



NORWEGIAN MINISTRIES

Women, peace and security

# Progress report 2012



<b>Women, peace and security: Progress report 2012</b> .....	<b>3</b>	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.....	26
<b>Follow-up of the strategic plan</b> .....	<b>5</b>	2.1.7 Support training of other countries' police contributions, for example through the "Training for Peace" programme in Africa.....	26
<b>Priority area 1: Peace processes and negotiations</b> .....	<b>12</b>		
Goal 1.1: More women participate in Norwegian and international delegations to peace negotiations and processes.....	13	Goal 2.2: The gender perspective is integrated into the implementation and evaluation of international operations.....	27
1.1.1 Ensure that all delegations to peace talks appointed by Norway comply with section 21 of the Gender Equality Act.....	13	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.....	27
1.1.2 Support the implementation of the UN Gender and Mediation Strategy.....	13	2.2.2 Adapt routines at a tactical level/in projects to engage local women and draw up measures to meet women's security needs.....	27
Goal 1.2: Local women participate in peace processes and negotiations or in parallel processes where Norway is involved.....	14	2.2.3 Further develop a system of gender advisers and gender focal points in troop contributions, and of gender advisers who are staff members in the national military structure.....	28
1.2.1 Urge parties to include women in their delegations to peace talks where Norway is involved.....	14	2.2.4 Offer and/or request gender advisers for NATO operations.....	29
1.2.2 Support parallel and subsidiary processes to official peace negotiations, where women play a key role.....	14	2.2.5 Establish routines for reporting on SCR 1325 and for evaluating operations once they have been completed.....	29
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.....	15	2.2.6 Study and evaluate the effect of applying a gender perspective in international operations in order to develop best practices.....	29
1.2.4 Support competence-building measures that increase women's opportunities to participate in peace negotiations and processes.....	16		
Goal 1.3: A stronger gender perspective is integrated into peace agreements and peace processes where Norway is involved.....	20	Goal 2.3: More women participate in international operations in general, particularly in operational positions and units.....	31
1.3.1 Urge partners in peace processes where Norway is involved to integrate a gender perspective that safeguards women's political, social and economic rights into peace agreements.....	20	2.3.1 Increase the recruitment of women to operational military units and troop contributions.....	31
1.3.2 Seek to ensure that actions to prevent and combat sexual violence, and to prosecute perpetrators, are included in peace agreements.....	22	2.3.2 Recruit more Norwegian women to international operations, especially leadership positions, e.g. in the UN and NATO.....	31
<b>Priority area 2: International operations</b> .....	<b>22</b>	2.3.3 Promote the recruitment of women in international operations under the UN and NATO.....	32
Goal 2.1: Personnel in international operations where Norway is involved have know-ledge of and competence in SCR 1325.....	23	2.3.4 Strengthen the recruitment and training of women peacekeeping personnel from Africa through the "Training for Peace" programme.....	32
2.1.1 Integrate SCR 1325 into military education.....	23	<b>Priority area 3: Post-conflict situations and peacebuilding</b> .....	<b>34</b>
2.1.2 Continue and quality assure SCR 1325 training of Norwegian personnel deployed to international police operations.....	23	Goal 3.1: Local women participate in decision-making processes in post-conflict situations and peacebuilding efforts.....	35
2.1.3 Take part in further development of a Nordic centre of expertise to strengthen the implementation of SCR 1325 in international operations.....	24	3.1.1 Support and strengthen initiatives to recruit more women to the Crisis Response Pool.....	35
2.1.4 Support the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in the development of SCR 1325 policy documents and training materials.....	24	3.1.2 Support measures to increase women's political participation in post-conflict situations.....	35
2.1.5 Implement NATO's action plan for SCR 1325 and help to further develop indicators.....	25	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.....	42
		3.1.4 Promote the women, peace and security agenda in connection with Norway's participation in the UN Peacebuilding Commission Organizational Committee.....	44

3.1.5	Require an integrated gender perspective in UN and World Bank administered reconstruction funds where Norway is on the board .....	44	4.2.3	Support the development of psychosocial and medical services and training for health workers .....	62
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 .....	46	4.2.4	Promote health services for victims of sexual violence in global health initiatives.....	63
3.1.7	Help to strengthen the integration of SCR 1325 into processes relating to disarmament and control of conventional weapons, including clearance of unexploded ordnance and assistance to victims.....	49		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.....	64
	Goal 3.2: Greater account is taken of women's rights and needs in security sector reform.....	51	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 cases of sexual violence .....	64
3.2.1	Enhance training in SCR 1325 for Crisis Response Pool personnel.....	51	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.....	65
3.2.2	Provide gender experts to train judges, the prosecuting authorities, lawyers, police officers, armed forces and prison authorities in post-conflict situations.....	51	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 .....	65
3.2.3	Provide Norwegian police officers with competence in SCR 1325 to international operations in post-conflict situations .....	52	4.3.4	Advocate the exclusion of sexual violence from amnesties and the explicit inclusion of prosecution of perpetrators in peace agreements that Norway is involved in .....	66
3.2.4	Contribute to competence-building in the security sector and institution-building of security institutions in the South.....	52	4.3.5	Support development of knowledge of the use of thematic investigation and prosecution of international sex crimes .....	66
	<b>Priority area 4: Sexual violence in conflict.....</b>	<b>54</b>	4.3.6	Support the UN's monitoring and reporting mechanism on sexual violence, including the listing of parties that use sexual violence as a tactic of war.....	67
	Goal 4.1: Measures are implemented to prevent sexual violence in countries and areas where Norway is engaged.....	55		<b>Priority area 5: Reporting and accountability.....</b>	<b>68</b>
4.1.1	Develop guidelines for military personnel deployed to international operations on how to address sexual violence in conflict.....	55		Goal 5.1: Reporting by ministries, subordinate agencies and actors that receive support related to SCR 1325 from the Government is improved.....	69
4.1.2	Strengthen training on sexual violence for Norwegian police officers taking part in international operations .....	55	5.1.1	Further develop the set of indicators and identify data sources for the ministries involved .....	69
4.1.3	Support research on trends in and causes of sexual violence in conflict, and the consequences for policy formation in this area .....	55	5.1.2	Further develop and systematise qualitative and quantitative reporting on SCR 1325 in military contexts.....	69
4.1.4	Integrate efforts against sexual violence in conflicts into efforts to rebuild the justice sector in relevant countries and areas .....	57	5.1.3	Reporting on SCR 1325 by the ministries involved and subordinate agencies.....	69
4.1.5	Provide Norwegian civilian observers and advisers with specialist knowledge of sexual violence to UN peacekeeping operations .....	57	5.1.4	Include reports on Norway's implementation of SCR 1325 in the periodic reports to CEDAW .....	69
4.1.6	Increase cooperation with key troop- and police-contributing countries to strengthen their ability to prevent sexual violence in conflicts .....	58	5.1.5	Require projects that receive funding from relevant budget items to have an integrated gender perspective and provide reports on this.....	70
4.1.7	Seek to increase dialogue and cooperation with national and regional leaders in areas with widespread conflict-related sexual violence.....	58		Goal 5.2: Cooperation across sectors, ministries, research institutes and NGOs is established and coordinated.....	70
4.1.8	Support awareness-raising campaigns targeted at men to prevent sexual violence.....	59	5.2.1	Continue the SCR 1325 network made up of the authorities, civil society, researchers and other resource persons.....	70
	Goal 4.2: Victims of sexual violence in conflict have opportunities for rehabilitation in areas where Norway is engaged .....	60	5.2.2	Continue and further develop work in the inter-ministerial working group.....	70
4.2.1	Support and initiate projects to provide legal and practical assistance to victims of sexual violence.....	60	5.2.3	Appoint officers with responsibility for SCR 1325 in all relevant ministries.....	71
4.2.2	Support measures that promote socio-economic rehabilitation.....	61	5.2.4	Exchange experience between Norwegian missions abroad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	71

# Women, peace and security: Progress report 2012



The participation of women in key processes related to peace and security is an important goal in itself. The contribution of women is also vital in preventing, managing and resolving conflicts, and not least in post-conflict reconstruction.

UN Security Council resolution 1325 (SCR 1325) on women, peace and security was adopted in 2000 to increase women's participation in all efforts related to peace and security, and to strengthen the protection of women in armed conflicts. Norway was one of the first countries to develop a national action plan for implementing SCR 1325. Since the launch of the Norwegian action plan in 2006, five additional resolutions on women, peace and security have been adopted (UNSCR 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2106).

For this reason, the guidelines for this field were updated and enhanced with the launch in January 2011 of *Women, Peace and Security: Norway's Strategic Plan 2011-2013*. The strategic plan identifies a number of key priority areas:

1. Peace processes and negotiations
2. International operations
3. Post-conflict situations and peacebuilding
4. Sexual violence in conflict
5. Reporting and accountability

The main objective of the strategic plan is to strengthen the participation of women in peace and security efforts and promote the integration of the gender perspective into the design and implementation of all Norwegian policy related to peace and security. The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are jointly responsible for the implementation of the plan.

This is the second progress report on the Government's implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. Like last year's report, it will seek to provide an overview of the activities launched or completed in the past year. It will also identify challenges and areas to be given higher priority next year. A more thorough review of the Government's implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security will be initiated in autumn 2013. This will take a critical look at the work that has been done over the past three years and will make recommendations that will form the basis for updating the current strategic plan, which expires in 2013.

#### **Active engagement and a high-profile approach**

Norway played a leading role in promoting the women, peace and security agenda, and has done important work in this area, both nationally and internationally. By maintaining a high-level political focus and earmarking both positions and funds, we are now beginning to see results, which we intend to build on in the future. There is little doubt, however, that major challenges remain.

Norway's high profile in this area creates both national and international expectations about our future engagement. We intend to do everything we can to fulfil these expectations.

#### **Broad-based and diverse efforts**

Norway's strategic plan is ambitious and broad in scope. It sets out a wide range of activities to be carried out in many fields and at many levels. The report shows that Norway is an important promoter of the women, peace and security agenda in international forums, such as vis-à-vis the UN system, NATO and other countries. It also shows that Norway continues to provide substantial support to NGOs and other actors working to implement the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security on the ground, in particular those seeking

to increase women's political participation and influence, and those fighting sexual violence and providing assistance to survivors. The assistance Norway provides is not purely financial.

A number of Norwegian diplomatic and consular missions and delegations also play an important role in providing political support to, and in voicing the concerns of, civil society actors who are striving to influence local authorities and international opinion.

It is difficult to track all the funding Norway allocates to this field, as much of it is provided through broader multilateral efforts. However, figures for Norway's bilateral funding for projects in conflict and post-conflict countries where gender equality is a primary or subsidiary objective give an indication of the level of Norway's support to this area. In 2012, this amounted to just over NOK 2 billion, around NOK 401 million of which was allocated to projects where the promotion of women's rights and gender equality was the primary objective. This represents a significant increase on the figure for 2011. In addition, Norway provides core contributions to a number of international organisations that have implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security as one of their priorities.

## Follow-up of the strategic plan

### Peace processes and negotiations

Norway's efforts to implement the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security in peace processes and negotiations focus on three main areas: promoting the inclusion of more women in negotiation delegations and increasing the number of women mediators, ensuring that local women are represented and consulted, and promoting an integrated gender perspective in processes in which Norway is involved. Financial support for partner organisations and political dialogue and advocacy are key instruments for achieving these objectives.

In 2012, Norway continued to urge parties to peace negotiations to include women in their delegations and to integrate a gender perspective into peace processes in which Norway is involved. However, the parties do not always follow this advice. It is therefore also important to promote the participation of women through competence-building measures, to support parallel and subsidiary processes to official peace negotiations and to strengthen cooperation with women's networks and organisations in conflict and post-conflict countries. The embassies in Amman, Kabul, Kathmandu and Luanda, which is responsible for DR Congo, are among those leading the way. There is increasing awareness of the need to carefully consider the composition of our own delegations, although we do not always succeed in achieving a complete gender balance.

### **International operations**

Integrating the gender perspective into, and increasing the participation of women in, international operations is another important priority area. Norway is working to ensure that personnel who participate in international operations receive training on the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. Increasing the proportion of women in international operations in general, and in operational positions in particular, is another high priority. Norway cooperates closely with the UN system to promote the participation of women in peace processes and increase the number of women mediators. At national level, this work is carried out by the police and the Norwegian Armed Forces. For example, the Norwegian Defence University College is running a dedicated gender project to assist the educational institutions of the Norwegian Armed Forces to include the topic of women, peace and security in their teaching programmes, not least by developing teaching materials and teaching on deployment-preparation courses prior to participation in international operations. In 2012, the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security were once again a recurring topic in the UN basic courses for police. In addition, specific courses were taught on the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security prior to deployment to an operation, in accordance with UN guidelines. In 2012, the efforts of the police and the Norwegian Armed Forces to increase the recruitment of women to international operations were beginning to produce results. For example, 50 % of the participants at the annual preparatory course for police experts participating in UN operations were women.

Another example is Norway's support for the creation of the post of NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security. Norway has funded this newly established post since autumn 2012. The post is currently held by Norwegian diplomat Mari Skåre. The special representative is responsible for promoting the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security across the NATO organisation and throughout the entire range of its activities. This involves raising awareness of NATO policy and efforts in this area, as well as strengthening internal coordination and cooperation with the UN and other relevant organisations.

### **Post-conflict situations and peacebuilding**

Two main priorities underpin Norway's efforts to further the women, peace and security agenda in connection with peacebuilding and in post-conflict situations: strengthening women's participation in decision-making processes; and promoting a gender perspective in the context of security sector reform.

Norway provides support to a large number of local, regional and international organisations that are working to strengthen the role of women in local decision-making processes and to increase awareness of the women, peace and security agenda among decision makers and the general public. Norway has an important role to play here, because we also support political lobbying work. Most other donor countries do not engage in political lobbying because of the difficulties involved in reporting concrete results from this type of activity.

Through our support to Karama, a regional women's organisation working to promote women's participation, security and rights in the Middle East and North Africa, for example, we have contributed to the work of the Libyan Women's Platform for Peace (LWPP) to improve electoral law in Libya. This has produced concrete results, including an increase in the number of women parliamentarians following the election in July 2012. Karama and the LWPP were also involved in the process of drafting Libya's new constitution. This constitutes an important foundation for future efforts in Libya.

In the field of security sector reform, Norway cooperates with the UN, national authorities, and local and regional organisations to ensure that women's rights and needs are mainstreamed in practice. Norway provides financial support and expertise, in the form of sec-

ended experts, and takes part in bilateral and multilateral cooperation on justice and home affairs issues. Local initiative, local ownership and a long-term perspective are vital in order to bring about lasting change. For several years, Norway has focused in particular on security sector reform in the Western Balkans and DR Congo.

Norway actively promotes the gender perspective vis-à-vis various UN funds and programmes and the World Bank, which play an important role in the reconstruction of post-conflict countries, and in its contact with humanitarian partners. Norway also promotes women's rights in international normative processes.

### **Sexual violence in conflict**

Norway is engaged in efforts to combat sexual violence in conflict at the multilateral and bilateral level and in cooperation with local partners. Particular focus has been directed to DR Congo, but priority has also been given to integrating the gender perspective and increasing the focus on sexual violence in humanitarian efforts when new conflicts arise. Prevention and protection, rehabilitation and support for survivors of sexual violence, and prosecution of perpetrators are the main goals in this area. Norway also cooperates with the UN to improve survivors' access to the legal system and increase the prosecution of perpetrators.

This work requires long-term commitment and strong local ownership. For this reason, Norway has continued to provide support both to the national authorities and to various actors that promote capacity building and provide technical assistance, particularly in the fields of security sector reform and healthcare provision. Norway also supported civil society actors that have a watchdog function and that lobby the authorities to ensure high levels of political will in this area. Efforts focused on rehabilitation and practical support for survivors are made through NGOs and their local partners. For example, the construction of the Heal Africa hospital and Kyeshero Hospital in DR Congo were completed in 2012 despite considerable security challenges in the area in which the hospitals are located.

### **Geographical presence**

Norway's efforts to promote the women, peace and security agenda encompass a range of measures in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. Most of the aid given in this area goes to Asia and Africa. Some countries are particularly important partners, given the context and Norway's other engagement in them, and are referred to as focus countries. They include Afghanistan, Sudan, South Sudan, Nepal, the Philippines, Israel and Palestine, Haiti, DR Congo, Liberia and Colombia. The overview provided in the annex shows that, in most of these countries, 2012 again saw broad-based efforts being made on several levels and in cooperation with various partners. Particularly in Nepal, the Philippines and, in some respects, Palestine, we are starting to see positive results from the cooperation taking place between the ministries in Norway, diplomatic and consular missions and local and international civil society representatives.

