (30 of 62 course participants were women), workshops to strengthen cooperation between tactical and technical investigators (4 of 12 workshop participants were women), courses on SGBV for judges to strengthen cooperation with the legal chain (34 of 79 participants were women) and awareness-raising on international standards, through an international seminar on SGBV (54 of 145 participants were women). The proportion of women at the training courses is noteworthy, given that women only constitute 10 % of the Haitian police.

The Norwegian police also engaged actively in other countries, such as South Sudan, Moldova, Palestine and Colombia.

We continued to provide support to the East African Standby Force Secretariat (EASFSEC) through the secondment of a police adviser mandated to focus particularly on training and capacity-building within the area of SGBV. We also seconded an instructor to the EASFSEC integrating planning course, and provided funding for UN courses and instructor courses.

All personnel who are deployed in this field, whether they are military or police personnel, and whether they are men or women, need to be knowledgeable and experienced. For this reason, the topic of conflict-related sexual violence and the topic of women, peace and security are integral parts of training.

Preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence is to be included in the Norwegian operational order for the mission, at all stages – from analysis and planning to implementation and reporting. This was the case for all missions in 2017, as included in indicators 2a and 2b.

Throughout 2017, the Norwegian Armed Forces worked to develop a handbook to improve prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence, cf. the indicator on support to research. The handbook will be launched in 2018 or 2019, and is intended for use in all UN operations. There is broad support for the handbook across relevant UN agencies, and it will be the first whole-of-mission handbook addressing conflict-related sexual violence.

Norway emphasises the distinction between conflict-related sexual violence and **sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)**, while recognising that both must be addressed as a matter of urgency. Norway shares the widespread sense of outrage that abuse of this kind is being perpetrated by the very people who are deployed to protect the civilian population. We are well aware that this could include members of our own contingents, and Norway therefore adheres to the UN's and NATO's standards on the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse and has developed national strategies, a legal framework, operational rules and guidelines to ensure discipline and follow-up of potential breaches.

In 2017, Norway's Prime Minister Erna Solberg was among the heads of state and government who accepted the UN Secretary-General's invitation to join a Circle of Leadership on the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations operations. Norway was also among the countries that signed a voluntary compact with the UN Secretary-General, committing to a policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse. In 2017, Norway also provided financial support (NOK 805 000) to the Office of the Special Coordinator on improving UN response to sexual exploitation and abuse.

Norway has provided training for other countries' deployed personnel, as well as for our own Armed Forces and police. We have provided mentors to help the armed forces in other countries address the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse.

**The #MeToo campaign** revealed that harassment and abuse is widespread and that it is taking place on a large scale, and that the development and humanitarian sectors are no exception. All recipients of Norwegian humanitarian and development funding have received a letter from the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of International Development, demanding that routines are established to strengthen prevention efforts and ensure an adequate response to sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse within their own organisations.



## 4. Working with priority countries

Since 2015, Norway has, in particular, worked systematically on the women, peace and security agenda in six priority countries: Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar, Nigeria<sup>13</sup>, Palestine and South Sudan.

The six narratives given in this chapter describe the Ministry's and embassies' experience of working with the priority countries, and set out what they consider the most important outcomes of their efforts. They do not attempt to give verified accounts of the results achieved. The narratives stand on their own, and are not analysed in relation to other research or evidence-based best practices. Norad has collected the information from interviews with the embassies in the respective countries. The Ministry and the embassies have commented and provided input.

It should be noted that Norway also actively follows up the women, peace and security agenda in a number of other countries, too, for instance in the Philippines where we have an official facilitator role and have identified women, peace and security as a priority for our team. However, the six priority countries that were selected for the plan period merit extra attention in this report.

The statistics show that the level of financial support provided to the embassies in the priority countries varies, and the level of financial support is not, on its own, an accurate indicator of Norway's level of engagement in the country concerned. These embassies have been given political priority, however, and have therefore been prioritised by the implementing ministries and Norad when it comes to the provision of assistance and technical advice. Civil society organisations working in the priority countries have been given precedence with regard to allocation of the civil society grant for women, peace and security.

Every year, desk officers from embassies in priority countries and representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad meet to share experiences, learn from each other and work on their strategy and approach to the issue of women, peace and security in their country of service. This practice was established to ensure that we learn from one process to the next. The participants have referred to the meetings as inspiring, and have said that they are important arenas for information and learning, and that they provide a space for thinking and for rethinking their approach to the women, peace and security agenda. The regular meetings have also led to contact between the participants between meetings, and to more informal exchange of experience and ideas.

The third annual meeting for the women, peace and security desk officers was held in Bogota in October 2017. Participants highlighted the Colombia example, with its focus on inclusivity and integration of the gender dimension in the peace negotiations, peace and reconciliation processes and peacebuilding, as the main lesson they took with them from the meeting. The Colombia example was described by the Norwegian ambassador and representatives of female former combatants (including Victoria Sandino), UN Women, and the Colombian women's movement. Direct contact was also established between the New York delegation and representatives from the priority countries, to enhance the flow of information between the people focusing on normative work in the UN and those working on implementation at country level. The presentations given by the desk officers from each of the six priority countries during the days in Bogota provided the inspiration for this chapter.

The annual meeting between the State Secretary responsible for Norway's efforts to promote the women, peace and security agenda and the heads of mission for priority countries gave new momentum to the cause. Several other heads of mission asked to sit in on the meeting as observers, to benefit from the discussions. The meeting enabled strategic dialogue on the way forward, in light of the concrete challenges and opportunities at country level.

---

<sup>13</sup> Nigeria was added to the list in 2016

Since 2015, the embassies in Bogota, Kabul and Yangon and the Representation Office in Al Ram have developed country work plans for the area of women, peace and security, with technical assistance from Norad. The plans are based on the national policies of the respective countries and Norway's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. The purpose of the plans is to prepare the ground for more strategic, integrated and results-oriented engagement in these countries. We are gradually developing a more consistent methodology for these work plans. Whereas in the past they were plans for the work of the embassies, they are now becoming plans for coherent efforts across our system (country desks, thematic desks, the embassies and Norad), using the broad set of tools and channels at our disposal, and drawing on the mandates and partners of the embassies, the Ministry, other ministries and Norad. The exercise includes actors at different levels – local, national, regional and global. It is a demanding exercise that is continuously being refined.

In all the priority countries there is an acknowledgement of the importance of having a strong, competent and representative women's movement that manages to agree on some main messages regarding women's participation, influence and protection provided as input to peace, reconciliation and peacebuilding processes. Without a strong and increasingly coherent women's movement in Colombia, for example, representatives of important groups of women would not have been able to influence the peace negotiations, and the voices of the included women would have been less representative. During the negotiations on the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement for South Sudan, the active involvement of a well-coordinated women's coalition, crossing both political and ethnic lines, proved crucial in reaching the agreement.

Building a coherent and representative women's movement that is rooted in the situation and context of the local communities, and that manages to agree on some joint messages, takes a long time. It is often too late to start this process when the formal peace negotiations start. It is therefore positive to note that the embassies are all supporting the building and consolidation of the women's movement in one way or another.

Strengths of the working methods used to promote the women, peace and security agenda in Norway's priority countries:

- The value of **learning from the experiences** of other countries through the annual meetings of desk officers.
- The strong **leadership** shown by the heads of mission and deputies, using political and diplomatic tools to push for implementation of the agenda at country level. (The embassies have shown even stronger leadership than we generally experience in our work on women's rights and gender equality.)
- The high priority given to promoting **knowledge and capacity-building** to implement the agenda at country level – by the embassies, the Ministry, Norad, research institutions and civil society.
- The **long-term** development of a gradually more holistic and systematic approach to achieving results on the ground, through country-level work plans and annual reporting on the Norwegian National Action Plan.

Aspects that require further systematic strengthening:

- Clarify how **long-term development cooperation and humanitarian support** through partners and institutional cooperation handled by the Ministry and Norad contribute to peacebuilding, and how the women, peace and security aspect can be further strengthened.
- Further strengthen the links between the **targeted and integrated** women, peace and security engagement of different partners (governments, donors, the UN, the World Bank, civil society, researchers and the private sector) and Norway's broader engagement at country level. (The second chapter of this report shows that while more targeted efforts have been made to secure women's rights, needs and priorities in peace and security, there is room for improvement in the mainstreaming aspect of our efforts.)

- **Further strengthen the links between engagement at the different levels** – local, national, regional and global. We need to strengthen the flow of information from the global to the local level, but also from local to global level to ensure that our efforts are consistent and coherent. Systematic work is being done to improve these links, for instance through the Global Solutions Exchange dialogue platform. But there is still room for further improvement.
- **Ensure consistency and link the roles and responsibilities** of locally employed staff and posted employees more closely, to ensure strong coherent embassy ownership of the agenda.

