

Results aggregation for 2017 for Guatemala, Liberia and Burundi.

<table>
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<th>FLOW – Oxfam IBIS &amp; Impunity Watch</th>
<th>Results aggregation for 2017 (key examples – not all activities/results mentioned)</th>
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In 2017, the FLOW programme succeeded in contributing to significant change. Based on reporting on the outcome indicator provided by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs the overall status is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key indicator: <strong>Number of demonstrable contributions to women’s rights and gender equality by public and private sector institutions</strong></th>
<th>Status in each country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>13 cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>3 cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>26 cases</td>
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Selected IATI indicators are presented under each outcome.

**LIBERIA**

**Outcome 1:** Women as rights holders have become change agents in the prevention of gender-based violence and obtained increased democratic participation.

**Progress towards outcome 1:** New networks have emerged at local level and more women are active in advocating and monitoring the public policies. Monitoring was performed on the implementation of national public policies and legal frameworks on women and girls’ access to justice; including in all three project counties. Five grantees (CSOs) have carried out national advocacy campaigns, provided trainings for empowerment clubs and knowledge to women on elections.

**IATI indicator progress:** 3 networks of women in Liberia are functioning with plans and strategies to combat violence against women (target 7)

**Output 1.1.** women capacitated to be agents of change, organized in networks at local and national levels, and to be engaged in advocacy in favour of access to justice, monitoring of public policies and the progressiveness of rights.

More than 230 women were trained in how to be part of in decision-making processes, leading to more participation in 2017 elections. It was achieved to get a few more persons from the network elected and nominated as public servants. National campaigns focused on information and advocacy on the Domestic Violence Bill, which was approved in 2017. Advocacy meetings were carried out with 10 governmental institutions at county level to make them aware of SGBV. Cases with violence against women have been monitored (from Ministry of Justice & hospital) and safe home for abused women have been established in two counties.

**Output 1.2.** Strengthened civil society structures and women to enhance protection from and support women affected by gender-based violence.

Three platforms have emerged in the counties of Grand Gedeh, Montserrado and Sinoe and are leading voices advocating for gender equality and women empowerment. Empowerment Clubs have been established, through which 300 members (women) have got access to skills, information on how to combat violence against women – they now know the referral way and on savings and loans as a way to empower women economically. Also, FLOW coordination meetings organized by WONGOSOL and ORWOCH are held monthly in Monrovia and at the county level. the FLOW Coordination and Communications Group provides a platform
for monitoring of violence against girls and young women as well as for advocacy. Likewise, in both Sinoe and Grand Gedeh, partners have constructed and equipped functional safe homes/temporary shelters for women survivors of violence. More than 100 women have received psychosocial counselling in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh.

**Outcome 2:** Public institutions in their role as duty bearers have increased compliance with the principle of due diligence (detect, prevent, address, protect, punish and repair) in cases of violence against women and girls.

**Overall progress under outcome 2:** Public institutions have increasingly become aware of their role in the three counties where main activities are carried out and have initiated work of prevention and protection in cases of violence against women and girls. Among others, they are strengthening community-based mechanisms to assist victims of violence. Likewise, the role of punishment has been initiated in the counties, although only at a modest level.

**IATI Indicator progress:** 404 service providers trained to identify, refer, and care for VAW/G survivors (target: 1500)

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<tr>
<th>Output 2.1.</th>
<th>Public institutions and service providers (duty bearers) have specialized information that strengthens access to justice, reparation, restoration and non-repetition in cases of violence against women.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>42 SGB service providers, including health, judiciary, police, and teachers in two counties, have benefitted from training and new knowledge on SGBV. Staff of Women and children protection section, courts, MOH, MOE and MOGCSCP are now conducting awareness with their organisations at community level and are active in SGBV coordination.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Output 2.2.</th>
<th>Improved capacity of and coordination among frontline law enforcement and judiciary bodies along with law enforcement, the judiciary and health care providers on Violence against Women and VAW actors to enhance quality of VAW services.</th>
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<td>Partners have carried out training of key staff; e.g. Frontline court officials &amp; health workers trained to adequately handle issues of SGBV at the level of the court. Service providers from the justice system have been helped in documentation of cases through provision of stationary and calling cases from two partners (RESPECT and NIPO). Among the cases followed are two rape cases (one person found guilty and sent to prison and other cases are pending) in Grand Gedeh country. In the county of SINOE there have been 12 rape cases, and until now one person has been found guilty.</td>
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**Outcome 3:** Gender based violence with focus on, human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced marriages in Central America, Burundi and Liberia are more effectively combated at regional and national level

**Progress towards outcome 3:** At the national level, the promotion of a new legislative framework (Domestic Violence Bill) means a more effective framework for combating gender-based violence, especially since the female genital mutilation was issued also through an executive order. FLOW partners used recommendations from research carried out in 2016 as an input for the advocacy.

