Annual Narrative progress report for 2016 – FLOW

Consortium: Oxfam IBIS and Impunity Watch
Contract no.: Grant decision (FLOW) /activity no. 28315

The vision for the programme is "Women, adolescents and girls in Guatemala, Liberia and Burundi live free of violence and as active citizens."

The consortium consists of Oxfam IBIS, (hereafter OI) Denmark, the contract and grant holder and Impunity Watch, (hereafter IW) consortium partner, based in the Netherlands. The consortium partnership agreement lays out the conditions for collaboration and implementation including the responsibilities for implementation. OI is responsible for activities in Guatemala (hereafter named Guatemala OI), the Central American Region and Liberia, and Impunity Watch is responsible for activities in Guatemala (hereafter Guatemala IW) and Burundi. In addition each of the two organisations has responsibility for certain multi-country research and influencing activities as specified in the detailed programme description and budget. As both OI and IW works in Guatemala, coordination and collaboration are very close.

The focus of the "Women, adolescents and girls in Guatemala, Liberia and Burundi live free of violence and as active citizens" is to eliminate Violence against Women, (hereafter VAW), in conflict/post-conflict settings. While the focus is on VAW, the programme also includes other aspects. As stated by the Dutch MFA, the Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women, (hereafter FLOW), aims to contribute to the improvement of the position of women and girls in developing countries in three areas. Within the mentioned overall goal, FLOW focuses on the following priorities: (i) Activities designed to promote security by combating violence against women and actively involving women in processes of peace, security and reconstruction; (ii) Activities designed to promote economic self-reliance, through giving women a say in food security, employment and property rights and access to safe drinking water; and (iii) activities focused on the participation and representation of women in politics and public administration. The programme in mentioning has its main focus on the first priority: Activities designed to promote security by combating violence against women and actively involving women in processes of peace, security and reconstruction but also to a large extend the third priority: activities focused on the participation and representation of women in politics and public administration – as a result of direct and crosscutting targets to build women's leadership. In addition, some few activities pertaining to the second priority, focusing on women's economic self-reliance, are being implemented with particular vulnerable groups in the Guatemala OI and Liberia projects.

A: General aspects

The following section serves to account for and explain some of the deviations from the original AOPs and AOBs that was approved at the initiation of the FLOW programme.

Baseline postponed to beginning of 2017
The baseline was deferred from 2016 to the very beginning of 2017. When all parties met for the kick-off meeting in September, it became clear that the inception phase with local partners needed extra time. Getting local partner contracts and agreements in place took longer than expected, however this was due to a genuinely participatory process aiming to thoroughly build the commitment and ownership. This delay was with OI basically as IW implemented directly although in close partnership with policy and advocacy coalitions and networks in both Guatemala and Burundi. The baseline design included a consolidation of results at outcome and output level for 2016, thereby establishing a solid point of departure for measurement and validation of progress. The baseline was designed to also generate baseline data that can capture results and progress with respect to particular areas of innovations in each country. The 2017 annual narrative report will account for this in more detail.

Underspending
There is a relatively significant underspending in 2016 of 697,244 Euros. The total annual budget was 2,001,627 Euros of which 1,304,383 Euros were eventually spent. The reason for the underspending pertains to the somewhat overly optimistic budgeting for the first year. It took longer to undertake the feasibility and appraisal assessments with the local partners and get activities up running. This is particularly true for OI and the programmes in Guatemala and Liberia. However, also the conflict in Burundi affected the implementation for IW. The underspending varies as IW only had a 12% underspending while for OI, the underspending amounted to 36% in Liberia and 42 % in the Guatemala OI programme. The OI Head Office underspending made up 32% which was mainly due to the postponement of the baseline.
Nevertheless, the pace of implementation of activities was very high at the end of the year 2016, when collaboration and modes of operations were well developed and had found their forms. This included an impressive engagement in the 16 Days of Activism in all three countries proving the relevance and agility of the FLOW programme. The consortium partners are confident that the momentum gained is indicative of even higher intensity in 2017 and thereby quickly make up for delays seen in 2016.

