

OXFAM RESEARCH REPORT

SINS OF OMISSION

WOMEN'S AND LGBTI RIGHTS REPORTING
UNDER THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Women's rights and the rights of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, trans, and intersex (LGBTI) persons are human rights, but they are getting short shrift in the US government's most prominent assessments of human rights under the Trump administration. In February 2018, the media reported that State Department officials had been ordered to cut back on discussions of women's rights and issues, such as reproductive rights and violence against women, as well as on discussions of sexual and gender-based discrimination in human rights assessments. An analysis of the data suggests that this order has been heeded. Under the Trump administration, the US State Department is de-emphasizing reporting on women's rights and issues, especially in the countries that generate asylum petitions and have the greatest gender inequality.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1976, the US State Department has submitted to Congress annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for every country receiving US development assistance, all United Nations member states, and several non-member states and territories.¹ These reports initially grew out of the Carter administration's concerns over human rights abuses by US-backed governments in Argentina, Iran, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), South Africa, and South Korea.² Since their inception, these reports have been intended to convey that countries' human rights practices will be taken into account in the formulation of US foreign and trade policy, including development assistance.³

These documents not only represent important inputs into US policy that can help promote robust civil societies abroad, but also serve as a critically important trove of systematic data on human rights practices for use by advocates and scholars—even if the documents have been somewhat politicized in the past.⁴ In addition, these reports are go-to resources for parties in asylum cases who seek to establish the dangers asylum seekers face in their home countries, as well as for multinational firms making decisions about investments and business partnerships.⁵

The Trump administration is on record as rejecting human rights reporting—sometimes referred to as “naming and shaming”—as a central responsibility of the US government. As President Trump himself said in May 2017, “We are not here to lecture—we are not here to tell other people how to live, what to do, who to be, or how to worship.”⁶ In February 2018, *Politico* reported that State Department officials had been ordered to cut back on passages discussing women's rights and issues, such as reproductive rights and violence against women, as well as sections on racial, ethnic, and sexual and gender-based discrimination.⁷

We have analyzed the data, and this order appears to have been heeded:

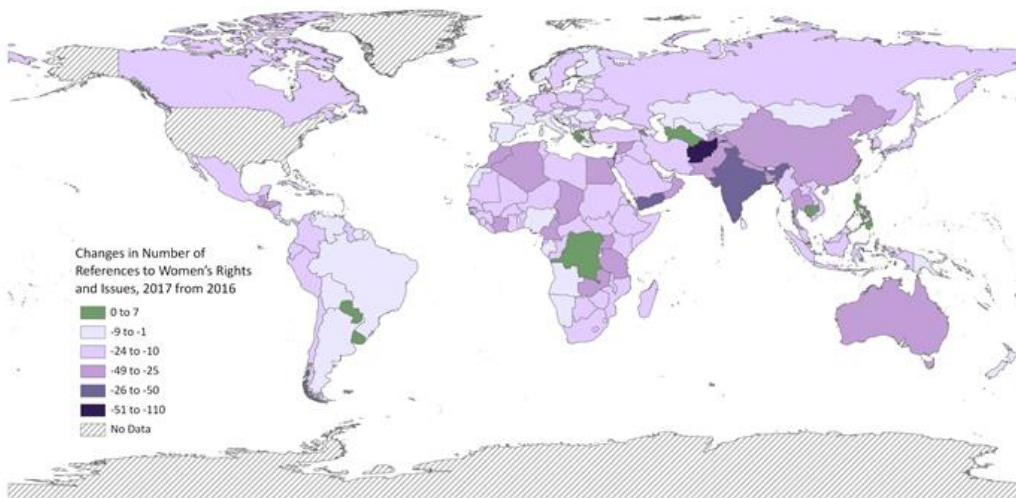
- Reporting on women's rights and issues outside the United States is down 32 percent under President Trump.
- Reporting on LGBTI rights and issues abroad is down 21 percent under President Trump.
- Countries of origin of asylum seekers to the United States have seen their reporting on women's rights and issues decline even more.
- Estimates show that countries with greater gender inequality have seen their reporting decline more.
- The section of the reports that formally addresses reproductive rights has been cut and renamed “Coercion in Population Control” under President Trump; critical data on maternal mortality and access to contraception have been eliminated.