## A. AFGHANISTAN - Making coordinated use of a broad spectrum of tools and channels

Despite some progress in recent years, women and girls still face enormous challenges in Afghanistan. The Government of Afghanistan has an ambitious plan to increase gender equality and to promote women's rights, security and participation, including a national plan for women, peace and security. The Government has appointed women to a range of positions, including presidential advisers for peace and related topics, deputy of the High Peace Council and deputy ministers and ambassadors. The participation of women in the Afghan National Army has increased, but remains a challenge. At the same time, the worsened security situation and widespread corruption are threatening to undermine the gains that have been made for women and girls in Afghanistan. Afghanistan has a long way to go before women's rights, safety and participation are ensured. International partners must continue to work together with Afghan partners on improving and consolidating results.

Afghanistan is a priority in Norway's efforts to implement the women, peace and security agenda (WPS).<sup>[1]</sup> Norway promotes the WPS agenda in Afghanistan through our bilateral dialogue with the Government of Afghanistan, through initiatives such as our support for the series of symposiums on women's empowerment in Afghanistan, as a cross-cutting priority in our development assistance, in our cooperation with development partners, in our assistance to the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces, and in our support for peace and reconciliation efforts in the country. The embassy also gives priority to this issue in its reporting.

Norway's current ambassador to Afghanistan has extensive experience in the area of promoting women's participation in the security sector, through her earlier work in NATO. Under her leadership, the embassy has intensified its efforts to promote women's participation in the security sector.

Norwegian development cooperation with Afghanistan is managed from Oslo with support from the embassy in Kabul. The grant managers in Oslo and the embassy in Kabul both work to ensure that women's rights and the WPS agenda are cross-cutting issues in our assistance, and raise the topic of WPS in Norway's development dialogue with the Afghan Government and partners.

In our dialogue with our largest development partners in Afghanistan, the World Bank (the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, ARTF), UNDP (Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan, LOTFA) and UN Women, Norway emphasises the need to prioritise gender equality and women's participation, including in government and the police, and in the areas of education and economic development. Norway also focuses on these issues in our cooperation with NGO partners.

The UN Women country office in Afghanistan is the largest UN Women office in the world. Sweden and Norway are the main contributors to its core country programme. In line with the recommendations set out in the CMI report<sup>[1]</sup>, donors have discussed the role, capacity and approach of UN Women with the country office and UN Women headquarters. It is important that UN Women develops a stronger role in the areas of normative work, capacity-building and coordination, rather than performing the work of the Afghan Government. The Ministry of Women's Affairs of Afghanistan (MoWA) is committed to taking on more of the work of the Government, even while it continues to build its institutional capacity. UN Women also needs to work more closely in partnership with other parts of the multilateral system. The multilateral agencies need to include UN Women in joint efforts.

The National Unity Government has made a commitment to engage women and men across the country on gender issues. Norway has cooperated with the Afghan authorities in organising symposiums on women's empowerment, starting in 2013 in Washington, DC, and 2014 in Oslo, Norway. In 2016, a national symposium with delegates from different provinces was held in Kabul.

---

<sup>[1]</sup> Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda <http://oslepi01/Documents/Veilder-KFS-engelsk-Web-Endelig%20versjon.pdf>

The next symposium was a provincial one, held in Mazar-e Sharif in March 2017, to ensure stronger representation and local ownership. Later the same year, a national symposium was again held in Kabul. The symposiums have become important arenas for women's organisations across the country to meet and agree on common political messages.

The symposiums have had a strong focus on women's participation in the peace process in Afghanistan. Norway has raised the issues of women's representation and rights in discussions with the parties to the conflict, and has created forums for exploring how women's rights and participation can be ensured in a negotiated solution.

Norway is committed to the coordinated use of a broad spectrum of tools and channels to promote the WPS agenda in Afghanistan.

## **B. COLOMBIA - From diplomatic facilitation of inclusive peace negotiations to supporting implementation of gender provisions in the peace agreement**

The inclusive peace process between the Government of Colombia and the FARC, which resulted in a peace agreement in 2016, is an internationally recognised case of 'best practice'. Gender was one of the priorities for Norway in its role as facilitator. An internal strategy for promoting the women, peace and security agenda in the peace process was developed early on, and the Norwegian team worked consciously to include women in the negotiations and to develop a broad sense of ownership of the gender perspective. An article written by the former Norwegian Special Envoy to the process and the former Gender Focal Point of the team describes how the team worked and how the process evolved.<sup>14</sup>

The women's movement in Colombia is knowledgeable and vocal. UN Women played an important role facilitating the inclusion of a unified movement. The Norwegian NGO FOKUS also contributed, along with other organisations and bilateral partners. At the National Summit of Women and Peace in Bogota, Colombian women conveyed how the conflict had affected them, and agreed to continue to insist on the inclusion of women in the negotiations and on the inclusion of women's rights in the agreement. The Sub-Commission on Gender, established after the Summit, invited several delegations of women to the negotiations in Havana, including victims of violence, community leaders and former combatants.

The women raised significant issues that were to influence the further discussions. Women's land ownership rights were important to them. They emphasised that the fight for women's rights must continue during the process of reintegration. And they advocated that the mandates of the Truth Commission and Special Jurisdiction for Peace should include the promotion of healing and justice for female victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Both Norway and Cuba provided experts on gender to participate in the work of the Sub-Commission. In addition, Norway financed an international expert on the issues at hand.

Unfortunately, conservative sectors contributed to misrepresenting what the gender provisions entailed, and this played a part when a small majority of the Colombian people rejected the agreement in the autumn of 2016. However, due to a combination of dedicated negotiating parties and trusted and competent international facilitators, together with a powerful and constructive women's movement, it was finally possible to achieve agreement on a peace accord that included strong gender commitments.

---

<sup>14</sup> "Towards an inclusive peace: women and the gender approach in the Colombian peace process" (NOREF 2017)

The post-agreement phase called for a shift in focus, from top-level peace negotiations to supporting implementation on the ground in conflict-affected areas. Gender continued to be a priority for Norway. The Colombia team, based in Oslo and Bogota, is led by a Special Representative, and both parts of the team have a gender focal point. The Embassy has diplomatic and locally employed staff with substantial contextual knowledge of the conflicts and the gender issues at stake. They are trusted by the parties and have access to important networks.

Shortly after the agreement was signed, Norway gave priority to providing financial support to UN and civil society efforts to ensure the reintegration of former combatants in the most violence-affected areas. Local livelihoods were strengthened by developing new jobs for women previously engaged in cultivating illicit crops. In addition, access to schools was increased, and treatment and judicial assistance were provided for victims of sexual and gender-based violence. However, more large-scale programmes to ensure the implementation of the gender provisions in the peace agreement in conflict-affected territories are needed. The delay in implementation of the gender provisions is worrying, and it threatens to undermine trust-building and sustainable peace. Women's rights and needs need to be integrated into broader programmes.

Norway contributed three police observers to the UN Verification Mission in Colombia for the whole of 2017. The women, peace and security agenda is an integrated part of the Mission's mandate.

At the end of 2017, the Embassy's work plan for the women, peace and security agenda was revised to ensure that Norway's support to the peace process also furthers the implementation of the agreed gender provisions. Furthermore, the work plan addresses inclusion of the issues of gender and women's participation in the peace negotiations between the Government of Colombia and the ELN, to ensure that Norway draws on the lessons learned from the inclusive peace negotiations between the Government and FARC in its continued work with Colombian parties.

In the revised work plan, Norway has given priority to supporting the following: a) the participation of women in the peace negotiations and in the development of a gender-sensitive peace agreement with the ELN; b) the UN Verification Mission's implementation of actions aimed at improving the reintegration of FARC women; and c) the implementation of gender provisions related to reintegration, transitional justice and the strengthening of civil society.

The revised work plan is ambitious. It is the first work plan that is owned by both the Ministry and the Embassy, involving a broad set of actors with different peacebuilding tools and responsibilities.

### **C. MYANMAR - Facilitating learning from inclusive peace processes in Nepal and Colombia**

Myanmar is at an early stage of a vulnerable peace process between the Government and a number of ethnic armed organisations, and this is made more complicated by a fraught relationship between the civilian Government and the military, as well as by the Rohingya crisis. All areas are of importance for the women, peace and security agenda. The question is what role and approach Norway can and should take as an international actor.

In 2015, the Embassy developed a work plan for its engagement on the women, peace and security agenda. One of the areas that the Embassy has followed up is women's political participation and influence on political dialogue concerning the peace agreement.

In a context where the promotion of human rights and women's inclusion tends to be perceived as Western interference, strengthening national actors' capacity to engage and push the agenda forward is key. Facilitating dialogue with countries such as Nepal and Colombia on how to include women has been crucial.

