

Beijing +30 rapport.

Innspill fra FOKUS – Forum for Kvinner og Utviklingsspørsmål (sekretariatet)

FOKUS er et kompetanse og ressurscenter for internasjonale kvinne- og likestillingsspørsmål, og konsentrerer derfor sine innspill om utviklings- og utenrikspolitikk i sine innspill.

Kritiske områder: Kvinner og væpnet konflikt, menneskerettigheter, jenter og gutter

3.22 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

There have been two national action plans on women, peace and security since 2019. FOKUS would have liked to see a more developed results framework/indicators for the 2023-2030 plan, as it is a prerequisite for being able to monitor implementation properly. Moreover, a dedicated budget and financial report line are missing in both versions. Climate change was included as new part of the peace and security agenda, allowing for a broader security concept.

Norway played an important role in raising women, peace and security issues as part of the Security Council, including hearing testimonies from women human rights defenders.

More active support to indigenous women human rights defenders and their organizations is needed.

3.23 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Norway has actively sought to ensure women's participation in peace processes. However the total number of women participating in formal peace processes where Norway is involved, was reduced in 2021, compared to earlier years, according to the annual report by the government. Also the share of civil society had declined.

The government has identified targets for gender equality in development aid. It is a paradox that these targets do not apply for aid to Ukraine (the largest bilateral donor country). The exception is made explicit in the white paper on support to Ukraine. The growth of aid to Ukraine is also used as an explanation for why the Norwegian share of development targeting gender equality as a "principal objective" or a "significant objective" is decreasing overall (Never reaching 50 %, the last number is 33%).

Gender responsive humanitarian aid is a key factor for successful intervention. It includes sexual and reproductive health and rights.

We are overall looking for more financial support for women's rights organizations globally.

3.26 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and land degradation?

The Climate Summit meetings where Norway has until recently been rather gender blind. Leading Norwegian environmental and climate actors, including the minister, increasingly recognize the connection between a fair climate policy and gender equality, and there seems to be closer cooperation between the gender equality ministers and the climate minister in these areas. (The UN Women's Commission had climate as its theme in 2022). The Nordic ministers also organized a joint meeting with the African Union (AU) on this very issue during the 2022 summit. But the representation of women is still embarrassingly small.