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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

2012 Report on the implementation of "EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Development 2010-2015"

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1. Introduction

This is the second report on the implementation of the **EU Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Development (2010-2015)**¹, (henceforth referred to as the "GAP"),

Adopted by the Council in 2010, the GAP contains 9 objectives, 37 actions and 53 indicators which the Commission, Member States, the European External Action Services (EEAS), including EU Delegations, are committed to implement and report on annually to the Council, on the basis of the deadlines agreed for each indicator. The indicators mainly reflect the GAP's key focus which is on strengthening the capacities of Member States and the EU institutions in their roles as partners in development, supporting developing countries' efforts to improve the situation of women with regard to equality, rights and empowerment. Some of the indicators deal with the more development- and foreign policy-oriented objectives of the GAP. The nature of the indicators vary as some are quantitative, making it possible to use benchmarks and measure numerical progress, while others are qualitative, making the assessment of progress more challenging.

The first report², published in November 2011, covered the actions taken to implement the GAP from mid-2010 till mid-2011. It represented the first comprehensive stock-taking exercise of the EU's efforts to mainstream gender equality in development cooperation and in policy and political dialogue in partner countries and provided a baseline for assessing future progress, compare trends and identify good examples and challenges. The reporting process also provided the opportunity to improve internal communication and strengthen commitment to gender equality between the Commission, Member States and the EEAS (including Delegations).

The first report showed that many EU Delegations and Member States had introduced new practices and procedures to ensure that gender equality is systematically taken into account both in policy making and, frequently, in budget support programmes.

The first report extracted some lessons on the basis of the reports submitted. It also contained recommendations for future reporting on the GAP. These have been subject to extensive discussions with Member States and EU Delegations, individually and collectively, with a view to address identified shortcomings and potentials for improvements, including on the need for clarifications of the content of some indicators to ensure more consistent and comparable reporting from Delegations and Member States.

¹ http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/genaff/115157.pdf The Plan aims at reinforcing cohesion and coordination and improving the EU's work on gender in external action in order to have more impact on the ground.

² <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17880.en11.pdf>

This second report covers the period July 2011 to June 2012 and in particular the implementation of the indicators for this period, as well as those due in 2010 and 2011 which had not been implemented in time for last year's report. For the years beyond 2012, a summary is included when progress on the indicators has been reported.

The general impression which emerges from this year's reporting exercise is that, while challenges remain to comply with some of the commitments taken, further progress has been realised towards achieving the objectives of the GAP.

Also, this year's reports are in most cases more exhaustive, providing numerous examples which illustrate the multitude of initiatives and actions taken in relation to the indicators concerned. Due to space constraints, only a fraction of all the valuable experiences could be included in this report. A means will be found to share the full information between the parties concerned with a view to enhancing the potential for learning from each other's best practices.

In terms of reporting routines and procedures, this year's report represents an innovation inasmuch as it was agreed to request the Delegations, in cooperation with EU lead donors, to provide a single report covering both the Delegations' and Member States' implementation of the GAP indicators valid for the country level. Though further progress is needed to fully realise coordinated reporting from the field, the collective efforts accomplished for this year's report have reportedly contributed to strengthening the potential for further coordination and joint efforts on the GAP objectives and beyond. Common reporting from the field should also reduce duplication of work.

Concerning the response rate³, in spite of the Commission's efforts to alert EU Delegations and Member States early on about their reporting obligations for the 2012 report and numerous reminders to both, a large number of reports still arrived too late to be taken fully into account. The number of EU Delegations who submitted reports did however increase from 80 last year to 93. More creative ways need to be found to improve timely reporting for the remaining years

The following section contains a summary of the main achievements emerging from the reports as well as the main challenges.

Achievements:

- The numbers of EU Delegations and Member States which participate in gender coordination mechanisms have increased and there are also more internal EU coordination groups specifically dealing with the GAP
- Political dialogue on gender equality with partner countries takes place in many more countries (61) than reported last year (38) and it is also on the agenda in sector and macro policy dialogues in an increasing number of countries (from 32 to 48)
- Gender equality is gradually being included in sector programmes beyond the traditional health and education sectors (private sector development, infrastructure, food security, climate change) both by Member States and EU Delegations

³ Reports were received from 93 Delegations (41 within the deadline) and 16 Member States (4 within deadline) (see list in Annex 2). With the exception of Germany and Portugal, all Member States that are members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee reported.