The Embassy provides funding to initiatives in the area of women, peace and security through different channels. Norway is a member of the multi-donor Joint Peace Fund, which has shown leadership by developing a Gender Strategy committing to allocate a minimum of 15 % of all funds to efforts to promote gender-sensitive inclusion. Through a smaller multi-donor fund, the Paung Sie Facility, the Embassy supports a separate window for gender, peace and security that focuses on women's voices in the peace process, in particular by working with women's organisations at the sub-national level. The efforts, concerns and recommendations of the women's organisations are fed into the national peace process. In addition, bilateral grants are channelled to UN Women, a media house, and civil society organisations.

The Embassy has built a good relationship with a number of actors in the parliament and Government, as well as in civil society and women's organisations. Diplomats, women's organisations and UN Women have jointly advocated for the women, peace and security agenda vis-à-vis the Government. In the last of the two Union Peace Conferences, women's representation rose to 20 %. The Office of the State Counsellor Aung Sang Sui Kyi recently expressed interest in making the minister from her Office the focal point for the women, peace and security agenda.

The Embassy's approach to learning from other countries is different and worth taking note of. During visits from experts from Nepal and Colombia who were invited to talk about how women's influence in peace processes can be increased, the Embassy arranged working dinners and seminars with key stakeholders from civil society, the private media sector, the parliament and the Government. During one such visit organised by the Embassy, Ms Bandana Rana from Nepal, who is widely respected in the field of women empowerment, women rights and gender equality, and the Ambassador met a group of parliamentarians to discuss how to increase women's participation in, and influence on, the peace process. The parliamentarians followed up the visit by requesting capacity-building assistance from Norway. Ms Rana held a one-day training course on women, peace and security for the parliamentarians, and helped the Women's League of Burma to develop its own action plan. After a two-day seminar on experiences gained from the Colombian peace process, the Myanmar civil society organisations decided to further explore how they could learn from the role of civil society in Colombia's peace process.

#### **D. NIGERIA – From victims to actors: empowering women who have been abducted by insurgents**

Nigeria has not been a typical development cooperation country for Norway. However, due to the humanitarian crisis and the peace processes in the north-eastern part of the country, Norway has in the past few years increased its support to Nigeria, and to the North East in particular. Norway has also been engaged in peace and reconciliation processes in these areas.

Nigeria is a huge country (with a population of approximately 200 million people), and it is rich in resources, but it is grappling with several violent conflicts in different parts of the country. The conflict with Boko Haram in the North East started in 2009. The security forces have several times declared that they have won, but the conflict is still ongoing, even if the insurgents have been weakened.

There is currently no official peace process. Nigeria was launched as a priority country for Norway's women, peace and security engagement in 2016, with a specific focus on the gender perspective and the role of women in preventing and countering violent extremism. The goal has been to assist and empower women and girls who have been victims of Boko Haram, to encourage a gender-sensitive response, and to enable women's participation and leadership in reconciliation processes.

Børge Brende, Norway's Foreign Minister at the time, launched the idea of a national conference on women, peace and security and the prevention of violent extremism in Nigeria. In collaboration with UNICEF, UN Women and Norway, the Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development

in Abuja organised a nation-wide conference based on the revised Nigerian National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security in September 2017. Norwegian State Secretary Laila Bokhari gave a keynote speech at the conference, and had political meetings with Nigerian government representatives and relevant international and national actors during her stay. Representatives from several ministries and all the 36 states, from the military and police, and traditional leaders and representatives of civil society all took part in the conference.

The conference was part of a Norwegian partnership with UNICEF to support the work of civil society organisations in Borno. These organisations assist women and children who have been victims of Boko Haram and who have suffered under the protracted conflict in this part of the country. The project includes psychosocial support, 'soft' approaches to de-radicalisation, support for reintegration, and empowerment to become self-supporting and active participants in local reconciliation processes. The women and girls who have been released struggle to become reintegrated into the local communities that they were abducted from. The local communities tend to reject these women and their children, due to their associations with Boko Haram.

Boko Haram's horrific violence and violations against young girls have been acknowledged worldwide, and addressing them has been high on the international agenda. Norway has gained access to the most vulnerable women and girls, and heard their stories.

Prominent women leaders from the area have in-depth knowledge of the situation of girls and women who have been violated by Boko Haram. They have been visible and vocal in global arenas, such as the Security Council. They take active part in WASL (the Women's Alliance for Security Leadership, a network of peacemakers and civil society organisations engaged in preventing violent extremism and building community resilience), and Global Solutions Exchange (a platform for sharing experiences and perspectives from the grassroots with high-level politicians), and are part of the AU FemWise Africa network. Three women who can be mentioned in this context are Hamsatu Allamin, Fatima Askira and Dr Fatima Akilu.

Norway has a close bilateral relationship with Nigeria, which has been further strengthened by several high-level political visits over the last few years. This small, but targeted and pioneering engagement in the area of women, peace and security is part of a broader collaboration between our two countries, ranging from trade in the oil and gas sector, to humanitarian aid and peacebuilding assistance to the North East of Nigeria.

## **E. PALESTINE - Supporting women under occupation and preparing for a peace process**

The Norwegian Representative Office (NRO) is working actively on different levels to support the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security in Palestine, focusing on the inclusion of women in decision-making and in peace and negotiation processes. The unresolved conflict and the continued occupation, combined with a patriarchal society that has many democratic challenges, mean that traditional, oppressive practices have survived in many areas.

The NRO has developed a three-year work plan for efforts to promote follow-up of the women, peace and security agenda.

Ensuring coherence between Norway's political, diplomatic and economic efforts is key. It is also important to encourage relevant organisations and institutions that are part of the peace efforts to include women and to focus on women's rights and gender equality, by raising awareness and building competence in these organisations and institutions. Emphasis has been put on promoting a gender perspective and the role of women in the work of the PLO Negotiations Affairs Department (NAD). We also use our assistance and annual meetings with partners to promote women's participation in



other organisations we support. Through our partnership with the Gender Policy Institute, we assist in analysing and mapping the consequences of the PA's policy for women. The NRO also supports the Election Commission and its efforts to engage women.

Norway chairs the AHLC (Ad Hoc Liaison Committee) – the principal policy-level coordination mechanism for development assistance to Palestine. The World Bank provides the secretariat for the AHLC. Together with the World Bank, Norway has financed a study focusing on women's economic empowerment. We are in dialogue with the World Bank on how we can ensure that the findings of this study are fed into the work of the AHLC. The question of gender balance at AHLC meetings is also on the agenda in our dialogue with the PA. Furthermore, we are working to ensure that issues relating to gender balance and Security Council resolution 1325 are included in the work of the Local Aid Coordination Secretariat (LACS), which Norway is funding as part of its AHLC engagement.

The NRO raises the issues of the women, peace and security agenda and the inclusion and protection of women with the PA and the PLO, at various levels. We are currently exploring with the PA and UN Women how best to support and strengthen the PA National Action Plan for implementation of UNSCR 1325. In addition, Norway has been involved in the dissemination of the Palestinian CEDAW reports.

The National Coalition for Implementing UNSCR 1325 (consisting of more than 16 women's organisations from the West Bank and Gaza) is part of the Higher National Committee for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. The main objective of the coalition is to advocate for being accountable to Palestinian women. The NRO is now in close dialogue with the Coalition, and plans to intensify its cooperation with the Coalition on implementation of the women, peace and security commitments and also on its work relating to the Commission on the Status of Women.

Norway and Norwegian civil society organisations have been engaged in Palestine for a long time. Norwegian support has contributed to empowering civil society in general and women's rights organisations in particular. Norway's efforts have helped to build trust in the Palestinian society. If and when the peace and reconciliation process moves into a more active and positive phase, the trust that has been built will enable the process to progress faster.

Together with other donors and actors in the international community, Norway has been part of a long-term and coordinated approach to encourage activities in connection with International Women's Day. These events have been instrumental in developing stronger coalitions between fragmented civil society organisations. The NRO has also taken the initiative to hold 8 March events, both in cooperation with others and on its own. It has opened up a space for a much-needed critical dialogue on the situation of women in Palestine and the roles and responsibilities of civil society, women's organisations, the Palestinian National Development Plan and the international community on how to strengthen accountability to women.

## **F. SOUTH SUDAN – Deepening inclusivity, step by step**

The approach to women, peace and security in South Sudan stands out as something positive in a situation that is otherwise one of apathy and hopelessness. In order to achieve results and highlight the importance of women's participation in the peace process, the Embassy is working closely and in coordination with the Norwegian Special Envoy to the peace process, and with the Special Envoy on women, peace and security. Our global policy must be translated to the local level, and experience from local cooperation needs to be conveyed to the global level in international forums, in order to gain broader support. In Juba, Norway has a central position as a member of the Troika, together with the UK and the US. With the special envoys, the team in Oslo, the ambassador and the two diplomats

responsible for women, peace and security at the embassy, Norway is well placed to contribute to this agenda.

The Embassy has started to provide strategic, step-by-step support with a view to expanding the space for women's political participation and leadership. Sensitive management of funds is being combined with strategic political dialogue to build trust and knowledge. Central partners are South Sudanese leaders, the UN, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), made up of the eight countries in the Horn of Africa.