### **Partners and target groups**

Norway's partners include a number of key UN organisations, such as the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Women, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), NATO, the multilateral reconstruction funds and the UN Peacebuilding Commission, international and regional organisations and networks, and Norwegian and international NGOs and non-governmental networks.

The target groups encompass international leaders, peace mediators, parliamentarians, national and local political leaders, peace and women's activists, students and research institutions,



judges, lawyers and police officers, journalists, military leaders and soldiers, health workers, religious leaders, women-headed households, girls and widows, fathers and young men, children and young people, indigenous women, refugees and internally displaced persons, former child soldiers and survivors of sexual violence.

In some cases, Norway makes parallel efforts targeting different actors and combined formal and informal channels for exerting influence. One example is the multilateral work done in connection with the Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, where Norway both provided input during meetings of the states parties and engaged in informal consultation with states, and implementation partners emphasised the importance of the gender perspective in these efforts.

### **Activities**

Cooperation with various partners at both country and international level took various forms and varied depending on factors such as context, purpose, opportunities and limitations. In addition to the activities presented in this report, considerable efforts are made at country level and internationally through formal and informal dialogue and political dialogue and advocacy.

In 2012, there was a continued focus on ensuring that Norway and other countries meet their international and national obligations, including with regard to the gender composition of delegations, the recruitment of more women peace mediators, efforts to secure the participation of more women in peace processes, and efforts to build greater expertise on the women, peace and security agenda among personnel participating in international operations.

The spectrum of activities is large, ranging from normative initiatives at international level to purely practical projects such as computer and driver training courses for African women who are to be deployed to peacekeeping operations. In addition, Norway provides medical help, psychosocial support and transport to police stations, hospitals and women's refuges, and support for the economic reintegration of sexual violence victims.

Most projects included several different activities, together intended to ensure that Norway achieves the goals that have been set. Competence-building and capacity-building continued in 2012 through training encompassing everything from standalone short courses to university degrees. The content of training programmes varied according to need and context. Training was provided on the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security and the gender perspective, and on more practical subjects like how women can formulate and promote their own needs, interests and priorities vis-à-vis local and national authorities, international actors and donor countries. Norway also engaged in competence-building in areas such as communication, conflict management, cooperation and leadership. Awareness-raising activities also continued in 2012, for example in connection with gender roles and violence.

Further, Norway supported a number of activities in 2012 connected to the development of national and regional action plans on women, peace and security. Norwegian funding also supported the updating of training materials on various topics and at various levels to ensure the integration of the gender perspective.

In 2012, support was also given to a range of projects with the purpose of strengthening and holding the authorities accountable for compliance with their obligations. These included the establishment of databases, documentation and information work, monitoring of agreement implementation and legal proceedings, the development of ethical guidelines for the police and other key actors, the development of civil society reporting on national implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, support for research, political dialogue and advocacy, training in communication work and media contact, the holding

of conferences and exhibitions and the development of plays, documentary films, radio and television programmes.

Norway also supported various change actors by helping to establish networks and centres for activists and supporting organisations that run information campaigns and engage in confidence-building in or between local communities and different institutions such as the police and the judicial system.

### **Accountability**

Better reporting and greater accountability is the fifth priority area identified in Norway's strategic plan. The plan introduced an improved results framework and required the submission of annual reports. One of the objectives is to make both us and our partners more accountable. Norway is engaged in dialogue with UN organisations and other multilateral partners with a view to improving reporting, and this work must continue. We also want to learn from the effective results management we are seeing in many of the organisations we cooperate with.

Nevertheless, we are finding that in many cases the reporting of specific and measurable results of our efforts is no easy task. This can partly be explained by the type of activities that are required in the field of women, peace and security, where the emphasis is on knowledge building and awareness raising. This type of work requires a long-term approach; we know from our own experience that it takes time to change norms, values, attitudes and behaviour. Accordingly, it can take a long time for normative efforts to bring about concrete, visible changes on the ground. This does not, of course, mean that this work is not important. Quite the contrary, it is crucial that we continue, and in many cases intensify, our efforts. However, it is important that we are able to track changes – including minor ones – as they occur, so that we can adjust our course, if necessary.

The key to achieving lasting results at country level often lies precisely in continuing and intensifying efforts in areas where the challenges are most obvious, in maintaining a long-term perspective and not giving up in the face of fierce resistance. This requires both stamina and courage, attributes that most of our partners share. But in the long term we expect to see documented results, and we must ensure that this is the case by following up our efforts effectively.

### **What can we do better?**

This report, combined with input from civil society actors and other partners, identifies a few areas where we will consider adjusting our efforts with a view to further strengthening the implementation of Norway's strategic plan.

We need to consider whether to adopt an even more targeted and strategic approach to the question of who and what we support. Although the considerable diversity evidenced in this report is an advantage, we also face significant challenges in following up on our cooperation projects. There needs to be a greater emphasis on assuring the quality of the various projects, and future funding for partner organisations must be more closely linked to past performance. Both we and our partners must be better at demonstrating that the work we are doing produces concrete results.

Both in Norway and in our partner countries and organisations, we are seeing that poor implementation of the women, peace and security resolutions is partly due to a lack of interest and will. The greatest reason for poor implementation, however, is insufficient competence and capacity as regards integrating the women, peace and security agenda into relevant policy areas. In order to achieve the goal of ensuring that the gender perspective is incorporated into all of our work to promote peace and security, we must provide better practical and strategic advice on how resolutions, policy documents and directives are to be implemented in practice, both in Norway and vis-à-vis our partners.

We can also become even better at taking a coherent approach towards our foreign and development policy efforts, at combining dialogue and aid effectively and, not least, at making more conscious and active use of the results our partners achieve, for example in our dialogue with the authorities in partner countries and vis-à-vis the UN system. The Action Plan for Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Foreign and Development Policy 2013–15, which will be launched in late summer 2013, is an important step in the right direction.

We also want to become better at communicating experience and knowledge about effective measures internally and externally, including by developing best practice on how to implement the strategic plan in the most effective and targeted way possible. There is also a need for greater internal systematisation of efforts so that the women, peace and security agenda is also integrated into all of Norway's efforts to promote peace and security in practice.

### **Future priorities**

In future, particular priority will be given to increasing the proportion of women and strengthening the gender perspective, particularly in peace negotiations and peace processes. This will involve closer cooperation with partners such as UN Women, the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and civil society actors in countries where Norway is involved in peace processes. Norway and Finland have joined forces, for example, to provide funding for courses on integrating the gender perspective into peace negotiations. These courses are to be carried out under the auspices of the DPA, the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI).

Women's participation in peacebuilding will be another key priority area. Norway will promote the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's 7-Point Action Plan on Women's Participation in Peacebuilding, and kicked off these efforts with an international conference on the topic in March 2013. The conference was organised jointly by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Women and the Australian Civil-Military Centre (ACMC).

Ensuring a systematic approach to the women, peace and security agenda and making sure that this agenda is not forgotten when crises arise will be given priority in 2013. Improving follow-up by Norwegian ministries and missions abroad, and ensuring that relevant staff have the expertise they need will therefore be a key focus area. An example of this work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for example, will be the provision of specific training through the Norwegian Foreign Service Institute. We will consider whether this should be made mandatory for all employees who are posted to conflict and post-conflict countries.

In 2013, we will also maintain cooperation between relevant ministries and directorates, and maintain the SCR 1325 Network, which consists of Norwegian NGOs and research groups. These forums are crucial for exchanging information, but consideration should be given to how we can also strengthen the thematic and strategic focus of this cooperation.

We will continue to improve the documentation of results, primarily in connection with the review and updating of the strategic plan that is to take place towards the end of 2013 with the aim of developing a new and more effective results framework. The review of the current plan that will begin in autumn 2013 will provide input to this process.



# Priority area 1

## Peace processes and negotiations





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

### **Activities:**

#### **1.1.1 Ensure that all delegations to peace talks appointed by Norway comply with section 21 of the Gender Equality Act**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (time frame 2011–2013)

#### **Status:**

Section 21 of the Gender Equality Act lays down gender-balance requirements for public committees, governing boards, councils, boards, etc. The Storting (the Norwegian parliament) adopted a new Gender Equality Act on 13 June 2013. Section 13 of the new Act replaces section 21 of the current Act, and includes delegations in the non-exhaustive list of committees covered by the provision. Although the Act has also previously been interpreted as applying to delegations, their explicit inclusion in the list will make this even clearer. The new Gender Equality Act will enter into force on 1 January 2014.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs pursues an active policy of always including both genders in its delegations to peace negotiations. 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. For example, four women and two men are currently deployed as facilitators in the peace talks proceeding in Colombia. On the other hand, the facilitator team for the peace talks in the Philippines comprised three men and one woman.

#### **1.1.2 Support the implementation of the UN Gender and Mediation Strategy**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011)

#### **Status:**

##### **The UN's Department of Political Affairs and UN Women**

The UN's Department of Political Affairs (DPA) plays a key role in ensuring that more women are recruited as peace mediators, that local women participate and exert influence in peace processes, and that the gender perspective is integrated into peace negotiations. Norway is therefore providing funding of NOK 200 000 per year for the DPA and UN Women's three-year Gender and Mediation strategy, having already 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. This goal also applies to the DPA's Mediation Support Unit (MSU), to which Norway is contributing NOK 11 million in 2012. The funding will be channelled particularly into the MSU's Standby Team of Mediation Experts, which is administered by the Norwegian Refugee Council and now includes a gender adviser.

In recent years, extensive efforts have been made to improve the DPA's knowledge about and capacity to deal with these types of issues. Nevertheless, the organisation has not made the desired progress on several strategic objectives. Although some of the reasons for this lie out-

side the DPA's control, Norway still expects the DPA to integrate a gender perspective into all of its future activities. The appointment of a woman lead mediator in a conflict would also send a strong signal.

Read more about the cooperation between UN Women and the DPA in section 1.2.4.



## **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**

**Responsible:** 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 its views are not always taken into account.

One example is Norway's role as chair of the donor group for the PLO's Negotiations Affairs Department. The donor group has made concrete proposals for how the department can integrate the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security into its work. Although there was little negotiating activity between the Israeli and Palestinian authorities in 2012, the department has begun to include, for example, discussion of measures to meet women's needs in its advice to the Palestinian leadership, and to make more active efforts focused on journalists and activists.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

#### **Status:**

Norway is supporting the Women as Peacebuilders programme run by UN Women, and the efforts of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to promote the participation of women in all formal and informal meetings relating to the ongoing peace process in Afghanistan. UNAMA and UN Women respectively received support of just under NOK 1 million and NOK 7.5 million for their work in this field in 2012. Norway will also provide support totalling NOK 3.8 million for UNAMA's peace and reconciliation projects in the period 2013–2014. These projects are focused on peace negotiation training and local and national peace meetings and dialogue tracks. The support is conditional upon at least 20 per cent of the participants being women.

Norway has also begun cooperating with the Afghan Women's Network to help strengthen its participation in the peace process. This cooperation is focused particularly on competence-building in the fields of human rights, conflict resolution and negotiating techniques, and will receive support of NOK 3 million in total over two years. These efforts will improve the opportunities for women's activists and politicians to participate in political processes. Norway has also contributed to the exchange of experiences regarding the participation of women in

the peace processes in Sudan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Nepal. Moreover, three of the network's members participated in the Oslo Forum in 2012.

Read more about the Oslo Forum in section 1.2.4. Read more about the projects run by UN Women in Afghanistan that Norway supports in section 3.1.3.

### **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**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Several Norwegian embassies work closely with local women's organisations and activists.

#### **The embassy in Amman**

One example is Norway's embassy in Amman, which is also responsible for matters relating to Iraq. In 2012, the embassy supported three working seminars attended by representatives from Iraqi women's organisations that are promoting the development by Iraq of a national action plan on women, peace and security. A national coordinating group – the Iraq NAP 1325 Initiative – has been formed by representatives from eight women's organisations. Norway's support for the coordinating group is channelled through the European Feminist Initiative, which has also taken on the role of organiser. In 2012, the initiative worked systematically to involve local leaders and official representatives in Iraq to promote the adoption of a joint initiative and ensure that the Iraqi authorities have ownership of the development of a potential national action plan.

#### **The embassy in Kathmandu**

Another example is provided by the embassy in Kathmandu, which has been working with the SANKALPA network for several years. SANKALPA comprises 11 women's organisations that are contributing to the implementation of Nepal's national action plan on women, peace and security. The network will receive total funding of NOK 12.3 million in the period 2011–2014. The embassy is also collaborating with the Inter Party Women's Alliance, which consists of women leaders from 15 different political parties. One of the alliance's main goals is to involve more women in key political processes, including peacebuilding projects. NOK 4 million in support has been allocated to the alliance for the period 2011–2014. A key focus in both of these collaboration projects is capacity-building among women's activists, women politicians and public officials regarding the priorities set in the national action plan.

#### **The embassy in Colombo**

The embassy in Colombo is also working to improve cooperation with local women's networks and organisations. Among other things, the embassy is supporting women's networks that are working to better the opportunities for women to participate in local reconstruction and reconciliation processes in southern and eastern Sri Lanka. This work received support of NOK 536 000 in 2012.

As part of these efforts, the embassy is also working with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Sri Lankan Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs to ensure that the ministry's staff reach women in rural areas, including former conflict zones. These efforts have a particular focus on preventing and combating gender-based violence, and received NOK 945 000 in support in 2012.



### **The embassy in Kabul**

The embassy in Kabul has continued to cooperate with the network of women parliamentarians, women members of the Peace Council and civil society representatives that was formed in the run-up to the Bonn II conference in December 2011. At the conference, plans were prepared for the transfer of responsibility for the security situation in Afghanistan to the national authorities, and for the international presence in the country after 2014. This cooperation is both an important source of local knowledge for the embassy and a forum in which the Afghan participants can present their political priorities and support needs to donor countries with a progressive approach to issues linked to women's rights and gender equality.

### **The embassy in Manila**

The embassy in Manila has collaborated closely with women's activists and networks for several years in connection with the peace process in the Philippines. Norway was a key supporter of the country's work on its national action plan on women, peace and security, which was launched in 2010. Since then, cooperation has focused on the implementation of the plan. Among other things, the embassy held a mini-seminar on this topic in February 2012, which gathered participants from civil society and representatives from key donors to international monitoring teams (IMTs), UN Women and OPAPP, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process in the Philippines.

### **The embassy in Luanda**

In 2012, the embassy in Luanda, which is also responsible for DR Congo, prepared a report on how best to support local women's organisations working to promote the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. The embassy followed up on the report by allocating support of NOK 5 million to the organisations SOFEPADI and Fonds des Femmes Congolaises (FFC), of which NOK 1.5 million was paid out in 2012.

In the past 10 years, SOFEPADI, which is based in Bunia, has grown from a small group of women radio journalists conducting information campaigns on women's rights into a service provider for women and girls who suffer sexual violence. The centre is the only one of its kind in the Ituri district, and offers legal and psychosocial support, medical help and economic reintegration assistance. SOFEPADI has also continued its political dialogue and advocacy and information work relating to sexual and gender-based violence.

FFC is based in Kinshasa, and supports small, local women's organisations through competence-building and financial contributions. The organisation is also seeking to improve the electoral participation of women. The project supported by the embassy is focused particularly on mobilising women candidates and training women activists in connection with the local and provincial elections scheduled to take place in the next couple of years.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

### **The Oslo Forum**

The Oslo Forum is organised annually 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. Issues related to women, peace and security are integrated into all sessions of the Oslo Forum, by seeking to include women in all panels and ensuring that

meeting chairpersons raise questions about the role and participation of women in peace processes. It has been found that having a separate session on the topic is counter-productive, as this can be used as an excuse for not engaging with the issue during the rest of the forum.

Women accounted for around 30 per cent of the participants in the Oslo Forum in 2011 and 2012.

### **UN Women and the UN's Department of Political Affairs**

In 2012, Norway has provided support of NOK 5 million for the three-year project being run by UN Women and the DPA with the aim of strengthening the participation of women, promoting gender competence in peace processes and ensuring the recruitment of women facilitators. In 2011, more than 200 women peace activists in West Africa, Central and South-East Asia, Côte d'Ivoire, Macedonia, Egypt, Somalia and Zimbabwe received training on the roles of women in peace mediation. UN Women has also assisted in further competence-building, and supported the development of joint peace agendas for women in Egypt, Somalia, the Philippines, Zimbabwe and South-East Asia. A database containing information about more than 400 peace organisations for women has been established.