Internal redistribution
In October 2016, the consortium was granted a re-distribution with an additional 400,000 Euros to be transferred from OI to IW. The OI programmes in Guatemala and Liberia have each contributed 200,000 Euros to this redistribution – 50,000 Euros per year in the years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 all of which is reflected in the AOPs and AOBs. The aim of this move is to reinforce the work of IW by increasing the IW share of the budget allowing for more dynamics and cross-sharing to reinforce research, knowledge generation, documentation and dissemination, eventually enabling the consortium partners to engage in stronger evidence-based influencing. With the reallocation, IW has been given an adequate financial foundation to support the processes in the consortium of knowledge generation and evidence-based influencing.

B: Progress and main developments

Main achievements and lessons learned the first year of implementing the FLOW programme
At the overall level, FLOW has achieved ownership among partners and through the partner and stakeholder

architecture established in Liberia, Burundi and Guatemala based on the commitment towards the alleviation of all forms of violence and discrimination against girls and young women and serve as a channel to help fast-track the involvement of girls and young women in participation and decision making at all levels, with the aim of achieving gender equality. The FLOW programme, the implementing grantees and their local partners have become increasingly recognised for their contributions. Sharing experiences, approaches and ideas converged over the course of the first year has led to inspiration and innovative approaches. Despite alarming levels of impunity, women's struggles have continued to open spaces, FLOW being a factor in this, raising increased awareness about the importance of eliminating gender-based violence, elaborating methodological proposals to recover the autonomy of women's bodies and heal the trauma generated by historic and current violence. Through women's organisational and political actions, Guatemala has achieved a legal framework that responses to complaints concerning women's claim to a life free of violence.

Liberia: Liberia OI states with respect to achievements that largely, the project has made significant progress in setting up/re-activating several women groups and platforms and these groups have been taking leap steps in organizing themselves and carrying out awareness and advocacies. Given that elections will be held this year, more emphasis will be placed on strengthening of women groups/platforms through trainings, technical support, awareness raising and sensitization to mobilize women for positions and turnout for elections. Community dialogues organized by the grantees in their communities were very useful in bringing communities together to discuss issues, and this strategy will be explored to help communities understand the relevance of women's participation in leadership and decision making at all levels.
Guatemala OI: OI Guatemala highlights the following to be the most significant lessons learned from 2016: (i) Designing the programme in joint collaboration with relevant partner organisations facilitated ownership and a shared vision for change; (ii) monitoring based on close partnership has strengthened the partners' institutional, organisational and thematic capacities and demonstrated the added value by OXFAM IBIS as a highly professional supervisor and facilitator; (iii) quarterly reports have helped the organisations to strengthen their skills and helped them systematise their results more rigorously while analysing and assessing their institutional capacities to advance as planned.
Guatemala IW: IW has increased their relevance and significance in the environment of fighting VAW in Guatemala. IW plays a key role in that very few organisations undertake monitoring pertaining to transitional justice or aspects concerning the women, peace and security agenda. IW's monitoring reports as well as policy brief are therefore well received by other organisations that use the information in their work. Another key learning is the relevance of providing female judges with the space to speak about their experiences and needs as female judges. This has proven very useful and constitutes a starting point for collaboration.
Burundi IW: The participatory monitoring through the *Abarundikazi Peace and Security Scans* has generated space for on-going debate and reflections as well as the active participation of women at the local level. The opportunity for communities to identify potential solutions themselves has also had an empowering impact in terms of addressing conflict dynamics. The Scan methodology furthermore affords IW a useful approach to track changing trends and better orient policy responses and programming to the specific and changing needs. In addition, the collaborative exchanges pertaining to women's involvement in the Burundi peace process build empowerment and enable IW to remain attuned to the dynamics within the current peace process.

