



# Missing Peace Young Scholars Network

U.S. Institute of Peace

Washington DC

June 4 – 5, 2015

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# Steering Committee Organizations

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UNITED STATES  
INSTITUTE OF PEACE

**The United States Institute of Peace (USIP)** is an independent, nonpartisan conflict management center created by the US Congress to prevent and mitigate international conflict without resorting to violence. USIP works across the spectrum of international conflict prevention, management, and resolution, and helps societies in the period of post-conflict stabilization. **The Center for Gender and Peacebuilding** coordinates the gender-related work of the US Institute of Peace, as well as collaborates with national and international organizations, governments, the military and civil society on concerns related to gender, conflict, and peacebuilding. For more go to [www.usip.org](http://www.usip.org).

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**Women In International Security (WIIS)** is the premier organization in the world dedicated to advancing the leadership and professional development of women in the field of international peace and security. WIIS (pronounced “wise”) sponsors leadership training, mentoring, and networking programs as well as substantive events focused on current policy problems. WIIS also supports research projects and policy engagement

initiatives on critical international security issues, including the nexus between gender and security. WIIS is a membership organization and has members –women and men—in 47 countries on 6 continents. It has 6 chapters in the US (California, Colorado, Florida, New England, New York, and Washington DC) and 22 international affiliates located in Africa, Australia, Europe, and Latin America. For more or to become a member go to <http://wiisglobal.org/>

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**The Human Rights Center at Berkeley Law** conducts research on war crimes and other serious violations of humanitarian law and human rights worldwide. Using evidence-based methods and innovative technologies, the center supports efforts to hold perpetrators accountable and to protect vulnerable populations. The center also trains students and advocates to document violations of human rights and to turn this information into effective action. For more go to <https://www.law.berkeley.edu/centers/human-rights-center/>

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**The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)** conducts research on the conditions for peaceful relations between states, groups and people. Founded in 1959, PRIO is an independent research institution known for its effective synergy of basic and policy-relevant research. In addition to such research, PRIO conducts graduate training and is engaged in the promotion of peace through conflict resolution, dialogue and reconciliation, public information and policymaking activities. Researchers at PRIO work to identify new trends in global conflict, as well as to formulate and document new understandings of and responses to armed conflict. For more go to <https://www.prio.org/>



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# Welcome

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Dear Colleagues,

Welcome! We look forward to your participation in the June 2015 *Missing Peace Young Scholars Network Workshop*. The two-day workshop will provide an opportunity to update your peers and senior colleagues on your research, examine the current state of research and identify gaps, challenges and new strands of research on preventing and ending sexual violence.

In addition, we will examine sexual violence perpetrated by violent extremist groups and the transferability of current research findings on sexual violence in conflict to violent extremism.

Finally, we have organized a bi-partisan briefing for congressional staffers on your research on sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings. To help prepare for this briefing the USIP Congressional team is at hand to provide background and guidance on how to translate research into actionable strategies for members of Congress.

In this book, you will find the agenda and bios of the Young Scholars, guest speakers and workshop organizers and staff. You will also find logistical information to help you navigate the workshop. If you have any further questions do not hesitate to ask our staff for help.

A final word of thanks to our colleagues who helped prepare for this workshop—Ms. Nicoletta Barbera and Ms. Danielle Robertson from USIP and Ms. Brooke Stedman, Ms. Stephanie Breitsman, and Mr. Sung-gyu (Mark) Hong from WIIS.




Dr. Kathleen Kuehnast  
Director, Center for Gender & Peacebuilding  
U.S. Institute of Peace



Dr. Chantal de Jonge Oudraat  
President  
Women In International Security (WIIS)



Ms. Kim Thuy Seelinger, JD  
Director, Sexual Violence & Accountability Project  
Human Rights Center, University of California – Berkeley



Dr. Inger Skjelsbæk  
Deputy Director  
Peace Research Institute of Oslo (PRIO)

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# Workshop Logistics

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## Arrival Information

### Hotel

The State Plaza Hotel is located at 2117 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20006. The hotel is approximately an eight minute walk to USIP. Simply follow E Street to 23<sup>rd</sup> Street.

### Security

Upon arrival at USIP, you will be required to go through a magnetometer. You will need to send all of your belongings through an X-Ray machine. To make security move faster, please avoid bringing large bags, suitcases, or laptops to the workshop. Please be prepared that if you bring a laptop, you will be required to turn it on for security purposes. You must have a photo ID to get through security.

You will be directed to the reception desk to obtain your USIP issued badge. A workshop staff member will meet you at reception each morning to guide you to the workshop's meeting room.

### Staff

For questions, turn to staff. A staff member will be located in the workshop Room (B241) at all times. Pictures and bios can be found in the "USIP and WIIS Staff" section.

## Breakfast, Lunch and Reception

### Breakfast and Lunch

Breakfast and lunch will be provided at USIP on both Thursday and Friday. Please see the agenda for further details regarding breakfast and lunch times.

### Reception

We invite you all for drinks at the USIP Solomon Terrace on Thursday, June 4 at 5:00 pm. Friday evening is free.

## Navigating the Symposium

### Workshop Room (B241)

The main activities of the workshop will take place in this conference room. B241 is located on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor at the far end of Leland Terrace.

## Resources

### Twitter

The workshop's conversation continues on Twitter with #MissingPeaceYSN.

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# The Missing Peace Initiative

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Sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings is increasingly recognized as a threat to international peace and security. From conflicts in the Balkans to the Democratic Republic of Congo and from East Timor to Guatemala, state and non-state armed actors have used sexual violence against women, men, and children to intimidate and to terrorize populations, and as a means of displacing people from contested territory, destroying communities, and silencing victims. Even after these wars have ended, sexual violence often does not —which, in turn, undermines reconstruction efforts and the transition to more stable, secure, and peaceful societies.

Despite the increased international recognition of the serious impact that sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict poses to security and peace, initiatives to prevent or mitigate these violent acts continue to fall short. Even with the adoption of UN Security Council resolutions and important rulings in international criminal courts, existing international interventions may lack an integrated understanding of the causes for sexual violence and its implications for societies at large.

In February 2013, the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Women In International Security (WIIS), the Human Rights Center at the University of California-Berkeley School of Law, and the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) convened a group of scholars, policymakers, practitioners, and military and civil society actors to examine the issue of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings, identify gaps in knowledge and reporting, and explore how to increase the effectiveness of current responses to such violence.

An explicit aim of this overall initiative is to include findings from the latest academic research as well as insights from practitioners working in conflict and post-conflict situations, including civil society actors, the military, and police. This initiative has also launched the Young Scholar network – aimed at supporting PhD candidates and recently minted PhDs in their research and the dissemination of research results to the practitioner and policy communities.

The Missing Peace Initiative continues to build on the work of the first symposium held in 2013 by hosting the Young Scholars Workshop in 2014 and 2015 and an on-the ground training for practitioners from the Global South in 2015. The Missing Peace Initiative is an iterative process that captures the momentum built each year and further pushes the boundaries toward ending sexual violence.

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# Young Scholars Network

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Some of the most innovative research on sexual violence is being undertaken by Young Scholars who spend months in the field researching, analyzing and writing about the complex and difficult aspects of understanding and preventing sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings.\* These scholars are frequently on the cutting edge of data collection methodologies and have important insights to share with the broader academic and policy communities.

However, Young Scholars often face challenges in disseminating the results of their research to mainstream international relations and security studies communities. In addition, they may lack the necessary networks to disseminate their work to the policy and practitioner communities. The Young Scholars Network helps to overcome these challenges.

The organizers of the Missing Peace Initiative, with their combined extensive networks and contacts in academia, the policymaking and non-governmental communities, decided to help with the development of a network to help overcome these challenges.

