



# Review of PRIO's Project

## Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding



# Review of PRIO's Project “Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding”



Scanteam

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Photo: Wayne Conradie

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACUNS	Academic Council on the United Nations System
CMI Finland	Crisis Management Initiative Finland
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DIIS	Danish Institute for International Studies
DPKO	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
FOKUS	Forum for Women and Development
HUM	MFA Section for Humanitarian Affairs
ISA	International Studies Association
ISFiT	International Student Festival in Trondheim
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NOREF	Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre
NTNU	Norwegian University of Science and Technology
NUPI	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
NY	New York
OSAGI	Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PBC	UN Peace Commission
PRIO	Peace Research Institute Oslo
RCN	Research Council of Norway
UIO	University of Oslo
UKS	Foreign Service Institute ( <i>Utenrikstjenestens kompetansesenter</i> )
(UN)SCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution (SCR)
UN	United Nations
UNDPA	UN Department for political affairs
UNIFEM	UN Development Fund for Women (Now UN Women)
USIP	United States Institute of Peace
WILPF	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
WPS	Women, Peace and Security agenda

# 1 Executive Summary

The Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding project started in 2006 with funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the aim of filling a research and teaching gap in Norway on issues relating to the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Between 2006 and 2014 the project has received NOK 20.5 million. The Project has four staff associates: one full-time researcher, one part-time researcher, one part-time senior advisor and one on-and-off part-time project assistant.

The project identifies knowledge gaps and produces generic knowledge within:

- 1) The normative aspects of the Women, Peace and Security agenda
- 2) Sexual violence in war
- 3) Women's participation in peace processes

The activities of the project cluster around four main types of activities:

- Applied research and academic publishing
- Teaching and training
- Policy advice and public outreach
- Conferences, seminars and networking

The project has not had an explicit long-term objective but has rather been financed by the MFA based on annual proposals listing planned activities to be carried out. As part of the review, the project team established the following objective for their project:

*"To integrate the gender perspective into peace and conflict research and to establish a national competency milieu for women, peace and security to consolidate knowledge and integrate UNSCR 1325 issues into Norwegian foreign policy so that Norway will contribute actively to the realization of the Women, Peace and Security agenda."*

The quality of the project work is high and has considerable credibility in Norway as well as abroad. The project produces and disseminates ground-breaking relevant knowledge for policy makers. It represents a network hub for people with knowledge of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Within PRIO, the project has managed to lift the importance of gender as a thematic area, and the internal Gender Research Group has become part of the formal PRIO structure. The project has also established an external Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security that now counts 53 members.

The project has entered into strategic alliances with reputable international milieus and is able to draw on the best international researchers available. Popular, high-quality competence-building conferences are arranged, and these have become major networking arenas for policy makers, researchers, activists and the media. The project has grown in reputation in Norway and abroad, and more and more people contact the project team to obtain knowledge, supervision and advice.

Civil servants in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs use the project's policy briefs to make speeches, and the briefs are used for developing Norwegian foreign policy. This has led to an



international reputation for Norway of being at the forefront both knowledge-wise and policy-wise within issues relating to the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

The project team is praised for being exceptionally good at tailoring their messages to their audience. The team spends considerable time on teaching and supervising, and the project has established itself as the leading academic milieu in Norway on Women, Peace and Security issues. An increasing number of inquiries are received from both academics and students at different universities and University colleges, both in Norway and abroad. Apart from all the lectures the team members give, their produced knowledge also forms part of the syllabus at institutions such as the Norwegian Defence University College and the Department of Psychology at the University of Oslo.

The project issues an electronic newsletter that has a wide international outreach. The project team has managed to establish itself as a leading knowledge milieu on Women, Peace and Security issues within the Norwegian broadcasting channels NRK and TV2, together with NUPI.

The project has produced an impressive number of activities that have generated a long list of likely outcomes. Knowledge produced by the project team has contributed to setting gender and sexual violence on the agenda within the Norwegian Defence Forces, and a recent book to which the project team has contributed – "Gender in the Defence Forces" (2014) – is already in demand by defence forces in several countries around the world.

The project team wrote the first Norwegian Government's Action Plan on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, a task that provided the team with high-definition power. The action plan made reporting on Women, Peace and Security issues compulsory by all recipients of Norwegian humanitarian funding, which provided the necessary impetus for humanitarian actors to integrate the Women, Peace and Security agenda into their relief and protection work.

The "Missing Peace" symposium organized in the USA by PRIO and the reputable think tank USIP gathered 200 scholars, civil servants and policy makers during three different conferences to bring up new issues and insights into sexual violence in war. These issues have become part of the internal discussion among policy makers in many countries, thereby providing premises for new global policy. The project has also contributed to inspiring the British foreign ministry to engage against violence in war. In 2011 the project contributed to motivating the US State Department to make their UNSCR 1325 Action Plan.

By constantly reminding the MFA that there are hardly any women participating in peace processes, the project has influenced the ministry to become a role model by making sure there is gender balance in Norwegian delegations going to formal and informal peace processes. At present a three-year training programme for high-level peace negotiators, "*High level seminar on gender and inclusive mediation process*", is being carried out. Although it is still in progress, it has received positive feedback from its participants and is a promising, creative way of attempting to get more women round future peace negotiation tables.

Judging from the findings above, the objective established by the project team can be said to have been over-achieved. The project is beyond doubt highly effective and efficient, and has utilized the resources from the MFA profitably.

Nonetheless it must be added that running a long-term research project on annual grants prevents predictability, security and strategic planning. The project is fortunate to have been able to maintain its core staff for so many years. This is mainly due to the staff's high commitment and their willingness to compromise on both academic opportunities and private leisure time in order to achieve the objectives of the project. As the demand for project services continues growing and the staff resources remain the same, it is only a question of time before the team will be obliged to start compromising on quality.

In order for the project to continue to prosper and service the increasing demands from policy makers, researchers, students, activists, the media and others in both Norway and abroad, the review makes the recommendations below.

### **Recommendations to the MFA:**

#### **1) Secure a longer term financial basis**

In order to safeguard the investments made and to maintain Norway's leading position internationally on the Women, Peace and Security agenda, a long-term financial basis for the project must be secured. There is a need to provide predictable core funding for an adequate number of staff to protect investments made, competencies developed and networks established. Future support should be based on explicit long-term objectives and planned results.

#### **2) Allow for organic growth**

There is a clear demand for the knowledge, services and activities offered by the project from by Norwegian policy makers, international policy makers, national and international researchers and students, and NGOs and activists. To continue to serve these groups with high-quality deliveries, the project needs to expand its human resources.

#### **3) Develop into an International Knowledge Centre for Gender, Peace and Security**

There is a documented interest in the project by reputable international research and think tank milieus. Policy makers show interest in "bringing the project to the ground" in countries in conflict. There is a demand from Embassies in different countries, and there is a clear need and demand to expand the Women, Peace and Security agenda to emerging powers where these questions are not yet on the political agenda. All this indicates that a global knowledge centre on Gender, Peace and Security matters is required. Given that the PRIO project is the one knowledge hub that is at the forefront internationally on this agenda today, it is natural to suggest that such an international centre be established around the PRIO project.

#### **4) Diversify funding**

We recommend that the MFA alone should be responsible for the long-term core funding. However, for an international centre to become viable, a multi-donor approach should be sought to improve financial soundness. The multi-donor financed U4 Anti-corruption Centre hosted by the CMI might serve as a model.

**5) Evaluate the "High-level seminar on gender and inclusive mediation process"**

The high-level seminar is an innovative way of reaching actors who are possible implementers of parts of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. It combines networking, exchange of information and best practices, knowledge dissemination and policy development. This initiative deserves an in-depth separate evaluation when it has finished identifying possible replicable lessons learnt.

**Recommendations to PRIO:**

**6) Create synergies through strategic alliances**

There is an increasing demand both for the existing services of the projects as well as for new ones. Some of these services (such as new research areas) might be better taken care of by other researchers within or outside PRIO. The activities can be financed by and reported on as part of the project activities, but should be undertaken by research milieus that are closer to the issue than the present project staff. We recommend that the established networks are operated in a more strategic manner whereby the network identifies gaps, enters into new collaborations and generates new research activities. We also recommend that networks are established with researchers in the Global South and in emerging powers. Furthermore, it is recommended that the project organically enters into strategic alliances with both Norwegian and Western institutions, as well as with institutions in the Global South and the emerging powers, to cater for the increase in demand for existing and new research activities.

**7) Make explicit strategic choices**

We recommend that the project is made more explicitly strategic, both in the choice of strategic partners and activities and in how to reach the desired audience/public. The balance between knowledge production and dissemination, policy influence, teaching and supervision, and networking and seminars should be defined on the basis of strategic choices. A monitoring and evaluation system should be established to achieve this.

## 2 Background and Purpose

The first UN Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325) was unanimously adopted in October 2000. Since then the United Nations Security Council has adopted an additional six resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. All seven Security Council resolutions are hereafter referred to as the "Women, Peace and Security agenda". These resolutions highlight some of the particular impacts of armed conflict on women and girls. They also provide guidance for states, regional organizations, the UN system and other stakeholders to address the needs of women and girls during and after armed conflict and to promote their empowerment. The resolutions call on states and UN institutions to ensure the full inclusion of women and their needs and perspectives in peacebuilding, emphasizing the prevention of and protection from conflict-related sexual violence.

In order to implement the resolution, more than 40 countries have developed national action plans to elevate women in preventing conflict, making peace, and rebuilding their societies. The Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding project was established in 2006 with the aim of filling a research and teaching gap in Norway on issues relating to Women, Peace and Security. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) has supported this project between 2006 and 2014 with a total of NOK 20.5 million.

The Project has four staff associates: one full-time researcher, one part-time researcher, one part-time senior advisor and one on-and-off part-time project assistant.

### 2.1 Purpose of the review

The purpose of the review is to assess project performance and to evaluate the extent to which the project has achieved its objectives. The review will assess the efficiency and effectiveness in use of resources as well as ways to strengthen the project in case of further support. It will also identify lessons learned and suggest recommendations.

## 3 Methodology

The terms of reference spell out a two-stage methodology: an Outcome Mapping workshop followed by answering 15 review questions based on interviews, and the Outcome Journal produced during the Outcome Mapping workshop.

### 3.1 Outcome Mapping

Outcome Mapping is a strategic methodology for planning and monitoring development projects that are oriented towards social transformation. It provides a set of tools to design and gather information on the outcomes, defined as behavioural changes in identified actors called "boundary partners". If these behavioural changes lead to social change, the Outcome Mapping methodology establishes that there is a probability that the project has contributed to this social change.

In theory, evaluations can use Outcome Mapping to identify outcomes from a project. However, the PRIO project has not used this method in its planning, nor has the project been monitored along the Outcome Mapping logic. To retroactively conduct a full Outcome Mapping after eight years would require both more time and resources than this review had available. In consultation with Norad<sup>1</sup>, the review has therefore not conducted a full Outcome Mapping process but rather facilitated a workshop to identify likely outcomes of activities carried out.

It must be underlined that outcomes from knowledge production and knowledge dissemination are hard to measure and difficult to attribute to social change given the long and indirect cause and effect chains. This applies even more in cases where there has not been any monitoring of effects/outcomes during the time of implementation, as is the case for this project. Given the short time available for this review, it has not been possible to conduct an in-depth assessment of possible outcomes except for two brief surveys (see Section 3.3 Surveys below).

### 3.2 Workshop to identify likely outcomes

A full-day workshop was undertaken with the three researchers on the project team. The team articulated the *vision* and *intervention strategies* for the project. Thereafter it identified the *boundary partners*, i.e. all actors that are policy makers, and actors influencing policy makers or strategic partners in knowledge creation and dissemination used to influence policy makers. Thereafter the team identified likely outcomes of all the activities they have implemented from 2006 up to 2014 based on the question: "What likely effect(s) have the

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<sup>1</sup> Inception meeting between Norad and Scanteam on May16th 2014.

activities had?" The identified likely outcomes are listed together with the activities carried out in Annex F.

### 3.3 Surveys

Based on dialogue with the project team, two activities were chosen for a web-based survey to assess their possible outcomes. These two activities were the Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security, and the electronic newsletter "Gender Peace and Security Update".

Choosing different seminars, conferences and courses for assessment was discussed, but due to the time constraints of the review and the fact that many of the participant lists were with organizing partners other than PRIO itself, it was agreed to limit the number of surveys to the two above-mentioned activities.

The survey for the research network was distributed to 53 people. It received 13 answers, which is a very low figure. This gives us a confidence interval/margin of error of 24, which again means that if 40% of the respondents have answered a question, there is 95% probability that 40% plus/minus 24% of the total population (from 16% to 64%) would answer in the same way. The statistics from the survey have therefore not been used in the analysis of this report.

Similarly, the survey for the electronic newsletter was sent out to 358 addresses, and 51 answers were received, which gives a confidence interval of 13 while having a confidence level of 95%. The statistics from this survey have therefore not been used in the report either.

Although the statistics from the two surveys have not been used in the report, the two surveys contained a few qualitative questions that generated some valuable answers, some of which are used in the analysis. In addition, each survey included one question with feedback to the project team that they hopefully find useful.

### 3.4 Interviews

Three different interview guides were used: one for policy makers (MFA and MoD), one for other boundary partners, and one for PRIO staff other than the PRIO project team.

A total of ten semi-structured focus group and key person interviews (one in writing) were conducted with people from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Ministry of Defence (MoD), the Norwegian Defence University College, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Folke Bernadotte Academy (Sweden), the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations, the UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, one NGO network, and from PRIO outside the project (see Annex C: List of people interviewed).

### 3.5 Students' evaluations

The students at Bjørknes International College do regular evaluations of the courses and the lectures. Unfortunately, Bjørknes were not able to find the evaluations of the lectures held by the project team members. This information was shared with the consultant at such a late stage that by then it was impossible to identify another set of students from another course in order to assess the teaching and training performance of the project team. The assessment of the performance of the teaching and training activities is thus limited to anecdotal quotes.

### 3.6 Triangulation of data

Several of the likely outcomes identified by the project team have also been mentioned by interviewees and in comments in the two surveys. Many of these likely outcomes are also mentioned in the main report. In addition, interviewees have provided anecdotes that indicate likely outcomes. Some of these anecdotes are included in the report. In instances where information has only one source and has not been triangulated, this is mentioned in the report.

### 3.7 Outline of the report and the review questions

The report is organized according to the elements in the purpose of the review. Chapter 4 presents the results from the Outcome Mapping workshop. Chapter 5 presents the project performance where the majority of the review questions are answered. Chapter 6 analyses the Efficiency and Effectiveness in use of resources, while Chapter 7 lists lessons learned, conclusions and recommendations to the MFA and PRIO.

Regarding the 15 review questions, please refer to the table below to see where in the report these have been answered. Here it is important to explain that question number 9 *"Has PRIO's work added evidence on the contribution that gender equality makes to reconciliation and peacebuilding, and identified areas where capacity building is needed among stakeholders?"* is not answered in the report since this has not been the focus of the project (see Section 5.1 How the project works to find out what *has* been the focus of the project).

Review questions in the terms of reference	Answers to be found in the report
1) What type of research-based evidence on Women, Peace and Security has been conducted by PRIO?	Section 5.1 How the project works
2) Is the evidence perceived as credible by the policy actors?	Section 5.2 Knowledge production
3) What is the project's strategy for choosing partners for networking and cooperation?	Section 4.3 Boundary Partners
4) Has PRIO's project created knowledge and establishment of networks that are relevant for the process of formulation and implementation of SCR 1325?	Section 5.2 Knowledge production and Section 5.6 Networks and seminars

5) How does the project develop competence and capacity of partners and build networks?	Section 5.6 Networks and seminars
6) Has the project utilized information that gives research-based evidence?	Section 5.1 How the project works
7) How does the project influence policy, ministers, parliament, NGOs, media, civil servants, universities about Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding?	Section 5.4 Policy influence, Section 5.5 Public Outreach and Section 5.6 Networks and Seminars
8) Is the research communication effective? Can policy makers (MFA) make use of results from the project to make decisions that seem reasonable? Is the "project" a good networker and storyteller that is able to synthesize results from research?	Section 5.4 Policy influence, and 5.5 Public Outreach
9) Has PRIO's work added evidence on the contribution that gender equality makes to reconciliation and peacebuilding, and identified areas where capacity building is needed among stakeholders?	PRIO's project has NOT been focused on this question.
10) Has PRIO's project led to more women participating in Norwegian and international delegations to peace negotiations and processes?	Section 5.4 Policy influence
11) Has the project established relationships with partners in countries in conflict?	Section 5.1 How the project works
12) Discuss the relevance of the interventions in fragile states: Do the interventions conform to the needs and priorities of the target groups in fragile states? Do the interventions support local women's participation in the decision-making process in post-conflict situations and peacebuilding efforts? Is the project's intervention relevant for MFA's work in the actual countries?	Section 5.1 How the project works, and Section 5.4 Policy influence
13) Has PRIO's project helped to strengthen efforts against sexual violence in conflict?	Section 5.4 Policy influence
14) Has PRIO used the resources of the project in an effective and efficient manner?	Chapter 6 Efficiency and Effectiveness
15) What have been the main strengths and main weaknesses of the different parts of PRIO's project: the research and implementation of SR 1325, the policy advice, the information on SR 1325, seminars, conferences, networking and/or training?	Chapter 5, Chapter 6 and Chapter 7



## 4 Outcome Mapping

In its applications to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the project mentioned a few different objectives and expected results, but mostly it focused on planned activities to be undertaken. The project can therefore be regarded as a so-called "objective-free" project.

### 4.1 Establishing a project vision

In an "Outcome Mapping" workshop with the project team organized by this review, the following vision for the project was identified:

*"To integrate the gender perspective into peace and conflict research and to establish a national competency milieu for Women, Peace and Security to consolidate knowledge and integrate UNSCR 1325 issues into Norwegian foreign policy so that Norway will contribute actively to the realization of the Women, Peace and Security agenda."*

### 4.2 PRIO project intervention strategies

The following were identified by the project team during the Outcome Mapping workshop as having been the project's implicit intervention strategies:

- *Identify knowledge gaps within the peace and conflict research arena based on the texts in the Women, Peace and Security resolutions.*
- *Create a knowledge base on all issues pertaining to the Women, Peace and Security resolutions.*
- *Improve the content of policy by integrating gender aspects and gender concerns into research and policy formulation.*
- *Communicate research findings to policy makers and the research community as well as to non-governmental organizations.*

### 4.3 Boundary partners

The project team has not had any explicit strategy for choosing partners for networking and cooperation. However, the **international research partners** have been selected according to their track record as reliable researchers/research institutions or according to topics/foci that the project team has found to be particularly interesting. Regarding partners that influence policy, these have been chosen according to perceived policy relevance/influence and their reputation as serious and professional actors.

Apart from this, most seminars, conferences etc. are open for a wide public, and only on very rare occasions do the project team members proactively contact people or organizations that they deem to be strategically interesting.

With regard to the **choice of teaching and training arenas**, these have to a large extent been results of invitations, the exception being the recent "Research School in Peace and Conflict

Studies" that was launched in 2011 by PRIO, the University of Oslo and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU).

For the **choice of policy makers**, the team responds to calls from both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence to whom they also issue policy briefs. Also, the team actively distributes its policy briefs and newsletters to people and institutions and at venues where it is thought that these documents will have an impact. On some occasions team members contact strategically-placed people with their policy briefs, and inform them about their work (such as Mari Skåre when she was appointed as the NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security in 2012).

In the Outcome Mapping workshop, the project team identified the boundary partners of the project. These boundary partners are Norwegian and international policy makers, higher education institutions that train future scholars within the field, Norwegian NGOs that influence policy makers, international think tanks, Norwegian research institutions and Nordic research institutions that produce and disseminate relevant knowledge and influence policy makers. These boundary partners are listed in Annex B.

#### 4.4 Likely outcomes of the activities carried out

The Outcome Mapping workshop identified a number of likely outcomes of the activities carried out since 2006. These are listed in Annex F. During the eight years the project has been running, it has developed new knowledge based on its own research and has monitored knowledge developed by others. This knowledge has been disseminated through policy briefs, teaching and training, the electronic newsletter, seminars, meetings and conferences. Although it takes a long time to verify outcomes of knowledge production and dissemination, we can already see contours of positive outcomes from the last eight years of systematic work. Most probably we have only seen the beginning. The next chapter will highlight some of the most likely outcomes identified.

## 5 Project Performance

The focus is on identifying knowledge gaps within the broad Women, Peace and Security agenda and on presenting suggestions as to how to fill these gaps through producing generic knowledge within:

- 1) The normative aspects of the Women, Peace and Security agenda
- 2) Sexual violence in war
- 3) Women's participation in peace processes

The activities of the project cluster around four main types of activities:

- Applied research and academic publishing
- Teaching and training
- Policy advice and public outreach
- Conferences, seminars and networking

Most research evidence regarding the normative agenda comes from fieldwork conducted in and around the UN in New York. Given the nature of this research, partners in conflict countries have so far not been in focus. The exception is the research on sexual violence in war where fieldwork has been conducted in the Balkans and recently with victims at the International Criminal Court in the Hague.

The Project has *not* looked into the effects of women's participation in peace processes.

