



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Women, Peace and Security

Norway's strategic plan 2011–13



Foreword

The participation of women in key decision-making processes related to peace and security is a goal in itself. Their contribution is also important in preventing, managing and resolving conflict, and not least in building up societies after conflict. This new strategic plan on women, peace and security is intended to put us in a better position to enhance women's influence and participation and strengthen the protection of women during armed conflicts. It provides a framework for ensuring that Security Council resolution 1325 is integrated into all our peace and security efforts. It has been drawn up jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice and the Police and the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion.



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Introduction

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. As a result, Norway's efforts have been considerably strengthened, and awareness of the importance of women's roles in conflict situations, and the value of their experience, has been raised.

The continued marginalisation of women in efforts to prevent, address and resolve conflicts means that the international community needs to take more decisive action. Since the launch of the Norwegian Government's Action Plan for SCR 1325¹ in 2006, four additional resolutions on women, peace and security have been adopted (SCR 1820, 1888, 1889 and 1960). These introduce new expectations and increased focus on accountability, thus requiring more of UN member states. Civil society has played a key role in promoting the involvement of local women, a stronger focus on results, and greater accountability in the UN and among its member states.

¹ *the Norwegian Government's Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security*

*Women from Goma in DR Congo.
Several hundred thousand women have been subject to sexual violence in DR Congo.
Photo: Robin Hammond/Panos Pictures /Felix Features*



This strategic plan for 2011–13 is an updated and enhanced version of the 2006 Action Plan. It highlights some areas that are to be given particular priority over the next few years and provides a framework for improving reporting and increasing accountability. The 2006 Action Plan will still apply, and will continue to provide guidelines for the broader implementation of SCR 1325.

The main objective of the new strategic plan is to strengthen the participation of women in peace and security efforts. The integration of the gender perspective into the design and implementation of all Norwegian policy related to peace and security is an important instrument for achieving this.

This plan covers the following 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 use of indicators will enhance follow-up and evaluation of the Government's implementation of SCR 1325, and will be important in improving reporting and increasing accountability. The goals, activities and indicators for each priority area will make it easier to evaluate the various ministries' performance. The Government's implementation of SCR 1325 and the other resolutions on women, peace and security will be reviewed in 2013.

The Government will continue to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with civil society and the research community at both national and international level. Norwegian missions abroad will be linked more closely to our strategic efforts through closer dialogue and cooperation, for example in connection with the development of the missions' work plans. Closer coordination and cooperation between the actors involved will improve the flow of information and knowledge about initiatives on the ground, results and lessons learned.

The Government will continue to support the UN's pivotal role in the implementation of SCR 1325, for example by promoting the issue of women, peace and security in UN Women, where we have a seat on the Executive Board. We will continue to promote the participation of women in UN forums with peace and security on the agenda. We will also strengthen our dialogue with countries in the South with a view to increasing the influence and participation of women in key decision-making processes. Norway's continued efforts in the field of women, peace and security will be broad-based, but with a particular focus on certain countries

and areas, including Afghanistan, Sudan, Nepal, the Philippines, Israel and the Palestinian Territory, Haiti, DR Congo, Liberia and Colombia. The Government will continue to reinforce its efforts to combat sexual violence in conflict, with a particular emphasis on protection, prosecution and rehabilitation.

The Government also considers it important to support initiatives for action plans for the implementation of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security.

Women's rights and gender equality form one of the key areas of Norwegian foreign and international development policy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' policy is that the gender perspective and reporting on gender equality must be integrated into all grant schemes it administers. Furthermore, there are clear policy guidelines that women's rights and participation should be given priority in relevant budget areas, for example humanitarian assistance, peace and reconciliation, the UN, bilateral assistance, transitional assistance and support for civil society. There is a specific annual allocation of NOK 300 million for women's rights, and in addition, NOK 140 million from the allocations for humanitarian assistance and peace and reconciliation is earmarked each year for the implementation of SCR 1325. Norway will continue to earmark funds for work on women, peace and security and will continue to promote women's rights and gender equality through multilateral funds. The proportion of aid funds used for efforts in this area is reported in the annual budget proposal.