We need knowledge in order to be able to do the right thing. Norway has been a strong advocate for increased gender expertise and capacity in the IGAD-led monitoring mission, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) and the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangement Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM). This is needed in order to gain direct access to information on the situation of women and children in the war-torn country. When IGAD called for gender experts to participate in the CTSAMM, Britain and Norway paid for one specialist each. IGAD recruited the third expert locally. NorCap deployed one of the specialists, and since May 2017, the team of three female gender experts has worked to ensure gender sensitivity in all monitoring and information gathering by the CTSAMM, and produced two reports on violence against women and girls (VAWG) in the country. The reports have been presented to the IGAD Council of Ministers, and help underscore the importance of including the gender dimension in the peace negotiations for South Sudan at the regional and international level.

A space for collecting validated and sensitive information has been gained. There is therefore more information available about what is going on in the country, which helps to enable informed decisions and leadership both in JMEC and at minister level in IGAD. The communication between women's organisations and institutions such as the CTSAMM needs to be further strengthened, but accurate information and data are now shared in a much more systematic way. An important partnership has been established with the implementing organisations that deliver assistance and respond to the needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Norwegian Church Aid and its partners have included prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence in their existing programmes on reproductive health. Platforms such as the South Sudan Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches have highlighted the effects of war on the civilian population, and are working to ensure that women take part in peace and reconciliation efforts. In cooperation with UN Women, meeting points and a political platform are slowly being built. So far, a Juba-based network of women leaders and organisations is the most active participant. It is important to continue to expand support to women's organisations in other regions of South Sudan, as they have invaluable knowledge of local situations and can influence the situation for women in other parts of the country.

Without trust, there can be no dialogue. Without dialogue, there can be no peace process. Relations between the international community and political representatives of South Sudan, including women leaders and women in parliament, were severely weakened after the civil war that broke out once again in July 2016. The focus on inclusivity and the realisation of the importance of including *all* people of South Sudan led to concerns about a Juba-dominated women's movement. It was acknowledged that rural women – farmers and often illiterate women – carry the heaviest burden of the civil war and displacement, and that their voices must be heard.

However, when the Embassy started networking and listening to the various Juba-based women's networks, it became evident that they have very significant roles to play. These networks are made up of young and old women from different parts of the country and the diaspora. They are well-educated and experienced women from academia and civil society, and they are capable and well-informed. The divisions that are generally found in the political landscape apply to women as well as men, and the heterogeneity of the women's networks provides opportunities even though it also makes the process more demanding. The fact that the women represent the broader political landscape, in all its complexity, strengthens the platform.

UN Women is a key partner in developing the platforms for women's political participation. With trust, access to accurate data, improved knowledge and a growing joint women's network, the space for women's political participation can be expanded and enhanced.

UN Women has trained female parliamentarians in leadership for some time, but until recently it has not strengthened the leadership skills of a joint women's movement. Norway therefore supports the work of the National Transformational Leadership Institute (NTLI) at Juba University, through UN Women. The Institute provides a knowledge-based platform, where women from different regions, organisations and sectors can come together and build local competence, networks and leadership.

Norway supports EVE Organization for Women Development, a respected women's organisation that supports a vulnerable, but growing joint women's movement in South Sudan. EVE has also worked with the national authorities and parliament to develop guidelines for parliamentarians' work on the women, peace and security agenda. These guidelines were launched early in 2018, with a large number of people in attendance, reflecting a strong sense of South Sudanese ownership.

The Embassy has facilitated meetings in cooperation with UN Women between the various women's organisations and Troika special representatives, embassies and regional representations (IGAD and AU), where the women have delivered joint messages to be conveyed to the peace process. EVE and the NTLI also used the opportunity provided by the High Level Revitalization Forum to enhance the coordination of women's organisations, through regional workshops held in advance of the Forum. The Embassy has been invited to all these workshops as an observer. The Forum has contributed significantly to establishing a joint platform and common positions for the various women's groups, and these positions have been communicated at the High Level Revitalization Forum in Addis, and through different strategic channels. The Norwegian Special Envoy, his team and the Norwegian Embassy meet with the women's organisations regularly. In the High Level Revitalization Forum to the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), then, we already see that an important change has taken place: there is now a growing women's movement with agreed political messages that are being heard.

In 2017, Norway's most substantial police contribution to an international operation was to UNMISS in South Sudan. The protection of civilians is the key component of UNMISS' mandate. Most of the Norwegian police work in the camps for internally displaced people. Tasks and activities directed towards vulnerable groups are part of the daily work for all of our police serving in this mission.

## Annex 1 National Action Plan Set of Indicators, Report 2017

Goal	Indicator	Baseline 2015	Report 2016	Report 2017	Target 2018
<b>1. Peace processes and peace negotiations</b>					
<b>Peace processes and peace negotiations</b> in which Norway is engaged involve the participation of both women and men, and peace <b>agreements</b> address the rights, needs and priorities of both women and men	a) <b>Percentage</b> of peace processes and negotiations that support inclusion of women	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
	b) <b>Percentage</b> of peace agreements that include women's rights, needs and priorities	n/a	100 % <sup>15</sup>	n/a <sup>16</sup>	100 %
	c) <b>Percentage</b> of women in Norwegian delegations	Approximately 60 %	Approximately 65 %	46 % <sup>17</sup>	At least 40 % men and women

<sup>15</sup> One agreement concluded in 2016, Colombia.

<sup>16</sup> No agreement signed in 2017, but in all processes where Norway was involved the gender perspective was addressed and women included.

<sup>17</sup> Smaller proportion of women than in 2016, but better gender balance. Both special envoys to formal processes are women.

Goal	Indicator	Baseline 2015		Report 2016		Report 2017		Target 2018
<b>2. International operations</b>								
		Police	Armed Forces <sup>18</sup>	Police	Armed Forces <sup>19</sup>	Police	Armed Forces	
Women's and men's security, rights and needs are to be taken into account in all aspects of <i>international operations</i>	a) <b>Percentage</b> 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 %
	b) <b>Percentage</b> 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 % police 50 % AF
	c) <b>Percentage</b> of women in Norwegian contributions to international operations	30 %	5.8 %	41 %	8.5 %	34 % <sup>20</sup>	9.3 %	35 % police No target AF
	d) <b>Percentage</b> of Norwegians in operative management positions that are women	50 %	<sup>21</sup>	55 %	<sup>22</sup>	50 % <sup>23</sup>	<sup>24</sup>	50 % police no target AF <sup>25</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Although gender is high up on the agenda of the Norway's Long-term Defence Plan and we see progress, the percentage of women in the Armed Forces in the years to come cannot be predicted. The percentage of women deployed will vary according to the nature of troops deployed.

<sup>19</sup> The Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations (NCGM) develops training courses for personnel with gender competence and functions, and integrates a gender perspective into documents and procedures for operation planning and doctrine.

<sup>20</sup> 35 Norwegian police deployed in 2017. 12 women and 23 men.

<sup>21</sup> The Force Commander for UNFICYP 2014-2016 was a female Norwegian officer, Major-General Kristin Lund.

<sup>22</sup> Ref. above. The Force Commander for UNFICYP 2014-2016 was a female Norwegian officer, Major-General Kristin Lund.

<sup>23</sup> The head of the police component for UNFICYP is a senior Norwegian police adviser, Ann-Kristin Kvilekval.

<sup>24</sup> Major-General Kristin Lund appointed Head of mission, UNTSO.

<sup>25</sup> The percentage of Norwegian female military personnel in the years to come cannot be predicted. A small 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	Target 2018
<b>3. Peacebuilding processes</b>					
Peacebuilding processes in which Norway is involved increase women's <i>economic</i> and <i>political</i> freedom of action and influence	a) <b>Percentage</b> of Norwegian development cooperation funds to countries in war and conflict <sup>26</sup> where <i>gender is marked</i> as 'principle' or 'significant' objective <sup>27</sup>	31 %	36 % (33 %)	29 % <sup>28</sup> (27 %) <sup>29</sup>	40 %
	b) <b>Percentage</b> 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 %	85 %
	c) <b>Percentage</b> 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 %	50 %
	d) <b>Level</b> of support to <i>research</i> that contributes to implementation of the action plan <sup>30</sup>	No baseline	NOK 7.1 mill. (MoD) + annex on research 2016	NOK 1 mill. (MoD <sup>31</sup> ) + annex on research 2017	No target

<sup>26</sup> 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 conflict's dyads'.

<sup>27</sup> All development assistance should be marked according to DAC's guidelines. The DAC policy marker for gender equality has three levels: *principle* (main objective), *significant* (important objective) or *not targeted*.

<sup>28</sup> The figure relates to countries in a peace-building phase (7.5 % of Norwegian development funds to these countries are marked with a gender marker, indicating gender as principal objective, 21.5 % significant objective). This is a reduction in percentage, as 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).