Read more about the cooperation between UN Women and the DPA in section 1.1.2.

### **UN Women, Colombia**

Through its support for UN Women in Colombia, Norway has contributed to the provision of advice and conduct of consultations in connection with the development of a national gender equality policy. The consultation process encompassed more than 2 000 leaders from various women's organisations, and the first point in the new strategy deals with the participation of women in peacebuilding.

In 2011, 90 women and men from civil society organisations and government institutions completed university courses on gender-based violence, rights and transitional justice. The courses were developed by UN Women in cooperation with Colombian universities. UN Women has also developed a country report for the government that contains recommendations for preventing and combating the extensive sexual violence that has accompanied the internal conflict in the country.

In the southern province of Nariño, UN Women has given support to courses on women's participation in the peace process. Some 150 Afro-Colombian women, indigenous women and representatives from the local authorities participated in these courses in 2011. More than 600 journalists and journalism students also participated in courses on women, peace and security held in cooperation with the Colombian Federation of Journalists.

In the period 2012–2013, UN Women in Colombia will focus particularly on the province of Huila and advising on the new act relating to compensation and the return of land, and on the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. The aim is to help protect women's rights and ensure their participation in the implementation of both the act and the hopefully successful peace process. The work of UN Women in Colombia received support of NOK 1.3 million in 2012.

### **The Norwegian Refugee Council, Colombia**

Norway is also supporting measures relating to women, peace and security in Colombia through a civil society fund administered by the Norwegian Refugee Council. The fund channels money into NGOs engaged in peacebuilding efforts. The measures that receive funding are focused particularly on the formulation and implementation of national and local policy relating to internally displaced persons. Measures to protect particularly vulnerable groups such as Afro-Colombians, indigenous peoples and children are also supported through the fund. Norway contributed NOK 4 million to the fund in 2012.

### **The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict**

The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) has received support for its work relating to women, peace and security since 2004. GPPAC runs information campaigns and competence-building programmes for women's organisations in countries involved in peace processes, such as the Philippines and Colombia. In addition, the organisation has assisted in the development of national actions plans on women, peace and security in the Philippines and Fiji. Norwegian funds have also helped to finance a post for a coordinator tasked with ensuring that the gender perspective is integrated into all aspects of GPPAC's activities. In 2011, the coordinator completed, among other things, a survey of how the gender perspective is integrated into GPPAC's work in Eastern Europe, and ran a course on communications work and media contact for gender equality staff from member organisations. GPPAC received NOK 1 million in support for this work in 2012.

### **The Nansen Center for Peace and Dialogue**

Norway is giving support of NOK 360 000 to the leadership programme run by the Nansen Center for Peace and Dialogue for Somali women resident in Norway. The programme will initially be offered to 15–20 women representing different parts of the Somali diaspora, and aims to strengthen the role of women in political processes in Somalia. It will do so by improving knowledge about communications, conflict management, cooperation and leadership, and by improving the participants' ability to assume leadership positions in the Somali diaspora in Norway.

### **Sulong CARHRIHL**

Norway is supporting Sulong CARHRIHL's efforts to monitor the human rights agreement concluded by the Philippine authorities and the communist movement, including the project entitled "Pushing Forward Women's Engagement on UNSCR 1325: Realizing the National Action Plan through Women's Collective Action". The project is focused on competence-building in the Armed Forces of the Philippines with respect to the role and participation of women in conflict and post-conflict situations. The organisation received support totalling NOK 1.3 million in 2012.

### **WE ACT1325**

*We ACT1325* is a project concentrating on the role of women in the peace process between the *Moro Islamic Liberation Front* (MILF) and the Philippine authorities, and on the peace talks with the communist movement, in which Norway has a facilitating role. The project is receiving support of NOK 450 000, and includes activities at both the local and national level in the Philippines. The aim is to raise awareness of the SR1325 national action plan through workshops and seminars for representatives from the Armed Forces of the Philippines and seminars on local conflict management. The organisation is also running a separate project focused on the police and other military units.

### **The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom**

Norway gave support totalling NOK 2 million to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in 2011 and 2012. WILPF is engaged in capacity-building among local and international women's organisations in 20 countries, and has prepared country reports on national implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security based on national consultations with almost 400 NGOs in the Middle East. The organisation also arranged a high-level conference in cooperation with the Human Rights Council in Geneva that made concrete recommendations on the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in various countries. Through its PeaceWomen programme, WILPF monitors and promotes the women, peace and security agenda in the UN.

### **The Norwegian Burma Committee**

Through the Norwegian Burma Committee (NBK), Norway is supporting, among other

things, the efforts of the *Women's League of Burma* to establish three women's centres intended to help build networks and raise awareness of women's rights, gender equality and issues related to the political transition and peace process. A further five centres are to be opened in 2013. The project received NOK 1 million in support in 2012.

In 2012, the NBK also held two courses on women, peace and security. One sought to encourage young women to engage in politics and society, while the other was a media forum for women journalists that aimed to promote gender equality in the media. Norway will continue to support the NBK in 2013.

#### **The Myanmar Peace Donor Support Group and the Myanmar Peace Support Initiative**

Norway is coordinating the *Myanmar Peace Support Initiative* (MPSI), which is supporting the ceasefire agreements concluded in Myanmar. The MPSI holds monthly meetings in Yangon and Chiang Mai. The meetings in Chiang Mai are chaired by a woman, the Norwegian ambassador in Bangkok, Katja Nordgaard. Norway is working to strengthen the women, peace and security dimension in the peace initiative, not least by supporting local women's organisations. Consideration is also being given to strengthening the government's peace centre through the secondment of a dedicated adviser with a focus on the gender dimension.

#### **The Peace Research Institute Oslo**

Norway supported the gender team at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and its *Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding* project with a total of NOK 2.2 million in 2012. The purpose of the project is to build a research environment in Norway focused on women, peace and security, and to establish a group of researchers comprising key persons who can act as sparring partners for relevant ministries and government agencies in the development of Norwegian policy in this field.

The project activities include 1) research and academic publications, 2) teaching, 3) advising and communicating information to the public sector, and 4) conferences, seminars and network-building. In addition to conducting research on issues linked to women, peace and security, in 2012 the project published the book *Women and War* in cooperation with the United States Institute for Peace (USIP), published four editions of the newsletter *The PRIO Gender, Peace and Security Update*, and held a series of lectures on this topic for universities, ministries, government agencies and NGOs. In addition, the PRIO Cyprus Centre arranged seminars and conferences, including a larger conference on the participation of women in the peace process on Cyprus and in the region, in cooperation with the University of Cyprus and the Cypriot and Norwegian authorities. Read more about this conference in section 3.1.2.

#### **The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Haiti**

In 2011, Norway concluded a three-year agreement with the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) to support democracy-building in Haiti. The agreement provides for annual support of around NOK 6 million. IDEA's Haiti office is led by Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lassègue, former Minister of Women's Affairs and Minister of Culture and Communication in Haiti. An important priority for the project is to increase women's political participation and influence, including by promoting gender quotas. These efforts have achieved results: at the beginning of 2013, 10 of 23 ministers in the country were women.

#### **The National Democratic Institute, Haiti**

Norway is supporting the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and its *Strengthening Participation of Women and Youth in Politics* project. The project was launched at the end of 2011. It is focused on capacity-building among the five women parliamentarians in the Chamber of Deputies, and on helping the population – particularly young people – to become engaged in politics through the establishment of local Initiative Committees. A report on the results achieved by the project is expected in mid-2013.

## MUSAWAH

MUSAWAH is a transnational Muslim umbrella organisation for women's rights that received continued support of NOK 2.5 million in 2012. The organisation is running projects in 12 countries, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria and the Philippines. The projects are focused on knowledge- and capacity-building, and on strengthening women's legal rights, for example by documenting the lives and priorities of women in order to influence legal interpretations under Islamic law. Factual data gathered through these documentation efforts will also be used in MUSAWAH's country campaigns to promote gender equality and reform discriminatory family law.

### Conciliation Resources

*Conciliation Resources* received NOK 800 000 in 2011 for an exchange programme involving women's organisations from Colombia and the Philippines. The project brought together 10 women from each country with differing socio-economic backgrounds and differing political views, including decision-makers and representatives from civil society, the private sector, the security sector and religious institutions, to exchange experiences in gaining access to local peace processes. Following the conclusion of the project, both organisations have decided to continue their cooperation, with a focus on how the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security can be implemented in national policy in the two countries.



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

#### **Activities:**

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

**Responsible:** 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.

The peace process in the Philippines, where Norway is functioning as the official facilitator of the peace process involving the Philippine authorities and the NDFP communist movement, is a positive exception. Norway is working to ensure increased representation of women in negotiation delegations and other activities connected to the process. This has also been a priority for the negotiation partners. The importance of women's participation is emphasised in invitations to negotiations, and is put on the agenda in connection with the planning of peace meetings and negotiations. Norway is also promoting the concrete, effective protection of women's rights when such meetings and negotiations are held.

The participation of women and the integration of the gender perspective is not only emphasised in the formal negotiations. Norway is also supporting parallel and subsidiary processes in which women play a central role. This includes financial support for local initiatives and measures that promote the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security in practice. The Norwegian embassy in Manila is also collaborating with local women's organisations and supporting events at which experience and knowledge about the issue can be exchanged, as well as the development and distribution of information on the topic.

However, the fact that the peace process in the Philippines is integrating the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security to such a great extent is not primarily due to Norway's efforts. The country and the peace process are marked by the fact that women have a strong position in the family, in politics and in social life. Women very often hold leading positions in the public administration, in other social arenas and, not least, in civil society organisations. Presidents Cory Aquino and Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo have shown that women are also elected to the country's highest office. According to the UN, the Philippines have been a frontrunner in the region with respect to gender equality, and the country was a very early protector of women's rights and gender equality through national legislation.

Globally, women rarely play a central role in peace processes, although this is the case in the Philippines. For example, the president's advisory body on the peace processes is chaired by a woman. Similarly, the government's peace panel in the peace process with the communists comprises an equal number of women and men.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Through UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund, Norway supported 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. These guidelines have now been completed, and are also described in section 4.3.4.



# Priority area 2

## International operations





## **Goal 2.1: Personnel in international operations where Norway is involved have knowledge of and competence in SCR 1325**

### **Activities at national level:**

#### **2.1.1 Integrate SCR 1325 into military education**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

The Norwegian Armed Forces have been tasked with integrating the gender perspective into operation-specific training for troops who are to serve in international operations, with establishing a centre of expertise on the gender perspective in military operations and with practising the application of a gender perspective in military operations.

The Gender project run of the Norwegian Defence University College was launched in 2010 to help the Norwegian Armed Forces to implement a gender perspective into all aspects of their core activities. One of the aims of the project is to promote the development of level-appropriate education and teaching materials. The project has developed useful courses and presentations that are used in teaching during basic staff training and in courses run by the Norwegian Defence International Centre. The gender perspective is one of several key topics in relevant training scenarios used by military academies. In addition, a more coherent understanding of the gender perspective and diversity is promoted. The ongoing revision of the military profession subject taught during the Norwegian Army's basic officer training will further help to integrate the gender perspective into military operations.

The gender perspective is also included in all operation-specific education and training, including that given to all staff officers and observers before deployment.

Moreover, the centre for military experience at the Norwegian Defence University College is arranging experience seminars for former gender equality advisers, to support the transfer of experience to the organisation. These experiences are being gathered for an evaluation report that will be completed in summer 2013.

#### **2.1.2 Continue and quality assure SCR 1325 training of Norwegian personnel deployed to international police operations**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

In spring 2012, the National Police Directorate ordered the Norwegian Police University College to give greater and more practical emphasis to women, peace and security and the protection of civilians in its training for both instructors and personnel taking UN basic courses for police who are to be deployed to UN operations. Key personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Red Cross, respectively, have contributed. There has also been a stronger focus on these topics in the annual UN basic courses, which last for a total of two weeks.



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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway is actively involved in the further development of a Nordic centre of expertise to strengthen the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security in international operations. Among other things, Norway was involved in the establishment of the Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations. The centre is located in Sweden, and is a member of the Nordic Defence Cooperation (NORDEFECO). Norway is also providing personnel for the centre.

Norway is using the centre systematically both to train its own personnel and by participating in a network of experts in the field. The expertise of the centre is also utilised in Norwegian evaluation projects relating to women, peace and security.

The Gender project and the Defence Staff are also participating in two working groups under the auspices of NORDEFECO, which function as forums for the exchange of experience between the Nordic and Baltic countries regarding implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security.

**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**

**Responsible:** 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 relating to women, peace and security. 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.

The agenda for women, peace and security was a key part of Norway's contribution during the session of the UN's Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) in 2012. For the first time, Norway proposed text for inclusion in the session's final report, emphasising matters such as sexual violence in areas affected by conflict and the need for measures to ensure that the gender perspective is included in peace operations. The member states were again urged to nominate more women for all types of positions, at all levels, and to ensure that this consideration is also taken into account by the Secretariat.

### 2.1.5 Implement NATO's action plan for SCR 1325 and help to further develop indicators

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway has played a pivotal role in putting women, peace and security on NATO's agenda in recent years. In 2012, Norway was the driving force behind the establishment of the post as the NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security. The Norwegian Mari Skåre currently holds the post (see also section 2.2.4).

Norway's efforts to strengthen the gender perspective in NATO's international operations and increase women's participation have also continued, 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. Norway is participating in a NATO project entitled Female Leadership in Security and Defence, which is focused on greater recruitment of women and greater staff diversity, and on the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security.

Future challenges are related to creating procedures for implementing this agenda 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 implementation at committee and council level.

The NATO action plan for SCR 1325 outlines four thematic 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 Norwegian Armed Forces have been assigned a number of specific tasks to advance the implementation of the NATO Action Plan. These tasks are described in sections 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

**Responsible:** 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). See also section 2.3.3. The topic of women, peace and security is also raised in bilateral consultations. It is important for Norway to seek alliances with countries in the South in order to exert a stronger influence.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

#### The Training for Peace programme

Through the Training for Peace (TfP) programme, Norway helps to ensure that the gender perspective is included in the training provided to African police forces that are to participate in international peace operations. Pre-deployment courses for police officers that are arranged by the partner organisations are based on training modules and materials developed by the UN, which include special course modules on women, peace and security, the UN's Code of Conduct and the protection of children. The National Police Directorate 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 2012, Norway financed two pre-deployment courses run by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC). In the first course, there were seven women among the 46 police officers who were to be deployed to the peacekeeping operation of the UN and the African Union (AU) in Darfur (UNAMID). In the second course, there were 10 women among the 59 participants who were to be deployed to the AU peacekeeping operation in Somalia (AMISOM). The KAIPTC is working to increase the proportion of women attending its courses, and to intensify the focus on women, peace and security in the courses. Among other things, the organisations have a dedicated Gender Research Unit that is currently developing a training programme on sexual violence in conflict for uniformed personnel in AU peace support operations. The National Police Directorate is supporting driver training courses run by the KAIPTC for 100 women police officers who had to take the course to qualify for participation in UN operations.

The Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) held police training courses for 118 police officers in 2012, and 37 per cent of the 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 is also providing funding for a woman police lieutenant colonel from Sudan at the EASF Secretariat in Nairobi. Despite requests that member countries ensure that 50 per cent of participants are women, difficulties have been reported in securing the registration of a sufficient number of women for the courses.

Norway has also supported the training of civilian police for UN operations in Africa through the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) in South Africa. In 2012, 228 police officers received pre-deployment training. Some 37 per cent of these were women, representing an increase from 31 per cent in 2011.

Through the KAIPTC in Ghana, Norway has funded to women participants in a military exercise organised by the AU to ensure the integration of standards relating to women, peace and security into the planning and establishment of the AU's regional standby forces in West Africa.

Norway has also helped to strengthen the gender balance and gender perspective in the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-Operation Organisation and the corresponding organisation for East Africa, the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation. The ISS has collaborated with the two organisations to review and improve teaching materials to ensure that the gender perspective is included.

Norway is supporting the TFP programme with a total of NOK 28 million per year. See accounts of other projects run under the programme in section 2.2.6.



