

Women, Peace and Security: Norway's Strategic Plan 2011-13

2011 Progress Report



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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Introduction

In January 2011, *the Norwegian Government's Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security*, adopted in 2006, was updated and strengthened through the launch of *Women, Peace and Security: Norway's Strategic Plan 2011-2013*. The UN Security Council has adopted four new resolutions on women, peace and security (SCR 1820, 1888, 1889 and 1960), and the Norwegian framework needed to be updated. Furthermore, the action plan needed to be translated into concrete action in order to improve the reporting process and the verifiability of Norway's implementation.

Strengthening women's participation in all efforts to promote peace and security is the primary goal of Norway's implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions. To achieve this goal, the gender perspective must be integrated into the formulation and implementation of all Norwegian policy in this field. Protecting women in conflict and post-conflict situations is another key priority for Norway's efforts, with particular emphasis on helping to prevent and ensure protection against sexual violence. This includes efforts to prosecute perpetrators and strengthen assistance for survivors.

Norway works to implement the resolutions on women, peace and security in several arenas. These efforts include bilateral cooperation, international operations, peace processes and peace negotiations, cooperation through the UN system and other multilateral forums, efforts to influence attitudes and develop new norms, and support for concrete projects that address the objectives of the Strategic Plan. This activity report focuses primarily on the last item.

Norway's cooperation with other states is often carried out in tandem with the UN system. An important area of bilateral cooperation consists of developing national action plans for implementing SCR 1325 and related resolutions. Norway is or has been engaged in this type of cooperation with countries such as the US, Nepal, Indonesia and the Philippines. Norway and the other Nordic countries are key cooperation partners for Afghanistan in its efforts to develop a national action plan of this nature. Norway also supports local and regional organisations that assist states in developing and implementing such plans.

The resolutions on women, peace and security have high priority in Norway's multilateral activities. These include cooperation with the UN, NATO and the World Bank and, to some extent, the African Union and the European Union. Norway has contributed civilian and military personnel, as well as police personnel, to a number of international operations. The main task of several of these persons is to implement the resolutions on women, peace and security. Among other things, Norway seeks to integrate this agenda into the NATO-headed International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan.

Norway contributes to several international campaigns aimed at increasing awareness of the resolutions on women, peace and security and helping to ensure that they are implemented. One example is the Nobel Women's Initiative's new campaign to stop the use of rape as a weapon of war. Another is Norway's support for the development and distribution of Abigail Disney's documentary series *Women, War and Peace*. These films highlight the roles and experiences of women in the conflicts in Afghanistan, Colombia, Liberia and Bosnia. The series has been distributed to both people in conflict areas and international decision-makers. Norway also supports Stop Rape Now, the UN system's campaign to end sexual violence in conflict.

Last, but not least, Norway is a significant contributor to organisations and civil society actors that work to implement the resolutions on women, peace and security on the ground in countries in conflict and post-conflict countries. It is difficult to track all the funding that Norway allocates to this work, as much of it is a contribution to broader efforts. However, an indication of Norway's support can be obtained by compiling figures for bilateral development assistance for projects in conflict and post-conflict countries that seek to promote gender equality as a primary or subsidiary goal. In 2010, this assistance totalled just over NOK 2 billion (NOK 2 053 645 000). Around NOK 360 million of this funding was allocated to projects where promotion of women's rights and gender equality was a primary objective, and NOK 1.7 million to projects where this was a subsidiary objective. In addition, in 2011 Norway provided NOK 82.5 million in core contributions to UN Women, which has defined SCR 1325 as one of its main priority areas. UN Action for Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) has received NOK 6 million in core contributions in 2011. UN Action is a network of 13 UN organisations that was formed to strengthen and improve coordination of the UN's efforts to end sexual violence in conflict. Norway also provides separate core contributions to the UN Action member organisations, part of which is used to fund 1325-related projects. This funding includes NOK 450 million in annual core support for the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2010 and 2011. The system of earmarking a total of NOK 140 million for 1325-related activities over the peace and reconciliation budget and the humanitarian budget has been maintained.

This report seeks to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible of the Norwegian Government's efforts to implement SCR 1325 and the other resolutions on women, peace and security in 2011. It will also reveal imbalances and deficiencies in Norway's efforts and will therefore be an important tool for future efforts. The Strategic Plan was presented in January 2011, and the results achieved since then will therefore still be limited. This report therefore seeks to provide an overview of the specific activities that Norway has supported, carried out or initiated in 2011. The report is structured on the basis of the five priority areas presented in the Strategic Plan: a) peace processes and negotiations, 2) international operations, 3) post-conflict situations and peacebuilding, 4) sexual violence in conflict, and 5) reporting and accountability. Each of these priority areas is divided into a number of goals, which have in turn been broken down into activities. Under each of these activity headings, a brief description

is presented of the activities carried out in 2011, along with the implementation partner and amount of funding where relevant. Each chapter also contains text boxes on the various focus countries that are highlighted in *Women, Peace and Security: Norway's Strategic Plan 2011-2013*. These boxes give a brief account of the political context for Norway's efforts in this field and the main features of Norway's SCR 1325 efforts in these countries.

The report clearly shows that Norway is a champion of the resolutions on women, peace and security vis-à-vis the UN, NATO and individual countries. It also shows that Norway provides substantial support to NGOs and other actors working to implement these resolutions on the ground, in particular those seeking to increase women's political participation and influence, and those working to end sexual violence and providing assistance to survivors. Progress is being made in the efforts to ensure that a gender perspective is consistently mainstreamed into all activities to promote peace and security, but challenges remain to be resolved at both the national and international levels. There are also several areas in which Norway's efforts have not been sufficient, such as the efforts to increase women's participation and strengthen the gender perspective in peace mediation and peace processes, build alliances with untraditional partners among UN member countries, and include men in the process of promoting women's rights. Recruiting more women to participate in Norway's contributions to international operations also presents a challenge.

These challenges are reflected in Norway's political priorities for 2012. It is especially important to ensure that the resolutions on women, peace and security do not remain a secondary activity, but instead constitute an integral part of Norway's core activity and a natural priority when crises arise. In the coming year, particularly high priority will be given to strengthening the gender perspective and women's participation in peace mediation, as well as the participation of local women in peace processes. Building alliances with countries in the South and including men in this work are also essential to achieving greater impact. The fight to end sexual violence will continue to be a main priority. Where the Norwegian Armed Forces are concerned, implementing these resolutions in international operations and strengthening centres of expertise will be a priority objective in 2012. In the Norwegian police's international efforts, there will be continued focus on ensuring that the training provided prior to deployment of personnel abroad is translated into practical action in the field. Both the police and the armed forces will also continue their efforts to recruit and retain more women, particularly in operational positions.

Norway will maintain its broad-based, long-term focus on women, peace and security in 2012. At the same time, it is important to adopt a flexible approach in order to be able to promote this agenda in ongoing processes and when crises arise. One example is the Arab Spring, a process in which Norway has been a very clear advocate of women's participation. Norway has also been quick to provide support for projects run by the UN and civil society which aim to strengthen women's participation and ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into the ongoing political processes.

Advocacy in the UN system

Norway is known to be one of the foremost champions of women, peace and security in the UN system.

At Norway's delegation to the UN in New York, women, peace and security are issues that are consistently given high priority, making Norway a high-profile advocate of these issues. The delegation is a visible and constant proponent of these topics in the UN General Assembly and in relation to the Security Council. Among other things, Norway actively supported Portugal's submission of a text on women's participation and protection for inclusion in the Security Council's mandate for the UN operation in Libya. The delegation is also engaged in a positive, ongoing dialogue with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the UN Department of Political Affairs and UN Women in this area.

SRC 1325 and related resolutions always have high priority when Norway makes speeches on the subject of peace and security in the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. During the debate on civilian capacity in the UN General Assembly in April 2011, for instance, Norway affirmed that the participation of women is also a prerequisite for national ownership, and that priority must be given to women's needs and contributions in UN efforts in this field.

The importance of implementing this principle in practice in UN peace operations was a key point in Norway's submission in the debate on peace operations in the UN General Assembly's Fourth Committee in October 2011. Norway emphasised that the implementation of a gender perspective in all UN peacekeeping activities is a leadership responsibility. The UN has now put in place the political framework, and the focus must therefore be on implementing plans and strategies. The operational leadership in the field has a special responsibility for giving priority to these efforts. Women's empowerment was also underscored in the first part of Norway's main statement to the UN General Assembly in September 2011, where the Arab spring and the UN's peace efforts were among the topics discussed. Norway argued that women's political and economic participation and influence are essential to achieving economic growth. This topic was one of the most salient elements of the Prime Minister's statement at the High-Level Meeting on Libya in September 2011, at which Norway affirmed that an open, inclusive democracy cannot be achieved without the participation of women.

The resolutions on women, peace and security have also been a main priority in Norway's work in the Human Rights Council, of which Norway is a member from 2009 to 2012. The Norwegian delegation to the UN in Geneva seeks, among other things, to promote the inclusion of texts regarding women, peace and security in relevant resolution texts that are adopted by the Council. Norway also makes thematic statements on women's rights and empowerment in the Human Rights Council. In the interactive dialogue with the UN High Commissioner during the March 2011 session, Norway underscored the need to protect women against sexual violence in conflict situations. The Human Rights Council's universal periodic review (UPR) process offers opportunities to raise the issue of challenges related to the implementation of the resolutions on women, peace and security at country level. In the first round of the UPR process, Norway chose to make women's rights and gender equality one of four priority topics, and we will continue to focus attention on this topic in the next round, which begins in 2012.

The Norwegian UN delegations in Geneva and New York work closely with civil society and international organisations that are particularly engaged in promoting the implementation of these resolutions. In most contexts, Norway is regarded as an important dialogue partner and ally in efforts to promote women, peace and security.

Priority area 1: Peace processes and negotiations

Norway's efforts to implement the resolutions on women, peace and security in peace processes and negotiations focus on three main areas: promoting the inclusion of more women in delegations to peace talks, ensuring that local women are represented and consulted, and promoting an integrated gender perspective in processes in which Norway is involved. This work is carried out directly through advocacy in a bilateral context and through support to the UN system, Norwegian institutions and local and regional actors. Norway also follows up on the resolutions on women, peace and security through direct, practical cooperation with the parties to the peace processes in which we are involved. This applies both to processes in which we have an official, public role as a third-party facilitator, such as in the Philippines, and to processes involving back channels and quiet diplomacy, which are not public knowledge. In the latter we work in more indirect, informal ways to integrate the gender perspective by drawing the parties' attention to the importance of including women in the delegations.

Norway supports a number of grassroots organisations in countries in conflict in order to support women's peacebuilding efforts. The countries and regions to which we have given priority in 2011 include Latin America, with emphasis on Colombia and Guatemala, sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, the Philippines and Nepal. An important challenge in 2012 will be to increase the proportion of local partners in order to increase the impact of these efforts on the ground, particularly in areas where Norway is involved. A greater effort will be made to engage Norwegian embassies in conflict areas and encourage them to work more closely with organisations and actors that can help to place the gender perspective on the agenda.

Norway also supports a range of civil society actors that work closely with the UN system and the diplomatic communities in New York and Geneva. An example of such support is Norway's contribution to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). One of the organisation's objectives is to build up local organisations' capacity to participate in developing the women, peace and security agenda and strengthening the international community's implementation of SCR 1325. Norway has contributed NOK 1.75 million to the work of WILPF in 2011.

In addition to providing direct support for women's peacebuilding efforts, Norway requires that the gender dimension is integrated into all projects that are funded through the peace and reconciliation allocation. Furthermore, the Norwegian embassies fund a number of projects that focus on women, peace and security issues through other budgets, for instance in Afghanistan and the Middle East. The aim is to increase the proportion of such support in 2012.

Goal 1.1: More women participate in Norwegian and international delegations to peace negotiations and processes

Activities:

1.1.1 Ensure that all delegations appointed by Norway to peace talks are compliant with section 21 of the Gender Equality Act.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Children and Equality (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs pursues an active policy of including women in its own delegations to peace negotiations. In both the ongoing peace process in the Philippines and the process now concluded in Sri Lanka, Norwegian delegations comprised women. This is also the case in peace processes involving quiet diplomacy, of which the public is not aware. Since Norwegian delegations are generally very small, and there is a limited number of personnel with the requisite experience and skills, for instance in terms of language, it is not always possible to achieve the desired gender balance in the delegations. Ensuring the availability of both men and women with the right expertise will therefore be an important priority in future.

1.1.2 Support the implementation of the UN Gender and Mediation Strategy.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011)

Status:

Despite strong focus on and commitment to strengthening women's participation in peace processes, few results have been achieved, including in the UN system. This applies to both efforts to increase the number of women mediators and efforts to ensure local women's participation and influence in peace processes.

The UN's Department of Political Affairs (DPA) plays a key role in ensuring that women are recruited to and that the gender perspective is integrated into peace negotiations. Norway is therefore providing NOK 600 000 in funding for the DPA and UN Women's three-year *Gender and Mediation* strategy over a period of three years, after having provided NOK 5.8 million in funding for the initial strategy development stage in 2010. The goal of the strategy is to promote the increased availability and quality of women mediators and strengthen knowledge of gender issues in peace processes and post-conflict situations.

Norway is also providing NOK 6 million in response to the DPA's first multi-year appeal for 2011-13, and has emphasised that we expect to see a stronger integration of the gender perspective in next year's appeal. Additionally, Norway has requested that all projects, including those that focus on women and gender equality, are included in

the appeal. Norway has communicated similar expectations with regard to the DPA's Mediation Support Unit, for which Norway has granted NOK 11 million in 2011, including funding for the Standby Team of Mediation Experts, administered by the Norwegian Refugee Council. This standby team now includes a gender adviser, and 35 per cent of the experts are women. The aim is to ensure that greater use is made of the women experts in the field. Norway has seconded five of the experts, one of whom is a woman. The Norwegian Refugee Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are also engaged in a dialogue with the DPA regarding initiatives to increase the expertise of women candidates for the standby team, including through on-the-job training.

The Philippines

Norway acts as official facilitator in the peace process in the Philippines between the Philippine authorities and the communist movement, represented by the NDFP. Norway has sought to ensure increased representation of women in negotiating delegations and in other activities in connection with the process. This has also been a priority for the Philippine negotiating partners. Although the goal of full gender equality and, not least, equal opportunities for men and women is still a long way off, the position of women is stronger in the Philippines than in many other countries in the region, and the country is a regional leader in efforts to promote gender equality and a gender perspective. This is reflected in the national legislation, such as in the country's *Magna Carta of Women*, adopted in 2009. The Philippine government has strong female members, such as the Secretary of Justice. Women also hold prominent positions in society in general. The President's advisory body for peace processes is headed by a woman, and the government's peace panel comprises an equal number of women and men.

As peace process facilitator, Norway has good experience with the strong participation of women in grassroots movements, which support the peace processes. The Norwegian embassy plays an important role as cooperation partner for these organisations by providing inspiration and information on SRC 1325, promoting network-building and identifying advocacy opportunities. Norway also contributes financial support for several organisations.

An example of Norway's collaboration with civil society is the umbrella organisation *Mindanao People's Caucus* (MPC), which relates that, having been inspired by the Norwegian facilitator team in the peace process, they have made women, peace and security a main focus of their work on Mindanao, where internally displaced women have been particularly exposed to abuse. As a participant in the *Civilian Protection Component* (CPC), which is part of the monitoring mechanism for the cease-fire between the Moro Islamists and the Philippine authorities, the MPC has sought to integrate SRC 1325 and SRC 1820 into the CPC mandate. According to the MPC, this is the first mandate of its kind that makes explicit mention of SRC 1325 and SRC 1820.

Globally, women rarely play a key role in peace processes. The peace process in the Philippines is an example of how the parties to negotiations, international facilitators and local civil society actors can join forces to ensure an inclusive process and safeguard a gender perspective.