**IATI Indicator progress:** 12 new cases raised in the justice systems around violence against women related to current violence and conflicts in three counties of intervention.

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<tr>
<th>Output 3.3.</th>
<th>Human Rights protection bodies at regional and national level have specialized information that strengthens access to justice, reparation and non-repetition in cases of violence against women related to past and current violence and conflict.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Activities related to 3.3. Oxfam implemented. A VAW study was conducted in nine (9) selected counties by an Independent Consultant Firm. The draft report was validated by key SGBV actors in the country. A video documentary in commemoration of the 2016 16 days of Activism highlighting sexual and Gender Based Violence issues was finalized. Oxfam collaborated with the Ministry of Gender regarding the International Day of the Girl. The global theme was &quot;Empower girls&quot; while the national theme was &quot;Take a girl to work&quot;. Oxfam accepted one girl to work hereby contributing towards</td>
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exposing girls to the working environment.

**Activities related to 3.3. Implementing partner: ORWOCH**

Research was carried out in 2017 and should be used to carry out advocacy on the causes and consequences of violence against women towards ECOWAS/African Union. ORWOCH participated in several advocacy campaigns focusing on the passage of the Domestic Violence Bill in 2017. As mentioned, outgoing president Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf issued an executive order to bring into force the Domestic Violence Act for one year, including the Female Genital Mutilation part.

**Activities related to 3.3.: Implementing partner ORWOCH**

Under the same agreement, ORWOCH has set up community task force on SGBV in five communities around Monrovia and supported them with stationaries and phones to use for reporting in efforts to engage and inform duty-bearers. Also, participation in the 16 days of activism campaign and the international girls’ day.

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<th>Outcome 4: cultural perceptions of women’s right to a life free of violence and political participation have improved among actors and the public in areas where the FLOW programme operates.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Progress towards outcome 4:</strong> Increased awareness has been promoted through radio and TV, broadcasting research and community dialogues. Focus on masculinities in advancing gender equality.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.1.: Increased general awareness among men and women and the mass media of gender issues, i.e. gender and masculinities; VAWDG; trafficking; FGM; early marriages and child/adolescent pregnancies and other rights violations in Central America, Liberia, and Burundi involving sharing of promising practices.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activities related to 4.1. Implementing agencies (WONGOSOL, RESPECT, NIPO and FCI)</strong> Partners have been conducting awareness raising through the media and outreach activities. WONGOSOL produced spot messages and jingles which are being aired over two radio stations in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe Counties, airing of 5 radio spots messages and two dramas in two local vernaculars (Krahn and Sapo) for Grand Gedeh, Sinoe and Montserrat Counties carrying out house to house awareness in 10 communities in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh and Sinoe and at the Martha Tubman Hospital in Grand Gedeh while ORWOCH, RESPECT, NIPO and FCI have carried out awareness campaigns through radio talk shows, community dialogues, house to house awareness. WONGOSOL conducted a desk and literature review on “the causes and effects of masculinities in advancing gender equality” in Liberia. The desk review identified several strategies regarding masculinity or working with men in advancing gender equality both in and out of Liberia.</td>
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<td><strong>Output 4.2.: Gender equal challenges including the issues of violence against women and violent masculinities are put on the development agenda in Guatemala, Liberia, Burundi, including mobilization among policy actors and professional in Denmark, the Netherlands and</strong></td>
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<td>The activities under 4.1. are expected to contribute to this. No specific activities were made in 2017 regarding this objective.</td>
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GUATEMALA

**Outcome 1**: Women as rights holders have become change agents in the prevention of gender-based violence and obtained increased democratic participation.