### 5.1 Knowledge production

All interviewees in this review have stated emphatically that the knowledge produced and disseminated by the project is of **high academic quality** and has a very **high level of credibility**. Furthermore, a lot of the knowledge is considered to be **ground-breaking and myth-crushing**. The three researchers on the team all enjoy high standing and an excellent reputation, along with which comes the good reputation of PRIO itself. In addition to this, the project team has managed to create long-term strategic alliances with some of the most reputable international milieus within the area of sexual violence in war. This makes the project part of the leading knowledge production in this field in the world. The team not only enjoys a high reputation among civil servants and policy makers in Norway, but also in the UN, the NATO and the OSCE.

**Within the field of sexual violence in war, the project has produced valuable knowledge where no prior knowledge existed globally.** As one policy maker in the MFA said: *"You cannot bypass the knowledge from this team if you're interested in the Women, Peace and Security agenda."*

As underlined in Section 3.1, there is often a long timeline between new knowledge being produced and disseminated and social change taking place, and the causality between the two is neither linear nor easy to attribute. However, citations are a measure of whether other academics have found the knowledge useful and used it in their own research. There is a

considerable time-lag between an article being written and citations being published. Nevertheless, several of the articles and books are cited already, and the table below shows these citations<sup>2</sup>:

Document	Citations
"Armed conflict deaths disaggregated by gender"	7
"Gender aspects of international military interventions: National and International Perspectives"	4
"Responsibility to Protect or Prevent? Victims and Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Crimes in Armed Conflicts"	4
"Sexual violence in armed conflicts"	6
"The Elephant in the Room: An Overview of How sexual Violence Came to be Seen as a Weapon of War"	6
"The Political Psychology of War Rape: Studies from Bosnia and Herzegovina"	9
"The UN Peacebuilding Commission and gender: A case of norm reinforcement"	11
"Tilslørt Fredspolitik" [Blurred Peace Policy]	8
"Trick or Treat? The UN and Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security"	49
"Victim and survivor: Narrated social identities of women who experienced rape during the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina"	33
"Women and war: Power and protection in the 21st century"	10

Interviewees claim that Skjelsbæk's ground-breaking research on sexual violence in war and its efficient dissemination across a wide array of arenas in Norway and abroad have contributed largely to the fact that **today "everybody" talks about sexual violence in war**, unlike the situation only a few years ago. One civil servant put it this way: *"If there had been no research undertaken on sexual violence in war, nothing would have been done about it either."*

The most direct use of the knowledge produced by the project is to be found within the MFA. Several civil servants have reported that they use the policy briefs when making speeches for politicians and the civil service itself. The briefs are used for carving out Norwegian foreign policy. This again has led to an **international reputation for Norway of being at the forefront both knowledge-wise and policy-wise within issues relating to the Women, Peace and Security agenda**. One person referred to the project team members as being *"identity bearers for Norwegian foreign policy"*. More details on how the project has influenced policy are given in Section 4.4.

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<sup>2</sup> Citations from "Google Scholar"

One interviewee working for the UN said that the normative work done on the UN provides an insight into the challenges under which the UN operates, which is rare among people not working at the UN. The project's work is thus considered very relevant for people outside the UN who need to understand how the UN works in order to be efficient policy makers. Whereas the Norwegian MFA uses the policy briefs directly, they are inserted into a large knowledge base in the UN, and the project's policy influence on the UN thus becomes more indirect.

**The project team has not achieved its own ambitions regarding academic research and publishing**, however, due to time constraints. It was also raised as a concern by people within PRIO outside the project that the project team members spend so much time servicing civil servants and others that they do not have time to do the necessary research.

## 5.2 Teaching and training

As can be seen by the list of universities and educational institutions under boundary partners (Annex B), the **project team spends quite some time teaching and supervising**. It is difficult to measure the direct outcome of this investment in time and effort, as it is often both long-term and without linear causality. The evaluation was unfortunately not able to obtain insight into systematic evaluations conducted on the quality of the lecturing undertaken by the team members at Bjørknes International College. For that reason, and given the time constraints of the review, we base our findings on anecdotal evidence. One former student of the project team members told us that she has met fellow students later in life who still refer to the Skjelsbæk's lecture on sexual violence in war as something that **made an unforgettable impact** and that made the audience aware of this until recently totally under-communicated issue. Many of these students are today involved in international work such as humanitarian relief and find the teaching of direct use for them.

One former male student from Bjørknes International College who later started to teach at the Military Academy College has told us that the Bjørknes master's degree programme was the best course he had taken because of its broad scope and analysis since the programme extended beyond the mainstream security politics analyses that he had been taught up to then. Also, the team members have several times experienced that soldiers who have been in international operations have expressed gratitude for the gender perspectives they had been taught before departure. These perspectives had turned out to be of direct use on the field.

Although a seminar by name, the "**High level seminar on gender and inclusive mediation process**" is a three-year ongoing course for peace negotiators and mediators to learn about the inclusion of women and gender perspectives in peace processes. The course is a cooperation between the PRIO project, the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) of Finland and the UN Department for Political Affairs (DPA) with financial support from the Norwegian MFA. These seminars are a very innovative way of attracting otherwise extremely busy people to meet each other, exchange information and practices regarding ongoing peace processes around the world, *and* receive training. Hopefully, the process will motivate and commit the

participants to integrate women and gender perspectives in the actual peace processes they are engaged in. So far, the initiative has received very positive feedback from the participants.

**Knowledge produced by the project team has contributed to setting gender and sexual violence on the agenda within the Norwegian Defence Forces.** Within the culturally rather traditionalist Defence Forces, gender as a topic is met with internal resistance. To give gender an acceptable approach, it has been of great importance for the Defence University College to cooperate with the project team, a team that maintains high quality and communicates its knowledge in very a credible and objective way. Across the educational system of the Norwegian Defence Forces, knowledge from the project is used in planning the education programmes, and the project team members are often invited to lecture. This leads to a **gradual change of perception within the armed forces of the importance and usefulness of having a gender-sensitive approach to operations and missions.**

Tryggestad's article from 2009, "Trick or Treat? The UN and Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security", has become part of the **syllabus in the Norwegian Defence University College** as well as in other parts of the military. The article has been cited by 48 researchers and operatives in several countries, and is used extensively by students in Norway and internationally within international relations.

A recently published book on Gender in the Defence Forces (published in Norwegian early 2014), where one project team member has written a chapter, will be used as curriculum across the educational system of the Norwegian Defence Forces. This is said to be **the only book in the world about the Women, Peace and Security agenda written for the defence forces.** Already, there is high demand internationally for a translation of this book (from NATO, the Balkans and Egypt).

Back in 2007, Professor Helga Hernes was invited to hold a keynote speech at the annual OSCE Security Conference. This was the first time gender was on the agenda at the OSCE annual meeting. Hernes gave a lecture on why gender is important in war, and received a lot of positive feedback. The ambassadors from the USA and the UK were particularly interested. Later, the OSCE invited the project team to assess the UNSCR 1325 action plans of the member countries. This work is currently carried out by PRIO, and has become an important spin-off of the project.

One former student applauded the **availability, openness, inclusiveness and selflessness with which the project team meets the students who approach them for supervision and advice.** She said: *"If a student in Norway is interested in Women, Peace and Security there is no other place to go than to the PRIO project for Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding."*

This statement is supported by members of the Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security (see Section 5.5 below). It is also largely supported by the increase in the number of formal and informal inquiries for student supervision and advice that the project team receive. **The team members spend substantial time servicing this increasing demand.**

### 5.3 Policy influence

In addition to knowledge production of high quality, the **project team members are widely praised by all interviewees for being exceptionally good at tailoring their messages to their audience.** People from various sections and departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs say that the **policy briefs produced by this project are highly useful and relevant and maintain a higher quality** than the policy briefs they usually receive.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the most important policy maker that this project is aimed at influencing. And judging by statements in the interviews held, the project has been exceptionally successful in doing just that. The project team is highly praised for producing relevant knowledge, but even more so for the way they present it. However, several of the interviewees said that the most important source of influence came through the informal contact and the servicing mind-set of the project team. Interviewees from the MFA said they could phone the project team and acquire immediate help with relevant information, the newest research, relevant policy formulations etc. To have such a **professional and honest dialogue partner, who is at the same time service-minded and always available, was said to be a priceless asset** to the civil service. The MFA 1325 coordinator told us that she regarded the project team as her closest partners. Another civil servant said she viewed the project team as important monitors of the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda as there are no resources within the civil service itself to carry out this monitoring.

The first task the project team carried out was to write the Norwegian Government's **Action Plan** on Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (published on 8 March 2006) (Hernes and Tryggestad). This rather unusual task gave the project team high-definition power. The document has been important for the formulation of Norwegian policy in this area. The document has also been significant for advocacy groups to relate to, both in terms of reminding Norway of its commitments and for securing funding for various projects. One of the items in the action plan was to make UNSCR 1325 reporting compulsory for civil society organizations who received MFA funding. This provided the **necessary impetus for humanitarian actors and the HUM section of the MFA alike to integrate the Women, Peace and Security agenda into the practical relief and protection work.** Following this action plan, many humanitarian NGOs approached the project team for advice on how to integrate the UNSCR 1325 agenda into their projects.

According to an interviewee working for the UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the policy briefs on sexual violence made with USIP contain pertinent answers to the questions of policy makers and are regarded as both relevant and useful by international policy makers. The policy briefs convey knowledge that disentangles myths and thereby forces through policy change. The Missing Peace symposium held in the USA as a cooperation between PRIO and USIP gathered 200 scholars, civil servants and policy makers to three conferences discussing Women, Peace and Security issues. The insights and issues brought up at these conferences (masculinity, men as victims of sexual violence) have become part of the internal discussion among policy makers in many countries, thereby **providing premises for new global policy.**

Beyond doubt, the project's ground-breaking research on sexual violence in war combined with efficient, creative and targeted dissemination, as well as strategic partnerships with leading reputable international milieus, have **contributed to inspiring the British foreign ministry to engage against violence in war** (re. "Global Summit to end Sexual Violence in Conflict", 10-13 June 2014). Skjelsbæk's policy brief (03/2013) "Preventing Perpetrators: How to go from protection to prevention of sexual violence in war?" was distributed at both the Missing Peace conference and the Wilton Park<sup>3</sup> conference in England the same year. During the Missing Peace symposium in February 2013, the working group was invited to the British ambassador's house where they talked about sexual violence in war while the ambassador enthusiastically took notes during the entire evening – saying he would hand over the notes to the UK's Secretary of State William Hague.

When Gry Larsen had just been appointed as State Secretary, she was going to speak in Washington about sexualised violence. The project team was invited to the MFA to brainstorm on what policy to develop for Larsen. The team emphasized the importance of its participation as this core message of Resolution 1325 was not being implemented. From then on, the importance of women's empowerment and participation became a key element in all her speeches.

The project team has constantly and in many ways on many occasions reminded Norwegian authorities that women are marginalized in formal peacebuilding processes and peace negotiations. This message has been understood, and the **MFA Section for Peace and Reconciliation has wanted to become a role model** by having a gender balance in Norwegian delegations that attend formal or informal peace processes. Recently Norway appointed its first female special envoy (Syria). However, as one interviewee stated: *"The high-level delegations still seem to be male-dominated. Changing the boys-club mentality is hard."*

Another interesting outcome of the project is that it has **contributed to motivating the State Department in the USA to make their UNSCR 1325 action plan**. The renowned think tank United States Institute of Peace (USIP) wanted to build in-house capacity and inspire the US State Department to develop a 1325 action plan. They wanted to publish a book together with a research milieu with a solid international reputation within the Women, Peace and Security agenda. And the choice fell on PRIO thanks to the project and to the fact that Norway was one of the very first countries in the world to compile an action plan. USIP has a large outreach to the American audience, and the book became important with regard to the establishment of an American action plan for 1325 (December 2012).

In 2007 members of the project team wrote an article with academically justified arguments for integrating gender dimensions into the armed forces. The article was used as background

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<sup>3</sup> Wilton Park is an executive agency of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office providing a global forum for strategic discussion. It brings together leading representatives from the worlds of politics, business, academia, diplomacy, civil society and the media. Events focus on issues of international security, prosperity and justice.



material for the final report of the Norwegian Defence Study 2007, as well as a parliamentary white paper on the recruitment of women to the armed forces. The project team members managed to push through language and **references to the Women, Peace and Security agenda in both the study and the White Paper.**

When Norway was re-elected to the UN Peacebuilding Commission in the second round, the PRIO Gender Team was asked to provide policy input. The project team emphasized that Norway had been the forerunner for the UNSCR 1325 work, and that Norway should be careful to safeguard this investment by continuing to work on the foundation they had already built. This input **changed MFA's platform and involvement in the Peacebuilding Commission towards a focus on Women, Peace and Security.**

So far, the research conducted has been generic, and **individual countries have been studied to a very low degree.** In 2014, however, the MFA Section for Peace and Security has signalled that they want a closer link to the project, where the project can deliver policy briefs at short notice. With the present human resource situation within the project, these requests will be hard to serve.

## 5.4 Public Outreach

To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the UNSCR 1325 in 2010, the project team started to issue a regular **electronic newsletter: "Gender, Peace and Security Update"**. It focuses on research from PRIO and from other Norwegian and international milieus. The newsletter has 358 subscribers as of June 2014 from Norway and abroad.

This review sent out a web-based survey to all the newsletter subscribers. Although the number of respondents was too low to generate statistics, we can deduce that the **newsletter has a wide outreach** and is spread across the world. The respondents to the survey came from Norway, America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania. There were some qualitative responses. One subscriber wrote: *"In my research, publishing and guest lecturing, I try to make sure audiences realize that Norwegian researchers are doing some of the most valuable work on the crucial area of gender interactions with (effects on) both conflict and post-conflict politics. As an American I find that American audiences especially need to be made aware that the Americans are not necessarily at the intellectual or policy-making forefront! Reading PRIO's gender project's newsletter – and also their links to their researchers' work – enables me to make this point a lot more effectively."* Another respondent wrote: *"The PRIO project is central to my efforts because the PRIO researchers explicitly connect policy makers and researchers to ensure that the actions, discoveries and debates among each are known to the other"*. Answering the question concerning whether the newsletter has led to any changes in the subscribers' work, one respondent wrote *"It has led to more emphasis on sexual violence in conflict"*. Another responded: *"I regard it as an important resource for keeping to the "cutting edge" in our field."*

One respondent felt that the research questions lacked clarity: *"..it is sometimes difficult to grasp the exact research questions that may or may not be answered from whatever is being written about in*

*the newsletter. The reports from the conferences, for instance, rarely give me much insight into specific research questions – problem areas are usually presented in more general terms."*

Every time the newsletter is sent out, the project team receives gratitude from people who share how useful the newsletter is to them. Often comments come from people who are not on the mailing list, but who have received the newsletter from elsewhere. The newsletter is cited in the media, and the MFA has been very enthusiastic about it. The delegation in NY forwards it to everyone in their network – the "friends group" for 1325 in NY. Recently, the project has started a Facebook page "PRIO Gender Peace and Security Update". This page has 184 "likes" per June 2014, and can easily be promoted to reach more people. The newsletter is regularly posted on the websites of large international women's organizations such as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

In general, the project team has placed considerable focus on communicating their messages to the broader audience via the Norwegian media (see Outcome Journal, Annex F to view the magnitude of articles, chronicles and media appearances). The project team is satisfied that they have managed to establish themselves as a **leading knowledge milieu on Women, Peace and Security issues within NRK and TV2** together with NUPI.

Some interviewees have complained that recently the project team members no longer appear as frequently in the media as they used to.

## 5.5 Networks and seminars

The Project has gathered more and more momentum as the years have gone by. **The internal Gender Group** established by the Project team within PRIO has gained more members, and has now become formalized as the Gender Research Group, part of PRIO's formal structure with close to 20 members who meet on a regular basis. Gender has become one of 14 prioritized thematic areas within PRIO. This shows that there has been a shift in the general attitude within PRIO from 2006 where "gender" was perceived as a niche for specially interested people (women) to 2014 where gender is considered interesting and relevant by many and is no longer ridiculed. Interviewees from the MFA confirm that there has been a visible shift within PRIO towards emphasizing a gendered approach outside the project. Here, PRIO stands out and is at the forefront compared to other research institutions in Norway<sup>4</sup> (despite the Research Council of Norway (RCN) having had compulsory reference to gender perspectives in their criteria for granting financial support for several years).

The internal gender group within PRIO has generated several **spin-off projects**<sup>5</sup> related to the Women, Peace and Security agenda that have received funds from the RCN, MFA or others.

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<sup>4</sup> As an example, the project team used to lecture for the Master's programme on Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Oslo. The Department of Political Science changed the programme from being multi-disciplinary to becoming a unique political science course, and the project team was no longer invited to lecture. Today, there is not a single item on the curricula that focuses on the gender aspect of conflict.

<sup>5</sup> Members of the PRIO gender team are doing research related to and inspired by the project. Some of these spin-offs are: Women, Peace and Security research in cooperation with Turkey and Brazil, several quantitative studies

The Gender group has created valuable **synergies** between research conducted in different departments using different methodology. Today, researchers using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies have become gender-sensitive in their approach. Also, the project team has inspired PRIO to establish an internal gender policy, and they are now working strategically towards promoting more female professors ("*Forsker én*" posts).

The project has started an **external Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security**. There are 53 members of this network as of June 2014. According to the team members themselves, the research network is a good way of keeping updated on the most recent developments. The researchers exchange information in order to become aware of each others' work and to avoid overlap. The network is perceived as an important academic community, and although the project team had hoped that it would generate cooperation/partnerships across the institutions, so far this has hardly happened. The review sent a web-based survey to all the members. One respondent said about the network: "*The network has served to point at fruitful arenas for collaboration between individuals from different institutions and perspectives. The network is serving an extremely unique and very important job anchoring research and policy development on issues related to Women, Peace and Security so that efforts complement each other and provide complementary efforts.*"

The project is on its way to revitalize a former **Nordic Network of female researchers in peace and conflict studies**. The idea is to support one another, be each others' mentors and raise the visibility of women in the sector.

At the beginning, the project had a separate mailing list for all those interested in the Women, Peace and Security agenda – NGOs, the media, researchers and policy makers – who were invited for regular breakfast or lunch seminars. Recently, this mailing list has been merged with the ordinary mailing list that PRIO uses for its open events.

The **project is a network hub for people with knowledge of the Women, Peace and Security agenda**. Securing match-making between interested actors is one of the selfless services the team members provide to all those who contact them.

The networks work both ways: the project disseminates its knowledge, but it also gains knowledge produced by the other members. For instance, the researchers at the Defence University College are constantly monitoring NATO and provide relevant updates on this to the project, who in turn inform the Defence University College of the newest developments within the UN.

**The most important networking tool of the project is seminars.** The project organizes a variety of seminars, meetings and conferences to disseminate knowledge and bring people

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incorporating the gender aspect, children and violence in war, violence in war in the DRC, assessment of 1325 plans for the OSCE, and work on Somalia, India and Nepal. Also, some respondents belonging to the Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security have started projects directly related to and inspired by the work of the PRIO project under review.

together.

In 2010, the project organized a ten-year anniversary seminar for the UNSCR 1325. The participants were happy with this venue, but the project team did not reach their objective of bridging the peace and conflict and gender dimensions as they failed to get even one single man to make a presentation.

Later on, the same year, the project facilitated a seminar with the World Bank and the PRIO Centre for the Study of Civil War on the costs of *not* using the gender perspective in research. This seminar fed into "The 2012 World Development Report – Gender Equality and Development".

To celebrate 100 years of female suffrage in Norway, a large international conference "**Women, Power and Politics**" was organized in late autumn 2013 by the PRIO project and the Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS). Both the organizers were very satisfied with the collaboration with each other and the result. They received ovations for the high quality of the conference, with presentations from a high-level UN official, politicians and top researchers. Participants and presenters alike felt this was an important venue for learning and networking among researchers, activists and policy makers. Most people coming to such events are the already convinced "constituency", but this conference also attracted many young people. The audience was invited to send in questions, and it was interesting to hear the perspectives of the new generation. The conference thus inspired those already working with the Women, Peace and Security agenda to continue to give this agenda a prominent position, and at the same time won new supporters to the agenda. To illustrate the quality of the conference, one interviewee said: "*The conference hall was packed up to the very last minute of Friday afternoon!*" According to participants from the MFA, one important outcome of the networking during the conference was that representatives from five women's networks met with the UN Women executive director and urged her to go to the Geneva II meeting to make sure there was focus on the role of women during the discussions on Syria.

In 2011, when Margot Wallström was newly appointed as Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict, Oslo was one of the first places she visited. She came to PRIO and asked the project team to organize a meeting with civil society and researchers interested in sexual violence in armed conflict, as she was interested in receiving advice and policy input on pressing issues to carry out her new assignment. Margot Wallström has said that this meeting was both very successful and important for her mission. She later asked SIDA to organize a meeting in Stockholm that was similar to the one in Oslo.

Some civil servants within the MFA complain that it is often difficult for them to participate in long conferences. For them, short policy briefs and the ability to pick up the phone and be given help are the most useful ways of gaining new insights.

Many seminars have been arranged as competence-building and networking events, but have lacked a strategic angle beyond that.