Goal 1.2: Local women participate in peace processes and negotiations or in parallel processes where Norway is involved

Activities:

1.2.1 Urge parties to include women in their delegations to peace talks where Norway is involved.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway always urges the parties to peace processes in which Norway is involved to include women in their delegations, but our views are not always taken into account.

1.2.2 Support parallel and subsidiary processes to official peace negotiations where women play a key role.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway always urges the parties to a peace process in which Norway is involved to include women in their delegations.

1.2.3 Strengthen cooperation with local actors and women's networks in the South, including mapping projects and broader involvement of relevant Norwegian missions abroad.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Several of the Norwegian embassies work closely with local women's organisations and networks. One example is the cooperation between Norway's embassy in Kathmandu and SANKALPA (formerly WAPPDCA), and the embassy's support for this network, which comprises 11 women's organisations that are contributing to the implementation of Nepal's national action plan for SRC 1325 and 1820. The network will receive NOK 12.3 million in funding for the period 2011-2013. The embassy in Kathmandu has also entered into a new partnership with the Inter Party Women's Alliance. This alliance consists of women leaders in 15 different political parties, and one of its main goals is to involve more women and ensure that women are represented in negotiations and key political processes to build peace in Nepal. NOK 4 million has been granted for the alliance for 2011-2013.

Another example is the work done by Norway's embassy in Kabul with Afghan women's organisations and women parliamentarians in the run-up to the Bonn II conference in December 2011. The conference continued to plan the transfer of responsibility for the security situation in Afghanistan to the national authorities and addressed the issue of the international presence in the country after 2014. The status

of the ongoing reconciliation process was also reviewed. The Norwegian embassy, in collaboration with the other Nordic embassies, actively supported the mobilisation of Afghan Women's Networks prior to the Bonn II conference. These efforts included funding for the local umbrella organisation Afghan Women's Network through UN Women in Afghanistan. Among other things, the Nordic embassies have arranged several meetings between women parliamentarians, women members of the Peace Council and representatives of civil society to pave the way for agreement on a coherent political message that can be presented in Bonn. The Nordic countries continue to exert pressure to ensure that these perspectives are heard in the pre-conference preparations. The participation of women in the future process was also a key issue in Norway's message during the conference.

1.2.4 Support competence-building measures that increase women's opportunities to participate in peace negotiations and processes.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway supports competence-building initiatives through both partner organisations and events co-organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Norway has also financed the visit of a Colombian women's network to the Philippines to learn from the latter's efforts to implement the resolutions on women, peace and security in peace processes. The Colombian women's network met with women peace mediators from the Philippine authorities, civil society representatives, the police and the military forces. On its way back to Colombia, the women's network participated in a workshop on the conflict in Colombia, along with representatives of European non-governmental organisations and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Oslo Forum

The Oslo Forum is organised every year by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, and brings together peace mediators from all over the world to share their experiences and ideas. This year, the women, peace and security agenda was an integral part of the entire forum, and a special session was held on women's participation in peace processes. Around 30 per cent of the participants were women. The forum in Oslo was followed up by the African Mediators' Retreat on Zanzibar in November 2011. Somalia, Libya and Sudan were among the peace processes discussed, and women's empowerment and needs were a theme common to all the discussions.

The Institute for Inclusive Security (IIS)

Norway gave NOK 3.7 million in 2011 for the work of the IIS to promote women's participation in the peace process between North Sudan and South Sudan. These efforts are carried out in close collaboration with the Coalition of Women Leaders in Sudan, with which IIS has worked since 2006. The goals of this partnership are 1) to

promote women's participation in the ongoing peace process, 2) to strengthen advocacy networks and expertise among women leaders, 3) to build trust between women in the North and South, across religious and ethnic divides, and 4) to highlight women's contributions to the peace process and the importance of women's participation. The project was started in 2011 and will be concluded in 2012.

Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)

FAS has developed a programme of courses on gender and conflict with funding from Norway. The programme, which is designed to build capacity in the field of gender-sensitive conflict prevention and peacebuilding, is carried out jointly by FAS and *Université Cheikh Anta Diop* (UCAD). It lasts a week and comprises 30 participants from African countries. NOK 500 000 in funding was provided in 2011.

Sulong CARHRIHL

Sulong CARHRIHL was actively involved in the process of developing the Philippines' national action plan for SCR 1325. In 2011, Norway provided NOK 300 000 for their project aimed at monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the action plan. The project focuses, among other things, on strengthening *WE Act 1325*, which is a national network of women's organisations, other civil society actors and institutions that promote the women, peace and security agenda. *Sulong CARHRIHL* also seeks to identify obstacles to the further implementation of the action plan and engage in advocacy activities that target the national authorities, as well as increase awareness of the resolutions and the national action plan among the population at large.

Isis Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE)

For the second consecutive year, Norway has supported a grassroots event run by Isis-WICCE in Uganda. The event is an open meeting at which local women's organisations and activists convene with representatives of local and national authorities, development organisations and diplomats from donor countries to share their experiences and communicate needs in the ongoing process of implementing the women, peace and security agenda in the country. The organisation will also seek to hold relevant authorities accountable for implementing the recommendations and pledges made at the 2010 event. Furthermore, the organisation will continue to provide leadership training and other competence-building activities for its participants. NOK 400 000 in funding has been provided for Isis-WICCE in 2011.

Sudan

For many years, one of Norway's most comprehensive peace engagements has been in Sudan. In January this year, a referendum was held on the issue of dividing the country after decades of civil war. The outcome of the vote was an overwhelming majority in favour of separation, and South Sudan was declared an independent nation on 9 July 2011. Women have participated to a very limited degree in the peace negotiations between north and south following the signing of the peace agreement in 2005. There were also few women involved in the Doha process to resolve the Darfur conflict. Despite the peace agreement and the division of Sudan, a number of issues remain to be resolved. This means that the peace negotiations have not yet been concluded.

Norway works in partnership with a wide range of national and international civil society actors to strengthen women's political participation and influence in the peace process and in state-building. Norway seeks to ensure that the gender perspective is integrated into the upcoming Economic Conference on North Sudan, which is to be co-hosted by Norway. The embassy in Khartoum and Ahfad University are jointly preparing a draft document aimed at ensuring that the gender equality perspective is included as a significant element of the conference. Norway has also assumed the role of lead agency in connection with the implementation of SRC 1325 and related resolutions in South Sudan on behalf of the multi-donor partners (Canada, Denmark, the UK, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway). This work has already begun. Efforts to ensure local support have been carried out in the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), which has designated UN Women as its contact point. An agreement has also been entered into with the South African organisation ACCORD, which has been tasked with sending a team to conduct a broad-based round of consultations with a view to preparing a road map for implementing the resolutions. The next stages of the process will include close contact with UNMISS, UN agencies and national authorities.

Capacity-building among women, both in the north and the south, will be a decisive factor for the role and influence that women will have in societal development in the coming years. Norway will therefore continue to support civil society's efforts in this field and to collaborate to this end with both national authorities and the UN system.

Goal 1.3: A stronger gender perspective is integrated into peace agreements and peace processes where Norway is involved

Activities:

1.3.1 Urge parties to peace processes where Norway is involved to integrate a gender perspective that safeguards women's political, social and economic rights in peace agreements.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway routinely urges the parties to peace processes to integrate a gender perspective into their peace agreements, but these appeals are not always complied with.

An example of these efforts comes from the Norwegian embassy in Kathmandu, Nepal. The embassy routinely raises the issue of women's representation and a gender-sensitive approach to integration and rehabilitation in meetings and forums where the peace process and implementation of the peace agreement are discussed with political leaders and Maoist representatives. To give further weight to this line of argumentation, Norway funded a research project run by Saferworld to map the situation and needs of former women soldiers at the end of 2010. This report will form the basis for Norway's future efforts in this field in Nepal. The Norwegian ambassador also particularly requests that women representatives participate in events organised by the embassy.

1.3.2 Seek to ensure that actions to prevent and combat sexual violence, and to prosecute perpetrators, are included in peace agreements.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Through UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund, Norway supports the efforts of the UN's Department of Political Affairs and UN Action to develop guidelines for addressing the issue of sexual violence in ceasefire and peace agreements. The target group for the guidelines is peace mediators and their staffs. Norway has allocated NOK 6 million to UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund in 2011. These guidelines are also described under 4.3.4.

Priority area 2: International operations

Integrating a gender perspective and increasing women's participation in international operations are a key priority for Norway. Norway seeks to ensure that personnel who participate in international operations receive training in the resolutions on women, peace and security. This training should be tailored to the specific tasks that are to be carried out, and to the local context in which the operation is to take place. In addition to strengthening training for Norwegian civilian and military personnel and police personnel deployed abroad, Norway contributes to the training of other states' personnel through bilateral cooperation, the UN system, NATO and the Training for Peace programme.

Another high priority is to promote integration of a gender perspective into the planning, implementation and evaluation of international operations, both in Norway and in cooperation with the UN and NATO. This approach must be operationalised and specific enough to be translated into practical action. Systematic efforts have been initiated in both the Norwegian police and the armed forces to address these challenges. For the armed forces, cooperation with the other Nordic countries is important with a view to sharing experience and knowledge. Moreover, Norway is a strong, consistent advocate of this goal in both the UN and NATO.

Increasing women's representation in international operations in general and in operational positions in particular is Norway's third main priority. Both the police and the armed forces are making active efforts to increase the number of women recruited, and progress is being made slowly, but surely, in this respect. Norway also supports the efforts of other states to recruit more women for international operations, such as by offering training for female personnel through the Training for Peace programme. Like Norway, many of the countries that are major contributors of troops and police personnel have difficulty reaching their targets in this field. Norway therefore considers it important to evaluate its own activities and learn from the efforts of other states.

Goal 2.1: Personnel participating in international operations in which Norway is involved have the requisite expertise and knowledge of SCR 1325

Activities at national level:

2.1.1 Integrate SCR 1325 into military education.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

In 2010, the Norwegian Defence University College established a gender project aimed at integrating the gender perspective into education, knowledge communication and research. In 2011, the project has assisted the Norwegian Armed Forces' educational institutions in incorporating SCR 1325 and related resolutions into their training programmes. This has been done, among other things, by preparing teaching materials and lecturing at pre-deployment courses prior to participation in international operations. The project also focuses on incorporating the gender perspective into exercise scenarios, as a result of which two military exercises now include a gender perspective.

The challenge in future lies in ensuring that more Armed Forces staff possess this expertise. The project is also dependent on more function-specific expertise and quality-assured knowledge of how to apply it in the field.

2.1.2 Continue and quality assure SCR 1325 training for Norwegian personnel deployed to international police operations.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

SCR 1325 is a topic that is addressed in all the Norwegian police force's basic UN courses. Specific courses are also offered on the resolutions on women, peace and security prior to deployment to an operation. This training is provided in accordance with UN guidelines.

2.1.3 Take part in further development of a Nordic centre of expertise to strengthen the implementation of SCR 1325 in international operations.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway is involved in the establishment of a Nordic centre of expertise for integrating the gender perspective into military operations under the auspices of the Nordic Defence Cooperation. Norway intends to play an active role as partner in the centre, among other things by providing personnel. The centre, which is scheduled to begin operating in 2012, is being established to provide expertise on SCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions, particularly with a view to integrating SCR 1325 into international operations. The centre will thus be instrumental in building up the Norwegian Armed Forces' capacity in this field.

Activities at international level:

2.1.4 Support the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in the development of SCR 1325 policy documents and training materials.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The military advisers and diplomats in Norway's Permanent Delegations to the UN contribute actively to the UN's regular consultations with member states on the development of policy in this area. To follow up on the Norwegian Minister of Defence's speech in the Security Council in October 2010, the delegation has been tasked with monitoring developments with regard to women, peace and security particularly closely. More specifically, efforts are being made to increase the number of women in the UN's peacekeeping operations, especially at leadership level. Norway has expressed the view that the UN should appoint its first female force commander.

To enable the UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to give priority to efforts relating to women, peace and security, Norway actively seeks to ensure that texts regarding women's empowerment in peace operations and peacebuilding are included in the annual report submitted by the UN's Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations (C-34). Although this report is not formally binding on the DPKO, it is a key contribution to the political debate on peace operations between the UN and its member countries, and it is a determining factor for the DPKO's work in the following year. The follow-up of the recommendation is discussed in an annual report issued by the UN Secretary-General. In 2011, Norway secured the insertion of the following text: *"the Special Committee continues to urge Member States and DPKO/DFS to take all measures to increase the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels of peacekeeping operations to promote gender equality and empowerment of women in peacekeeping operations. In particular, the Special Committee calls upon Member States to continue to nominate more women, including for the highest positions."*

2.1.5 Implement NATO's Action Plan for SCR 1325 and help to further develop indicators.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway has played a pivotal role in putting SCR 1325 on NATO's agenda. Among other things, Norway was a key actor in securing political support for this issue in the form of a unified, binding declaration by Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, the UK and Norway prior to the summit meeting in Lisbon in November 2010. The declaration underscores the importance of integrating the principles set out in SCR 1325 into NATO's work and operations. In 2011, Norway

continued its efforts to strengthen the gender perspective in NATO's international operations and increase women's participation, for instance through the negotiations in connection with the annual update of NATO's Action Plan for SCR 1325 and in NATO's Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC). The EAPC is a forum for dialogue on security policy and cooperation between the 28 NATO countries and 22 partner countries in the Euro-Atlantic area. Representatives of the Norwegian Armed Forces also attend these meetings. In addition, NATO's Committee on Gender Perspectives is chaired by a Norwegian officer.

In cooperation with others, Norway has succeeded in gaining acceptance for strengthening NATO's action plan for SCR 1325 and translating it into concrete action. This includes developing indicators, carrying out annual reviews and urging member countries to put in place scenario-based training. Norway has also ensured that the EAPC's status report contains text that addresses the resolution's intention with regard to the role of women and their need for security, not just the operational effect of women's participation.

Future challenges are related to creating procedures for implementing SCR 1325 at the tactical level in the field. To this end, Norway will work to ensure the inclusion of a gender-sensitive analysis in military operations and the establishment of a coherent reporting system that also includes the gender perspective. Moreover, NATO is to be held accountable for the implementation of SCR 1325 at committee and council level.

The NATO action plan for SCR 1325 outlines four main focus areas for national implementation: crisis management, operational planning and execution, training and education, operational execution, and reporting. This means that the Norwegian Armed Forces must integrate SCR 1325 into their entire chain of routines and procedures, from preparations and planning to the evaluation of operations. Furthermore, the Armed Forces have been assigned a number of specific tasks to advance the implementation of the NATO Action Plan. These tasks are described under 2.2.1 to 2.2.5 and 2.3.1 to 2.3.3.

2.1.6 Strengthen the dialogue with key troop and police-contributing countries on the protection of civilians, including protection against sexual violence in conflict.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The dialogue with key countries that contribute troops and police personnel is conducted on an ongoing basis in the UN in New York, including in the UN's Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34). SCR 1325 is also a topic of discussion in bilateral consultations. It is important for Norway to seek alliances with countries in the South in order to exert a stronger influence.

An example of this dialogue-based approach is Norway's support for *Peacekeeping Vision 2015: Capabilities for Future Mandates*, a conference held in New Delhi in April 2011. Representatives of the Norwegian Armed Forces attended the conference, at which General Kristin Lund was one of the introductory speakers. The conference was organised in cooperation with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Service Institution of India and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. The purpose of the conference was to strengthen the dialogue between key troop and police-contributing countries, members of the UN Security Council, the UN Secretariat and other important partners on the increasingly complex mandates for UN operations and the capabilities that these mandates necessitate. Conflict-related sexual violence was one of the main conference topics.