The objectives of the 2015 workshop are to:

1. Examine the state of research and identify gaps, challenges and new strands of research on preventing sexual violence;
2. Examine sexual violence perpetrated by violent extremist (terrorist) groups and the transferability of research findings on sexual violence in conflict to violent extremism;
3. Brief members of the US Congress and their staff on sexual violence in conflict settings;
4. Discuss outlines of a USIP publication on sexual violence

*\*Young Scholars are defined as recently minted PhD's or PhD candidates with well-developed proposals.*



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# Agenda

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## Thursday, June 4, 2015

- 8:00 a.m. Registration and Light Breakfast
- 9:00 a.m. **Introductory Remarks from the Missing Peace Initiative Steering Committee\***
- *Kathleen Kuehnast*, Director, Gender and Peacebuilding, Center for Governance, Law and Society, USIP
  - *Chantal de Jonge Oudraat*, President, Women In International Security
  - *Kim Thuy Seelinger*, Director, Sexual Violence Program, Human Rights Center University of California-Berkley School of Law
- 9:30 a.m. **Presentations on Young Scholars' Current Research**  
Participants will present for five to seven minutes each on their current research to members of the Young Scholars Network and the Missing Peace Initiative Steering Committee.
- 10:45 a.m. Coffee Break
- 11:00 p.m. **Presentations on Young Scholars' Current Research (continued)**
- 12:00 p.m. Lunch Break
- 1:00 p.m. **Plenary Session**  
Participants will discuss common threads that emerged from the research presentations.
- 2:00 p.m. **Translating Research into Policy**
- *Laurie Schultz Heim*, Director, Office of Congressional Relations, USIP
  - *Anne Hingeley*, Congressional Relations Manager, USIP
  - *Andrew Polich*, Congressional Relations Specialist, USIP
- 3:15 p.m. Coffee Break
- 3:30 p.m. **Briefing Strategies for Members of Congress**
- *Abiola Afolayan*, Legislative Assistant, Office of Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee
  - *Priscilla Koepke*, Legislative Director, Office of Congressman Steve Chabot
  - *Laurie Schultz Heim*, Director, Office of Congressional Relations, USIP (*moderator*)
- 5:00 p.m. **End**

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## Friday, June 5, 2015

- 8:00 a.m. Light Breakfast
- 8:30 a.m. **Preparation for Briefing**  
Participants will meet at USIP to finalize details for the Congressional Briefing.
- 10:00 a.m. **Congressional Briefing on Sexual Violence in Conflict Settings**  
Cannon House Office Building, Room 121  
27 Independence Ave Southeast  
Washington, DC 20003
- 11:30 a.m. **Meet and Greet**  
Participants will have the opportunity to network with Congressional staff members following the Briefing.
- 12:00 p.m. Lunch at USIP
- 1:00 p.m. **Mapping Sexual Violence Perpetrated by Violent Extremist Groups**
  - *Khitam Alkhaykane*, Program Officer, Rule of Law, Center for Governance, Law and Society, USIP (*invited*)
  - *Manal Omar*, Acting Vice President, Center for the Middle East and Africa, USIP (*invited*)
  - *Kathleen Kuehnast*, Director, Gender and Peacebuilding, Center for Governance, Law and Society, USIP (*moderator*)

**Transferability of Current Research Findings on Sexual Violence to Violent Extremism**

  - *Elisabeth Wood*, Professor of Political Science and International and Area Studies, Yale University (*via Skype*)
  - *Kim Thuy Seelinger*, Director, Sexual Violence Program, Human Rights Center University of California-Berkley School of Law
  - *Chantal de Jonge Oudraat*, President, Women In International Security (*moderator*)
- 2:30 p.m. Coffee Break
- 2:45 p.m. **Action Steps for PeaceBrief**  
During this afternoon session, participants will create a plan of action for the writing of a PeaceBrief to be published by USIP. Participants will confirm writing assignments and deadlines.
- 5:00 p.m. **End**

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# Young Scholars

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## Dr. Kerry Crawford, Assistant Professor, James Madison University, Virginia, USA

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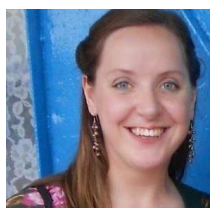


**Kerry Crawford** is an assistant professor of political science at James Madison University. She received her Ph.D. in Political Science from George Washington University in 2014. She also holds a B.A. in Political Science from St. Mary's College of Maryland (2007). Her teaching and research interests include international affairs, sexual violence in war, human security, international ethics, and gender in peacekeeping. Dr. Crawford's current research examines the way in which advocacy groups and foreign policy decision-makers defined sexual violence as a weapon of war in order to gain broad political support for efforts to prevent and mitigate sexual violence. Her research agenda also includes projects exploring the expanding role of women in peacekeeping and public opinion on civilian casualties in the War on Terror. Dr. Crawford is the recipient of the 2015-2016 James N. Rosenau Postdoctoral Scholar Fellowship and will spend the academic year finalizing her book manuscript and compiling research for her second major project on wartime sexual violence. Dr. Crawford's work has or will soon be published in *Gender and Development*, *Armed Forces & Society*, and *Air and Space Power Journal*.

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## Nicole Gerring, PhD Candidate, Wayne State University, Michigan, USA

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**Nicole Gerring** is a PhD candidate and Part-time faculty member at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan. A graduate of Ithaca College with majors in Journalism and Politics, she earned a Master of Arts degree and a Graduate Certificate in Peace and Security Studies at Wayne State. She examined the theoretical explanations for wartime rape in her Master's thesis. She has taught U.S politics, comparative politics and international politics courses at Wayne State University and Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan. Her interests in civil war, gender and peacebuilding, and post-war reconciliation have taken her to Israel/the West Bank and Liberia, where she completed fieldwork related to graduate research. In Liberia, she conducted research on gender mainstreaming efforts by electoral observer groups. Her co-authored piece on the election was published in *Electoral Studies* (2013). Her dissertation is concerned with the relationship between a state's levels of gender inequity and its propensity for engaging in civil war. She has presented her work at conferences hosted by the American Political Science Association, Midwest Political Science Association and the African Studies Association.

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## Dr. Amelia Hoover Green, Assistant Professor, Drexel University, Pennsylvania, USA

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**Amelia Hoover Green** (Ph.D., Yale University, 2011) is Assistant Professor of Politics at Drexel University (Philadelphia, PA), where she teaches courses in comparative politics, human rights politics, and quantitative methods. She also serves as Consultant to the Human Rights Data Analysis Group (San Francisco, CA); with HRDAG colleagues she has authored analyses for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Liberia, and several other human rights organizations. Dr. Hoover Green's research primarily concerns the effects of internal military institutions, such as training and discipline, on patterns of human rights violations. She previously served as consultant for UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict. Dr. Hoover Green was a USIP Peace Scholar Junior Fellow in 2008-2009.

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### Ms. Sabrina Karim, PhD Candidate, Emory University, Georgia, USA



**Sabrina Karim** is an expert on peacebuilding, peacekeeping, gender, and security sector reform (SSR). She is co-author of *Equal Opportunity Peacekeeping: The Need for Gender Equality in the Search for Quality Peace*, under review by Oxford and Cambridge University Presses and the author of a chapter on female peacekeeping for the Oxford Handbook on Gender and Conflict. She has also published work related to women, peace, and security in journals such as *International Interactions* and *America's Quarterly*, and has a number of working projects related

to her extensive fieldwork in Liberia and Peru. She uses field experiments, lab-in-the-field experiments, observational data, and qualitative methods in her work. She is currently a PhD candidate in political science at Emory University. Her dissertation focuses on the effects of security sector reforms on state legitimacy in post-conflict Liberia. As a part of this project, she is also collecting cross-national data on security sector reforms globally from 1989-2012 and is analyzing when and how states choose to implement different types of reforms. She also has a separate project that is analyzing the electability of female veterans in the United States. She is a recipient of both the Fulbright Fellowship and the National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, and she received her master's degree as a Clarendon Scholar from Oxford University. She received her undergraduate degree from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University.