**Overall progress towards outcome 1**: Strategically, a national network of promoters combatting Gender-Based Violence (GBV) has been established and members trained. National and local campaigns have been supported to inform the public and local authorities on how to combat GBV. 45 women survivors of violence received, as examples to follow, comprehensive accompaniment (psychological, spiritual, educational and legal) for the restitution of their rights and the definition of life projects supported by non-violence and access to formal and non-formal education. 34 indigenous women & survivors of violence completed their studies at university, middle and primary level.

**IATI indicator progress**: 17 networks in Guatemala in coordination with decision makers proposing measures, plans or mechanisms to eradicate violence at local, national and regional level (target 7)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Output 1.1. Women capacitated to be agents of change, organized in networks at local and national levels, and to be engaged in advocacy in favour of access to justice, monitoring of public policies and the progressiveness of rights.</th>
<th>Activity 1.1.1. Implementing partner Tierra Viva: Actions were carried out within the framework of key dates (e.g. women’s international day; the International Day of Non-Violence against Women). Forums, Caravans, and Festivals have been held in six municipalities. Likewise, dialogue spaces for monitoring violence against women have been carried out where local authorities, women’s direction, and others participated. The dialogue spaces focused on the problem of violence, integral education in sexuality and encouraged municipal stakeholders to prepare strategies to prevent violence.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.2. Implementing partner MIRIAM</strong> Community promoters have been supported to prepare advocacy strategy. 17 participatory community assessments were developed as an input for a national advocacy plan of the National Network of promoters to fight violence against women and adolescents. University promoters participated in workshops regarding advocacy of the national network on fighting VAW. An evaluation workshop involved almost 200 persons (160 female), where community promoters at the local level was supported with tools for participation in favour of women rights. Meetings were held with the procurator to promote monitoring of public policies.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.3. Implementing partner MIRIAM</strong> Workshops have been held implementing modules that empower women in five departments, such as the module “Violence against women” and the module on “maternity and pregnancy”, analyzing pregnancies which are a result of sexual violation and making participants more aware of the effects and consequences of violence against women.</td>
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Output 1.2. Strengthened civil society structures and women to enhance protection from and support women affected by gender-based violence.

**Activity 1.2.1 Implementing partner MIRIAM**
Adolescents and young girls are protected from violence through getting access to new opportunities, such as formal education and skills. Mentoring and psycho-emotional support was provided to adolescents to advance in the progress of strengthening their self-awareness capacity to self-regulation. Victims of abuse received support so that they are gradually able to recover from the abuse. Likewise, students received support to complete the education (e.g. of 20 university women, 17 completed their academic cycle satisfactorily – one graduated in psychology).

Outcome 2: Public institutions in their role as duty bearers have increased compliance with the principle of due diligence (detect, prevent, address, protect, punish and repair) in cases of violence against women and girls.

**Overall progress towards outcome 2:** A model of reparation transforming the rights of women survivors of violence has been prepared. It was presented in a Mesoamerican meeting where inputs were given. Two other studies are being prepared regarding reparation. The public institutions are expected to strengthen the services for reparation using the contributions from FLOW. Also, social audit on human trafficking and departmental procedures for how to address this issue was carried out.

**IATI indicator progress:** 6 organizations involved in social audit processes (target 10)

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<tr>
<th>Output 2.1.: Public institutions and service providers (duty bearers) have specialized information that strengthens access to justice, reparation, restoration and non-repetition in cases of violence against women</th>
<th>Activity 2.1.1. Implementing MIRIAM</th>
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<tr>
<td>A study on the &quot;Model of reparation transforming the rights of women survivors of violence in multicultural contexts&quot; has been completed. The study was presented at a Mesoamerican Meeting and coordinated between MIRIAM, Impunity Watch and Mujeres Transformando el Mundo and co-financed with UN Women. In addition, two studies are being prepared: 1. Analysis of the Application of the Guatemalan Legislation in the Sentences of worthy Reparation for women survivors of violence&quot;. 2. Mayan ancestral justice and reparation in cases of violence against women. The studies will be an input to public institutions to improve access to justice.</td>
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**Activity 2.1.2. Implementing agency: ECPAT**
A social audit was carried out of the public policy against human trafficking and protection of victims. It includes recommendations to overcome deficiencies in the implementation thereof by the responsible institution. More than 250 persons (almost 200 women) participated in six events where NGOs and governmental organisations participated, and the social audit was distributed.