2.1.7 Support training of other countries' police contributions, for example through the Training for Peace programme in Africa.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Through the Training for Peace (TfP) programme, Norway helps to ensure that the gender perspective is included in the training provided for African police forces who are deployed to international peace operations. Pre-deployment courses for male and female police officers that are arranged by the partner organisations are based on training modules and materials prepared by the UN, which include special course modules on women, peace and security, the UN's Code of Conduct and protection of children. The Norwegian Directorate of Police serves in an advisory capacity with regard to police training, and has established a system for the exchange of African and Nordic course instructors. In November 2011, the Norwegian Police University College began training 12 new instructors, six of whom are women. The Norwegian police force has also contributed instructors for Brazil's UN courses.

In 2011, Norway financed two pre-deployment courses run by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre. In the first course for 59 police officers from West African countries, including Nigeria, Mali and Burkina Faso, nine of the participants were women. All of the participants in the other course were women, consisting of 101 policewomen from Ghana and Nigeria. All the participants are to serve in the joint UN/AU mission in Darfur.

The Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) has held a total of nine police training courses in 2011, two of which were fully funded by Norway. Almost 30 per cent of the 216 participants were women. Moreover, 33 per cent of EASF instructors are women, and there is at least one woman instructor in each course. All training activities are carried out with the assistance of a Norwegian police adviser. Norway also provides funding for a female police lieutenant colonel from North Sudan at the EASF Secretariat in Nairobi. Despite requests that member countries ensure that 50 per cent

of participants are women, it is reported that getting them to nominate enough women for their courses presents a challenge.

In 2011, Norway provided a total of NOK 28 million in funding for the TFP programme. See also 2.2.6 and 2.3.4.

UN Women and the Peace Operations Training Institute (POTI)

Norway has also supported the development of a web-based course designed for personnel in international operations from countries in Africa and Latin America on the implementation of the women, peace and security resolutions. The course was launched in October 2011. It is administered by UN Women and POTI and was funded through Norway's annual contribution to POTI, which has amounted to NOK 250 000 per year since 2009.

Haiti

Women play a fundamental social role in Haiti by virtue of their strong position in the family, but there are few women in positions of power in society at large. For instance, only three out of 18 ministers and six of the 130 members of parliament are women. The earthquake in January 2010 left one and a half million people homeless, and camps mushroomed in and around the capital Port-au-Prince. Sexual and gender-based violence has been a problem in many of these camps, even though the establishment of security guard systems and better lighting at night has gradually improved the situation in some places. Gender-based violence was a problem even before the earthquake, in part because there was no adequate police force and judicial system to investigate assaults and punish the perpetrators. The lack of access to the judicial system, particularly for women, exacerbates this problem. Consequently, sexual violence is probably both underreported and under-recorded. A strategy to reduce violence against women is also still lacking.

Women play an important role in Haiti's social, cultural and economic life, but unemployment and illiteracy rates among women are far higher than among men. Hopefully, this is now changing; girls now have almost the same access to schooling as boys. Efforts are now being made to strengthen the role of women in political life as well. For example, draft legislation has been presented that requires at least 30 per cent of the members of all political bodies to be women, but this has yet to be adopted.

Norway supports a number of civil society actors who work to promote women's rights and combat sexual and gender-based violence in Haiti. The gender perspective is also a cross-cutting priority in Norway's efforts in the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, which among other things approves all reconstruction activities. Protecting vulnerable groups is also one of the priority areas on which Norway focuses.

Norway attaches importance to channelling a large part of its support for reconstruction and development outside the capital Port-au-Prince, in order to relieve the pressure on an already overpopulated capital. Norwegian funding has been granted in particular to the southwest region (*Département du Sud*) and to projects related to disaster prevention, environmental damage mitigation, private sector development and clean energy. The gender perspective is to be integrated into the planning and implementation of all these projects. Priority is also to be given to promoting local ownership and co-determination, also for women.

Goal 2.2: The gender perspective is integrated into the planning, implementation and evaluation of international operations

2.2.1 Ensure that there are references to SCR 1325 in the document hierarchy that regulates Norwegian troop contributions and include gender impact assessments in the planning of operations.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

SCR 1325 is included in all UN-mandated operations, including the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The resolution has also been incorporated into national policy documents and NATO directives. However, translating the policy documents and directives into practical action poses a challenge. As described under 2.1.1 and 2.1.3, developing expertise on the way the women, peace and security resolutions are to be implemented in the field is therefore absolutely crucial to both national and Nordic efforts in this field. The Norwegian Armed Forces Operational Headquarters has also taken steps to improve its own expertise in this area so as to be better able to plan operations with a gender perspective. Norway also gives high priority to this work in its cooperation with NATO, described under 2.1.5.

2.2.2 Adapt routines at a tactical level or in projects to engage local women and draw up measures to meet women's security needs.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The police contingent that Norway has contributed to the international operations in Afghanistan (NORAF), Liberia (UNMIL) and Haiti (MINUSTAH) consults local women, partly so as to be better able to ensure their security. To be able to do this, it is important to have enough women in the Norwegian contingents. At present, 30 per cent of the personnel in the Norwegian contingents are women, and the challenge lies in maintaining this high level over time.

Norwegian military personnel who are deployed to international missions also attach importance to consulting women. The Norwegian-led Provincial Reconstruction Team in Meymaneh, Afghanistan, has special units who focus on this aspect and support events that particularly target women. The lack of women interpreters presents a challenge in this work. Norway also contributes a staff officer to the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in DR Congo (MONUSCO), whose tasks include helping to train Congolese forces and project leaders with a view to preventing conflict-related sexual violence.

Afghanistan

Advancing the rights of women and girls is a cross-cutting concern in Norway's development cooperation with Afghanistan. In addition to projects that specifically target women, a large proportion of Norwegian-funded farming projects focus on improving women's living conditions.

Norway collaborates extensively with the other Nordic countries on issues relating to women, peace and security. A common Nordic platform has been developed for this work. In cooperation with the other Nordic donors and the UK, Norway has also established a joint fund to administer funding for non-governmental organisations, including those working to promote women's political empowerment in Afghanistan. This fund, which has been named *Tawanmandi*, will become operational in early 2012.

The implementation of SRC 1325 in Afghanistan presents a wide variety of challenges. Afghanistan is an extremely conservative society with clearly defined gender roles, where men and women largely function in different spheres. Any activity that challenges this framework could be perceived as criticism of the social order itself. This means that the international community and development assistance actors must carefully consider how big a step it is strategic to take at a time. They must also be careful to ensure that initiatives and projects are designed with the Afghan culture in mind. Having good Afghan resource persons who can translate donors' intentions into a local context is absolutely essential, particularly because there are often significant cultural differences between rural and urban areas, and between the different ethnic groups. These differences are further exacerbated by the fact that a great many foreign personnel in Afghanistan are posted there on short-term assignments and, for security reasons, are largely prevented from having contact with the local population. This applies even to leading organisations that are a driving force in the field, such as UN Women. Promoting women's rights and gender equality in Afghanistan requires patience and a long-term perspective. Norway will remain active supporters of Afghan women and their efforts to achieve equal rights and political influence.

2.2.3 Further develop the system of gender advisers and gender focal points in troop contributions and gender advisers who are staff members in the Norwegian military structure.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Since 2011, Norway's contribution of personnel to the ISAF operation in Afghanistan has included a Gender Field Adviser in a full-time position as adviser to the head of the Provincial Reconstruction Team. The adviser also heads a Female Engagement Team, whose task is to engage women in the local population and improve their security. The Norwegian Ministry of Defence now has three staff members who focus on implementing SCR 1325 and related resolutions and on integrating the gender perspective into the work of the Armed Forces.

2.2.4 Offer and/or request gender advisers for NATO operations.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

At the ISAF headquarters in Kabul, Norway fills the staff officer position of Gender Adviser on the staff of ISAF's commander. In the second half of 2011, there was also a Norwegian officer at NATO's Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A), who has headed the process of incorporating the gender perspective and human rights into the guidance provided for the Afghan national army and the Afghan national police. Norway's contribution to this position ends in 2011. The main challenge related to offering advisers for this type of position is the limited recruitment base.

2.2.5 Establish routines for reporting on SCR 1325 and for evaluating operations once they have been completed.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations follows the police team in the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti closely. Norway's contribution of police personnel in Afghanistan is to be evaluated in 2011. This contribution consists of 23 members who either work bilaterally for the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan or in the EU Police Mission in Afghanistan. All personnel who have been deployed to international missions undergo a debrief upon completion of their assignment. Both the Norwegian Police University College and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs are planning to implement SCR 1325 projects based on evaluations of and interviews with Norwegian police personnel who have returned home. All the eight missions send monthly status reports to the Norwegian Directorate of Police, which forwards them to the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. SCR 1325 is an integral component of this reporting.

In the Armed Forces, this aspect is addressed through the directive on reporting issued by the Armed Forces Operational Headquarters, which ensures that matters relating to SCR 1325 are included in relevant, regular reports. The challenge in future lies in ensuring that both good and bad experiences are reported, and that the necessary adjustments and changes are made in training programmes and operational planning.

2.2.6 Study and evaluate the effect of applying a gender perspective in international operations in order to develop best practices.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway supports the development of knowledge in this field through a number of national and international partners.

The Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF)

In 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs funded a study through NOREF to evaluate the implementation of SCR 1325 in the group of international observers in Hebron, the Temporary International Presence in the City of Hebron. The study focuses in particular on whether an integrated gender perspective enhances the operation's ability to carry out its mandate. The study will culminate in a number of recommendations for Norway's implementation of the women, peace and security resolutions in international operations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also provided funding for a report on women's participation in peace operations through this resource centre.

The Training for Peace (TfP) programme

Through the TfP programme, Norway funds an evaluation study of training courses for police personnel and civilians who are to serve in peace operations under the auspices of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC). Among other things, the study evaluates achievements, challenges and future scenarios. The KA IPTC is also carrying out a comparative study of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence in Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone.

A total of NOK 28 million in funding was provided for the TfP programme in 2011. See also 2.1.7 and 2.3.4.

Red de Seguridad y Defensa de América Latina (RESDAL)

Norway supports the research, advocacy and information activities of the Security and Defence Network of Latin American (RESDAL) in connection with the resolutions on women, peace and security. The organisation focuses on Latin American countries that provide troops for UN peace operations, but also serves in an advisory capacity to the UN, in particular the Gender Unit of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. RESDAL's research focuses especially on issues related to sexual and gender-based violence. In 2011, this work was concentrated on Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Guatemala and Uruguay. The aim is to identify good examples of efforts to combat sexual violence in the UN peacekeeping operations in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and DR Congo (MONUSCO), with a view to sharing these experiences with troop-contributing countries in Asia and Africa. Norway provided a total of NOK 1 338 402 in funding for RESDAL in 2011.

The Norwegian Ministry of Defence

To promote research on women, peace and security, SCR 1325 has been made one of the criteria for the award of the Ministry of Defence's research and development grants. In 2011, the Ministry of Defence supported two research projects in this field: a

comparative study of the military application of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and a study of factors that hamper and advance the implementation of SCR 1325 in the Norwegian Defence University College.

Goal 2.3: More women participate in international operations in general, and in operational positions and units in particular

Activities at national level:

2.3.1 Increase the recruitment of women to operational military units and troop contributions.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The Armed Forces are engaged in coherent, targeted efforts to recruit and retain more women, but so far the results achieved have been unsatisfactory. The focus is therefore on identifying the reason why the action taken has not had the desired effect, among other things through research in the field of military sociology and recruitment. A system of mandatory call-up before the conscription board has been introduced for both men and women, and admittance and medical criteria are under review. As of 2011, 8.5 per cent of military personnel in the Armed Forces were women and 9.8 per cent of persons doing basic training were women. The challenges related to the recruitment of women to the Armed Forces are many and complex and include such structural factors as compulsory military service for men, the gender-divided labour market, cultural aspects of the Armed Forces and the nature of military service.

2.3.2 Recruit more Norwegian women to international operations, especially to leadership positions, e.g. in the UN and NATO.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

On 8 July 2011, former Minister of International Development Hilde Frafjord Johnson was appointed Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for South Sudan. Frafjord Johnson thus became the eleventh woman among the 62 special representatives for UN peacekeeping operations¹.

¹ According to the UN's list of UN Special Representatives as of 1 September 2011. URL: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/srsg/table.htm>

All in all, Norway has 54 police advisers deployed in UN and NATO operations, 17 of whom are women. This means that the percentage of Norwegian policewomen in international peace operations is higher than the percentage of women in Norway's operational police force. Half of those who completed the basic UN course in 2011 are women. Maintaining a high proportion of women in our operations necessitates active recruitment on the part of the Directorate of Police. The need for more specialised expertise among personnel deployed to operations also presents challenges in this process. At present, Norway has no male or female police advisers in a high position in a UN or EU operation.

Norway has also expressed the view that it is important to appoint a female commander in the UN's peacekeeping operations, and has proposed a Norwegian candidate for such a post. To ensure that there are more Norwegian women in the military troop contributions and in high military posts in international operations, efforts to recruit women to the Armed Forces must generally be intensified. As of 2011, 7.2 per cent of Norwegian military personnel in international operations are women. To increase the number of women in posts outside Norway, career promotion and family-related initiatives are implemented, in addition to surveys to learn more about motivating factors. See also 2.3.1.

Activities at international level:

2.3.3 Promote the recruitment of more women to international UN and NATO operations.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway has advocated increasing the representation of women in UN peacekeeping operations, but like Norway, many countries have difficulty increasing the percentage of women in their police and troop contributions. As described under 2.3.2, the Norwegian Armed Forces is taking steps to increase the proportion of Norwegian women. Norway also assists other police and troop-contributing countries to increase the percentage of women in their contributions. See, for example, 2.3.4.

2.3.4 Strengthen the recruitment and training of women peacekeeping personnel from Africa through the Training for Peace programme.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs and the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) have supported the UN's efforts to identify mechanisms for increasing the number of women in UN peacekeeping and

peacebuilding operations. This includes Norwegian funding for the UN's review of civilian capacities and for independent studies of ways in which the UN can increase the number of civilians, especially women, in peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations.

The Training for Peace (TfP) programme seeks to increase the participation of civilian women in future AU-led peace operations through its support for the African Civilian Response Capacity for Peace Support Operations (AFDEM) and ACCORD's assistance for competence-building activities in the African Union (AU). These efforts also reinforce the role of civilian women in implementing the African Peace and Security Architecture, including the African Standby Force (ASF).

Norway provides funding through the TfP for various courses for women who are to serve in peacekeeping operations. There has been special focus on providing driver training for women police personnel. These driver training courses help to increase the percentage of female police officers by ensuring that the course participants pass the mandatory driving test for police officers who are to serve in UN operations. Possessing a driver's licence also increases policewomen's opportunities to travel around and meet women and other vulnerable groups in the operations area. The Norwegian Directorate of Police has therefore entered into an agreement to hold this type of course in collaboration with the Ghanaian police, who are one of the biggest contributors of police personnel in Darfur. The first of these driving courses was held in June 2010, and this programme will be continued in 2012 and 2013 in the form of two courses per year. This initiative has also been copied by others in the TfP programme.

Norway has funded a training course organised by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) for 30 civilians who are to serve in the West African stand-by force and in UN and AU operations in Africa. The gender perspective and SCR 1325 are an integral part of this course. Moreover, one module of the course is devoted particularly to conflict prevention in Africa and how a gender perspective can be integrated into peace operations. For the first time, KAIPTC attained its objective of 50 per cent female participation in the course.

Norway has also provided funding for AFDEM's efforts to establish a special standby roster consisting entirely of women. This roster, which now comprises 160 women, is intended to increase women's participation in peace operations, while also serving as a platform for experience-sharing and guidance. Since 2010, 35 women have been appointed to positions in the UN and the AU through this standby roster.

Furthermore, Norway has funded five different training courses run by ACCORD, in which around 20 per cent of the participants have been women. These include courses for officers in Malawi's armed forces, training for civilian peacekeepers for the UN Mission in Liberia, and several courses carried out jointly with the Southern African Development Community. ACCORD has also played a key role in planning the African Union's preparedness exercise for police and civilian personnel, thereby ensuring that

the gender perspective was a key element in the implementation of the exercise. ACCORD has underscored the importance of increasing the percentage of women at every level in this type of exercise to its cooperation partners.

