**Supplementary Material**

**Appendix 1** - Data Collected per Source

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| **FFP countries** | **Nexis-Uni** | **Online** |
| **Sweden** | **12 sources** | **15 texts** | **6 sources** | **14 texts** |
|  | *Nordic Daily*  | 4 | Ministry for Foreign Affairs | 1 |
|  | *New York Times* | 1 | Sweden Abroad | 2 |
|  | *Sydney Morning Herald* | 1 | Retriever research (Swedish newspapers) | 8 |
|  | *States News Service* | 1 | *Aftonbladet* | 1 |
|  | *The Guardian* | 1 | *Mail and Guardian, SA* | 1 |
|  | *The Hindu* | 1 | *Le Monde* | 1 |
|  | *Qatar Tribune* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
|  | *Tehran Times* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
|  | *Jerusalem Post* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
|  | *O Estado de S. Paulo* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
|  | *Die Welt* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
|  | *Inter Press Service* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
| **Canada** | **10 sources** | **15 texts** | **7 sources** | **11 texts** |
|  | *Huffington Post* | 2 | Government of Canada/ Global Affairs Canada | 5 |
|  | *Korean Herald* | 1 | Embassy of Canada to Tunisia | 1 |
|  | *The Guardian* | 1 | Embassy of Canada to Egypt | 1 |
|  | *Sydney Morning Herald* | 1 | *Aftonbladet* | 1 |
|  | *States News Service*  | 1 | *France24* | 1 |
|  | *Thai News Service* | 1 | *Targeted News Service* | 1 |
|  | *National Post* | 2 | *Devex* | 1 |
|  | *Globe and Mail* | 4 | ---- | ---- |
|  | *Ottawa Citizen* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
|  | *Plus Media Solutions* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
| **France** | **7 sources** | **11 texts** | **5 sources** | **22 texts** |
|  | *IPS - Inter Press Service* | 1 | *France Diplomatie*  | 4 |
|  | *States News Service* | 4 | French Embassy in Juba  | 1 |
|  | *TendersInfo* | 1 | Permanent Mission of France to UN  | 1 |
|  | *Thai News Service* | 2 | *Le Monde* | 4 |
|  | *Nordic Daily* | 1 | *Le Figaro* | 12 |
|  | *Canadian Press* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
|  | *Postmedia Breaking News* | 1 | ---- | ---- |
| **Mexico** | **3 sources** | **9 texts** | **5 sources** | **13 texts** |
|  | *CE Noticias Financieras English* | 5 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs  | 2 |
|  | *Turkish Policy Quarterly* | 1 | *Excelsior* | 5 |
|  | *TendersInfo* | 3 | *Reforma* | 4 |
|  | ---- | ---- | Heinrich Böll Stiftung Mexico | 1 |
|  | ---- | ---- | *La Silla Rota* | 1 |
| **All** | **25 sources** | **50 texts** | **21 source** | **60 texts** |

**Appendix 2** – SwFFP as strategic issue narrative

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| **Gender issue** | **SwFFP at home** | **SwFFP abroad** | **Feminism in SwFFP** | **Influencing factors** |
| SGBV | (Emphasize its existence in all societies and countries)  | Counteract destructive masculinity norms, strengthen countries’ ability to bring proceedings against perpetrators, assist victims of crimes  | Liberal, rights-based and security | CEDAW, BPfAWallström’s experience as UN special representative on sexual violence in conflict |
| Peace and security  | Establishment of a Swedish network of women peace mediators | Women’s participation in peace negotiations, conflict prevention, and post-conflict peace-building Nordic network of women mediators | Liberal, rights-based and security | 1325/WPS, (National action plans since 2010)2030 Agenda |
| SRHR | -------- | Individual right to decide over one’s body, sexuality education, maternal health, contraceptives, safe and legal abortions  | Liberal, rights-based and security | CEDAWDomestic reforms and rights (e.g. free abortions in 1974)  |

**Appendix 3** – SwFFP as strategic international system narrative

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| **Global problem** | **SwFFP** | **Influencing factors** |
| Gender inequality | Manifests itself in many forms, structural discrimination. Fighting it through different focus areas, mainly through the UN and the EU Gender equality benefits everyone, not only women and girls | CEDAW, BPfA, 2030 Agenda Domestic reforms and gender mainstreaming at home |
| International insecurity | Women’s participation ensures sustainable peace. | WPS, 2030 Agenda |

**Appendix 4** – SwFFP as strategic national narrative

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| **Identity** | **SwFFP** | **Influencing factors** |
| Firstness,leader  | First feminist foreign policy in the world, first feminist government in the worldLeading by example | Previous strong standing on gender equality, both at home and abroadUNSC seat 2017-2018 |

