



PRIO Centre on
Gender, Peace
and Security

Integrating Gender into Foreign Policy

PRIO Gender, Peace
and Security Update

Issue 3 (2016)

The PRIO Gender Peace and Security Update is an electronic newsletter published by the PRIO Centre on Gender, Peace and Security to share with the public information about gender, peace and security issues. The newsletter will also keep readers informed of the latest developments both internationally and in Norway in relation to UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security and subsequent resolutions.



From left: Inger Skjelsbæk (PRIO), Helga Hernes (PRIO), Karin Aggestam (Lund University), Jacqui True (Monash University) and Torunn L. Tryggestad (PRIO). Photo: PRIO

On 23 September, the PRIO Centre on Gender, Peace and Security held a seminar on 'Gender in Foreign Policy'. Two leading international scholars on gender and foreign policy visited PRIO to discuss the topic: Jacqui True, Professor in Politics and International Relations at Monash University, Australia and Director of the recently established [Monash Gender, Peace and Security](#), and Karin Aggestam, Pufendorf Chair and Professor of Political Science at Lund University. The discussion was chaired by Torunn L. Tryggestad, Director of the PRIO GPS Centre.

A new action plan in Norway

Forming the backdrop to the seminar was new attempts in Norway to integrate gender into foreign and development policy. On 2 September, the Norwegian Government launched an [action plan](#) for 2016-2020 to integrate women's rights and gender equality in foreign and development policy.

The plan, entitled 'Freedom, Power and Opportunities', has five main objectives over the four-year period:

- Ensure inclusive and fair quality education for all girls and boys
- Women's equal participation in political life
- Women's full economic rights and equal participation in work life
- Eliminate violence and harmful practices against women and girls
- Promote the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls

In connection with the new action plan, Norwegian Foreign Minister Børge Brende has also established an Advocacy Group for Women's Rights and Gender Equality. The group will provide input and advice on how to implement women's rights and gender equality in Norwegian foreign policy in new and creative ways. The group includes representatives from the private sector, the academic commu-

nity, civil society and the social partners.

Among those invited to join the advocacy group is Helga Hernes, Senior Advisor at the PRIO Centre on Gender, Peace and Security. Speaking after the seminar, Hernes said she believes the new action plan “together with the National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security has put Norway among the top countries in the world in terms of a gendered, or even a feminist, foreign and development policy.”

Gender mainstreaming in Australian foreign policy

One approach to include a gender perspective in foreign policy is gender mainstreaming. Jacqui True discussed at the seminar how this approach can be seen in the case of Australia. Gender mainstreaming is a more recent attempt to integrate gender equality as a key goal of Australian foreign policy, and is designed to prevent side-lining women’s issues in policymaking, said True.

Gender mainstreaming in Australian foreign policy has taken place at the same time as an increase in the number of women in leadership positions in foreign policy and as political leaders in general. In recent, women have held top positions in Australia such as Prime Minister, foreign minister, defence minister, minister for international development and head of the department for foreign affairs and trade. Australian foreign policy has become a “feminised realm”, said True.

Gender mainstreaming in Australian foreign policy can be seen in both the national policy context and in the international arena. For example, upon becoming Foreign Affairs Minister in 2013, Julie Bishop increased the target of aid spending on supporting women’s empowerment to 80 per cent. This was an incredible move, argued True, given that the government at the time was generally sceptical to aid and had reduced the aid budget.

In the context of the United Nations Security Council, Bishop also maintained a focus on promoting gender equality.

During Australian presidency of the Security Council in 2013, resolution 2117 on small arms and light weapons was passed, which includes a clause on gender-based violence. Gender-based violence was recognised as a force multiplier and therefore became a crucial criteria for deciding whether or not arms should be exported.

True argued that the recent move towards gender mainstreaming in foreign policy and the increase in women leadership in that realm are linked. Without claiming that there is an essential difference between women and men, True suggested that we look more seriously at the role of leadership style. Are women leaders necessary in foreign policy in order to advance the goals of gender equality, women’s empowerment and feminist principles? And can these goals still be advanced if foreign policy is dominated by men?