CUTTING REPORTING ON WOMEN’S AND LGBTI RIGHTS AND ISSUES

We compiled data on women’s and LGBTI rights and issues from the 2017 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices—the first year the reports were produced under the Trump administration—and compared them with similar data for the last two years of the Obama administration.⁸ In our quantitative analysis, we looked at specific mentions of search terms related to women and LGBTI communities⁹; in our qualitative analysis, we delved into the reports and reporting on specific countries in more detail to understand how women and LGBTI issues are discussed.¹⁰ The changes are stark.

Mentions of women’s rights and issues—such as references to domestic abuse or sexual harassment—were down 32 percent in the 2017 reports relative to 2016 and 29 percent relative to 2015. For some countries the declines were very large. In the report on Afghanistan, women’s rights and issues were mentioned 195 and 201 times in 2016 and 2015, respectively. In 2017, they were mentioned only 85 times. The country with the next-largest decline in reporting was the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Israel, and the Golan Heights. Only 10 of 195 countries saw no decline or an increase in mentions of women’s rights and issues.¹¹ The changes in reporting are depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Changes in the Number of References to Women’s Rights and Issues in US State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2017 compared with 2016



Note: On average, mentions of women in these reports decreased by 32 percent in the first year of the Trump administration. Only 10 of 195 countries saw increases in mentions of women’s rights and issues in their respective reports. Map by Paige M. Roberts.

Mentions of LGBTI rights and issues—such as the criminalization of sodomy or employment discrimination based on sexual orientation—were down 21 percent relative to 2016 and 17 percent relative to 2015. The trend, however, was less

uniformly negative. Roughly 25 percent of countries saw reporting stay the same or increase. The largest decreases occurred in the reports for Romania (down 27, from 42 to 15) and Algeria (down 21, from 36 to 15), while the largest increases were in Azerbaijan and France (up 14 in each).

These top-line numbers are striking in their own right. However, we analyzed the data more closely—accounting for factors like population, world region, and economic development—and what we found was even more concerning.

More asylum seekers led to less reporting. Under the Trump administration, the State Department has cut back on discussing women’s rights and issues more for the countries that send the most asylum seekers. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices are often crucial building blocks in asylum petitions. Advocates have worried that under the Trump administration, human rights reporting would be curtailed as part of a more general strategy of deterring asylum seekers and slashing refugee resettlements. They had good reason. Holding other factors equal, every 1,000 successful asylum petitions from a sending country was associated with a decrease of one and a half mentions. That is, a country whose citizens received 4,687 grants of asylum between 2014 and 2016, like El Salvador, would see a 50 percent decrease in reporting on women’s issues and rights relative to a country with no asylum grantees.

Worse gender inequality led to less reporting. The worse a country scored on the Gender Inequality Index (GII)—a measure the United Nations uses to capture gender disparities in health, education, and employment—the bigger the decrease in reporting from 2016 to 2017. A country with a GII score of 0.05—similar to Denmark, Iceland, or Sweden—saw, on average, 3 fewer mentions of women’s rights and issues. Meanwhile, a country with a GII score of 0.5—similar to Bangladesh, Ethiopia, or Iran—saw, on average, 20 fewer mentions of women’s rights and issues. That is, reporting was slashed in precisely those countries where the status of women most lags behind that of men.

This is not just about shorter, more concise reports. Responding to initial reporting, State Department officials suggested that any changes would be made for focus and clarity. Yet the 2017 reports are not statistically significantly shorter than the 2016 reports.¹² The 2017 reports, however, contain more typos and grammatical errors, suggesting they were compiled hastily or condensed from significantly longer first drafts.

This is not about conditions improving (much) on the ground. One might hope that this decreased reporting could be chalked up to improvements in human rights conditions. Indeed, some countries have made progress: Jordan and Lebanon, for instance, repealed “marry your rapist” laws that exonerated men from rape charges if they married their victim. Tunisia did the same as part of a broader law outlawing violence against women.¹³ However, broader trends on the ground are less promising. Reports by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch suggest that while women’s and LGBTI rights are improving for some people in particular contexts, for other people and in other contexts, they are being retrenched.

Patterns of reporting on LGBTI rights and issues were less clear. Statistical models failed to identify strong predictors of changes in mentions of LGBTI rights and issues. There has been an overall decrease in mentions of LGBTI rights and issues, but this decrease has not been significantly associated with factors like population, income levels, asylum grantees, and gender inequality.