Some members of the research network for Gender, Peace and Security call for more involvement from the members in the planning and execution of the network meetings.

The project does not network with relevant milieus in countries in conflict.

## 5.6 Has the project reached its objectives?

As already stated in Chapter 4, the project is mostly based on a series of activities that are to be carried out, and should therefore be regarded as an objective-free project. To answer the question as to the whether the project has achieved its objectives, we revisit the Vision that was established by the project team during the Outcome Mapping workshop: *"To integrate the gender perspective into peace and conflict research and to establish a national competency milieu for Women, Peace and Security to consolidate knowledge and integrate UNSCR 1325 issues into Norwegian foreign policy so that Norway will contribute actively to the realization of the Women, Peace and Security agenda."*

The Project has gathered more and more momentum as the years have passed. Judging by the findings in the previous sections, **the above objective can be said to have been over-achieved.** Gender perspectives *are* integrated into more and more projects within the PRIO portfolio, and the inter-institutional Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security now counts 53 members. Judging by the statements from the interviews, the project *has* established itself as the leading competency milieu in Norway on Women, Peace and Security, and is *part of the leading global competency milieu* of the same. The knowledge disseminated by this milieu is used directly by the Norwegian MFA and MoD in policy making. But the project goes beyond that, and the policy briefs and outputs of the various international conferences have proven to have broad international outreach and have entered into the knowledge pool of the UN. It is contributing to policy making within various UN member states. In addition, the project now disseminates knowledge directly to NATO and the OSCE. All this contributes to the realization of the Women, Peace and Security agenda on the international level.

There is one area in the Women, Peace and Security agenda where the world, after 14 years, has achieved disappointingly little: the equal participation of women in peace processes. Here the project team has contributed to motivating Norway to boost this agenda internationally. The recent training of mediators and negotiators "High-level seminar on gender and inclusive mediation processes", implemented by PRIO and the Finnish CMI, is an innovative process that hopefully will lead to there being more women round the peace tables in the future.

## 6 Efficiency and effectiveness<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Efficiency: "doing the things right" and using resources in a "cost-effective way"  
Effectiveness: "doing the right things" and achieving long-term effects.

The project has received annual financial support from the MFA between 2006 and 2014 based upon annual project proposals to the Section for Peace and Reconciliation at this ministry. The project has spent a total of NOK 16.5 million up to 2013, and received another NOK 3.988 million for 2014, see table below.

Year	Admin & travel costs	Courses & Publications	Conf. & seminars	Misc.	Total cost per year	Total Funding 2006-2014
2014						3 988 000
2013	2 772 599	636 300	586 767	224 265	4 219 931	4 578 416
2012	1 735 801	12 297		22 702	1 770 800	2 157 500
2011	1 881 693	21 177	316 022	24 741	2 243 633	2 602 242
2010	2 328 998	43 831		18 952	2 391 781	2 448 377
2009	1 494 243	18 619		33 597	1 546 459	1 673 500
2008	1 592 574	7 196		11 682	1 611 452	1 742 000
2007	1 265 751	4 195		34 056	1 304 002	1 423 600
2006	1 388 185	7 735	16 271	22 528	1 434 719	1 510 540
					16 522 777	22 124 175

The project has produced an impressive number of activities that have generated a long list of likely outcomes. The quality of the work is high. The project produces and disseminates ground-breaking relevant knowledge for policy makers. Several networks have been established and are expanding. The project has entered into strategic alliances with reputable international milieus and is always able to draw on the best international researchers available. They arrange popular, high-quality competence-building conferences that have become important networking arenas for policy makers, civil servants, researchers and activists alike.

The project has grown in reputation in Norway and abroad, and more and more people contact the project team to receive knowledge, supervision and advice.

**Beyond doubt, this project is highly effective and efficient, and has utilized the resources from the MFA profitably.**

On the downside, it has to be said that running a long-term research project on annual grants prevents predictability, security and strategic planning. The project is fortunate to have been able to maintain its core staff for so many years. This is mainly due to the staff's high commitment and their willingness to compromise on both academic opportunities and private leisure time to achieve the objectives of the project. Already, the project has lost many good

research assistants who have not found themselves able to live with the funding insecurity and have ventured into news sectors of work.

**As the demand for project services continues growing, and the staff resources remain the same, it is only a question of time before the team needs to start compromising on quality.**

## 7 Lessons Learned, Conclusions and Recommendations

The main lesson learned is that systematic ground-breaking research disseminated in a way found relevant by civil servants and policy makers and backed by teaching and training and networking activities to build awareness and competence has proven to be a very efficient and effective way of combining knowledge production, dissemination and policy influence.

The cooperation between the Defence Forces and the PRIO project is unconventional as it is not usual for the professional peace milieu and the professional conflict milieu to cooperate. However, this cooperation is perceived as being very important for both the Ministry of Defence and the Defence University College. New understanding and policy can originate through dialogue between professional milieus that traditionally regard each other as opposers.

The macro perspective of the project is held as high as its strength. Although some would like to see more research being done "on the ground", there are many research milieus that can generate country-related knowledge, and few that generate the generic, normative macro knowledge that this project does. It is important that the macro perspective is not lost.

In conclusion, the project is productive, efficient and relevant and has high credibility and quality. It has helped Norway to develop new policy that gives the country a high international standing with access to the most updated knowledge and reputable international milieus, which in turn has led to Norway being an internationally recognized promoter of the Women, Peace and Security agenda

The project has grown many times in scale but still has the same number of staff. There are many signs that the project has reached its capacity level, and that if it is not allowed to expand its staff, the quality of the output will be compromised in the near future. **This review thus concludes that the project is not sustainable with its present set-up.**

All the interviews conducted underline that the project is seen as the pillar for the whole Norwegian milieu interested in the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Asked what would happen if the projects disappears, several interviewees say there is no-one else to take over the important role of holding the milieu together, securing constant and reliable updates, and producing and disseminating new, relevant knowledge. There is no-one else in Norway who could take over this role if the project is dissolved. Without the project, the interviewees fear that the Norwegian take on the 1325 agenda would be substantially weakened, the collaboration with the project's reputable international partners would be dissolved, and with this also the high international standing Norway has today concerning this agenda. As Norway is the leading nation on this issue today, a weakening of Norway's position would lead to a weakening of the overall international take on the whole 1325 agenda.

For an insight into future ideas for the project generated by interviewees and survey respondents, see Annex E.

### 7.1 Recommendations



## **Recommendations to the MFA:**

### **1) Secure longer term financial foundations**

In order to safeguard the investments made and to maintain Norway's leading position internationally on the Women, Peace and Security agenda, a long-term financial basis for the project must be secured. There is a need to provide predictable core funding for an adequate number of human resources to protect investments made, competencies developed and networks established. Future support should be based on explicit long-term objectives and planned results.

### **2) Allow for organic growth**

There is a clear demand for the knowledge, services and activities offered by the project from the Norwegian civil service and policy makers, international policy makers, national and international researchers and students, and NGOs and activists. To continue to serve these groups with high-quality deliveries, the project clearly needs to expand its human resources.

### **3) Develop into an International Knowledge Centre for Gender, Peace and Security**

There is a documented interest in the project by reputable international research and think tank milieus. There is an interest in the MFA "bringing the project to the ground" in countries in conflict. There is demand from Embassies in different countries, and there is a clear need and demand to expand the Women, Peace and Security agenda into to emerging powers where these questions are still not on the political agenda. All the above indicates that a global knowledge centre on Gender, Peace and Security matters is required. Given that the PRIO project is the one knowledge hub that is at the forefront internationally on this agenda today, it is natural to suggest that such an international centre be established around the PRIO project.

### **4) Diversify funding**

We recommend that the MFA alone should be responsible for the long-term core funding. However, for an international centre to become viable, a multi-donor approach should be sought to improve financial soundness. The multi-donor financed U4 Anti-corruption Centre hosted by CMI might serve as a model<sup>7</sup>.

### **5) Evaluate the "High level seminar on gender and inclusive mediation process"**

The high-level seminar is an innovative way of reaching actors who are possible implementers of parts of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. It combines networking, exchange of information and best practices, knowledge dissemination and policy development. This initiative deserves an in-depth separate evaluation when it has finished identifying possible replicable lessons learnt.

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.u4.no>

## **Recommendations to PRIO:**

### **6) Create synergies through strategic alliances**

There is an increasing demand both for the existing services of the projects as well as for new ones. Some of these services (such as new research areas) might be better taken care of by other researchers within or outside of PRIO. The activities can be financed by and reported on as part of the project activities, but undertaken by research milieus that are closer to the issue than the present project staff. (For instance, efficiency- and development- wise it might make more sense that research milieus in Ukraine undertake research on Ukraine with supervision from the project than that Norwegian researchers become specialists on Ukraine.) We recommend that the established networks are operated in a more strategic manner whereby the network identifies gaps, enter into new collaborations and generates new research activities. We also recommend that networks are established with researchers in the Global South and in emerging powers. (These are nations where "state feminism" is not likely to exist, thus the interested researchers need all the support they can get to push the Women, Peace and Security agenda within their countries.) Furthermore, it is recommended that the project organically enters into strategic alliances with both Norwegian and Western institutions as well as with institutions in the Global South and the emerging powers to cater for the increase in demand of existing and new research activities.

### **7) Make explicit strategic choices**

We recommend that the project is made more explicitly strategic, both in the choice of strategic partners and activities and in how to reach the desired audience/public (i.e. the newsletter deserves an even wider dissemination – for instance to all Norwegian Embassies). The balance between knowledge production and dissemination, policy influence, teaching and supervision and networking and seminars should be defined on the basis of strategic choices. A monitoring and evaluation system should be established to achieve this. "Outcome Mapping" might be a system worth considering<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Resources/Publications/Pages/IDRCBookDetails.aspx?PublicationID=121>

## Annex A: Terms of reference

### TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A REVIEW OF THE SUPPORT TO PRIO'S PROJECT: GENDER, CONFLICT AND PEACEBUILDING

#### 1. Background

The first UN Security Council Resolution (SCR) on women, peace and security, SCR 1325, was unanimously adopted in October 2000. Since then the United Nations (UN) Security Council has adopted an additional six resolutions on women, peace and security. These resolutions highlight some of the particular impacts of armed conflict on women and girls. They also provide guidance for states, regional organizations, the UN system and other stakeholders to address the needs of women and girls during and after armed conflict, and to promote their empowerment. The resolutions call on states and UN institutions to ensure the full inclusion of women and their needs and perspectives in peace building, emphasising the prevention of and protection from conflict-related sexual violence.

In order to implement the resolution, more than 40 countries have developed national action plans to elevate women in preventing conflict, making peace, and rebuilding their societies.

The Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding project (The Project) and the PRIO Gender Team, were established in 2006 to fill a research and teaching gap in Norway on issues relating to Women, Peace and Security. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) has supported this PRIO's project research since 2006. The budget from 2009 to 2012 was approx. NOK 8 mill.

The activities of PRIO's Gender Team cluster around four main areas:

- Research and publication on SCR 1325
- Policy advice, information on SCR 1325
- Seminars, conferences and network-building
- Teaching and training

The Project has had four staff associates<sup>9</sup>: two researchers, a senior advisor and a project assistant. "The Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding at PRIO project" is one out of 16 projects within the thematic area of Gender. Gender again is one out of 15 thematic areas of research within PRIO.

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**1)** Only one person (the project leader) has worked on the project fulltime (1200 hours per year). One additional researcher has had halftime association (600 hours), and a senior advisor has worked in a 25-30% position. The project has not had a full-time project assistant – with the exception of year 2010 and 2013 (close to full-time). The project had some funding (NOK 100 000) to cover research assistance on an hourly basis (on and off).

## 2. The purpose of the review

MFA's section for Peace and Reconciliation has requested Norad/LIRE to commission a review of The Project: Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding. The purpose of the review is to assess the project performance and assess to what extent the project has achieved its objectives. The review will assess the efficiency and effectiveness in use of resources and ways to strengthen the project in case of further support. The review will identify lessons learned and suggest recommendations.

## 3. The audience of the review

The primary audience of the review will be MFA and institutions responsible for the implementation of SCR 1325.

## 4. Scope of work and methodology

The review will be undertaken in two stages: An outcome mapping of PRIO's project. Thereafter an analysis of results achieved and the efficiency in use of resources based on the outcome mapping, documents and interviews.

### 4.1 The outcome mapping

The review will take Norway's strategic plan on Women, Peace and Security (2011-13) as a point of departure. Different sections in MFA are responsible for different priority areas in the strategic plan.

The outcome mapping will be defined along the four priority areas:

- 1) *Peace process and negotiations* – Norway will promote women's participation and an integrated gender perspective in peace processes and negotiations
- 2) *International operations* – Norway will seek to strengthen the gender perspective in international operations and to increase the participation of women.
- 3) *Post-conflict situations and peacebuilding* – Norway will seek to increase the participation of women in peacebuilding and post-conflict situation, and to strengthen the gender perspective in reconstruction processes.
- 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.

The consultant will facilitate a process where PRIO's project staff:

- a) Spell out the **vision** of different subcomponents in the project, related to the priority areas in the strategic plan.
- b) Thereafter, outline **the mission** of each subcomponent – the intervention strategy and programme theory, and

- c) Describe the influence the project has had on other research projects at PRIO; on different boundary partners like MFA, FOKUS, NUPI, networks of influence and actors like Universities, NGOs, partners in countries of conflicts etc, the outcomes and the progress markers. Actors are called "boundary partners" because, even though the Project work with them to effect change, it does not control them. The power to influence development and change rests with the boundary partners.

Relevant PRIO documents describing the different subcomponents will be enclosed with the mapping.

The mapping will also include the Project's use of resources.

The mapping will end up with *an outcome-journal* (a data base) for PRIO's Project, which relate to Norway's strategic plan on Women, Peace and Security. The outcome journal will give a broad picture of what PRIO wish to achieve with the different sub-components in the project.

#### 4.2. PRIO's project in context

The next step of the review will base itself on the **outcome journal**. In this step, the relevance of PRIO's interventions will be assessed. The consultant will review the impact on boundary partner institutions, organizations, politicians, media and networks. The consultant will interview Project-staff and partners. Some guiding questions:

- 1) What type of research-based evidence on Women, Peace and Security has been conducted by PRIO?
- 2) Are the evidence perceived as credible by the policy actors?
- 3) What is the Project's strategy for choosing partners for networking and cooperation?
- 4) Has PRIO's project created knowledge and establishment of networks that are relevant for the process of formulation and implementation of SCR 1325.
- 5) How does the Project develop competence and capacity of partners and build networks?
- 6) Has the Project utilized information that give research-based evidence,
- 7) How does the Project influence policy, ministers, parliament, NGOs, media, civil servants, universities about Gender, conflict and peacebuilding?
- 8) Is the research communication effective? Can policy makers (MFA) make use of results from the project to make decisions that seems reasonable? Is the "Project" a good networker, storyteller that is able to synthesize results from research?

- 9) Has PRIO's work added evidence on the contribution that gender equality makes to reconciliation and peacebuilding, and identified areas where capacity building is needed among stakeholders
- 10) Has PRIO's project lead to more women participating in Norwegian and international delegations to peace negotiations and processes?
- 11) Has the project established relationship with partners in countries in conflict?
- 12) Discuss the relevance of the interventions in fragile states: Do the interventions conform to the needs and priorities of the target groups in fragile states. Does the intervention support local women participation in the decision making process in post conflict situations and peacebuilding efforts. Is the Project's intervention relevant for MFA's work in the actual countries?
- 13) Has PRIO's project helped to strengthen efforts against sexual violence in conflict?
- 14) Has PRIO used the resources of the project in an effective and efficient manner?
- 15) What has been the main strengths and main weakness of the different parts of PRIO's Project: The Research and implementation of SR 1325, the Policy advice, the information on SR 1325; seminars, conferences, networking and/or training?

## **5. The consultant**

The consultant should have extensive knowledge on "Gender, Conflict and Peace" and hold a relevant university degree (MA-equivalent or higher). The consultant should also have some background/ experience from research. She/he should be prepared to facilitate and document an outcome mapping exercise with the Project's staff at PRIO.

The consultant should have experience from undertaking similar assignments. She/he shall be responsible for preparing and timely submission of the report.

## **6. Time frame and Reporting**

Norad will arrange an inception meeting with the consultant to clarify any questions related to the assignment description. Twenty working days in total will be given for the review.

After completion of document studies, outcome mapping and interviews the consultant will submit a draft report to Norad and MFA for comments by xx (date). The final report shall be submitted to Norad and MFA within 3 days after receipt of Norad's comments to the draft. It shall be written in English (word format) and not exceed approximately 20 pages of text, including a summary of approximately two pages. Submission shall be in electronic format as well as 3 copies in paper format. To the extent that photographs are available, it is encouraged that the final report includes a selection of relevant visual images.

In addition, Norad's results reporting format for the Results Portal should be used to summarize the results from the support to the project (enclosed). This will be submitted separately as part of the assignment.

The report shall be presented orally by the consultant to a stakeholders audience in Norway

## Annex B: Boundary partners

### 1) Policy makers in Norway:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Department of UN/1325-coordinator
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Section for peace and reconciliation
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Department for security policy and the High North
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Section for Humanitarian Affairs
- Ministry of Defence

### 2) International policy makers:

- NATO – Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security
- NATO – Committee on Gender Perspectives
- UN Department for political affairs (UNDPA) – Mediation Support Section
- UNIFEM/UN Women – Section for Peace and Security
- UN Department of peacekeeping operations (DPKO) – The Gender Advisor team
- OSCE – Gender section
- International Criminal Court

### 3) Universities and educational institutions:

- Norwegian Defence University College – gender project (lecturing/collaboration on publication)
- Military Academy at Linderud (lecturing/supervision)
- Bjørknes International College (lecturing/supervision)
- University of Oslo - Department of Political Science (lecturing/supervision)
- International PhD-course/Researcher School (cooperation between PRIO, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, and the University of Oslo) (Organization of the course/lecturing/supervision/grading of papers)
- University of Oslo - Summer-school (lecturing/supervision)
- University of Oslo – Department of psychology (lecturing/supervision)
- University of Oslo – Department of criminology (lecturing/supervision)
- Norwegian University of Science and Technology (supervision)
- University of Oslo – Department of human rights (supervision)
- Norwegian University of Life Sciences (supervision)
- University of Uppsala (Sweden) (supervision)
- University of Agder (supervision)
- Australian National University (supervision)

### 4) Non-governmental organizations:

- Norwegian Red Cross
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- FOKUS
- CARE
- Norwegian Soroptimists



- Women's Voluntary Defence (KFB)
- Norwegian Women's Public Health Association (NKS)
- People and Defence (Folk og forsvar)
- The Norwegian Atlantic Committee
- Rotary
- "Senior Academy" (Senioruniversitetet)

**5) International research milieus and think tanks:**

- United States Institute of Peace (USIP)
- Geneva centre for democratic control of armed forces (DCAF)
- Georgetown Centre for Women, Peace and Security
- International Peace Institute
- University of California, Berkeley – Human Rights Centre
- Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University

**6) Norwegian research network:**

- NUPI
- CMI
- NOREF

**7) Nordic research partners:**

- Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) (Finland)
- Folke Bernadotte Academy (Sweden)
- University of Lund (Sweden)
- Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS)
- University of Iceland – Centre for women's studies

## Annex C: List of people interviewed

### PRIO

Torunn Lise Tryggestad	Researcher, project manager "Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding", PRIO
Inger Skjælsbek	Deputy Director, part-time researcher "Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding", PRIO
Helga Hernes	Senior Advisor, part-time "Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding", PRIO
Jenny Kathrine Lorentzen	Research Assistant "Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding", PRIO
Pinar Tank	Senior Reseacher, PRIO
Kristian Berg Harpviken	Director, PRIO

### Ministry of Defence

Hanna Helene Syse	Senior advisor, Department for Competence (FD5), Ministry of Defense.
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### Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Rita Furueth Sandberg	Senior Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Section for Peace and Reconciliation, contract manager of the project
Mariann Murvoll	Head of section ("Underdirektør"), Section for UN policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; previously coordinator for Women, Peace and Security.
Björg Skotnes	Senior Advisor, Coordinator for Women, Peace and Security, Section for UN policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Hilde Klemetsdal	Minister Counsellor, Humanitarian Issues, Gender, Women's Empowerment, Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations; former coordinator for Women, Peace and Security NMFA.

### Research Network for Gender, Peace and Security

Kari H. Karamé	Researcher, NUPI; member of Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security.
Randi Solhjell	Researcher, NUPI; member of Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security.
Niels Nagelhus Schia	Researcher, NUPI; member of Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security.

Anita Schjølseth                      Researcher at the Norwegian University College of the Defense Forces; previously a researcher at PRIO.

Louise Olsson                         Researcher, Folke Bernadotte Academy Sweden; member of Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security.

UN

Rikke Elisabeth Hennum            UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; previously consultant from ILPI to the 1325-coordinator of the NMFA; prior to that student lectured and supervised by Inger Skjelsbæk.