**Activity 2.1.3. Implementing ECPAT**
Five departmental networks against sexual violence, exploitation and human trafficking prepared plans and carried out activities promoted in coordination between NGOs and governmental authorities. The key activity has been preparation of protocols of attention of human trafficking. The proposals have been adapted to the new standards of Comprehensive Assistance for Attention to Violence and Human Trafficking in national and departmental hospitals.

Outcome 3: Gender based violence is more effectively combatted in Central America, Burundi and Liberia at regional and national level as a result of the coordination and action taken by the involved organization and partners.

**Progress towards outcome 3:** Four protocols for addressing the rights of victims who have suffered human
trafficking have been prepared. Also, six protocols were formulated for the repatriation of the victims of the Central American region (Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, Dominican Republic). A Regional Human Trafficking Coalition has prepared it new strategy, consulted with stakeholders, including the LGTB community and final review is being made in 2018. It will promote international standards for dealing with victims of trafficking. Likewise, coordination between the coalition and prosecutors in the region has been strengthened in order to fight the crime of human trafficking. In addition, IW has shared information with national and international stakeholders. During 2017, strategic litigation methodologies of cases from the armed conflict which include sexual violence were promoted among others with public prosecutors and through a policy brief. IW also presented information about female judges, including on the obstacles they face.

**IATI indicator progress:** 1 Consensus reached on a prevention, protection and reparation strategy, in process of being applied at the regional level in Central America. (target: 1)

| Output 3.1.: A regional strategy incorporating key civic actors to address human trafficking in Central America works to strengthen the prevention, protection and reparation mechanisms for victims. | Activity 3.1.1.: Implementing partner ECPAT

The Regional Human Trafficking Coalition undertook a review of the proposal of a regional strategy prepared by ECPAT. The proposal will be adjusted accordingly in order to have a final strategy for the coalition. |

| Activity 3.1.2. Implementing partner ECPAP

Technical assistance was provided to the Regional Coalition which formed a committee for a final review of the approved documents, which will be socialized in the first quarter of 2018. |

| Activity 3.1.3. Implementing partner ECPAT

Support was provided to design proposals (called “protocols”) to fight human trafficking. 4 meetings were held with the National Coalition Council and the committees of Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica and El Salvador for the presentation of the national and regional protocols. |

| Activity 3.1.4. Implementing partner ECPAT

Assistance was provided to strengthen regional coordination mechanisms for the prosecution of the crime of human trafficking in transnational cases in Central America in close coordination with the prosecutors. The Specialized Prosecutor’s Office of Costa Rica agreed to promote the Prosecutor’s Network at regional level. |

| Activity 3.1.5. Implementing partner ECPAT

The Network Against Human Trafficking in Guatemala was supported to hold advocacy meetings. The annual meeting of the Network Against Trafficking in Persons was held in Guatemala, where an analysis was made regarding the changes of relevant authorities in the region. Also, specific attention was paid to girls and adolescents of the Virgen de la Asunción Home (41 died in a fire in this women’s centre in Guatemala in 2017; and issues raised in this connection has not been addressed). |

**Output 3.3.:** Human Rights protection bodies at regional and national level have specialized information that strengthens access to justice, reparation and non-repetition in cases of violence against women related to past and current violence and conflict.

| Activity 3.3.1. Agency and consortium member: Impunity Watch

organized an event on transformative reparations measures with the organisations Proyecto Miriam and Women transforming the World. 120+ people from Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Chile discussed reparations measures for victims of sexual violence, in the present and the past, including a case if forced disappearance of an adolescent and sexual violence of a detained woman. Conclusions have been systematized, including with a written document and a video. Advocacy has been carried out towards international stakeholders (in New York) with the senior gender adviser |
to the UN-Secretary General and the Special Representative of the SG on Sexual violence during Conflict to inform about the FLOW activities.

3.3.2 Implementing agency & consortium member IW
Information related to UNSCR 1325 has been shared with an association of judges (11 women and 7 men) of an association of judges that aims to strengthen the independence of the judiciary. Other national activities have included workshops with victims' organisations (e.g. in the region of Alta Verapaz).

3.3.3. Implementing agency & Consortium member IW
Research on the Sepur Zarco case was carried out and a report on the strategic litigation of cases of the armed conflict that include sexual violence was shared with 32 national/international stakeholders and presented to the Roundtable on “Sexual Violence during the Armed Conflict” of the Attorney General’s office. A Policy Brief has been prepared and a blog has been widely shared and disseminated. Also, a psycho-legal workshop was held with the victims and families of the case of Santa Lucía about enforced disappearances and is being brought to the Inter American Court of Human Rights.