Norway has provided a total of NOK 28 million in funding for the Tfp programme in 2011. See also 2.1.7 and 2.2.6.

Priority area 3: Post-conflict situations and peacebuilding

Two main priorities form the basis for Norway's efforts related to women, peace and security in connection with peacebuilding and in post-conflict situations: Norway seeks to strengthen women's participation in decision-making processes and to promote a gender perspective in security sector reform. As an important contributor to the UN, Norway expects the UN to give priority to mainstreaming a gender perspective into its activities in post-conflict countries and in peacebuilding, both at headquarters level and in the field. The issue of women's participation is also addressed in Norway's dialogue with the authorities of fragile states. Norway also supports a number of local organisations and women's networks that work to strengthen the role of women in local decision-making processes. Moreover, Norway supports initiatives to raise awareness of SCR 1325 among decision-makers and the public at large.

In the field of security sector reform, Norway works closely with the UN, national authorities and local and regional organisations to ensure that women's rights and needs are integrated in practice. Norway contributes financial support and second specialists, in addition to participating in bilateral and multilateral police and judicial cooperation. In order to achieve lasting change, it is essential that the changes stem from local initiatives and are firmly supported by local actors.

Goal 3.1: Local women participate in decision-making processes in post-conflict situations and peacebuilding efforts

Activities at national level:

3.1.1 Support and strengthen initiatives to recruit more women to the Crisis Response Pool.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The Crisis Response Pool currently has 105 members, 31 of whom are women. In the latest round of admissions to the Pool in autumn 2010, six out of 15 new members were women.

There is focus on increasing the proportion of women, but there are a number of challenges related to the recruitment process. Feedback shows that women who have children are far more reluctant to accept assignments abroad than their male colleagues. This applies even when the children are older. This is compounded by the fact that Crisis Response Pool assignments are non-family missions. An attempt has

been made to solve this problem by taking effective action to ensure that members of the CRP have extensive contact with their family. This includes three trips home per half-year.

Activities at international level:

3.1.2 Support measures to increase women's political participation in post-conflict situations.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway supports a number of organisations and other civil society actors working to increase women's participation in post-conflict situations.

CARE Norway, Central Africa

Norway supports CARE Norway's Great Lakes Advocacy Initiative in Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and DR Congo. This capacity-building project, which is run jointly with various local partners, aims at increasing the capability of local women's and civil society organisations to carry out advocacy activities in connection with the implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions at community and national levels. This will be done, among other things, by building national and international networks that can join forces to promote this agenda and hold national authorities accountable for implementation. Norway provided a total of NOK 4.3 million in funding for this project in 2010 and 2011.

Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)

Norway supports FAS's 1325 Mano River project, which aims to promote the establishment of a regional action plan for implementing SCR 1325 and related resolutions for Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire. This will include the further development and implementation of the respective countries' own action plans in cooperation with national authorities, civil society and other partners. The goal is to ensure that the process is inclusive and that the gender perspective is incorporated into policy formulation in this field. Norway provided NOK 1 million in funding for this project in 2011.

Norway also supports FAS's cooperation with the African Union (AU) to promote the adoption of a regional approach to SCR 1325 for Africa. The project will draw on lessons learned in several countries and processes, and will work with civil society to coordinate monitoring of implementation. Among other things, FAS will contribute a gender expert to the AU and will assist in drawing up the actual strategy. The organisation will also hold seminars at which civil society actors and experts can comment on and make suggestions for the strategy, and will help to build up the capacity of civil society actors to enable them to monitor, evaluate and analyse the

progress made in implementing the resolution. Norway provided NOK 850 000 in funding for this project in 2011.

FAS's efforts to promote a regional approach to the implementation of national action plans for SCR 1325 in DR Congo, Burundi and Rwanda are also supported by Norway. These efforts are aimed at fostering increased cooperation in the region by means of a regional action plan for implementing the women, peace and security resolutions. Norway provided NOK 965 000 in funding for this work in 2011.

International Alert

Norway supports the efforts of International Alert to promote women's political empowerment in Burundi. This entails strengthening women's participation in national reconciliation processes by providing training in transitional justice and advocacy. International Alert will also establish a forum for dialogue between civil society actors and local women, including women in political positions. Norway provided NOK 2.1 million in funding for this project in 2011.

The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)

The GPPAC is a global network that seeks to strengthen and increase the effectiveness of international efforts to prevent armed conflict. It pursues this goal by building the capacity of and networks between its member organisations, with emphasis on strengthening their capacity to engage in advocacy at national and international levels. Norway supports the GPPAC project Together for the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which aims at improving member organisations' ability to contribute to and monitor the implementation of SCR 1325 in their respective countries. Another objective of the project is to strengthen the integration of a gender perspective into their other activities. Norway is providing a total of NOK 1 million in funding for the GPPAC in the 2011—2012 project period.

UN Women, Colombia

Norway supports the efforts of UN Women to advance the implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions in Colombia. UN Women focuses on strengthening women's participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding in the country. The organisation works with national authorities to strengthen the institutionalisation of the women, peace and security agenda, and collaborates with civil society actors at community and national levels. UN Women focuses on improving the capacity of women in civil society and coordinating their activities, and on providing training in rights, policies and advocacy. UN Women in Colombia received NOK 1 316 000 in Norwegian funding for this work in 2011.

The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) and the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN)

Norway supports GNWP's and ICAN's joint project Bridging the Accountability Gap and Strengthening UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security in the Philippines and Nepal. The project aims to strengthen the efforts of local women's

organisations to monitor the implementation of these countries' national action plans for SCR 1325. It also seeks to ensure women's participation in political processes relating to peacebuilding and conflict prevention. In Nepal, the project will also disseminate more general information on the women, peace and security resolutions and the national action plan. The project staff will work in partnership with the Norwegian embassies in Kathmandu and Manila to coordinate their efforts with those of similar ongoing projects. Norway provided NOK 2.5 million in funding for this project in 2011.

The International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University

Norway is funding the second phase of the programme *What the Women Say: Voice, Influence and Solidarity in the Promotion of Peace, Security and Human Dignity in the MENA-ASIA Region*, which is run by ICAN, MIT and Harvard University. The aim of the programme is to support women's networks in the Middle East and North Africa, with particular focus on promoting rights and security in countries torn by conflict, growing militarisation and radicalism. The programme will facilitate network-building between women's groups in Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Morocco, Turkey and Tunisia. It will also seek to communicate the experiences and concerns of these groups to decision-makers through publications and country reports. Furthermore, the project will build a solidarity network to support women activists in these countries, contribute to capacity-building and knowledge exchange, and promote contact with regional and international institutions and organisations.

Norway has previously supported the first phase of this programme, which culminated in the global report *What the Women Say*. The report was drawn up in collaboration with a number of local researchers and persons with experience in the field from countries such as Sri Lanka, Uganda and Colombia. It offered concrete recommendations as to how efforts to implement SCR 1325 can be strengthened, and forms the basis for phase two of the programme. In 2011, Norway provided NOK 2.5 million in funding for *What the Women Say: Voice, Influence and Solidarity in the Promotion of Peace, Security and Human Dignity in the MENA-ASIA Region*.

Norwegian Church Aid and MOFECS

Norwegian Church Aid works in partnership with the local women's organisation MOFECS to offer training in human rights, prevent sexual violence and run conflict-prevention activities in Haiti's Cité Soleil slum area. In 2011, there was focus on strengthening the participation of children and young people in the local community, building capacity in MOFECS's own organisation and providing training in entrepreneurship for men and women in the area. Norway continued to support this work in 2011, providing NOK 284 255 in funding.

The National Democratic Institute (NDI)

Norway has continued its support for the NDI's project to strengthen the political participation of women and young people in Haiti, granting NOK 2 254 116 for the 2011-2012 project period. The NDI works with the local youth organisation *Association des Volontaires pour la Démocratie* and other groups to build resource centres where young people can arrange and participate in courses and training programmes in political work. The organisation also seeks to strengthen the capacity of Haiti's five newly elected women parliamentarians, among other things through media training and greater contact with voters.

Karama

Norway continues to support the work of Karama, a regional women's organisation, in the Middle East and North Africa. In 2011, funding was provided for their efforts to build a network of local women's groups to promote peace, democracy and gender equality in Libya. The organisation also seeks to facilitate the exchange of information and experience with regional and international resource persons, and engages in political information and advocacy activities in connection with the ongoing peace process in the country. The first step towards its objectives was to convene a group of women from Libya and the diaspora in Cairo so as to reach agreement on a platform for further action. Norway provided NOK 1.3 million in funding in 2011.

Access to Justice for Timorese Women

Norway has granted NOK 3 619 000 for the Access to Justice for Timorese Women project for the 2010-2012 project period, of which NOK 904 616 was paid out in 2011. The purpose of this project is to promote a fairer judicial system, to which women have greater access and can put forward their cases. The project also seeks to put sexual violence on the political agenda in East Timor.

CARE Norway, Sri Lanka

Norway supports the work of CARE Norway in Sri Lanka. The Building Relationships in Development and Gender Equity (BRIDGE) project reached its third and final phase in 2010/2011. The project aims to promote the participation of women-headed households in creating peace and security in the conflict-torn districts of Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa. Efforts include building up the capacity of 53 village action groups previously established by CARE, and engaging in advocacy in relation to local and national authorities and service providers. CARE also seeks to increase the accountability of the authorities and mobilise men who wish to work to prevent violence against women in their homes and in society at large. Norway has supported this project since its inception in 2008, and granted NOK 4 million for the last project year.

The National Peace Council (NPC) and the Association of War Affected Women (AWAW)

Norway supports the efforts of NPC and AWAW to focus attention on SCR 1325 and women's participation in the peace process in Sri Lanka. Funding was granted for the *Sthree Mela* event held in Colombo in December 2011, which featured exhibitions, panel discussions, drama and films and brought together activists, resource persons, lecturers, politicians and grassroots organisations active in this field. Norway also funded a mobile exhibition on the national implementation of SCR 1325, which visited 11 districts in Sri Lanka in the autumn of 2011.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

Norway is funding a two-day conference under the auspices of the WILPF, which aims to identify challenges and opportunities for protecting women and enabling them to participate in the ongoing reform process in the Middle East and North Africa. WILPF wishes to bring together international experts and grassroots activists from Iraq, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Syria, Bahrain, Israel and the Palestinian Area to discuss various topics on the women, peace and security agenda. One of these topics is the causes underlying women's exclusion from formal state-building processes, despite the fact that they have often played a very active role in the popular uprisings in the region. Other issues of discussion will be related to gender-based violence and the status of implementation of the resolutions on women, peace and security in the region. Through activities such as network-building and knowledge exchange, the conference will help to increase women's possibilities of engaging in advocacy in the current reform process in the region. Norway has provided NOK 250 000 in funding for the conference.

Femmes en Démocratie

In 2011, Norway granted NOK 1 million to support the efforts of *Femmes en Démocratie* to strengthen the participation of women's organisations and women leaders in the reconstruction process in Haiti. Among other things, the organisation will establish a resource centre for women, carry out advocacy activities to promote policies to address the rights and needs of women and children, and help to build up the capacity of associated women's organisations.

The Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)

Norway maintained its support for MIFTAH's work in the Palestinian Area, which includes a project to strengthen the efforts of Palestinian grassroots organisations to promote the implementation of SCR 1325. MIFTAH seeks to increase general awareness of SCR 1325 and women's rights, and to improve services for and the protection of women. It works to achieve these objectives through advocacy, information campaigns and efforts to increase the expertise and coordinate the activities of local organisations. Norway provided NOK 750 000 in funding for MIFTAH's work in 2011.

Norwegian Church Aid (KN), Israel and the Palestinian Area

In 2011, Norway granted NOK 2.2 million in support of KN's work in Israel and the Palestinian Area. The organisation works to strengthen women's political participation and to improve the security situation of women in the Palestinian Area. Engaging religious actors in the process of implementing SCR 1325 is another focus area for KN's work in this area. KN also collaborates with the Israeli women's organisation *Isha L'Isha* on developing a security index that addresses the security needs of marginalised women in Israel, including Palestinian women, women with disabilities and human trafficking victims.

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), the Palestinian Area

Norway granted a total of NOK 1.3 million for Norwegian People's Aid's efforts to combat gender-based violence and promote the political empowerment of women in the Palestinian Area in 2011. This work is carried out in partnership with the Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution and the Union of Palestinian Women Committees. Areas of focus include information campaigns targeting religious leaders and decision-makers, competence-building initiatives for women in local communities and advisory services.

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Sudan

Norway has maintained its support for a range of projects run by Norwegian People's Aid in Sudan. These include the construction of a centre for women in the Bor area which is intended to provide a safe setting for the political participation of local women. Furthermore, NPA works with SPLM Women's League to promote the participation of women in political processes and with the Association of Media Women in South Sudan (AMWISS) on increasing women's visibility in the media. NPA also supports the work of South Sudan's Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to formulate policies on women's rights and gender equality. This work is carried out in cooperation with the Institute for Promotion of Civil Society, South Sudan Law Society and Upper Nile Women Welfare Association, among others. Norway provided NOK 12 765 000 in funding for NPA's activities in Sudan in 2011.

The Norwegian Institute for Urgan and Regional Research (NIBR) and the Centre for Intercultural Communication (SIK)

Norway funds a research project under the auspices of NIBR and SIK on the role of religious networks in peacebuilding and in the implementation of SCR 1325 in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa. The project focuses particularly on East Congo and the role of these networks in local and regional peacebuilding, and on their role in strengthening women's participation, mobilisation and leadership in churches, congregations and civil society organisations. The project also examines the role of church networks in mobilising efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, in addition to prevention and treatment. The project is being carried out in collaboration with the *Université Évangélique en Afrique* and the *Université Officielle de Bukavu* in Bukavu, South-Kivu, and received NOK 1.6 million in funding from Norway in 2011.

3.1.3 Promote and support efforts to increase the proportion of women involved in the reconstruction of the justice sector and in security sector reform, and integrate a gender perspective.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway works both bilaterally and in partnership with the UN system and civil society actors to increase the proportion of women involved in security sector reform and to integrate a gender perspective. Increasing the percentage of women among police and Crisis Response Pool personnel deployed to international missions and bilateral justice sector projects is a priority for Norway. Women are also sent where conditions are the most demanding, such as Darfur and Afghanistan. The Norwegian police contingent in Afghanistan has also held a number of security courses for Afghan policewomen to qualify them to perform police functions.

The Norwegian Defence International Centre (NODEFIC)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides funding for a series of courses on integrating a gender perspective into demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) activities for civilian personnel in UN operations and from countries in which DDR processes are in progress. These courses are headed by NODEFIC at the Norwegian Defence University College, in cooperation with the UN and the Interagency Working Group (IAWG). The courses will be held twice a year during the project period (2011-2013), each time for a total of 32 participants. The project is the continuation of a pilot course held in 2010, and is based on the UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards, which are UN guidelines for planning and implementing DDR activities. In 2011, courses were held in Norway and Colombia. In the autumn of 2011, NODEFIC and the UN Development Programme have collaborated on further developing the courses offered, based on lessons learned and input from the course held in Colombia in the spring of 2011. Norway has provided a total of NOK 3 132 000 in funding for this series of courses.

UN Women, Afghanistan

The Norwegian embassy in Afghanistan granted NOK 10 million in funding for UN Women in 2011. Part of these funds went to UN Women's Gender and Justice Program, the primary aim of which is to introduce a gender perspective in all parts of the judicial system. Some of the funding for UN Women is passed on to local women's organisations, including the Afghan Women's Network.