<sup>29</sup> This figure includes countries in conflict and war (5.5 % of funds marked with gender marker indicating gender as principal objective, 21.5 % significant objective.). This implies a reduction in percentage compared to 2016, and also a reduction in Norwegian kroner, from NOK 2.205 billion in 2016 to NOK 2.008 billion (NOK 391 million principal objective, 1.1617 billion significant objective). But the amount and percentage of funds marking gender as principal objective is higher in 2017, as compared to 2016.

<sup>30</sup> See Annex 2, Research and publications.

<sup>31</sup> 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	Target 2018
<b>4. Humanitarian Crises</b>					
Norway's efforts in response to <b>humanitarian crises</b> safeguard the rights of both women and men and address their needs and priorities	a) <b>Percentage</b> of Norwegian humanitarian funds where gender is marked as a <i>principle or significant</i> objective	21 %	26 % <sup>32</sup>	22 % <sup>33</sup>	50 %
	b) <b>Percentage</b> 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 %
<b>5. Sexual violence</b>					
Norway's efforts for peace and security help to prevent and combat <b>sexual violence</b>	a) <b>Percentage</b> of countries in war and conflict where the embassy reports on support to initiatives to improve protection for women	76 %	88 %	76 %	85 %
	b) <b>Police</b> initiatives in countries in war and conflict that report on reduction of <b>sexual violence</b> <sup>34</sup>	SGBV 1 – team to MINUSTAH	SGBV 2 – team to MINUSTAH	SGBV 2 – team to MINUSTAH	SGBV 2 – team to MINUJUSTH

<sup>32</sup> The report for 2016 said 28 %, but the correct figure was 26 %.

<sup>33</sup> NOK 1.03 billion. NOK 116 million (2 %) principal objective, NOK 914 million (20 %) significant objective. The proportion of gender-marked humanitarian support is down in percentage and kroner (NOK 180 million less in 2017) from 2016 to 2017, but the proportion and amount of funds in kroner marked with a gender marker indicating gender as *principal* objective has gone up.

<sup>34</sup> 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.

A few publications from 2016 have been included, as they were not referenced in the 2016 report. A number of 2018 publications have also been added, to encourage their dissemination as early as possible.

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*

Albert, I and Eze, C. (2017). Resolving the Protracted Political Crises in Guinea-Bissau: The Need for a Peace Infrastructure. *Conflict Trends*, (2). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/resolving-protracted-political-crises-guinea-bissau/>

Butiku, J. (2016). Civil Society–Government Cooperation: Consolidating the Peace and Reconciliation Agenda in the Great Lakes Region. *Conflict Trends*, (1). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/civil-society-government-cooperation/>.

Leite, N. (2017). Reinvigoration of Somali Traditional Justice through Inclusive Conflict Resolution Approaches. *Conflict Trends*, (3). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/reinvigoration-somali-traditional-justice-inclusive-conflict-resolution-approaches/>

Limo, I. (2017). Mediation in Africa: Is there Space for the Youth?. *Conflict Trends*, (2). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/mediation-in-africa/>

Limo, I. (2016). The Women's Situation Room in Africa: An Initiative for Peaceful and Inclusive Elections. *Conflict Trends*, (4). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/womens-situation-room-africa/>

Limo, I. (2016). Prevention of and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Abuse by Peacekeepers in the Great Lakes Region of Africa: Lessons from Central African Republic. *Conflict Trends*, (1). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/prevention-response-conflict-related-sexual-violence-exploitation-abuse-peacekeepers-great-lakes-region-africa/>.

Maregere, T.P. (2017). Justice in Transition and the Complexities of Access. *Conflict Trends*, (2). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/justice-transition-complexities-access/>

Rupesinghe, N. (2016). Strengthening Community Engagement in United Nations Peace Operations: Opportunities and Challenges. *Conflict Trends*, (3). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/strengthening-community-engagement-united-nations-peace-operations/>.



Tunda, K. (2017). Youth engagement in Conflict Transformation in the Central African Republic. *Conflict Trends*, (3). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/youth-engagement-conflict-transformation-central-african-republic/>.

#### **Articles in journals: African Journal on Conflict Resolution**

Bamidele, S. (2016). 'There's no thing as a whole story' Storytelling and the healing of sexual violence survivors among women and girls in Acholiland, northern Uganda. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 2. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/theres-no-thing-whole-story/>.

Chiweshe, M. (2016). Efficacy of top-down approaches to post-conflict social coexistence and community building. Experiences from Zimbabwe. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 2. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/efficacy-top-approaches-post-conflict-social-coexistence-community-building/>.

Chingono, M. (2017). The quest for happiness as an underlying motive for violent conflict in Africa. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 2. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/quest-happiness-underlying-motive-violent-conflict-africa/>.

Koko, S. (2016). The role of civil society in conflict resolution in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1998-2006: An appraisal. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 1. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/role-civil-society-conflict-resolution-democratic-republic-congo-1998-2006/>.

Velthuisen, A. (2016). The quest for Great Heart Leadership to activate and promote the ending of violent conflict in Africa. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 1. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/quest-great-heart-leadership-activate-promote-ending-violent-conflict-africa/>.

Wambua, M. (2017). The ethnification of electoral conflicts in Kenya Options for positive peace. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 2. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/ethnification-electoral-conflicts-kenya/>.

Zondi, S. (2017). African Union approaches to peacebuilding: Efforts at shifting the continent towards decolonial peace. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/african-union-approaches-peacebuilding/>.

#### **Books**

Cheldelin, S. and Mutisi, M. (2016). *Deconstructing Women, Peace and Security. A Critical Review of Approaches to Gender and Empowerment*. 1st ed. Durban: African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/publication/deconstructing-women-peace-security/>

Makan-Lakha, P. and Ngandu, K. (2017). *The Power of Collectives: FemWise-Africa*. 1st ed. Durban: African Centre for the Constrictive Resolution of Disputes. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/publication/the-power-of-collectives/>

#### **Other publications:**

Peace Mediator Newsletter. (2017). Women in Mediation (1). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/publication/peace-mediator-newsletter-issue-1-volume-1/>.

Women and Mediation. (2017). *Peace Mediator Newsletter*, (2). Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/publication/peace-mediator-newsletter-issue-2-volume-1/>.

African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (2017). *Silencing the Guns: Mediation practices and contemporary wars*. Durban: African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za/publication/silencing-the-guns/>.

**Center on International Cooperation, (CIC)** New York University published a comment to the UN Gender Strategy, based on data from the CIC's database on gender and appointments of leaders in the UN, supported by Norway.

## **Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)**

### **Books**

Sieder, Rachel (2017). **Demanding justice and security: Indigenous women and legal pluralities in Latin America**. Rutgers University Press

Wimpelmann, Torunn (2017). *The Pitfalls of protection. Gender, violence and power in Afghanistan*. University of California Press

### **Journal articles**

Clayton, Amanda, Josefsson, Cecilia and Wang, Vibeke (2017). "Quotas and women's substantive representation: Evidence from a content analysis of Ugandan plenary debates", *Politics & Gender*, pp.1-29

Muriaas, Ragnhild L, Tønnessen, Liv, and Wang, Vibeke (online 2017, forthcoming in print 2018). "Counter-mobilization against child marriage reform in Africa", *Political Studies*

Tønnessen, Liv (2017). "Enemies of the state: Curbing women activists advocating rape reform in Sudan" *Journal of International Women's studies* vol. 18 no. 2, open access: <http://vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1935&context=jiws>

### **Book chapters**

El Nagar, Samia and Tønnessen, Liv (2017). "Women's rights and the women's movement in Sudan (1952-2014)" in Balghis Badri and Aili Marie Tripp (eds.) *Women's activism in Africa*. Zed books

### **Reports and working papers**

Khan, Bano, Gul, Shehar and Gul, Shirin (2017). "The Criminalisation of Rape in Pakistan". Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI Working Paper WP 2017:08) 24 p.<sup>35</sup>

El-Nagar, Samia, Bamkar, Sharifa and Tønnessen, Liv (2017). *Girls, Child Marriage, and Education in Red Sea State, Sudan: Perspectives on Girls' Freedom to Choose*. Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (Sudan Report 2017:3) 67 p.

El-Nagar, Samia, al-Jack, Ibtisam and Tønnessen, Liv (2017). *Traditional, but changing, cultural norms: rural community views on child marriage in Algardaref State, Sudan*. Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI Report no. SWP 2017:4) 44 p.

---

<sup>35</sup> This is one output on the following CMI project funded by the RAFTO Foundation <https://www.cmi.no/projects/1805-womens-human-rights-and-law-reform-in-the-muslim>

El-Nagar, Samia, Tønnessen, Liv and Bamkar, Sharifa (2017). "Weak law forbidding female genital mutilation in Red Sea State, Sudan". Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (Sudan Working Paper no. SWP 2017:1) 16 p.