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

### **Activities:**

#### **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**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

#### **Status:**

The UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security are included in all UN-mandated operations, including the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. The resolutions have 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 in sections 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 so as to be better able to plan operations with a gender perspective. Norway is also giving high priority to this work in its cooperation with NATO, see section 2.1.5.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

#### **Status:**

The Norwegian Armed Forces seek to adapt routines at the tactical level in Norwegian military contributions to international operations with the aim of consulting local women and taking steps to meet women's security needs. The Norwegian Armed Forces conduct a local

gender analysis when planning new operations. In ISAF in particular, the gender perspective is incorporated into task solutions wherever practicable. The Norwegian Provincial Reconstruction Team in Meymaneh, Afghanistan has had special teams focused on this issue, and has supported events aimed particularly at women. The lack of women interpreters has presented a challenge in this work.

Norway is also contributing a staff officer to the unit for security sector reform under the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in DR Congo (MONUSCO), whose tasks include helping to give training to Congolese forces and project leaders on measures to prevent conflict-related sexual violence.

The police contingents that Norway has contributed to the UN operations in Liberia (UNMIL) and Haiti (MINUSTAH) consult local women, partly so as to be better able to ensure their security. An important prerequisite for achieving this has been to increase the number of women in the police contingents. In 2012, around 30 per cent of the personnel in the Norwegian police contingents were women, and the aim is to maintain or increase this high level over time.

Norway is also emphasising this topic in its dialogue with the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH). TIPH's priorities include the recruitment of women observers in order to increase the access of Palestinian women to the observer force. In 2012, Norway's contributions included funding a gender adviser in TIPH to strengthen the observer force's insight into women's views on the ongoing conflict and improve understanding of their security needs.

#### **The Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre**

In 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs funded a study through the Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre to evaluate the implementation of SCR 1325 in the group of international observers in Hebron (TIPH). The study focused particularly on whether an integrated gender perspective enhances the operation's ability to carry out its mandate. In 2012, TIPH worked to implement the recommendations in the report. As well as continuing the measures that received praise, TIPH has adopted the objective that 50 per cent of its leadership positions shall be filled by women. The topic of women, peace and security has been made a mandatory part of in-country training, and proposals have been made to the member countries to increase the proportion of women among deployed soldiers and change the observer group's structure.

#### **2.2.3 Further develop a system of gender advisers and gender focal points in troop contributions, and of gender advisers who are staff members in the national military structure**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway's contribution to the ISAF operation in Afghanistan was concluded in October 2012. Until then, a Gender Field Adviser worked in a full-time position as adviser to the head of the Provincial Reconstruction Team. The adviser also headed a Female Engagement Team, whose task was to engage women in the local population and improve their security.

Both the Defence Staff and the Ministry of Defence have personnel with specific responsibility for following up the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security and the integration of the gender perspective into the work of the Norwegian Armed Forces.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Since autumn 2012, Norway has funded the newly established position of NATO Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security, which is attached to the office of the Secretary General. The special representative is responsible for promoting the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security across the NATO organisation and throughout the entire range of its activities. This involves raising awareness of NATO policy and efforts in this area, as well as strengthening internal coordination and co-operation with the UN and other relevant organisations.

At the ISAF headquarters in Kabul, Norway is filling the staff officer position of Gender Adviser on the staff of ISAF's commander. In the second half of 2011, a Norwegian officer was also seconded to NATO's Training Mission in Afghanistan, which has led the process of incorporating the gender perspective and human rights into the guidance provided for the Afghan national army and the Afghan national police. The main challenge related to providing advisers to fill this type of position is the limited recruitment base of qualified personnel in the Norwegian Armed Forces.

See also the discussion of gender equality advisers in Norway's contribution to the ISAF operation in Afghanistan in section 2.2.3.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

In the Norwegian Armed Forces, this aspect is addressed through the directive on reporting issued by the Norwegian Joint Headquarters, which ensures that the topic of women, peace and security is included in relevant, regular reports. The challenge in future will be to ensure that both good and bad experiences are reported, and that the necessary adjustments and changes are made in training programmes and operational planning.

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has also integrated the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security into its reporting routines. For example, in their reports to the ministry, all instructors who have been deployed internationally must describe the specific approach they have adopted in order to raise awareness of these issues in the guidance they provide and the monitoring they undertake.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

To contribute to research on women, peace and security, this has been included as one of the criteria for research and development grants from the Ministry of Defence. In 2012, the Ministry of Defence supported a research project at the Norwegian Institute of International

Affairs that is examining the implementation of SCR 1325 in international operations: Turning UNSC Resolution 1325 into operational practice: A cross-country study on implementing Resolution 1325 in military operations.

### **The Training for Peace programme**

Through the Training for Peace programme, Norway funded three research projects in 2012 concentrating on the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, organised by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre. The projects focused on 1) the recruitment, selection, training and deployment of police from West Africa to peacekeeping operations, 2) a review of UN results for the purpose of ensuring the protection of women in peace operations, and 3) a comparative study of Ghanaian police experiences in peace operations since 1960, from a gender perspective.

Norway is supporting the Training for Peace programme with a total of NOK 28 million per year. See descriptions of other projects in the programme in section 2.1.7.

### **NATO**

In 2012, NATO initiated a review of the effect of applying the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security in its operations, with the aim of improving implementation of the gender perspective in future operations. The review came in response to the advocacy efforts of Norway and other countries, which urged NATO to strengthen its focus on women, peace and security, and is being conducted by the Swedish organisation Center for Gender in Military Operations. The first report is expected to be published in mid-2013.

### **Red de Seguridad y Defensa de America Latina**

Norway has supported the work done by Red de Seguridad y Defensa de America Latina (the Security and Defence Network of Latin America – RESDAL), to analyse the participation of Latin American countries in peacekeeping operations, particularly in connection with gender-based violence in conflict situations, to improve their approach to this. The project focused on the UN peacekeeping forces in DR Congo (MONUSCO) and Haiti (MINUSTAH), the establishment of national action plans in six countries and a regional conference for political actors from across Latin America. A further result of the project is that Guatemala is now giving consideration to its options for developing its own national action plan on women, peace and security. As at the end of 2011, RESDAL had received just over NOK 1.3 million in support. A report on the results achieved is expected in mid-2013.



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

**Activities at national level:**

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

The Norwegian Armed Forces have made efforts to recruit and retain more women in the Norwegian Armed Forces for some time. A key measure has been the introduction of mandatory call-up before the conscription board for both women and men. A weak positive trend has been observed in the recruitment of women to basic training and to Norwegian Armed Forces schools. There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of women occupying top military posts. In 2012, women accounted for 8.5 per cent of the military staff of the Norwegian Armed Forces, and in basic training the proportion of women was 12.4 per cent.

At the same time, retaining women in the Norwegian Armed Forces has proved challenging. Research indicates that one factor is circumstances during service, such as an apparently exclusive culture in some parts of the Norwegian Armed Forces that contributes to women's decision to resign. The work done to increase the recruitment of women to the Norwegian Armed Forces is linked to efforts to increase diversity within the Norwegian Armed Forces, and is an important component in the ongoing skills reform being implemented in the defence sector.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

In 2012, women accounted for 7.4 per cent of Norwegian military personnel in international operations. This represents a weak increase compared to 2011. To secure the participation of more Norwegian women in military troop contributions and in high military posts in international operations, the Norwegian Armed Forces must increase their recruitment of women in general. (See section 2.3.2 on the efforts of the Norwegian Armed Forces to recruit more women.) In 2011, two women led the Norwegian contingent in Afghanistan: Colonel Ingrid Gjerde and Colonel Anne Rydning.

Of the 40 police advisers deployed to international operations, some 17 are women. Women accounted for 50 per cent of the participants in the annual UN Police Officers Course run by the Norwegian Police University College in 2012. This course is mandatory before deployment. Two policewomen from Ghana, one from Rwanda and one from Kenya were among the course participants.

The National Police Directorate has consistently found it challenging to recruit Norwegian policewomen to leadership positions in the UN. The reasons for this include the fact that policewomen in the relevant age category constitute a fairly small percentage of the Norwegian police force, and the requirements of previous UN service and leadership functions in Norway. In 2012, two Norwegian policewomen held important leadership positions/functions in the UN Police and the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan.



Except in the case of the very highest leadership positions, secondments to leadership positions in the UN – referred to as P positions – are not particularly attractive for Norwegian police officers. This is because such positions involve being employed by the UN, which in turn has consequences for the accrual of pension rights, among other things.

#### **Activities at international level:**

##### **2.3.3 Promote the recruitment of women in international operations under the UN and NATO**

**Responsible:** 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 in section 2.3.2, the Norwegian Armed Forces are taking steps to increase the proportion of Norwegian women. Norway is also assisting other police- and troop-contributing countries to increase the percentage of women in their troop contributions. See, for example, section 2.3.4.

Norway has also worked actively to secure the inclusion of text urging greater recruitment of women for UN operations in the annual report of the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34). In 2012, Norway successfully contributed the following text, among other things: *The Special Committee reiterates its call upon Member States to continue to nominate more women, including for the highest positions and calls upon the Secretariat to appoint more women to leadership positions.*

##### **2.3.4 Strengthen the recruitment and training of women peacekeeping personnel from Africa through the “Training for Peace” programme**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway has continued to fund courses for women who are to serve in peacekeeping operations. There has been special focus on providing driver and computer training for women police personnel. These driver training courses help to increase the percentage of women 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 police-women’s opportunities to travel around and meet women and vulnerable groups in the operations area. In 2012, a total of 100 Ghanaian policewomen took the courses, and almost 100 per cent of them passed the subsequent UN test. The first of these driving courses was held in June 2010, and the programme has been continued in 2012 and 2013 in the form of two courses per year. Norway has funded the courses with a total of NOK 2.16 million over three years. This amount is additional to the annual support of NOK 28 million for the Training for Peace programme.

Read more about the work done to promote women, peace and security through the Training for Peace programme in sections 2.1.7 and 2.2.6.



# Priority area 3

## Post-conflict situations and peacebuilding





### **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**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

In 2012, the proportion of women among the personnel deployed to international operations through the Crisis Response Pool was around 30 per cent. This corresponds to the proportion of women included in the Crisis Response Pool.

Read more about the efforts being made to recruit more women for international operations in section 2.3.2.

#### **Activities at international level:**

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway is working to promote the political participation of women in post-conflict situations, through bilateral dialogue, multilateral forums and support for and cooperation with civil society actors.

Norway has also promoted the political participation of women in countries undergoing political change. This issue became highly relevant in the wake of the Arab Spring. Norway's mission to the UN in New York has played an important role in this context. Norway has stated clearly that women play an important role in the reconstruction of political systems, and that this must not be overlooked. In the negotiations on the General Assembly's resolution on the political participation of women that took place in autumn 2011, Norway fought to ensure a strong focus on this topic. Norway succeeded in retaining references to SCR 1325 in the resolution, which in the end was unanimously adopted.

Norway also played a key role in efforts to promote the participation of women in Libya's transitional government, which were based on close contact with Libyan women's activists. Norway's mission to the UN engaged in intensive dialogue and advocacy vis-à-vis other member states and leaders in the UN Department of Political Affairs ahead of the Libya summit during the opening of the General Assembly's 66th session in autumn 2011. Norway put pressure on these and other central actors to raise awareness of the position of women in Libya and to ensure the inclusion of women in the delegation of the Libyan Transitional National Council to New York. The women, peace and security agenda was also a recurring theme in Security Council resolution 2009, which established the UN operation in Libya.

Norway's mission to the UN followed up on these efforts in 2012. The Trygve Lie Symposium, which Norway arranges every year in connection with the high-level part of the UN General Assembly, focused on the inclusion of women and minorities in the transition to democracy. Minister of Foreign Affairs Barth Eide chaired a panel debate involving civil society representatives from the Middle East and other experts on the subject.

Norway is also supporting a number of local and international NGOs and initiatives that are working to strengthen the participation of women in post-conflict situations:

### **The Haitian Women's Policy Platform for the Reconstruction of Haiti**

Norway has supported the work done to develop the Haitian Women's Policy Platform for the Reconstruction of Haiti. The platform builds on a broad-based consultation process involving more than 3 200 women and men, and constitutes the starting point for political dialogue and advocacy to promote the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. These efforts are being made by an informal network of women's organisations in Haiti, led by Femmes en Démocratie. As well as contributing to the national authorities' implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, the initiative is to strengthen the participation of local women in political processes linked to post-earthquake reconstruction. A further aim of the initiative is to establish a resource centre for women in Département du Sud, as an initial response to some of the priorities identified during the consultation process. The tasks of the centre will include providing health services, family planning services, legal assistance and support for victims of sexual violence. Efforts to develop the political platform and the resource centre received support totalling NOK 1.5 million and NOK 3 million, respectively, in 2012.

### **CARE Norway, Great Lakes region**

Norway is supporting CARE Norway's Great Lakes Advocacy Initiative (GLAI) in Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and DR Congo. The initiative, which is being run jointly with various local partners, aims to increase the capability of local women's and civil society organisations to engage in political dialogue and advocacy in connection with the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security at the local and national levels. This is being done, for example, through capacity-building at the grassroots level and by building national and international networks that can join forces to hold national authorities accountable for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. One result of dialogue and advocacy targeting the annual International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) is the signing by eleven heads of government from the region of a zero tolerance declaration on gender-based violence. The GLAI is now working to ensure the implementation of the declaration.

The initiative has also improved access to the judicial system for victims of gender-based violence in Uganda, and contributed to the development of a national action plan on women, peace and security and the introduction of the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) in Burundi. The GBVIMS is a tool that can be used to standardise data on gender-based violence so that national statistics can be calculated. It has also strengthened the standardisation of administrative procedures for this type of case. The initiative has also supported the establishment of the Network of Civil Society GBV Service Providers in Rwanda, which is to engage in political dialogue and advocacy with a focus on gender-based violence. The project is in its third year, and received support totalling NOK 6 million in 2012.

Read more about the ICGLR in section 4.1.7.

### **Norwegian People's Aid, South Sudan**

Norway is maintaining its support for a range of projects run by Norwegian People's Aid in South Sudan. These include combating violence against women through awareness-raising in the population and political dialogue and advocacy vis-à-vis the authorities. Together with local partners, Norwegian People's Aid has developed a course handbook to support these efforts, which has improved the capacity of the police's Special Protection Units to handle this kind of case professionally. The increased number of enquiries to these units may indicate that victims are now in fact receiving more effective help.

Moreover, Norwegian People's Aid has conducted studies and media campaigns in collaboration with the authorities, the UN, donor countries and women's organisations in South Sudan to support the development of a national action plan on women, peace and security. Competence-building to ensure that the gender perspective and the obligations in the resolutions are included in legislation is an important component of this work. Thus far, these efforts have resulted in binding commitments from the political leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare regarding ratification of the UN Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the development of a national action plan on women, peace and security. The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare has also conducted a baseline study to support the development of the action plan. The ratification of CEDAW will be considered by parliament in summer 2013. Further, a handbook has been developed to ensure that legislation is gender-aware, and training has been given to 20 lawyers from national authorities and private practice. Norwegian People's Aid has also continued to support the national authorities' gender equality policy platform and strategy. The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare has now completed its work on both the final draft of the gender equality policy platform and the strategy. The documents will be sent to the Council of Ministers, and then on to parliament, which will hopefully consider them in summer 2013.

A further important component of Norwegian People's Aid's efforts to promote the political participation of women in South Sudan is cooperation with various local civil society organisations, including the Women's League of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement. The projects being run include "Women Can" courses for women parliamentarians and leaders at state level. Women journalists in South Sudan have received support from Norwegian People's Aid to form their own organisation, the Association of Media Women in South Sudan, and succeeded in securing the election of their own chairperson as general manager of South Sudan's strongly male-dominated union of journalists. Norwegian People's Aid's projects focusing on women, peace and security in South Sudan received support of NOK 8 million in 2012.

#### **Norwegian Church Aid, Middle East**

In 2011 and 2012, Norway granted NOK 2.2 million in support for the work of Norwegian Church Aid (KN) in Israel and Palestine. KN is focused on strengthening women's political participation and improving the security situation of women in Palestine in close collaboration with local civil society actors and religious leaders. The organisation is also working with churches in six Middle Eastern countries, all members of the Middle East Council of Churches, to promote the protection of women and young girls against sexual violence in conflict areas. The aim of conducting competence-building in these churches and the various networks is to increase the participation of women in peacebuilding initiatives. Together with Al Muntada, a local network of 13 women's organisations, KN has worked to raise awareness of sexual violence among authorities and religious leaders.

The efforts made in 2011 and 2012 have resulted in, among other things, a study of the consequences of the demolition of Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem and in the West Bank, competence-building measures for women's activists working to document instances of gender-based violence and seeking to provide psychosocial support to women who have suffered violence, and information campaigns and political dialogue and advocacy vis-à-vis the Palestinian authorities. In addition, KN's cooperation partner Isha L'Isha has completed a security index that records the security needs of marginalised women in Israel.