Key outputs
During the first year of operations, the preparations constitute a significant part of the outputs generated, including building relations with local and national partners and stakeholders together with the endeavour to get the FLOW programme work embedded with the relevant policy coalitions and networks. Following this,

a considerable number of capacity building activities have led to outputs in terms of concrete competences being built among various actors in the FLOW programme. At the end of the year, the 16 Days of Activism which grantees were very actively engaged in in all three countries contributed to a number of outputs also. In the following selected outputs per country are listed to give a feel of what has been undertaken on the ground:

Liberia OI:

- Local partners aired over forty four radio programs over two radio stations in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe and one in Monrovia and this has increased community members' knowledge of the County Referral Pathway and other SGBV issues as well as heightened community members' awareness of the FLOW programme.
- A research technical committee comprising of Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), Touching Humanity in Need of Kindness (THINK), and several other national organizations was established. Term of Reference for the group was developed and at least four meetings were held.
- The renovation of the Grand Gedeh Safe Home was completed and construction of the Sinoe Safe Home was commenced.
- In August alone, training of 157 CSO members on SGBV and direct SGBV service providers and stakeholders who provide services for girls and women took place.
- 3 interagency working groups to coordinate and communicate on work done to prevent, protect, address and advocate for punishment worked along with the Crimes Unit of the Justice Ministry on 3 cases during 2016.

Burundi IW:

- An Actor Mapping has taken place to assess what degree of monitoring is complementary to existing initiatives so as to avoid duplication.
- An important partnership has been established with the largest network of women's organisations, Dushirehamwe, member of the Steering Committee, enabling IW to tap into the vast community structures of Dushirehamwe, to develop joint advocacy efforts towards national, regional and international actors.
-An Op-Ed reflecting women's efforts to advance their gender-differential priorities was published and monitoring of historical cases of gender-based violence was equally undertaken.
- As one of the few international NGOs still working on the ground conducting research, IW plays a significant role, and continue to be recognised as an organisation providing well-researched and reliable information from the ground. Part of this in 2016 was producing the first *Abarundikazi Peace & Security Scan*, which seeks to provide a detailed snapshot of the situation of women and girls, and to move beyond rape and sexualized violence to reflect women's broader experiences of conflict, agency and perpetration. The Scan underscores the imperative to tackle pre-existing and cross-cutting gender-based power relations and inequalities.

Guatemala OI:

- To promote prevention of violence, task force working groups have been established in four departments. Members (128 females and 132 males) have engaged in an ongoing process of capacity to critically analyse, debate and exercise leadership in their communities and to combat violence against women.
- 213 community members were trained to support adolescents and adult women survivors of violence, including providing psycho-emotional accompaniment.
- Evidence has been brought about as a result of screening the level of adequate offers of restitution and reparation along with research that documents legal gaps as well as racist and discriminatory biases in the sentencing cases of violence reported by indigenous women.
- Alliance building with various state and civil society actors/sectors have resulted in among others two

multi-stakeholder human trafficking referral networks including the government that developed protocols to deal with victims of human trafficking.
Guatemala IW:
- IW's engagement in systematic monitoring of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security to foster the adoption/implementation of National Action Plans has resulted in the comprehensive Monitoring Report developed in 2015 being disseminated at the International Congress on Transitional Justice: Guatemala & Colombia. Also an accompanying Policy Brief has been produced.
- Public support has been garnered for the Sepur Zarco case in Guatemala with IW pursuing analysis of the trial, a database on media coverage has been elaborated and interviews with key actors have taken place in 2016. IW has been involved in several presentations on the Sepur Zarco case at various events in order to further garner public awareness and support.
- IW added value to the Molina Theissen case from a gender perspective, via judicial support expanded through an expert report on conflict-related sexual violence as a form of torture – convening also a meeting with a range of Guatemalan women and human rights organisations to elaborate joint communications and political strategy so as to garner broader support.
- While comparative research was initiated, a research report on one additional case study on the continuum of violence against women and re-militarisation was developed in Guatemala. This study served as an expert witness report in the legal case where a landmark verdict in August was reached in which the community leaders were found innocent and released from prison.