- Some progress can also be registered concerning availability of sex-aggregated indicators and use of them in different aid modalities, including in general budget support
- 28 EU Delegations have started to prepare Gender country profiles – a new tool which aims to facilitate integration of gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) in sector programmes and projects
- All the reporting EU Delegations in countries eligible for funding under the European Development Fund (EDF) intend to include gender equality in the programming objectives for 2014-2020
- Altogether, EU Delegations seem to be geared towards a more comprehensive implementation of the mandatory requirement to mainstream gender equality in all development activities in the next programming period 2014-2020
- Practically all Member States this year report that gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) is mainstreamed in projects implemented by non state actors (NSAs)
- All Member States now comply with the target concerning reporting on the OECD DAC Gender Marker which ensures that bilateral aid is UNSCReened for its gender equality focus
- Cooperation with UN Women has been further strengthened through the signing in 2012 of the Memorandum of Understanding between the EU and UN Women as well as through partnership agreements between some Member States and UN Women. The EU also increased its financial support by almost 80% from 2010 to 2011 and remains the chief contributor to UN Women
- Continued strong engagement on the women, peace and security agenda is also evident from the reporting on actions to strengthen implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820, including to some extent for capacity building in partner countries. Combating violence against women also remains a high priority both for Member States, the Commission and the EEAS with and increase in a activities moving beyond advocacy and statements to specific actions in the field

Challenges:

- In spite of the numerous tools, mechanisms and procedures to ensure that GEWE is addressed in all development cooperation activities, the statistics of the OECD DAC indicate that further efforts are needed to ensure that women benefit equally from EU aid: less than 20% of Austria's, Italy's, Netherland's, Portugal's and the EU/European Development Fund's bilateral aid had GEWE as a principal or significant objective in 2010 and only 6 Member States were above 50% (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, and Sweden). Inconsistent reporting may to some extent explain these outcomes and needs to be corrected. Even so, the Commission and most Member States need to redouble their efforts if the objective of at least 75% of new proposals for GEWE is to be reached by 2013 (see indicator 4.4)

- At EU level, the coordination between foreign policy and development policies and implementation still needs to be improved, particularly in EU Delegations, to fulfil the political commitments in the GAP (political dialogue on gender with developing countries and reporting by Heads of Mission on these dialogues)
- Insufficient technical capacities and knowledge to act as informed interlocutors with partner countries impede progress in terms of advancing the GEWE agenda at country level. More and better training, both of gender focal persons and sector specialists, remains a priority all the more so in view of the increasing number of short-term contractual staff dealing with this agenda in EU Delegations

2. Report on the 2011-2012 indicators

2.1 EU Delegations

Indicator 1.3.1 An EU donor is appointed as gender lead donor in each partner country for the period 2010-2015 and 3 Member States are associated to joint work on gender.

Lead EU donors have been appointed in 36 of 91 reporting Delegations (28 in 2011). Several mechanisms may co-exist in some countries, however this does not necessarily lead to duplication of work, like for example in **South Africa**: "the Gender-based Violence (GBV) donor group, which is wider than the EU, meets every two months and is chaired by UNICEF. The EU gender group does not overlap with GBV's on-going activities. It meets if and when necessary and communicates electronically. When required, Development Counsellors meetings or Heads of Missions meetings attend or are briefed on the GAP and related matters."

When there is no EU lead donor appointed it is mainly because a general donor mechanism is already in place. Rarely - and when it is the case, it is in small countries where presence of EU Member States is limited - there is no gender coordination mechanism at all (**Fiji** and **Vanuatu** for example) or when dialogue with the country is limited (**Rwanda**). In a few other cases, it is because cooperation in the country is very limited (for example in **Eritrea**). In **Tunisia**, an EU Gender Group should be established before the end of 2012.