3.3.4. Implementing agency & Consortium member IW
In cooperation with Oxfam IBIS, UN Women and the Netherlands Permanent mission to the UN, a side event was organised in New York during the anniversary of UNSCR 1325. Research was presented regarding participation of women in leadership positions, masculinities and VAW. The Guatemalan case study looked into masculinities and women in leadership positions within the judiciary.

3.3.5. IW coordinated with victims and victims' organisations to get their input for another Inter-American Human Rights Commission hearing as to ensure a gender perspective was taken into account.

Output 3.4.: To strengthen advocacy and influence, the consortium has developed joint mechanisms to share and map initiatives and events, to do research and to engage in politics on VAW
Analysis was carried out and writing of gender, peace and security country case studies for comparative research on masculinities and violence against women. IW presented information on the challenges faced by female judges in Guatemala. Also, Impunity Watch was part of the campaign "Métele un gol al machismo" (score a goal against sexism) that was presented at the General Attorney’s Office during 2017.

Outcome 4: Cultural perception of the women’s right to a life free of violence and political participation has improved among actors and the public in areas where the FLOW programme operates.

Overall progress towards outcome 4: A campaign at regional level has been carried out called “Métele un Gol al Machismo” (score a goal against machismo”). The campaign was backed by 109 State bodies, media, universities and civil society organisations and women in the Central American countries. Both CSOs and NGOs have been involved and television (in two Central American countries) and radio programmes broadcasted messages on how to achieve changes in norms of masculinities that legitimate a violent
society, including VAW. Masculinity networks have been established and almost 2,000 persons were sensitized. Final impact will only be measured at a later stage. In addition, 19 educational communities have been involved to prevent violence in schools in Guatemala. Also, journalists and media persons have been trained in reporting about gender-based violence, trafficking, children and youth pregnancies.

IATI indicator progress: 62 journalists in Guatemala sensitized to treatment and responsibility in reporting about gender-based violence, trafficking, child and adolescent pregnancies, etc. (target 70).

### Output 4.1.: Increased general awareness among men and women and the mass media of gender issues, i.e. gender and masculinities; VAWDG; trafficking; FGM; early marriages and child/adolescent pregnancies and other rights violations in Central America, Liberia, and Burundi involving sharing of promising practices.

### Activity 4.1.1. Implementing partner: Fundación Justicia y Género – (supported by both Oxfam IBIS and IW)

The campaign "Métele un Gol al Machismo" was launched through virtual media throughout Latin America. In Guatemala, 26 governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions participated (General Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, National Civil Police, among others). The campaign reached radio media (El Salvador three radio stations, Costa Rica three radio stations, Honduras two stations). In Costa Rica the Judicial Branch participated and in El Salvador the Attorney General's Office, General Prosecutor's Office, among others. 30 radio chapters and 10 radio spots were disclosed on social networks, commercial stations in El Salvador and Costa Rica and communal stations in Central America.

IW also participated in the campaign. In addition, IW assisted the Alliance of Women and Indigenous Women for justice in organizing reparations event under this output. Likewise, workshops were held with stakeholders, including victims of the armed conflict to foster women's participation in decision-making and inclusive masculinities.

### 4.1.2. Consortium member Impunity Watch

At international level (New York), the Guatemalan office meetings were held with: UN Women, UN Department of Political Affairs / Americas Division, GNPW, SRSG Pramila Patten, Open Society Foundation, the National Security Archive, Nahla Valj, Senior Gender Adviser to the UN Secretary General and other activities (3.3.3). Guatemalan Judge Yassmin Barrios accompanied the delegations to some of the meetings.

### Activity 4.1.4. Implementing partner: FIECA

Educational communities had been involved to prevent violence in schools in Guatemala. For example, a meeting with 200 young people between women and men from 20 communities was held to know the situation of violence in schools and the capacity of young people to identify violence against women. Also, 12 meetings were held to socialize the project with the Departmental Directorate of Education, the Departmental Commission of Education, Municipal Authorities, delegates of the Childhood Unit, Development Councils and Coordinator of the Victim Attention Network in 2 municipalities (Sololá and Santiago Atitlán).