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### Dr. Michele Leiby, Assistant Professor, College of Wooster, Ohio, USA



**Michele Leiby** is an Assistant Professor in Political Science at the College of Wooster. Her research focuses on wartime sexual violence in Latin America. Her current project examines the use of sexual violence by state armed forces during the civil wars in El Salvador and Peru. Based on two years of archival and interview research, it finds that sexual violence was one component of the state's repertoire of repression, used variably to interrogate and punish detainees and terrorize entire communities. Additional research projects build directly off of earlier findings and include:

a GIS analysis of the subnational variation in the frequency of sexual violence in Peru, and an in-depth, qualitative study of the effects of gender and sexuality norms in Peru on the prevalence of male-on-male sexual violence as well as the prospects for survivors to seek justice and reparation. Her work has been published in English and Spanish, appearing in *American Political Science Review*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *Politics and Society*, *Revista Memoria* as well as in two separate edited volumes on international sex crimes with Columbia University Press and the Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law. At the College of Wooster she teaches courses on human rights, comparative politics and social science research methods.

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### Dr. Chloe Lewis, PhD Candidate, University of Oxford, UK



**Chloé Lewis** is a DPhil candidate in International Development at the University of Oxford where she is exploring sexual violence in conflict, with a focus on men and masculinities. In particular and through the case of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, her research focuses on the marginalization of male survivors within responses to sexual violence at the level of discourse, policy, and practice. Chloé has conducted fieldwork at UN Headquarters in New York, where she completed a Policy Research Fellowship with the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, as well as to North and South Kivu in eastern DRC. Alongside her doctorate, Chloé is also

working with a remarkable team at the Human Rights Center Sexual Violence Program at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law, conducting a system analysis of accountability for sexual violence in North and South Kivu.

She is also in the early stages of a research project examining the role of faith-based organizations in their responses to sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian and displacement settings.

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#### **Dr. Clémence Pinaud, Global Post-Doctoral Fellow, NYU Shanghai, China**

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**Clémence Pinaud** is a Global Post-Doctoral Fellow at NYU Shanghai. Prior to joining NYU Shanghai, she was a Fulbright fellow and visiting scholar at the Center for African Studies of UC Berkeley and a country coordinator and country expert for the Sudan and South Sudan section of V-Dem, a worldwide research project measuring different types and degrees of democracy. She undertook research in the Philippines, Ethiopia, and Sierra Leone and worked for various aid agencies. She was a lead investigator for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in South Sudan on protection and gender-based violence issues. Pinaud holds a PhD in History from the Sorbonne University (Paris 1) and a master's degree in Political Science from the Institut d'Études Politiques of Lille, France. She is regularly consulted by think tanks, media outlets, and government bodies. Her research interests include gender and sexual violence, civilian-guerrilla groups relationships, war and post-war economy, and state-building processes. Her work has appeared in *African Affairs* and the *Journal of Northeast African Studies*, and she is currently working toward the completion of a book on South Sudan. She is a member of the African Studies Association, African Political Conference Group, Collaborative Research Group African History, Missing Peace Young Scholars Network, Women In International Security, and Fulbright Alumni (France).

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#### **Ms. Caroline Sarkis, PhD Candidate, George Mason University, Virginia, USA**

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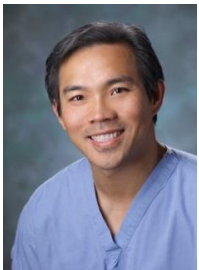


**Caroline Sarkis** is a PhD candidate at George Mason University's School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution. She has published on international legal responses to sexual and gender based violence as crimes against humanity, and dialogue processes in diaspora communities. Caroline's dissertation research focuses on the engagement of the Trust Fund for Victims of the International Criminal Court with victims of sexual and gender based violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo. She holds a MA in Conflict Resolution from Portland State University where she won the 2007 Distinguished Master's Thesis award from the Peace and Justice Studies Association. Caroline worked in helping create an African dialogue, reconciliation, facilitation, and training program to promote peace-building and cooperation between African diaspora and refugees in greater Portland, Oregon. Prior to that, she worked in Kigali, Rwanda to build schools for orphans of the genocide and of HIV-AIDS, acting as a liaison between the local coordinator, community leaders and volunteers, as well as assisting with trauma healing and Alternative to Violence workshops with local peace groups. In her spare time, Caroline loves to travel, cook, and spend time with her family.

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#### **Dr. Alexander Vu, Assistant Professor, Johns Hopkins University, Maryland, USA**

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**Alexander Vu's** research is focused on measuring and developing interventions to improve health outcomes for refugee and IDPs in conflict and post-conflict settings. He has ten years of research experience in conducting community based interventions in diverse populations across multiple settings globally. Vu serves as Director of the Johns Hopkins International Emergency and Public Health Fellowship Program, which trains academic physicians to become field researchers in global health. Currently, he is PI on the following funded research studies: World Bank, Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration (BPRM) and foundations. In Lebanon, he is leading the capacity building efforts to improve research and emergency medical education in



Lebanon. He is PI for the national surveys focusing on measuring prevalence of GBV and related health morbidities among stateless persons in Cote d'Ivoire and the Dominican Republic. He is also PI on a project that builds on our previously validated GBV screening tool (the ASIST-GBV) and measuring feasibility of ASIST-GBV use among health providers in Lebanon and Kenya. Vu also recently served as the PI for a country-wide HIV surveillance Integrated Biological and Behavior Survey for the most at risk population (MSM, PWID, FSW, prisoners) in 15 sites in Afghanistan.

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# Guest Speakers

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## Ms. Abiola Afolayan, Legislative Assistant, Office of Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee

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**Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee** is serving her tenth term (20 years) as a member of the United States House of Representatives. She represents the 18th Congressional District of Texas, centered in Houston, which is the energy capital of the world. Considered by many as the “Voice of Reason”, she is dedicated to upholding the Constitutional rights of all people. During Congresswoman Jackson Lee’s tenure in Congress she has served on various Committees including the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, and Judiciary. In the 110th and 111th Congress, Congresswoman Jackson Lee served as Chairwoman and Ranking Member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection. As Chairwoman, Congresswoman Jackson Lee was a leader in support of enhanced technology, better intelligence, increased airplane cargo inspections, increased security for railroads, and implementation of the 9/11 Commission report. She also served as the Ranking Member of the Border and Maritime Security Subcommittee. Congresswoman Jackson Lee is also a senior Member of the House Judiciary Committee where she is a leader on Bullying Prevention and the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations. She was the lead sponsor of the Bullying Prevention and Intervention Act of 2011 and is leading the fight once again with her current bill HR 5770 with support from producers Harvey Weinstein and Lee Hirsch - producers of the film ‘Bully’. She also led the fight for passage of the Fair Sentencing Act and this year garnered unanimous support to amend the 2012 Defense Authorization Bill that creates a day of honor for the return of our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan. She has authored several immigration bills, such as H.R. 750, the "Save America Comprehensive Immigration Act", which sets forth a comprehensive and humane solution to the immigration problem, introduced legislation to enhance federal enforcement of hate crimes with H.R. 254, the David Ray Hate Crimes Prevention Act, played a significant role in the renewal and reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act, and contributed an amendment to the NASA reauthorization bill that will ensure equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students to NASA’s education programs. In addition, Congresswoman Jackson Lee launched the Dr. Mae C. Jemison Grant Program to work with institutions serving minorities to bring more women of color in the field of space and aeronautics. Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee earned a B.A. in Political Science from Yale University with honors, followed by a J.D. from the University of Virginia Law School.