#### **Norwegian People's Aid, Palestine**

Norway has continued to support the work done by Norwegian People's Aid to combat gender-based violence and promote the political participation of women in Palestine. This support totalled almost NOK 1.2 million in 2012. The work is being carried out in cooperation with the Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution and the Union of Palestinian

Women Committees. In 2012, the results of these efforts included a course for 46 Palestinian police officers on following up on violence against women, courses on political dialogue and advocacy for 27 youth activists, and psychosocial follow-up for 1 379 women victims of violence. Norwegian People's Aid also focused on political dialogue and advocacy and information campaigns relating to gender-based violence.

#### **The Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy**

Norway is maintaining its support for the work done in Palestine by The Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH). MIFTAH seeks to increase general awareness of SCR 1325 and women's rights, and to improve services for and the protection of women. Among the measures supported by Norway is a project to strengthen the efforts of Palestinian grassroots organisations relating to women, peace and security. In addition to a national coalition, three local coalitions focusing on women, peace and security have been established, in Nablus, Hebron and Jericho. These coalitions are made up of representatives from the Ministry of Women's Affairs, women's organisations and trade unions. MIFTAH has also documented cases of violence against women in the Jordan Valley to the Office of the Human Rights Commission. Together, they have developed a national action plan on SCR 1325. Norway provided NOK 750 000 in funding for MIFTAH's work in 2012.

#### **UN Women, Indonesia**

Norway is supporting the cooperation between UN Women and the Indonesian authorities on the development of a national action plan on women, peace and security. As part of the project, consultations have taken place in all of Indonesia's provinces, and the harmonisation of the action plan with existing legislation is almost complete. The next step is implementation of the action plan in the pilot provinces of Aceh and Papua. The three-year project will conclude in 2014, and will receive a total of NOK 3.9 million. Just over NOK 1.7 million was paid out in 2012.

#### **Access to Justice for Timorese Women**

Norway has granted just over NOK 3 600 000 to the Access to Justice for Timorese Women project for the 2010–2012 project period, of which a little more than NOK 1 million was paid out in 2012. The aim of the project is to promote a fairer legal system to which women have better access to put forward their cases. The project also seeks to put sexual violence on the political agenda in East Timor. In 2012, the project monitored a total of 76 court cases concerning gender-based violence. Moreover, three radio programmes on violence against women were broadcast as part of the project's dialogue and advocacy efforts. Some 60 local women leaders received training in the Baucau, Liquica and Ainaro districts, while 40 young women received training on their rights in the Oecusse and Bobonaro districts and completed university seminars at three universities.

#### **The Institute for Inclusive Security**

Norway is giving support to the Institute for Inclusive Security (IIS) and its Resolution to Act programme totalling NOK 6 million in 2012 and 2013. The programme's objective is to assist national authorities and local civil society to develop sound, implementable national action plans on women, peace and security. The instrument for achieving this is a Community of Experts comprising specialists in different fields who are experienced in the development of such action plans. The IIS will also assist the experts in their professional development. The experts will be deployed in teams composed on the basis of the needs and wishes of the countries that have requested aid. The programme was launched in March 2013.

#### **Institute for The Institute for Inclusive Security, Sudan and South Sudan**

Norway has cooperated with the IIS on promoting the participation of women in the peace process in Sudan and South Sudan since 2006. In 2011, NOK 3.2 million in support was

allocated to this project. One of the primary aims of the project is to create a positive cooperation climate and meeting places for women from all parts of the former Sudan, including across the border between the South and the North. The project that Norway supported concluded in March 2012, and consideration is now being given to extending the cooperation until 2014.

In 2012, the IIS arranged a workshop in Addis Ababa at which women from the South and the North laid the foundation for a joint working group to strengthen women's participation in bilateral processes between the two countries. Until now, these processes have only involved a few women. The IIS is also working with the Coalition of Women Leaders, a forum for women leaders to meet and exchange experiences and strategies for exerting greater influence on important societal processes. At present, more than 150 women are participating in the coalition, which has established groups in various parts of South Sudan and is also cooperating across the border.

The IIS is also engaged in political dialogue and advocacy that directly targets decision-makers involved in the ongoing peace process in the African Union. These efforts build on a gender equality analysis of the peace process conducted by the IIS in 2012.

### **CARE Norway, Sri Lanka**

Norway supported CARE Norway's Building Relationships in Development and Gender Equity (BRIDGE) project, which ended in December 2011, with NOK 4 million. The project's aim was to promote the participation of women-headed households in creating peace and security in the conflict-torn districts of Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa. Efforts include capacity-building among local civil society actors and political dialogue and advocacy vis-à-vis local and national authorities and service providers. BRIDGE also helped to increase the accountability of the authorities and to mobilise men wishing to work to prevent violence against women in their homes and in society at large. According to CARE, the programme achieved good results in relation to all of the objectives described above. The most concrete result is the 53 village action groups established by CARE at an early stage of the programme, which have helped to increase the ability of women-headed households to participate in decision-making in the local community and to promote their security and rights. The project also supported the establishment of reception centres for victims of gender-based violence at several hospitals in Sri Lanka. Moreover, male support links are a key mechanism for protecting against and preventing gender-based violence in local communities by involving men and social leaders in these efforts.

Starting in 2012, Norway is giving NOK 2 million in support to CARE's Strengthening the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in Sri Lanka project. This new project aims to help ensure that women and their family members are protected against violence and have access to and opportunities to participate in local and national decision-making processes. The project objectives also include conducting mobilisation work among 1 500 women at grass roots level and securing the involvement of local and national authorities. In addition, around 4 000 health workers and 1 000 public employees will receive training in the prevention of gender-based violence. Centres focusing on gender-based violence will also be established.

### **The Association for War Affected Women**

Norway has previously supported the organisation Association of War Affected Women (AWAW), and its efforts to promote the women, peace and security agenda. AWAW has focused on competence-building and information campaigns targeting a network of civil society organisations and women politicians. In 2011, the organisation arranged a series of local exhibitions and conferences on women, peace and security to increase the focus on SCR 1325.



Through these initiatives, AWAW established contact with important decision-makers, including the police. It is continuing to promote the women, peace and security agenda, and has expanded its efforts by, for example, also focusing on building confidence between local communities and the police.

#### **The Forum for Women and Development, Sri Lanka**

Norway is providing funding of NOK 3.2 million for the work done by the Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS) to increase the participation of women in the peacebuilding process in Sri Lanka. One of the main aims of the programme is to engage in capacity-building among local women's networks in former conflict areas so that they can hold the authorities accountable for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. Since this cooperation began in 2012, FOKUS's partners have primarily collected information and conducted capacity-building among the various target groups, which represent all of the ethnic groups on the island. The results of the programme until now include the establishment of regional networks composed of women's networks and civil society groups that are working to promote the resolutions on women, peace and security vis-à-vis local authorities on the basis of the competence-building undertaken thus far. Important topics that have been raised, and to some extent followed up on by legal means, are the right of women to have their land, which in many cases is occupied by the military, returned to them following the war, and traditional courts' knowledge of women's rights. The programme also offers affected women legal advice and assistance, as well as psychosocial follow-up.

#### **The Forum for Women and Development, Colombia**

Since 2009, Norway has supported FOKUS's efforts to strengthen a selection of local women's and indigenous people's organisations working on peacebuilding-related issues in Colombia. In 2012, the programme encompassed seven organisations. The first few years of systematic competence-building and network-building have given FOKUS and its partners a unique position for promoting the participation and agenda of women in the ongoing peace negotiations between the government and FARC-EP, which began in 2012. The negotiations have stimulated organisations that had not cooperated for several years to join forces to promote women's perspectives.

Also in 2012, FOKUS played a crucial role in the establishment of the Mujeres por la Paz (Women for Peace) network, which includes more than 200 women from all parts of Colombia. The partner organisations are having a greater effect than before and are being heard in local and regional dialogue and advocacy efforts, succeeding with several requests and recommendations. For example, they won two court cases concerning restitution of around 1 200 hectares of land to 250 women and their families. These cases may constitute a precedent for similar questions relating to land rights. With the support of the local organisations, 12 women were elected to local and regional councils. FOKUS has also played an important role in promoting dialogue between local women's organisations, Norwegian NGOs, the Colombian diaspora and the Norwegian authorities in connection with the ongoing peace process. The programme received NOK 4 million in support in 2012.

#### **UN Women, Pakistan**

Norway has supported the UN Women programme Women, Peace and Security in Pakistan: Towards Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 since 2009. The programme aims to support Pakistan's implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, for example by developing a national action plan. Due to Pakistan's scepticism regarding this agenda, efforts under the programme have encountered considerable challenges, and are focusing almost exclusively on the integration of the resolutions into humanitarian work and the work of the police. As well as cooperating with the authorities, UN Women is collaborating with various local organisations, including Khwendo Kor, Aurat Foundation, Insan Foundation Trust, Paiman Alumni Trust, Applied

Socio-Economic Research Centre and The Researchers. The programme will receive a total of NOK 17.1 million over the programme period 2009–2013.

### **The Isis Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange and the Center for Women in Governance, Uganda**

In November/December 2012, the Isis Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE) arranged its third Peace Expo Uganda, with support from Norway. The conference gathers a range of local women's organisations and activists in northern Uganda to share their experiences and priorities in the ongoing process of implementing the women, peace and security agenda in the country. Local authorities are strongly involved in planning the event. Representatives from UN Women and the United Nations Population Fund also participated.

Isis-WICCE is also cooperating with the Center for Women in Governance (CEWIGO) to hold the authorities accountable for implementing the recommendations made at the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), which also receives support from Norway, and for the implementation of Uganda's national action plan on women, peace and security. In 2011, CEWIGO published a report on Uganda's implementation of the action plan and simple factsheets on the topic in seven local languages. In 2012, CEWIGO received support for the preparation of an updated report, which was presented at the Peace Expo Uganda in autumn 2012. Support is channelled through the Democratic Governance Facility multi-donor fund, to which Norway is one of the largest contributors. In 2012, Isis-WICCE received support totalling NOK 370 000, while CEWIGO received support of around NOK 300 000.

Read more about the ICGLR in section 4.1.7.

### **Femmes Africa Solidarité**

Norway supported a total of four projects organised by Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS) to promote the political participation of women in post-conflict countries in Africa in 2011. The projects, which received a total of NOK 3.5 million in support, produced good results. Regional actions plans were developed for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security in both the Mano River region (Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire), and the Great Lakes region (Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and DR Congo). The projects formed part of FAS's four-year strategic programme (2008–2012) to promote peace and development in Africa by integrating a women's perspective into peace processes. FAS also supported the African Union's peace and security agenda through its dialogue and advocacy work.

### **Karama**

Norway continues to support Karama, a regional women's organisation, and its work in the Middle East and North Africa. In 2012, the organisation received NOK 450 000 of support. With Karama's help, the Libyan Women's Platform for Peace (LWPP) has engaged in dialogue and advocacy efforts to improve electoral law in Libya. This has produced concrete results, including an increase in the number of women parliamentarians following the election in July 2012. Karama and the LWPP were also involved in the process of drafting Libya's new constitution. Norway's support also enabled 15 Arabian women's activists from Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Somalia and Sudan to participate in the Commission on the Status of Women in 2012.

### **The International Civil Society Action Network**

Norway contributed NOK 2.5 million to the work of the International Civil Society Action Networks (ICAN) in the Middle East and North Africa in 2012. ICAN's objective is to strengthen cooperation between women's organisations and activists in the region, and to help ensure that local decision-makers do not reject women's rights and leadership in processes concerning peace and security as Western ideas. Reciprocal competence-building and exchanges of ex-

perience are key methods in these efforts, for example in connection with the use of social media. ICAN is also working to communicate the priorities and input of these actors to regional and international political processes and donor countries.

#### **The PRIO Cyprus Centre and the Gender Advisory Team**

Norway supported a conference arranged in December 2012 by the PRIO Cyprus Centre and the Gender Advisory Team, a network of women academics and activists from both northern and southern Cyprus. The conference focused on the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security in the peace process on Cyprus, and also included participants and perspectives from other peace processes in the region.

### **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**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

#### **Nepal's national action plan on women, peace and security**

Norway is continuing to support the Nepal Peace Trust Fund established by the Nepalese Ministry of Peace and Re-Construction. The fund is supporting a national security reform effort in which the integration of gender equality considerations and the implementation of Nepal's action plan on women, peace and security are key. In 2012, the fund supported the implementation of the action plan in the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is responsible for the police, and the Ministry of Law and Justice. The fund has also supported implementation in ministries outside the security sector, including the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Local Development and the Ministry of Industry. A number of other public bodies would like to receive similar support, and have requested consular assistance in completing their applications to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund.

Norway has also continued its cooperation with the German development assistance organisation GIZ relating to its efforts to assist female former Maoist soldiers in the transition from military to civilian status. The Nepalese authorities launched the project, which forms part of the broader reintegration of former Maoist soldiers, in autumn 2012. It is based on GIZ's work with women soldiers in the Maoist camps in which soldiers were interned prior to reintegration. Now that the camps have been closed, the women who have moved home are being offered help in their local environments. This includes cooperation to resolve local gender equality challenges, which have been pointed out as a source of major frustration by the former soldiers. Norway is supporting these efforts with a total of NOK 14 million in 2012–2014.

#### **UN Women and the UN Development Programme, Afghanistan**

Norway has maintained its support for UN Women, which received NOK 7.5 million in 2012. Part of these funds went to UN Women's Gender and Justice Program, the primary aim of which is to introduce a gender equality perspective in all parts of the judicial system. The funds granted in 2011 have, for example, supported the introduction of the Afghan Police Code of Conduct and the operation of and training on a database of case law relating to violence against women. Efforts to introduce a dedicated law prohibiting violence against women – an important element of the work done in this area – have unfortunately encountered strong resistance in parliament. Support for UN Women forms part of the Norwegian embassy in Kabul's focus on security sector reform, which is primarily being pursued through the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and its Law and Order Trust Fund Afghanistan. The fund

received NOK 60 million in support from Norway in 2012, and is working to secure the integration of the gender perspective into all fund activities. UNDP's results reporting shows, among other things, that knowledge of the gender perspective has increased at all levels among police officers who have received training. Targeted initiatives have boosted the recruitment of women by 35 per cent, and special leadership courses for women police officers have been developed.

Norway is also supporting the Women as Peacebuilders programme run by UN Women, which aims to include women in all formal and informal meetings relating to peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan. Read more about the programme in section 1.2.2.

### **The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the UN Development Programme**

In 2011, Norway entered into a three-year agreement with UNDP and the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons to provide a total of NOK 13.4 million in support. The aim of the cooperation is to strengthen regional implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The goal of these efforts is to institutionalise the gender perspective in policy formulation, recruitment and career development in the armed forces of these countries. The project aims to make contributions in the following areas: needs assessments, improved working conditions for women workers, appointment of gender focal points and regional cooperation between them, and identification of smaller projects that have the potential to boost the recruitment of women in the Norwegian Armed Forces and strengthen the efforts being made for them. The project will conclude at the end of 2014. The collaboration will also help to survey and encourage research on the position of women in the defence and security forces. The project is well underway, and all of the countries involved have contributed to the survey work. Differences have been revealed between the countries with respect to needs and preferred focus areas for the identification of concrete projects. There is also a major need for greater knowledge about the field. Since progress depends on political will and pressure, changes of government and at ministerial level have affected the progress in some of the countries participating in the project.

Norway has also supported a three-year project focused on the recruitment of women, career development and discrimination in the police in south-eastern Europe since 2010. The allocated funds total NOK 2.5 million, and have been used for measures such as the preparation of a status report, the running of an awareness-raising campaign, and the training of officials responsible for such matters. In accordance with Serbia's action plan on women, peace and security, the project has also assisted in the establishment of a national Serbian union of women police officers, and held several workshops on the challenges often encountered by women in the security sector and concrete proposals for improvements. Workshops have also been held to provide training on the Guidelines for Gender Sensitive Policing Practice developed by the regional Women Police Officers Network.