A more controversial approach in Sweden

Another way of including gender in foreign policy is to take a more direct feminist approach, as can be seen in Sweden. Sweden is the first country to adopt an explicit feminist platform for its foreign policy. Karin Aggestam discussed at the seminar how the Swedish feminist for-

eign policy is distinct from gender mainstreaming in foreign policy.

The Swedish feminist foreign policy uses feminist language in its aim to renegotiate and challenge the power hierarchies that traditionally have informed foreign policy. The Swedish Foreign Minister Margot Wallström, who has spearheaded the feminist foreign policy, claims that feminism is a good term to use because it is about standing up to the systematic and global subordination of women. By using language from feminist theory, Aggestam also argued that Swedish feminist foreign policy reflects a commitment to applying feminist ethical principles such as inclusion and representation. This makes it a more politically controversial approach.

Sweden is not alone, however, in approaching foreign policy this way. Swedish feminist foreign policy is taking place against the backdrop of international mobilisation for gender equality in other countries. It also builds on the normative framework set out in the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. In this sense, Aggestam pointed out that “Sweden isn’t a lone actor in the international arena but is actually feeding into something of a general pattern.”



Karin Aggestam (left) and Jacqui True (right) discuss approaches to integrating gender in foreign policy, PRIO, 23 September. Photo: PRIO

The policy centres on three main pillars. The first pillar is representation, an area in which Sweden already has a high profile. The Swedish foreign policy places strong emphasis on promoting women's participation and representation in politics in general and in particular in relation to peace process and peace operations. The second pillar focuses on rights. Sweden is a strong advocate for "women's rights as human rights", said Aggestam. Thirdly, the Swedish foreign policy deals also with the question of resources. That is, promoting a more gender-sensitive and equitable distribution of global income and natural resources.

A possible fourth pillar, according to Aggestam, is the emphasis often placed on research. This entails drawing upon empirical research and policy reports to formulate foreign policy practice. For example, research that shows how women's security is intrinsically linked to state and international security is used by policy-makers to convince others that it is important to bring women in. Aggestam sees this as a window of opportunity for scholars to inform foreign policy with ideas, thoughts and principles. It is an opening for scholars of feminist theory, in particular, to contribute to questions around the ethics of foreign policy.

According to Aggestam, practical implementation of a Swedish feminist foreign policy can be seen in the area of peace negotiations, an area in which very few women participate globally. Because chief mediators are positioned to secure women's participation in peacemaking, Sweden has defined mediation as 'the weapon for women's inclusion'. This commitment can be seen in Sweden's participation in the recently launched [Nordic Women Mediators \(NWM\)](#) network, and a national network of Swedish women mediators.

A podcast of the seminar is [available online](#).

Recommended reading

Aggestam, Karin & Annika Bergman-Rosamond (2016) [Swedish feminist foreign policy in the making: Ethics, politics, and](#)

[gender](#), *Ethics and International Affairs* 30(3): 323–334.

True, Jacqui (forthcoming) [Gender and Foreign Policy](#), in Mark Beeson & Shahar Hameiri (eds) *Navigating the New International Disorder: Australia in World Affairs 2011-2015*. Oxford University Press.

Implementing the WPS Agenda: Updates from Norwegian Embassies

On 5 September 2016, the SCR 1325 Network convened for their biannual meeting at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Established in 2006, the SCR 1325 Network – known in Norwegian as the *Samarbeidsorganet for kvinner, fred og sikkerhet* – is comprised of members from government ministries and agencies, non-governmental organisations and researchers in Norway who meet twice a year to exchange experiences and information.

This year's meeting was a chance for the Network to meet with 1325 Focal Points stationed at Norwegian embassies and with particular responsibility for the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

At the meeting were 1325 Focal Points from embassies in the NAP's five priority countries – Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar, Palestine and South Sudan – as well as staff from the Norwegian embassies in Nigeria and Nepal. The 1325 Focal Points shared recent developments and challenges in implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda set out in UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

A new priority country

At the start of the meeting, State Secretary Laila Bokhari announced that Nigeria has become the sixth priority country of Norway's work on Women, Peace and Security. Norway's WPS work in Nigeria will pay particular attention to women's roles in countering violent extremism.