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## Ms. Khitam Al-Khaykanee, Program Officer, U.S. Institute of Peace

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**Khitam Al-Khaykanee** is a program officer with Rule of Law at the U.S. Institute of Peace. Previously, Khitam worked in public relations for a government water well drilling company in Baghdad, Iraq. In 2003, she became a coordinator for the coalition forces in Baghdad in order to provide humanitarian assistance for Iraqi detainees. Following her promotion to Cell Chief of the detention section at the Iraqi Assistance Center (IAC), Khitam joined USIP in 2004 as a program specialist. During her seven years as a program specialist, Khitam supported the establishment of new USIP initiatives such as the Youth and Media program and the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice program. In 2011, after seven years experience of grant managing and building the capacity of

local civil society organizations, Khitam transitioned into the role of Justice and Security Dialogue (JSD) field officer in Iraq within the Rule of Law program. Specifically, the JSD program revolves around a series of facilitated dialogues in order to rebuild relationships between police forces and civil society in post-conflict countries. Khitam's current role as a program officer focuses on the Iraq portfolio. Khitam received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Baghdad University's College of Education.

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#### Ms. Anne Hingeley, Congressional Relations Manager, U.S. Institute of Peace



**Anne Hingeley** is the Congressional Relations Manager at USIP and a main interlocutor with Congress for USIP. Since 2003 she has covered Capitol Hill and advised USIP leadership on Congress. She has two decades of experience in Washington with a focus on appropriations, national security and foreign policy related to Congress. Prior to joining USIP she worked in 2002-2003 as the congressional coordinator for the National Association of Arab Americans of the Arab American Anti-Discrimination Committee. From 1993-2002, she worked at the Washington, DC-based foreign policy consulting firm Bannerman and Associates where she tracked legislative issues for clients and worked with embassy officials and American universities explaining the role of Congress and the legislative process. Her experience covered foreign assistance, foreign policy, trade, immigration, and education affecting several regions worldwide, including the Middle East, East Asia and Central America. Hingeley received her B.A. from the American University's School of International Service.

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#### Ms. Priscilla Koepke, Legislative Director, Office of Congressman Steve Chabot



**Congressman Steve Chabot** has proudly served Ohio's First Congressional District for 18 years. Since becoming a Member of Congress, Steve has served on the Committee of the Judiciary, the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was named to the role of Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific in 2013, after previously serving as the Chairman of the Middle East and South Asia Subcommittee from 2011-2012. Steve also served as Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution from 2001-2006 and as Ranking Member on the House Committee on Small Business from 2007-2008. Steve earned his undergraduate degree from the College of William and Mary, and then returned to Cincinnati to teach at St. Joseph's School in the West End while studying at Northern Kentucky University's Salmon P. Chase College of Law in the evening.

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#### Ms. Manal Omar, Acting Vice President, Center for Middle East and Africa, U.S. Institute of Peace



**Manal Omar** is the acting vice president for the Middle East and Africa Center. Previously, she was regional program manager for the Middle East for Oxfam - Great Britain, where she responded to humanitarian crises in Palestine and Lebanon. Omar has extensive experience in the Middle East. She worked with Women for Women International as regional coordinator for Afghanistan, Iraq and Sudan. She also served as an international advisor for the Libya Stabilization Team in Benghazi in 2011. Omar lived in Baghdad from 2003 to 2005 and set up operations in Iraq. She launched her career as a journalist in the Middle East in 1996. UNESCO recruited her to work on one of her first lead assignments in Iraq in 1997-1998. Omar also spent more than three years with the World Bank's development economics group. She has carried out training programs in Yemen, Bahrain, Afghanistan, Sudan, Lebanon, Palestinian Territories, Kenya and many other countries.

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### Mr. Andrew Polich, Congressional Relations Specialist, U.S. Institute of Peace

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**Andrew Polich** is a congressional relations specialist at the U.S. Institute of Peace. In this capacity, he represents USIP on Capitol Hill, tracks the Institute's activities with Congress, and researches ways in which USIP can serve congressional members and staff. Andrew joined USIP in December 2011. Before coming to USIP, he taught English in three primary schools Marseille, France through the French Ministry of Education. In 2011, he interned for Senator Patty Murray (D-WA) in her Seattle office and then for former Congressman Jay Inslee (D-WA) in his DC office.

Andrew has worked for the Congressional Relations team at USIP since his arrival. His work in Senator Murray's and Congressman Inslee's office sparked an interest in foreign affairs along with energy and infrastructure issues. Because of his background in French, he is interested in development and business in francophone countries, particularly in West Africa. Andrew studied Political Science, French, and European Studies at the University of Notre Dame. He graduated in 2009.

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### Ms. Laurie Schultz Heim, Director, Office of Congressional Relations, U.S. Institute of Peace

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**Laurie Schultz Heim** joined the Institute in 2007 after more than twenty years in the legislative process on Capitol Hill. She served as senior policy adviser to Senator James Jeffords (I-Vt.), from 1989 to 2006. Her areas of responsibility included foreign policy, defense, arms control, veterans affairs and trade policy. Heim was Senator Jeffords' personal representative to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from 1991 to 1994 and staffed him on the Senate Appropriations Committee Foreign Operations Subcommittee from 1995 to 1996 and the Committee on Veterans Affairs from 1999 to 2006. Heim joined the staff of then Congressman James Jeffords in 1983 and served as his legislative director from 1985 to 1988. She was employed by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow from September 1979 to May 1980. Heim holds a bachelor's degree from Bates College in Lewiston, Maine. She also earned a master's degree in international affairs from Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs and a certificate from the Harriman Institute for the Advanced Study of the Soviet Union.

Heim joined the staff of then Congressman James Jeffords in 1983 and served as his legislative director from 1985 to 1988. She was employed by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow from September 1979 to May 1980. Heim holds a bachelor's degree from Bates College in Lewiston, Maine. She also earned a master's degree in international affairs from Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs and a certificate from the Harriman Institute for the Advanced Study of the Soviet Union.

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### Ms. Elisabeth Wood, Professor of Political Science and International and Area Studies, Yale University

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**Elisabeth Jean Wood** is Professor of Political Science, International and Area Studies at Yale University and a member of the External Faculty of the Santa Fe Institute. She is currently writing two books, one on sexual violence during war, drawing on field research in several countries, and a second on political violence in Colombia (with Francisco Gutiérrez Sanín). She is the author of *Forging Democracy from Below: Insurgent Transitions in South Africa and El Salvador* and *Insurgent Collective Action and Civil War in El Salvador*, and co-editor with Morten Bergsmo and Alf B. Skre of *Understanding and Proving International Sex Crimes* and with Ian Shapiro, Susan C. Stokes, and Alexander S. Kirshner of *Political Representation*. Among her recent articles and book chapters are "Multiple Perpetrator Rape during War," "Transnational Dynamics of Civil War," "Rape during War Is Not Inevitable: Variation in Wartime Sexual Violence," "Armed groups and sexual violence: when is wartime rape rare?" "Sexual Violence during War: Variation and Accountability," and "The Social Processes of Civil War: The Wartime Transformation of Social Networks."

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# Missing Peace Initiative Steering Committee

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## Dr. Chantal de Jonge Oudraat, President, Women In International Security

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**Chantal de Jonge Oudraat** is President of Women in International Security (WIIS). She has held this position since February 2013. She is also a Senior Advisor to the Center for Gender and Peacebuilding of the U.S. Institute of Peace and was the founding and executive director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) North America (2012-2014). Previous positions include: associate vice president and director of the U.S. Institute of Peace Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program; adjunct associate professor at the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University; and senior fellow at the Center for Transatlantic Relations, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. She

has also held senior positions at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, DC; and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in Geneva. Dr. de Jonge Oudraat is co-editor with Kathleen Kuehnast and Helga Hernes of *Women and War: Power and Protection in the 21st Century* (2011, USIP Press).