Indicator 3.2.1 By 2013, 50% of agendas for local political dialogue with partner countries shall include gender equality as a topic

Usually the topic is raised in human rights dialogues but also in sectorial discussions (health, agriculture, education...). The formulation of programmes seems to be a good entry point to address this issue when it is not addressed in the political dialogue (Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu). In some countries like Senegal or South Africa, the EU has a structured dialogue with authorities on gender.

Despite the fact that this indicator is fixed for 2013, 61 Delegations already reported about progress on it (up from 38 in 2011). In **Lebanon**, Italy discussed with the Government the introduction of gender equality as criterion for establishing cooperation agreements. In **Uganda**, the Gender Development Partners Group (GDPG) actively reaches out to different line ministries, to the Ugandan Parliament and civil society organisations. At the same time, the GDPG tries to include gender-sensitive issues in discussions about the Joint Budget Support Framework and the

Joint Assessment Framework. The GDPG is also well connected to sector working groups such as the Justice, Law and Order Development Partners' Group.

In the **occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)**, according to gender mapping of EU donors, 40% of EU donors interviewed indicated that they placed gender issues and concerns on the agenda of negotiations with the Palestinian authorities, albeit, for a number of them, not in a systematic way. Specifically, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK strongly demand in their meetings with Palestinian counterparts that gender issues are taken into consideration. Gender is a fixed agenda item in **Benin** and in **Egypt**.

GEWE is a central dialogue issue in 64% of Sweden's country strategies. This year Sweden again met the target of addressing gender in 50% of its local political dialogues. 90 % of its country strategies include GEWE in one or more sectors for development cooperation. Embassies in countries in which Sweden has extensive development cooperation have developed dialogue plans specifically on GEWE, e g in Kenya. The agenda of the German Embassy for political dialogue includes gender equality, where this is appropriate. Spain includes gender in all its interventions.

In **Senegal**, Italy supported the Ministry of Gender in its driving role in the region on gender policy, the fight against gender based violence and the parity law. Since 2011, Italy has supported the institutionalisation of gender at all levels and in all sectors by providing technical expertise on gender mainstreaming in the Ministry in charge of the gender policy.

“Engendered” political and policy dialogue in South Africa

Gender equality and related issues have featured on the agenda of the EU political dialogue during the reporting period. Gender-based violence in particular has been discussed in the Human Rights Dialogue. This dialogue may arguably have contributed to the new draft bill on "Women empowerment and gender equality" drafted by the Government during the period under review, and published for public comments on 21 August 2012. The formation of an EU-South Africa Human Rights dialogue is nearing completion with Terms of Reference having been agreed by both parties mid-July 2012. GEWE issues were mentioned, especially under the angle of measuring results of projects/programmes, during the 28-29 March "Annual Consultations Cluster Workshop" that preceded the "Annual Consultations" between the EU and South Africa, attended by 100 participants from the government, EU Member States, the Delegation and European Development Financial Institutions. Some EU Member States have established a dialogue with line Ministries, for example Belgium with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Gender mainstreaming in land reform programmes is thus promoted through a project with priority municipalities. Similarly, Sweden has developed a dialogue with the Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities through projects on gender based violence. Gender policy and women empowerment are at the core of Spain's action in South Africa and were included in the political consultations between Spain and South Africa held in July 2012. The EU Delegation similarly engages in dialogue with the Department of Health, especially on maternal mortality, and the Department of Justice on the basis of the "Access to justice and the promotion of a constitutional rights programme" that facilitates women's access to justice, promotes equality under the promotion of constitutional rights and supports Equality Courts that address violations of the Equality Act. The EU also supports civil society working with the Parliament to push forward GEWE issues.

Indicator 3.2.2 Starting 2011, EU HoMs shall prepare an annual report on development of political dialogue with corresponding partner country authorities in gender issues.

Many country reports consider that the annual report concerning political dialogue on gender could be part of the Human Rights Country Strategy (HRCS). For **Uruguay** for example, the report on the annual human rights dialogue in which gender is the main part is considered as the report requested. In **Uganda**, the Delegation prepares regular reports on its political dialogue: gender issues are also specifically integrated into reports on human rights dialogues.

In general, even if political dialogue on gender equality usually exists, there is no record of any Delegation having done a specific report on this. Nine out of 91 reporting Delegations include it in their HRCS, three of them in their general Human Rights report.