These results all point in the same direction: under the Trump administration, the US State Department is de-emphasizing reporting on women's rights and issues, especially in the places that generate asylum petitions and have the greatest gender inequality. However, these numbers do not tell the full story: changes in tone and specific content may be even more important and suggest how the Trump administration's policy agenda is shaping these reports, which may result in a more muted and limited defense of rights.

Critically, the section of the reports formally addressing reproductive rights—titled “Reproductive Rights” under the Obama administration—was renamed “Coercion in Population Control” in the 2017 reports. This section now focuses narrowly on the presence or absence of coercive population control measures such as forced sterilization.¹⁴ For information about rates of contraceptive use and maternal mortality, the reports now direct readers to an outdated and inappropriate page on the World Health Organization website.¹⁵ This particularly egregious change minimizes fundamental information about women's health and equality.

COUNTRY EXAMPLES

A closer look at specific cases reveals additional ways that the administration's policy priorities may be shaping these reports.

Afghanistan had the largest decrease in the number of mentions of women between the 2016 and 2017 reports, from 195 to 85—a decrease of 56 percent. Although the 2001 US-led invasion initially led to increased rates of girls' education, these rates have fallen in recent years. In 2017, an estimated two-thirds of Afghan girls did not go to school. Only 37 percent of adolescent girls are literate (compared with 66 percent of adolescent boys), and one-third marry before they turn 18.¹⁶ Fighting between the Taliban and government forces continued, and there were reports of increases in cases of gender-based violence against women—including sexual harassment, acid attacks, kidnapping, and death—in areas under Taliban control.¹⁷ The 2017 report eliminated many of these specific descriptions of violence against women and neglected to include a statement—central in the 2015 and 2016 reports—suggesting that women experiencing violence in Afghanistan have turned to suicide and self-immolation in large numbers.

India also saw a large decrease in the number references to women between the 2016 and 2017 reports, from 117 to 65—a decrease of 44 percent. Alarming, in the 2017 report, a subsection on “Gender Based Sex Selection” was radically truncated to exclude details on regional trends in the male-female sex ratio that result from illegal prenatal sex selection. India did see several major improvements in laws related to women in 2017: In August, the Supreme Court banned the practice of triple *talaq* (Islamic instant divorce, or a husband's unilateral right to divorce by saying the word *talaq* three times), declaring that it was arbitrary and unconstitutional.¹⁸ It also ruled that sexual intercourse by a man with his wife, if she was under 18, would amount to rape.¹⁹ At the same time, the court weakened other protections for women related to dowries and domestic abuse,²⁰ and there continued to be many high-profile cases of rape, including gang rape, that again exposed the failures of the criminal justice system.²¹ An expert survey also named India the most dangerous country in the world for women.²²

El Salvador had a 50 percent decrease in the number of references to women between 2016 and 2017 (from 57 to 23 references), even as the numbers of immigrants and asylum seekers from the country continued to rise.²³ At the same time, the situation on the ground appears largely unchanged: As of 2015, the most recent year that data are available, women in the country had the third-highest rate of violent death for women in the world.²⁴ In the first 10 months of 2017, the Salvadoran Women's Organization for Peace registered nearly 2,000 reported cases of sexual assault.²⁵ Moreover, the country has the world's most restrictive ban on abortion; women have been imprisoned after miscarriages on charges of “aggravated homicide.”²⁶ These issues have been dramatically cut in the 2017 report, especially from the subsection on “Rape and Domestic Violence,” which no longer references the widespread rates of sexual violence, femicide, and domestic abuse—as well as the impunity with which perpetrators of these crimes operate. Moreover, the 2017 report includes less information on

how the state responded to these crimes, which may reduce pressure on the state to improve going forward.

Yemen recorded the third-largest decrease in the number of references to women between 2016 and 2017, from 105 to 50—a decrease of 52 percent. Since March 2015, the United States has supported a coalition led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in an armed intervention to restore the government of Yemen to power. The conflict has created one of the world’s largest humanitarian crises, which has had a severe impact on the rights of women and girls.²⁷ Before the conflict Yemen ranked last out of 142 countries on the World Economic Forum’s Gender Gap Index,²⁸ and the ongoing violence and resulting displacement have made the situation even worse, placing girls and women at increased risk of harassment and abuse, sexual and labor exploitation, early or forced marriage, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).²⁹ As a result of the conflict, 1.1 million pregnant and lactating women are malnourished because they lack access to food and medical supplies.³⁰ The 2017 State Department report has dramatically truncated sections related to rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment in public, female genital mutilation and cutting, and legal and economic discrimination against women.