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## Dr. Kathleen Kuehnast, Director, Center for Gender and Peacebuilding, U.S. Institute of Peace

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**Kathleen Kuehnast** is director of the Center for Gender & Peacebuilding at USIP. The Center focuses on the gendered impacts of conflict and post-conflict transition of both men and women. She co-edited the volume, *Women and War: Power and Protection in the 21st Century* (2011), which focuses on U.N. Resolution 1325 and the critical role women should play in peacebuilding. In addition to her expertise on conflict and gender, Kuehnast worked 15 years in the international development field, where her research included studies on community driven

development in post-conflict reconstruction, as well as migration and poverty impacts on gender roles. Kuehnast is a recipient of the Mellon Foreign Fellowship at the Library of Congress, and also a former fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies Program. Her regional expertise is Central Asia, where she has written extensively on the impact of post-Soviet transition on Muslim women, including the co-edited volume, *Post-Soviet Women Encountering Transition: Nation Building, Economic Survival, and Civic Activism* (2004). She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Kuehnast holds a doctorate in socio-cultural anthropology from the University of Minnesota.

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## Ms. Kim Thuy Seelinger J.D., Program Director, Human Rights Center, University of California–Berkeley School of Law

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**Kim Thuy Seelinger** is the Director of the Sexual Violence Program at the Human Rights Center, University of California-Berkeley School of Law. She oversees the Center's teaching, fieldwork, and writing on conflict-related sexual violence. She also instructs in Berkeley's International Human Rights Law Clinic, where she supervises law students in research on cross-sectoral response to sexual violence in conflict-affected regions. Seelinger recently concluded a groundbreaking, 4-country study of safe shelters serving refugees and internally-displaced

persons fleeing sexual and gender-based violence. She currently researches accountability mechanisms for conflict-period sexual violence in Kenya, Liberia, Uganda, and Sierra Leone, and eastern DRC. Seelinger serves as an expert commentator on the development of gender violence laws and the International Protocol on the Documentation



and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict. Prior to joining the Human Rights Center, Seelinger was a staff attorney at the Center for Gender and Refugee Studies at the University of California Hastings College of the Law, where she co-taught the Refugee and Human Rights Clinic and represented asylum seekers fleeing gender-based violence. She was previously an immigration staff attorney at Lutheran Family & Community Services in New York City. Seelinger's practice and scholarship focuses on sexual violence and forced displacement, challenges in the implementation of gender violence laws, and persecution based on sexual orientation. Seelinger graduated from NYU School of Law.

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#### [Dr. Inger Skjelsbaek, Deputy Director, Peace Research Institute Oslo](#)

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**Inger Skjelsbaek** is senior researcher and deputy director at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), and holds a PhD in Psychology from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). Her research interests include gender studies, political psychology, peace and conflict research, and research methodology. Previously, Skjelsbaek was a visiting researcher at the University of California, Berkeley. She maintains strong links with the University of Oslo, where she supervises M.A. and doctoral students and gives regular guest lectures. Skjelsbaek has received research grants from, among others, the Fulbright

Foundation, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Research Council of Norway. She is currently working on a multiyear project focusing on sexual violence crimes from the Bosnian war, interviewing perpetrators who have received sentences in the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). She has also worked as a guest researcher at the Human Rights Center at University of California-Berkeley.

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# USIP and WIIS Staff

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## Ms. Nicoletta Barbera, U.S. Institute of Peace

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**Nicoletta Barbera** is a senior program assistant in the Center for Gender and Peacebuilding at the U.S. Institute of Peace. In this capacity, she manages the programmatic operations of the Center. Prior to joining USIP, she worked for the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs and interned at the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations. Her research interests include women's economic empowerment and electoral violence. Barbera earned her M.A. in International Affairs from the George Washington University's Elliott School of International Affairs with a concentration in conflict and conflict resolution, and her B.A. in Political Science and French from

St. Mary's College of Maryland.

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## Ms. Stephanie Breitsman, Women in International Security

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**Stephanie Breitsman** is a recent graduate of the Elliott School of International Affairs with a Master's in Middle East Studies and a professional specialization in conflict and conflict resolution. In March 2015 she traveled to Birzeit University in the West Bank to interview students, faculty, administration, and local researchers about changing political attitudes and the importance of university politics to the national scene. Stephanie also spent summer 2014 in the

West Bank on a grant from the Aramex Student Fund studying Arabic at Birzeit University and translating children's books and organizational reports for the Tamer Institute for Community Education in Ramallah. Prior to her travels and joining WIIS she was a research assistant for Dr. Peleg at the Middle East Institute in Washington, D.C. She also holds a BA in Middle East Studies from Ursinus College, where she completed her thesis work on Moroccan Islamist Politics.

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## Mr. Sung-gyu (Mark) Hong, Women in International Security

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**Sung-gyu (Mark) Hong** recently graduated from Washington State University with a Master of Arts in Communication, specializing in political communication and media effect. Sung-gyu also holds a Bachelor of Arts in English Literature and Communication from Han-yang University in South Korea. His academic interests include topics related to political polarization, focusing specifically on the role of mass media in political polarization in political parties and the general public. Sung-gyu has also conducted research on the use of social media and media framing in

political communication. Before joining WIIS, he worked as a research associate at AudioNow LLC in Washington, DC. In this capacity Sung-gyu specialized in conducting market research and developed marketing strategies for prospective domestic and international clients through various social media platforms. Moving forward, Sung-gyu will continue his doctoral studies in political communication and build on his existing knowledge of marketing and communication systems.

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### Ms. Danielle Robertson, U.S. Institute of Peace

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**Danielle Robertson** is a research assistant for the Center for Gender and Peacebuilding at the U.S. Institute of Peace. Previously, she worked as the assistant to the Skills Institute Program at American University, coordinating weekend training courses. Through her work at a Philadelphia-based nonprofit, Women's Way, and on-site research experiences in Nyeri, Kenya, Danielle honed her interests in gender empowerment and conflict economics. Danielle graduated summa cum laude with a B.S. in International Development from Pennsylvania State University. She is currently working towards her Master's in International Peace and Conflict Resolution at American University.

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### Ms. Brooke Stedman, Women in International Security

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**Brooke Stedman** is the Program Manager of Women In International Security. Prior to joining WIIS, she worked at the International Criminal Court and International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia as a legal assistant. Stedman also worked for the United States Institute of Peace where she developed gender programming to ensure the full participation of women in conflict and post-conflict societies. In this role, Stedman partnered with civil society organizations to develop capacity building programs focused on the economic and political empowerment of women in conflict-affected countries. More specifically, she worked extensively on the development of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and helped facilitate the U.S. Civil Society Working Group. Stedman holds an LLM in International Human Rights and Criminal Law from Utrecht University and a BA in Criminology and Law from Marquette University.

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### Ms. Carolyn Washington, Women in International Security

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**Carolyn J. Washington** retired in the rank of Colonel from the US Army in 2013 after thirty-one years of active duty service. A Foreign Area Officer, Carolyn is a seasoned diplomat who spent the last 17 years of her career in Europe partnering with international organizations and militaries. Her assignments include: Staff Officer, George C. Marshall European Center for Strategic Studies, Garmisch, Germany; Attaché assignments at the US Embassies in Serbia and Norway; Chief, Office of Defense Cooperation, Slovak Republic; Chief, Training and Exercises, Third Turkish Corps (NATO), Istanbul, Turkey; and Chief, Southern Africa Division, US Africa Command (AFRICOM). At AFRICOM, she also chaired the Women, Peace and Security Working Group. She holds the following degrees: Master of Science Strategic Studies, US Army War College, Carlisle, PA; Master of Arts National Security Studies, Naval Post Graduate School, Monterey, CA; Master of Arts Criminal Justice, George Washington University, Washington, DC; and Bachelor of Arts History, Bennett College, Greensboro, NC.