Afghanistan seen from inside a burka.
Photo: Nina Berman/ NOOR / Felix Features



Priority areas 2011–13

1. Peace processes and negotiations

Norway will promote the participation of women and an integrated gender perspective in peace processes and negotiations.

Women are largely absent from formal peace processes despite that fact that in many cases, women have organised themselves across the lines of conflict and developed a common platform for peace.

Experience shows that women's participation in peace processes often gives added value and has a positive effect on the outcome. It has been found that women tend to raise a broader range of political and social issues, help to ensure that civil society and victims are listened to, and generally have a positive effect on the negotiation climate. This increases the likelihood of achieving a lasting peace agreement that takes the interests of the whole population into account and forms a good starting point for building democratic and equitable societies.

Norway will develop a more systematic approach to increasing women's participation in processes where Norway is involved. Women's organisations and networks with contacts at grassroots level will be given priority. This means, for example, that we will urge our partners to include women in negotiations and will emphasise the importance of including women when we invite the parties to negotiations and talks. Norway will also seek to ensure that peace agreements address the situation of former women soldiers and promote their reintegration, and that women are represented in monitoring mechanisms in connection with peace agreements and ceasefires.

In order to increase the number of women peace mediators and negotiators, and to ensure that more local women take part in peace processes, Norway will support and provide funding for the UN Gender and Mediation strategy aimed at increasing women's participation in UN-led peace processes.

If it is not possible to secure women's participation in a peace process, Norway will support parallel and subsidiary processes where women can play a key role, and ensure that knowledge of women's needs and interests is passed on to the main process.

Norway will emphasise the importance of peace processes taking account of NGOs' knowledge and peacebuilding efforts. Broader and more systematic inclusion of NGOs in peace processes is a way of ensuring greater local

ownership. This also makes it more likely that a lasting peace will be achieved. Norwegian diplomatic missions, especially those in conflict areas, will be drawn into efforts to map and strengthen cooperation with local organisations and actors with a view to achieving broad representation of women from different levels of society.

Norway will advocate an integrated gender perspective in peace agreements and processes. This entails taking into account how the different positions of women and men affect their access to and control of resources, as well as their opportunities to take active part in decisions that affect their lives.

When peace agreements are being drawn up, Norway will take steps to ensure that women's economic, political and security rights are safeguarded and that victims of abuse and affected local communities are consulted and listened to. Norway will also seek to ensure that experts on SCR 1325 take part in peace negotiations and that the issue of conflict-related sexual violence is addressed.

There is to be an even gender balance among Norwegian participants in peace and reconciliation processes. All delegations appointed by Norway must meet the requirements of section 21 of the Norwegian Gender Equality Act, which deals with the representation of both sexes in public committees.

*Pregnant woman voting in referendum on independence of South Sudan 9 January 2011.
Photo: Robin Hammond/Panos Pictures /Felix Features*



Priority area 1 Peace processes and negotiations

Norway will promote women's participation and an integrated gender perspective in peace processes and negotiations.

GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
1.1. More women participate in Norwegian and international delegations to peace negotiations and processes	1.1.1. Ensure that all delegations to peace talks appointed by Norway comply with section 21 of the Gender Equality Act.	2011–13	MFA MCE
	1.1.2. Support the implementation of the UN Gender and Mediation strategy	2011	MFA
<i>Indicators for 1.1.</i>	<i>- Number of women in Norwegian delegations to peace negotiations and processes</i> <i>- The resources allocated to international efforts to promote women's participation in peace processes and increase the number of women peace mediators</i>		
GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
1.2. Local women participate in peace processes and negotiations or in parallel processes where Norway is involved	1.2.1. Urge parties to include women in their delegations to peace talks where Norway is involved	2011–13	MFA
	1.2.2. Support parallel and subsidiary processes to official peace negotiations, where women play a key role	2011–13	MFA
	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	2011–13	MFA
	1.2.4. Support competence-building measures that increase women's opportunities to participate in peace negotiations and processes	2011-13	MFA
<i>Indicators for 1.2.</i>	<i>- Number of local women represented in formal peace processes where Norway is involved</i> <i>- Number of women's networks, measures and projects to increase local women's participation supported, initiated or completed, and the resources allocated for this</i>		