### **UN Women, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia**

Norway is providing a total of NOK 14.3 million over three years to support the work done by UN Women to assist the authorities and civil society in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia in implementing the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. The project is a continuation of Norway's long-term collaboration with UN Women in the Western Balkans, and has contributed to the development of action plans for the implementation of SCR 1325 in Macedonia (adopted in January 2013), and Kosovo (expected in mid-2013). Moreover, both of these countries are focused on promoting inter-ethnic dialogue and trust by concentrating on shared challenges like gender-based violence. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, the project has helped to put in place national legislation and measures to rebuild the capacity to offer medical and social support to women who suffered sexual vio-

lence during the war in the 1990s. This is the result of close cooperation between the authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and civil society. Regional network-building is a further priority area for the project.

The project, which is scheduled to conclude at the end of 2013, underwent a mid-term review in June 2012. One of the main findings was that the goals had been achieved, and that the project was contributing to sustainable changes.

#### **The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces and the Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence**

In 2011, Norway concluded a three-year project collaboration agreement with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, with a total framework of NOK 6 million. The project targets the security and justice sector in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and aims to improve the capacity to integrate the gender perspective into policy formulation and organisation. The project also has a research component, the purpose of which is to identify how views on gender influence court decisions. The research is to result in a handbook for use in training judges and representatives from the prosecuting authorities. A further project aim is to strengthen the Association of Women Judges of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project has produced positive results in the form of better leadership and organisation, more training activities organised by the Center for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training and more effective network-building.

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

**Responsible:** 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. Norway is an important promoter of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, and the integration of the gender perspective into all aspects of the Peacebuilding Commission's work. As one of the largest donors to the UN Peacebuilding Fund, Norway is advocating, for example, that the fund must achieve its target of ensuring that at least 15% of its projects are focused on women.

#### **3.1.5 Require an integrated gender perspective in UN and World Bank administered reconstruction funds where Norway is on the board**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

#### **The World Bank's multi-donor Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund**

Norway has helped to ensure greater focus in the World Bank's Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) 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 in 2011 set the target of increasing the proportion of women in the more than 25 000 community development councils to 30 per cent. Towards the end of 2011, it was reported that 38 per cent of council members were women.

### **The UN Children's Fund**

Through its work on the Executive Board of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its ongoing dialogue with the organisation, Norway has played a leading role in efforts to ensure that the organisation implements the UN Security Council 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. The organisation also submits annual reports to the Executive Board on its efforts to promote gender equality. During the Executive Board's discussion on the report, Norway, Denmark, Estonia, El Salvador, Finland, Iceland, Kenya and Sweden made a joint submission that emphasised the importance of UNICEF's contribution to progress on the promotion of the rights of women and girls, and gender equality. The Executive Board addressed the need to remain focused on gender equality in most of the other matters it considered. Norway is an important supporter of and contributor to UNICEF's work, including through its core contribution, which has totalled NOK 450 million per year in recent years. Norway also provides thematic support, which has totalled around NOK 570 million per year in recent years. The majority of this support has been used to fund education for girls.

### **The UN Development Programme**

Norway has stated expressly that it expects the UN Development Programme (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 November 2012 on the programme cooperation agreement, Norway underlined the importance of integrating a gender equality perspective into, and including women in, all activities, and to highlight this in reports on results. 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 through the programme cooperation agreement in 2011. The figures for 2012 are not available yet. In addition, Norway provided NOK 770 million in core contributions to the UNDP in 2011 and 2012.

A review of the UNDP's work conducted by the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network in 2012 showed that the organisation is generally successful in integrating gender equality into its work. In the past five years, the UNDP has sought to implement its gender equality strategy, which aims to integrate a gender perspective into all activities relating to conflict prevention and reconstruction throughout the organisation. These efforts are now starting to produce concrete results. For example, the UNDP has reported that 28 of the 32 countries in which the organisation is working to improve access to the judicial system have developed initiatives to strengthen the legal rights of both women and men. It has been reported that 21 countries have intensified their efforts to prevent gender-based violence.

A further UNDP activity has been to support the drafting of new legislation in Iraq to combat domestic violence. The organisation has also initiated a building programme to construct five centres that will offer support to victims of gender-based violence (Family Protection Units). In Indonesia, the UNDP has arranged competence-building in traditional courts. According to local civil society actors, this has resulted in more decisions that respect and protect women's rights. Spreading information about women's rights and gender-based violence has been a further focus area for the UNDP. Based on the experiences gained at a newly established centre offering medical and legal assistance to victims of gender-based violence in Hargeisa in Somalia, which in 2010 resulted in a 44 per cent increase in the number of cases dealt with through formal court proceedings, the UNDP launched similar initiatives in Burao, the second-largest city in Somaliland, and Burundi, in 2011.

Despite significant progress in individual countries, the UNDP's results reporting identifies the need for more systematic integration of the gender perspective into its crisis prevention and reconstruction work. Norway will continue its advocacy activities to ensure that the UNDP fulfils its obligations in this area.

### **The World Bank**

The World Bank is an important forum for Norway's efforts to promote the women, peace and security agenda, 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 it operates. Norway and the other Nordic countries have actively promoted the integration of a gender perspective into the World Bank's political frameworks and strategies, including its country and poverty reduction strategies. The topic of women and gender equality was incorporated into the bank's country strategies in 2012. In addition, special indicators have been developed and included in the results framework (corporate score card) used by the World Bank. Analysis work in this area was also developed further in 2012, through the publication of regional editions of the 2012 World Development Report on women and gender equality and the expansion of data collection at country level. The bank is also working on separate gender equality follow-up of the 2013 World Development Report. Norway earmarked NOK 8 million for the bank's gender equality efforts in 2012.

### **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**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

#### **Status:**

It is important to consult women in emergency relief and reconstruction work so as to identify their roles and needs, including the need for the best possible protection in dangerous 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**

Norway granted NOK 10 million in annual funding for GenCap, the IASC Gender Standby Capacity project aimed at promoting the gender perspective in humanitarian operations, in 2011 and 2012. This standby roster can provide experts on gender equality and on the integration of the gender perspective into UN humanitarian operations. GenCap has also played a key role in developing a "gender marker" that codes projects on a scale from 0 to 2 according to the degree to which gender perspectives are included. The marker is intended to ensure that emergency aid reaches all those who need it, irrespective of gender, and is to be fully integrated into all 16 humanitarian appeals and five country and emergency response funds as from 2012. The aim is for more humanitarian funds to use the gender marker as a tool for assessing the gender sensitiveness of projects. Thus far, an increase can be observed in funding for projects that integrate the gender perspective satisfactorily, and a decrease in funding for projects that do not, although this is not necessarily due to the introduction of the gender markers. The UN has also reported that the method has resulted in increased awareness among both the organisations that draft applications and those who allocate funds from the humanitarian appeals.

### **The International Committee of the Red Cross**

Norway supported the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and its general appeals for emergency relief for DR Congo and Colombia with NOK 26 million and NOK 6 million, respectively, in 2012. These funds are used in part to support the ICRC's efforts to combat sexual violence, including through the deployment of protection delegates to exposed areas and a network of 40 "listening houses" in the Kivu provinces of DR Congo that provide medical and psychosocial assistance. Norway emphasises the importance of integrating the gender perspective in to all operational activities at meetings with ICRC leaders, including in donor forums and political dialogues. One result of these efforts is the mutually binding letter of intent concerning promotion of the gender perspective signed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Red Cross and the ICRC in March 2012.

### **CARE Norway, Afghanistan**

Norway is supporting CARE Norway's work to strengthen women's rights and social participation in Afghanistan. In total, NOK 13 million has been granted for 2012 and 2013.

CARE Norway's project has focused on awareness-raising among some 10 000 women in selected local communities in Afghanistan and dialogue with local community leaders, including religious leaders. Widows constitute a particular target group. Although they often find themselves in difficult social and financial situations, they can nevertheless function as resource persons for younger women. Older women frequently have less to lose by being prominent in the fight for women's rights than younger, married women.

On the other hand, CARE Norway has pointed out a lack of coherence in the promotion of women's rights in Afghanistan. In addition to engagement at grass roots level, the Afghan authorities must engage more strongly in the promotion of women's rights in general.

### **The UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Norwegian Refugee Council, Horn of Africa**

Women were particularly vulnerable when drought and conflict caused thousands of people to flee from southern and central Somalia. Fleeing one's home is perilous. As many men stayed back to care for their crops, women were made responsible for taking their children to camps in Ethiopia, Kenya and the capital, Mogadishu. In the camps, many suffered assaults because they lacked the social network that protected them at home. Simply going to collect firewood and water could mean risking rape.

In 2011 and 2012, Norway supported measures organised by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that included the protection of women refugees among their objectives. The most important instruments included support for efforts in southern and central Somalia to assist people in need in their home regions, so that they were not forced to flee.

Norway is also supporting the Norwegian Refugee Council's humanitarian work in the Horn of Africa, which includes special measures targeting women and girls. The organisation is focusing much of its food aid on vulnerable households headed by women, and giving priority to these households when building houses and tents in refugee camps. The Norwegian Refugee Council is also working to increase the proportion of girls participation in its educational projects. In total, the organisation received NOK 55 million in support for its operations in the Horn of Africa in 2013.

### **Norwegian People's Aid, South Sudan**

Norway supports Norwegian People's Aid's efforts in South Sudan to strengthen local preparedness to avoid humanitarian crises created by natural disasters and conflict. The gender perspective is integrated into the project, including through consultation with and capacity-building among local women's groups. Moreover, support is being given to small projects



that focus on women. The work of Norwegian People's Aid in South Sudan received NOK 4 million in support in 2012, and Norway's contribution will probably be kept at the same level in 2013.

#### **Norwegian Church Aid, Darfur**

Norway granted NOK 10.5 million to Norwegian Church Aid (KN) and its humanitarian projects in Darfur in 2012. Some 55 per cent of the humanitarian support recipients are women. KN has also initiated a Gender Mainstreaming Baseline Study to identify how the organisation is succeeding in integrating the gender perspective into its work in Darfur. The study is to be completed at the beginning of 2013.

#### **Norwegian Church Aid and Norwegian People's Aid, Myanmar**

The gender perspective is a recurring theme in the work Norway is supporting in Myanmar. This is also true of the camps for refugees from Myanmar, where the participation and protection of women and girls is a key priority area.

The Norwegian Refugee Council is integrating the gender perspective into its humanitarian projects, for example in the construction of shelters for internally displaced persons and by ensuring a gender balance in local construction committees. The organisation also consciously buys from local women producers when making construction-related purchases. In 2011, Norwegian People's Aid arranged its first "Women Can" course in Myanmar, which concentrated on building competence among local women who can later continue to hold the courses in their local communities. The focus of the courses was on power structures and strategies for increasing the participation of women in political and public life. More than half of the participants have subsequently held similar courses for other women.

Norwegian Church Aid, the Norwegian Refugee Council and Norwegian People's Aid received a total of NOK 45 million in support in 2012 for their work in Myanmar and to assist refugees from Myanmar. This amount will also be provided in 2013. In 2013, cooperation will begin with CARE Norway to strengthen efforts to promote the women, peace and security agenda in Myanmar.

#### **The UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East**

Norway is supporting the work of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to assist women in Gaza who are affected by the conflict between Israel and Palestine, allocating more than NOK 26.3 million over 3.5 years. The agreement was concluded in 2010. Women in Gaza are a marginalised group with limited freedom of movement and few opportunities to visit public meeting places. With Norway's assistance, UNRWA has organised a number of working groups for women in Gaza to raise women's awareness of their rights, and various arenas have been created in which women can meet and exchange information and knowledge. UNRWA also arranges handiwork, literature, sport and computer course activities in public locations that are considered safe. Around 10 000 women have participated in these activities thus far.

UNRWA also runs the Young Women Leaders Program for newly qualified women, which aims to boost employment levels in public institutions. This in turn has the potential to strengthen the participation of women in public forums.

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

**Responsible:** 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 addressing the issues of land mines and cluster munitions into which the gender perspective has been integrated. 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 their employment policy.

Increased use of multi-year framework agreements with important partners in the field of humanitarian disarmament has created greater room for the discussion of cross-cutting issues such as the integration of a gender perspective into sectors that are traditionally male-dominated. An example in this regard is the work done by Norwegian People's Aid to clear mines and cluster munitions. In 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norwegian People's Aid concluded a three-year agreement ending in 2011. Efforts will be continued under a new three-year agreement for the period 2012–2014, which focuses on both overarching strategic issues and project work, and specifies dedicated budget lines for political dialogue and advocacy and the further development of programmes and methodology. This has improved the organisation's capacity to adopt a coherent approach in the development of shared indicators for the implementation of the gender perspective and the women, peace and security agenda and the development of uniform reporting at the country and aggregate levels. The indicators include the number of women employees, the number of women mine clearance teams, the inclusion of a gender component (gender sensitisation) in all programmes, that all programmes must include the gender perspective in the collection and analysis of information, and that women, girls, boys and men must be consulted and heard at all stages of the process. These efforts have resulted in a better understanding of how to include the gender perspective, and better documentation at both global and project level. After consulting other organisations active in the same field, Norwegian People's Aid is now revising the indicators to make them easier to measure and report on.

#### **The Arms Trade Treaty**

Norway was a key promoter of the inclusion of the gender perspective in the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in July 2012. Its cooperation with likeminded countries, particularly in the Nordic region, was important in these efforts. It is known that women in certain countries are often particularly exposed to violence involving the actual or threatened use of small arms and ammunition. It was therefore important to include this aspect in the ATT, not least as a criterion against which arms licences must be assessed. The proposal encountered strong resistance, particularly from the Vatican and countries in the Middle East and North Africa. However, the gender perspective was included in the final draft text proposed by the chair, referred to as the 26 July text, in both the preamble and the criteria section of the treaty. Gender-based violence has been included as a criterion that states parties will be obliged to consider in connection with the export of conventional weapons.

### **The UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects**

At the review conference on the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects held in New York in August and September 2012, Norway and likeminded countries advocated the inclusion of the gender perspective in the outcome documents of the conference. References to women as victims of small arms and the importance of integrating women more closely into efforts to combat the illicit trade in small arms were included in paragraph 14 of the final outcome document. Similar formulations were also included in paragraph 9 of the outcome document of the implementation conference.

### **Action on Armed Violence**

Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) is a key partner in combating armed violence. Among other things, Norway is supporting AOAV's Liberia Armed Violence Observatory. The gender perspective is a key component of this project to collect data on armed violence in Liberia. The project is being run in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organisations and institutions in Liberia, and is the beginning of a national, standardised system for measuring and monitoring armed violence. The long-term objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction and prevention of armed violence by improving data collection and strengthening the understanding of armed violence among key actors in society.

Most victims and perpetrators of armed violence are men, while women are often more exposed to sexual and domestic violence in societies with high levels of armed violence. Documenting gender-based violence is difficult because domestic violence is reported to the authorities less frequently. This is due, not least, to the stigmatisation victims experience in their local communities. The Liberia Armed Violence Observatory is therefore an important source of such documentation. Cooperation with national authorities and organisations working to prevent and combat gender-based violence has increased the inflow of data, and figures on gender-based violence have started to appear in official statistics. The availability of such data is increasing the attention given to the problem, and is also absolutely key to the development of reliable analyses and effective policy. AOAV received a total of NOK 14 million in 2012.

### **The Halo Trust**

In 2011, Norway provided almost NOK 13.1 million in funding for the Halo Trust's demining activities, and NOK 14 million in 2012. The gender perspective has been integrated into this work, which aims at clearing over 2 000 hectares of land in Afghanistan and Somalia that has been or is presumed to be mined. The Halo Trust also attaches importance to integrating the gender perspective into other aspects of its work besides its core activities, such as when selecting suppliers of equipment such as clothing and mosquito nets. In 2011, Norway's support funded 17 manual clearance teams that cleared 570 hectares of land.

### **The Afghan Landmine Survivors' Organization**

The Afghan Landmine Survivors' Organization (ALSO) receives support for its efforts to strengthen the socio-economic and political influence of disabled women in Afghanistan through the framework agreement concluded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the International Campaign to Ban Landmines/Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC). Disabled persons are an extremely vulnerable group in Afghanistan, and often lack access to health and educational services. Women are particularly hard hit. ALSO's work includes competence-building to enable this group of persons to engage in political dialogue and advocacy, and information activities, and to receive vocational training and microcredit services. In 2013, the work of the ICBL-CMC globally will receive total support of NOK 16 million from Norway.

## Surviving Gun Violence

In 2011, Norway granted around NOK 2 million in funding for the one-year Surviving Gun Violence project, which has a particular focus on armed violence victims, and victims of small arms especially. The project seeks to contribute to policy formulation and advocacy work, and the gender perspective is an important, integrated element. Most victims and perpetrators of armed violence are young men but, as the project has highlighted, it is important to be aware that the consequences of armed violence affect men and women differently. Although the project has been delayed, one result produced thus far is a resource portal on the topic of armed violence victims: [www.survivinggunviolence.org](http://www.survivinggunviolence.org).