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# Research Abstracts

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## Statement of Current Research, Kerry Crawford

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In the past two decades states and international organizations have begun to respond to wartime sexual violence with increasing fervor. A strategic shift in activists' rhetoric in 2008 framed sexual violence as a weapon of war and situated it squarely within the interests of states and organizations committed to the maintenance of international peace and security. By defining and discussing sexual violence as a weapon of war activists elicited financial, diplomatic, and humanitarian commitments from the United Nations Security Council, the Group of Eight, and individual states. The 'weapon of war' frame for sexual violence is compelling in its simplicity, but its narrow focus threatens to obscure many of the forms, perpetrators, victims, and survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.

With the knowledge that the 'weapon of war' frame for sexual violence leads strong, wealthy states like the United States and United Kingdom to pledge resources for the prevention, prosecution, and mitigation of wartime sexual violence, I am eager to ascertain the frame's impact on states' and organizations' commitments to cases of sexual violence that do not fit this central frame. Do decision-makers and activists consciously or unconsciously filter information about conflict-related sexual violence and exclude armed conflicts, perpetrators, survivors, and victims that do not fit the mold? In this scenario, I expect that states and organizations would respond only to cases of sexual violence in which it appears that combatants have exercised rape and other forms of sexualized violence as a weapon against a specific population. Conversely, increased awareness of wartime sexual violence among elites and the general public may lead decision-makers and activists to respond more frequently to all reported cases of wartime sexual violence. If so, it may be that the persistent invocation of the weapon imagery in discussions of wartime sexual violence is simply a lucrative rhetorical tool.

Understanding how states and organizations respond to reports of wartime sexual violence helps to shed light on the persistence of the initial frame once an issue has gained international traction. The 'weapon of war' frame carries tremendous strategic value because fighting systematic sexual violence deployed as a weapon of war is far less controversial than addressing opportunistic sexual violence, sexualized torture, and other forms of sexual violence with more complicated causal chains. Despite the salience of the 'weapon of war' frame, anecdotal evidence gathered during the dissertation (now book manuscript) phase of my research suggests that, even when policymakers and advocates use the weapon imagery exclusively in public discussions of their efforts to address sexual violence, some states and organizations have begun to recognize other forms of conflict-related sexual violence as well. When they encounter a case that does not fit the frame, do decision-makers refrain from addressing sexual violence in that case, do they recognize the occurrence of sexual violence and discuss it as something other than a weapon of war, or do they try to make that case fit within the frame?



## Statement of Current Research, Nicole Gerring

PhD Candidate, Wayne State University

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In my doctoral dissertation, I am studying the relationship between levels of gender inequity within a state and the likelihood that state engages in civil war. I argue that states with greater gender inequity are more likely to experience civil war than states with more gender equitable laws, norms, and practices. In my project, gender inequity is captured by the WomanStats Project's three multivariate scales that measure three aspects of women's status in society: a) threats to women's physical security, b) discrepancies between laws and practice concerning women, and c) inequities related to family law and practice between men and women. The project looks specifically at the relationship between gender inequity and a recent incidence of civil war. It differs from work by Hudson et al (2012) that examined the relationship between women's status and a composite measure, the Global Peacebuilding Index. The GPI reflects several dimensions of peace within a state, whereas my project will concentrate on the recent incidence of civil war as recorded by the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. In my project I argue that women living in states with gender inequality are more likely to support insurgencies and pro-war factions. When not only women, but all civilians, can exercise a greater amount of control over their own lives, they will have fewer grievances that could develop into support for civil war. Women with legal rights and economic opportunity, and who enjoy freedom from domestic abuse and sexual violence are less likely to support and engage in domestic insurrections aimed at overturning or replacing the government of the state. The study will attempt to bridge feminist international relations and civil war scholarship and to enhance our understanding of the relationship between the status and security of women and the security of the state.

## Statement of Current Research, Amelia Hoover Green

Assistant Professor, Drexel University

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Dr. Hoover Green maintains two active research agendas related to sexual violence in conflict. The first concerns the roots of restrained violence against civilians during wartime. The cornerstone of this research agenda is her book project, titled *The Commander's Dilemma: Armed Group Institutions and Violence Against Civilians*. In this manuscript, Hoover Green argues that armed group leaders face conflicting imperatives: they must both train large groups of individuals to embrace violence and—simultaneously—maintain control over the timing, type, targets, and level of violence wielded by combatants. In the book manuscript and in an article currently under review, Hoover Green argues that commanders' attempts to control combatant behavior strongly affect patterns of violence, particularly sexual violence. Commanders who emphasize the moral and political purposes of violence control violence—particularly sexual violence—more successfully than those whose attempts to control combatant behavior rely entirely on systems of rules and punishments. *The Commander's Dilemma* examines this hypothesis at the micro level, by mapping variation in armed group institutions to quantitative data on patterns of violence (N ~50,000 episodes of violence) during civil war in El Salvador.

In addition to the micro-level data employed in the book manuscript, Hoover Green is the primary investigator on a new global data collection, the Armed Group Institutions Database (AGID). The AGID seeks to gather basic information on institutions for training and discipline in all state and non-state organizations that contested armed conflicts from 1989 to 2012. These data are designed to be merged with global datasets on wartime sexual violence, such as the Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict (SVAC) dataset. AGID team members have thus far gathered data for approximately 100 armed groups (about 15% of the total number of groups slated for inclusion in the dataset). A preliminary analysis of these data, presented in September 2014 at the Harvard Workshop on Sexual Violence and Armed Conflict, showed that groups with formal *military* training perpetrate significantly higher (reported) levels of sexual violence than other groups, while *political* education was associated with significantly lower (reported) levels of sexual violence. The planned completion date for the AGID is fall 2016.

Hoover Green's second research agenda concerns the practice and politics of human rights measurement, particularly quantitative measurement of sexual violence during conflict. Hoover Green has written extensively for both academic and policy audiences on inferential problems associated with quantitative measurement of sexual violence. She has particularly attended to the difficulties associated with mapping patterns over space and time when some, but not all, violent events are stigmatized or hidden. Hoover Green co-authored the 2011 volume *Using Quantitative Data to Assess Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Colombia*, which considered a number of incorrect conclusions drawn from incomplete data and argued for greater attention to qualitative evidence in the measurement of sexual violence. Her work in this area was included in the volume *Peace and Conflict 2014*. An extension of this methodological work concerns the incentives faced by international, inter-governmental, and non-governmental organizations attempting to address sexual violence in conflict. In 2012, with co-author Dara Kay Cohen, Hoover Green published "Dueling Incentives: Sexual Violence in Liberia and the Politics of Human Rights Advocacy" (*Journal of Peace Research* 49:3, 445-458). This article proposes that human rights advocates face an environment of considerable scarcity, which may lead to the acceptance and dissemination of extreme, and unverifiable, quantitative claims.

## Statement of Current Research, Sabrina Karim

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My research focuses on two broad themes that connect state building to the prevention of sexual violence in post-conflict countries. The first area of research focuses on how the implementation of particular domestic security sector reforms in post-conflict states may help increase reporting of rape and, more broadly, create trust in the government among women. I find that security sector reforms such as gender balancing in the security forces (the integration of women in the security forces) and gender mainstreaming (weighing the gendered implications of policies) in the security sector help increase the reporting of rape in post-conflict countries and help improve perceptions of trust in the state among local women. For example, my research shows that in Liberia, when civilians had contact with female local security forces, they were more willing to trust the domestic security forces to address rape. Moreover, using lab-in-the-field experiments with the Liberian National Police, I find that competent female police officers were more likely than male competent police officers, less competent female officers and less competent male officers to pay special attention to rape in the community. This is important evidence that suggests that increasing the number of qualified women (and men) in domestic security forces may be an important factor in preventing rape in post-conflict countries.