According to Pippi Søgaard from the Norwegian embassy in Nigeria, the main challenge now will be finding out exactly how the embassy will go about supporting this work.

Some areas for long-term engagement in countering violent extremism in Nigeria currently being considered by the embassy include:

- development and reconstruction;
- rebuilding of local communities where many people suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder;
- job creation;
- de-radicalisation;
- removing the stigma attached to those who have been abducted and abused by extremist groups such as Boko Haram.

Strengthening the WPS agenda in Afghanistan

The third in a series of conferences on women's rights in Afghanistan was held in Kabul in May 2016. The aim of the conference was to raise women's issues on the political agenda in the country, and the Norwegian embassy worked with Afghan government institutions to organise it. The First Lady of Afghanistan was a driving force behind organising the conference in Kabul, which according to the embassy's 1325 Focal Point Anne-Marie Skjold is an important sign of ownership of the women's rights and gender agenda in the country.

The Kabul conference was an historic event in several ways. Around 300 women from all regions of Afghanistan participated. The women were very active and used the opportunity to speak out about what they saw as challenges in the country today and gave their recommendations. The conference produced good recommendations based in part on the recommendations from the women. There was also strong high-level participation from the Prime Minister and several ministers and deputy ministers, which according to Skjold shows strong political commitment to the agenda.

Slow progress on National Action Plans

Myanmar does not yet have a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. And civil society groups in the country are not pushing for one either, according to Nang Ohnmar Than, 1325 Focal Point at the embassy in Yangon. With the ongoing peace negotiations, some groups argue that there is no time to create a new NAP and so would rather improve the National Action Plan on the Advancement of Women.

In Palestine, major developments were made in the spring of 2015 when the Palestinian National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security was launched. The Norwegian embassy was successful in its push for one unified plan, which according to 1325 Focal Point in Palestine Muntaha Aqual is a huge success given the pervading culture of division in the country. However, even with a NAP in place, Aqual said that challenges still remain. Palestinian women still live in a country with a legal system based on old laws that discriminate against them, and the challenge is to find ways to improve women's situations.

Successes and challenges with participation

Nepal has experienced some positive developments over the years in the area of women's participation. A quota has been introduced to ensure 33% of parliament members are women, and the three top-level positions in the Nepali government are held by women. This is an area relatively easy to tackle, according to 1325 Focal Point Kamla Bisht. More difficult to tackle, however, are the protection and prevention pillars of Resolution 1325.

In Myanmar, the participation pillar has been even more challenging to implement. Despite the positive change in Myanmar with the recent democratic transition, the nationwide ceasefire agreement and, most recently, the Twenty-First Century Peace Conference, women are still severely underrepresented in the formal peace process. According to Nang Ohnmar Than, between seven and 13 per cent of participants at the recent

peace conference were women, and many of these women were invited as observers and so did not sit at the negotiating table. While the proportion of women has increased from previous conferences, it is still not enough, argued Than.

Nevertheless, there are some developments regarding participation in Myanmar. Women's organisations remain very active in advocating for women's participation, and 29 per cent of discussion papers at the recent peace conference included topics such as gender equality and women's rights.

Post-peace negotiation challenges

In Colombia, a key challenge following peace negotiations is the protection of women peace activists. Women's organisations were able to speak out more during the negotiations, but that means that they are now more exposed to risks. A dual approach should be employed to strengthen civil society and women's organisations while at the same time ensuring protective measures, suggested Luisa Reyes, the 1325 Focal Point at the Norwegian embassy in Colombia.

In South Sudan, one of the current challenges is ensuring gender is still included in the implementation phase of the

peace agreement that was reached in 2015. The Norwegian embassy is working on this by supporting the recruitment of a gender advisor to the peace agreement implementing body. ■

Armed Conflict, Maternal Health and Development Aid

On 22–23 September, a group of scholars and practitioners from around the world met in Oslo for a workshop on 'Armed Conflict, Maternal and Child Health, and the Impact of Development Aid in Sub-Saharan Africa'.