Others

Jon Rian                                 Coordinator Forum Norway 1325, FOKUS

## Annex D: List of reviewed documents

### **Application and Grant Letters:**

- MFA Grant Letter (2014): QZA-14/0078 "PRIO – Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding 2014", dated 20 March 2014
- MFA Grant Letter (2013): QZA-13/0221 "PRIO Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding 2013", dated 25 April 2013
- MFA Grant Letter (2012): QZA-12/0556 "Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding", dated 03 July 2012
- MFA Grant Letter (2011): QZA-11/0352 "Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project", dated 22 March 2011
- MFA Grant Letter (2010): QZA-10/0170 "Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project", dated 17 February 2010
- MFA Grant Letter (2009): GLO-09/404 "Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Research Project", dated 03 April 2009
- MFA Grant Letter (2008): QZA 1082100 "Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding", dated 12 June 2008
- MFA Grant Letter (2007): QZA 1072166 – "Støtte til prosjektet Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Research at PRIO", dated 12 November 2007
- MFA Grant Letter (2005): GLO 1051332 "Women in Armed Conflict and Peacebuilding: Implementing Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security ", dated 21 November 2005
- PRIO Application Letter (2013): Letter of Application for Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project 2013 (PRIO Gender Team), dated 31 January 2013
- PRIO Application Letter (2012): Letter of Application for Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project (PRIO Gender Team), 30 March 2012
- PRIO Application Letter (2011): Letter of Application for the continuation of the Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project, REVISED APPLICATION, dated 15 March 2011
- PRIO Application Letter (2009): Letter of Application for the continuation of the Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project, Dated 22 December 2009
- PRIO Application Letter (2008): Letter of Application for the Continuation of the Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project at PRIO, dated 11 April 2008
- PRIO Application Letter (2007): Letter of Application for Project Continuation and Proposal for Framework Agreement on Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Research At PRIO 2007-2009, dated 20 March 2007
- PRIO Application Letter (2005): Letter of Application for Women in Armed Conflict, dated October 2005

**Financial and Audit Reports:**

Deloitte Audit Report (2013): Audit and Comments regarding project QZA-13/0221 Gender, conflict and Peacebuilding 2013, dated 27 March 2014

Deloitte Audit Report (2013): Audit and Comments regarding project QZA-12/05971 – Gender Conflict and Peacebuilding Project, dated 15 April 2013

Deloitte Audit Report (2012): Audit and Comments regarding project QZA-11/0352 – Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project, dated 19 April 2012

Deloitte Audit Report (2011): Audit and Comments regarding project QZA-10/0179 – Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project, dated 16 March 2011

Deloitte Audit Report (2010): Audit and Comments regarding project GLO-09/404 Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Research Project, dated 16 March 2010

Deloitte Audit Report (2008): Audit and Comments regarding project QZA 1072166, dated 29 February 2008

Deloitte Audit Report (2007): Audit and Comments regarding project GLO 1051332 for the year 2006, dated 20 April 2007

Financial Reporting (2014): Financial Reporting QZA-13/0221 Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding, dated 19 March 2014

Financial Reporting (2013): Financial Reporting QZA-12/05971 Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding, dated 16 March 2013

Financial Reporting (2012): Financial Reporting QZA-11/0352 Gender Conflict and Peacebuilding, dated 16 March 2012

Financial Reporting (2011): Financial Reporting QZA-10/0170 Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding, dated 16 March 2011

Financial Reporting (2010): Financial Reporting GLO-09/404 Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding, dated 16 March 2010

Financial Reporting (2009): Financial Reporting QZA 1082100 – Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding, dated 06 March 2009

Financial Reporting (2008): Financial Report QZA 1072166 – Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding for March-December 2007, dated 29 February 2008

**Project lists and Narrative Reports:**

List of Project Activities 2013

List of Project Activities 2012

List of Project Activities 2011

List of Project Activities 2010

List of Project Activities 2009

List of Project Activities 2008

List of Project Activities 2007

List of Project Activities 2006

Narrative Report (2014): Narrative Report 2013 Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project  
PRIO, dated 30 April 2014

Narrative Report (2013): Narrative Report 2012 Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project  
PRIO, dated 18 November 2013

Narrative Report (2011): Narrative Report 2010 Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project  
PRIO, dated 06 June 2011

Narrative Report (2010): Narrative Report 2009 Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Project

## Annex E: Future ideas for the project

### Below are ideas that came up during the review:

- The project is focused around Eurocentric thinking. It is time to expand to emerging powers like Turkey and Brazil where the women, peace and security agenda upto now has not at all been on the agenda.
- There could be more research on countries at war.
- There could be more research on the effect of female participation and decision-making, for instance Liberia.
- Keep an eye on countries where Norway should push for increased women's participation. One such example is South Sudan where women were high on the agenda in 2005, a little less in 2009 and in 2014 the questions seems to have died out completely. The PRIO project should keep an eye on these things and remind MFA.
- Conduct research on the effect of the mediation and facilitation work Norway does - for instance in Colombia. The PRIO project could add their knowledge to work done in collaboration with local knowledge producers and Norwegian actors on the ground.
- The projects should find ways of being relevant to the Embassies
- More ways of bringing the project's knowledge to the armed forces would be useful. And more policy related research directed at the military forces, including NATO.
- Look into the implementation of SCR 2122 to monitor if more funds trickle down to civil society, and investigate what effects on peacebuilding processes this might have.
- More knowledge on men as victims is needed

### Ideas from respondents to survey about the Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security:

- As before, maybe more pushing the agenda.. Statements, support, questions etc to those with implementation responsibilities.
- It could increasingly also be a hub for sharing more critical research on gender and feminist studies on power and international organizations.
- I hope the network will remain in its current shape, but maybe be utilized more strongly in policy developments outside the scope of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- More collaborative work based on diverse approaches to implementing UNSCR1325!
- Continue as a research oriented network.
- It is already functioning well, but it could perhaps try to initiate more field based research projects.

### Ideas from respondents to survey about the Electronic Newsletter "Gender, Peace and Security Update":

- I wish for the continuation with more information on events workshops etc
- It could be a good media to link more of the different Norwegian projects and support mechanisms related to SCR 1325. It is very difficult to maintain a good overview. Moreover, if it could help document results, that would be useful. It could perhaps also be more oriented to what happens on the ground in countries that are in conflict /post-conflict. This is the most interesting focus to me. We need to see effect of Norwegian

assistance to women, peace and security on the ground eventually.

- Perhaps a little optimistic, but is it possible to have a brief (probably very short) list of "new findings" in the field, in every newsletter?
- The layout of the newsletter makes it hard to read, esp. digitally
- More critical engagement around gender research and challenges and opportunities with 1325.
- May be more international announcements on conferences, CfP etc. would be interesting.
- Could be more Research/stories from conflict-affected countries.
- Keep including information that is relevant to WPS issues from multiple perspectives and angles. Keep focus on policy relevance.
- For myself personally it would be useful to have more on upcoming conferences, call for papers etc.(outside PRIO)
- I think the newsletter is quite good. It is well written and reports on key developments and upcoming events. Sometimes I think the newsletter could present more critical perspectives on the gender, peace and security agenda - or even a variety of perspectives -- highlighting the differences between different perspectives (be they geographic, ideological/ theoretical, etc.).
- Would be nice if it were directly in email instead of an attachment.
- Must change the layout to stand out. Also need to be more innovative on the choice of stories.
- Just go on as I think it has relevance for many users.
- Send it as a link to a download, rather than as an attachment.



## Annex F: List of activities and outcomes

The list has been made in a workshop with the Project team members who identified as likely outcomes "what has happened to the "product" after PRIO finished its activity that makes it likely that it will contribute to desired change".

<b>Project Activities</b>	<b>Likely Outcomes</b>
<b>Research and Publishing</b>	<b>2013</b>
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2013) 'Preventing Perpetrators: How to go from protection to prevention of sexual violence in war?', PRIO Policy Brief, 03/2013, PRIO.	Used at the Wilton Park conference - a central forum where British MFA invites international policy makers for discussion. Politicians, high level officials and researcher. The policy brief was received and read.  Disseminated at the Missing Peace conference in 2013.  Distributed at the NATO-meeting in Brussels in May  Handed out in the "High-level seminars on gender and inclusive mediation processes" in Norway and Finland.
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2013) "'It's not small-talk material" – om krig, fred, vold, og forskning', Samtiden, no 3.	Used to teach students at Master level at the "Centre for Women's and Gender Research"
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2013) "Sexual Violence in Conflict and Post-Conflict Settings", NOREF Policy Brief 14 March 2013	Distributed at Wilton Park conference as part of 'package' of background material for participants.
Tryggestad, Torunn L. (early 2014) 'FNs Sikkerhetsrådsresolusjon 1325 om kvinner, fred og sikkerhet - relevant for Forsvaret?' (UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security – relevant for the Armed Forces?) in Anita Schjølset (Ed.) Gender i Forsvaret. Fra teori til praksis. Abstrakt forlag: Oslo.	Used as teaching material in the military "Gender i Forsvaret". Background/history on 1325.
Tryggestad, Torunn L. (2013) 'The transformation of a military alliance: NATO as a champion of women, peace and security', unpublished conference paper.	Mari Skåre at NATO has used this.

Hernes, Helga (2013) 'Norwegian Gender Equality Policies from 1970 to 2012', <i>Nytt Norsk Tidsskrift</i> , no 4.	
Lorentzen, Jenny K. (2013), Olivera Simic (2012) Regulation of Sexual Conduct in UN Peacekeeping Operations. Berlin: Springer, book review for NOREF, <a href="http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/382f4fc9743deb88e2ecfe9c1f39f59a.pdf">http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/382f4fc9743deb88e2ecfe9c1f39f59a.pdf</a> and book note for <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> 50(6): 770.	
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2013) "Seksualisert vold i krig", <i>Speilvendt</i> 2/2013, pp. 4-7.	
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2013) "Soldaten som overgriper", <i>Forsvarets Forum</i> , 5/2013 April, pp. 58–59.	
Tryggestad, Torunn L. (forthcoming 2014) 'State Feminism Going Global. Norway on the UN Peacebuilding Commission', <i>Cooperation and Conflict</i> .	
<b>Research and Publishing</b>	<b>2012</b>
Mochmann, Ingvill C. and Ingeborg K. Haavardsson (2012), 'The Legacy of War Time Rape: Mapping Key Concepts and Issues. Report from the Conference'. PRIO Paper, Oslo: PRIO.	Spin-off from the project. Established network for research on children. The results of the project have identified a knowledge gap on what happens to children of rape during war.
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2012), <i>The Political Psychology of War Rape. Studies from Bosnia and Herzegovina, War, Politics and Experience Series</i> , London and New York: Routledge.	Inger Skjelsbæk is a leading scholar in Norway on sexual violence in war! With this book Inger Skjelsbæk established herself as an international expert/knowledge person on war and rape. Has been published by a highly respected international publishing house. Launch seminar – review by NOREF. This subsequently helped the research milieu to gain substantial reputation. Has been invited to Trinity College. Has been requested to visit the university in Sarajevo.
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2012). 'Conceptualizing Sexual Violence Perpetrators in War', in Bergsmo, Morten, Alf Butenschøn Skre and Elisabeth J. Wood (Eds.) (2012)	Used in seminars organized by Morten Bergsmo - HUM – also open access on the internet – focus on the practical challenges in

Understanding and Proving International Sex Crimes. Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher.	regards to investigations, prosecutions and submission of evidence in court.
Wallacher, Hilde (2012). 'Engaging Men. The Abatangamuco and Women's Empowerment in Burundi'. PRIO Paper. Oslo: PRIO.	Study commissioned by Care Norway. Raised awareness of local experiences to an international audience. Has led to a partnership with PROMUNDO (NGO) in Brazil (works towards men – prevent violence and sexual violence. PROMUNDO was part of the steering committee for USIP conference they have contributed to focusing more on men.
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2012). 'Responsibility to Protect or Prevent? Victims and Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Crimes in Armed Conflicts', Global Responsibility to Protect 4(2): 154– 171.	
Skjelsbæk, Inger and Kristian Berg Harpviken (2012). 'Kvinner skaper endring' [Women bring about change], in Flyktningsregnskapet. Oslo: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).	
Tryggestad, Torunn L. (2012) 'The transformation of a military alliance: NATO as a champion of women, peace and security', unpublished conference paper.	NATO-report criticised the lack of Norwegian integration of 1325 and Tryggestad and Hernes were invited by the media to comment on this.
<b>Research and Publishing</b>	<b>2011</b>
Hernes, Helga (2011), 'Introduction' in Kuehnast, Kathleen, Chantal de Jonge Oudraat and Hernes, Helga (eds), Women and War: power and protection in the 21st century, Washington D.C: United States Institute for Peace (USIP). and Skjelsbæk, Inger (2011) 'Sexual Violence in the Post-Yugoslav War' in Kuehnast, Kathleen, Chantal de Jonge Oudraat and Hernes, Helga (eds), Women and War: power and protection in the 21st century, Washington D.C: United States Institute for Peace (USIP).	USIP wanted to build inhouse capacity and inspire the US State Department to develop a 1325-action plan. The suggested a collaboration on a book and invited the PRIO Gender Team to contribute. They came to PRIO because of the , and partially due to Norway being the first country with an action plan and partially due to high international recognition of PRIO in this field. The book is about the integration of women in peace negotiations. USIP has large outreach – American audience. The book

	became important book in regards to the establishment of an American Action plan for 1325 – (des 2012). The book was published by USIP. Hernes was one of the co-editors and contributed to the Introduction. Skjelsbæk contributed a chapter in the book.
Skjelsbæk, Inger og Torunn L. Tryggestad (2011), 'Kvinner i det norske forsvaret: Likestilling eller operasjonelt imperativ?', <i>Sosiologi i dag</i> , årgang 41, nr 1/2011, s. 53-75.	Has become a part of the debate on female drafting for the army. The team has been invited to meetings and debates after this.
Helga, Hernes (2011), 'Gender Perspectives on Civilian Security Concerns and Policies', in Diane Sainsbury and Maritta Soininen (eds), <i>Kön, Makt, Nation</i> , Stockholm: Ellanders.	
Kuehnast, Kathleen, Chantal de Jonge Oudraat and Hernes, Helga (eds), <i>Women and War: power and protection in the 21st century</i> , Washington D.C: United States Institute for Peace (USIP).	
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2012), <i>The Political Psychology of War Rape. Studies from Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> , War, Politics and Experience Series, London and New York: Routledge.	
<b>Research and Publishing</b>	<b>2010</b>
Ten Years of Women, Peace and Security: Observing the 10th Anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), PRIO Policy Brief 6, 2010. Co-authors: Suk Chun & Torunn L. Tryggestad.	Used a lot and widely distributed!
Report to the MFA: The Elephant in the Room: An Overview of How Sexual Violence Came to be Seen as a Weapon of War. Oslo: PRIO. Author: Inger Skjelsbæk.	Has been cited several times in various reports and articles.
'Tilslørt fredspolitik', <i>Nytt Norsk Tidsskrift</i> , Vol. 4, 2010, pp.379 – 389. Co-authors: Kristian Berg Harpviken & Inger Skjelsbæk.	
7 issues of the PRIO Gender, Peace and Security Update (electronic newsletter). Co-Editors: Suk Chun and Torunn L. Tryggestad.	Has a broad outreach – also internationally. And is also regularly posted on the websites of large international women's organizations such as WILPF.

Sexual Violence in Armed Conflicts, PRIO Policy Brief 1, 2010. Co-authors: Suk Chun & Inger Skjelsbæk.	
The UN Peacebuilding Commission and Women: What Role for Norway? PRIO Policy Brief 12, 2010. Author: Torunn L. Tryggestad.	When Norway was re-elected to the UN Peacebuilding Commission in the second round, the PRIO Gender Team was asked to provide policy input. The project team emphasised that Norway had been the frontrunner for the 1325-work – and had to be careful to safeguard this investment by continuing to work on the foundation that they had already built. This changed the MFAs platform and involvement in the Peacebuilding Commission.
Co-edited book (with United States Institute for Peace, USIP, and The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies, HCSS). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women and War: Power and protection in the 21st century.</li> <li>• Helga Hernes co-editor and contributor of chapter.</li> <li>• Inger Skjelsbæk contributor of chapter.</li> </ul>	
'The UN Peacebuilding Commission and Gender: A Case of Norm Reinforcement', in Special Issue of International Peacekeeping, Vol. 17, No. 2, 2010, pp. 159-171. Author: Torunn L. Tryggestad.	
<b>Research and Publishing</b>	<b>2009</b>
Ormhaug, Christin, in collaboration with Patrick Meier and Helga Hernes (2009), 'Armed Conflict Deaths Disaggregated by Gender', PRIO Papers, Oslo: PRIO.	Hernes looked at who had the most casualties in a conflict, men or women. Disaggregation of this kind of data was quite difficult. This is ground-breaking research.
Tryggestad, Torunn (2009). 'Trick or Treat? The UN and Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security', Global Governance, 15 (4), 539-557.	Has become part of the syllabus in the Norwegian Defence University College as well as other parts of the military. Tryggestad invited to the university of Idaho as visiting researcher. Tryggestad one of the first to write about 1325 that was not activist/NGO employee. Has been cited by 48 researchers and operatives in several countries. Article used a lot by students in

	Norway and internationally within International Relations.
Skjelsbæk, Inger, 2009. 'Traditions and Transitions: Perceptions of 'Good Womanhood' Among Twenty Bosnian Focus Group Participants', <i>International Feminist Journal of Politics</i> , 11(3): 392–411.	Published in a recognised journal (international feminist journal of politics). Skjelsbæk was part of the editor's board/council 2010-2014.
Chun, Suk (2009), 'Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN Peacekeepers', PRIO Policy Brief, 10/2009, Oslo: PRIO.	
Skjelsbæk, Inger & Torunn L. Tryggestad, 2009. 'Women in the Norwegian Armed Forces. Gender Equality or Operational Imperative?', <i>Minerva Journal of Women and War</i> , 3(2): 34–51.	
Skjelsbæk, Inger, 2009. 'Kjønnsbasert vold i krig: Hvordan få god kunnskap og på hvilken måte?' [Gender Based Violence in War: How to get good knowledge and in which ways?], <i>Sosiologi i dag</i> , 39(2): 72–90.	
<b>Research and Publishing</b>	<b>2008</b>
<p><b>Skjeie, Hege, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L. Tryggestad, eds (2008), <i>Kjønn, krig og konflikt</i>, Pax: Oslo.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hernes, Helga (2008): "De nye krigene i et kjønnsperspektiv" (Originally published in <i>Nytt Norsk Tidsskrift</i>, January 2007) in Hege Skjeie, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L. Tryggestad (eds), <i>Kjønn, krig og konflikt</i>, Pax: Oslo.</li> <li>• Skjelsbæk, Inger: "Kjønn og vold i krigssonen" in Hege Skjeie, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L. Tryggestad (eds), <i>Kjønn, krig og konflikt</i> (published in January 2008), Pax: Oslo.</li> <li>• Tryggestad, Torunn L.: "Kvinner, fred og sikkerhet – en ny dagsorden i FN" in Hege Skjeie, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L. Tryggestad (eds), <i>Kjønn, krig og konflikt</i> (published in January 2008), Pax: Oslo.</li> </ul>	First book on the topic in Norwegian. Launching seminar. A lot of reviews; <i>Aftenposten</i> , <i>Morgenbladet</i> , <i>Dagbladet</i> . Has contributed to raise the subject on the agenda of the Norwegian public. Several strategic contributors (there was an activist element by challenging people like Jonas Gahr Støre and others to write about the reality on the subject.)
Borchgrevink, Kaja, Helga Hernes & Ingeborg Haavardsson (2008), "Peacebuilding in Afghanistan: How To Reach the Women", PRIO Conference Report, 16 February 2008.	
Skjelsbæk, Inger (2008) "Demokrati og Likestilling" i Midgaard, Knut & Bjørn Erik Rasch (Red). <i>Demokrati</i> :	Teaching material/book used in areas of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia where Skjelsbæk has

Vilkår og Virkninger, oversatt til albansk, Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, s. 349 – 365.	written a chapter on gender equality.
Holst, Cathrine & Inger Skjelsbæk (2008) "Statskvinne med barrierebrytergen. Om forskeren, feministen og politikeren Helga Hernes" minibiografi i PROSA 04/08.	
Skjelsbæk, Inger and Torunn L. Tryggestad (2008), "Women in the Norwegian Armed Forces: A question of changing norms or just military necessity?", submitted to <i>Minerva Journal of Women and War</i> .	
Tryggestad, Torunn L., 'The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations', book review in <i>Internasjonal Politikk</i> , No 2/3, NUPI: 2008.	
<b>Research and Publishing</b>	<b>2007</b>
Skjelsbæk, Inger og Torunn L. Tryggestad, Kvinner i Forsvaret og implementering av FNs sikkerhetsrådsresolusjon 1325 om kvinner, fred og sikkerhet: Potensial, status og anbefalte tiltak, report commissioned by the Defence Study 2007.	Was used as background material for the final report of the Defence Study 2007, as well as the white paper on the recruitment of women in the military. Managed to push through language and references to 1325 in the study as well as the Parliamentary White Paper.  Delivered academically justified arguments for integrating gender dimensions in the military.
Borchgrevink, Kaja, Helga Hernes and Ingeborg Haavardsson, Peacebuilding in Afghanistan: How to Reach the Women, PRIO Conference Report (published in February 2008).	MFA wanted to have a conference on Afghanistan and Afghani women. The conferences ended up being very critical with important inputs from Afghani women as well as others.
Hernes, Helga: "De nye krigene i et kjønnsperspektiv" (Originally published in <i>Nytt Norsk Tidsskrift</i> , January 2007) in Hege Skjeie, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L. Tryggestad (eds), <i>Kjønn, krig og konflikt</i> (published in January 2008), Pax: Oslo.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skjeie, Hege, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L. Tryggestad (eds), <i>Kjønn, krig og konflikt</i> (published in January 2008), Pax: Oslo.</li> <li>• Skjelsbæk, Inger: "Kjønn og vold i krigssonen" in Hege Skjeie, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L.</li> </ul>	