The second area of research focuses on the role of peacekeeping in mitigating rape indirectly through the promotion of gender equality in the host country. Female peacekeepers in missions may help to promote gender equality in post-conflict countries by pushing gender reforms in the domestic security sector. For example, in the UN Mission in Liberia, female peacekeepers contributed to the implementation of a 30% quota for women in the Liberian National Police (LNP), the creation of the Women and Children Protection Unit and a Gender Unit within the LNP. Moreover, my research finds that the presence of a peacekeeping mission increases the likelihood that host country will adopt gender reforms in their security sector. If female peacekeepers and peacekeeping missions help institutionalize gender equality, then these practices of gender equality may trickle down to the host society. Additionally, my research shows that female peacekeepers help promote gender equality by example. In Liberia, when individuals had contact with female peacekeepers, they were more likely to prefer local female police officers to respond to riots. Thus, peacekeeping missions with female peacekeepers in them may be important vehicles for promoting gender equality in post-conflict countries, which is an important aspect for preventing rape.

## Statement of Current Research, Michele Leiby

Assistant Professor, College of Wooster

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### Understanding Sexual Violence in Conflict: Causes and Consequences

Focused on state-perpetrated violence during the Peruvian and Salvadoran civil wars, my work addresses the following questions: What are the principal patterns (frequency, targeting, timing, location, and context) of sexual violence? How do these patterns compare to non-sexualized forms of political violence, and what can they reveal about the causes of sexual abuse? Why do some state security forces, even within the same country and conflict, perpetrate sexual violence, while others do not?

Building from theories of state repression and counterinsurgency, I argue that sexual violence is often an instrumental weapon of war. Sexual violence, including rape, sexual torture and mutilation, is used by the state to intimidate and control the population, punish and interrogate (suspected) insurgents, or otherwise undermine rebel groups' mobilization efforts and military capabilities. If, as I suggest, sexual violence is a weapon of counterinsurgency warfare, its prevalence will vary according to the balance of power between the state and armed opposition.

To test this theory, I conducted more than two and a half years of fieldwork in El Salvador, Peru, and the United States. I collected micro-level data on the occurrence of conflict-related sexual violence in El Salvador (between 1978-1992), and Peru (between 1980-2002). The data come from archived testimonies of domestic human rights organizations in El Salvador (the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, the Office of Legal Aid of the Archdiocese, and Christian Legal Aid), and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Peru. With a team of four research assistants, I coded approximately 8,100 testimonies from victims and witnesses of violence. The resultant database includes more than 19,000 unique victims, and almost 40,000 individual human rights violations. For each observation of violence, demographic data on the victim, when, where, and how the violation was committed, and by whom is recorded. In addition to this large-scale data collection initiative, I conducted more than fifty interviews with soldiers and police officers, members of nongovernmental human rights organizations, as well as government officials in El Salvador and Peru. These interviews provide crucial information on the states' counterinsurgency doctrine, as well as training practices and mechanisms of command-control within the armed forces.

I find strong evidence that sexual violence is not simply the unfortunate, illicit behavior of a few soldiers acting in isolation and beyond the control of their superiors. Instead, statistical and in-depth qualitative analysis reveals that state-perpetrated sexual violence was patterned in ways consistent with the weapon of war thesis. Sexual violence was most prevalent where and when rebel forces were visibly active, but not strong enough to establish territorial control or engage the state in direct combat. In rural communities, uniformed soldiers often publicly raped women thought to be aligned with insurgent forces. Police officers and specialized "counterterrorism" forces raped, sexually tortured and humiliated political prisoners to gather intelligence, and punish (suspected) members of the armed opposition. Moreover, evidence from interviews with soldiers and police officers demonstrates an intact command-control structure, wherein commanders were able to effectively lead and coordinate the actions of their subordinates within and across patrol units. In fact, according to victim testimonies, commanding officers (between the ranks of First Lieutenant and Colonel) were present during and/or participated in the commission of one out of every five reported incidents of sexual assault. These findings – that conflict-related sexual violence was not a crime of opportunity, but instead purposeful, deliberate, and committed with the knowledge and acquiescence of leaders – carry significant implications for preventing and prosecuting sexual violence in armed conflict.

My findings on the causes of, as well as the methodological challenges to investigating conflict-related sexual violence, have been published in *International Studies Quarterly*, *Politics and Society*, as well as two edited volumes

on international sex crimes published by the Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law, and Columbia University Press.



## Statement of Current Research, Chloe Lewis

PhD Candidate, University of Oxford

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Responding to sexual violence in conflict is now an established priority within the international community. The focus of these efforts have, until recently, tended to be almost exclusively on sexual violence perpetrated against women and girls. In recent years, however, there has been a growing shift towards engaging men and boys to end sexual and gender-based violence on the one hand, and a growing recognition that men, too, are the victims of sexual violence in conflict settings on the other. UN Security Council resolution 2106, adopted in June 2013, was the first resolution on Women, Peace and Security to acknowledge that while disproportionately affecting women and girls, sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict “also affect[s] men and boys”. In July of the same year, the Office of the Special Representative to the Secretary-General held an expert workshop on the issue to discuss what can be done to address the issue. In her keynote presentation to the Men, Peace and Security Symposium convened by the United States Institute for Peace in October 2013, SRSB Bangura firmly stated that we need to “change the narrative” of sexual violence and “enlist both genders”.

Against this rapidly evolving backdrop and through the case study of the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), this PhD research explores the increasing, although not always consistent, attention given to sexual violence against men and boys at the level of international discourse, policy, and practice. More broadly, it examines the ways in which men and women are engaged, talked about and counted in relation to sexual violence responses and the ways in which this ultimately leads to a continued neglect of male victims, particularly at the level of practice.

### Methodology

This doctoral research adopts a qualitative methodology involving semi-structured interviews with diverse stakeholders and practitioners at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and in North and South Kivu, in DRC. The data collected for this research project benefits from insights and experience gained during a year-long Policy Research Fellowship at the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (January 2013- January 2014). It also benefits immensely from research conducted with the Human Rights Center Sexual Violence Program, at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law (HRC) on accountability for sexual violence in eastern DRC. The focus of this research, both the doctoral project and with HRC, is at the level of responses and did not involve interviews with survivors of sexual violence themselves (July 2014-present).

### Brief background to DRC and preliminary findings

High levels and brutal nature of sexual violence have become defining features of the conflicts in eastern DRC, a region now often referred to as “the rape capital of the world” and “the worst place on earth to be a woman.” Recent studies, however, suggest that the numbers of male survivors may be significantly higher than initially anticipated. A widely cited study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association found that 23.6% of men in their research sample had directly experienced sexual violence, while the findings of the International Men and Gender Equality Survey conducted in eastern DRC in 2012 reported that 9% of men had been raped. Despite these figures and the existence of an explicitly gender-inclusive sexual violence law in DRC, the preliminary findings of this research indicate that responses to sexual violence in North and South Kivu generally engage men as the perpetrators of sexual violence, strategic allies in the fight to end sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, and are rarely, if ever, included as potential victims thereof.

## Statement of Current Research, Clémence Pinaud

Global Post-Doctoral Fellow, NYU Shanghai

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My research focuses on South Sudan's past and current civil wars (1983-2005, 2013-present). My doctoral thesis offered a detailed military and political history of women during South Sudan's last civil war, and by extension provided a history of the relationship between the civilian population and the main rebel group, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). My findings were largely the outcome of 24 months of field research in South Sudan in 2009 and 2010 and of more than 150 interviews with women—including soldiers and camp followers, survivors of torture and sexual violence, political activists, widows, women forcibly married—as well as other civilians who witnessed the war and fellow male combatants. I also became the principal investigator for United Nations agencies of a large-scale survey on gender-based violence in South Sudan, for a period of 18 months, and I incorporated some of its data as well as other quantitative sources in my thesis.