The workshop was organized by PRIO as part of the research projects [Armed Conflict and Maternal Health in Sub-Saharan Africa](#), led by Gudrun Østby, and [Development Aid, Effectiveness, and Inequalities in Conflict-Affected Societies](#), led by Henrik Urdal.

Countries experiencing armed conflict have the worst health outcomes globally, and most of those countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa. The odds that a woman in Sub-Saharan Africa will die from complications related to pregnancy



Participants at the workshop on 'Armed Conflict, Maternal and Child Health, and the Impact of Development Aid in Sub-Saharan Africa'. Photo: PRIO

and childbirth is one in 20, compared to one in 6,250 in the developed world, as a result of high fertility rates combined with high maternal mortality rates. The majority of the countries in this region have experienced armed conflict since the end of the Cold War, and this poor health performance may in part be due to the detrimental effects of armed conflicts.

The relationship between armed conflict and maternal health, however, is relatively understudied. There is a shortage of evidence on how conflict impacts health outcomes, and specifically maternal and child health. There is also a need to broaden the perspective by taking into account different health indicators and ages. One of the objectives of the workshop was therefore to take stock of the current state of the research on how conflict impacts maternal and child health and what can be done about it.

Another objective for the workshop was to understand how development aid might address the poor health outcomes in countries affected by conflict. As health is one of the largest sectors to receive aid, the workshop also drew on research from Urdal's project Development Aid, Effectiveness, and Inequalities in Conflict-Affected Societies. This project asks whether aid providers address systematic group inequalities, and whether aid helps alleviate such inequalities.

At the workshop, four new papers coming out of the maternal health and aid projects were presented, all works in progress:

- Philip Verwimp presented a paper on conflict, fertility and displacement in Burundi (Verwimp et al., 2016);
- Ole-Magnus Theisen presented a paper on the ethno-political dimension of public health delivery (Østby, Strand & Theisen, 2016);
- Kristian Hoelscher presented a paper on poverty, inequality and the localization of development aid (Urdal et al., 2016); and

- Andreas Kotsadam presented a paper on aid and infant mortality in Nigeria (Kotsadam et al., 2016).

Roundtable discussions included topics such as the challenges of doing research on health in conflict settings, and how to effectively communicate research on health and conflict to development practitioners, politicians and policy-makers so that research feeds into policy. Participants included both scholars and practitioners from different backgrounds, including medical doctors from several of the Sub-Saharan African countries under study. This mix of participants helped enrich discussions by connecting the field with the research, as Kendra Dupuy, a PRIO Senior Researcher who attended the workshop, explains:

“The blend of perspectives – from the practitioner, the person in the field or the clinic, and the academic – was really beneficial. The discussions helped improve our understanding of the real world challenges associated with providing health care in situations of armed conflict, and why some people cannot access health-care.” ■

Torunn L. Tryggestad Appointed to NATO Civil Society Advisory Panel

Torunn L. Tryggestad, Director of the PRIO Centre on Gender Peace and Security, was recently appointed member of the newly established NATO Civil Society Advisory Panel (CSAP) on Women, Peace and Security. The CSAP was set up to serve as a forum for regular consultations and dialogue between civil society and NATO on women, peace and security issues.

The panel comprises 15 individual experts – known as the Core Group – and 17 individuals representing various civil society organizations. Members, who represent a geographical balance, will meet once a year and continue dialogue

between meetings. Tryggestad will join the panel's Core Group for a two-year term. Reflecting on the recent appointment, Tryggestad says:

“NATO's move to establish the panel is a very interesting innovation. It has even been referred to as a revolution. To my knowledge this is the first time NATO has established such a civil society advisory panel – on any issue. I am very honoured to be appointed and look forward to being part of this new mechanism during its formative years.”