In **Iran**, whose isolation is a diplomatic priority for the Trump administration, the decline in mentions of women’s rights between 2017 and 2016 was more modest (86 to 73—a decrease of 15 percent). The 2017 State Department report clearly outlines discrimination against women in Iran, noting that women “faced significant legal, religious, and cultural barriers to political participation,” and that “if a man is found guilty of murdering his daughter, the punishment is between three and 10 years in prison rather than the normal death sentence or payment of ‘diyeh’ for homicide cases.”³¹ The continued reporting on Iran’s repression of women is consistent with a broader Trump administration policy of actively ramping up rhetoric against Iran after pulling out of the Iran nuclear deal.

The Philippines was one of 10 countries that saw an increase in references to women’s rights and issues—up 2 references, or 5 percent, between 2016 and 2017. The country saw a 24 percent decrease in references to LGBTI issues (from 29 to 22 references) during the same period. Two notable changes occurred for women and LGBTI rights in 2017, which may help to explain the increases. First, the House of Representatives unanimously approved the SOGIE (Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity or Expression) Equality Act,³² which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, or expression. The legislation has not progressed through the Senate. Second, President Rodrigo Duterte signed an executive order strengthening the Reproductive Health Act, which gives women greater access to family planning services.³³

CONCLUSION

The US State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices have been a standard for human rights reporting since the 1970s. Though far from perfect, they have illuminated human rights abuses and chronicled progress in ways the international community can scarcely do without. The reports have also helped to strengthen norms and practices related to women's and LGBTI rights and have underpinned much of the academic scholarship on these issues. These changes in reporting standards around women's rights and issues—and to a lesser extent, LGBTI issues—threaten to undermine decades of US leadership and imperil women, girls, lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and trans, queer, and intersex individuals and communities the world over. Obscuring the patterns of harm faced by these groups risks undermining the work that women's and LGBTI civil society groups are doing on the ground to challenge varied forms of gendered oppression, and moreover risks contributing to a backsliding in progress toward equal rights for all.

These sins of omission cannot go unanswered. Oxfam America joins 96 civil society groups calling on the State Department to include robust reporting on the incidence and prevalence of gender-based violence and to reverse the decision to delete the reproductive rights subsection and ensure that it is reinstated in the 2018 reports.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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ANNEX

This annex outlines the quantitative analysis in this report. The data on mentions of women and LGBTQI issues were collected by Camilo Moraga-Lewy based on text searches of publicly posted Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, available at <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/>. Keyword searches of the posted PDFs were conducted for all country reports for the years 2017, 2016, and 2015, identifying (1) the number of times “woman,” “women,” and “female” were mentioned in each report, and (2) the number of times “LGBTQI” and related terms (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, transvestite, transsexual, intersex, same-sex, same sex, LGBT, homosexual) were mentioned in each report. Descriptive statistics can be found in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics, Mentions of Women’s and LGBTQI Issues/Rights in US Country Reports on Human Rights Practices

Variable	Number of Countries	Number of Mentions			
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Women, Change 2016–2017	195	-13.9	13.1	-110	7
Women 2017	195	29.2	19.3	4	135
Women 2016	195	43.1	27.6	8	195
Women 2015	195	41.1	28.5	4	201
LGBTQI, Change 2016–2017	195	-3.4	5.9	-27	14
LGBTQI 2017	195	13.1	8.8	0	62
LGBTQI 2016	195	16.5	9.7	0	79
LGBTQI 2015	195	15.7	8.8	0	54

Note: The data on gender inequality (the Gender Inequality Index) were taken from the 2016 *Human Development Report* Statistical Annex, Table 5.³⁴ The data on population and income groupings (low, lower middle, upper middle, and high) were taken from the 2017 World Development Indicators.³⁵ Data on asylum grantees were compiled from the 2016 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and values represent both affirmative and defensive petitioners.³⁶ Descriptive statistics for these variables can be found in Table 2.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics, Mentions of Women’s and LGBTQI Issues/Rights in US Country Reports on Human Rights Practices

Variable	Number of Countries	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Gender Inequality Index	158	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8
Asylum Grantees	195	351.0	1,506.1	0	18,564
In Population	194	15.6	2.2	9.3	21.0