<p>Tryggestad (eds), <i>Kjønn, krig og konflikt</i> (published in January 2008), Pax: Oslo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tryggestad, Torunn L.: "Kvinner, fred og sikkerhet – en ny dagsorden i FN" in Hege Skjeie, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L. Tryggestad (eds), <i>Kjønn, krig og konflikt</i> (published in January 2008), Pax: Oslo.</li> </ul>	
<p>Tryggestad, Torunn L., 'FN, fred og tryggleik: Finst det ein plass for kvinner?', i FN-magasinet, årgang 1, nr. 1, 2007, FN-sambandet: Oslo.  <a href="http://www.fn.no/skole_og_ungdom/fn_magasinet/fn_magasinet_nr_1_2007">http://www.fn.no/skole_og_ungdom/fn_magasinet/fn_magasinet_nr_1_2007</a></p>	
<b>Research and Publishing</b>	<b>2006</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Writing of the Norwegian Government's Action Plan on Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security (published 8 March 2006) (Hernes and Tryggestad).</li> <li>• Preliminary work on follow-up report on the status of Action Plan implementation (September/October)(Tryggestad and Houeland).</li> </ul>	<p>Action plan for Women, Peace and Security. Has been an important document for the formulation of Norwegian policy on this issue area. Has also been an important document to relate to for advocacy groups both in terms of reminding Norway of its commitments and for securing funding for various projects.</p>
<p>Report for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Section for Humanitarian Affairs), Perspective on the Direct and Indirect Causes of Death in War and Armed Conflict (October, Patrick Meier in collaboration with Helga Hernes).</p>	
<b>Policy Influence and Public Outreach</b>	
<b>Newsletters</b>	<b>2010-present General Outcomes</b>
<p>Co-editors: Jenny K. Lorentzen and Torunn L. Tryggestad</p> <p>© Issue no 1/2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Special feature: The Missing Peace Symposium, Washington DC.</li> </ul>	<p>Series of newsletter. Started in 2010 to celebrate 10-year anniversary. Objective: focus on research from PRIO, from other Norwegian milieus and international.</p>
<p>Issue no 2/2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Special feature: 'Elimination and Prevention of all Forms of Violence against Women and Girls', update from CSW57 in New York.</li> </ul>	<p>Every time the newsletter is sent out, they receive a lot of gratitude from people who share how useful the newsletter is to them. It started out as a monthly newsletter in 2010 – from 2011 is has become</p>
<p>Issue no 3/2013:</p>	



<p>o Special feature: Launch of the High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes</p>	<p>quarterly. It has never been a problem to fill the newsletter with news! 2014: They have about 300 subscribers. A lot is forwarded – posted on other websites as news articles that are not subscribers on the mailing list. Media-surveillance-service sends out an update when there is a citation in the media. The MFA have been very enthusiastic about the newsletter. The Delegation in NY forwards to everyone in their network – «friends group» for 1325 in NY. Connection to Facebook group: The newsletter is published on the Facebook group, as well as being shared by others</p>
<p>Issue no 4/2013: o Special feature: OSCE/PRIO project on National Action Plans on Resolution 1325</p>	
<p>Issue no 5/2013 (was published January 2014) o Special feature: Report from the conference Women, Power and Politics</p>	
<p>Issue no 1/2012: o Co-editors: Torunn L. Tryggestad and Jenny Lorentzen o Special feature: Inger Skjelsbæk's new book on the political psychology of war rape.</p>	
<p>Issue no 2/2012: o Co-editors: Torunn L. Tryggestad and Jenny K. Lorentzen o Special feature: a PRIO study of Care Project on engaging men for women's empowerment.</p>	
<p>Issue no 3/2012: o Co-editors: Torunn L. Tryggestad and Jenny K. Lorentzen o Special feature: a new PRIO project on gender, empowerment and conflict in South Asia.</p>	
<p>Issue no 4/2012: o Co-editors: Torunn L. Tryggestad and Jenny K. Lorentzen o Special feature: the debate on global decline in sexual violence</p>	
<p>Issue no 1/2011: <a href="http://www.prio.no/upload/GPS/GPS%20No%201%202011.pdf">http://www.prio.no/upload/GPS/GPS%20No%201%202011.pdf</a> o Editor: Hilde Wallacher o Special feature: the Norwegian government's new strategic plan on women, peace and security (UNSC Resolution 1325)</p>	

<p>Issue no 2/2011:  <a href="http://www.prio.no/upload/GPS/GPS%20No%202%202011.pdf">http://www.prio.no/upload/GPS/GPS%20No%202%202011.pdf</a></p> <p>o Editor: Hilde Wallacher</p> <p>o Special feature: SRSG Margot Wallström's visit to Oslo and PRIO.</p>	
<p>Issue no 3-4/2011:  <a href="http://www.prio.no/upload/GPS/GPS%20No%203-4%202011.pdf">http://www.prio.no/upload/GPS/GPS%20No%203-4%202011.pdf</a></p> <p>o Editor: Torunn L. Tryggestad</p> <p>o Special feature: the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize/Nobel Days in Oslo.</p>	
<p>7 issues of the PRIO Gender, Peace and Security Update (electronic newsletter). Co-Editors: Suk Chun and Torunn L. Tryggestad.</p>	
<p><b>Teaching and Training</b></p>	<p><b>General Outcomes</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tasks for different civil society actors:</li> <li>• The MFA's trainees have, on several occasions, asked the Project to teach them (however this has never been realised due to late request from the students)</li> <li>• Have taught for UKS on several occasions.</li> <li>• Students come to PRIO's project for supervision, advice, tips and literature – either on their own accord or sent on behalf of their institutions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Teaching and Training</b></p>	<p><b>2013</b></p>
<p><i>Helga Hernes</i>: © 28 August: Gave keynote speech/lecture at the <i>Women's Conference 2013: 100 Years with the right to vote</i> on the topic 'From the Right to Vote to Contemporary Policies on Gender Equality in Norway', organized by KVINNFORSK, University in Tromsø, in the event of the official celebration of the Women's suffrage centenary in Norway 1913-2013.</p>	
<p>25 October: Gave a lecture entitled 'Justifications and arguments concerning women's suffrage in Norway: 1913 and 1970 compared', University of Oslo (Arena).</p>	

<p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b> 29 May: Gave a presentation at the spring/summer meeting of the Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security, PRIO/Oslo.</p>	
<p>October: Has given three lectures on the themes of <i>Gender, Peace and Conflict</i> and <i>Victims and Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Crimes in War</i> at both Bachelor and Master levels, the Department of Psychology at the University of Oslo (where she holds a position as Adjunct Associate Professor).</p>	
<p>22 October: Gave a lecture on <i>Victim's experiences in war</i>, Institute for Criminology, University of Oslo.</p>	
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b> 20-21 June: Gave a presentation on 'International Gender and Peacemaking Normative Frameworks' at the High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes, organized by the PRIO Gender Team and UNDP, Oslo.</p>	
<p>11 September: Gave a presentation on 'UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and the issue of women's inclusion in peace processes' for a group of civil society representatives from Myanmar, PRIO.</p>	
<p>15 November: Organized and Chaired panel on 'Women's Participation in Peace Processes' at the international conference Women, Power and Politics: The Road to Sustainable Democracy, conference co-hosted by PRIO and FOKUS.</p>	
<p><b>Teaching and Training</b></p>	<p><b>2012</b></p>
<p><b>Helga Hernes:</b> 15 October: Lecture on Gender Aspects of Security, MA Course in Gender and Conflict Studies, Bjørknes International College.</p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>10 September: Lecture on Rape in War – An Overview, MA Course in Gender and Conflict Studies, Bjørknes International College.</p> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <p>12 November: Lecture on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, MA</p>	<p>*) Earlier student from Bjørknes who started to teach at the Military Academy College has said that the Bjørknes course was the best course he had taken throughout his carrier in the military in context of the broad scope and analysis – not just mainstream security politics analyses he had been taught upto then.</p>

<p>Course in Gender and Conflict Studies, Bjørknes International College.</p>	<p>*) Men who have been in operations in Afghanistan come home and are positive to the gender perspective. They appreciate the importance of having women in the group to be able to reach women locally. Men with operational experience are often positive to the gender perspective.</p> <p>*) Men at the Bjørknes course thought the analysis and the way to understand conflicts was useful.</p> <p>*) A lot of men and other researchers get enthusiastic because this is a knowledge area more than a political message. The analysis approach results in better analyses.</p> <p>*) One student at Bjørknes was going to return to New Zealand and work with 1325-questions.</p>
<p><b>Helga Hernes:</b> 7 May: Lecture on Engendering democracy: regional and global perspectives for the Sociology and Middle East Conference, University of Oslo.</p>	
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b> 30 March: Presentation on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and the workings of the UN and other relevant actors, at internal workshop/training organized by the Gender Project, National Defense University College.</p>	
<p>26 June: Lecture on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security: From Idea to Policy and Practice, PRIO Summer School, PRIO.</p>	
<p><b>Student Supervision:</b> Inger Skjelsbæk: Cathrine Bolset – NORAGRIC, Norwegian University for Life Sciences, Ås (MA). Anette Bringedal Houge – Institute for Criminology, Faculty of Law, University in Oslo (PhD).</p>	

All members of the PRIO Gender Team: Provide informal guidance and advice to a number of students throughout the year.	
<b>Teaching and Training</b>	<b>2011</b>
Helga Hernes: 7 September: Lecture on Gender perspectives on Security at the MA Course in Gender and Conflict Studies, Bjørknes College.	
16 November: Lecture on Globale sikkerhetspolitiske utfordringer [Global Security Policy Challenges], Senioruniversitetet, Konsert-paleet, Bergen.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 26 May: Presentation on PRIO Research on Sexualised Violence at the 1325 Research Network Meeting.	
14 September: Lecture on The Political Psychology of Sexual Violence at the MA Course in Gender and Conflict Studies, Bjørknes College.	
27 October: Presented a paper on 28 Convicted Individuals: A social psychological analysis of the sentencing judgments on sexual violence crimes at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) at the Legacy of Wartime Rape Conference.	
5 November: Presentation of The History of Gender Research at PRIO at the launch of the Peace Research Endowments (PRE) in Washington DC.	
Torunn L. Tryggestad: 9 March: Lecture on Women's roles in crisis and war at an MA course in International Crisis Management organized by the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning, Heggedal, Asker.	Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection. Taught people who were going out on operations/ international work, about 1325 and sexualised violence, for several years.
12 April: Introductory lecture for the newly established PRIO Research School in Peace and Conflict on Peace and Conflict – What's the Relevance of Gender?, PRIO.	
27 September: Lecture on The UN and Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security: From Idea to Policy and Practice at the MA Course in Gender and Conflict Studies, Bjørknes College, Oslo.	
Formal Supervision of Students: Inger Skjelsbæk:	

<p>⊙ Supervised two MA students at the University of Oslo from the Master Program in Peace and Conflict (PECOS) and the Master Program in Cultural Psychology.</p> <p>All members of the PRIO Gender Team:</p> <p>⊙ Provide informal guidance and advice to a number of students throughout the year.</p>	
<b>Teaching and Training</b>	<b>2010</b>
Torunn L. Tryggestad: Kvinner i fredsarbeid! FNs Sikkerhetsrådsresolusjon 1325 om kvinner, fred og sikkerhet. Lecture at Bachelor Course, Bjørknes College, 25 January.	
FNs Sikkerhetsrådsresolusjon 1325 om kvinner, fred og sikkerhet: Hvorfor og hvordan? Presentation at internal seminar, Department for Security Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 10 November.	
<i>Kvinnens roller i krise og krig.</i> Lecture at Masters Course in 'Katastrofe- og krisehåndtering', Nasjonalt utdanningscenter for samfunnssikkerhet og beredskap, NUSB, 11 March.	
<i>Trick or Treat? The UN and Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security,</i> Lecture at Masters Course in Gender, Peace and Conflict Studies, Bjørknes College/Australian National University/PRIO, 15 September.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: Sexual Violence in War: Historical and Contemporary Approaches, Lecture at Masters Course in Peace and Security Studies, Bjørknes College/Stellenbosch University/PRIO, 22 September.	
<i>Sexual Violence in War: Historical and Contemporary Approaches.</i> Lecture at Masters Course in Gender, Peace and Conflict Studies, Bjørknes College/Australian National University/PRIO, 29 September.	
<i>The Political Psychology of War Rape.</i> Lecture at MA Course in Peace and Conflict Studies (PECOS), University of Oslo, 1 October.	
<i>Kjønnsbasert vold i krig.</i> Lecture at Bachelor Course, Bjørknes College, 12 October.	
Suk Chun: The UN Security Council and Women, Peace and Security. Presentation at Røyken videregående skole, 17 March.	

<p><b>Supervision of students:</b></p> <p>Formal supervisor of 2 students (Inger Skjelsbæk) Assistance and guidance to 4-5 students (all members of PRIO Gender Team)</p>	
<p><b>Teaching and Training</b></p>	2009
<p>Torunn L. Tryggestad: 8 Juli: Lecture entitled Women and Peacebuilding. The International Summer School, PRIO/University in Oslo.</p>	
<p>Torunn L. Tryggestad: 16 September: Lecture entitled Trick or Treat? The UN and Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, for students on Master Program in Peace and Conflict Studies at Bjørknes International College (majority of students from the Australian National University, ANU).</p>	
<p>Inger Skjelsbæk: 14 May: Sexual Violence in war: a historic overview. Guest Lecture at the Centre for Women's and Gender Studies (RIKK), University of Iceland.</p>	
<p>Inger Skjelsbæk: 23 September: Lecture entitled <i>Sexual Violence in War</i> for students on Master Program in Peace and Conflict Studies at Bjørknes International College (majority of students from the Australian National University, ANU).</p>	
<p>Inger Skjelsbæk: 6 October: Lecture entitled: <i>Krig og fred fra et kjønnsperspektiv</i> for Bachelor Students in Peace and Conflict Studies at Bjørknes International College, Oslo.</p>	
<p>Inger Skjelsbæk: 12 October: Lecture entitled <i>Gender and Violence in War</i> for Master Students at the Peace and Conflict Studies Program (PECOS), University of Oslo.</p>	
<p>Inger Skjelsbæk: 20 November: Lecture entitled Gender and Violence in War for Master Students in Peace and Conflict Studies at Bjørknes International College, Oslo (majority of students from Stellenbosch University, South Africa).</p>	
<p>Helga Hernes: 2 September: Lecture entitled: Gender as a Dimension in Conflict Studies for students on Master Program in Peace and Conflict Studies at Bjørknes</p>	

International College (majority of students from the Australian National University, ANU).	
<p><b>Supervision of Master Students:</b></p> <p>Inger Skjelsbæk: Florian Krampe, Master in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Uppsala, Sweden (submitted thesis in May 2009). Hildegunn Marie Tønnessen Schuff, Master in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Oslo (to submit thesis in May 2010).</p> <p>Rikke Hennum, Master in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Oslo (to submit thesis in May 2010). Silje Rivelsrud, Master in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Oslo (to submit thesis in May 2010). Turid Dankertsen, Master in Theories and Practice of Human Rights, University of Oslo (to submit thesis in May 2010).</p>	
<b>Teaching and Training</b>	<b>2006-2008</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A lot of various teaching tasks for humanitarian organisations in the wake of HUM making it compulsory to report on 1325.</li> <li>• Many NGOs get in touch for teaching/seminars etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Teaching and Training</b>	<b>2008</b>
Torunn L. Tryggestad: 3 July: Lecture entitled "Women and Peacebuilding", for students attending the PRIO Summer School (international group of students) at the University in Oslo.	
Torunn L. Tryggestad: 27 August: Lecture entitled "The United Nations and 'women, peace and security': The Peacebuilding Commission as a Case", for Master Students (Master Program in Peace and Conflict Studies) from the Australian National University (ANU). Organised by PRIO/Bjørknes and ANU.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: Fall semester 2008. Coordinator of course on <i>Gender &amp; Conflict</i> for students from the Australian National University in cooperation with Bjørknes College.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 7 May: lecture entitled "Kvinner i kriser og konflikt" for Master students (Master i Samfunnssikkerhet) at Nasjonalt Utdanningscenter for Samfunnssikkerhet og Beredskap (NUSB).	



Inger Skjelsbæk: 23 May: lecture entitled "UNSCR 1325 og Internasjonale Operasjoner" for Master Students (Master program:KULS1200)at the University of Oslo.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 17 September: lecture entitled "Sexual Violence in War" for Master Students (Master Program in Peace and Conflict Studies) from the Australian National University (ANU).	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 7 October: lecture entitled "Gender and Violence in War" for Master Students (PECOS) University of Oslo.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 18 November: lecture entitled "Gender and Violence in War" for Master Students (Master Program in Peace and Conflict Studies) from Stellenbosch University, South Africa.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 27 November: Scholarly debate at the Senter for Tverrfaglig Kjønnforskning (STK) at the University of Oslo entitled: Kjønn, konflikt og forsvar.	
Helga Hernes: 3 September: lecture entitled "Gender as a Dimension in Conflict Studies" for Master Students (Master Program in Peace and Conflict Studies) from the Australian National University (ANU). Organised by PRIO/Bjørknes and ANU.	
<p><b>Supervision of Master Students:</b></p> <p>Inger Skjelsbæk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anette Bringedal Houge, Master in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Oslo (Submitted in June).</li> <li>• Runa Velund &amp; Rigmor Gravås, Professional Program in Psychology, University of Oslo (Submitted in October).</li> <li>• Hanna Skarstein Rytterager, Master in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Oslo (not yet submitted).</li> </ul>	
<b>Teaching and Training</b>	<b>2007</b>
Helga Hernes: 30 August: <i>'The New Wars in a Gender Perspective'</i> , Bjørknes/Australian National University, Master Course in Gender and Conflict Studies.	
Torunn L. Tryggestad: 27 March: <i>'FN og Resolusjon 1325 om kvinner, fred og sikkerhet'</i> , The University in Stavanger (UiS), Master Course in Coordination of Complex Emergencies	

Torunn L. Tryggestad: 10 September: <i>'The United Nations and 'women, peace and security': The Peacebuilding Commission as a Case'</i> , Bjørknes/Australian National University, Master Course in Gender and Conflict Studies.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 13 February: <i>'Kjønnsdimensjoner ved Fred og Konfliktstudier'</i> , Direktoratet for sivil beredskap: Master Program in Crisis Management.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 6 September: <i>'Gender, Peace and Conflict'</i> , Peace and Conflict Studies, Master Program, University of Oslo.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 17 September: <i>'Political Psychology and Sexual Violence'</i> , Peace and Conflict Studies, Master Program, Australian National University/PRIO.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 8 October: <i>'Political Psychology and Gender'</i> , Multicultural Psychology, Master Program University of Oslo.	
Inger Skjelsbæk: 25 October: <i>'Gender, Peace and Conflict'</i> , International Studies, Master Program, Stellenbosch University (South Africa)/PRIO.	
<p><b>Supervision of Master Students:</b></p> <p><b>Helga Hernes:</b></p> <p>Anne Cathrine Berger, Hovedfag, Political Science, University of Oslo.</p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>Anette Bringedal Houge, Master in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Oslo</p> <p>Aashild Ramberg, Master in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Oslo</p> <p>Runa Velund, Psychology Profession Studies, University of Oslo</p> <p>Rigmor Gravås, Psychology Profession Studies, University of Oslo</p>	
<b>Teaching and Training</b>	<b>2006</b>
Chair Milepælkonferansen (February, Tryggestad).	
The NOVA Annual Conference (Hernes).	
Mini Seminar at Stortinget on Resolution 1325 (April, Tryggestad).	

Forsvarets kvinnekonferanse (April, Tryggestad).	
Lunch Seminar, Folk og Forsvar (May, Tryggestad).	
The International Summer School, University in Oslo (July, Tryggestad).	
Master's Course on gender and conflict, Australian National University/Bjørknes/PRIO (September, Hernes, Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad).	
Master's Course in 'Peace and Conflict Studies', University in Oslo (September, Skjelsbæk).	
NORDEM Course in Human Rights and Election Observation (June and October, Tryggestad).	
Internal training course, UN Association (September, Tryggestad).	
Planning of/presentations at training course in how to implement Resolution 1325 in the daily work within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (January 2007, Hernes and Tryggestad in collaboration with Siri Johansen from the MFA).	
Direktoratet for samfunnssikkerhet og beredskap (February 2007, Skjelsbæk).	
<b>Supervision of MA students</b> (mainly 'Peace and Conflict Studies'), Department of Political Science, University of Oslo.  MA thesis examinations.  Planning and conduction of Master's Course on Gender and Conflict for 25 students (international group). Co-operational effort between PRIO, the Australian National University (ANU) and Bjørknes Privatskole (Skjelsbæk).	
<b>Seminars and Conferences</b>	<b>2013</b>
14-16 February: The Missing Peace Symposium 2013. Sexual Violence in Conflict and Post-Conflict Settings.  ☉ Member of the Symposium Steering Committee: Inger Skjelsbæk  ☉ Moderator of Panels: Inger Skjelsbæk	*) Cooperation with reputable think tank USIP - 200 participants – a large international turn out from policy and researchers – discussions between the panel and the audience – people were thrilled. Content-wise – every aspect was tied to an aspect of violence in war.