Austria produces quarterly reports on the political and policy dialogue with their respective partner countries and other donors, including reporting on the promotion of gender equality.

Indicator 3.3.1 By 2011 EU encourages the creation of gender coordinating mechanisms where they do not already exist.

Countries where there are no mechanisms addressing gender issues are rare among the reporting Delegations: **Malaysia, Nepal, oPt, Sri Lanka, Suriname.**

In **Tunisia**, discussions are on-going to create, by October 2012, a group with Finland, Spain, the Netherlands, and with the participation of Canada and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN Women. In **Uruguay**, there is a network of gender focal points (GFP) but they are not invited to the meetings dedicated to gender led by the Government, one on Gender Equality and the other one on Gender- Based Violence. One of the objectives of the GFP is to convince the Government to invite them. In **Vietnam** efforts are being made by EU Member States and Delegations, together with UN Women, to maintain and extend a gender group created during a project now completed, called the Gender Action Partnership. In **Yemen**, in addition to a group of donors, Germany has launched an informal gender group with civil society organisations. In **Sri Lanka**, there is a human rights group which also addresses women's rights and the same applies for **Somalia**. UNDP is in the process of creating a Gender Strategy for 2012-2015 for **Somalia** and is exploring the possibility of creating a donor coordination mechanism on gender.

Round Table on Gender in Guatemala

The Delegation has a gender mainstreaming policy in all its projects and programmes, including at the level of political dialogue and communication. The main coordination mechanism for gender mainstreaming implemented in Guatemala is represented by the Round Table on Gender (Mesa de genero). The mechanism is used to mainstream gender in its community and bilateral projects, and brings together the gender focal point of each project, representing both civil society and government institutions. It includes sessions of exchange of best practices, analysis and trainings. In 2012 three trainings were organized for the projects' gender focal points to build capacity on the inclusion of a gender perspective in the logical framework and the project cycle (20 organizations participated). As well, 16 organizations benefitted from a field visit and personalized training.

Indicator 3.3.2 By 2012 EU participates in all existing GCS in developing countries to discuss the implementation of gender mainstreaming in national policies, the improvement of economic and political empowerment, land and property rights, and how to encourage men to participate in GEWE activities.

Wherever Gender Coordination Mechanisms exist, Delegations and Member States participate in the group (50 Delegations). In countries where sectorial gender groups exist, such as **Senegal**, Delegation and Member States have distributed the leading responsibility of different sector groups on gender among themselves: water and sanitation is led by the Delegation, political dialogue on governance, local development, decentralisation, rural development, and social protection is led by Spain, while Italy has launched a strategy aiming at empowering women. The same mechanism exists in **Nicaragua**, where in addition to a Gender coordination group, four round tables exist where Gender Focal points participate. The gender focal points are the UNDP for the round table on rural development production, the Delegation for education and Finland for Health. The future round table on tourism could be led by Luxemburg or the UNDP.

In **Mozambique**, the gender coordination group has defined priority areas for donors to improve the efficiency of gender mainstreaming: (1) gender based violence; (2) women's economic empowerment; (3) feminization of HIV and AIDS; (4) revision of discriminatory legislation; (5) strengthening of national gender mainstreaming mechanisms; (6) political participation at political decision level; (7) sexual and reproductive health and rights; and (8) women training and education. In addition, EU Member States contributed to the mainstreaming of gender equality issues in the three pillars of the new Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. In **Albania**, a Sector Working Group (SWG) on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence is in place and meets regularly. The SWG on gender intends to establish technical workshops or a task force on specific themes to ensure coherence.

Indicator 3.4.1 By 2013, at least 80% of all annual reviews include a gender equality analysis.

Although this indicator is set for 2013, 15 Delegations already started to include a gender analysis in their annual reviews: Barbados, Benin, **Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comores, Egypt, Malawi, Morocco, Myanmar, oPt, Seychelles, Thailand**. Others have planned to do so (**Mozambique, Timor Leste, Uganda**).

Indicator 3.4.3 Next generation CSPs and NIPs have a gender country profile and gender is mainstreamed

Gender Country Profiles are in preparation, foreseen or finished in 29 Delegations (compared to 5 in 2011): Barbados, Benin, **Bolivia, Colombia, Eritrea, Gabon, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania** (with Denmark and Germany), **Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia**.