Nepal's national action plan for SCR 1325 and SCR 1820

In Nepal, Norway supports efforts to increase the representation of women in security sector reform and to integrate a gender perspective, both through the general support provided for the implementation of Nepal's action plan to implement the women, peace and security resolutions through the Nepal Peace Trust Fund, and through project

support allocated to specific initiatives. This funding totalled around NOK 8 million in 2011.

The Norwegian embassy also has an agreement with the German development assistance organisation GIZ, which provides courses and vocational training for former Maoist soldiers detained in camps, and for the population in surrounding areas. The courses include language and vocational training, and a focus on the gender perspective is incorporated into all the courses. A field visit carried out in the summer of 2011 indicated that the former soldiers consider the courses to be relevant and useful. Although many former women soldiers are already participating in courses or vocational training, continuous efforts are made to increase participation, for instance by starting new types of courses or offering child-minding services. As a result of these adjustments, the percentage of women participants is already on the rise. The field visit also showed that there are certain capacity challenges related to health services for both men and women. The Norwegian embassy has asked GIZ to conduct further rounds of consultation with the women in the camps to ensure that their needs are better addressed in future activities. Norway provided NOK 8 137 000 in funding for this work in 2010/2011.

Nepal

Since the peace agreement was signed in 2006, the political situation in Nepal has been uneasy due to the unclear balance of power between the former parties to the conflict. In spite of this, the country has put in place a relatively good body of laws prohibiting gender discrimination and gender-based violence and a quota system to ensure women's political participation. Nevertheless, women are underprivileged in Nepal. This is due in part to the large number of widows who are the sole source of support for their families. During the conflict that lasted from 1996 to 2006, a large part of the armed forces were women. According to the UN, for example, there were 4 000 women among the 19 000 combatants in the Maoist army when the conflict ended. The Maoist party estimates the figure to be close to 40-50 per cent.

The Nepalese authorities have gradually made significant progress in putting women, peace and security on the political agenda. Norway has been a very important ally in this process. Since 2008, the Norwegian ambassador in Kathmandu has headed the *Peace Support Working Group*, a group of donor countries and UN agencies that have assisted the Nepalese government in preparing a plan of action for implementing SCR 1325 and 1820. To ensure an inclusive process, Norway financed a series of meetings at which women from all over the country were given the opportunity to present recommendations for the action plan. The meetings, 18 in all, were organised by the local organisation *Women's Alliance for Peace, Power, Democracy and the Constituent Assembly* (WAPPDCA) and covered a total of 52 of the country's 75 districts. The process has since been hailed internationally as a good example of how inclusive such a process can be. The international launch of Nepal's action plan took place at the meeting of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in February 2011.

The action plan is to be implemented during the period 2012-2015. Responsibility for implementation lies with many different ministries which are to ensure follow-up in their respective areas, while the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction has overall responsibility for coordinating efforts. In addition to funding from the ministries' budgets, funds will be applied for from the Nepal Peace Trust Fund, to which Norway is a major contributor. Civil society and the women's networks that played such a key role at the planning stage will be at least as important in terms of ensuring the effective implementation of the plans, both at grassroots level and centrally. Norway has therefore continued its cooperation with several of these organisations, which will now work to disseminate knowledge of the action plan and to hold the authorities accountable for implementation.

The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)

Norway has granted NOK 2.5 million to the DCAF's and FAS's joint project *Capacity Building on Gender and SSR in West Africa*, NOK 1 million of which was paid out in 2011. The aim of the project is to build capacity in connection with SCR 1325 among personnel from national authorities and the security sector, the armed forces and other implementation partners in Senegal, Sierra Leone, Mali and Liberia. The project

also aims to provide assistance in policy development and to monitor and report on implementation.

The DCAF and the Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence (BFPE)

Norway provided a total of NOK 1 263 646 for the 2010-2011 budget year for the DCAF's and BFPE's joint project Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Security Sector Reform in Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The part of the project that is being carried out in Serbia is well grounded with the national defence authorities. The objective is to strengthen institutional and individual capacity to integrate the gender aspect into security sector reform efforts, increase the number of women recruited to the armed forces and help ensure that the security sector is not neglected in the implementation of the Serbian gender equality act. The project began with an analysis of needs, which identified a number of weaknesses in terms of securing women's participation in the security sector and in the ability of relevant institutions to integrate the gender aspect into their policy formulation policy and practice. This analysis formed the basis for the design of the rest of the project. Since information and data on women and security in Serbia proved to be scarce and difficult to access, a research programme was also initiated within the framework of the project in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence's Institute of Strategic Studies on key gender equality aspects in this sector. The project, which was completed in 2011, has generated considerably more awareness of SCR 1325 and the national action plan among decision-makers, public officials, civil society representatives and the media. This has in turn contributed positively to the discussion on increased recruitment of women, even though the process of professionalising the armed forces has led to a postponement in the admission of more women.

Over NOK 28 000 of the funds granted for this project went to a similar project in Bosnia-Herzegovina , which adopted a national action plan to address the issues of women, peace and security in August 2010. This part of the project consists primarily of a needs analysis in connection with implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions. The needs analysis was conducted by the DCAF in cooperation with the local partners Atlantic Initiative and *Žene Ženama*. The pilot study will culminate in a larger report containing an overview of the actors involved, legislation and policy, as well as an overview of existing initiatives. This process has proved to be more time-consuming and comprehensive than anticipated and has not yet been completed.

Norway also supports a three-year DCAF project in Bosnia-Herzegovina that was initiated in 2011 and has a total budget of NOK 6 million. The project targets institutions in the justice and security sector with a view to increasing their capacity to integrate the gender perspective into policy formulation and organisation.

UN Women, Kosovo and Serbia

Since 2008, Norway, Iceland, Sweden and Austria have funded a major regional project run by UN Women to strengthen the gender equality aspect in security policy formulation and organisation of the security sector in Kosovo and Serbia. The project

is intended to build capacity in civil society and relevant public institutions, and is being implemented in collaboration with national authorities and partners. Norway's contribution amounts to NOK 14.3 million. In Kosovo, UN Women has assisted the police in shaping strategy and conducting research on women's position in the police force and the underlying causes of the decline in the number of women police officers. UN Women also assists in building capacity in the judicial system, for instance by providing courses for judges and the prosecuting authorities. In Serbia, UN Women and the local organisation Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence have assisted in the process of drawing up guidelines for the Serbian action plan for implementing SCR 1325.

The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Norway has also entered into a three-year agreement with UNDP and SEESAC to provide a total of NOK 13.4 million to strengthen regional cooperation on implementing SCR 1325. This collaboration will include Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Macedonia. The goal of these concerted efforts is to institutionalise the gender perspective in policy formulation, recruitment and career development in the armed forces in these countries. Furthermore, executive officer positions are to be established in the respective ministries of defence with special responsibility for this policy.

See also the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and UN Women under 3.2.4.

3.1.4 Promote the women, peace and security agenda in connection with Norway's participation in the UN Peacebuilding Commission's Organizational Committee.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

In January 2011, Norway again became a member of the UN Peacebuilding Commission's Organizational Committee for a period of two years. SCR 1325 and integration of the gender perspective into all aspects of the Peacebuilding Commission's work are a key area of focus for Norway's membership, and these issues were raised at the donor meeting in November.

3.1.5 Require an integrated gender perspective in reconstruction funds administered by the World Bank and the UN in which Norway is a board member.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:**The World Bank's multi-donor Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)**

Norway has helped to ensure greater focus in the World Bank's Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund on integrating a gender perspective into its reporting. Since the autumn of 2010, regular meetings have been held in the ARTF to address the issues of women and gender equality. As a result, a number of the fund programmes have integrated a gender perspective into their results framework. One example is the National Solidarity Programme, which has now set the target of increasing the proportion of women in the more than 25 000 local development councils to 30 per cent.

The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) in Sudan

Norway has provided NOK 128 million in support of the CHF in Sudan in 2011. The CHF is administered by the UN Development Programme. Norway has played a pivotal proactive role in ensuring that gender markers are included in the Fund's planning and results framework. This framework will be introduced in 2012, at which time two separate funds will be established for North and South Sudan.

The Haiti Reconstruction Trust Fund

Norway is a member of the Board of the Haiti Reconstruction Trust Fund and contributed NOK 200 million for the Fund's work in 2010 and NOK 70 million in 2011. The Fund is administered by the World Bank. The Haiti Interim Recovery Commission approves all reconstruction projects that are financed through this fund. Norway has been an active advocate of integrating the gender perspective into the work of the commission. Among other things, the gender perspective has now been made a mandatory criterion in the processing of all applications. Norway also seconded a specialist to the commission for a six-month period, whose tasks included ensuring that the gender perspective was integrated into the commission's strategic plan and to prepare training materials on this topic.

In addition to the country-specific reconstruction trust funds, Norway requires that a gender perspective is mainstreamed in the activities of the World Bank, the UN Development Programme and the UN Children's Fund.

The World Bank

The World Bank is an important forum for Norway's efforts in the field of women, peace and security due to the key role it plays in the reconstruction process in many post-conflict countries. Norway seeks to ensure that the World Bank integrates a gender perspective into every aspect of its work, both in post-conflict countries and in other countries in which the bank operates. Norway and the other Nordic countries have actively promoted the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the World Bank's political frameworks and strategies, such as in their country and poverty reduction strategies. This will facilitate the implementation of this perspective in practice at country level. Norway is also been one of the countries which, after

protracted pressure, secured the adoption of a decision to include the gender perspective in the World Bank's results framework, thereby making it easier to hold the bank accountable for implementing this agenda. Gender equality was the main topic of the 2011 annual meeting and in the 2011 *World Development Report*, after many years of influence exerted by the Nordic countries in particular. Norway grants NOK 779 million in annual core contributions to the World Bank.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Norway has made it clear that it expects the UNDP to integrate a gender perspective into its activities, including its crisis prevention and reconstruction efforts following armed conflict and natural disasters. At the annual meeting with the UNDP in October 2011 on the programme cooperation agreement, Norway brought up the importance of integrating a gender equality perspective and including women in this work. The meetings are held to exchange views on future efforts and to review results and the financial aspects of cooperation. Norway contributed a total of NOK 44 million to the UNDP's Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery in 2010, making Norway the third largest contributor. In addition, Norway provided NOK 770 million in annual core contributions to the UNDP in 2010 and 2011.

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Through its work on the UNICEF Executive Board and its ongoing dialogue with UNICEF, Norway has played a leading role in efforts to ensure that the organisation implements the resolutions on women, peace and security. In the past few years, UNICEF has improved its efforts to integrate a gender perspective into its humanitarian activities. Norway follows this work closely, and requires reports on the implementation of all activities funded by Norway. The organisation also submits annual reports to the Executive Board on its efforts to promote gender equality, most recently in June 2011. During the Executive Board's discussion on the 2011 report, Norway requested more information on the way UNICEF contributes towards ensuring results in efforts to promote the rights of women and girls and gender equality. Norway also requested clarification of the results achieved in the field by the activities carried out, a clearer analysis of challenges and a description of the measures the organisation intends to initiate in order to improve its results. Moreover, Norway called for more specific information on what is actually meant by engaging men and boys in efforts to promote gender equality. Norway gained acceptance for its proposal that UNICEF's annual report from now on should contain a description of gender equality results within the various focus areas of UNICEF's strategic plan. The organisation otherwise plays a key role in the process of developing a gender equality marker for the entire UN system. Norway is an important supporter of and contributor to UNICEF's work, including through its core contribution, which amounted to NOK 450 million per year in 2010 and 2011. Norway also provides thematic support, which has totalled around NOK 570 million per year in the past two years. The majority of this support has been used to fund education for girls.

3.1.6 Strengthen the implementation of SCR 1325 in humanitarian efforts, in cooperation with recipients of humanitarian funds, including support for gender advisers in specific humanitarian situations.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

It is important that women participate in emergency relief and reconstruction work so as to be able to define their roles and needs, including ways of optimising protection for women in vulnerable situations. When humanitarian crises occur, the incidence of sexual assaults and gender-based violence often increases. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs therefore actively supports efforts to integrate the gender perspective into all humanitarian response operations and gives priority to activities to combat sexual violence.

GenCap

In 2011, Norway granted NOK 10 million in funding for GenCap, the IASC Gender Standby Capacity project aimed at promoting the gender perspective in humanitarian operations. This standby roster can provide experts on gender equality and on the integration of a gender perspective into UN humanitarian operations. GenCap has also played a key role in developing a “gender marker” for integration into all emergency response appeals as from 2012. This process is being carried out in partnership with UNICEF and other organisations, and aims to help ensure that emergency relief reaches everyone who needs it, irrespective of gender. In 2011, the gender marker was to be integrated into the projects of eleven humanitarian appeals.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Norway provided NOK 16 million and NOK 5 million, respectively, for the ICRC’s general appeals for emergency relief for DR Congo and Colombia in 2011. These funds are used in part to support the ICRC’s efforts to combat sexual violence, including the deployment of protection delegates to exposed areas and a network of 40 “listening houses” in the Kivu provinces of DR Congo, where medical first aid and psychosocial assistance are provided.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Horn of Africa

A great many people have fled from the areas of South Somalia that have been hardest hit by drought and conflict. Many have fled to camps in Ethiopia and Kenya, but also to the war-ravaged capital, Mogadishu. This has put significant pressure on already fragile societies and resulted in overcrowded refugee camps in Kenya, Ethiopia and Mogadishu. In 2011, Norway granted NOK 20 million for the UNHCR-operated refugee camps in the Horn of Africa. A gender perspective must be integrated into these efforts, which includes initiatives to prevent sexual violence. Examples of such initiatives are women’s collection of firewood in groups and the establishment of separate areas for women who have fled alone or with their children. Norway plans to expand its collaboration with the UNHCR in the Horn of Africa, and will continue its

active efforts to promote the integration of a gender perspective in the further operation of refugee camps.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and GARR

Norwegian Church Aid works in partnership with the local organisation GARR to provide assistance for and repatriate internally displaced persons in the border zone between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Particular attention is focused on preventing sexual violence and human trafficking. Norway continued to support these efforts with a grant of NOK 750,000 in 2011. Norway also continued to finance NCA's efforts to build up the capacity of its local partners in Haiti, providing NOK 500,000 in 2011.

The Palestinian Area

Women in the Palestinian Area face a multitude of challenges due to the decades-long conflict with Israel and the internal conflict in the Palestinian community.

There are several examples of women peace activists who have worked both across the conflict divide and within their own communities. However, in the almost 20 years of attempts to bring about Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations, only five Palestinian and two Israeli women have been involved in the leading negotiating teams. The absence of women in the political negotiations reflects women's lack of participation in the political elite. Palestinian women have themselves pointed out that the division of the West Bank and Gaza hampers their development. Without a functioning legislative assembly, it is difficult to win acceptance for women's empowerment and rights.

According to a study carried out by the *Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces*, Palestinian girls and women feel insecure. There are several reasons for this – the ongoing conflict, society's tacit acceptance of violence against women, women's lack of knowledge of vital services and their lack of confidence in the services to which they have access. They experience threats to their security in public spaces, at work, at school and in their home. Furthermore, reporting abuse can lead to stigmatisation, and they perceive the judicial system as discriminatory against women.

A study carried out by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2006 showed that 61.7 per cent of women who are or who have been married have been subjected to psychological violence, 23 per cent to physical violence and 10.9 per cent to sexual violence.

In this context, Norway works to strengthen the rights and participation of women, both by providing support for organisations engaged in purposeful efforts to promote the implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions, and by creating awareness of this agenda through other partners. Norway also supports a variety of actors working to combat domestic violence and to provide women with better health services.