### Activity 4.1.5. A study of audiences at the regional level was carried out with the aim of contributing to better communication and outreach opportunities in the region of the campaign against violence against women and girls. The study was conducted in Mexico, Colombia and the Dominican Republic with urban youth between 15 and 22 years old. The study mapped out the relationships of young people with the media and social networks and will serve as inspiration for the region.
**Outcome 3:** Gender based violence is more effectively combated in Central America, Burundi and Liberia at regional and national level as a result of the coordination and action taken by the involved organization and partners.

**Progress towards outcome 3:** Due to the sensitive and fragile situation in Burundi, progress is focused on sharing key information with the international stakeholders, national CSOs and government and promoting dialogue at all levels on how they can take into account violence against women. For example, IW participated in the GBV working group on humanitarian coordination (with NGOs and UN agencies with direct access to state institutions). Also, IW continues to introduce the conflict management instrument (Abarundikazi Peace and security scans); maintaining dialogue with key institutions such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and strengthening of key women network (Dushirehamwe).

**IATI progress indicator:** 155 national, regional and international policymakers are equipped with periodic information that they draw upon to hold the governments of Guatemala, Burundi and Liberia more accountable to its obligations pertaining the prevention and response to past and present violence against women (target: 160).

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<th>Output 3.3</th>
<th>Activity 3.3.1. implementing agency and consortium member IW</th>
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<td>Human Rights protection bodies at regional and national level have specialized information that strengthens access to justice, reparation and non-repetition in cases of violence against women related to past and current violence and conflict.</td>
<td>Activities for the production of the three Abarundikazi Peace and Security Scans including the selection of the topic of the thematic part of the scan and the elaboration of research tools have been conducted. This instrument is being used to promote conflict resolution. Fieldwork has been conducted and finalized in all 6 provinces covered by the scan (Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza, Cibitoke, Makamba et Muyinga). Interviews and focus groups have been conducted with around 200 persons living in the said province. Under this output, several activities have been carried out:</td>
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<td>- Working meeting held with the Burundian Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to (a) discuss developments in the achievement of TRC's mandate and monitor progress; (b) exchange and discuss on victims participation based on IW's policy brief on victims participation and the results of the community dialogues conducted in partnership with Dushirehamwe on transitional justice in general and the TRC in particular; and (c) share experiences and recommendations on the gendered dimensions of the transitional justice process as seen by IW, based on the community perceptions and needs.</td>
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<td>- Monitoring and dialogue on the gender sensitivity of the peace process in Burundi. Ongoing and regular maintaining of contacts with the Ministry of Public Security on political developments and progress in their advocacy.</td>
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**Activity 3.3.2. implementing agency and consortium members IW**

To feed more closely into key on-going developments in Burundi at the moment (in particular the peace process and TRC endeavors), monitoring of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 has been redirected towards an approach derived from a series of community dialogues and awareness-raising sessions. Led by female monitors and mediators from Dushirehamwe, the leading network of Burundian women's rights organizations. They aim to enhance the participation of communities affected by past and on-going conflicts within current
transitional justice mechanisms and to strengthen their meaningful contribution as active citizens within the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts, with a particular focus on violence against women and the reinforcement of women's meaningful participation:

- Community dialogues on transitional justice have been conducted in 25 communes with 486 community leaders and representatives of local administration, churches, police and judiciary sector, as well as TRC representatives at the local community level (October and December 2017).
- Community dialogues on political and public participation in decision-making have been conducted in 27 communes with 540 community leaders and representatives of local administration, churches, police and judiciary sector, as well as TRC representatives at the local community level (November and December 2017).

In addition, in Burundi, a two-day workshop was jointly organized by IW and Care on Gender, Peace and Security. The workshop was held also with IW, CARE and partner organizations and focused specifically on the notion of gender, the gender perspective of transitional justice, the gender perspective of economic empowerment and various aspects of the women, peace and security agenda. Very importantly, a policy brief on women, peace and security issues in Burundi has been published in October 2017. The policy brief has been fed in part, by information on community experiences of transitional justice from the community dialogues conducted by women monitors of DUSHIREHAMWE’s network.

3.3.4. Implementing partner and consortium member: IW

The activity originally focused on the National Human Rights Institution in Burundi receiving specialized information related to the prevention of violence and protection of women. This activity is continually undertaken by way of simply monitoring developments in the Women-Peace-Security agenda for Burundi, identifying progress with the participation of women’s movements in the dialogue processes, and thus planning accordingly. For example, ad hoc actions for advocacy are undertaken in this context.