The reporting Delegations concerned by the new programming will include gender in it.

Indicator 4.1.3 By 2015 all financing proposals for sector support programmes include gender-sensitive indicators

It appears that health, water and sanitation, rural development and education are the sectors where the most Delegations and Member States have gender sensitive indicators. Indeed, the implication of women and girls is the most obvious in these sectors. Nevertheless, gender-sensitive indicators are also to be applied in sectors like forestry (India, Morocco), municipal development

(oPt via Germany), environment (Senegal), social protection (Senegal via Italy) and road (Malawi).

31 Delegations have already started to report on this indicator foreseen to be achieved in 2015.

Delegations having gender-sensitive indicators in:

- Health: **Bangladesh** (Sweden), **Cameroun, India, Myanmar, Sierra Leone**.
- Water and Sanitation: **Bolivia, Egypt, Fidji, India, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda** (Austria).
- Education: **Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, oPt** (Finland), **Tanzania**.
- Food security and rural development: **Bolivia, Guatemala, India, Malawi, Myanmar, Senegal** (Spain), **Tanzania** (Italy)
- Justice: **Uganda** (Austria)

Gender in education and health in Bangladesh

The Delegation has incorporated in the "Primary Education Development Programme 3 – (2011-2016)", a 'Gender and Inclusive Action Plan' including actions, recommendations, and guidance for addressing gender issues, along with specific gender-sensitive indicators. The plan also deUNSCRibes a gender mainstreaming strategy expressed in operational terms.

Maternal health is one of the key intervention areas for Sweden within the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP), the new health Sector Wide Approach. Gender sensitiveness is at the core of the intervention. Improving the gender sensitivity of the hospitals, special care for women victims of violence and an initiative to mainstream gender into the nutrition-based interventions are some of the areas that will be followed up on to review the programme's gender sensitivity.

Within HPNSDP there is also a working group on Gender equity, Voice and Accountability. One of its priorities is to mainstream gender equality in all components of the sector programme and ensuring adequate budget for these aspects (at central and local levels).

Indicator 4.2.2 By 2011 gender equality issues feature on the agenda of sector/macro policy dialogue where relevant; elsewhere, they are discussed at regular EU meetings.

49 Delegations (32 in 2011) report having included gender in one or several policy dialogues and/or in their political dialogue with national authorities.

Some Delegations still think that certain fields are not concerned by gender equality, or that there are "other priorities". This indicates a need for further training and awareness-raising about the legal obligation to mainstream gender in all of the Commission's development activities.

According to Belgium, the main challenge remains the implementation of laws, regulations and initiatives at decentralized levels. It is indeed rare to see gender focal points at local level.

Gender is included in all sector/macro policy discussions in **Afghanistan, Algeria, Kyrgyzstan, Moldavia, Nigeria** and when relevant in **Venezuela**. In **Albania**, a special task force on gender was established to push for the Electoral Code reform. EU Heads of Missions signed a joint public letter addressed to the Parliamentary Committee suggesting to adopt the proposals submitted by a civil society organisations coalition regarding the more efficient gender quota implementation, sanctions etc.

The main sectors concerned are, as usual, health, education, water and sanitation, rural development, but also private sector (**Central African Republic**), justice (**Burundi, South Africa, Uganda - Austria**), governance (**Sri Lanka**), gender budgeting (**Albania - Austria, and Nicaragua**), access to financial services (**South Africa**) and sectoral budget support programmes (**Egypt, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago**).

Indicator 4.3.1 By 2013 all developments projects are UNSCReened against their gender sensitiveness.

41 Delegations already use the gender equality checklists available for the different steps of the project cycle despite the deadline scheduled for 2013 for achieving this indicator. Some other Delegations, without mentioning the checklists, report that they UNSCReen the gender sensitiveness of their projects.

Member States use their own system of UNSCReening. This is systematic for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the UK.