Abbreviations:

MCE: Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion
MFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoJ: Ministry of Justice and the Police
MoD: Ministry of Defence



*Woman peace activist from Liberia.
Photo: Martin Adler/Panos Pictures/Felix Features*

GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
1.3. A stronger gender perspective is integrated into peace agreements and peace processes where Norway is involved	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	2011–13	MFA
	1.3.2. Seek to ensure that actions to prevent and combat sexual violence, and to prosecute perpetrators, are included in peace agreements	2011–13	MFA
Indicators for 1.3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of documented cases where Norway encourages parties to include the gender perspective - Number of peace processes that Norway is involved in where sexual violence is discussed in the negotiations and included in the peace agreement 		

2. International operations

Norway will seek to strengthen the gender perspective in international operations and to increase the participation of women.

There is growing recognition of the need for a gender-sensitive approach to peace operations. Dialogue with both women and men gives personnel in international operations a far better understanding of the situation and puts the operation in a better position to provide security for the whole population – boys and girls, women and men. An integrated gender perspective can give women greater influence on important decisions and pave the way for their participation in peacebuilding activities. At the same time, local women can provide information and perspectives that men are not aware of or do not focus on. International experience shows that safeguarding the security of women increases the local population's confidence in the operation.

International operations should be planned, implemented and evaluated from a gender perspective; in other words, they should be analysed on the basis of the consequences they may have for both women and men. This requires practical and theoretical training in issues relating to women, peace and security.

*Homecoming parade after service in Chad for MINURCAT II.
Photo: Taral Jansen, Norwegian armed forces media centre*





*An Afghan policewoman is issued with a new weapon.
Photo: Eros Hoagland/Redux /Felix Features*

A better gender balance in Norwegian contingents is a goal in itself; it is also a means of improving performance. It can also have an important symbolic effect in the host country. Norway has few women in operational positions in military forces, and will therefore give priority to recruiting more women. It is also important to underline that men at all levels have just as much responsibility for implementing SCR 1325 as women.

Norway will contribute to international competence- and capacity-building in this field, with particular focus on the UN, NATO and the African Union (AU). This entails closer dialogue and cooperation with countries that contribute troops and police to UN peace operations. We will emphasise the gender perspective in our contributions to international operations and in our support for training other countries' security forces. Special priority will be given to the participation of women and an integrated gender perspective in our capacity-building efforts in connection with AU operations.

In 2010, the NATO countries adopted the Alliance's first action plan for the implementation of SCR 1325, which states that the resolution is to be implemented in all NATO's operations. Norway will promote a continued focus on SCR 1325 in NATO, with emphasis on practical implementation of the action plan and political ownership.

Priority area 2 International operations

Norway will seek to strengthen the gender perspective in international operations and to increase the participation of women.

GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
2.1 Personnel in international operations where Norway is involved have knowledge of and competence in SCR 1325	NATIONAL: 2.1.1. Integrate SCR 1325 into military education	2011–13	MoD
	2.1.2. Continue and quality assure SCR 1325 training of Norwegian personnel deployed to international police operations	2011–13	MoJ
	2.1.3. Take part in further development of a Nordic centre of expertise to strengthen the implementation of SCR 1325 in international operations	2011–13	MoD
	INTERNATIONAL: 2.1.4. Support the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in the development of SCR 1325 policy documents and training materials	2011–13	MoD MFA
	2.1.5. Implement NATO's action plan for SCR 1325 and help to further develop indicators	2011–13	MFA MoD
	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	2011–13	MFA MoD
	2.1.7. Support training of other countries' police contributions, for example through the "Training for Peace" programme in Africa	2011–13	MFA MoJ
Indicators for 2.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of modules and courses on SCR 1325 in military education - Number of Norwegian personnel with competence in integrating SCR 1325 into international operations - Number of international training initiatives supported by Norway, and resources allocated 		

GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
2.2. The gender perspective is integrated into the implementation and evaluation of international operations	2.2.1. Ensure that there are references to SCR 1325 in the document hierarchy that regulates Norwegian troop contributions, and include gender impact assessments in the planning of operations	2011–13	MoD
	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	2011–13	MoD MoJ
	2.2.3. Further develop the system of gender advisers and gender focal points in troop contributions, and of gender advisers who are staff members in the national military structure	2011–13	MoD
	2.2.4. Offer and/or request gender advisers for NATO operations	2011–13	MFA MoD
	2.2.5. Establish routines for reporting on SCR 1325 and for evaluating operations once they have been completed	2011–13	MoD MoJ
	2.2.6. Study and evaluate the effect of applying a gender perspective in international operations in order to develop best practices	2011–13	MoD MFA
Indicators for 2.2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of documented gender impact assessments carried out during planning of Norwegian contributions to international operations - Reports from operations where SCR 1325 has been integrated - Number of operations and staffs with gender advisers; indicating whether they are full- or part-time positions (% of full position) - Number of studies and evaluations focusing on SCR 1325 perspective initiated and completed 		
GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
2.3. More women participate in international operations in general, particularly in operational positions and units	NATIONAL: 2.3.1. Increase the recruitment of women to operational military units and troop contributions 1)	2011–13	MoD
	2.3.2. Recruit more Norwegian women to international operations, especially leadership positions, e.g. in the UN and NATO	2011–13	MoD MoJ MFA
	INTERNATIONAL: 2.3.3. Promote the recruitment of women in international operations under the UN and NATO	2011–13	MoD MFA
	2.3.4. Strengthen the recruitment and training of women peacekeeping personnel from Africa through the "Training for Peace" programme	2011–13	MoJ MFA
Indicators for 2.3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number or proportion of women in troop contributions and among civilian personnel, including the police - Number or proportion of Norwegian women in leading operational positions and units - Number of recruitment initiatives started and completed 		

1) Cf. the whitepaper on recruitment of women to the Norwegian armed forces (Report No.36 (2006-07) to the Storting) – Norwegian only

3. Post-conflict situations and peacebuilding

Norway will seek to increase the participation of women in peacebuilding and post-conflict situations, and to strengthen the gender perspective in reconstruction processes.

UN Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) underlines the vital role women play in peacebuilding activities and their particular needs in post-conflict situations, and highlights the importance of an integrated gender perspective in reconstruction processes. Carrying out a gender impact assessment can help to increase local ownership and responsibility and thus be important in enhancing state- and peacebuilding in fragile states.

An important aspect of peacebuilding work is developing institutions and the rule of law to ensure democracy, security, participation and respect for human rights. Peacebuilding efforts may mark the start of a process that strengthens women's participation, protection and rights. Women in post-conflict situations often lack protection and security, and may find that the violence actually increases after the conflict has ended. They also tend to lack basic services, economic security and opportunities for political participation. This is not just a problem in relation to democracy; it also makes it harder to build a lasting and sustainable peace.

UN funds and programmes play an important role in fragile states. Norway sits on the boards of several key funds and programmes and uses the opportunities this provides to influence their policies. Moreover, Norway will seek to convey the same message in the different boards with a view to strengthening the implementation of SCR 1325. Norway will also give priority to SCR 1325 during its membership of the Peacebuilding Commission's Organizational Committee from 2011. The task of the Commission is to assist countries that have emerged from a conflict with reconstruction, mobilisation of resources and stabilisation. Norway will seek to ensure that the gender perspective is integrated into all aspects of the Peacebuilding Commission's work, and that that priority is given to women's participation in reconstruction processes by providing support for local women's networks and organisations.

Norway will continue to strengthen the gender perspective and the position of women in humanitarian efforts, and to urge other humanitarian actors to do likewise. Key tools are support for gender advisers in specific humanitarian situations and requirements for all recipients of humanitarian funds to include the gender perspective in their activities. Priority will be given to emergency appeals with an integrated gender perspective. Norway will also seek to ensure that the gender perspective is taken into account in humanitarian disarmament and efforts against armed violence, for example in connection with the clearance of unexploded ordnance and support to victims. We will also support efforts that highlight how the living conditions of women and girls are affected by easy access

to weapons and widespread armed violence. This will entail strengthening the implementation of SCR 1325 and women's participation in processes relating to disarmament and control of conventional weapons.