Since I defended my dissertation, my research has been published in top peer-reviewed journals and has focused on the topics of social class formation through large-scale polygamy and through the patronage of marriage, and on the making of a national history of women's contributions to the war in South Sudan. I have also recently published a report that provides a briefing on the current civil war. I am currently in the process of publishing new articles that investigate the evolution of inter-ethnic marriages in South Sudan in the SPLA and their political role in cementing soldiers' allegiance, others that examine the relationship between armed groups' predation and sexual violence (and whether or not this violence is "ethnic" or not), and others that explore women's military history in South Sudan.

Finally, I am also working on completing my book project. This book, stemming from my dissertation, is the result of these two consecutive years of doctoral research in South Sudan, and of new field research carried out in the summers of 2014 and 2015. Its aim is to offer a new socio-economic and gendered history of the second civil war in South Sudan through the angle of women's deliberate *and* unwilling involvement in the liberation "struggle" (1983-2005).

## Statement of Current Research, Caroline Sarkis

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The past two decades have seen growing recognition of sexual violence on the international stage both in international and regional treaties condemning violence against women and girls, as well as in international criminal law. Landmark decisions in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia have recognized rape as both a crime of war, as well as a crime of genocide and have set important legal precedents, and allowed for prosecutions in the Special Court for Sierra Leone. Perhaps the most significant development of these convictions has been the inclusion of rape and crimes of sexual violence as crimes against humanity, outlined by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The prosecution of sexual violence under international law has certainly brought to light how pervasive rape and sexual violence have been in times of conflict and allowed for recognition of crimes that affect women disproportionately such as rape and sexual slavery. But what happens to women when the fighting and the trials are over?

The recent Appeals Chamber decision at the ICC to overturn the order that reparations are paid to victims of sexual and gender based violence in the Thomas Lubanga Dyilo conviction presents an interesting problem and is central to this dissertation research. On the one hand, these victims have been excluded from the judicial process and have been unable to receive the public acknowledgement that trials can often provide. They have been undermined both in the judicial process but also in the decision to receive reparations to help address the financial strain that follows as a result of conflict and sexual violence, both for medical treatments and for children born as a result of rape. Therefore for the Appeals Chamber to vacate the reparations order could have dramatic consequences for victims of sexual violence in this case.

On the other hand, the Appeals Chamber noted that the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) could, at its discretion, include victims of sexual violence in its general assistance fund. The TFV, a separate but related body to the ICC, has two mandates. First, it implements awards for reparations as ordered by the Court, and second, under its general assistance mandate, can provide for physical, psychological, and material support to victims within the jurisdiction of the court as approved by the pre-trial chamber. This support is not tied to any conviction and can be implemented independently of trial proceedings. Through the general assistance fund, the TFV aims to contribute “to the realization of sustainable and long-lasting peace through the promotion of restorative justice and reconciliation” and thus, through a legal framework, seeks to promote reconciliation processes for victims of crimes against humanity including victims of sexual violence. The general mandate emphasizes “peace-building, reconciliation, and reintegration” in its programs.

Through the TFV, the ICC has created spaces for restorative justice within a retributive justice system and thus, the research seeks to examine how the TFV and the ICC are engaging in communities within their jurisdiction for victims of SGBV in order to promote peacebuilding and reconciliation. The TFV engages with local partners to implement programs in the general assistance fund, which suggests that local approaches are encouraged over mostly western prescriptive solutions. Examining partnerships between the TFV, ICC, and local groups to promote reconciliation will be central to learning about simultaneous concepts of justice and reconciliation.

## Statement of Current Research, Alexander Vu

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### Research study 1: Developing the Assessment Screen to Identify Survivors Toolkit for Gender Based Violence (ASIST-GBV) for use in Humanitarian Settings.

This project seeks to develop screening tools to be used by service providers in humanitarian settings to identify women/ girls and men/ boys who have survived gender-based violence (GBV), for early identification to increase referral and access to needed services. Specifically, this has included developing and implementing screening in refugee settings or those serving internally displaced persons (IDPs). The current practice of response requires GBV survivors to come forward and report an individual experience of GBV to a protection, health, or other community service office. Though the number is unclear, a substantial proportion of survivors of GBV do not report their experience, thus failing to access appropriate service in a timely fashion. Lack of awareness of individual rights and available services, fear of shame or stigma, and other factors provide barriers to self-reporting of an experience of GBV. To address this gap, the project team has developed the Assessment Screen to Identify Survivors Toolkit for Gender Based Violence (ASIST-GBV) for female and male survivors of GBV and is initiating the process to develop a screening tool for men and boys. Much like existing screening tools for infectious diseases, the 7-item ASIST-GBV screening tool is designed to function like a 'rapid test' for early and confidential identification of GBV and, thus, immediate referral of women and girls to existing GBV health, protection, legal, and social services, as needed. The secondary outcome associated with identification of GBV is the potential to increase case reporting and surveillance of GBV. In this way, screening may aid in improved monitoring, and response to GBV in diverse settings, including conflict affected settings. Such monitoring is particularly important, given UN, PEPFAR, and USAID guidelines and recommendations for the integration of GBV services in health programs. The research outputs are:

1. Vu A, Adam A, Wirtz AL, Pham K, Rubenstein L, Glass N, Singh S. The prevalence of sexual violence among female refugees in complex humanitarian emergencies: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS Currents Disaster*. 2014 Mar 18. Edition 1. doi: 10.1371/currents.dis.835f10778fd80ae031aac12d3b533ca7.
2. Wirtz AL, Glass N, Pham K, Abera A, Rubenstein LS, Singh S, Vu A. Gender-based violence in conflict and displacement: Qualitative findings from displaced women in Colombia. *Conflict and Health*. 2014 Jul 11;8:10. doi: 10.1186/1752-1505-8-10.
3. Wirtz AL, Glass N, Pham K, Abera A, Rubenstein LS, Singh S, Vu A. Development of a screening tool to identify female survivors of gender-based violence in a humanitarian setting: qualitative evidence base from research among refugees in Ethiopia. *BMC Conflict and Health*. 2013, 7:13. DOI: 10.1186/1752-1505-7-13
4. Vu A, Wirtz A, Pham K, Singh S, Rubenstein L, Glass N, Perrin N. Reliability of the Assessment Screen to Identify Survivors Tool for Gender Based Violence among conflict affected female refugees living in Ethiopia and Colombia. *BMC Conflict and Health*. Under review.
5. Wirtz AL, Glass N, Pham K, Abera A, Rubenstein LS, Singh S, Vu A. Systematic Development Of A Gender Based Violence Screening Toolkit (ASIST-GBV): Evidence From Female Refugees in Ethiopia and Female Internally Displaced Persons in Colombia. *BMC Conflict and Health*. Under review.

Active research is underway to measure the feasibility of ASIST-GBV use by health providers in Lebanon focusing on Syrian refugees and in Kenya Dadaab refugee settlements.

**Research study 2: Assessment of Gender-Based Violence and Related Health among Stateless Persons.**

Stateless populations, defined by the 1954 convention as those individuals “who are not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law”, also face major life stressors, such as economic disparities and discrimination. In these contexts they may face additional vulnerabilities to GBV and lack of access to healthcare and justice. A comprehensive review of the literature related to statelessness has revealed that most published work either focuses on the legal challenges of statelessness or offers an evaluation of the social, political and economic effects of statelessness on populations. There is, however, a dearth of literature that exists on the situation and contexts of GBV, statistical estimates of GBV, and GBV related health impacts among stateless populations.

This research is underway. The qualitative research is aimed to characterize the relationship between statelessness and GBV, identify particular vulnerabilities to GBV among stateless populations, and assess their access to justice and healthcare following experiences of GBV. This research is intended to inform the quantitative phase that aims to estimate and compare the prevalence and correlates of GBV among stateless and citizen populations. The quantitative surveys will be carried out at a national level in Cote d’Ivoire and the Dominican Republic.

Bookstore: <http://www.usip.org/programs/projects/rulelaw-afghanistan/pubs>