Note: Regression analysis, with robust standard errors, was used to derive the estimated effects reported in the brief. These results are robust to the inclusion/exclusion of China, a massive outlier in terms of numbers of asylum grantees. Estimates referenced in the brief are reported in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3: Regression Estimates of Changes in Mentions of Women’s Rights and Issues

Variable	Beta	p-value
Asylum Grantees, 2014–2016	-0.002***	0.001
Gender Inequality Index, 2016	-37.511**	0.013
Income Level, 2017 ³⁷		
Lower-Middle	3.993	0.476
Upper-Middle	5.068	0.281
Upper	0.044	0.993
In Population, 2017	-1.428***	0.001
World Region ³⁸		
Africa	4.175	0.323
East Asia and Pacific	-1.504	0.634
Europe and Eurasia	-3.908	0.247
Near East	-8.282**	0.004
South and Central Asia	-13.048	0.074
Constant	21.800*	0.042

Note: $n = 157$; $F = 7.68$; $R^2 = 0.39$; *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$.

Table 4: Regression Estimates of Changes in Mentions of LBGTQI Rights and Issues

Variable	Beta	<i>p</i> -value
Asylum Grantees, 2014–2016	-0.0001	0.348
Gender Inequality Index, 2016	4.359	0.420
Income Level, 2017 ³⁹		
Lower-Middle	-0.177	0.921
Upper-Middle	-0.330	0.893
Upper	2.337	0.359
In Population, 2017	0.381	0.277
World Region ⁴⁰		
Africa	1.020	0.625
East Asia and Pacific	-0.885	0.650
Europe and Eurasia	-2.618	0.242
Near East	-2.528	0.192
South and Central Asia	0.870	0.708
Constant	-11.069	0.131

Note: $n = 157$; $F = 1.99$; $R^2 = 0.09$; *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$.

NOTES

¹ These nonmember states and territories include, for instance, Taiwan and Western Sahara.

² US State Department, "Carter's Foreign Policy," A Short History of the Department of State. <https://history.state.gov/departmenthistory/short-history/carter>. Accessed October 10, 2018.

³ US State Department, "Overview and Acknowledgements," *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* (Washington, DC: US State Department, 2017).

⁴ David L. Cingranelli and David L. Richards, "The Cingranelli and Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Data Project," *Human Rights Quarterly* 32 (2010): 401–424.

⁵ Eliot Walker, "Asylees in Wonderland: A New Procedural Perspective on America's Asylum System," *Northwestern Journal of Law and Social Policy* 2, no. 1 (2007): 1–29; Shannon Lindsey Blanton and Robert G. Blanton, "What Attracts Foreign Investors? An Examination of Human Rights and Foreign Direct Investment," *Journal of Politics* 69, no. 1 (2007): 143–155.

⁶ Donald Trump, "Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit," May 21, 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-trumps-speech-arab-islamic-american-summit/>. Accessed October 9, 2018.

⁷ Nahal Toosi, "State Department Report Will Trim Language on Women's Rights, Discrimination," Politico, February 21, 2018. <https://www.politico.com/story/2018/02/21/department-women-rights-abortion-420361>. Accessed September 19, 2018.

⁸ The reports, both current and archived, can be accessed at US Department of State, Human Rights Reports, <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/>. Accessed September 19, 2018.

⁹ See the annex for a full discussion of search methodology, data sources, and data analysis.

¹⁰ In the Human Rights Reports, these issues are discussed primarily in Section 3, "Participation of Women and Minorities;" Section 6, "Women;" and Section 7, "Acts of Violence, Discrimination, and Other Abuses Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity." Related subsections, particularly in Section 6 ("Women"), include "Rape and Domestic Violence," "Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting," "Other Harmful Traditional Practices," "Sexual Harassment," "Reproductive Rights" (which was re-named "Coercion in Population Control" in the 2017 reports), and "Discrimination."

¹¹ In ascending order (no change or more mentions): Uruguay, Cambodia, Seychelles, Paraguay, Greece, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Philippines, Palau.

¹² Report lengths were coded for 20 randomly selected countries for 2016 and 2017. A difference-of-means test failed to reject the null hypothesis of no significant difference in mean lengths.

¹³ Lilia Blaise, "Tunisia Takes a Big Step to Protect Women from Abuse," *New York Times*, August 1, 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/01/world/africa/tunisia-women-domestic-violence.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fafrika>. Accessed October 14, 2018.