The participation of women is important in building up a security and justice sector that meets the whole population's needs. Norway will promote measures to ensure that women have real, non-discriminatory access to the legal system, and will invest in protection and prevention strategies. Norway will also support measures to increase the proportion of women in the security and justice sector in post-conflict situations and in fragile states. In addition, we aim to increase the involvement of Norwegian personnel with gender expertise in post-conflict areas, to assist in the training of judges, prosecuting authorities, lawyers, police officers, defence personnel and prison authorities, for example through the Crisis Response Pool. Norway will support training programmes and institutions that promote gender equality and security sector reform in the South.

The needs of women and girls and priorities in post-conflict situations, including security, health, property rights and opportunities for paid employment, should be taken into account when the international community contributes to reconstruction funds. Norway will support programmes aimed at security sector reform institutions in the Global South with focus on mainstreaming gender and developing their capacity to comply with SCR 1325.

*Internally displaced Sudanese women gather wood in the vicinity of a refugee camp in Darfur.
Photo: J Carrier/Redux*



Priority area 3 Post-conflict situations and peacebuilding

Norway will seek to increase the participation of women in peacebuilding and post-conflict situations, and to strengthen the gender perspective in reconstruction processes.

GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
3.1. Local women participate in decision-making processes in post-conflict situations and peacebuilding efforts	NATIONAL: 3.1.1. Support and strengthen initiatives to recruit more women to the Crisis Response Pool	2011–13	MoJ
	INTERNATIONAL: 3.1.2. Support measures to increase women's political participation in post-conflict situations	2011–13	MFA
	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	2011–13	MFA
	3.1.4. Promote the women, peace and security agenda in connection with Norway's participation in the UN Peacebuilding Commission Organizational Committee	2011–13	MFA
	3.1.5. Require an integrated gender perspective in UN and World Bank administered reconstruction funds where Norway is on the board	2011–13	MFA
	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	2011–13	MFA
	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	2011–13	MFA
Indicators for 3.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of women in the Crisis Response Pool - Number of recruitment and training initiatives supported with a view to increasing the participation of women in the justice and security sectors and resources allocated - Number of documented interventions on women, peace and security in the Peacebuilding Commission's Organizational Committee - Number of gender advisers in humanitarian situations supported by Norway - Number of initiatives to promote women's political participation in post-conflict situations and resources allocated 		

GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
3.2. Greater account is taken of women's rights and needs in security sector reform	NATIONAL: 3.2.1. Enhance training in SCR 1325 for Crisis Response Pool personnel	2011–13	MoJ
	3.2.2. Provide gender experts to train judges, the prosecuting authorities, lawyers, police officers, armed forces and prison authorities in post-conflict situations	2011–13	MoJ
	3.2.2. Provide Norwegian police officers with competence in SCR 1325 to international operations in post-conflict situations	2011–13	MoJ
	INTERNATIONAL: 3.2.3. Contribute to competence-building in the security sector and institution-building of security institutions in the South	2011–13	MFA
Indicators for 3.2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Crisis Response Pool personnel who have received training in SCR 1325 and the scope of the training programme(s) - Number of personnel who take part in the gender and SSR programme, and the scope of the training completed 		

*Maoist soldier in Nepal.
Photo: Dermot Tatlow/
Panos/Felix Features*



4. Sexual violence in conflict

Norway will strengthen its efforts to prevent and protect against sexual violence, promote the prosecution of perpetrators and increase support to victims.

Sexual violence in conflicts causes terrible suffering for the hundreds of thousands of victims. In addition, conflict-related sexual violence has major security consequences, and makes it more difficult to achieve peace, stability and reconciliation. Norway will maintain its focus on sexual violence in conflict as a security policy issue that must elicit the same level of international response as other threats to peace and security. Three additional Security Council resolutions on sexual violence in conflict – SCR 1820 (2008), SCR 1888 (2009) and SCR 1960 (2010) – have increased awareness and identified stronger measures, but broad and effective implementation has been slow in coming. Closer consultations with victims and stronger sanctions against perpetrators are also needed. SCR 1960 calls for the listing of parties suspected of engaging in sexual violence and for stronger mechanisms for ending impunity. Norway will support the UN in this important work.