Stand, Arne, Suhrke, Astri, Wimpelmann, Torunn with Hamidi, Samira (2017). *A Question of Implementation. Strategies for supporting the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Afghanistan*. Oslo: Norad (Norad reports no. 2017/1) 50 p.

Wimpelmann, Torunn (2017). "Adultery, rape, and escaping the house: The protection and policing of female sexuality in Afghanistan". Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI Working Paper WP 2017:9) 16 p.

El Nagar, Samia and Tønnessen, Liv (2017). *Family law reform in Sudan: competing claims for gender justice between sharia and women's human rights*. Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI Report R 2017:5) 28 p.

### **Policy briefs**

Muriaas, Ragnhild L, Tønnessen, Liv, Wang, Vibeke (2017). "Counter-mobilization against child marriage reform in Africa" Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI Brief vol. 16 no. 8) 4 p.

Tønnessen, Liv, El-Nagar, Samia, Bamkar, Sharifa (2017). «Paper tiger law forbidding FGM in Sudan". Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI Brief vol. 16 no. 7) 4 p.

### **Popular scientific articles**

Tønnessen, Liv, El-Nagar, Samia, Bamkar, Sharifa (2017). "Paper tiger law forbidding FGM in Sudan", *Open democracy* <https://www.opendemocracy.net/liv-t-nnessen-samia-el-nagar-sharifa-gafar-bamkar/paper-tiger-law-forbidding-fgm-in-sudan>

## **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>

## **Fuuse**

### **sister-hood magazine:**

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

### **Interviews:**

- Radicalization of young Muslim men in UK/Europe: <https://www.standard.co.uk/lifestyle/london-life/deeyah-khan-what-is-do-is-like-grooming-they-prey-on-guilt-loneliness-and-anger-a3121011.html>
- Support for Muslim women is vital in preventing radicalization: <https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/muslim-women-can-save-world-7845191>

### **Guardian articles by Deeyah Khan:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/may/08/combat-radicalisation-hope-security-regressive-utopias-extremists>

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/nov/22/together-we-can-conquer-isis-savage-world-view>

### **Additional articles by Deeyah Khan:**

- Jihad Masculinity: [https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/deeyah-khan/jihad-deeyah-khan\\_b\\_7770578.html](https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/deeyah-khan/jihad-deeyah-khan_b_7770578.html)

- To Prevent Terrorism, We Need to Challenge Male Violence: [https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/deeyah-khan/terrorism-violence-against-women\\_b\\_11084896.html](https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/deeyah-khan/terrorism-violence-against-women_b_11084896.html)

- Women Are Part of the Solution to Extremism: [https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/deeyah-khan/muslim-extremism-women\\_b\\_8251832.html](https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/deeyah-khan/muslim-extremism-women_b_8251832.html)

### **TED Talk:**

- The deadly consequences of not embracing our youth before extremist groups  
do: [https://www.ted.com/talks/deeyah\\_khan\\_what\\_we\\_don\\_t\\_know\\_about\\_europe\\_s\\_muslim\\_kids](https://www.ted.com/talks/deeyah_khan_what_we_don_t_know_about_europe_s_muslim_kids)

### **Fuuse Films:**

- Jihad: A Story Of The Others: <http://fuuse.net/jihad-a-story-of-the-others/>

- White Right: Meeting The Enemy: <http://fuuse.net/white-right-meeting-the-enemy-fuuse-film-deeyah-khan/>

## **Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security**

### **Working Papers**

Klugman, Jeni & Dahl, Marianne (2017). Women, Peace and Security Index 2017/18: Tracking Sustainable Peace through Inclusion, Justice, and Security for Women. Washington, DC: GIWPS and PRIO. <http://giwps.georgetown.edu/the-index/chapters/>

Warren, R., Applebaum, A., Mawby, B., Fuhrman, H., Turkington, R., Alam, M. (2017). Inclusive Justice: How Women Shape Transitional Justice in Tunisia and Colombia. Washington, DC: GIWPS. <https://giwps.georgetown.edu/resource/inclusive-justice/>

Klugman, Jeni and Volliaz, Mariana (2018). Gender Inequality and Violent Conflict: A New Look. Washington, DC: GIWPS (forthcoming).

### **Chapters in books**

Klugman, Jeni (2018). Measuring Women's Inclusion, Justice and Security, in Davies, Sara & Jacqui True, (eds.=, Oxford University Press Handbook on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). Oxford University Press (forthcoming).

## **International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN)**

### **Policy Briefs and Papers:**

Preventing Violent Extremism, Protecting Rights and Community Policing: Why Civil Society and Security Sector Partnerships Matter (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/preventing-violent-extremism-protecting-rights-community-policing/>

Education, Identity and Rising Extremism: From Preventing Violent Extremism to Promoting Peace, Resilience, Equal Rights and Pluralism (PREP) (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/education-identity-rising-extremism/>

From the Ground Up: A Preliminary Dialogue on the Nexus of Economic Policy, Gender and Violent Extremism (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/economic-policy-gender-violent-extremism/>

A Gendered Content Analysis: National Action Plans on Preventing Violent Extremism (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/gendered-analysis-national-action-plans-preventing-violent-extremism/>

Melinda Holmes: Preventing Violent Extremism through Peacebuilding: Current Perspectives from the Field. Article for the Journal of Peacebuilding and development (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/08/09/preventing-violent-extremism-peacebuilding-current-perspectives-field/>

10 Steps to Strengthening Rehabilitation and Reintegration Efforts for Terrorism Offenders, Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters, and Victims of Violent Extremism (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2018/05/06/10-steps-strengthening-rehabilitation-reintegration-efforts-terrorism-offenders-returning-foreign-terrorist-fighters-victims-violent-extremism/>

Recommendations on Donor Engagement with Civil Society on Preventing Violent Extremism (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2018/05/04/recommendations-donor-engagement-civil-society-preventing-violent-extremism/>

10 Steps Governments Can Take to Support the Critical Role of Civil Society in Preventing Violent Extremism (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/governments-support-civil-society-preventing-violent-extremism/>

10 Reasons Why Civil Society Is an Ally and Not an Adversary in the Struggle against Violent Extremism (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/10-reasons-civil-society-ally-not-adversary-struggle-violent-extremism/>

### **Op-Eds:**

Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: Peacekeeping is a Woman's Job (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/12/19/peacekeeping-womans-job/>

Allam, Rana: Egypt and US Share Counterproductive Anti-Terrorism Strategies (2017)

<http://lobelog.com/egypt-and-us-share-counterproductive-anti-terrorism-strategies/>

Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: UN Peacekeepers' Sexual Assault Problem (2017)

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/world/2017-06-09/un-peacekeepers-sexual-assault-problem>

Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: UN Counterterrorism Reform Overlooks Crucial Partner (2017)

<https://www.justsecurity.org/40226/counterterrorism-reform-overlooks-important-partner-fight-violence-extremism/>

[Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: Iran: The Change that Matters is Happening Already \(2017\)](http://lobelog.com/iran-the-change-that-matters-is-happening-already/)

<http://lobelog.com/iran-the-change-that-matters-is-happening-already/>

[Tahmasebi, Sussan: Violence against women and extremism are intrinsically linked: overlooking this puts us at risk \(2017\)](https://www.opendemocracy.net/5050/sussan-tahmasebi/violence-against-women-extremism)

<https://www.opendemocracy.net/5050/sussan-tahmasebi/violence-against-women-extremism>

[Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: The Bomb to End All Bombings- If Only \(2017\)](http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/04/17/the-bomb-to-end-all-bombings-if-only/)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/04/17/the-bomb-to-end-all-bombings-if-only/>

[Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: Trump's Slap in the Face of Lady Liberty \(2017\)](https://www.opendemocracy.net/5050/sanam-naraghi-anderlini/trump-s-slap-in-face-of-lady-liberty)

<https://www.opendemocracy.net/5050/sanam-naraghi-anderlini/trump-s-slap-in-face-of-lady-liberty>

[Allam, Rana: Keeping America Safe: From the Vulnerable \(2017\)](http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/01/27/keeping-america-safe-from-the-vulnerable/)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/01/27/keeping-america-safe-from-the-vulnerable/>

[Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: What Next? 10 Ways to Keep Up the Women's March Momentum \(2017\)](http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/01/26/next-10-ways-keep-womens-march-momentum/)

<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/01/26/next-10-ways-keep-womens-march-momentum/>

### **Feature Articles:**

Pakistani peacebuilder, Bushra Hyder, fighting off call for jihad for Rohingya (2017)

<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/27/pakistani-peacebuilder-bushra-hyder-fighting-off-call-jihad-rohingya/>

Aya Nader: Peace Heroes: How Visaka Dharmadasa's Tragedy Led to a Rise in Sri Lankan Peace Activism (2017)

<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/08/09/peace-heroes-visaka-dharmadasas-tragedy-led-rise-sri-lankan-peace-activism/>

Devin Cowick: Wonder Women, Peace Heroes and Human Security (2017)