	<p>*) Young scholar network and participation of the global south was established as a spin-off effect.</p> <p>Young scholar network still functions.</p> <p>*) The working group was invited to the British ambassador's house with some high-level officials. The ambassador took many notes during the evening on a napkin – and later on said that he would hand them over to William Hague.</p> <p>*) The WB was thrilled and wanted a follow up in Nairobi.</p> <p>*) Young scholar network ca 50-100 participants was established as a spin-off effect: Doctoral fellows from different countries sprung out from the missing peace conference. Crosscutting themes on sexualised violence in war. They had a recent meeting to make policy recommendations to the British conference on persecution and rape in war.</p>
<p>20-21 June: The first High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes was organized by the PRIO Gender Team in cooperation with the UN Department of Political Affairs (UN DPA), Oslo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Overall coordination: Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> <li>⊗ Practical coordination: Jenny K. Lorentzen</li> <li>⊗ Opening speech: Inger Skjelsbæk</li> </ul>	
<p>14-15 November: International conference on Women, Power and Politics: the Road to Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Words of welcome and chair of opening session: Inger Skjelsbæk</li> <li>⊗ Chairs of Panels: Helga Hernes and Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> <li>⊗ Social media (PRIO twitter and Facebook accounts): Jenny K. Lorentzen</li> </ul>	<p>A very good conference - the room was full up to the last minute! All the introductory speakers stuck to the subject and there was no overlapping. High-level officials from the UN, politicians and top researchers. This seminar is used as a reference/template for how a conference should be organized! Important to cooperate with other actors – like FOKUS. Two good</p>

	<p>networks as well as the MFA sent out invitations from/through the Minister of International Development and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to UN high level officials. The conference was streamed and is also available on the internet. A great partnership with FOKUS.</p>
<p>7 February: Seminar on the book Kvinnen bak fredsprisen [The Woman Behind the Peace Prize].</p> <p>⊗ Speaker: Anne Synnøve Simensen</p> <p>⊗ Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestad</p>	
<p>1 March: Seminar on Ceasefire Agreements and the Protection of Civilians</p> <p>⊗ Speaker: Gina Torry, Gender and Security Expert, UN Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA)</p> <p>⊗ Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestad</p>	
<p>8 March: Internal seminar on the status of the peacebuilding process in Afghanistan, with a special emphasis on the situation for women, PRIO.</p> <p>⊗ Guest speaker: Orzala Ashraf Nemat, PhD fellow and leading civil society activist from Afghanistan.</p> <p>⊗ Chair: Kaja Borchgrevink</p>	
<p>24 May: Seminar on Conflict Resolution in Kashmir and Northeast India: Do Women have a Voice? Co-organized with the Peacebuilding Research Group, PRIO.</p> <p>⊗ Guest Speaker: Rita Manchanda, South Asian Forum for Human Rights (SAFHR)</p> <p>⊗ Chair: Åshild Kolås</p>	
<p>15 October: Launch of/conversation on the book Statsfeministen, statsfeminismen og verden utenfor, written by Inger Skjelsbæk. Launch hosted by Aschehoug Publishing at PRIO.</p> <p>⊗ Speaker: Inger Skjelsbæk</p> <p>⊗ Comments: Helga Hernes</p> <p>⊗ Chair: Nazneen Khan</p>	

<p>11 November: Seminar on a report by Conciliation Resources on Women Building Peace.</p> <p>☉ Guest speakers: Teresa Dumasy, Head of Policy and Learning and Sanne Tielmans, Policy Analyst.</p> <p>☉ Chair and comments by: Torunn L. Tryggestad</p>	
<p><b>Helga Hernes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 March: Gave a presentation on Women's Political Participation at The Human Rights Week 2013 at the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.</li> <li>• 16-17 April: Attended a pilot of the High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes, organized by the UN Department of Political Affairs, in association with the European External Action Services, Brussels.</li> <li>• 22- 24 April: Participated in the 10th International Security Forum (ISF) organized by the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), titled Facing a World of Transitions, Geneva.</li> <li>• 29 April: Gave a presentation on Likestilling før og nå (Gender Equality Before and Now) at a book launch at the Institute for Social Research, Oslo.</li> <li>• 10 June: Gave a speech at the book launch of Norsk Likestillingshistorie 1814 til 2013 (Norwegian History of Gender Equality 1814 to 2013), Bergen.</li> <li>• 11 June: Gave a speech on the Global aspects of women's political participation» at the event of the official celebration of the Women's suffrage centenary in Norway 1913- 2013. Other speakers included Shirin Ebadi. Bergen.</li> <li>• 2 December: Held "Laudatio» for Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the awarding of the Willy Brandt Prize. Berlin.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 April: Presented a paper on Understanding sexual violence perpetrators in armed conflict, at the 48th Annual Convention of the International Studies Association (ISA), San Francisco.</li> <li>• 19 November: participated in panel debate on Gender Diversity in the Armed Forces, Institute for Social Research (ISF), Oslo.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p>	<p>NATOs headquarters: One week gathering for gender advisors in all NATO operation countries and</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28 May: Gave keynote speech at the Annual Conference of the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives, Brussels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 April: Presented a paper at 48th Annual Convention of the International Studies Association (ISA) in San Francisco on The Transformation of a Military Alliance: NATO as a Champion of Women, Peace and Security.</li> <li>• 16 September: attended seminar on UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security: Three Levels of Norwegian Implementation" with Mari Skåre, NATO SRSG on Women, Peace and Security, Patricia Flakstad, Former Chairperson NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives, and Torgeir Byrløkken, Colonel and Chief of Staff Brigade Nord. Organized by Norwegian Atlantic Committee, Oslo.</li> </ul>	<p>partnership countries. One day with open inputs/posts from various actors. Worked towards improving their work in relation to fighting sexualised violence. A lot of debate on women's participation in the armed forces – sat in host countries. Sent material to them. Mari Skåre has created a new link on the updating of NATO's 1325.</p>
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 January: Gave a presentation and participated in a panel discussion at a conference on Gender in NATO: Experiences from Afghanistan, organized by the Norwegian Defence University College (FHS), Oslo.</li> <li>• 7 March: Participated in a panel debate on Women's land rights, together with amongst others the Minister for International Development, Heikki Holmås. Panel debate organized by the Norwegian Refugee Council.</li> <li>• 18-20 March: Attended a conference on Women in Peacebuilding, organized by Wilton Park and the Norwegian MFA.</li> <li>• 16-17 April: Attended a pilot of the High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes, organized by the UN Department of Political Affairs, in association with the European External Action Services, Brussels.</li> <li>• 3 May: Attended the workshop 'Making Women Count for Peace', PRIO/Oslo.</li> <li>• 9 October: Gave a presentation on 'International Gender and Peacemaking Normative Frameworks' at the High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes, organized by CMI and UNDP, Helsinki.</li> </ul>	<p>Tryggestad was for three years appointed member of the Foreign Ministry Advisory Committee on Security Policy. During her period on this committee she took particular care to highlight gender issues in the various discussions. Afghanistan being a special case in point – both during general discussions and at the large conference on lessons from Afghanistan in 2011.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 October: Gave a presentation on the High- Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes at a meeting introducing PRIO to MFA staff, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Jenny K. Lorentzen:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14-15 March: Attended as observer at a pilot of the Gender and Mediation Seminar organised by UNDP, New York.</li> <li>8-10 October: Attended as observer and provided practical assistance at the High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes organized by CMI and UNDP, Helsinki.</li> </ul>	
<b>Seminars and Conferences</b>	<b>2012</b>
<p>9 February: Seminar on Making Gender Matter in Humanitarian Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☉ Guest speaker: Kristin Scharffscher, University in Tromsø</li> <li>☉ Discussants: Cindy Horst and Kristin B. Sandvik (both PRIO)</li> <li>☉ Chair: Helga Hernes, PRIO</li> </ul>	
<p>31 March: Seminar/book presentation titled Worlds Apart: Bosnian Lessons for Global Security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☉ Guest speaker: Swanee Hunt, Chair of the Institute for Inclusive Security, Washington DC.</li> <li>☉ Discussant: Inger Skjelsbæk, PRIO</li> <li>☉ Chair: Helga Hernes, PRIO</li> </ul>	
<p>11 April: Book launch - The Political Psychology of War Rape. Studies from Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☉ Speaker/author: Inger Skjelsbæk, PRIO</li> <li>☉ Comments: Henrik Syse, PRIO and Nora Sveaass, Associate Professor at the Institute of Psychology, University of Oslo</li> <li>☉ Chair: Helga Hernes, PRIO</li> </ul>	
<p>23 April: Seminar on Mediating Ceasefire and Peace Agreements: How to address conflict-related sexual violence? Presentation of the new 'Guidance for Mediators on Addressing Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements' developed by the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA).</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Guest Speaker: Gina Torry, DPA</li> <li>⊗ Comments: Kai Eide, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>⊗ Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestad, PRIO</li> </ul>	
<p>16 May: Dialogue meeting organized by Conciliation Resources on the topic Women, Peace and Security: Moving from Policy to Practice. A dialogue on reflections from conflict affected contexts. Co-hosted by PRIO, FOKUS and Noref.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Chair: Hilde Wallacher, PRIO</li> <li>⊗ Dialogue moderator: Christian Herboltzheimer, Conciliation Resources</li> </ul>	
<p>24 May: Brownbag on peacebuilding and UN Security Council resolution 1325.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Guest speaker: Niels Nagelhus Schia, NUPI</li> <li>⊗ Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestad, PRIO</li> </ul>	
<p>29 August: Seminar/launch of the PRIO/CARE report Engaging Men. The Abatangamuco and Women's Empowerment in Burundi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Welcome remarks: Benedicte Petersen, Programme Director, CARE</li> <li>⊗ Speaker: Hilde Wallacher, PRIO</li> <li>⊗ Comments: Ole Magnus Totland, Gender Project, Norwegian Defence University College</li> </ul>	
<p>4 September: The Peacebuilding and Gender Research Groups at PRIO co-hosted a seminar with a delegation from Argentina, including Human Rights Activist Mrs Estela Barnes Carlotto, representing the Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Chair: Wenche Hauge, PRIO</li> </ul>	
<p>1-3 November: The Missing Peace Symposium 2012 on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Post Conflict Settings, co-organized by the United States Institute for Peace (USIP), the Human Rights Center at Berkeley Law, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI North America) and PRIO, was supposed to be convened during the course of these three dates. However, the symposium was postponed until February 2013 due to travelling restrictions caused by hurricane Sandy.</p>	

<p>12 December: Seminar on various aspects of the 'Women, Peace and Security' agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Special Guest Speaker: Bineta Diop, Executive Director, Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)</li> <li>⊗ Guest Speaker: Mariann Murvoll, Coordinator on SCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>⊗ Guest Speaker: Gro Lindstad, Director, Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS)</li> <li>⊗ Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestd, PRIO</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Helga Hernes:</b></p> <p>21 September: Talk on State Feminism in a Historical Perspective at a seminar organized by Fafo.</p> <p>28-29 November: Participated at a meeting of DCAF's International Advisory Board, Geneva.</p>	
<p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>4 December: Presentation/update on PRIO research on sexual and gender-based violence at a meeting organized by Norad for researchers and NGOs.</p>	
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14-15 June: Organized a panel workshop on Women, Peace and Security: Evaluating the SC1325 Agenda at the Annual Meeting of the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS), New York.</li> <li>• 15 June: presented a paper on Collaborative Governance: Gendering the UN Security Agenda at the Annual Meeting of the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS), New York.</li> <li>• 11 October: presented a paper on NATO as a champion of UNSCR 1325: The Role of the Nordic Countries in Transforming the Military Alliance at the 'Taking Women Beyond 1325 Workshop', Lund University, Sweden.</li> <li>• 23 October: Gave presentation/update on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security at a brownbag organized by the Norwegian Peace Council.</li> <li>• 20 November: gave short presentation and participated in panel debate at the film seminar 'The Sari Soldiers', organized by the Norwegian UN Association.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 December: participated at workshop on the book project 'Gender in the Armed Forces', organized by the Gender Project, the Norwegian Defence University College</li> </ul>	
<b>Seminars and Conferences</b>	<b>2011</b>
<p>21 January: Film seminar (brownbag) on Women, War and Peace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Guest speaker: Abigail Disney, filmmaker</li> <li>⊗ Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> </ul>	
<p>16 June: Civil society meeting with Margot Wallström, SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Chair: Scott Gates, director of the PRIO Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)</li> </ul>	<p>Very successful seminar with Margot Wallström. Oslo was the first capital she visited for bilateral meetings. She wanted meetings with civil society to get inputs on what was to be her most important focal point. Research and civil society actors. PRIO was asked by the MFA if they could organize the meeting. She was very enthusiastic about how successful the meeting had been – she told SIDA that she wanted to have a meeting in Sweden, similar to that in Oslo. When she came back after a few years, PRIO was invited to arrange another meeting!</p>
<p>27 October: Seminar on <i>War Rape and Genocide</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Guest speaker: Professor Robin May Schott, professor of Philosophy and a senior researcher at the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Copenhagen.</li> <li>⊗ Chair: Helga Hernes</li> </ul>	
<p>27-28 October: Conference on <i>The Legacy of War Time Rape: Mapping Key Concepts and Issues</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Keynote speaker: Radhika Coomaraswamy, UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict.</li> <li>⊗ Chairs from PRIO: Helga Hernes and Inger Skjelsbæk</li> <li>⊗ Conference organisers: Ingvill Mochmann, GESIS, Cologne, and Ingeborg Haavardsson, PRIO.</li> </ul>	
<p>15 November: Seminar on <i>Experiencing War</i></p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Guest speaker: Professor Christine Sylvester, professor of International Relations at the University of Connecticut. At the time of the seminar she was guest professor in Political Science at Lund University in Sweden.</li> <li>⊗ Chair: Inger Skjelsbæk</li> </ul>	
<p>23 November: Seminar on <i>Women, Power and Peacemaking in Africa</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Guest speaker: Professor Aili Tripp, professor of Political Science and Gender and Women Studies at the Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison.</li> <li>⊗ Chair: Helga Hernes</li> </ul>	
<p>29 November: Press briefing on UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The briefing was organized in preparation for the upcoming Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Speakers: Helga Hernes, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> <li>⊗ Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> </ul>	<p>January 2008: Film seminar – Pray the devil back to hell. Leymah Gbowee. Partnership with Oslo Dokumentarkino – jam-packed at Parkteateret. Debate after the movie. Leymah Gbowee was present. Fredrik Arthur from the MFA. It contributed to making her known in Norway and a campaign facilitated by, among others, FOKUS to get her nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. The movie was shown several times in connection with the the award ceremony. And PRIO and others wrote chronicles/articles about the peace price</p>
<p>9 December: Screening of <i>Pray the Devil Back to Hell</i>. Film event to celebrate Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Leymah Gbowee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ Keynote speakers: Leymah Gbowee, Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Støre and Director of UN Women, Michelle Bachelet.</li> <li>⊗ Discussion: Abigail Disney and Gini Reticker</li> <li>⊗ Moderator: Helga Hernes</li> </ul>	
<p><b>USIP-PRIO Book Launch: Women and War: Power and Protection in the 21st Century</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊗ 5 May: Reception hosted by the Norwegian Embassy in Washington. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Attended by Helga Hernes (co-editor) and Inger Skjelsbæk (contributor of chapter)</li> </ul> </li> <li>⊗ 6 May: Symposium organised by the United States Institute for Peace in Washington DC, in cooperation with PRIO. In connection with the book launch Hernes and Skjelsbæk participated in a panel discussion, discussing the themes of the book. Helga Hernes closed</li> </ul>	

<p>the launch by giving a well-received summary of discussions and a short presentation of the book.</p>	
<p><b>Helga Hernes:</b></p> <p>© 15 December: Attended the launch of the Women in Public Service Project in Washington DC. Project initiated by US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. Updates on the project can be found on Facebook at <a href="http://www.facebook.com/WPSProject">http://www.facebook.com/WPSProject</a> or on Twitter @WPSProject.</p>	
<p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 February: Presented a paper on How to Study Perpetrators of Sexual Violence in War? at the "Sexual Violence in Conflict" conference at CMI, Bergen. Skjelsbæk also chaired the panel that discussed specific case studies, where Maria Stern and Ingrid Samset (CMI) presented studies on sexual violence in the conflict in the DRC.</li> <li>• 11 February: Participated in panel discussion on 'Voldtekt – krigsforbrytelsen man slipper unna med? Hvordan straffeforfølge overgripere og massmordere?', organised by Menneskerettighetsuka 2011 [Human Rights Week 2011].</li> <li>• 17 March: Presented a paper on Why Rape? Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Crimes in War; An Analysis of Court Transcripts from the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) at the International Studies Association (ISA) Convention in Montreal, Canada. The panel title was "The Gendered Discourses of Sexual Violence".</li> <li>• 31 March: Gave the presentation Sexual violence in war and conflict; misinterpreted masculinities or an unavoidable side effect? for Amnesty International at the University of Oslo. Other panelists were Morten Bøås (FAFO) and Jon Rian (FOKUS).</li> <li>• 9 November: Gave presentation on International engagements and developments on the situation for women in war at meeting of the Oslo2 Soroptimist Group, Oslo.</li> <li>• 25 November: Gave a presentation on How to Study Sexual Violence Perpetrators in War at the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Copenhagen. The occasion was a public one-day seminar entitled "International Day for the</li> </ul>	

Elimination of Violence Against Women; Sexual Violence and the Concept of the Human".	
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggstad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 January: Prepared intervention at the launch of the Norwegian government's new strategic plan for implementation of Resolution 1325, Oslo.</li> <li>• 8 March: Chaired a seminar on "International Operations, UN Resolution 1325 and Afghanistan", organised by the Norwegian Atlantic Committee (Den norske Atlanterhavskomite) in cooperation with the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Nobel Institute, Oslo.</li> <li>• 18 March: Presented a paper on Collaborative Governance: Gendering the UN Security Agenda at the ISA in Montreal, Canada.</li> <li>• 10 May: Gave a presentation on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 – 10 Years On at Annual Women's Conference organized by Kvinners Frivillige Beredskap (KFB), Oslo.</li> <li>• 17 June: Attended the conference on "Sexual Violence, the Armed Forces and Military Operations", organised by the Norwegian Defence University College, Oslo.</li> <li>• 21 June: Attended the 1325 Network Meeting organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo.</li> <li>• 12 September: Presentation on UNSCR 1325: From Policy to Practice at regional meeting of the Soroptimists, Tønsberg.</li> <li>• 17 November: Gave a presentation on UNSCR 1325: Setting Women's Issues on the UN Peace and Security at SCOW Conference in Oslo. The Standing Committee on Women (SCOW) of the World Veterans Federation organized a two-day meeting/conference in Oslo 16-17 November. The topic of the Special Sessions was UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and its implementation.</li> <li>• 11 December: Attended seminar/panel debate on "Women, peace and security: What impact will the Nobel Peace Prize have on future work?", organised by FOKUS. Det norske teateret, Oslo.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggstad:</b></p> <p>8 December: Attended seminar on "Women's Leadership in Peace and Conflict" organised by Care</p>	

and the Norwegian Refugee Council. Litteraturhuset, Oslo.	
<p><b>Hilde Wallacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28 February - 4 March: Attended the Arms Trade Treaty Preparatory Committee session at the UN in New York, including the IANSA Women side event Disarmament Through Education – Women Take the Lead</li> <li>• 21 June: Attended the 1325 Network meeting organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo.</li> <li>• 24 June: Attended the CMI seminar Gender Justice and Legal Pluralities: Latin American and African Perspectives, Bergen.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Ragnhild Nordaas:</b></p> <p>23-25 May: Represented the PRIO Gender Team at an international conference on "Sexual Violence Against Women in Conflict Zones", organised by the Nobel Women's Initiative, Château Montebello, in Quebec, Canada.</p>	
<b>Seminars and Conferences</b>	<b>2010</b>
11-12 November: Anniversary Conference on Research Challenges on Women, Peace and Security. Conference organized to commemorate the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.	Concerned with gender being mainstreamed into a peace and conflict course – tried to bridge peace and conflict and gender dimensions – but did not manage to get any man to participate(!) Can be viewed as unsuccessful in that respect. Yet another conference for, with and of women! But interesting/successful for those participating.
<p>10 December: One-day seminar on Gender and Conflict Research. In co-operation with the World Bank and the PRIO Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW).</p> <p>o Seminar opening: Espen Barth Eide, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>o Chair: Fredrik Arthur, Ambassador for Women and Gender Equality, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	WB organised a workshop on the costs of not using the gender perspective – PRIO-team facilitated a meeting with the Center for Civil War Studies and Espen Barth Eide etc. Good workshop. This became the basis for the next World Bank report, which focused specifically on gender issues.