The CSAP is a new approach by NATO to engage in a structured and systematic way with civil society. CSAP members will provide feedback and input to NATO on matters pertaining to the Women, Peace and Security agenda, including implementation of NATO policies in this issue area. NATO considers this kind of engagement with civil society as “[an important asset](#)” to move the WPS agenda forward in the organisations' work. Accountability to implement the WPS agenda within NATO also underlies the rationale to establish the panel: “Ultimately, civil society organisations will have a voice to also hold NATO to account and improve its work in this area,” [according to NATO](#).

The first meeting of the NATO CSAP on Women, Peace and Security will take place in Brussels on 17–18 October 2016, and will be convened by Marriët Schuurman, NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security. ■

Women in the Peace Process in Afghanistan

[As part of Afghanistan Week](#) in Oslo, CARE Norway and the Norwegian Afghanistan Committee hosted a seminar on 21 September about ‘[Women and Peace Negotiations in Afghanistan](#)’. The seminar involved a panel discussion with panellists including Shukria Barakzai, Afghanistan's Ambassador to Norway; Farkhunda Zahra Naderi, former member of the Afghan Parliament; Lisa

Golden, Norwegian diplomat serving as special representative to Afghanistan and Pakistan and deputy director for the Section on South Asia and Afghanistan in the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Arne Strand, Deputy Director at the Chr. Michelsen Institute.

Ambassador Barakzai began by highlighting the progress that has been made in terms of implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Afghanistan. Since [Afghanistan's National Action Plan](#) (NAP) to implement this agenda was launched in June 2015, women can now be seen in the military and national security sectors, and over 3000 women have joined the police.

Arne Strand also praised Afghanistan's NAP for placing particular emphasis on the protection of women against everyday violence. Integrating this issue into the peace process is a good development, argued Strand, because even when peace agreements are reached, violence against women in everyday life often remains an issue and needs to be addressed.

Former MP Farkhunda Zahra Nadari was more cautious about developments in implementing the WPS agenda in the country, arguing that political commitment to ensure women's participation in the peace process remains an issue. While the President is committed to including women in peace talks, commitment within the government as a whole is doubtful, she said.

Nevertheless, progress has been made in terms of how women's roles in peace talks are thought about. Ambassador Barakzai pointed out that attitudes are changing regarding women's roles in the peace process. Arguing for why "women should not only be on the menu but also at the table," she pointed to the new generation in Afghanistan which is part of the globalised world and which expects women's rights to be guaranteed rather than an issue to be bargained.

Reflecting on women's participation in talks with the Taliban, Lisa Golden from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs also argued that it is a misconception

that it is difficult for women to take part in these talks. She said that it is no longer a question of whether to include women in talks with the Taliban, but rather how to succeed in the talks.

The seminar was opened and chaired by Gry Larsen, Secretary General of CARE Norway. ■

International News

A new international project has been launched to study women and peacebuilding in Algeria, Nigeria, Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia. The research consortium includes Chr. Michelsen Institute (Norway), the Center for Research on Gender and Women at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA) and Isis-Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange (Uganda).

The African Union launched its first [report](#) on the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Africa at the 27th AU Summit on 21 July.

The Lebanese American University held the [conference](#) 'Towards Prioritising Women, Peace and Security on the Arab Agenda' on 8–10 August.

South African Department for International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) held a workshop for women mediators on 11–12 August. Norwegian members of the Nordic Women Mediators (NWM) participated.

NATO's Allied Command Transformation hosted a [Gender Perspectives Seminar](#) together with the Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations in September.

The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission adopted a Gender Strategy on 7 September, becoming the first inter-governmental body in the UN to do so. The strategy is now [available online](#).

The United Nations Department of Field

Support launched an e-learning training programme with an emphasis on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel on 13 September. The [programme](#) is mandatory for uniformed and civilian staff serving in peacekeeping missions.

The Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN, UN Women and Women's Alliance for Security Leadership (WASL) organised a high-level meeting on 'Women's Leadership in Countering Violent Extremism and Terrorism' at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 20 September. The meeting is available to [watch online](#).