## 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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

The UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security are mandatory literature on pre-deployment courses for members of the Crisis Response Pool. Special training is provided on the resolutions and Norway's action plan for their implementation.

As a result of these measures, deployed personnel have given greater emphasis to these kinds of issues in their work in 2012. On the other hand, the effect on the operation as a whole depends on the mandate and priorities for the particular mission.

#### 3.2.2 Provide gender experts to train judges, the prosecuting authorities, lawyers, police officers, armed forces and prison authorities in post-conflict situations

**Responsible:** Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway is currently providing crisis response pool personnel to bilateral judicial chain teams in Moldova and Georgia. Norway is also seconding personnel to the European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq, and to the anti-piracy programme of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. The secondees include personnel with specialist gender expertise.

All personnel deployed through the Crisis Response Pool are 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.

Norwegian police officers participating in international UN operations also receive training on the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security as part of their mandatory pre-deployment preparations. In international operations, the extent to which Norwegian police officers can make active contributions in this regard will always depend on the mandate and awareness and prioritisation of the issue in the mission.

See also sections 2.1.2, 2.2.5, 3.2.1 and 3.2.3.

### **3.2.3 Provide Norwegian police officers with competence in SCR 1325 to international operations in post-conflict situations**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

All Norwegian police advisers are given basic expertise in the women, peace and security agenda through the mandatory basic training they receive prior to deployment.

See also sections 2.1.2, 2.2.5, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

#### **Activities at international level:**

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

#### **The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces**

Norway is continuing to support the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and its Gender and SSR Capacity Building in the Global South project. The project aims to strengthen gender capacity in institutions working to promote security sector reform in the Global South. The project includes a survey of institutions engaged in this type of training, and of their training materials, and the development of training materials with an integrated gender perspective in English, French and Spanish. The partner institutions include Al-Istiqlal University in Palestine, the South African National Defence Force and the Southern African Defence and Security Management Network, which comprises organisations from 10 countries in southern Africa.

Norway gave a total of NOK 2.5 million in support to DCAF and its Capacity Building on Gender and SSR in West Africa project in 2011 and 2012. The project objective is to engage in capacity-building among security institutions in the region and to ensure research-based documentation of these efforts. The target group consists of ministries, security and defence institutions and supervisory bodies, including civil society, at national and regional level. Thus far, the project has assisted Senegal's armed forces in developing a gender equality strategy and a national action plan on women, peace and security, helped Sierra Leone's armed forces to introduce a gender equality policy and guidelines to prevent sexual harassment, and aided the police in Sierra Leone in establishing a gender equality unit and developing an action plan on gender equality.

#### **The International Center for Transitional Justice**

The International Center for Transitional Justice (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. Transitional justice is an umbrella term used to describe processes intended to ensure justice and support reconciliation in the transition from armed conflict or dictatorship to peace and democracy. The ICTJ is involved in more than 20 countries, including Colombia, Myanmar, Sudan and DR Congo. Gender justice, i.e. the need to ensure that women have the same access to transitional justice processes as men, is an important area of focus for its work. The work done by the ICTJ has

been important in intensifying the focus on women in transitional justice processes, not only in individual countries, but also within the UN and in other normative arenas. For example, the focus on the particular needs of women and the conditions for their participation in transitional justice has been highlighted in several normative UN reports on transitional justice in 2012, not least as a result of the ICTJ's efforts.

Norway has supported the ICTJ since the centre was established in 2001. In recent years, the organisation has received NOK 13 million in annual funding.

# Priority area 4

## Sexual violence in conflict





## **Goal 4.1: Measures are implemented to prevent 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 sexual violence in conflict**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

The Norwegian Armed Forces have been tasked with developing guidelines for military personnel on how to address sexual violence in conflict. The Norwegian Defence University College has been assigned and begun work on the task.

#### **4.1.2 Strengthen training on sexual violence for Norwegian police officers taking part in international operations**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

The topic of sexual violence is addressed in the UN courses that Norwegian police officers complete prior to deployment. Read more in section 2.1.2.

#### **4.1.3 Support research on trends in and causes of sexual violence in conflict, and the consequences for policy formation in this area**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

##### **The Institute for Applied Social Science, DR Congo**

Norway provides funding for the research project Men and Masculinity in Eastern DRC run by the Institute for Applied Social Science (FAFO), 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 the Fatherhood Program organised by the organisation JOIN good forces, which also receives funding from Norway. FAFO's research project has been granted a total of NOK 700 000, of which NOK 350 000 was paid out in 2012. A report on the findings of the research project is expected in 2013.

Read more about the Christian Relief Network/JOIN good forces and its Fatherhood Program in section 4.1.8.

##### **The International Law and Policy Institute, Great Lakes Region**

Norway is providing a total of NOK 750 000 in funding for the International Law and Policy Institute and its pilot project on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in the Great Lakes region in Central Africa. Of this amount, NOK 375 000 was paid out in 2012. 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 fieldwork and interviews with civil society actors, relevant persons involved in law enforcement, employees of 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. A report on the findings of the research project is expected in 2013.

#### **The University of Oslo, Uganda**

Norway is supporting a research project carried out by the University of Oslo'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 fieldwork and interviews with survivors and their families, 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 2012. A report on the findings of the research project is expected in 2013.

#### **Watchlist**

Norway has granted funding for the Watchlist project Working Together to Protect the Security and Rights of Children in Armed Conflicts. The project, which received NOK 1.4 million in 2012, aims to monitor and report sexual violence, particularly against children. Through dialogue and advocacy targeting the UN and state actors, the organisation is making important efforts to improve the protection given to the world's most vulnerable children. In April 2012, the project launched the report No One to Trust: Children and Armed Conflict in Colombia, which demonstrates the scope of sexual violence in the country. Watchlist is cooperating with the Coalition against the Involvement of Boys, Girls and Youth into Armed Conflict in Colombia and the UN Children's Fund. The project also received funding for the Association des Jeunes pour le Developpement – Kalundu, which monitors and reports sexual violence in DR Congo.

#### **The Project Counselling Services**

The three-year project Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820: Indigenous Women victims of sexual violence in armed conflict in Guatemala run by the Project Counselling Service (PCS) has received a total of NOK 4.5 million in support since its launch in 2010. The purpose of the project is to improve the social, political and legal situation of indigenous women who have suffered sexual violence during the civil war in Guatemala. The PCS functions as a key supporter and coordinator of the collaboration between various local partner organisations.

More than 350 indigenous women have received psychosocial support since the programme began. The project is also focused on collecting evidence of sexual assaults committed during the civil war for use in any subsequent judicial proceedings. Information campaigns and maintaining a high media profile have also been important aspects of the project. For example, more than 150 women have shared their experiences publicly as part of the political processes to promote reconciliation and transitional justice.

#### **The UN Development Programme, Nicaragua**

Norway is supporting the UN Development Programme and its multi-year project to promote women's rights in Nicaragua, with NOK 15 million in total. The project has a particular focus on preventing and combating violence against women through the legal system. Important results include the adoption of a law prohibiting violence against women and long-term collaboration with and training of the judicial sector and the police on how to assist women victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

## Activities at international level:

### 4.1.4 Integrate efforts against sexual violence in conflicts into efforts to rebuild the justice sector in relevant countries and areas

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

A Norwegian police contingent has participated in the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) since 2011, giving training to the Haitian national police on how to deal with cases involving sexual and gender-based violence. The Norwegian police officers have also helped several local police stations to set up dedicated reception premises to ensure better care for women reporting these types of violence.

The team originally comprised only Norwegians, but now includes both Norwegian and Canadian police officers. Over time, it has succeeded in securing the full support of both MINUSTAH and the local police authorities. Systematic competence-building, dedicated personnel, continuity and bilateral funding have helped the project to produce a rapid, measurable effect.

The team trained 689 Haitian police officers from May 2011 to April 2013. The aim is to train 1 000 officers by the end of October 2013. During the initial phase of the project, 36 police officers representing all 10 of Haiti's regions received instructor training. Since then, these officers have been working as course instructors, and at least one course has been held in each of the regions.

An important component of this collaboration project is the construction of two offices in each region, with the exception of the national capital, Port-au-Prince, which will continue to follow up on measures to assist sexual violence survivors after the project ends. Three offices were opened in 2012, and three are expected to open in 2013. A further 12 offices are being planned. In one region, unrest in the capital city, Miragoane, has prevented the launch of the project.

On 8 April 2013, the office in Port Margot was burned down when around 50 people stormed the city's police station. This office had been opened in December 2012.

### 4.1.5 Provide Norwegian civilian observers and advisers with specialist knowledge of sexual violence to UN peacekeeping operations

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

#### **The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

In 2012, Norway granted a total of NOK 1 667 318 to the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and its work on monitoring the situation of civilians, particularly women and children. Norway has given particular support to MONUSCO's Joint Monitoring Teams through the secondment of four persons to them. The UN accepted the inclusion of the four positions in the operation's regular personnel structure in 2012, following pressure from and facilitation by Norway.

An important part of Norway's engagement in DR Congo is strengthening UN initiatives to protect civilians. Norwegian funds have therefore also been channelled into the UN's contributions to the implementation of the national strategy to prevent sexual violence. For example,

in 2011 and 2012, Norway helped to strengthen MONUSCO and its sexual violence unit. An important task for this unit has been to help improve coordination between the many actors in this field in the east of the country. To address a situation where the actors had little contact with one another and the provincial authorities were largely uninvolved, coordination and working groups were established in 2011. The groups now hold regular meetings chaired by the provincial authorities. The result of these measures is quicker reporting and follow-up of sexual violence cases. In addition, a survey was conducted to identify the steps being taken to combat sexual violence, and is now forming the basis for the development of new programmes. This example illustrates how results can be achieved through the strategic use of relatively small funds.

#### **4.1.6 Increase cooperation with key troop- and police-contributing countries to strengthen their ability to prevent sexual violence in conflicts**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway is cooperating with countries that contribute troops and police personnel and the UN system to strengthen efforts to prevent sexual violence in conflict. For example, Norway's delegation to the UN in New York, is engaged in close dialogue with the UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and UN Action Against Sexual Violence, and is providing considerable political and financial support. Read more about Norway's cooperation with UN Action in sections 1.3.2, 4.3.4 and 4.3.6.

In February 2012, Norway participated in the Security Council's open debate on sexual violence in conflict through two different groups of member states: the Nordic group and the Human Security Network. During the debate, the need to ensure the rule of law was emphasised. Particular mention was made of women's access to judicial processes and the necessity of prosecuting perpetrators.

During the high-level week of the 2012 UN General Assembly, the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs gave one of the opening speeches at a summit on preventing and combating sexual violence in conflict, which was organised by UK Foreign Secretary William Hague. Minister of Foreign Affairs Barth Eide pointed out that the story of Bosnia was now repeating itself in Syria, and emphasised that rape during war is a crime and a security issue.

See also section 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**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

##### **International Conference on the Great Lakes Region**

In 2012, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) focused particularly on gender-based violence. The ICGLR held a summit meeting on sexual and gender-based violence in the region in Kampala in December 2011. The summit resulted in the signing of the Kampala Declaration, which contains 19 recommendations on matters such as prevention and prosecution, victim support and public education. Norway granted NOK 1.8 million in funding for the conference in 2011/2012. A further contribution of NOK 400 000 was made to

a civil society coalition in Uganda to ensure its participation in the process. Read more about this coalition in section 3.1.2.

#### **4.1.8 Support awareness-raising campaigns targeted at men to prevent sexual violence**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

##### **The Norwegian Human Rights Fund, Liberia**

Through the Norwegian Human Rights Fund, Norway is supporting a number of grassroots organisations in rural parts of Liberia which work to strengthen women's rights and combat sexual and gender-based violence. Information and dialogue and advocacy activities are key elements of these efforts. The project has achieved a reduction in the number of sexual and gender-based violence cases in schools and local communities since its launch. It has also helped to train traditional and formal political authorities in the project area on human rights issues. Norway provided NOK 650 000 annually for the work of the Norwegian Human Rights Fund in Liberia in 2011 and 2012.

##### **JOIN good forces (formerly the Christian Relief Network), DR Congo**

Norway is giving support to JOIN good forces (JOIN) and its 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. In 2011 and 2012, 1 441 men participated in courses run by the project. The courses started in Goma, but have now also expanded into the surrounding districts. Men from different social circles, including soldiers, police officers and religious leaders, are attending. The courses last for six weeks, with two whole-day meetings per week. JOIN has reported strong interest in the courses, and states 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.

FAFO is conducting a follow-up research project on this project, which will in time provide information about the effect of the courses. Read more about this research project in section 4.1.3.

JOIN also has special initiatives that target victims of sexual violence, which are described in sections 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 4.2.3. The projects received a total of NOK 28.9 million in the period 2009–2012, of which NOK 10.3 million was paid out in 2012.

##### **Femmes Africa Solidarité**

Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS) arranged its fourth course on gender and conflict, called Early Warning for Early Response, in 2012. The objective was competence-building with regard to reporting and conflict prevention, particularly among young people. In addition, a website was launched via which course participants can report sexual violence. FAS received a total of NOK 4 million in support for various projects in 2012.



## **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**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

### **Status:**

#### **JOIN good forces (formerly the Christian Relief Network), DR Congo**

Norway is supporting transit centres run by JOIN good forces (JOIN) in DR Congo, where survivors of sexual violence are offered medical, psychosocial and socio-economic rehabilitation. Between 100 and 150 survivors are staying at the centres at any given time, and in 2011 a total of 1 574 survivors received treatment. JOIN has begun cooperating with Modum Bad and its trauma specialists, who run courses for field workers in Goma. The project also included measures to reintegrate child soldiers, which were concluded in 2011. During the project period, 1 121 child soldiers, of whom 12.8 per cent were girls, were reintegrated into their local environments. JOIN has been granted a total of NOK 28.9 million for this project in DR Congo, of which NOK 2.3 million was paid out in 2012.

Read more about JOIN's Fatherhood Project in section 4.1.8. Read more about JOIN's other projects for survivors of sexual violence in sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.

#### **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 Colombia, and granted NOK 850 000 for this purpose in 2012. The aim is to reinforce the capacity of indigenous women to prevent human rights violations, including sexual violence. This project is a continuation of earlier efforts in Magdalena Department, and has now been expanded to include further indigenous groups in Colombia. The project has given women in the target group greater knowledge and an increased capacity to fight for their rights. Some of the women who received training as part of the project are now training other women. A study on the rights of indigenous women conducted in 2011 was used in 2012 to design strategies for preventing sexual violence in this group and to develop the training programmes used in the courses further.

#### **The Norwegian Refugee Council, Liberia**

The Norwegian Refugee Council's programme Women's Rights through Information, Sensitization and Education (WISE) in Liberia received further funding of NOK 6.2 million in 2012. The programme aims to follow up on cases concerning sexual and gender-based violence in the judicial system, to ensure that survivors receive adequate non-legal follow-up and protection. Other objectives include awareness-raising information activities and capacity-building among national and local authorities. The activities are targeting the counties of Montserrado, Margibi and Bong, and are being carried out in collaboration with Liberia's Ministry of Gender and Development. The programme is a continuation of a project supported by Norway since 2009.

In 2011, close to 200 victims of sexual violence received support from the Norwegian Refugee Council, including medical help, psychosocial support and transport to police stations, hospitals and women's refuges. Assistance was also given to survivors and their closest family members while their cases were proceeding in the judicial system. Competence-building focused on gender-based violence in women's, men's and youth groups has increased awareness of the

problem and how it can be dealt with. The Norwegian Refugee Council's project has also helped to increase the capacity of the police and other authorities to deal with sexual violence somewhat, through both training programmes and practical support for the police. In addition, capacity to conduct data collection and analysis of sexual violence cases has been strengthened.

#### **4.2.2 Support measures that promote socio-economic rehabilitation**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

##### **The Norwegian Refugee Council, DR Congo**

Norway is supporting the work of the Norwegian Refugee Council to reintegrate returned refugees and internally displaced children and young people in North Kivu, DR Congo. Young refugees and young internally displaced people are particularly exposed to sexual and gender-based violence. Reintegration is achieved, for example, by building up educational programmes for children who have not received schooling due to the conflict in the region. The Norwegian Refugee Council trains teachers and offers intensive teaching to children aged 10–13 with the aim of reintegration into the public school system. In 2012, NOK 6 million was provided for this work, which is the continuation of a project that has proceeded for several years. In the school year 2011–2012, almost 3 000 pupils received intensive teaching. The Norwegian Refugee Council also runs information campaigns urging parents to send girls to school. Girls now account for around 50 per cent of all pupils.