Context and relevance of the FLOW programme
The FLOW programme remains highly relevant in all three countries, Liberia, Burundi and Guatemala in fighting VAW and in promoting women's leadership:

Liberia: Liberia has made significant progress at accelerating democratic consolidation and establishing systems for conflict transformation and has ratified a number of United Nations protocols that seek to address the disempowerment of women and girls. In 2016 as a result of the shifting current political situation, the economy was negatively affected thereby putting increased hardship on the already impoverished majority. Economic marginalization is an indicator of the challenges of peace building and reconciliation. Women, and more specifically rural women, have been amongst the groups that are most marginalized and vulnerable. Nonetheless, women continue to play a key role in maintaining and/or creating social cohesion in communities. Despite frantic efforts by the government to ensure that proper measures are taken to eliminate all forms of violent discrimination against women and girls, the situation of violence against women and girls is still a major issue within the Liberian society. At the county and national levels, there are very potent SGBV Task force and VAW networks responding to women issues. Despite all of these setups, SGBV continues to be prevalent in Liberian society and rape is the second most commonly reported serious crime in Liberia.
Burundi IW: Visible violence in Burundi since the contested 2015 elections has been replaced by more clandestine abuses, especially enforced disappearances, torture, rape, arbitrary arrests, and targeted killings. Repression against the political opposition and civil society continues to deteriorate and impunity for human rights violations remains. Concerns on the upsurge in ethnic rhetoric and the purported risk of genocide have been a constant theme. International and regional efforts to stem the political and security crisis have not been successful. The collapsing economy is precipitating a humanitarian crisis, as one third of the population is in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, further exacerbating risks to stability.
Guatemala IW: The 2015 corruption scandals which led to the imprisonment of the former president constituted a milestone in the fight against impunity though VWA cases have continued to be unearthed in 2016. In the paradigmatic Creompaz and Molina Theissen cases stemming from the internal armed conflict,

14 former military officers involved in enforced disappearances and gross human rights violations have been arrested. A series of constitutional reforms have been presented to the National Congress aiming to create a system that would guarantee the independence of the judiciary. While these developments have enjoyed the support of both the international community and civil society, powerful groups have nonetheless rejected and opposed them and the National Reparations Programme for victims is practically inoperative. In Guatemala, impunity assumes an alarming magnitude. In 2016, the Human Rights Ombudsman Office (PDH) received over 56,000 complaints on incidents of violence against women. The country has the fourth highest femicide rate worldwide – a total of 739 women were assassinated in 2016.

Validity of main programmatic assumptions

The validity of the initial programmatic assumptions was discussed during the kick-off meeting in September 2016 and has later been addressed in reports in order to assess and review the strategy and approaches of the programme. Reporting confirms that all three countries basically consider the assumptions to remain valid.

Liberia: The key assumptions are considered still valid with respect to mobilising the communities to engage in both the cultural aspects of gender inequalities and VAW building platforms for women to strategize and raise their voice. This is combined with an engagement in and clear strategy for policies to be implemented, working closely with the established structures aiming to fight VAW at both county and national level. The components to promote women's active participation and leadership are in general the key to reach results. Even more so when facing huge challenges in the coming 2017 elections that calls for further collaborative efforts to raise awareness and sensitize women on the importance of their participation and their support to female aspirants. The impending presidential and legislative elections will also provide great opportunity for women's political participation and representation in leadership to champion the cause of women.
Burundi: IW considers that the underlying assumptions of the project remain valid, in particular with respect to Burundi. Women are affected in gender specific and differential ways and these experiences of conflict are more wide-ranging than rape and sexualized violence alone, as has been brought to light. While the research has confirmed this hypothesis, also the second hypothesis pertained to the fact that women are not only vulnerable victims but also play an active role in conflict resolution has been confirmed. The research has confirmed the violations of women's political participation in their endeavours to peacefully mobilise at the national level, as well as the extent to which women have played a significant role in community mediation. These core assumptions will continue to guide IW's research and policy efforts in 2017.
Guatemala: In general has the first year proved that the main assumptions in the FLOW programme continue to be valid: (i) via their participation, women are empowered and step by step become agents of change, capable of demonstrating their capacity to act against violence. (ii) Networks are central for coordination and optimising the communal advocacy capacity and working in alliances. Likewise, it contributes to influence and strengthens the political commitment of women's organisations. (iii) Evidence build in the FLOW programme contributes to the construction of new discourses and alternative models in promoting changes in existing sexist, machismo and racist patterns.

Unexpected outcomes

Obviously, there are a number of unexpected outcomes of such a comprehensive programme as FLOW during a full year of implementation, in particular the first year where activities and approaches are tested and appraised. Some examples from the three countries of operation are presented in the following.