The LSE Centre for Women, Peace and Security held a public lecture on 'The Myths and Realities in Women, Peace and Security' on 22 September with speaker Madeleine Rees, Secretary General of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and Visiting Professor in Practice at the LSE Centre. ■

News from Norway

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) released a report in September on Norway's advocacy role in the development policy arena, including a case study on Norway's engagement in Women, Peace and Security issues.

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched a new action plan for Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Foreign and Development Policy (2016-2020) on 2 September (see top story).

The SCR 1325 Network (*Samarbeidsorganet for kvinner, fred og sikkerhet*) met for the network's biannual meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 5 September (see separate story).

Norwegian members of the Nordic Women Mediators (NWM) network met on 14 September, where Norwegian State

Secretary Laila Bokhari also attended to meet members and learn more about the network. The meeting was hosted NOREF and PRIO, NWM operational partners in Norway.

The Norwegian Afghanistan Committee and CARE Norway held a seminar on 'Women and Peace Negotiations in Afghanistan' in Oslo on 21 September (see separate story).

The Norwegian Research Council held a seminar on 'Social Security, Terrorism and Gender' on 21 September. Senior Researcher and Director of the PRIO GPS Centre Torunn L. Tryggestad gave a presentation at the seminar.

Hajer Sharief was awarded the Student Peace Prize of 2017 on 29 September. She won the prize for her work in starting up the Together We Build It, a civil society network in Libya, and active engagement in including women in peace-building processes. ■

News from PRIO

Helga Hernes, Senior Advisor, has been invited to join the Norwegian Foreign Minister's Advocacy Group on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (see top story).

Torunn L. Tryggestad, Senior Researcher and Director of the PRIO GPS Centre, has been appointed to NATO's Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security (see separate story).

PRIO researchers held a workshop at PRIO on 6 September for a group of Focal Points on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) from Norwegian embassies. The workshop included modules on: the Global Study on Women, Peace and Security and implementation of National Action Plans on WPS, by Torunn L. Tryggestad; sexual and gender based violence in armed conflict, by Gudrun Østby; and transitional justice in Colombia, by Kris-

tin Bergtora Sandvik.

The PRIO Centre on Gender, Peace and Security held a seminar on 'Gender in Foreign Policy' at PRIO on 23 September with guest speakers Jacqui True from Monash University and Karin Aggestam from Lund University (see separate story).

The PRIO Cyprus Centre held a conference on 'Re-thinking UNSCR 1325: Feminist peacebuilding beyond Women, Peace and Security' in Nicosia on 29 September.

Kristin B. Sandvik, Research Professor, participated in the FLAK Seminar on Mixing Feminism, Legality and Knowledge, organised by the journal Feminist Legal Studies at Queen Mary University of London from 30 June to 1 July.

Theresa Ammann, Doctoral Researcher at Aarhus University and Guest Researcher at PRIO, held a brownbag presentation at PRIO on 14 September reflecting on sex and gender in ethnographic research in post-war and post-Ebola Liberia.

Helga Hernes and Torunn L. Tryggestad participated in the workshop 'Feminist Foreign Policy in Theory and Practice' at Lund University on 29 September. Tryggestad also gave a presentation on 'Gender, Peace and Security' at the workshop.

PRIO researchers Gudrun Østby, Henrik Urdal, Helga Binningsbø, Kristian Hoelscher and Kendra Dupuy held a workshop on 'Armed Conflict, Maternal and Child Health, and the Impact of Development Aid in Sub-Saharan Africa' in Oslo on 22–23 September (see separate story). ■

Recent PRIO Publications

Fleming, Cecilie (2016) *Women, Peace and Security?* PRIO Blog, 21 September.

Lemaitre, Julieta & Kristin Bergtora Sandvik (2016) *Structural remedies and the one million pesos: On the limits of court-ordered social change for internally displaced women in Colombia*, in Kim Rubenstein & Katharine G. Young (eds) *The Public Law of Gender. From the Local to the Global*. Cambridge University Press.

Lorentzen, Jenny (2016) *Gender and Culture in Transitional Justice: Rwanda's Gacaca Courts*. Gender-Just Peace and Transitional Justice Series, Working paper no. 2, 2016.