During the visit to New York (where focus also was on Guatemala) meetings were held with the Senior Gender Advisor to the UN Secretary General, the Special Representative on Sexual violence during Conflict, Amnesty International, The Belgian Permanent mission, the Swiss Permanent mission and the UN Truth and Justice Special Rapporteur. Likewise, IW participated in:
1. Three meetings of the Burundi UN-NGO SGBV Sub-Cluster, bringing information and analysis from monitoring of SGBV in the context.
2. In a GBV training and planning workshop on the Guidelines for Integrating Gender Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Actions, within the framework of the UN-NGO SGBV Sub-Cluster.
3. In the development of the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Assessment and the Humanitarian Response Plan, within the framework of the
### Output 3.4: To strengthen advocacy and influence, the consortium has developed joint mechanisms to share and map initiatives and events, to do research and to engage in politics on VAW

**Activity 3.4.1: Implementing partner and consortium member: IW**

Comparative and joint research on the causes and consequences of past and present violence against women and the militarisation of society has been developed and disseminated. Research for gender, peace and security and comparative research on masculinities and violence against women in leadership roles has been carried out. IW has conducted field research and finalized it, targeting a sample of 25 Burundians (men and women) from various political backgrounds in Burundi and in Rwanda, including: political figures and former dignitaries; researchers; leaders of civil society organisations and human rights activists; as well as officials from UN agencies, intergovernmental organisations and international NGOs.

### Outcome 4: Cultural perception of women’s right to a life free of violence and political participation have improved among actors and the public in areas where the FLOW programme operates.

**Progress towards outcome 4:** IW has organized workshops for local partners, introducing “masculinity” (negative and positive dimensions) through a gender analysis. IW has also promoted advocacy at international level to provide support for those institutions that work with human rights (e.g. Human Rights Council Commission), including for the women’s right to a life free of violence. Also, international stakeholders have received information on the situation in Burundi. While these activities will not achieve changes in the cultural perception of women’s right to a life free of violence in the short run, they help to promote focus on women’s rights.

**IATI indicator progress:** Public dialogue, radio drama airing and campaigns by women support groups and civil actors about masculinities respectful of human rights in Burundi (target for two countries: 20).

### Output 4.2: Gender equal challenges including the issues of violence against women and violent masculinities are put on the development agenda in Guatemala, Liberia, Burundi, including mobilization among policy actors and professional in Denmark, the Netherlands and globally.

**Activity 4.2.2: Implementing partner and consortium member: IW**

Advocacy and lobby towards national and international key actors:

i) Burundi Human Rights Council Commission of Inquiry lobbying Prior to and during the HRC meeting in Sep 2017, IW conducted confidential lobbying for a resolution to extend the Council mandate. A counter resolution was tabled with Tunisia in the lead with support of the African Block which was very supportive of the current government and president. We lobbied behind the scenes to get a new resolution (mix between EU and AU resolution) adopted. A second resolution extending the mandate of the Council was adopted.

ii) Lobby with New York-based stakeholders regarding women, peace and security, During the visit to New York, advocacy meetings were held with various institutions and organizations. As mentioned several meetings were held (together with the Guatemalan office) on: UN Women, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, UNDP, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Senior Gender Advisor to the United Nations General Secretary. As mentioned meetings held solely by the Burundian Office included: the UN Special Rapporteur on Transitional Justice, Amnesty International, UN Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Belgian permanent representation and Swiss permanent representation at the UN.

iii) The UN-NGO GBV Sub-Cluster meetings in Burundi offered a forum
for IW to insert its research recommendations into policy-related discussions on SGBV. IW has strongly influenced the network of humanitarian actors in the development of the 2018 response plan.

iv) Lobby with Netherlands: a meeting was held with the special envoy for the Great Lakes Region at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Netherlands (November 2017).

4.2.3: Implementing partner and consortium member: IW
IW is considering how to best provide documentation to inform monitoring and lobby processes. For example, the development of the NGO submission for the Burundi UPR. This will need to be reviewed as no submission will take place due to the current sensitive situation.

4.2.4: Implementing partner and consortium member: IW
Dissemination of research outputs and analyses internationally, including via communications materials was made through a targeted distribution of research findings among international policymakers and key Women-Peace-Security actors (and not on the website and social media because of security concerns).