¹⁴ The language standardized in the 2017 reports reads, "There were no reports of coerced abortion, involuntary sterilization, or other coercive population control methods. Estimates on maternal mortality and contraceptive prevalence are available at: www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/." The reports note that in several cases, such as in China and North Korea, coerced abortions or sterilization measures were taken, and in places like Austria and Belarus doctors sometimes insisted that women who had disabilities or who were carrying children diagnosed with disabilities in utero pursue abortions.

¹⁵ Letter of 97 civil society organizations to Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo, October 2, 2018. https://www.reproductiverights.org/sites/crr.civicactions.net/files/documents/Pompeo%20Civil%20Society%20Letter%20Human%20Rights%20Reports%2010-2-18_final%20letter.pdf

¹⁶ "I Won't Be a Doctor, and One Day You'll Be Sick: Girls' Access to Education in Afghanistan," Human Rights Watch, October 17, 2017. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/10/17/i-wont-be-doctor-and-one-day-youll-be-sick/girls-access-education-afghanistan>. Accessed September 20, 2018.

¹⁷ "Afghanistan 2017/2018," Amnesty International. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/afghanistan/report-afghanistan/>. Accessed September 20, 2018.

¹⁸ "Triple Talaq: India Court Bans Islamic Instant Divorce," BBC News, August 22, 2017. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-41008802>. Accessed September 20, 2018.

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- ²¹ *Ibid.*
- ²² “The World’s Most Dangerous Countries for Women 2018,” Thomson Reuters Foundation. <http://poll2018.trust.org>. Accessed September 20, 2018.
- ²³ Maureen Meyer and Elyssa Pachico, “Fact Sheet: U.S. Immigration and Central American Asylum Seekers,” WOLA Commentary, Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), February 1, 2018. <https://www.wola.org/analysis/fact-sheet-united-states-immigration-central-american-asylum-seekers/>. Accessed September 20, 2018.
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- ²⁸ Kristine Anderson, *Now Is the Time: Research on Gender Justice, Conflict and Fragility in the Middle East and North Africa—Country Synthesis Note: Yemen* (Oxford, UK, and London: Oxfam and International Alert). https://d1tn3vj7xz9fdh.cloudfront.net/s3fs-public/file_attachments/cs-yemen-gender-justice-conflict-fragility-mena-050617-en.pdf. Accessed October 14, 2018.
- ²⁹ CARE, GenCap, and Oxfam, *From the Ground Up: Gender and Conflict Analysis in Yemen* (Oxford, UK: Oxfam, 2016). <https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620112/rr-yemen-gender-conflict-analysis-201016-en.pdf;jsessionid=CB913E06648FE4B95A591BD2527F1680?sequence=1>. Accessed October 14 2018.
- ³⁰ CARE International, “Yemen: More Than 3 Million Women and Girls Suffering the Brunt of the Ongoing Conflict, Warns CARE,” Reliefweb, March 7, 2018. <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/yemen-more-3-million-women-and-girls-suffering-brunt-ongoing-conflict-warns-care/>. Accessed September 20, 2018.
- ³¹ US State Department, “Iran 2017 Human Rights Report,” *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2017* (Washington, DC: US State Department, 2017). <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/277485.pdf>. Accessed September 20, 2018.
- ³² “House Bill 4982,” Republic of the Philippines House of Representatives, February 7, 2017. https://www.congress.gov.ph/legisdocs/first_17/CR00101.pdf. Accessed September 20, 2018.
- ³³ Regine Cabato, “Duterte Orders Full Implementation of Modern Family Planning by 2018,” CNN Philippines, January 11, 2017. <http://cnnphilippines.com/news/2017/01/11/Duterte-EO-supporting-family-planning.html>. Accessed October 10, 2018.
- ³⁴ Available at United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Data (1990–2017), <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>.
- ³⁵ Available at World Bank, World Development Indicators, <https://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>.
- ³⁶ Tables available at US Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2016, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2016/>. For some country-years, the Department of Homeland Security does not report numbers; these occur when the number of cases is small enough to identify the asylum seeker. These data were treated as missing and affect only about 1.5 percent of country cases.
- ³⁷ “Lower income” is the base category.
- ³⁸ “Western Hemisphere” is the base category.
- ³⁹ “Lower income” is the base category.
- ⁴⁰ “Western Hemisphere” is the base category.

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