Norway will attach importance to coordinated efforts to prevent and protect against sexual violence, prosecute perpetrators and provide support for victims. We will emphasise medical and psychosocial rehabilitation in addition to legal and economic support to ensure the best possible reintegration of victims.

An important aspect of prevention is bringing perpetrators to justice and establishing effective methods of ending the present widespread impunity, at both national and international level. Norway will support efforts to strengthen national legal systems and will focus particularly on competence and capacity building to deal with cases of sexual violence. Norway will also seek to ensure that relevant cases are brought before international criminal tribunals. In addition, Norway will strengthen efforts to prevent sexual violence in conflict through awareness-raising campaigns targeted at boys and men and their concepts of masculinity.

Norway will help to draw attention to the issue of sexual violence in global and multilateral health forums, with particular emphasis on prevention and rehabilitation. Norway will also seek to strengthen women's access to health services during and after conflict.

Cooperation with the UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, and their member organisations, will be further increased with a view to developing policy, and increasing coordination and effectiveness in the field.

*The organisation Sauti ya Mwanamke Mkongomani (Voices of the Women of Congo) demonstrating in DR Congo. Fourha is demanding implementation of SCR 1325.
Photo: Jenny Matthews / Panos Pictures/Felix Features*



Priority area 4 Sexual violence in conflict

Norway will strengthen its efforts to prevent and protect against sexual violence, promote the prosecution of perpetrators and increase support to survivors.

GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
4.1. Measures are implemented to prevent sexual violence in countries and areas where Norway is engaged	NATIONAL: 4.1.1. Develop guidelines for military personnel deployed to international operations on how to address sexual violence in conflict	2011–13	MoD
	4.1.2. Strengthen training on sexual violence for Norwegian police officers taking part in international operations	2011–13	MoJ
	4.1.3. Support research on trends in and causes of sexual violence in conflict, and the consequences for policy formation in this area	2011–13	MFA
	INTERNATIONAL: 4.1.4. Integrate efforts against sexual violence in conflicts into efforts to rebuild the justice sector in relevant countries and areas	2011–13	MFA MoJ
	4.1.5. Provide Norwegian civilian observers and advisers with specialist knowledge of sexual violence to UN peacekeeping operations	2011–13	MFA
	4.1.6. Increase cooperation with key troop- and police-contributing countries to strengthen their ability to prevent sexual violence in conflicts	2011–13	MFA MoD
	4.1.7. Seek to increase dialogue and cooperation with national and regional leaders in areas with widespread conflict-related sexual violence	2011–13	MFA MoD
	4.1.8. Support awareness-raising campaigns targeted at men to prevent sexual violence	2011–13	MFA
Indicators for 4.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for preventing sexual violence in conflict developed by the Norwegian armed forces - Number of Norwegian personnel deployed abroad, including police, who have training and/or special expertise on the problem of sexual violence - Number of preventive measures related to sexual violence in conflict, including research projects, supported, initiated and implemented, and resources allocated 		

GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
4.2. Victims of sexual violence in conflict have opportunities for rehabilitation in areas where Norway is engaged	4.2.1. Support and initiate projects to provide legal and practical assistance to victims of sexual violence	2011–13	MFA
	4.2.2 Support measures that promote socio-economic rehabilitation	2011–13	MFA
	4.2.3 Support the development of psychosocial and medical services and training for health workers	2011–13	MFA
	4.2.4. Promote health services for victims of sexual violence in global health initiatives	2011–13	MFA
	<i>Indicators for 4.2.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of projects providing medical, psychosocial and legal follow-up of victims of sexual violence in conflict that receive funding, and resources allocated - Number of health workers who have received training and number of health services set up with Norwegian support 	
GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
4.3. Perpetrators are brought to justice at national level, and, where appropriate, at international level, in countries and areas where Norway is engaged	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	2011–13	MFA MoJ
	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	2011–13	MFA
	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	2011–13	MFA
	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	2011–13	MFA
	4.3.5. Support development of knowledge of the use of thematic investigation and prosecution of international sex crimes	2011–13	MFA
	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	2011–13	MFA
	<i>Indicators for 4.3.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of measures, projects and campaigns supported, initiated and completed that increase the prosecution of perpetrators at national and if appropriate international level, and resources allocated - Proportion of peace agreements where Norway is involved that have concrete provisions on the follow up of sexual violence and the prosecution of perpetrators 	

5. Reporting and accountability

Norway will improve implementation of SCR 1325 by focusing more strongly on results and accountability.