<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/07/24/working-real-wonder-women-peace-heroes/>

Aya Nader: Peace Heroes: Bushra Qadeem Hyder on Fighting Extremism with Education in Pakistan (2017)

<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/07/17/peace-heroes-bushra-qadeem-hyder-fighting-extremism-education-pakistan/>

Aya Nader: Peace Heroes: Ghada Rifai on Building a Better Future for Syria (2017)

<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/07/06/peace-heroes-ghada-rifai-building-better-future-syria/>

Aya Nader: Peace Heroes: Palestine's Lucy Talgieh (2017)

<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/06/08/peace-heroes-palestines-lucy-talgieh/>

Aya Nader: Peace Heroes: ICAN's Sanam Naraghi-Anderlini (2017)

<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/05/16/peace-heroes-icans-sanam-naraghi-anderlini/>

Aya Nader: Peace Heroes: Afghanistan's Mary Akrami (2017)

<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/05/03/peace-heroes-afghanistans-mary-akrami/>

Aya Nader: Peace Heroes: Uganda's Robinah Rubimbwa (2017)

<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2017/04/17/peace-heroes-ugandas-robinah-rubimbwa/>

## **Institute for Security Studies (ISS)**

### **ISS TODAY**

#### **ARTICLES**

**Nine years in an al-Shabaab camp: one woman's story**, by Cassidy Parker

*In the first of three articles on women and violent extremism, Amina's story shows how al-Shabaab preys on the poor.*

<https://issafrica.org/iss-today/nine-years-in-an-al-shabaab-camp-one-womans-story>

**Commanding attention: a female al-Shabaab ex-commander speaks out**, by Cassidy Parker

*In the second story on women and extremism, Khadija told of her fear of al-Shabaab and the Kenyan government.*

<https://issafrica.org/iss-today/commanding-attention-a-female-al-shabaab-ex-commander-speaks-out>

**Life after al-Shabaab: a returnee puts the pieces together**, by Cassidy Parker

*The last of three stories, Fatuma's experiences show how strengthening family ties can prevent violent extremism.*

<https://issafrica.org/iss-today/life-after-al-shabaab-a-returnee-puts-the-pieces-together>

**Women's security must come first**, by Liesl Louw-Vaudran

*In Africa, better gender representation in government hasn't led to a decrease in woman abuse.*

<https://issafrica.org/iss-today/womens-security-must-come-first>

**Lost in transition: no change for women's rights in Liberia**, by Liezelle Kumalo and Muneinazvo Kujeke

*Despite having a female president, Liberian women remain under-represented in decision-making forums.*

<https://issafrica.org/iss-today/lost-in-transition-no-change-for-womens-rights-in-liberia>

**28<sup>th</sup> AU Summit: Promoting women's rights the highlight of Dlamini Zuma's legacy**, by Liesl Louw-Vaudran

*The AU Commission chairperson steps down this month, leaving behind a mixed bag of failures and successes.*

<https://issafrica.org/iss-today/28th-au-summit-promoting-womens-rights-the-highlight-of-dlamini-zumas-legacy>

## **POLICY BRIEF**

**From rhetoric to action: delivering for young women in Africa**, by Nebila Abdulmelik and Peter Aling'o

*Young African women face a double burden of gender and age discrimination. Addressing this requires deliberate policy choices.*

<https://issafrica.org/research/policy-brief/from-rhetoric-to-action-delivering-for-young-women-in-africa>

## **REPORTS**

**Can a gendered approach improve responses to violent extremism?** by Irene Ndung'u and Mothepa Shadung

*Gender equality may be key to the success of counter-terrorism responses.*

<https://issafrica.org/research/africa-in-the-world-report/can-a-gendered-approach-improve-responses-to-violent-extremism>

**The role of women in violent extremism in Kenya**, by Irene Ndung'u and Uyo Yenwong-Fai

*Women play a myriad of roles in violent extremism, but their involvement is nuanced and impervious to generalisation.*

<https://issafrica.org/research/east-africa-report/the-role-of-women-in-violent-extremism-in-kenya>

**Preventing violent extremism in Kenya: Why women's needs matter**, by Irene Ndung'u and Uyo Yenwong-Fai

*Extremism has multiple impacts on the lives of women, but counter-terrorism measures don't sufficiently address their needs.*

<https://issafrica.org/research/east-africa-report/preventing-violent-extremism-in-kenya-why-womens-needs-matter>

## **MONOGRAPH**

**Violent extremism in Kenya: Why women are a priority**, by Irene Ndung'u, Romi Sigsworth and Uyo Yenwong-Fai

*Based on original research in Kenya, this study explores women's involvement in extremism, and its impact on their lives.*

<https://issafrica.org/research/monographs/violent-extremism-in-kenya-why-women-are-a-priority>

**International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN) and Women's Alliance for Security Leadership (WASL)**

**Policy Briefs and Papers:**



Preventing Violent Extremism, Protecting Rights and Community Policing: Why Civil Society and Security Sector Partnerships Matter (2017) <http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/preventing-violent-extremism-protecting-rights-community-policing/>

Education, Identity and Rising Extremism: From Preventing Violent Extremism to Promoting Peace, Resilience, Equal Rights and Pluralism (PREP) (2017)  
<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/education-identity-rising-extremism/>

From the Ground Up – The Nexus of Economic Policy, Gender and Violent Extremism (2017)  
<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/economic-policy-gender-violent-extremism/>

A Gendered Content Analysis: National Action Plans on Preventing Violent Extremism (2017)  
<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/19/gendered-analysis-national-action-plans-preventing-violent-extremism/>

Uncomfortable Truths, Unconventional Wisdoms – WASL Security Brief (2016)  
<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2016/03/03/3702/> and its Arabic version <https://bit.ly/2sapBu7>

Sanam Naraghi-Anderlini: Challenging Conventional Wisdom, Transforming Current Practices: A Gendered Lens: Paper for the Transformative Approaches to Violent Extremism, Berghof Handbook Dialogue Series 13 on Preventing Violent Extremism (2018)  
<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2018/05/17/anderlini-challenges-conventional-wisdom-countering-preventing-violent-extremism/>

Melinda Holmes: Preventing Violent Extremism through Peacebuilding: Current Perspectives from the Field. Article for the Journal of Peacebuilding and development (2017)  
<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/08/09/preventing-violent-extremism-peacebuilding-current-perspectives-field/>

### **Op-Eds:**

Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: Rise of Feminism & the Renewed Battle for Women’s Rights.  
<http://www.ipsnews.net/2018/03/rise-feminism-renewed-battle-womens-rights/>

Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: Peacekeeping is a Woman’s Job (2017)  
<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/12/19/peacekeeping-womans-job/>

Allam, Rana: Egypt and US Share Counterproductive Anti-Terrorism Strategies (2017)  
<http://lobelog.com/egypt-and-us-share-counterproductive-anti-terrorism-strategies/>

Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: UN Peacekeepers’ Sexual Assault Problem (2017)  
<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/world/2017-06-09/un-peacekeepers-sexual-assault-problem>

Naraghi-Anderlini, Sanam: UN Counterterrorism Reform Overlooks Crucial Partner (2017)  
<https://www.justsecurity.org/40226/counterterrorism-reform-overlooks-important-partner-fight-violence-extremism/>

### **Feature Articles:**

Qadeem, Mossarat and Mothers, Tolana: Cutting off Extremists’ Resources—One Thread at a Time (2018) <http://www.icanpeacework.org/2018/01/25/mossarat-qadeem-tolana-mothers-cutting-off-extremists-resources-one-thread-time/>

Radicalizing Basra: Fatima Al-Bahadly's Celebrations of a New Dawn on Valentine's Day (2018)  
<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2018/03/20/radicalizing-basra-fatima-al-bahadlys-celebrations-new-dawn-valentines-day/>

Pakistani peacebuilder, Bushra Hyder, fighting off call for jihad for Rohingya (2017)  
<http://www.icanpeacework.org/2017/09/27/pakistani-peacebuilder-bushra-hyder-fighting-off-call-jihad-rohingya/>

## **International Peace Institute (IPI)**

### **Policy Papers**

Dealing with Disgrace: Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in UN Peacekeeping, by Jeni Whalan  
<https://www.ipinst.org/2017/08/addressing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-in-un-peacekeeping>

Women's Struggle for Citizenship: Civil Society and Constitution Making after the Arab Uprisings, by José Vericat (October 2017)  
<https://www.ipinst.org/2017/10/womens-struggle-for-citizenship-after-the-arab-uprisings>

Articles on the Global Observatory (<https://theglobalobservatory.org/>)

Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict: What Can UK Efforts Tell Us? by Jacqui True and Sara E. Davies (March 29, 2017)  
<https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/03/sexual-violence-conflict-sri-lanka/>

Peacekeeping: Where Are All the Women? by Megan M. Roberts (June 20, 2017)  
<https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/06/peacekeeping-women-peace-security-antonio-guterres/>