Liberia: One particular unexpected positive outcome is the high success of using videos for awareness-raising in communities. It has proven particular effective in mobilizing community members, in particular

youth to work together in the fight against sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). The video has been designed to address especially young men and girls but also women from the various communities and it is particular popular in communities with limited electricity. The local partner, FCI, intends to continue with the screening of SGBV awareness videos in the future as one method of awareness-raising and moreover, other FLOW local partners will be encouraged to use this method for awareness-raising.
Burundi: Based on the *Abarundikazi Peace and Security Scan*, IW has been surprised by the comprehensiveness and nuance of the analysis undertaken by local community members that regards gender-based violence. It moved beyond its manifestations and reflected both root causes, as well as it established the inter-relations between the current security/political/economic context and specific trends in VAW. In addition, the work of the programme has led to IW's participation in the UN-NGO sectoral meetings on GBV, an arena for additional advocacy on the findings of our research.
Guatemala OI: One negative effect not foreseen was that the programme's regional scope, working with the regional coalition against human trafficking, has failed to have the expected results. This is mainly due to the tendency of administrative delays in decision-making processes and contractual aspects. Adding to the foregoing, the programme did not start on the dates agreed and planned. Measures will be taken in 2017 to mitigate implications.
Guatemala IW: During the development of the Violence Against Women 16 Days campaign in Guatemala, a positive surprised that more organisations than expected, including some new to IW, joined. In addition, it led to new opportunities as IW was invited to El Salvador to present the advances of transitional justice cases in Guatemala leading to an agreement having been signed between IW and the University of San Carlos to host a 6-month internship programme. One negative effect has been the occurrence of a security incident in the Guatemalan office which affected the team, leading to the adoption of additional security measures and causing certain delays in project implementation.

Challenges and mitigation
All three countries have faced challenges that have called for analysis and actions to mitigate these Main issues are referred in the following section.

Liberia OI: There remains a gap in access to legal remedy in case of rape and other GBV cases and it remains a major challenge to address this in the programme. Increasing number of survivors access the police, but only few pursue their cases to the courts, suggesting a significant gap between a woman's initial reporting of an incidence of violence and the case being carried to the courts. There are several obstacles that prevent access, such as the costs, compromising of cases and in particular authority of traditional leaders to mediate disputes at the community level without registration and appropriate closure. The FLOW programme will work out strategies to address the challenges pertaining to due diligence in order for the causes and consequences of such impunity to be mitigated. Another issue at another level is the widespread adult illiteracy which calls for remedies and specialized approaches in trainings, workshops and for messages in writing. Also the heavy down pour during the rainy season led to very bad road conditions and access to the South East were barely possible, causing serious setback in the implementation of the activities in the South East. To mitigate this, major activities that require bringing people together are organized before or after the four month rainy season.
Guatemala OI: Apart from the problems faced in rolling out the regional programme to combat trafficking – see the previous section – there have also been delays in the implementation of the programme, for instance (outcome 4, activity 4.1.4) the violence-prevention activities in the school and in the community, so this has been rescheduled to start 2017. Programme implementation was also to some extend challenge by the fact that it has not been possible to enter a contract with a qualified programme officer even though this has been

in process since the onset of the program. To mitigate this, some restructuring has taken place and the FLOW programme management is handled by a senior staff member.
Guatemala IW: In Guatemala, it continues to be a challenge to work with state institutions and members of the MIMPAZ towards the approval of the 1325 National Action Plan, with a strong transitional justice component to advance the search for truth, justice, redress and non-repetition of conflict-related violence against women. Increased coordination with more civil society organisations mitigates to some extend as greater pressure is nonetheless being generated towards the State.
Burundi IW: Working conditions are difficult given the tense political and security climate. A hostile attitude exists towards human rights defenders and international NGOs. For instance, obtaining administrative clearance for fieldwork is not always easy. To mitigate this, IW relies mostly on local partners and focal points belonging to local civil society organisations which master the local context and have good relations with the administration. While reactions by policymakers to the research have been very positive, even though its content is challenging, due to the central authorities, the Scan could unfortunately not be publicly disseminated. Nevertheless, effects are mitigated through a targeted dissemination to key stakeholders.