SCR 1889 (2009) requests the UN Secretary General to develop global indicators to track the implementation of SCR 1325, and thus increase the accountability of the UN, international and regional organisations and individual member states. In order to ensure focus on reporting and accountability, this plan includes tables for each priority area that set out goals, activities, the ministry or ministries responsible for each activity, and indicators. The indicators will be further developed, and we will look into ways of improving methods for data collection and reporting. As new and improved activities and indicators are developed, they will be incorporated into the tables.

Annual reports will be made public. Each ministry will report on the goals, activities and indicators for which it is responsible. This will make it possible to identify each ministry's achievements. In addition, the integration of SCR 1325 into ministries' existing reporting mechanisms will be strengthened. The annual work plans of the missions abroad will be a key tool for strengthening the missions' efforts in this field.

Within the UN system, Norway will support initiatives and propose measures that strengthen reporting mechanisms connected to the resolutions on women, peace and security. Furthermore, Norway will contribute to an exchange of experience and the development of norms across UN and regional organisations, and will support the UN's efforts to further develop global indicators.

An interministerial working group has been established. The group will meet regularly to coordinate the implementation of the strategy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the overall responsibility for coordination.

A network made up of the inter-ministerial working group, relevant directorates, research institutes and NGOs will meet twice a year. The members of the network will exchange information, knowledge and experience, and will review the ministries' annual reports.

An external review of the Government's implementation of SCR 1325 and the subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security will be carried out during the course of 2013.

Priority area 5 Reporting and accountability

Norway will improve implementation of SCR 1325 by focusing more strongly on results and accountability.

GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
5.1. Reporting by ministries, subordinate agencies and actors that receive support related to SCR 1325 from the Government is improved	5.1.1. Further develop the set of indicators and identify data sources for the ministries involved	2011	MFA MoD MoJ MCE
	5.1.2. Further develop and systematise qualitative and quantitative reporting on SCR1325 in military contexts	2011	MoD
	5.1.3. Reporting on SCR 1325 by the ministries involved and subordinate agencies	2011–13	MFA MoD MoJ MCE
	5.1.4. Include reports on Norway's implementation of SCR 1325 in the periodic reports to CEDAW	2011–13	MCE MFA
	5.1.5. Require projects that receive funding from relevant budget items to have an integrated gender perspective and provide reports on this	2011–13	MFA
Indicators for 5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of national indicators and defined data sources for measuring the results of Norway's implementation of SCR 1325 that are further developed - Number of reports from ministries and recipients of Norwegian funding on activities and projects connected to SCR 1325 		
GOALS	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	MINISTRY
5.2. Cooperation across sectors, ministries, research institutes and NGOs is established and coordinated	5.2.1. Continue the SCR 1325 network made up of the authorities, civil society, researchers and other resource persons	2011–13	MFA MoD MoJ MCE
	5.2.2. Continue and further develop work in the interministerial working group	2011–13	MFA MoD MoJ MCE
	5.2.3. Appoint officers with responsibility for SCR 1325 in all relevant ministries	2011–13	MFA MoD MoJ MCE
	5.2.3. Exchange experience between Norwegian missions abroad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2011–13	MFA
Indicators for 5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of meetings held by the interministerial working group and the network - Number of meetings between Norwegian missions abroad and the Ministry where SCR 1325 is discussed - Number of periodic and specific reports on SCR 1325 submitted by relevant missions 		

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SPLA soldier in South Sudan, 2003

Photo: Martin Adler/Panos Pictures/Felix features

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Damage after the earthquake in Haiti in 2010

Photo: Moises Saman/Panos Pictures/Felix Features

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