<p>12 January: Seminar on Gender and War. In cooperation with PRIO's Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Guest Speaker: Prof Joshua Goldstein</li> <li>o Discussant: Inger Skjelsbæk</li> <li>o Chair: Scott Gates</li> </ul>	
<p>2 March: Seminar on Women's Rights in Islam. The Politics of Women's Representation in Sudan: Debating Women's Rights in Islam from the Elites to the Grassroots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Guest speakers: Hilde Kjøstvedt and Liv Tønnessen, Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI)</li> <li>o Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> </ul>	
<p>23 March: By-invitation-only seminar on how to fight sexual violence in armed conflicts. In co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Guest Speaker: Margot Wallström, UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflicts.</li> <li>o Chair: Helga Hernes</li> </ul>	
<p>29 April: Seminar on <i>Gender Equality and Peace Operations</i>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Guest Speaker: Dr Louise Olsson, Folke Bernadotte Academy</li> <li>o Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> </ul>	
<p>15 June: Seminar on <i>Nato and the Women: Exploring the Gender Gap in the Armed Forces</i>. The Gender Team co-sponsored this seminar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Speaker: Dr Anita Schjølset; PRIO</li> <li>o Discussant: Gunhild Hoogensen, University in Tromsø</li> </ul>	
<p>11 November: The Women and Security (WaS) Network met with Jolynn Shoemaker, Executive Director of Women in International Security (WIIS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Chair/Facilitator: Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Helga Hernes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our new security challenges. Speech at the opening of the new Nansen Peace Centre, Lillehammer, 12 June.</li> </ul>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chair at seminar on Peace, Stability and Development in the Middle East and North Africa Region, PRIO in cooperation with the World Bank, 24 June.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Helga Hernes</b></p> <p>Moderator at high-level seminar on 'Women, Peace and Security: from resolution to action. Ten years of Security Council Resolution 1325', DCAF/UNOG/EU, Geneva, 15 September.</p>	Hernes input/post presentation on the gender aspect in human security. Feedback from participants: this was very useful.
<p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chair of ISA panel entitled 'Gender, Religion and Security: Muslim Women as Objects and Subjects of Insecurity', New Orleans, 19 February.</li> <li>Chair of ISA roundtable entitled 'Peace Research Coming of Age: Towards a Common Agenda', New Orleans, 19 February.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Suk Chun</b></p> <p>Attendance at Operation 1325 Conference to commemorate 10th Anniversary of Resolution 1325 in Stockholm, 21-22 October.</p>	
<p><b>Suk Chun and Torunn L. Tryggestad</b></p> <p>Attendance at a number of 1325 events throughout the anniversary week in New York, 25-29 October.</p>	
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad</b></p> <p>Chair at full-day seminar on 'International Operations, UN Resolution 1325 and Afghanistan', organised by the Norwegian Atlantic Committee and the Afghan Embassy in Oslo, 4 November.</p>	
<p><b>Seminars and Conferences</b></p>	<b>2009</b>
<p>March-December: monthly lunch meetings of the PRIO Gender Research Group. Co-ordinator and chair of meetings: Helga Hernes.</p>	
<p>22 January: <i>Pray the Devil Back to Hell</i>. Film seminar. Screening of documentary followed by panel debate (four panellists) on the topic: <i>Who Creates Peace? Grassroots Movements or Politicians?</i> Co-operation between the PRIO Gender Team and Oslo Dokumentarfilmkino. Parkteateret, Oslo. Responsible for planning and organization: Torunn L. Tryggestad. Chair of debate: Helga Hernes.</p>	

<p>3 March: Lunch seminar for the <i>Women and Security</i> (WaS) network. The PRIO Gender Team hosted the first formal meeting of this network of female researchers, information advisors (NGOs) and advisors from the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence. Presentation: Inger Skjelsbæk. Chair of meeting: Torunn L. Tryggestad.</p>	
<p>8 May: <i>A Gender Perspective on Post-Conflict Settlements in Africa</i>. Mini-seminar with Professor Sheila Meintjes, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. Seminar organised and chaired by Helga Hernes.</p>	
<p>10 May: Organisation of panel on <i>Gender and Armed Conflict</i> (four panellists) at World Social Science Forum (ISSC) in Bergen, 10-12 May. Panel organised and chaired by Helga Hernes. Paper presentations by Inger Skjelsbæk and Christin Ormhaug (from PRIO/Gender Team).</p>	
<p>8 June: <i>The Gender Day</i>. Half-day anniversary seminar in connection with PRIO's 50 Anniversary. Four panellists. Panel chaired by Torunn L. Tryggestad. Paper presented by Inger Skjelsbæk</p>	
<p>15 September <i>Exploring Gender and Conflict Issues in Nepal and North India</i>. Mini-seminar with Professor Anjoo Sharan Upadhyaya, Director at the Center for the Study of Nepal at Banaras Hindu University in India. Seminar organized and chaired by Inger Skjelsbæk.</p>	
<p>23 September The present political situation in B&amp;H – and thoughts for the future. Mini-seminar with Ljuljeta Goranci – Brkid who is the General Manager at the Nansen Dialogue Center (NDC) in Sarajevo. Seminar organized and chaired by Inger Skjelsbæk.</p>	
<p>3 December: First full-day meeting/seminar of the Norwegian Research Network on Women, Peace and Security. Research network initiated and co-ordinated by the PRIO Gender Team. PRIO, Oslo. Responsible for first meeting/co-ordinator of network: Torunn L. Tryggestad.</p>	
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 26 January: Kvinner, fred og sikkerhet: FNs Sikkerhetsråds resolusjoner 1325 og 1820. Introduction at course organized by</li> </ul>	

<p>Utenriksdepartementets kompetansesenter (UKS), Oslo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 February: Presentation of paper entitled: The UN Peacebuilding Commission and Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The annual convention of the International Studies Association (ISA), New York.</li> <li>• 23 Februar: Kvinner, fred og sikkerhet: FNs Sikkerhetsråds resolusjoner 1325 og 1820. Introduction at training course organized by Utenriksdepartementets kompetansesenter (UKS), Oslo.</li> <li>• 15 June: Introduction on Resolutions 1325 and 1820 at brownbag seminar organized by the Norwegian Refugee Council, Oslo.</li> <li>• 17 September: Presentation entitled 'Gender advisors' og implementering av Resolusjon 1325. Hvilke erfaringer? Presentation at one-day conference organized by Kvinners frivillige beredskap (KFB), Oslo.</li> <li>• 21 September: Kvinner, fred og sikkerhet: FNs Sikkerhetsråds resolusjoner 1325 og 1820. Introduction at training course organized by Utenriksdepartementets kompetansesenter (UKS), Oslo.</li> <li>• 9 November: Presentation of paper entitled: The UN Peacebuilding Commission and Gender: A Case of Norm Reinforcement? International workshop on Liberal Peace Project, Oslo.</li> <li>• 20 November: Presentation of paper entitled: Independent dependency. Methodological Challenges of a Research Diplomat. PhD Course in research methodology, University in Stavanger.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 February: Peace Research; What we do and what people think we do. Paper presented at the International Studies Association (ISA), New York (16 – 20 February).</li> <li>• 10 May: Sexual violence in war: research challenges ahead. Paper presented at panel on Gender and Armed Conflicts, The World Social Science Forum, Bergen (10 – 13 May).</li> <li>• 14 May: Sexual violence in war: how to design policy responses. Presentation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iceland.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 June: Forskning om Kjønn og Konflikt på PRIO – et historisk tilbakeblikk. Presentation at Anniversary Seminar in connection with PRIO's 50 Anniversary.</li> <li>• 12 June: Peace Research: What we do and what people think we do. Presentation at Alumni Party Seminar in connection with PRIO's 50 anniversary.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Helga Hernes:</b></p> <p>9 Mars: Presentation on Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security at seminar organised by the Norwegian Embassy in Lisbon.</p>	
<p><b>Seminars and Conferences</b></p>	<p><b>2008</b></p>
<p>5 May: Lunch seminar with Carol Cohn. Director, Boston Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights. Organised in co-operation with the PRIO Security Programme (Peter Burgess) and the Norwegian branch of WILPF (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom).</p>	
<p>24 November: Women in the Land of Conflict, co-operation with FOKUS on identifying and bringing in keynote speakers. The PRIO Gender Team, together with the French Embassy in Oslo, was instrumental in bringing in French Minister for Human Rights, Rama Yade, as keynote speaker.</p>	
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 January: 'FN og Sikkerhetsrådsresolusjon 1325: Fra ord til handling', presentation at internal MFA course organised by Utenriksdepartementets Kompetansesenter (UKS).</li> <li>• 25 March: "Women in the Norwegian Armed Forces: A Human Rights Issue or An Operational Imperative?", paper presented with Inger Skjelsbæk at the International Studies Association (ISA) convention in San Francisco.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 January: "Gender and Violence", presentation at course organised by UKS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).</li> <li>• 25 March: "Women in the Norwegian Armed Forces: A Human Rights Issue or An Operational Imperative?" Paper presented with Torunn L. Tryggestad at the International Studies Association (ISA) convention in San Francisco.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 26 March: "Sketching a Psychological Research Agenda on Gender and Violence in Peace and Conflict Studies". Paper presented at the International Studies Association (ISA) convention in San Francisco.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Helga Hernes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• April: Opening remarks at the photo exhibition 'Kvinner liv gjennom fire årtier' organised by Sanitetskvinnene. Remarks on the importance of women's organisation, mobilisation and involvement internationally.</li> <li>• 2 October: Presentation on Resolution 1325 for Internasjonalt Forum, Stortinget.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Seminars and Conferences</b></p>	<p><b>2007</b></p>
<p>8 May: One-day conference on 'The Impact of Armed Conflict on Women' organised in co-operation with the Norwegian Red Cross (Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn L. Tryggestad).</p>	<p>Contributed to the Red Cross putting it on the agenda both nationally and internationally – advertising campaigns on the subway in Oslo! Led to the establishment of a gender advisor position within the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross/Red Crescent in Geneva . Gahr Støre opened, PRIO chaired panels and gave presentations.</p>
<p>7 May: 'Peacekeeping as Gendered Adventure', lunch seminar with Dr Paul Higate, Bristol University. The seminar was chaired by Torunn L. Tryggestad (PRIO).</p>	
<p>27 June: 'The UN Peacebuilding Commission. Report from field trip to New York', internal lunch seminar with Torunn L. Tryggestad.</p>	
<p>15 November: One-day conference on 'Peacebuilding in Afghanistan. How to Reach the Women' organised in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)(Helga Hernes and Ingeborg Haavardsson).</p>	<p>The MFA ordered a seminar on Women and Afghanistan: NGOs and a couple from the MFA and from the general Afghanistan environment. Some of the introductory speakers were invited especially to the MFA for bilateral meetings. Conclusions: Women's rights to health, education and work are important! Now in 2014 we will be following the Afghani</p>

	women after 2014 – a continuation of this conference.
16 November: One-day meeting of the International Advisory Board (IAB) of the Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding Research Project at PRIO (Inger Skjelsbæk).	
19 November: <i>'The Body of War. Media, Ethnicity and Gender in the Break-up of Yugoslavia'</i> , seminar with Dr Dubravka Zarkov. Inger Skjelsbæk gave a commentary to the lecture entitled <i>'Gender and violence in war'</i> . Discussant: Prof. Arne Johan Vetlesen, Department of Philosophy, University of Oslo. The seminar was chaired by J. Peter Burgess at PRIO.	
22-23 November: Workshop on the Liberal Peace and Ethics of Peacebuilding Project (PRIO). Both Torunn L. Tryggestad and Inger Skjelsbæk served as discussants.	
<p><b>Helga Hernes:</b></p> <p>31 January: <i>'Kjønnsperspektiv på de nye krigene'</i>, presentation at course organised by UKS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).</p> <p>October: <i>'Kjønnsperspektiv på de nye krigene'</i>, Oslo Katedralskole, presentation at lunch seminar.</p>	
<p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 January: <i>'Sikkerhetsrådsresolusjon 1325: En strategi for fred og sikkerhet'</i>, presentation at course organised by UKS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).</li> <li>• 16 April: <i>'Kvinner og internasjonal virksomhet. Hvorfor trenger vi kvinnene?'</i>, presentation at public meeting in Bodø on <i>'Women and Conscription'</i> organised by Forsvarspolitisk utvalg.</li> <li>• 25 September: <i>'Resolusjon 1325 om kvinner, fred og sikkerhet: Fra ord til handling'</i>, presentation at internal course/seminar organised by the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA).</li> <li>• 27 September: <i>'Resolusjon 1325 om kvinner, fred og sikkerhet. Fra ord til handling'</i>, presentation at public meeting organized by the Nansen School, Lillehammer.</li> <li>• 28 September: <i>'UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. From words to action'</i>, presentation at seminar for Nansen School students, Nansen School, Lillehammer.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 October: 'Hva vet vi om kvinners bidrag til fredsbygging?', presentation at seminar organised by the Section for Peace and Reconciliation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).</li> <li>• 7 November: 'Fredsbygging fra et FN-perspektiv: the UN Peacebuilding Commission, presentation for the board of the International Student Festival in Trondheim (ISFiT) during visit to PRIO.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27 February – 3 March: 'The changing politics of gender', paper presentation at the International Studies Association (ISA), Annual Convention, Chicago.</li> <li>• 8 May: 'Gender Based Violence in War', One-day conference co-organised by the Norwegian Red Cross and the PRIO Gender Team. The conference formed part of the Red Cross Campaign on fighting violence against women in war/conflicts.</li> <li>• 24 May: 'Kjønn og internasjonale militære intervensjoner', presentation at lunch seminar, Ministry of Defense (MoD).</li> <li>• 13 September: 'Politisk psykologi og seksualisert vold i krig', presentation at research seminar for research group on multicultural psychology, Psykologisk Institutt, UiO.</li> <li>• 27 September: 'Seksualisert vold i krig', presentation at public meeting organized by the Nansen School, Lillehammer.</li> <li>• 28 September: 'Gender, War and Violence', presentation at seminar for Nansen School students, Nansen School, Lillehammer.</li> <li>• 11 December: 'Om vold og kjønn i krigssoner', presentation at lunch seminar, Oslo Katedralskole.</li> <li>• 14 December: 'Kjønn og vold under konflikten i Bosnia-Herzegovina', KRIPOS.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Seminars and Conferences</b></p>	<p>2006</p>
<p>Seminar with Prof Cynthia Enloe, Clark University. Discussant: General Robert Mood, Chief of Staff, Norwegian Army, and Ingrid Eide (June, Tryggestad (chair) and Skjelsbæk (summing up)).</p>	
<p>Seminar with Louise Olsson, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Uppsala, Sweden (June).</p>	
<p>Meeting with Nobel Laureate Shirin Ebadi (unofficial visit) (October).</p>	

Seminar with Dr Heidi Hudson, South African guest researcher at the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala (October, Tryggestad).	
Meeting with Dr Tarja Väyrynen, Tampere Peace Research Institute (TAPRI), Finland (November, Hernes).	
Seminar with Dr Lene Hansen, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen, Denmark (December, Skjelsbæk).	
Annual meeting 2006 of the International Studies Association, ISA (March, Skjelsbæk).	
Seminar for Nordic researchers on gender and conflict, Tampere Peace Research Institute, TAPRI, Finland (April, Hernes and Skjelsbæk).	
Wilton Park Conference on Resolution 1325 (May, Hernes).	
Planning and co-ordination of panel on Nordic research on gender and conflict at the annual meeting 2007 of the International Studies Association, ISA (February/March, Skjelsbæk).	
<b>Policy and networking:</b>	<b>2013</b>
22 January: Meeting with Ann-Marie Goetz from UN Women (Hernes, Lorentzen, Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad).	
1 February: Partner/project planning meeting with CMI, Helsinki (Lorentzen and Tryggestad).	
15 February: Meeting with Scott Jones,	
14 March: Meeting with delegation from the Bosnian organization Suncica, PRIO/Oslo (Skjelsbæk).	
15 March: Meeting with Aud Lise Norheim to brief her on PRIO's Gender Research, PRIO (Hernes, Lorentzen, Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad)	
7 May: Partner/project planning meeting with CMI, Oslo (Lorentzen, Tryggestad and Harpviken).	
15 May: Breakfast meeting on 'Women quotas in business boards' with Alison Smale, Executive Editor, International Herald Tribune. The meeting was organized by Business for Peace, Oslo (Tryggestad).	



28 August: Attended the meeting of the Civil Society Consultative Group on Resolution 1325, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo (Lorentzen).	
26 September: Meeting with representatives from the Section for Security Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Introduce the activities of PRIO with a particular focus on PRIO's gender research, PRIO (Hernes, Lorentzen, Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad).	
10-11 October: Meetings with the OSSE Gender Section and with relevant OSCE Delegations in Geneva in relation to the OSCE/PRIO study on National Action Plans for the Implementation of Resolution 1325, Wien (Ormhaug and Hernes).	OSCE: Assessment of action plans 2013 – both best practices and policies for OSCE as an organisation. Study commissioned by the OSCE. PRIO was contacted by the OSCE because they knew about our competence on the topic/national action plans.
13 November: Meeting with Lovisa Strand, Kvinna til Kvinna, at PRIO (Skjelsbæk).	
25 November: Partner Meeting for the High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Processes with representatives from CMI, DPA, Norwegian MFA and Finnish MFA, in New York (Tryggestad and Lorentzen).	
9 December: Meeting with Swanee Hunt, Institute for Inclusive Security, at PRIO (Skjelsbæk).	
<b>Policy and networking:</b>	<b>2012</b>
8 February: Attended a half-day seminar/workshop on UN issues, organized by NUPI in close collaboration with the MFA (Tryggestad).	
12 March: Meeting with Anne Marie Goetz, UN Women, New York (Hernes and Skjelsbæk).	
12 March: Meeting with Lone Jessen and Gina Torry, UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA), New York (Hernes and Skjelsbæk).	
12 March: Attended the launch of The Peace Research Endowment (PRE) in New York (Hernes and Skjelsbæk).	
13 March: Meeting with Peter Gastrow, International Peace Institute (IPI), New York (Hernes).	

16 March: Lunch meeting with Wazhma Frogh, Afghan gender and development specialist and human rights activist (Tryggestad, Lorentzen and Skjelsbæk).	
11 May: Met with Tatiana Moura, PROMUNDO, at PRIO (Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad).	
14 May: Attended the first meeting of the Network for Research on International Operations, Institute for Defense Studies (IFS)(Tryggestad).	
22 May: Attended Torild Skard's book launch (Hernes).	
4 September: Met with NATO Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security, Mari Skåre at PRIO (Hernes and Tryggestad).	
20 September: Hosted a lunch at PRIO for PRE Board of Directors Haleh Esfandiari, Abigail Disney and Karin Forseke (Tryggestad).	
20 September: Accompanied the PRE Board of Directors to a meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tryggestad).	
15 October: attended the MFA co-ordinated 1325 network meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tryggestad and Lorentzen).	
15 November: Attended the second meeting of the Network for Research on International Operations, Institute for Defense Studies (IFS)(Tryggestad).	
22 November: Attended a first partner meeting on the Gender and Inclusive Mediation Initiative, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Hernes, Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad).	
12 December: met with a group of female Jordanian journalists visiting Oslo and PRIO in connection with the Nobel Peace Prize week in Oslo (Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad).	
19 December: Attended at meeting with Mari Skåre at the MFA (Hernes and Tryggestad).	
<b>Policy and networking:</b>	<b>2011</b>
18 March: Meeting with Katrin Wittig, coordinator of Women in International Security (WIIS), Montreal, Canada (Tryggestad).	
28 March: Meeting with Diana Sarosi, Nobel Women's Initiative, Oslo (Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad).	