Programme management and reporting cycles
It has been sought to monitor issues pertaining to programme management aspects as perceived by the grantees in terms of aspects related to agility, monitoring and learning.

Liberia OI: Liberia highlights aspects of working with their local partners, and praises the model of engaging with their four partners in Liberia. Over this first year, these partner organizations have formed a network called the FLOW Alliance to be able to share and exchange information in monthly meetings. Initially a number of capacity development meetings were held with the local partners to introduce standard operating procedures and the FLOW monitoring framework, including financial management training held for partners to improve their financial management systems. To enforce close monitoring, local partners are required to submit monthly activity updates and quarterly reports on activities implemented along with substantial evidence and pictorials of activities beside quarterly financial reports. At the country level, all reports were compiled and submitted on a quarterly basis and the IATI reporting send to the FLOW grant manager.
Guatemala OI: The Guatemala FLOW manager considers the quarterly IATI reporting format to be accessible, easy to understand and quite rigorous as it basically requires informing on the fulfilment of activities and measurement of progress towards programme objectives. In Guatemala OI, the launch of the FLOW programme with local partners involved an initial dialogue established with each partner to clarify the information needed in the IATI reporting. The aim of this initiative was equally to induce a learning approach to the monitoring and reporting, emphasising that reporting should be considered an opportunity for review of strategies and approaches aiming for learning and accountability towards the target groups and donors. The Guatemala IO manager found that completing the annual reporting was considered straight forward as the format was developed in a collaborative process during the kick-off meeting in the Hague.

For Guatemala and Burundi, IW, nothing to report.

Risk assessment monitoring
In the following, key issues with respect to risk assessment in Liberia, Burundi and Guatemala are accounted for:

Liberia: Key risks to the project implementation were identified during the assessment process linked to identifying and assessing potential partners and their potential lack of management competences. Some key issues identified and assessed as potentially posing a risk to the project implementation were such as: Lack of

M&E expertise and skills of staff responsible for M&E; weak internal control system and weak financial management system. To mitigate, via the FLOW Alliance meetings needs for trainings are identified and planned for. Another issue is the limited assess to the Southern region, where the FLOW programme is implemented. During the rainy season special procurements cannot take place and regular external control are fewer which poses a risk. Procurement needs are monitored and planned for in order to assure sufficient materials and with respect to monitoring, skype contact are intensive during the rainy season.
Burundi IW: In Burundi a worrying trend is the shrinking of space for civil society which has affected IW as well as other organisations. This has led to incorporation of a risk analysis and contingency scenarios prior to each round of fieldwork. Reports on each fieldwork visit are now obligatory; including information on difficulties encountered, risk mitigation strategies for future fieldwork in the same location, as well as broader recommendations to assist in reducing risks.
Guatemala OI: Risk management and mitigation mechanism has been set up between the involved actors in order to enforce monitoring and shared evaluations. Mitigation strategies will be put in place to provide closer accompaniment with ECPAT, implementing the trafficking component of the FLOW programme – and also the regional component which is significantly delayed together with constraints in building commitment with the national coalition against human trafficking. Consultations with all partners in the FLOW consortium will be sought to identify a strategy and response to this emerging situation.
Guatemala IW: Pursuant to the security incident which occurred at the Guatemala office in 2016, a security protocol has been developed and implemented which contemplates security measures for the team, as well as during the course of travel for fieldwork.

Sustainability
Various aspects of sustainability as related to the three countries can be found in the section below:

Liberia: Several aspects of the programme have the potential to be sustained after completion – the raised capacity of the women organizations, the established women platforms and the constructed safe homes. The sustainability of the gains made during the first year of implementation is assured, primarily because of the "ownership" attitude that was cultivated. Relationships have been strengthened with government officials from local to national level. While these relationships were established at the very beginning of the project, stakeholders have within the first year lend their support, particularly government officials play a vital role as policy implementers at the county level. Secondly the erected safe homes are sustainable since these facilities have long been craved for by the people who will protect them for their use. Moreover the ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) will eventually take over the management of these facilities with their representatives at the national and local levels having also been involved in the construction/renovation of the safe homes.
Guatemala OI: It is envisaged that the following aspects have particular impact when assessing sustainability in the OI Guatemala programme: (i) direct partnership with women and other actors committed to fight VAW; (ii) generation of valid evidence of the scope and the characteristics of the problems; (iii) sustaining results by influencing public opinion and engaging with the media and (iv) linking up with the international policy level such as Inter American Human Rights System, CEDAW etc.
Guatemala IW: The various capacity-building workshops held with women's and human rights organisations have led to a strengthening of their knowledge regarding women, peace and security and fostered its incorporation and mainstreaming within their respective engagements. Moreover, the promotion of networks and alliances contributes to the generation of the political, social and financial support that transitional justice legal cases require.
Burundi IW: The participatory monitoring through the *Abarundikazi Peace and Security Scans* appears to