Mujanic, Alisa (2016) *In war, not all violence is equal*, PRIO Blog, 30 August.

Rustad, Siri Aas, Gudrun Østby & Ragnhild Nordås (2016) *Artisanal mining, conflict and sexual violence in Eastern DRC*, *The Extractive Industries and Society* 3(2): 475–484.

Sandvik, Kristin Bergtora (2016) *Transitional Justice: What is the role of law in bringing imaginative and imaginary peace to Colombia?*, IntLawGrrls blog, 30 June.

Tank, Pinar (2016) *Kurdish female combatants and the role of gender ideology*, NewME Policy Brief. Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages, University of Oslo. ■

Other Recent Publications

Birkeland, Tor Kristian (2016) *Unarmed civilian protection: The methodology and its relevance for Norwegian church-based organizations and their partners*. Norwegian Ecumenical Peace Platform.

Cohen, Dara Kay (2016) *Rape during Civil War*. Cornell University Press.

de Jonge Oudraat, Chantal & Michael E. Brown (2016) *Women, gender and terrorism: The missing links*. WIIS Policy Brief August 1, 2016.

Donais, Timothy & Erin McCandless (2016) *International peace building and the emerging inclusivity norm*. *Third World Quarterly*. Published online 5 July 2016.

Gerome, Rebecca (2016) Preventing gender-based violence through arms control: Tools and guidelines to implement Arms Trade Treaty and UN Programme of Action, First Edition. Reaching Critical Will, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, April 2016.

Haynie, Jeannette Gaudry (2016) Women, gender and terrorism: Gendered aspects of radicalization and recruitment, WIIS Policy Brief September 15, 2016.

Human Rights Watch (2016) 'A gentleman's agreement': Women's Participation in Burma's Peace Negotiations and Political Transition. Human Rights Watch report, August 24, 2016.

Jansson, Maria & Maud Eduards (2016) The politics of gender in the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, *International Feminist Journal of Politics*. Published online 20 June 2016.

Karen Human Rights Group (2016) Hidden strengths, hidden struggles: Women's testimonies from southeast Myanmar. Karen Human Rights Group report, July 2016.

Lloyd-Roberts, Sue (2016) *The War on Women: And the Brave Ones Who Fight Back*. Simon & Schuster UK.

Muehlenbeck, Allison & Julia Palmiano Federer (2016) Women's inclusion in Myanmar's nationwide ceasefire agreement. Inclusive Security, July 2016.

Pankhurst, Donna (2016) 'What is wrong with men?': Revisiting violence against

women in conflict and peacebuilding, *Peacebuilding* 4(2): 180-193.

Read-Hamilton, Sophie & Mendy Marsh (2016) The Communities Care programme: Changing social norms to end violence against women and girls in conflict-affected communities, *Gender & Development* 24(2): 261-276.

Schubert, Andi (2016) Warriors and fathers: War, visual culture and the complexities of constructing masculinities after the end of Sri Lanka's civil war. *NORMA* 11(3): 139-157.

Sharoni, Simona, Julia Welland, Linda Steiner & Jennifer Pedersen, eds (2016) *Handbook on Gender and War*. USA: Edward Elgar Publishing.

Tax, Meredith (2016) *A Road Unforeseen: Women Fight the Islamic State*. New York: Bellevue Literary Press.

United Nations (2016) *Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence*, S/2016/361. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. ■

in Oslo on 11-13 October. By invitation only.

Nordic Research Seminar and PhD Workshop on Sexual Violence, at University of Oslo on 13-14 October.

PRIO Seminar on Gender Inclusive Peace Processes, with guest speaker Joyce Neu, at PRIO on 27 October. More information available soon on the [PRIO Events](#) page.

5th Annual National Symposium on Women and Genocide in the 21st Century: The Case of Darfur, on 21-22 October. ■

Upcoming Events

PhD Course on Gender, Peace and Security, at Research School on Peace and Security in Oslo on 21-23 November. Application deadline 17 October.

Women and LGBTQ Persons in Iraq under ISIS, at Cuny School of Law, New York on 6 October.

Seventh High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes,



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