##### **CARE Norway, Burundi**

Norway supports the efforts of CARE Norway to reintegrate 3 000 former child soldiers in Burundi and improve their socio-economic situation. CARE estimates that at least half of the girls have been subjected to sexual violence. CARE is working with its local partners ABUBEF, Health TPO and Tubiyage to organise the former child soldiers into solidarity, savings and loan groups. In the groups, the young people receive training on income-generating activities and literacy skills, psychosocial guidance and information on their rights. The project also includes political dialogue and advocacy and information campaigns focusing on the importance of supporting this particularly vulnerable group, which has previously fallen outside the authorities' own demobilisation and reintegration programmes. The project has played a role in preventing conflict at the local level, as the income-generating activities have given former child soldiers their own incomes and enabled them to make a positive contribution to the local community. The participants are also more active in the fight against gender-based violence, and discussions on sexual and reproductive health have become more common among young people and adults. Norway granted a total of NOK 6.8 million for this project during the 2009–2012 project period, of which NOK 2.3 million was paid out in 2012.

##### **The International Criminal Court Trust Fund for Victims**

The International Criminal Court Trust Fund for Victims received NOK 2 million in funding in both 2011 and 2012. Norway's contribution to the fund is earmarked support for victims of sexual violence, including women who have given birth to children as a result of rape in Uganda, DR Congo and the Central African Republic. The funds are used to provide psychosocial and physical rehabilitation, schooling and vocational training.

In DR Congo, the fund has supporting schooling for 187 girls who were kidnapped and used as sex slaves by armed groups, and 183 children of sexual violence survivors. The programme provides a form of accelerated schooling that enables the children and young women to make up lost years of schooling and thus be able to enter the formal school system. Support is also given to day care centres that look after the children of young mothers while they attend school.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

#### **CARE Norway, DR Congo**

Norway is supporting CARE Norway's project to strengthen the capacity of local communities in DR Congo to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. The aim is to help mobilise forces against sexual violence and improve knowledge about women's rights. CARE Norway is working with its local partners to train local advisers who can give survivors of gender-based violence psychosocial support or refer them to other services as needed. The project also seeks to raise awareness among and mobilise local leaders and activists to prevent and respond to sexual violence. Funding is also provided for savings and loan groups, and training in income-generating activities, with a view to giving survivors greater financial security and supporting reintegration into their local communities. In 2012, training was given to health workers at seven health centres and one hospital. In addition, 500 local advisers and activists received training on giving psychosocial support to survivors. In total, more than 1 000 women have received health-related, psychosocial and/or legal assistance through the project. Just under NOK 8.9 million was given to the project in the period 2009–2012, of which NOK 3 million was paid out in 2012.

#### **CARE Norway, Burundi**

CARE Norway's Girijambo project, which aims to strengthen 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 local, informal institutions to mobilise them to combat gender-based violence in the local community. The target group encompasses networks of men working to promote women's rights, and members of solidarity groups. The project is also supporting capacity-building among health organisations, 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 services available to them in connection with gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health. 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 Public Health and the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender.

#### **JOIN good forces (formerly the Christian Relief Network), DR Congo**

Norway has supported JOIN good forces' work on the expansion of the Heal Africa hospital (40 additional beds), and the construction of Kyeshero Hospital in Goma, DR Congo (300 beds). Both hospitals have specialised knowledge in the treatment of patients with fistulas. A further priority is to train health workers, including with the assistance of trauma specialists from Modum Bad. The development project proceeded as planned, and the hospitals were completed in autumn 2012. Both hospitals have been full since opening, and have managed to break even, a noteworthy achievement given the difficult situation in North Kivu. Norway granted over NOK 54 million for the expansion project from 2010 to 2012, of which NOK 10.2 million was paid out in 2012.

### **Norwegian Church Aid**

The efforts of Norwegian Church Aid (KN) to prevent sexual and gender-based violence in DR Congo are receiving funding under a three-year framework agreement concluded in 2010, for a total of NOK 50 million. This work includes support for health centres in North and South Kivu, and for the medical and psychosocial follow-up and rehabilitation of survivors. In 2011, a programme was developed for training local health workers to give psychosocial support to survivors of sexual violence. The aim for 2012 was to increase the capacity of all local health centres in South Kivu to receive and provide front line support to survivors.

KN is also encouraging religious leaders to become active in combating sexual violence and promoting gender equality. This has proved challenging, and the project has therefore fallen behind the original schedule. The programme also supports the reintegration of children and young people who were previously members of armed groups. More than 40 per cent of those who have received help are girls or young women.

### **The World Health Organisation**

Norway is supporting the World Health Organisation (WHO) and its programme to close knowledge gaps relating to sexual violence in conflict. Strengthening WHO's efforts in this field will reveal new, important knowledge and make it available to decision-makers and civil society actors working on this problem in the field.

The programme was based on a high-level conference on sexual violence entitled A World in Transition, arranged by Norway in June 2012. The objective is for WHO to contribute to 1) increased understanding of the scope of sexual violence in conflict and associated risk factors and consequences, 2) stronger evidence regarding how sexual violence in conflict can be prevented and responded to effectively, 3) strengthened policy follow-up, improved services and programmes to prevent and respond to sexual violence, 4) greater visibility and increased political commitment internationally and nationally, and 5) improved coordination of WHO's own work in this area.

The programme receives funds earmarked for maternal and child health under Norway's programme cooperation agreement with WHO, which totals NOK 49 million for 2012–2013.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

The World Health Organisation is expected to initiate its Addressing conflict-related sexual violence 2012–2015 programme by summer 2013. The delayed start of the programme is due to internal circumstances within the organisation, and Norway will continue to conduct follow-up in this context.





**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 cases of sexual violence**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Public Security (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

**The International Criminal Court**

Norway is focusing to efforts to combat sexual violence in conflict in cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC). At the meeting of states parties in November 2012, Norway gave particular emphasis to this topic in its comments. Among other things, Norway underlined that the court must not fail to investigate, prosecute and secure convictions for these types of crime.

The new Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, has stated that sexual and gender-based violence will be one of her main priorities. Norway is also making earmarked contributions to the ICC Trust Fund for Victims to assist victims of sexual and gender-related violence. Read more about the work of the fund in section 4.2.2.

Norway's role as a driving force also extends to other important normative processes. When the UN General Assembly held a high-level meeting on the rule of law in September 2012, Norway participated actively in negotiations on the declaration (A/RES/67/1) that was adopted by consensus at the meeting. Among other things, the declaration emphasised the importance of women's participation in informal legal systems and committed all states to establishing legal frameworks to protect women's rights, including to prevent discrimination and violence against women.

**The Crisis Response Pool**

Personnel from the Crisis Response Pool are assisting various countries, including Georgia, in their justice sector reform efforts. Although this work targets the justice sector as a whole, personnel deployed through the Crisis Response Pool receive training on integrating a gender perspective into security sector reforms, and are requested to report specifically on this. In Georgia, this has resulted in special measures focused on women in the correctional services and the country's women's prison. In 2012, a project plan was developed to prevent violence against women in the care or under the supervision of the correctional services.

**The Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law**

Norway granted funding for an international conference organised by the Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law, Yale University and the University of Cape Town in October 2010, which examined the issue of investigating and prosecuting international sex crimes from the legal, historical and social sciences perspectives. The conference laid the foundation for an anthology entitled *Understanding and Proving International Sex Crimes*, which was published by Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher in 2012 and widely publicised. The book was presented at a seminar in London along with the book *Thematic Prosecution of International Sex Crimes* (see section 4.3.6). A policy brief from the conference has also been widely publicised.

### **The American Bar Association**

As part of the security sector reform project in DR Congo that is being run by the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, Norway is providing 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 precedents from similar cases that have already been tried. The database is also intended to serve as a tool for civil society actors engaged in political dialogue and advocacy aimed at the authorities and public opinion. As of July 2012, 953 cases had been added to the database, and user experiences were positive. The Congolese authorities therefore intend to use the database as a starting point for developing a national database of cases in the legal system in general.

The work of the American Bar Association to combat sexual violence in DR Congo received a total of NOK 6.2 million in support during the project period 2010–2012. Support totalling NOK 9.5 million has been pledged for 2013 and 2014. Read more in sections 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**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

### **The American Bar Association**

Norway is a co-funder 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. By the middle of 2012, the two mobile courts had dealt with a total of 41 cases. Eighteen of these concerned sexual and gender-based violence, while the remainder involved serious crimes such as murder, gross violence and robbery. Some 27 of the 41 cases ended with convictions, including 16 of the cases related to sexual and gender-based violence.

The work of the American Bar Association to combat sexual violence in DR Congo received a total of NOK 6.2 million in support during the project period 2010–2012. Support totalling NOK 9.5 million has been pledged for 2013 and 2014. Read more in sections 4.3.1 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**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

### **The American Bar Association**

Norway provides funding for the information campaigns conducted 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 towards sexual violence. The target group is primarily young people, but also the population at large. So far, radio campaigns (15-minute radio dramas)

have been broadcast in several large cities in South Kivu, reaching up to one million listeners. Nine plays on sexual and gender-based violence have been arranged in different villages. In total, 8 400 people saw the plays and participated in the subsequent discussions. In order to reach an even wider audience, one of the plays was filmed and shown outdoors. The screening was followed by discussions. In addition, special information campaigns targeting law students and journalists have been conducted.

The work of the American Bar Association to combat sexual violence in DR Congo received a total of NOK 6.2 million in support during the project period 2010–2012. Support totalling NOK 9.5 million has been pledged for 2013 and 2014. Read more in sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2.

#### **The Salvation Army, DR Congo**

The Salvation Army's work to combat forced prostitution in Kinshasa received a total of NOK 256 394 in funding in 2012. These efforts include disseminating information on the rights of women and children and the problem of forced prostitution. The target group is local leaders and the local community in general, and the information is communicated through seminars, radio programmes and information brochures. Steps that have been taken include identifying and advising 100 vulnerable children and young people, printing 1 200 information brochures and distributing them to schools, churches, taxis and hotels, giving vocational training to 57 vulnerable young people and broadcasting 24 radio ads/programmes on the topic. In addition, three working seminars have been held for church leaders, the police and legislative authorities, local leaders and teachers on how to engage in political dialogue and advocacy to minimise forced prostitution and trafficking. In 2011, these initiatives resulted in fewer reports of trafficking and forced prostitution cases in the areas covered by the project. Many girls have stopped prostituting themselves and are earning a living by using the vocational training they have received, combined with small business start-up loans.

#### **4.3.4 Advocate the exclusion of sexual violence from amnesties and the explicit inclusion of prosecution of perpetrators in peace agreements that Norway is involved in**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway has supported the efforts of the UN Department of Political Affairs and UN Women to develop guidelines for dealing with sexual violence in ceasefire and peace agreements through UN Action's Multi-Donor Trust Fund. The target group for these guidelines, which have now been finalised, is peace mediators and their staffs. The guidelines are also described in section 1.3.2.

#### **4.3.5 Support development of knowledge of the use of thematic investigation and prosecution of international sex crimes**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway granted funding for an international conference on this topic organised by the Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law, Yale University and the University of Cape Town in March 2011. The conference laid the foundation for an anthology entitled Thematic Prosecution of International Sex Crimes, which was published by Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher in 2012 and widely publicised. The book was presented at a seminar in London along with the book Understanding and Proving International Sex Crimes (see also section

4.3.1). English, French, Portuguese and Spanish versions of a policy brief from the conference have also been widely distributed.

#### **4.3.6 Support the UN's monitoring and reporting mechanism on sexual violence, including the listing of parties that use sexual violence as a tactic of war**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

##### **UN Action for Sexual Violence in Conflict**

UN Action for Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) received NOK 7 million in core contributions in 2012. 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 is one of the largest donors to UN Action.

UN Action's responsibilities include coordinating the UN's implementation of Security Council resolution 1960, which provides for the listing of parties that commit sexual violence in conflict, and putting in place a system for such listing. The first report of this kind was presented in 2012 by Margot Wallström, then the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.



# Priority area 5

## Reporting and accountability





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

**Activities:**

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (time frame 2011)

**Status:**

This work will be carried out in connection with the continuation and updating of Women, Peace and Security: Norway's Strategic Plan 2011–2013.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Defence (time frame 2011)

**Status:**

The Norwegian Armed Forces report on a four-monthly basis, and reports on the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security are now also included in this reporting. More detailed reports are submitted on an annual basis.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

The first progress report on Women, Peace and Security: Norway's Strategic Plan 2011–2013 was presented in December 2011. This year's report continues the focus on reporting and transparency.

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

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

Norway's most recent report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was submitted in 2010. In 2012, Norway was examined on the basis of the submitted report. One of the questions asked during the examination was how Norway is implementing the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security through its engagement in Afghanistan. Norway's submitted report and its answers during the examination form the background to the committee's three recommendations relating to resolution 1325. Norway was asked to 1) hold local authorities accountable for the implementation of resolution 1325 in countries in which Norway supports peace processes and peacebuilding, 2) increase its support for women's organisations and women's networks involved in peace initiatives and peacebuilding, and 3) strengthen its action plan, including

by developing an effective framework for reporting on results. Norway must report on its implementation of these recommendations by March 2016.

#### **5.1.5 Require projects that receive funding from relevant budget items to have an integrated gender perspective and provide reports on this**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

All projects and programmes that receive funding administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Norad, i.e. all grants to Norwegian and international NGOs, are required to have an integrated gender perspective and to report on this aspect. Reporting on SCR 1325 must be included wherever 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 in this context is to continue to ensure that the officials responsible for these matters follow up on recipients' reports.



#### **Goal 5.2: Cooperation across sectors, ministries, research institutes and NGOs is established and coordinated**

**Activities:**

##### **5.2.1 Continue the SCR 1325 network made up of the authorities, civil society, researchers and other resource persons**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (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 2012, the meetings were held on 15 June and 15 October. In addition, a separate meeting was held with NATO's new Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security, Mari Skåre, in December 2012, which was attended by representatives from the network.

##### **5.2.2 Continue and further develop work in the interministerial working group**

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

The inter-ministerial working group meets when necessary. Although meetings should generally take place once a quarter, closer informal contact outside the meetings meant that the group met only once every six months in 2012.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also has annual meetings with the other Nordic coordinators for women, peace and security. In 2012, the meeting was held in Reykjavik.

### 5.2.3 Appoint officers with responsibility for SCR 1325 in all relevant ministries

**Responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (time frame 2011–2013)

**Status:**

The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion has appointed an official to serve as liaison for women, peace and security issues, and to participate in the inter-ministerial working group. The Ministry of Defence has three officials who share responsibility for following up on the implementation of the resolutions. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has appointed an official in its International Secretariat who monitors these issues in close cooperation with the National Police Directorate. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, implementation is coordinated by a coordinator with the assistance of a consultant. The coordinator follows up on implementation within the ministry and at Norwegian diplomatic and consular missions in cooperation with the appointed officials in relevant sections.

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

**Responsible:** 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 UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. 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.

The embassy in Kathmandu has drawn up an action plan for the embassy's implementation of this agenda, as has the Representative Office of Norway to the Palestinian Authority in Al-Ram.

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. Once the pilot phase ends in 2013, a review will be conducted of the experience gained.

The efforts being made to integrate the gender perspective into the work carried out by these embassies are providing valuable lessons for the work of other embassies in this field. The pilot embassies that are located in post-conflict countries, such as Nepal, Mozambique and Uganda, share their experience with other embassies in conflict and post-conflict countries that are seeking to implement the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. Implementation is among the issues addressed at the annual regional seminars for embassy personnel who work with women's rights and gender equality.

In 2012, the regional seminar was arranged in Cairo, where women's rights in connection with the Arab Spring were the main topic. In 2013, a regional seminar was arranged in Nairobi, with a dual focus on gender equality and human rights.





Published by:

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Norwegian Ministry of Defence, Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion

Public institutions may order additional copies from:

Norwegian Government Security and Service Organisation

Internet: [www.publikasjoner.dep.no](http://www.publikasjoner.dep.no)

E-mail: [publikasjonsbestilling@dss.dep.no](mailto:publikasjonsbestilling@dss.dep.no)

Telephone: + 47 22 24 20 00

Publication number: E-922 E

Photo: Martin Adler/Panos Pictures/Felix features

Print: Norwegian Government Security and Service Organisation  
03/14 - 50