Tunisia's New Protections for Women: A Legislative Revolution and Missed Opportunity, by Youssef Mahmoud (August 9, 2017)  
<https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/08/tunisia-violence-against-women-law/>

Women in the Islamic State: Tactical Advantage Trumps Ideology, by Jennifer Philippa Eggert (August 21, 2017)  
<https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/08/isis-women-ideology-mosul/>

Fighting Violence Against Women in Politics: the Limits of Legal Reform, by Saskia Brechenmacher (October 5, 2017)  
<https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/10/fighting-violence-against-women-in-politics-the-limits-of-legal-reform/>

UN Peacekeeping: Where is the Gender Expertise? by Aïssata Athie and Sarah Taylor (October 27, 2017)  
<https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/10/un-peacekeeping-where-is-the-gender-expertise/>

Conflict, Peacebuilding, and Perspectives in Colombia: Q&A with Charo Mina-Rojas, by Sarah Taylor (November 22, 2017)  
<https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/11/conflict-peacebuilding-perspectives-colombia/>

## **Norwegian Centre for Conflict Resolution (NOREF)**

### *Articles, reports*

[“‘No backsliding’ on Women’s Inclusion in Peace Mediation”](#) J.M. Hansen, K. Lund, L. Mitchell, R. Sandberg, E. Slåttnum, T. Tryggestad. PRIO blog. Oct. 2017.

[Dilemmas and experiences of international support for inclusive peacebuilding](#). Clare Castillejo. NOREF Report. Oct. 2017.

[Women and the gender approach in the Colombia peace process](#). Dag Nylander and Hilde Salvesen. NOREF report. Oct. 2017.

[Preventing Crisis and Conflict: Women's Role in Ongoing Peace Processes](#). Kristin Lund and Laura Mitchell. UN Chronicle. Oct. 2017.

[Designing peace – the Colombian process](#) Dag Nylander, Idun Tvedt and Rita Sandberg. NOREF report. April 2018.

[Inclusive constitution making in fragile and conflict-affected states](#). Claire Castillejo. NOREF report. May 2018.

## Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)

### *Policy Briefs (including Centre on Gender, Peace and Security and Conflict Trends):*

Lorentzen, Jenny (2017) Women and the Peace Process in Mali, *GPS Policy Brief*, 2. Oslo: PRIO. <https://gps.prio.org/Publications/Publication/?x=208>

Strømme, Ester E.J. (2017) Jihadi Brides or Female Foreign Fighters? Women in Da'esh – from Recruitment to Sentencing, *GPS Policy Brief*, 1. Oslo: PRIO. <https://gps.prio.org/Publications/Publication/?x=1>

Vik, Ingrid (2017) Religious Conservative Actors and the UN Gender Agenda, *GPS Policy Brief*, 3. Oslo: PRIO. <https://gps.prio.org/Publications/Publication/?x=1208>

### *Articles in refereed journals:*

Davies, Sara & True, Jacqui (2017) When there is no justice: Gendered violence and harm in post-conflict Sri Lanka. *The International Journal of Human Rights*. Published online: 05 Sept 2017.

Davies, Sara & True, Jacqui (2017) Connecting the Dots: Pre-existing Patterns of Gender Inequality and the Likelihood of Widespread and Systematic Sexual Violence, *Global Responsibility to Protect* 9(1): 65–85.

Doeland, Elin M. & Skjelsbæk, Inger (2017) Narratives of Support and Resistance: A Political Psychological Analysis of the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Political Psychology*. First published: 5 December 2017.

Erdal, Marta Bivand & Pawlak, Marek (2017) Reproducing, transforming and contesting gender relations and identities through migration and transnational ties, *Gender, Place and Culture*.

Gizelis, Theodora-Ismene; Østby, Gudrun & Urdal, Henrik (2017) Maternal Health Care in the Time of Ebola: A Mixed-Method Exploration of the Impact of the Epidemic on Delivery Services in Monrovia, *World Development* 98: 169–178.

Gizelis, Ismene, Karim, Sabrina, Østby, Gudrun & Urdal, Henrik (2017). Health systems shocks: Maternal health in the time of Ebola *World Development* 98: 169–178.

Horst, Cindy (2017) Implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda? Somali debates on women's public roles and political participation. *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 11(3): 389–407.

Kotsadam, Andreas, Østby, Gudrun & Rustad, Siri Aas (2017). Structural change and wife abuse: Does mineral mining cause domestic violence in sub-Saharan Africa? *Political Geography* 56(1): 53–65.

Manchanda, Rita & Kakran, Seema (2017). Gendered power transformations in India's Northeast: Peace politics in Nagaland. *Cultural Dynamics* 29(1): 63–82.

Sandvik, Kristin Bergtora & Lemaitre, Julieta (2017). Finding the Roads to Justice? Examining Trajectories of Transition for Internally Displaced Women in Colombia, *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development* 6 (1): 1–18.

Tank, Pinar (2017). Kurdish Women in Rojava: From Resistance to Reconstruction. *Die Welt des Islams* 57(3-4): 404-428.

True, Jacqui & Davies, Sara (2017). Norm Entrepreneurship in Foreign Policy: William Hague and the Prevention of Sexual Violence in Conflict. *Foreign Policy Analysis* 13(3): 701-721.

### **Chapters in books:**

Nordås, Ragnhild (2017). The Prevalence of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: When, Where and By Whom? In Backer, David, Bhavnani, Ravinder, and Huth, Paul, (eds.), *Peace and Conflict 2017* Taylor & Francis.

Kolås, Åshild & Tryggestad, Torunn L. (2017). Introduction: Women, Peace and Security in Review, in Kolås, Åshild, (ed.), *Women, Peace and Security: from Civil War to Post-Conflict Reconstruction*. Abingdon: Routledge (1-8).

Kolås, Åshild (2017). Introduction: Women, Peace and Security in Northeast India, in Kolås, Åshild, (ed.), *Women, Peace and Security in Northeast India*. New Delhi: Zubaan Academic (ix-xxiii).

Olsson, Louise (2017). Fred och säkerhet ur ett jämställdhetsperspektiv [Peace and Security in an Equal Rights Perspective], in *Om krig och fred. En introduktion till freds- och konfliktstudier*. Lund: Studentlitteratur (259–273).

Olsson, Louise (2017). Same peace, different quality? The importance of security equality for quality peace, in Joshi, Madhav & Peter Wallensteen, (eds.), *Understanding Quality Peace*. Milton Park and New York: Routledge.

Olsson, Louise & Gizelis, Theodora-Ismene (work done in 2017, to be published in 2018). The production of the Global Study: What's in a measurement? in Davies, Sara & True, Jacqui, (eds.), *Oxford University Press Handbook on Women, Peace and Security (WPS)*. Oxford University Press (forthcoming).

Shrestha, Gitta, Upreti, Bishnu Raj & Kolås, Åshild (2017). Women, Peace and Security: The Case of Nepal, in Åshild Kolås, ed., *Women, Peace and Security in Nepal: from Civil War to Post-Conflict Reconstruction*. Abingdon: Routledge (99–123).

Skjelsbæk, Inger and Tryggestad, Torunn L. (Work done in 2017, to be published in 2018), 'Donor States Delivering on Women, Peace and Security: the Case of Norway' in Davies, Sara E. and Jacqui True (eds.), *Oxford Handbook on Women, Peace and Security*, Oxford University Press (forthcoming).

True, Jacqui (2017). Conflict in Asia and the Role of Gender-Based Violence, in John Rieger, (ed.), *The State of Conflict and Violence in Asia*. Bangkok, Thailand: The Asia Foundation (230–240).

Tryggestad, Torunn L. (2017). Negotiations at the UN: The Case of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. In Aggestam, Karin & Towns, Ann E. (eds.), *Gendering Diplomacy and International Negotiation*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Upadhyaya, Anjoo Sharan & Miklian, Jason (2017). Does International Aid Help Women Peacebuilders in Nepal? In Kolås, Åshild, (ed.), *Women, Peace and Security in Nepal*. Abingdon: Routledge (85–98).

Upreti, Bishnu Raj & Shrestha, Gitta (2017). What Happened to Nepal's Women Maoists?, in Rita Manchanda, ed., *Women and Politics of Peace: South Asia Narratives on Militarisation, Power and Justice*. New Delhi: Sage Publications (178–188).

***Edited volume:***

Kolås, Åshild (ed.) (2017) *Women, Peace and Security in Nepal: From Civil War to Post-Conflict Reconstruction*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Kolås, Åshild (ed.) (2017) *Women, Peace and Security in Northeast India*. New Delhi: Zubaan Books.

***Other publications by PRIO researchers:***

Klugman, Jeni; & Dahl, Marianne (2017). Women, Peace and Security Index 2017/18: Tracking Sustainable Peace through Inclusion, Justice, and Security for Women. Washington, DC: GIWPS and PRIO. <https://gps.prio.org/Publications/Publication/?x=1211>