**Appendix 5** – FIAP as strategic issue narrative

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| **Gender issue** | **FIAP at home** | **FIAP abroad** | **Feminism in FIAP** | **Influencing factors** |
| SRHR, SGBV | -------- | Improving access to justice for survivors of violenceAccess to health service, family planning, contraception and safe abortions | Liberal, rights-based and security | CEDAW, BPfAPrevious work by Canada on women’s rightsSRHR: Joined the Ouagadougou Partnership |
| Peace, security and combatting SGBV | Ensure that Canada’s military reflects and respects the needs of the women in its service, making Canada an example of gender equality in action  | Increasing participation in peace negotiations and conflict prevention, advance women’s rights in post-conflict state-building, prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict zones  | Liberal, rights-based and security | 1325/WPS, 2030 Agenda  |
| Economic empowerment of women | -------- | Support economic rights and including women in economic decision-making | Liberal feminism, market liberalism  | CEDAW, 2030 Agenda |

**Appendix 6** – FIAP as strategic international system narrative

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| **Global problem** | **FIAP** | **Influencing factors** |
| Poverty | Poverty is the main problem, and increasing gender equality is important to fight it Empowering women and girls will increase growth and lead to more sustainable societies | 2030 Agenda, CEDAW, BPfAMultilateral cooperation (G7, G20, UN, La Francophonie, The Commonwealth) |

**Appendix 7** – FIAP as strategic national narrative

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| **Identity** | **FIAP** | **Influencing factors** |
| Leader, firstness  | First feminist international assistance policy in the world. Feminist governmentLeading by example | Canadian valuesContrast to the former conservative government’s lack of resources to and emphasis on gender equality in aid Canadian G7 Presidency in 2018 |

**Appendix 8** – FFD as strategic issue narrative

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| **Gender issue** | **FFD at home** | **FFD abroad** | **Feminism in FFD** | **Influencing factors** |
| GBV | Fight femicide, domestic violence, street sexual harassment, and cyberbullying | Worldwide: fight femicide, cyber-bullyingGlobal South: address forced marriages, war rapes | Liberal (rights-based and legal)  | High levels of femicide in France and abroad#MeToo campaign France lagging behind in OECD gender-focused aid |
| Female education and health | -------- | Africa (education for women and girls, SHRH)  | Liberal (rights-based) | Demographic challenges in AfricaHigh levels of child marriage and early pregnanciesCreation of the Sahel Alliance in 2017Participation in *She Decides* campaign since 2017 |
| Female inclusion | Practice quota systems and occupational equality at the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs and diplomatic corpus | -------- | Liberal (legal) | Active use of 1999 law on parityExpansion of the quota system from companies to all public institutions |
| Economic empowerment | Financing female entrepreneursIncreasing female employment rate | Africa (financing female entrepreneurs increasing female employment rate) | Liberal (market and legal) | High levels of poverty among womenEconomic growth as a main goal of G7 |

**Appendix 9** – FFD as strategic international system narrative

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| **Global problem** | **MFFP** | **Influencing factors** |
| Gender inequality | Complex problem to be solved multilaterally | 1976 CEDAW1995 BPfA2011 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)2018 G7 Gender Equality Advisory Council |
| Unsustainable development | Gender inequality leads to unsustainable development | 2015 UN 2030 Agenda2017 Sahel Alliance |
| International insecurity | Gender inequality leads to international insecurity | 2000 WPS |

**Appendix 10** – FFD as strategic national narrative

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| **Identity** | **FFD** | **Influencing factors** |
| Leader | Gender equality as a trademark of Macron’s presidencyGender equality as an element of French civic citizenshipFrance leading by example in the world on gender equality | Emmanuel Macron presidency (2017- )French civic citizenship (liberté, égalité, fraternité) 2019 French G7 Presidency |

**Appendix 11** – MFFP as strategic issue narrative

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender issue** | **MFFP at home** | **MFFP abroad** | **Feminism in MFFP** | **Influencing factors** |
| GBV | Fight femicideEradicate GBV in all spheres | Fight GBV against Mexican women in USA | Intersectional (indigenous women, migrant women, LGBT community) | High numbers of femicides in MexicoHigh numbers of Mexican migrants in USAExisting international collaboration and national programmes on GBV |
| Female inclusion, leadership | Ensure gender parity in Foreign Ministry Increase the number of women in diplomatic corpusIncrease the number of female ambassadors | -------- | Liberal (integration of women into government and diplomatic service) | Expansion of 2014 constitutional reform on gender parity in public institutions |

**Appendix 12** – MFFP as strategic international system narrative

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| **Global problem** | **MFFP** | **Influencing factors** |
| Gender inequality | Complex problem to be solved multilaterally | 1995 BPfA2014 UN HeforShe movement |
| International insecurity | Gender inequality leads to international insecurity | 2000 WPS |
| Unsustainable development | Gender inequality leads to unsustainable development | 2015 UN 2030 Agenda |
| Climate change | Climate change exacerbates gender inequality | 2014 UNFCC COP Lima Work Programme on Gender2017 UNFCC COP Gender Action Plan |
| Racism | Racism exacerbates gender inequality | 2013 OAS Inter-American Convention against all forms of Discrimination and Intolerance |

**Appendix 13** – MFFP as strategic national narrative

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Identity** | **MFFP** | **Influencing factors** |
| Positive,firstness,leader | New positive identity of a first Latin American country, developing country, country from the Global South adopting FFP | Existing negative identity of a country with a high level of femicides and a masculine culture of drug trafficking and corruption  |