7 June: Meeting with Nobel Peace Center. Discussion of possible cooperation on conference/exhibition in 2013 (100 years since Norwegian women got the right to vote) (Tryggestad).	
13 October: Meeting with Ingrid Stange, Partnership for Change, Oslo (Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad).	
19 October: Meeting with 1000Peace Women, Oslo (Tryggestad).	
4 November: Meeting at United States Institute of Peace (USIP) in order to start planning a conference on sexual violence in 2012 (Skjelsbæk).	
29 November: Meeting with Levent Bilman, Director of Policy and Mediation Division, UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Oslo (Hernes and Tryggestad).	
11 December: Meeting with Rob Jenkins, Associate Director, Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies, City University of New York. Purpose of meeting: discuss possible project cooperation on gender and peacebuilding. Oslo (Tryggestad).	
16 Desember: Meetings with representatives from the United States Institute for Peace (USIP) and Georgetown University, Washington DC (Hernes).	
<b>Policy and networking:</b>	<b>2010</b>
	2010: Jan Egeland – Ecosoc-meeting – Gave statement based on paper with several bullet points provided by the PRIO Gender Team – including arguments about sexualised violence. A long list with policy recommendations.
<b>Policy and networking:</b>	<b>2009</b>
14 – 17 February: travel to New York o Participation at the annual convention of the International Studies Association (ISA) (presentation of paper on the UN Peacebuilding Commission and Gender) o Networking and data gathering at the UN. Meetings with and interviews of UN diplomats, civil servants and NGO representatives	

26 February: meeting with delegation from UNIFEM, New York.	
31 March: Meeting with Marijana Senja (Medica, Zenica BiH) and Sybille Fezer (Medica Mondiale)	
<b>Policy and networking:</b>	<b>2008</b>
2-4 January: travel to New York. Networking and data gathering for research project on civilian casualties. Meetings with OSAGI (Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues), UNICEF, International Peace Institute (IPI) and City University, New York (CUNY).	
26-29 March: attendance at the annual convention of the International Studies Association (ISA) in San Francisco. Presented paper on "Women in the Norwegian Armed Forces: A question of changing norms or just military necessity?" together with Inger Skjelsbæk.	
10-14 November: Travel to New York. Networking and data gathering for research project on the UN Peacebuilding Commission and Gender. Met with representatives of the UN, Member States and the international NGO community in New York.	
<b>Policy and networking:</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>
April/May, Washington and New York: Data gathering and networking in relation to the Afghanistan conference and Causes of Death Project (Helga Hernes).	
June 4-8, New York: Fact finding/data gathering (interviews) as well as attendance at the Annual Meeting of the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) (Torunn L. Tryggestad).	
	<b>2007:</b>
	When Gry Larsen had just been appointed as State Secretary, she was going to speak in Washington about sexualised violence. The PRIO Gender Team was invited to the MFA to brainstorm on what policy to develop for Larsen. The PRIO Gender Team emphasised the importance of women's participation. That this core message of Resolution 1325 was

	not being implemented. Large focus on sexual violence and how to help the victims. The importance of women's empowerment and women's participation became a key element in all her speeches.
Keynote speech at the annual OSCE Security Conference, Vienna, (June, Hernes).	First time that gender was on the agenda in OSCE annual meeting May 2006. Hernes held a lecture on why gender is important in war. Received a lot of positive feedback/response from, the ambassadors from the USA and the UK were thrilled.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the contact group on resolution 1325 (co-ordinated by the MFA) and the MFA project group on peace operations.</li> <li>• Two meetings with the commission on "Økt kvinneandel i Forsvaret", headed by Colonel Britt T. B. Brestrup.</li> <li>• Two meetings with Major Elin Rørvik and Hanna Syse from Forsvarsstudien 2007.</li> <li>• Will provide formal input to the study on the relevance of Resolution 1325 in relation to the Norwegian military (medio March) and on women in the military/international operations.</li> <li>• Meeting with Gunn Elisabeth Håbjørg (military secretary) and Paal Sigurd Hilde (civilian secretary) for Forsvarspolitisk Utvalg.</li> </ul>	1325 Action plan – one of the first in the world. Tryggestad and Hernes had large power of definition as they wrote the plan for the MFA. They created the structure and filled in where there had been a gap. Among others, the police. Gave it ownership in all organisations. Contributed to people in the MFA to think about 1325-policy. HUM required that all recipients be accountable for relevance in context of 1325. Large effect both nationally and internationally. Foreign actors have used the action plan specifically to be able to approach the Norwegian government for funding. Other countries have used the Norwegian action plan as inspiration, among others Sweden. Nordic cooperation in the various MFA's on action plans. The level of expectations is high for the Nordic actors, important to coordinate.
<b>Networking and Outreach</b>	<b>General Outcomes</b>
	Informal gender group within PRIO has now become formalised, and Gender is one of 14 thematic

	<p>areas that PRIO focus on. Many spin-off projects have come out of this gender group (with funding from both the MFA but increasingly also from the Research Council) . More and more researchers within PRIO see the relevance of making their research gendered.</p>
	<p>Norwegian gender peace and security research network. 53 members. A good way to stay updated in relations to the most recent developments. Avoid overlapping. Had hoped that it would generate more cooperation/partnerships. Become more aware of one another – use the network to relay requests. Often discussions on research and policy (some public servants participate as observers - are included in the collegial network). Participants feel they belong to an important network. Contributes to creating an academic community/ milieu.</p>
	<p>Nordic Network – female researchers in peace and conflict studies - revitalization of an existing network. Support one another, be mentors – raise the visibility of women in the sector Very popular initiative by PRIO that people have appreciated. If funds are received -&gt; workshop in September – &gt; promote women in the sector to apply for larger research projects with a Nordic profile with money from the EU etc.</p>
	<p>Media – PRIO-group has established themselves as a leading knowledge/resource milieu within NRK and TV2</p>

	together with NUPI. Has written fewer articles and chronicles lately.
<b>Networking and Outreach</b>	<b>2013</b>
Establishment of separate site on Facebook, named the PRIO Gender Peace and Security Update ( <a href="https://www.facebook.com/pages/PRIO-Gender-Peace-and-Security-Update/161747870650790?ref=hl">https://www.facebook.com/pages/PRIO-Gender-Peace-and-Security-Update/161747870650790?ref=hl</a> )	
Meetings of the PRIO Gender Research Group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☉ Four meetings throughout the year.</li> </ul>	
Meetings of the Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security (formerly known as the 1325 Research Network): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29 May: One-day meeting. Presentations by two network members (Randi Solhjell and Kathleen Jennings). 14 Registered participants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guest speaker: Lovisa Strand, Project Manager of Research, Kvinna til Kvinna</li> <li>• Coordinated and Chaired by: Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2 December: One-day meeting at PRIO. Presentations by three network members (Rønnaug Holmøy, Gudrun Østby and Christin Ormhaug). 17 registered participants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinated and chaired by Torunn L. Tryggestad.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Media Appearances:</b> Interviews in newspapers and magazines: <b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b> ☉ 9 April: 'Barn oftest utsatt for seksualisert vold i konfliktland', interviewed/gave comments to a new report from Save the Children on sexual violence against children in situations of war/conflict. <a href="http://www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/artikkel.php?artid=10102254">http://www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/artikkel.php?artid=10102254</a> <b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 July: review of the book 'Statsfeministen, statsfeminismen og verden utenfor', (Stemmer-serien) in Dagsavisen.  <a href="http://redir.opoint.com/?key=PQIIReTr3WnMaMmKJ1WX">http://redir.opoint.com/?key=PQIIReTr3WnMaMmKJ1WX</a> </li> <li>• 7 August: 'Statsfeministen, statsfeminismen og verden utenfor', book of the month in Kvinesdal</li> </ul>	

<p>municipality (on their webpage).  <a href="http://redir.opoint.com/?key=mLiiJlkwGnMZgAk7CLE3">http://redir.opoint.com/?key=mLiiJlkwGnMZgAk7CLE3</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 June: provided comments to article on Norwegian peace diplomacy, Aftenposten  <a href="http://redir.opoint.com/?key=ORYvxfzN1gnkJQlmsqCY">http://redir.opoint.com/?key=ORYvxfzN1gnkJQlmsqCY</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Radio and/or TV:</b></p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>⊗ 1 July: interviewed together with Helga Hernes about the international struggle for women's rights, NRK Dagsnytt 18.</p> <p><b>Helga Hernes:</b></p> <p>⊗ 1 July: interviewed together with Inger Skjelsbæk about the international struggle for women's rights, NRK Dagsnytt 18.</p>	
<p><b>Networking and Outreach</b></p>	<p><b>2012</b></p>
<p>Meetings of the PRIO Gender Research Group:</p> <p>⊗ Four meetings throughout the year.</p>	
<p>Meetings of the Research Network on Gender, Peace and Security (formerly known as the 1325 Research Network):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 June: One-day meeting at PRIO. Presentations by six network members. Gathered 15 participants. Coordinated and chaired by Torunn L. Tryggestad.</li> <li>• 7 December: One-day meeting at PRIO – including seminar with guest speakers. Presentations by three network members. 29 registered participants. Coordinated and chaired by Torunn L. Tryggestad.</li> </ul>	
<p>Inger Skjelsbæk – did video interview with Nobel Laureate Leymah Gbowee and film producer Abigail Disney. The interview can be watched at <a href="http://www.peace-research-endowment.org">http://www.peace-research-endowment.org</a>.</p>	
<p><b>Media Appearances:</b></p> <p>Interviews in newspapers and magazines:</p> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <p>'Angels and Warriors', interview in the magazine Perspective on recruitment of women to international operations, No 1, 2012.  <a href="http://www.nrc.no/arch/img/9661239.pdf">http://www.nrc.no/arch/img/9661239.pdf</a>.</p>	



<p><b>Radio and/or TV:</b></p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>Featured in the radio documentary 'En såret soldat' (A Wounded Soldier) on sexual violence in war, NRK Radio, P2, 23 April 2012.</p>	
<p><b>Networking and Outreach</b></p>	<p><b>2011</b></p>
<p>Meetings of the PRIO Gender Research Group:</p> <p>Five meetings throughout the year.</p>	
<p>Meetings of the 1325 Research Group:</p> <p>26 May: One-day meeting at PRIO for the 1325 Research Network (researchers based in Norway). Close to 20 researchers conducting research on 'women, peace and security' related topics met to discuss research projects and exchange views and ideas.</p>	
<p>Expert Advice to the Nobel Peace Center:</p> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <p>19 October: Attended expert meeting organised by the Nobel Peace Center. The purpose of the meeting was to provide background information and advice to the Nobel Peace Center on how they should plan/what to include in the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Exhibition.</p> <p>Produced background text on UNSCR 1325 for photo exhibition.</p>	
<p><b>Media Appearances:</b></p> <p>Op. eds/Commentary:</p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Norwegians must build climate of hope, not fear', San Francisco Chronicle, 10 August 2011.</li> <li>• 'Barnas usikre verden', Dagsavisen, 5 August 2011.</li> <li>• 'Bringer frem ny uhygge', Commentary in Nyemeninger.no (Dagsavisen), 27 May 2011.</li> <li>• 'A Peace Prize To Celebrate!', Commentary in Dagbladet, 10 October 2011 (written with PRIO Director Kristian Berg Harpviken).</li> </ul> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <p>'Ingen fred utan kvinner', Nyemeninger.no (Dagsavisen), 19 January 2011.</p>	

<p><a href="http://www.dagsavisen.no/nyemeninger/alle_meninger/cat1003/subcat1038/thread120454/#post_120454">http://www.dagsavisen.no/nyemeninger/alle_meninger/cat1003/subcat1038/thread120454/#post_120454</a></p> <p><b>Interviews in newspapers and magazines:</b></p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'War's overlooked victims', cited in The Economist, 13 January 2011 <a href="http://www.economist.com/node/17900482">http://www.economist.com/node/17900482</a></li> <li>• 'Mistenker massevoldtekter i Libya', interview in Vårt Land on possible use of rape in Libya, 10 June 2011.</li> <li>• 'Voldtekt som våpen', interview in the magazine Fett on rape in Libya, 4 September 2011.</li> </ul> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'FNs Sikkerhetsrådsresolusjon 1325 er høyaktuell', interview in Aktuell-spalten, Trygge Samfunn, no 1, 2011. Oslo: Kvinners frivillige beredskap (KFB).</li> <li>• 'Kvinner ser verden annerledes', interview/comment to the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, Dagsavisen, 8 October.</li> <li>• 'Fredsprisen angår oss alle', interview/comment to the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, Aftenposten Nett, 10 December. <a href="http://www.aftenposten.no/nyheter/uriks/Nobelinstitutts-direktr--Fredsprisen-angr-oss-alle-6716721.html">http://www.aftenposten.no/nyheter/uriks/Nobelinstitutts-direktr--Fredsprisen-angr-oss-alle-6716721.html</a></li> <li>• 'Jemen kom inn fra sidelinjen', interview/comment to the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, Aftenposten Nett, 10 December. <a href="http://www.aftenposten.no/nyheter/uriks/--Jemen-kom-inn-fra-sidelinjen-6717301.html">http://www.aftenposten.no/nyheter/uriks/--Jemen-kom-inn-fra-sidelinjen-6717301.html</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Radio and/or TV:</b></p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>☉ Interviewed about Libya on the radio news show Dagsnytt 18, 23 March 2011.</p> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided background information and advice to radio documentary on the Norwegian Armed Forces in Afghanistan and their efforts at implementing Resolution 1325. Documentary broadcasted 15 January, NRK P2.</li> <li>• Interview/comment to the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, TV2 Nyhetskanalen, 10 December.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Networking and Outreach</b></p>	<p><b>2010</b></p>

<p>Meetings of the PRIO Gender Research Group: Seven meetings were organized throughout the year, gathering from 6-12 people. The meetings were planned and chaired by Helga Hernes.</p>	
<p>Meetings of the 1325 Research Group: 1 meeting in June with 14 participants, six presentations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Special Guest Speaker: Carla Koppel, Institute Director, Institute for Inclusive Security, Washington</li> <li>o Chair: Torunn L. Tryggestad</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Interviews in newspapers and magazines:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Med kroppen som våpen', interview in Kilden – Informasjonssenter om kjønnsforskning, 18 March (Inger Skjelsbæk).</li> <li>• 'Ti år med kvinnes resolusjonen', interview in Kilden – Informasjonssenter om kjønnsforskning, 1 June (Torunn L. Tryggestad).</li> <li>• Interview on Resolution 1325 and the 10th anniversary in Perspektiv, published by the Norwegian Refugee Council (Torunn L. Tryggestad).</li> <li>• 'Kvinnemakt kan gi mer fred', interview in Aftenposten, 20 oktober (Inger Skjelsbæk)</li> <li>• Commenting on the situation in the Korean Peninsula, Klassekampen and VG, 23 November (Suk Chun).</li> <li>• Interview on Resolution 1325 and the 10th anniversary, Trygge Samfunn, Kvinners Frivillige Beredskap (KFB). To be published in the first issue in 2011 (Torunn L. Tryggestad).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Networking and Outreach</b></p>	<p>2009</p>
<p><b>Interviews:</b></p> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stavanger Aftenblad (31 January). <a href="http://www.aftenbladet.no/utenriks/980742/Voldtekt_er_mer_effektivt_enn_vaapen.html">http://www.aftenbladet.no/utenriks/980742/Voldtekt_er_mer_effektivt_enn_vaapen.html</a></li> <li>• Dagbladet (6 June, paper and web). <a href="http://www.dagbladet.no/2009/06/06/nyheter/forsvaret/innenriks/utenriks/afghanistan/6583851/">http://www.dagbladet.no/2009/06/06/nyheter/forsvaret/innenriks/utenriks/afghanistan/6583851/</a></li> <li>• and <a href="http://www.dagbladet.no/tekstarkiv/artikkel.php?id=5001090059405&amp;tag=item&amp;words=Tryggestad">http://www.dagbladet.no/tekstarkiv/artikkel.php?id=5001090059405&amp;tag=item&amp;words=Tryggestad</a></li> <li>• Perspektiv (No 2, 2009) on the issue of UN babies/sexual exploitation and abuse by UN</li> </ul>	

<p>peacekeepers, journal published by the Norwegian Refugee Council.  <a href="http://www.flyktninghjelpen.no/?aid=9432424">http://www.flyktninghjelpen.no/?aid=9432424</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio Nova, on the UN and women, peace and security (interview conducted 23 September).</li> </ul> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stavanger Aftenblad (31 January).  <a href="http://www.aftenbladet.no/utenriks/980742/Voldtekt_er_mer_effektivt_enn_vaapen.html">http://www.aftenbladet.no/utenriks/980742/Voldtekt_er_mer_effektivt_enn_vaapen.html</a></li> <li>• VG (10 December).  <a href="http://www.vg.no/nyheter/innenriks/obama-i-norge/artikkel.php?artid=596563">http://www.vg.no/nyheter/innenriks/obama-i-norge/artikkel.php?artid=596563</a></li> <li>• Aftenposten (29 March).  <a href="http://www.aftenposten.no/nyheter/uriks/article3004603.ece">http://www.aftenposten.no/nyheter/uriks/article3004603.ece</a></li> <li>• Morgunbladid, Iceland (15 May).</li> </ul> <p><b>Helga Hernes:</b></p> <p>Dagbladet (6 June, paper and web).  <a href="http://www.dagbladet.no/2009/06/06/nyheter/forsvaret/innenriks/utenriks/afghanistan/6583851/">http://www.dagbladet.no/2009/06/06/nyheter/forsvaret/innenriks/utenriks/afghanistan/6583851/</a></p> <p>and  <a href="http://www.dagbladet.no/tekstarkiv/artikkel.php?id=5001090059405&amp;tag=item&amp;words=Tryggestad">http://www.dagbladet.no/tekstarkiv/artikkel.php?id=5001090059405&amp;tag=item&amp;words=Tryggestad</a></p>	
<b>Networking and Outreach</b>	<b>2008</b>
2 October: Presentation on Resolution 1325 for "Internasjonalt Forum", Norwegian Parliament.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 March: "Women in the Norwegian Armed Forces: A Human Rights Issue or An Operational Imperative?" Paper presented with Torunn L. Tryggestad at the International Studies Association (ISA) convention in San Francisco.</li> <li>• 26 March: "Sketching a Psychological Research Agenda on Gender and Violence in Peace and Conflict Studies". Paper presented at the International Studies Association (ISA) convention in San Francisco.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Media Appearances:</b></p> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad</b></p> <p>6 March: Dagsnytt 18, NRK P2, commenting on the appointment of Kai Eide as new head of UN Mission in Afghanistan.</p>	

<p>19 November: Sånn er Livet, NRK P2, invited as one of two guests to discuss issues relating to UN SC Resolution 1325 in general, and sexualised violence in particular.</p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>Interview by VG (12 February)  <a href="http://www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/balkan/artikkel.php?artid=510765">http://www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/balkan/artikkel.php?artid=510765</a></p> <p>Interview by Klassekampen (23 July)  <a href="http://www.klassekampen.no/54612/article/item/null">http://www.klassekampen.no/54612/article/item/null</a></p> <p>Interview by Dagens Næringsliv (2 August)</p> <p><b>Op Eds:</b></p> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <p>Dagsavisen, 10 December, Athisaari var en pionèr for kvinnene,  <a href="http://www.dagsavisen.no/meninger/article386020.ece">http://www.dagsavisen.no/meninger/article386020.ece</a></p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>Dagbladet, 19 June, "Voldtekt som våpen"  <a href="http://www.dagbladet.no/kultur/2008/06/19/538587.html">http://www.dagbladet.no/kultur/2008/06/19/538587.html</a></p>	
<p><b>Networking and Outreach</b></p>	<p>2007</p>
<p><b>Media Appearances:</b></p> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <p>January: NRK Dagsnytt 18 (On the new Secretary-General of the UN).</p> <p>March: interviewed in article in Kvinner og Klær about female heads of state and governments/women's political empowerment.</p> <p>Interviewed in Fett, 03 (Fall/Høst) on issues pertaining to the recruitment of women into the armed forces and international operations (provided also background information to this special issue).</p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>NRK Radio P2, 28 March, "Sånn er Livet".</p> <p>NRK Radio P2, 8 September, "Verdibørsen".</p> <p>Interviewed in Adresseavisen, 8 March.</p> <p>Interviewed in Nordstrands Blad, 15 March.</p>	

<p>Interviewed in Stavanger Aftenblad, 5 May.</p> <p>Interviewed in Dagbladet, 11 September.</p> <p>Interviewed in Aftenposten, 27 September.</p> <p>Interviewed in Fett, 03 (Fall/Høst) (provided also background information to this special issue).</p> <p><b>Op Eds:</b></p> <p><b>Torunn L. Tryggestad:</b></p> <p>Dagbladet, 19 August: "Likestilt til å delta"</p> <p>Fett, No. 3 (Fall/Høst), "Sju stille år".</p> <p><b>Inger Skjelsbæk:</b></p> <p>Morgenbladet, 24 August, "Kvinner i kamp".</p> <p>Klassekampen, 27 September, "Annen manns eiendom" ("Med andre ord" Kultur &amp; Kommentar).</p> <p>Fett, No. 3, (Fall/Høst) "Annen manns eiendom".</p>	
<p><b>Networking and Outreach</b></p>	<p>2006</p>
<p><b>Data gathering (Tryggestad and Skjelsbæk):</b></p> <p>Fieldtrip to New York. Interview with 14 people working within or in relation to the UN with 1325 relevant issues. These people represented the following institutions or milieu:</p> <p>The Norwegian Delegation to the UN.</p> <p>OSAGI (Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women).</p> <p>UNIFEM (United Nations Fund for Women).</p> <p>Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).</p> <p>Department of Political Affairs (DPA).</p> <p>UNDP Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Recovery (BCPR).</p> <p>Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).</p> <p>NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security.</p> <p>The Fiji Delegation to the UN.</p> <p>Interviews in Norway – primarily with military representatives with experience from international operations (INTOPS).</p>	
<p><b>Media appearances:</b></p>	

<p>Sånn er livet, Dagsnytt18, Dagsrevyen og Kanal24 (Tryggestad).</p> <p>Comments/interviews and provision of background information to articles in Forsvarets Forum, Dagbladets Nettmagasin, Ny Tid, Aftenposten and Kvinner og Klær (early March) (Hernes, Skjelsbæk and Tryggestad).</p> <p>Op ed in Dagsavisen (Tryggestad).</p> <p>Op ed in Dagbladet (Skjelsbæk, Hernes and Tryggestad).</p> <p>Portrait interview of Helga Hernes (including information about gender project at PRIO), Fett, No 03, 2006.</p>	
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