trigger a comprehensive analysis of the key drivers of crisis-related gender-based violence at the very local level. If Impunity Watch succeeds in sustaining the participatory monitoring system, there will be nuclei at the local level in a position to carry out, in the long-term, analysis of the on-going dynamics and trends pertaining to gender. This may lead to the establishment of local early warning committees with the potential to constitute a significant asset in the monitoring of risks of violence and potential outbreaks of conflict from a gender perspective.

Conclusion

Certain delays incurred in the start-up of the programme – partly due to the comprehensive, participatory and time consuming efforts to secure ownership and a sufficient competence base to be developed among local partners. Also the conflict situation in Burundi caused delays. Even though the implementation of activities took off during the autumn and reached a remarkable high level, still activities were implemented to a lower degree than expected and underspending is a fact. The outcome of FLOW is despite the delays seen as significant and the FLOW programme has become increasingly recognised for its contributions and continues to open spaces. FLOW has become a weighty factor in combatting gender-based violence in Liberia, Burundi and Guatemala and a solid foundation has been laid for the continuation of efforts towards the prevention and response to conflict-related violence against women in 2017 and beyond.

Annexes:

Liberia:

WONGOSOL, 2016: ´VAW Research Report´
Ocar Bloh for Oxfam Ibis and multi-stakeholders, 2017: ´FLOW research report – Causes and Consequences of Violence Against Women`

Burundi:

- Les Femmes, la Paix et la Sécurité au Burundi: De la Rhétorique à la Réalité (Women, Peace & Security in Burundi: From Rhetoric to Reality) – Abarundikazi Peace & Security Scan, Vol. 1, (November 2016) / Not publicly disseminated for security purposes
- The "Barundikazi" – Burundian Women's Quest for a Voice in the Peace Process, (February 2016), http://www.thehagueinstituteforglobaljustice.org/latest-insights/latest-insights/commentary/the-barundikazi-burundian-womens-quest-for-a-voice-in-the-peace-process/

Guatemala:

- Policy Brief, Recomendaciones para la implementación de la Resolución 1325 sobre mujeres, paz y seguridad en Guatemala (November 2016)
- Monitoreo de la Resolucion 1325 (2000) de Naciones Unidas: Situacion de Guatemala, 2nd edition (2016)
- 1325, women, peace & security video (2016)
- Case study, continuum of violence against women & re-militarisation (to be published)
- Press Release, Guate1325YA Campaign, (November 2016) http://www.impunitywatch.org/docs/GT-COMUNICADO_Campana_1325_.pdf
- Press Release, Brave women break silence and impunity in Guatemala: The Sepur Zarco Case, http://www.impunitywatch.org/docs/160303-Press_Release_Sepur_Zarco_case_ENG.pdf
- International organisations applaud the initiation of the first trial for sexual slavery and violence during the armed conflict in Guatemala, the Sepur Zarco case, (February 2016) http://www.impunitywatch.org/docs/Comunicado_Sepur_Zarco_010216_ENG.pdf
- Achí genocide & sexual violence judicial case:
    - Christian Ruiz Murillo - medical expert report
    - Arsenio García Cores – expert report on international standards of credibility in cases of human rights violations
- Molina Theissen enforced disappearance and sexual violence case:
    - Sonja Perkic - expert report on sexual violence against women in contexts of detention in military detachments in Guatemala during the armed conflict
- Barillas entrenched interests, re-militarisation and continuum of violence against women case:
    - Olga Alicia Paz Bailey – expert report on social processes and perceptions of threats