3.1.7 Help to strengthen the integration of SCR 1325 in processes relating to the disarmament and control of conventional weapons, including clearance of unexploded ordnance and assistance for victims.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway has promoted the gender perspective in multilateral efforts related to the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. This work takes place both in formal negotiations, such as in statements at States Party meetings, and in informal consultations with states and implementation partners. Norway also funds several projects into which a gender perspective has been integrated, which address the issues of land mines and cluster munitions. Norway requests supplementary reporting in this field, including sex and age disaggregated data. Moreover, projects must give an account of how the gender perspective has been integrated into data collection and survey processes, the process of deciding which areas are to be cleared first, and in relation to a special employment policy. Norway has also promoted the gender perspective in the current UN negotiations on an Arms Trade Treaty. In the current Chair's text, gender-based violence is mentioned in the preamble, but to promote broader reference to women, peace and security, Norway has included a reference to SCR 1325 in an unofficial document on victims of armed violence which has been submitted to the Chair, and in informal consultations with other countries.

The Halo Trust

In 2011, Norway provided NOK 13 881 000 in funding for the Halo Trust's demining activities. The gender perspective has been integrated into this work, which aims at clearing over 2 000 hectares of land that has been or is presumed to be mined. The Halo Trust also attaches importance to integrating the gender perspective in other aspects of its work besides its core activities, such as when selecting suppliers of equipment such as clothing and mosquito nets.

The Afghan Landmine Survivors' Organization (ALSO)

In the budget year 2010-2011, Norway granted NOK 180 000 in funding for ALSO's efforts to strengthen the socio-economic and political influence of disabled women in Afghanistan. Disabled persons are an extremely vulnerable group in Afghanistan, who often lack access to health and education services. Women are particularly hard hit. ALSO's work also includes competence-building to enable this group of persons to engage in advocacy and information activities, and to receive vocational training and microcredit services.

The Gender and Mine Action Programme

Norway provided NOK 750 000 in funding for the Swiss Gender and Mine Action Programme in 2011. The goal of this programme is to create greater awareness of why the gender perspective is of key importance for effective demining. The programme also assists organisations in this field to integrate a gender perspective into their work.

The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA)

The work carried out by the IANSA Women's Network and the IANSA Survivors Network to coordinate the activities of local civil society organisations, and their efforts to influence global processes aimed at reducing armed violence and advancing disarmament received around NOK 1 million in funding from Norway for the 2010-2011 budget year. IANSA has integrated the gender perspective into its activities and urges its member organisations to follow suit. The organisation also seeks to increase awareness of the ways in which armed violence also impacts on women and girls, and to increase representation and participation of women in disarmament processes.

Surviving Gun Violence

In 2011, Norway granted around NOK 2 million in funding for the one-year survey carried out by Surviving Gun Violence on victims of armed violence, with particular focus on victims of small arms. The project seeks to contribute to policy-shaping and advocacy work in this field, and has an integrated gender perspective. It is designed to collect information on survivors of violence involving small arms, including the number of victims, who they are, their injuries and needs, and any gender differences. The extent to which the availability of small arms affects the risk of other types of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, is another of the project's focus areas.

Handicap International

Norway supports a one-year project run by Handicap International to examine the impact of armed violence on local communities. The gender perspective has been integrated into the design of the project. Among other things, the project seeks to obtain data on how the availability of arms affects gender roles and the relationship between men and women, and questions why women are almost always described as victims in international literature on this topic. The project has received a total of NOK 1.6 million for 2010-2011.

Goal 3.2: Greater account is taken of women's rights and needs in security sector reform

Activities at national level:

3.2.1 Enhance training in SCR 1325 for Crisis Response Pool personnel

Competent ministry: Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

New members of the Crisis Response Pool and members who had not previously undergone mandatory basic training, in total 26 persons, attended pre-deployment

courses in March 2011. The resolutions on women, peace and security are mandatory course literature, and special training is provided on the resolutions and Norway's action plan for their implementation.

3.2.2 Provide gender experts for deployment to post-conflict areas to train judges, prosecution authorities, lawyers, police forces, armed forces and prison authorities.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway has deployed crisis response pool personnel who have been engaged in bilateral judicial chain teams in Moldova and Georgia. Crisis pool personnel have also been involved in Afghanistan until recently. Moreover, Norway seconded personnel to the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe's office in Baku and to the anti-piracy activities carried out by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

Norway has also contributed five police advisers to the UN stabilisation mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), who have special expertise in the investigation of sexual violence. The team's primary function is to build up the national police force's capacity in this field. This is the first time that Norway has sent this type of team to a UN mission. In December 2010, Norway also granted NOK 5 million to a UN project to establish units in the national police force to combat gender-based violence. This project is to work in partnership with the Norwegian team of experts. Not many Norwegian police officers have this specialised expertise. The recruitment of such personnel requires extensive collaboration with the police districts so as not to drain them of this critically important expertise. It is therefore a matter of assessment how long Norway can continue to offer such specialised expertise to international operations without lowering the level of competence.

Norway has also provided nine police advisers to the UN mission in Liberia (UNMIL). Four of these advisers are women. Since 2006, moreover, Norway has provided funding for the establishment and operation of rape victim centres for women and children (under 18) in the country's 15 counties. Three Norwegian police advisers currently work full-time to follow up on these centres, and our objective is to add another police adviser to this staff in January 2012.

3.2.3 Provide Norwegian police officers with SCR 1325 expertise to international operations in post-conflict situations.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

All Norwegian police advisers possess basic expertise in SCR 1325 when they are deployed to an international peace operation, on account of the mandatory basic training they receive prior to deployment.

See also 3.2.2 on the Norwegian police team in the UN stabilisation mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

Activities at international level:

3.2.4 Contribute to competence-building in the security sector and institution-building of security institutions in the South.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway helps to build competence in and develop the security sector in the South by supporting the work of the UN system and civil society actors in this field.

The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

Norway supports the work of the DCAF to promote security sector reform. This includes a pilot training project, Training of Trainers, to increase the number of qualified instructors from the South in the field of security sector reform. The project includes a survey study of institutions engaged in this type of training, and their teaching materials, and the development of teaching materials with an integrated gender perspective in English, French and Spanish. The first of several cooperation partners is the Palestinian Academy for Security Sciences. This partnership was initiated in 2010 and expanded in 2011, and will receive a total of NOK 2.2 million in funding from Norway over the 1.5-year project period. The DCAF has entered into a dialogue with South African authorities on the possibility of similar cooperation.

UN Women, Nepal

In Nepal, Norway supports UN Women's programme Promoting Gender Sensitive Security Sector, which provides training and runs activities for the Nepalese army to raise awareness of women, peace and security issues. A total of NOK 1.2 million has been granted for the 2009-2011 period. Norway has also financed the participation of representatives from the Ministry of Peace and a senior staff member of the Nepalese police at a conference held by the Norwegian Defence University College in June on conflict-related sexual violence. Furthermore, Norway provided funding to enable the head of the Nepalese Army's human rights directorate to attend a course on human rights and international humanitarian law in San Remo in September 2011.

The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)

The ICTJ provides international and local partner organisations and national authorities with expert assistance in the field of transitional justice, including support for policy development and institutional reform. The ICTJ is involved in more than 20 countries, including Sudan, Indonesia/East Timor and DR Congo. Gender justice is an important area of focus for its work, which concerns the need to ensure that women have the same access to transitional justice as men. Abuse that is usually committed against women must be included in judicial retribution processes and truth processes

in the wake of armed conflict or uprisings. Women's experience must be recognised, and their participation in and influence on the political process and in efforts to attribute responsibility for the grievous injustices committed in the past must be secured. Norway has supported the ICTJ since the centre was established in 2001. The organisation has had a framework agreement with Norway since 2009, and receives NOK 13 million in yearly funding. This framework agreement is to be renewed in 2012.

Priority area 4: Sexual violence in conflict

Norway's efforts to combat sexual violence in conflict are carried out multilaterally, bilaterally and in cooperation with local partners. *Women, Peace and Security: Norway's Strategic Plan 2011-2013* defines prevention and protection, rehabilitation and support for survivors, and prosecution of perpetrators as the main goals of Norway's efforts in this field.

Much of the work related to prevention and protection takes place in cooperation with the UN system in the field and at headquarters level. Norway also collaborates with several countries that contribute troops and police personnel to UN operations, in addition to national authorities in countries where conflict-related sexual violence is a particularly serious problem. Assistance is provided in the form of seconded specialists, funding for specific initiatives and help in creating a political will to address this issue through dialogue and alliance-building. One example is Norway's close collaboration with UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action). In addition to contributing NOK 6 million to the network's Multi-Donor Trust Fund in 2011, Norway hosted the annual donor meeting, which is a key forum for sharing experience and planning further activities with representatives of the UN system and the largest contributing countries. Norway also provides funding for research on the causes and consequences of conflict-related sexual violence. The results of this research will be included in Norway's own policy formulation and in its dialogue with cooperation partners.

Efforts to ensure the rehabilitation of and provide practical support for survivors are carried out through non-governmental organisations and their local partners. Local support for and ownership of activities by the local community are key aspects of this approach.

Ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted is a long and difficult process in several of the focus countries. In many fragile states, due process of law is lacking at every level of the judicial chain. This applies not only to the prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence, but to all types of crime. Although Norway supports a number of security sector reform projects, this must be seen as merely a first step towards helping survivors obtain justice. Action must be taken that targets the police, prosecuting authorities, courts and prison authorities. The success of the reform process is conditional on both long-term cooperation and the solid support of local communities. Norway therefore supports the efforts of national authorities and actors engaged in capacity-building and technical assistance, in addition to civil society actors that have a monitoring function and engage in advocacy to ensure that the political will remains strong.

This issue must also be seen in a larger context. To increase focus on and understanding of the link between sexual violence and conflict minerals, Norway has supported the OECD's Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of

Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas). The purpose of these guidelines is to create a responsible supply chain for minerals. This is an important means of preventing trade in minerals from conflict-affected areas from becoming a source of crime, human rights violations and sexual violence. Norway has provided a total of NOK 2 million for this work in 2010-2012.

Goal 4.1: Measures are implemented to prevent and protect against sexual violence in countries and areas where Norway is engaged

Activities at national level:

4.1.1 Develop guidelines for military personnel deployed to international operations on how to address conflict-related sexual violence.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Work on drawing up these guidelines commenced in 2011. The guidelines are scheduled to be completed in 2012.

4.1.2 Strengthen training on conflict-related sexual violence for Norwegian police personnel taking part in international operations.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Efforts to strengthen this training are carried out in dialogue with the Norwegian Police University College, which is responsible for the content of the mandatory UN basic pre-deployment courses. Both the Police University College and the Norwegian Police Force have extensive expertise with regard to the women, peace and security resolutions, and this expertise is in demand both in Norway and abroad.

4.1.3 Support research on trends in and causes of sexual violence in conflict and the consequences for policy formulation in this area.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway supports the work of several research institutions on conflict-related sexual violence, both directly and within the framework of a broader SCR 1325 perspective. The findings from these research projects are often presented at internal seminars for government employees. Ministries also request input on specific issues from research institutions and non-governmental organisations when formulating policy in this field.

The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)

PRIO's Gender Team and the Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Research project have received funding since their inception in 2006. The main components of the project are research and publishing, in addition to political advisory and information activities. Research in 2011 has focused on four main areas: implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, conflict-related sexual violence, women and war, and involvement of grassroots organisations in efforts relating to the UN process on conventional weapons control. The project also holds conferences and seminars on women, peace and security. Examples include The Legacy of Wartime Rape conference, which addresses the situation of rape victims and children born as a result of rape in war and post-conflict situations, and a one-day seminar on sexual violence in armed conflict. PRIO's Gender Team is also responsible for coordinating the Women, Peace and Security Research Network, which consists of some 50 Norwegian researchers. In 2011, PRIO received NOK 2 596 000 kroner in funding for its work on women, peace and security.

Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)

CMI receives funding for its project Caught between Rape and Adultery: Women's Fight against Sexual Violence and for Justice in Northern Sudan through the Research Council of Norway. The project, which started up in 2011, will run for four years. The goal of the project is to map formal and informal judicial mechanisms that deal with cases involving rape and adultery in North Sudan, and local women's negotiation strategies within and outside the legal system. A subsidiary goal of the project, which will be carried out in cooperation with Ahfad University for Women, is to strengthen research capacity and the possibility of engaging in advocacy activities at the university. Norway has provided NOK 3 million in funding for this project. These issues were also the topic of an internal seminar held for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad by the CMI and the Norwegian Resource Centre for Peacebuilding in November 2011.

The University of Bergen and Birzeit University

Norway supports the research project Enabling Local Voices: The Gender and Development, carried out by the University of Bergen and Birzeit University, through the Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Education. The project seeks to understand the role of Palestinian women as aid recipients and contributors during the occupation, and to examine their strategies and experiences. The project has been underway since 2009 and will be concluded in 2013. It has received a total of NOK 3.5 million in funding. So far, the project has resulted in several articles of relevance for the implementation of SCR 1325 in the Palestinian Area, including Crime, Gender and Punishment: The Paradox of Palestinian Civil Policing (Penny Johnson, 2010), The Impact of Military Violence and Mobility Restrictions on Gender Relations in Palestinian Society 2000-2007 (Rema Hammami, Penny Johnson, Eileen Kuttab, Samia Botmeh and Islah Jad, 2010) and Formations of Violence in the

Palestinian Reality: Colonialism, Power Structures and Gender Relations (Lena Meari, 2010).

The Institute for Applied Social Science (FAFO)

Norway provides funding for FAFO's research project Men and Masculinity in Eastern DRC, which aims to bring to light new information on men's attitudes towards women and sexual violence in DR Congo. This is done by interviewing men who participate in Christian Relief Network's Fatherhood Program, which also receives funding from Norway (see 4.1.8 for more information on this project). FAFO's research project has been granted a total of NOK 700 000, of which NOK 350 000 was paid out in 2011.

The International Law and Policy Institute (ILPI)

Norway is providing a total of NOK 750 000 in funding for the ILPI's pilot project on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in the Great Lakes area in Central Africa. Of this amount, NOK 375 000 was paid out in 2011. The aim of the project is to examine the role played by formal and traditional laws and institutions in the efforts of civil society actors to combat sexual and gender-based violence in DR Congo and Uganda. The research is based on field work and interviews with civil society actors, relevant persons involved in law enforcement and in judicial institutions, UN personnel, national authorities and survivors. The project is being carried out in collaboration with a number of local and regional cooperation partners.

University of Oslo (UiO)

Norway supports the research project carried out by UiO's Section for International Health to examine the effect of the efforts of selected civil society actors to combat sexual and gender-based violence in Uganda. The project is being carried out jointly with Makerere University, CARE Uganda and the Norwegian Refugee Council. The research is based on field work and interviews with survivors and their families, members of the population in general, religious and cultural leaders, local authorities and representatives of civil society. Norway has granted a total of NOK 750 000 for the project, of which NOK 375 000 was paid out in 2011.

The Centre for Intercultural Communication (SIK)

Norway has provided NOK 4 150 000 in funding for the period 2009-2011 for the research project *Barnesoldater, reintegrering og det sivile samfunn. Modeller og erfaringer fra Øst-Kongo, med særlig vekt på reintegrering av jenter* (Child Soldiers, Reintegration and Civil Society. Models and Lessons Learned from East Congo, with Particular Emphasis on the Reintegration of Girls). This project is an interdisciplinary collaboration between SIK, the *Université Evangélique en Afrique* and the *Université Officielle de Bukavu* in East Congo. The goal of the research cooperation is to identify and analyse various reintegration models used in East Congo to help former child soldiers return to civilian life. It is estimated that around 40% of the child soldiers in DR Congo are girls. These girls have often been subjected to sexual violence for several years, and most of those who are given the chance to return home bring

children with them who are the result of rape and other types of sexual violence. The research project is contributing knowledge of the special situation of former girl soldiers and describes the need for more gender-specific reintegration support.

Activities at international level:

4.1.4 Integrate efforts to prevent sexual violence in conflict into efforts to rebuild the justice sector in relevant countries and areas.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway seeks to ensure that sexual violence is addressed as a priority issue in the reconstruction of the justice sectors in several post-conflict countries. This is done both through the secondment of civilian specialists and Norwegian police officers to operations such as the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti and through the financing of projects under the auspices of the UN system and civil society actors. In 2011, funding has been provided in particular for projects targeting the justice sector in DR Congo.

UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund

Through its funding for UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund, Norway supports the network's Team of Experts on the Rule of Law, which assists states where there is a high risk of conflict-related sexual violence to carry out security sector reform. This team assisted the Liberian authorities in April and the authorities in DR Congo and South Sudan in May 2011. Norway provided NOK 6 million for UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund in 2011.

The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in DR Congo (MONUSCO)

Norway has seconded a witness protection specialist to a pilot programme under MONUSCO's Joint Human Rights Office which is intended to provide protection for victims, witnesses and judicial personnel in trials against persons indicted for serious human rights violations, including sexual violence. The pilot project, which will terminate in 2012, has received funding of NOK 1.2 million.

The American Bar Association

Norway has granted a total of NOK 6.2 million in funding for the two-year security sector reform project run by the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative in DR Congo, during the 2010-2012 project period. The initiative includes the provision of training for civil society actors, judges and other judicial personnel in South Kivu, East Congo. The project also comprises the establishment of a database for sexual violence trials, mobile courts and an information campaign that will be described under 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 4.3.3.

See also the Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law (FICHL) under 4.3.5 regarding efforts to strengthen the international prosecution and investigation of cases involving sexual violence in conflict and 3.2.2 regarding Norwegian police collaboration with Liberia.

Colombia

In Colombia, sexual violence is a significant and underreported problem that in many cases is related to the armed conflict in the country. The root causes of the conflict are complex. It is partly a result of the protracted civil war between the authorities and the guerrilla groups *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo* (FARC) and *Ejército de Liberación Nacional* (ELN). The conflict must also be ascribed to the inadequate demobilisation of the paramilitary forces and the subsequent increase in the number of new groups with links to organised crime and criminal gangs. FARC and ELN have been weakened by the military campaigns against them, and to some extent the fighting has moved from the centre of the country to the Pacific coast and the border with Ecuador and Venezuela. The criminal gangs are strongest in the north, but in several provinces the population is under pressure from several armed groups at once. Control of strategic resources, such as transport routes, land for use in coca production or areas with substantial mineral deposits increasingly appear to be the factors underlying the conflicts with the ensuing humanitarian consequences.

According to a report recently published by Amnesty International, armed groups are using sexual violence against women to spread terror, provoke local populations into fleeing in order to gain control over areas rich in resources, and take revenge on other groups. Women and girls are used as sex slaves and treated like war trophies. In the more than 20 000 cases of sexual violence reported in 2010, 84 per cent of the victims were women, and 85 per cent were under 18 years of age. Most victims do not report the abuse, due both to their fear of stigmatisation and the risk of reprisals by armed groups. The main partners for Norway's efforts are the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Norwegian Refugee Council and FOKUS. Norway also provides funding for the work of UN Women in Colombia, in part for the collection of data on sexual violence. After Norway's embassy in Bogotá was closed down in 2011, Norwegian efforts in Colombia have been coordinated by the Norwegian embassy in Caracas and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4.1.5 Provide Norwegian civilian observers and advisers with specialist knowledge of conflict-related sexual violence to UN peacekeeping operations.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Joint Monitoring Teams (JMTs)

Norway has seconded four civilian observers to the JMTs attached to the UN Stabilization Mission in DR Congo. These teams are tasked with helping to increase expertise on human rights in the Congolese police and monitoring the process of establishing central government authority at the local level in the region. After a slow start, the teams have gradually succeeded in gaining a foothold and are providing important information from areas where there is little international presence. They have also been involved in reporting, following up on and preventing serious human rights violations against the local population. Norway granted NOK 3 million for these secondments in 2011.

The Norwegian Resource Bank for Democracy and Human Rights (NORDEM)

Through NORDEM, Norway has also seconded a programme worker to the unit that works to prevent sexual violence in the UN Stabilization Mission in DR Congo. The task of the programme worker is to monitor the implementation of the strategy to combat sexual violence in East Congo. A total of NOK 1 143 815 was granted for this secondment in 2011.

4.1.6 Increase cooperation with key troop and police-contributing countries to strengthen their ability to prevent sexual violence in conflict.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

See 2.1.6.

4.1.7 Seek to increase dialogue and cooperation with national and regional leaders in areas with widespread conflict-related sexual violence.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

Norway granted funding for a consultation meeting for civil society and for an expert meeting as part of the preparations for the summit meeting held by the regional organisation ICGLR in Kampala in December 2011. A total of NOK 400 000 and NOK 500 000, respectively, was provided in funding for the meetings. Heads-of-state from

several countries in the region attended the summit, the main topic of which was the fight to end sexual violence in the region. Norway has also collaborated with the summit organisers on finding experts on conflict-related sexual violence to participate in the conference.

STAREC

In 2010 and 2011, Norway granted a total of NOK 11.7 million in funding for the UN's and Congolese authorities' stabilisation programme for DR Congo (STAREC). These funds are earmarked for the strategy to combat sexual violence, including efforts to end impunity. After a few initial problems, the programme is now under way and aims to promote a greater sense of ownership and a more coordinated response to sexual violence by Congolese authorities at the local and national levels.

Support for the activities of national authorities and the UN at country level

Norway supports the efforts of national authorities directly or through the UN in several countries. One example is Norwegian funding for the UN's and Liberian authorities' joint programme to respond to and prevent sexual and gender-based violence. This programme is intended to coordinate efforts to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence in the countries, among other things by operationalising the national action plan to implement SCR 1325. This programme has received NOK 5 million for the 2010-2011 budget year. Norway has also provided NOK 1 million for the unit in the UN Stabilization Mission in DR Congo, which collaborates with national authorities to coordinate efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence.

Norway supports similar forms of collaboration between the UN and local authorities in Sudan, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Central African Republic, Colombia and Bosnia through UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund. Norway contributed NOK 6 million to this fund in 2011.

The Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

The ISS has assisted the Gender Unit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to develop a regional strategy to combat sexual violence and gender-based violence in conflict. The strategy also lays down guidelines for ways in which peacekeepers from the region can protect civilians against this type of abuse. The ISS is also assisting the SADC's Gender Unit to develop a framework that includes guidelines for integrating a gender perspective into the efforts of SADC member countries relating to security issues and peace operations. This work is supported through the Training for Peace programme, which has received a total of NOK 28 million in 2011. See also 2.1.7, 2.2.6 and 2.3.4.

4.1.8 Support awareness-raising campaigns targeting men to prevent sexual violence.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Christian Relief Network (CRN)

Norway supports the CRN's Fatherhood Project in DR Congo. The aim of the project is to raise awareness of issues related to the father's role, women and violence. The plan is to reach 2 500 men, in particular policemen, religious leaders and other prominent figures in the local community. So far, CRN maintains that it has observed a significantly increased awareness of these issues and a general change in attitudes towards women as a result of the course. CRN also has special initiatives that target child soldiers and victims of sexual violence, which are described under 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 4.2.3. The projects have received a total of NOK 28.9 million in the period from 2009 to 2011, of which NOK 10.7 million was paid out in 2011. All of CRN's Norwegian-funded projects in DR Congo are making good progress, according to the report on a field visit carried out by Norad in 2011.

The Norwegian Human Rights Fund

Through the Norwegian Human Rights Fund, Norway supports a number of grassroots organisations in rural areas of Liberia which work to strengthen women's rights and combat sexual and gender-based violence and female genital mutilation. Information and advocacy activities are key elements of these efforts. Norway provided NOK 650 000 for the work of the Norwegian Human Rights Fund in Liberia in 2010 and 2011.

Goal 4.2: Victims of sexual violence in conflict have opportunities for rehabilitation in areas where Norway is engaged

Activities:

4.2.1 Support and initiate projects to provide legal and practical assistance to victims of sexual violence in conflict.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The Norwegian Pentecostal Church Foreign Mission (PYM)

Norway supports PYM's work in DR Congo. This project has two goals. One is to provide medical, psychosocial and legal help to survivors of sexual violence. The project also provides assistance for children who are born as a result of rape. The second goal is to contribute to the demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers in cooperation with the local community. As a rule, child soldiers are severely traumatised and have often been subjected to sexual abuse. Girls who have been attached to armed groups are particularly stigmatised, and a special programme has therefore been developed to help these victims. Girls now account for around 50 per cent of the children receiving help through this programme. The former child soldiers receive schooling or training in practical skills, and they and their families are offered psychosocial follow-up. The project also runs competence-building programmes for teachers. The project is operated jointly with Hope in Action, and was granted a total of NOK 15 million in the 2009-2011 project period. Of that amount, NOK 7.1 million was paid out in 2011. The projects were visited by Norad in 2011 and show good progress.

Christian Relief Network (CRN)

Norway also supports CRN's transit centres in DR Congo, where survivors of sexual violence are offered medical, psychosocial and socio-economic rehabilitation. Between 100 and 150 survivors are based at the centre at any given time, and the goal is to offer assistance for 5 000 raped women and children during the 2009-2011 project period. This project also runs programmes for reintegrating child soldiers, and aims to help 1 400 former child soldiers during the project period, 300 of whom are to be girls. CRN has been granted a total of NOK 28.9 million for this project and for their Fatherhood Project (described under 4.1.8), of which NOK 10.7 million was paid out in 2011.

The Norwegian Refugee Council, Liberia

The Norwegian Refugee Council's programme Women's Rights through Information, Sensitization and Education (WISE) in Liberia has received a total of NOK 6.6 million in funding, of which NOK 3 163 192 was paid out for 2010-2011. The programme aims to follow up cases concerning sexual and gender-based violence in the judicial system, to ensure that survivors also receive adequate non-legal follow-up and protection.

Other objectives include awareness-raising information activities and capacity-building and support for national and local authorities. Activities target the counties of Montserrado, Margibi and Bong, and are carried out in collaboration with Liberia's Ministry for Gender and Development.

The Norwegian Refugee Council, Colombia

Norway supports the efforts of the Norwegian Refugee Council to combat sexual and gender-based violence among indigenous women in Magdalena Department in Colombia, and granted NOK 1 million for this purpose for 2010-2011. The aim is to reinforce the capacity of indigenous women to prevent human rights violations, including sexual violence. Training in rights and strengthening organisations are pivotal elements of this work.

4.2.2 Support measures that promote socio-economic rehabilitation.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

CARE Norway, DR Congo

Norway supports the efforts of CARE Norway to reintegrate 3 000 former child soldiers and young people affected by the war in DR Congo and improve their socio-economic situation. CARE estimates that at least half of the girls have been subjected to sexual violence. CARE works with its local partners ABUBEF, Health TPO and Tubiyage to give these children and young people training in literacy, conflict resolution and reproductive health. The project also establishes savings and loan solidarity groups and offers psychological counselling. There is also focus on awareness-raising in and preparing local communities for the return of former child soldiers. Norway has granted a total of NOK 6 820 000 for this project during the 2009-2012 project period, of which NOK 2 250 000 was paid out in 2011.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) Trust Fund for Victims

The ICC Trust Fund for Victims received NOK 2 million in funding in 2011. This trust fund provides compensation for victims of sexual violence and offers psychosocial and physical rehabilitation, as well as schooling or vocational training, for survivors of sexual violence in Uganda, DR Congo and the Central African Republic.

The Norwegian Refugee Council, DR Congo

Norway supports the work of the Norwegian Refugee Council to reintegrate returned refugees and internally displaced children and young people in North Kivu, DR Congo. These efforts include the provision of schooling or vocational training. Young refugees and internally displaced persons are particularly exposed to sexual and gender-based violence. NOK 6 million was provided for this work in 2011.

The Salvation Army

In 2011, Norway provided NOK 357 581 in support of the Salvation Army's efforts to help young girls and women who have been forced into prostitution in Kinshasa, DR Congo. Out-reach activities, education or vocational training programmes, business training and savings and loan groups are important components of this work. The organisation also offers those girls and women who request it assistance in finding their families, and then follows up the families with advice and assistance. This project also seeks to raise awareness of forced prostitution and the rights of women and children. This part of the project is described under 4.3.3.

See also 4.2.1 on the Norwegian Pentecostal Church Foreign Mission (PYM) and Christian Relief Network (CRN).

4.2.3 Support the development of psychosocial and medical services and training for health workers.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Christian Relief Network (CRN) and Heal Africa

Norway supports CRN's and Heal Africa's expansion of Kyeshero Hospital in Goma, DR Congo. The aim is to triple the hospital's capacity, in particular the gynecological and maternal health services. The project also focuses on training health personnel. The building project was visited by Norad in 2011 and showed good progress. The hospital is expected to be completed in 2013. Norway has granted over NOK 54 million for this expansion project from 2010 to 2012, of which NOK 31 622 500 was paid out in 2011.

Health and Human Rights Information (HHRI)

Norway provided around NOK 750 000 in funding for HHRI's pilot project in Pakistan, Colombia and Peru in 2011. The purpose of the project is to develop training materials for personnel who encounter or treat persons who have been exposed to extreme trauma or strain, including sexual violence in war or conflict situations.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

The NCA's work to prevent sexual and gender-based violence in DR Congo receives funding through a three-year framework agreement, entered into in 2010, for a total of NOK 50 million. In 2011, NOK 17 million was granted through this agreement, including around NOK 10 million for activities that directly target sexual and gender-based violence. This work includes support for health centres in North and South Kivu, and for the medical and psychosocial follow-up, rehabilitation and training of survivors. Efforts are also focused on encouraging religious leaders to play an active role in combating sexual violence and promoting gender equality. This has proved to be a challenging objective and more attention will be devoted to this aspect in future.

CARE Norway, DR Congo

Norway supports CARE Norway's project to prevent gender-based violence and strengthen women's reproductive rights in DR Congo. CARE and its local partners APRODH, SBVS and Tubiyage provide training for legal personnel, nurses and social counsellors who work with survivors of sexual violence. The project also seeks to raise awareness in and mobilise local communities to combat sexual violence. Funding is also provided for savings and loan groups with a view to giving survivors greater financial security. A total of NOK 8 870 400 has been granted for the project for the period 2010-2013, of which over NOK 2.8 million was paid out in 2011. Norway also supports the efforts of CARE Norway to prevent sexual violence and promote better socio-economic security for and psychosocial reintegration of raped women in Birambizo and Rutshuru counties in DR Congo. The project is carried out in cooperation with two local partner organisations. Among other things, 40 savings and loan groups have been established, and 13 local advisers have been trained to assist victims with psychosocial follow-up. The project received NOK 3 million in funding in 2011, but will hopefully become self-supporting as from 2012, after which funding will be phased out.

CARE Norway, Burundi

CARE Norway's project *Girijambo: Styrking av kvinners rettigheter i forhold til kjønnsbasert vold og seksuell og reproduktiv helse i Burundi* (Girijambo: Strengthening women's rights in relation to gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health in Burundi) has been granted a total of NOK 8.9 million from 2010 to 2013. Project activities include capacity-building in health organisations, solidarity groups, local authorities and traditional power structures. The goal is to help to mobilise forces against sexual violence and increase knowledge of women's rights. CARE Norway also carries out information activities targeting women at risk to ensure that they are aware of their own rights and the health services available to them. The project is being implemented in the provinces of Bujumbura and Bubanza, in close cooperation with the local organisations ABUBEF, APDH and Tubiyage. These efforts are coordinated with Burundi's Ministry of Health and the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender.

The World Health Organisation (WHO)

In November 2011, the WHO held a conference on responding to the psychosocial and mental health needs of sexual violence survivors. The purpose of the conference was to provide training and facilitate exchanges of knowledge for persons and organisations working to provide psychosocial support for survivors of sexual violence in poor countries and post-conflict areas. Norway contributed NOK 185 000 in travel grants for participants from the South.

See also 4.2.1 on the Norwegian Pentecostal Church Foreign Mission and Christian Relief Network and 4.2.2 on the ICC Trust Fund for Victims.

4.2.4 Promote health services for victims of sexual violence in global health initiatives.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The UN's global strategy

Norway seeks to ensure that prevention of sexual violence and health services for survivors are included in the UN Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health. This strategy is part of the UN's efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and aims at improving the coordination and effectiveness of the work carried out by the UN system, member states and other partners in this field. In 2011, Norway prepared an internal background report to shed light on how Norway can best act to ensure that sexual violence is part of this strategy. The report also presented a number of recommendations for ways in which Norway can ensure that efforts to combat sexual violence become a part of the projects and partners that Norway supports in the field of maternal and child health.

The Democratic Republic of Congo

The first Congo war broke out in 1996 and involved many of the neighbouring countries in the Great Lakes area. Although a peace agreement was signed in 2002, the conflict has continued to rage in East Congo right up to the present. Key factors in this conflict are issues related to land ownership rights and citizenship. The UN Stabilization Mission in DR Congo, MONUSCO (formerly MONUC), has been present in the country since 1999. The Congolese authorities have little control over the eastern regions of DR Congo, and the security situation is unstable, partly because the borders with neighbouring countries are extremely porous. The lengthy conflict has inflicted tremendous humanitarian suffering on the civilian population. Besides armed groups, the government army is responsible for many of the incidents of abuse. DR Congo is probably the country in the world where conflict-related sexual violence is most widespread.

Norway's engagement in DR Congo began in response to this difficult humanitarian situation, and particularly high priority is given to efforts to combat sexual violence. Funds are largely channelled through Norwegian and international non-governmental organisations and through the UN. Norway has sought to achieve more effective ways of combating sexual violence in the region. Collaboration with other bilateral and multilateral actors such as the UN and the USA has been an important aspect of this work. A coherent approach, which takes into account the complex causes involved, is probably the only way to prevent fewer attacks on civilians and reduce the use of sexual violence in conflict.

The causes underlying the widespread sexual violence are numerous and complex. They can chiefly be linked to weak government institutions, the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the lack of security sector reform and virtual impunity. The balance of power, gender role patterns and the relatively weak position of women in society are also key factors. It is therefore important to increase awareness of women's rights in society and, not least, of the importance of their participation in community life and politics. DR Congo has drawn up a national plan for implementation of SRC 1325. Norway supports the implementation of both this plan and a regional action plan for DR Congo, Burundi and Rwanda.

Goal 4.3: Perpetrators are brought to justice at national level, and, where appropriate, at international level, in countries and areas where Norway is engaged

Activities:

4.3.1 Support the development of existing legislation and capacity-building in the justice sector to enable it to deal with and follow up on cases of sexual violence.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The Crisis Response Pool

Norway assists Georgia and Afghanistan in their security sector reform efforts through the Crisis Response Pool. This work targets the justice sector as a whole, not only cases involving sexual and gender-based violence. In combating this type of crime, however, it is crucial that the judicial chain functions in all types of cases in a way that inspires confidence. Furthermore, Crisis Response Pool personnel have been trained to integrate a gender perspective into their work, resulting in initiatives that target women where this is particularly necessary. For example, the conditions for female inmates in the correctional services have been raised as a special issue in both Georgia and Afghanistan.

See also 3.2.2 on the Norwegian police team deployed to the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti and Norwegian police collaboration with Liberia.

The Project Counselling Service (PCS)

Norway supports the work of the PCS to improve the social, judicial and political situation of indigenous women who have been subjected to sexual violence in Guatemala. These efforts are carried out in partnership with a number of local organisations and the UN system in the country. There is focus on providing training for judges and the prosecuting authority on SCR 1325 and related resolutions, engaging in advocacy and information activities aimed at the competent authorities, and helping to formulate national and regional policy to strengthen the judicial situation of survivors. Norway provided NOK 2 million in funding the work of the PCS in 2011.

The American Bar Association

As part of the security sector reform project in DR Congo that is run by the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, Norway provides support for the establishment of a database of sexual violence cases in the legal system in South Kivu, East Congo. A database of this nature is important in order to provide the justice sector with an

overview of precedence in similar cases that have already been tried. The database is also intended to serve as a tool for civil society actors engaged in advocacy aimed at the authorities and public opinion (see also 4.1.4, 4.3.2 and 4.3.3).

4.3.2 Support projects to end impunity, including the establishment and running of law offices, mobile courts and special units for women at police stations.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The American Bar Association

Norway is a co-funder of the establishment of two mobile courts through the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative in DR Congo. The mobile courts hold trials in districts where abuses have been committed. In this way, they make it easier for victims of sexual violence to access the judicial system in remote areas. This is especially important in South Kivu, East Congo, where sexual violence has been particularly prevalent (see also 4.1.4 and 4.3.3).

4.3.3 Support information campaigns on existing legislation against sexual violence, and local organisations and actors that are promoting legislative amendments and legal assistance for victims.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The American Bar Association

Norway provides funding for the information campaigns carried out by the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative regarding legislation prohibiting sexual violence in South Kivu, DR Congo. The goal of the project is two-fold: inform the population of existing legislation, and change people's attitudes as regards sexual violence. The target group is primarily young people, but also the population at large. So far, six radio campaigns have been broadcast in several large cities in South Kivu. The project will also make use of other media, ranging from theatres to brochures. See also 4.1.4, 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 for information regarding the other parts of this project.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army's activities related to forced prostitution in Kinshasa received a total of NOK 357 581 in funding in 2011. This work consists of disseminating information on the rights of women and children and the problem of forced prostitution. These activities target local leaders and the local community in general, and the information is communicated through seminars, radio programmes and information brochures. This project also provides socio-economic support for victims. This part of the project is described under 4.2.2.

4.3.4 Advocate the exclusion of sexual violence from amnesties, and the explicit inclusion of prosecution of perpetrators in peace agreements in which Norway is involved.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway supports the efforts of the UN Department of Political Affairs and UN Women to develop guidelines for dealing with sexual violence in cease-fire and peace agreements through UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund. The target group for these guidelines is peace mediators and their staffs. Norway provided NOK 6 million for UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund in 2011. These guidelines are also described under 1.3.2.

4.3.5 Support development of knowledge on the use of thematic investigation and prosecution of international sex crimes.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

Norway has granted funding for two international conferences organised by the Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law (FICHL), Yale University and the University of Cape Town. The first conference, which was held in October 2010, examined the issue of proving sex crimes. The second conference in Cape Town in March 2011 focused on the use of thematic indictments and justifications for why international criminal courts should give priority to cases involving sexual violence. This conference culminated in a policy brief, among other documents, on the topic which has been widely publicised.

4.3.6 Support the UN monitoring and reporting mechanism on sexual violence, including the listing of parties who use sexual violence as a tactic of war.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

In the past few years, Norway has provided funding for UNICEF's monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM). This mechanism consists of the listing of parties who recruit child soldiers or who kill, mutilate or subject children to sexual violence, and is a follow-up of SCR 1882. Norway supported the implementation of this mechanism in DR Congo and in Myanmar in 2010. Provision of further support will depend on the effective coordination of activities with the corresponding mechanism for implementing SCR 1960.

Liberia

SCR 1325 has been the focus of attention for both national and international actors in Liberia since the inception of the peace process in 2003. The women's movement in the country played a crucial role in achieving the peace agreement. Through their actions, led by Nobel Peace Prize laureate Leymah Gbowee, these women forced the parties to bring the negotiations to conclusion. Later on, the women's groups were instrumental in mobilising women to register as voters and elect Ellen Johnson Sirleaf as Africa's first democratically elected female head-of-state. Nevertheless, there is still a lack of awareness of women's rights, especially outside the capital Monrovia.

Liberia is acclaimed as a country that has led the way in implementing SCR 1325 and related resolutions. The country's national action plan for SCR 1325 was finalised in 2009, and a number of women's organisations and networks were involved in the development process. In the same year, Liberia tightened its laws against sexual and gender-based violence. Liberia has established a special tribunal for rape cases and a Ministry of Gender and Development, and has introduced legislation to ensure women's political participation. The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has also been commended for its efforts to integrate the women, peace and security agenda. UNMIL has a special unit tasked with heading these efforts in close cooperation with the rest of the UN's country team, the Liberian authorities and local women's groups. Liberian civil society organisations play a particularly important role in raising awareness of these issues, engaging in advocacy in relation to the local authorities and documenting abuses against women, which often are not reported in their local communities.

Despite these efforts, sexual and gender-based violence remains a widespread problem. More than 50 rapes are reported in Liberia every month, but very few of these are brought before the courts. Moreover, a substantial number of cases go unreported. The police often lack essential equipment for conducting investigations, including emergency vehicles and fuel. As a result, few cases of sexual and other gender-based violence are investigated and sent on through the judicial system, like most other breaches of the law. Security sector reform, including women, peace and security, is therefore one of the main priority areas in Norway's development cooperation with Liberia. Norway has helped to strengthen police training in Liberia, providing both buildings and teaching programmes, and has deployed police officers to UNMIL since the very start. Norway has built reception centres for abused women that are attached to police stations all over the country, and has funded a wide range of projects to combat sexual and gender-based violence, in cooperation with national authorities.

Priority area 5: Reporting and accountability

This report is part of the increased focus on reporting and accountability in the Government's implementation of the resolutions on women, peace and security. This year's report is not a results report, but rather provides a picture of the activities which Norway has continued or initiated in 2011, and on which a further report will be presented in 2012. In 2012, moreover, the matrix of indicators will be further developed so as to strengthen reporting in future years.

Norway is engaged in a dialogue with the UN system and other multilateral cooperation partners to improve reporting in this area, while learning from the work that is being done in many organisations. As a board member, for instance, Norway has played an active role in the consultation process on which the strategic plan for UN Women's work from 2011 to 2013 is based. This plan defines criteria for the organisation's results framework.

Norway also attaches importance to cooperation with research communities and non-governmental organisations, for instance through the SCR 1325 Network. This network is an important arena for sharing experience, expertise and information, and for coordinating efforts to promote women, peace and security at both national and international level. At the same time, openness and cooperation are necessary to ensure that civil society is able to fulfil its function of monitoring Norwegian authorities and holding them accountable for the further implementation of these resolutions.

Goal 5.1: Reporting by ministries and subordinate agencies and actors that receive support related to SCR 1325 from the Government is improved

5.1.1 Further develop the set of indicators and identify data sources for the ministries involved.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Children and Equality (time frame 2011)

Status:

The process of further developing the indicators will continue in 2012. As far as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is concerned, this work will take place in dialogue with Norad. In 2011, the Ministry of Defence gave the Armed Forces new reporting requirements and developed quantitative indicators for further recruitment of women. More indicators will be developed in connection with the reporting on a total of 21 assignments in a new SCR 1325 activity plan.

It has proved difficult to develop good indicators that reflect Norway's efforts to achieve the goals defined in the strategic plan. There are often a large number of variables and unknowns that impact on causal relationships. How do we know that it was precisely our support that contributed to results being achieved in the field? Other things are easier to measure, such as the extent to which a set of guidelines has been developed, or whether Norwegian delegations have a higher proportion of women. It will take a very long time to overcome the vast majority of the problems that Norway seeks to solve through its efforts in the field. We therefore expect it to be some time before we will see any concrete results from these efforts.

5.1.2 Further develop and systematise qualitative and quantitative reporting on SCR 1325 in military contexts.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011)

Status:

The Armed Forces reports on a four-monthly basis, and this reporting now also covers the implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions. More detailed reports are submitted on an annual basis.

5.1.3 Reporting on SCR 1325 by the ministries involved and subordinate agencies.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Children and Equality (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

A progress report will be published in December 2011 on the implementation of *Women, Peace and Security: Norway's Strategic Plan 2011-2013*. The report covers the period from 1 January to mid-December 2011.

5.1.4 Include reports on Norway's implementation of SCR 1325 in the periodic reports to CEDAW.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Children and Equality (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The implementation of SCR 1325 was the subject of a separate attachment to Norway's report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2010. Norway will be examined by CEDAW in 2012.

5.1.5 Require projects that receive funding from relevant budget items to have an integrated gender perspective and report on this aspect.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

All projects and programmes that receive funding administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, i.e. all grants for Norwegian and international non-governmental organisations, are required to have an integrated gender perspective and to report on this aspect. Reporting on implementation of SCR 1325 should be included where relevant. In cases where only limited funding is provided, such as travel grants, recipients are expected to give an account of how the gender perspective is to be addressed, but no specific reporting on implementation is required. The main challenge for 2012 is to ensure that the executive officers responsible for these matters follow up on recipients' reporting in relation to SCR 1325.

Goal 5.2: Cooperation across sectors, ministries, research institutes and non-governmental organisations is established and coordinated

Activities:

5.2.1 Continue the SCR 1325 Network comprising authorities, civil society, researchers and other resource persons.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Children and Equality (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The SCR 1325 Network convenes twice a year. The minutes of the meetings are sent to all participants and published on regjeringen.no. In 2011, the meetings were held on 21 June and 23 November. The June meeting included a mini-seminar at which Nobel Peace Prize laureate Leymah Gbowee was a panel member. At the November meeting, women's participation in the Arab Spring was one of the topics discussed.

5.2.2 Continue and further develop the work of the inter-ministerial working group.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Children and Equality (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The inter-ministerial working group meets when necessary and at least once every quarter.

5.2.3 Appoint officers to be responsible for SCR 1325 in all competent ministries.

Competent ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Children and Equality (time frame 2011-2013)

Status:

The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion has appointed an executive officer to serve as liaison for SCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions, and participate in the inter-ministerial working group. The Ministry of Defence has three executive officers who share responsibility for following up on the implementation of the resolutions. The Ministry of Justice and the Police has appointed an executive officer in its International Secretariat who monitors these issues in close cooperation with the Directorate of Police. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SCR 1325 implementation has been coordinated by the Project for Women, Peace and Security since December 2009. This project will be concluded at the end of 2011. As from 2012, this responsibility will be taken over by a coordinator, with the assistance of a consultant. The coordinator will follow up on the implementation process in the ministry and at Norwegian foreign missions, in cooperation with the competent officers in relevant sections. The Africa I Section, which is responsible for matters relating to the Democratic Republic of Congo and the rest of the Great Lakes area, has carried out a special project targeting sexual violence. This project will be completed at the end of 2011.

5.2.4 Exchange experience between Norwegian missions abroad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Competent ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011)

Status:

Norad offers Norwegian embassies a gender equality review with a view to helping the embassies to integrate a gender perspective into the administration of grants and other relevant activities. At embassies in conflict and post-conflict countries, the review includes a focus on the resolutions on women, peace and security. In 2011, such reviews have been carried out at the embassies in Islamabad, Kabul and Khartoum. The embassy in Uganda has a special action plan for promoting women's rights and gender equality which includes efforts in the field of women, peace and security. In 2011, the embassy in Kathmandu has followed up on its 2010 review by drawing up a plan of action for the embassy's implementation of this agenda. The Representative Office of Norway to the Palestinian Authority in Al-Ram is currently developing a similar action plan. From 2012, the reviews themselves will be less comprehensive and will focus to a greater degree on assisting embassies to develop and implement action plans for the implementation of an integrated gender perspective and the resolutions on women, peace and security.

Norway has also designated its embassies in Nepal, Uganda, Angola, Malawi, Mozambique and Ethiopia as pilot embassies for efforts to promote gender equality in development policy. The goal is to achieve results at country level and acquire specific knowledge of how best to address the gender equality issue. The time frame for the pilot process is three years.

The efforts to integrate the gender perspective into the work carried out by these embassies provide valuable lessons for the efforts of other embassies in this field. The pilot embassies in post-conflict countries, such as Nepal, Mozambique and Uganda, share their experience with embassies in other conflict and post-conflict countries which seek to implement the Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. This topic is addressed at the annual regional seminars for embassy personnel who work with women's rights and gender equality.

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