Sex-disaggregated indicators applied in Benin

The most recent projects and part of the ones funded through the 10th EDF have either sex-disaggregated indicators or a gender approach through technical assistance. In the context of the support to civil society and culture, 14 micro projects dedicated to gender are being implemented in the following areas: promoting women's access to land, promoting gender equality by raising awareness about women's rights, women's participation in the political life and management of public life at local and national level and economic empowerment of women.

In addition, support has been provided to national institutions such as the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis for the realisation of studies like the Demography and Health study and the study on living conditions of households, which use sex-disaggregated indicators.

Indicator 4.4 By 2013 at least 75% of all new proposals score G-2 (gender as a principle objective), or G-1 (gender as a significant objective).

Despite the fact that this indicator is fixed for 2013, some Delegations already present an important number of projects scored G2 or G1 (the gender markers used by OECD DAC Members States to identify the level of gender focus in programmes and projects).

According to the OECD DAC statistics, in 2010 new proposals by the Commission stood at 14% (general budget support excluded) which means that further training and awareness-raising is needed about the legal obligation to mainstream gender in all of the Commission's development activities and report on it correctly. The figures given by Delegations below represent their self-reporting which is submitted to quality control by the Commission. Project managers often report G1 and G2 if gender objectives are mentioned in project and programme documents, however to qualify for these marks, activity documentation must contain specific measures to promote gender equality.

Azerbaijan report that it scores G-1 or G-2 on 20% of its thematic projects, **Bangladesh** 100%, **Brazil**: 56%, **DRC** 53%, Dominican Republic and **Liberia** 75%, **oPt**: 70%. Other Delegations do not give clear percentages but indicate that their projects are scored at least G-1. This is the case for **India**, where health and education projects have gender as an objective, for **Tunisia** where

almost all projects are engendered, and for **Lebanon** where all new thematic or bilateral projects score G-1 and in one case G-2. **Georgia** counts three on-going projects with gender as an objective (G-2), while **Senegal** one. **Central African Republic** (3 projects scoring G-1 and 2 projects G-2), **Indonesia** (all projects), and **Vanuatu** (2 projects G-2) count G1 or G2 projects thanks to the Non-State Actors Programme or the European Instrument on Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) calls in which gender is a cross cutting issue.

Indicator 5.1.1 By 2013, Gender is regularly on the agenda in EU annual dialogues (gender policy forum) with civil society in each country.

45 Delegations already have at least a sporadic dialogue with civil society and non-state actors in general on gender equality. Many of them have a regular relationship with them even if it is not always established as a gender policy forum. The consultation of civil society organisations ranges from the compulsory annual consultation for the preparation of the calls for proposals to trainings provided to civil society organisations on gender mainstreaming. In between, sometimes a formalised dialogue has been established.

Some Delegations even have projects to sensitise civil society organisations on gender issues, for instance in **Malaysia**. In **Trinidad and Tobago**, they are provided with technical assistance to strengthen their capacity to engage in policy dialogue, conduct research on, and report on gender issues, notably on violence against women.

Meetings with non-state actors or conferences on human rights often offer the opportunity to held such dialogue (in **Guinea Bissau** and **Indonesia**). In **Morocco** - even if the dialogue is not institutionalised - civil society has been consulted seven times during the gender action plan reporting period by the Delegations at the occasion of high level visits or policy formulation. In **Uganda**, there is regular coordination and dialogue with civil society organised by the EU. In **Burkina Faso**, the first session of the National Council for the promotion of gender took place in April 2012 and was presided by the Prime Minister. The Council which was established by the government and meets twice per year and is composed of members of higher institutions, civil society, the private sector, international donors and the EU Delegation. In **Albania** women's NGOs and associations are active and raise gender issues proactively with the Delegations.

Reinforced collaboration with civil society in Egypt

Gender is a fixed agenda item of the regular formal consultations with civil society organisations. In addition to specific events related to women's rights organised by the Delegation, such as a conference on Women rights on the occasion of the 8 March celebrations in 2012, women's rights are also regularly discussed in the informal meetings the EU Delegation holds with CSOs representatives.

The Netherlands provide brokering opportunities for women's rights activists to meet and articulate their aims and objectives, better coordinating their activities and framing their messages. It has fostered dialogue between female ambassadors and Egyptian female members of parliament to exchange information on women's rights as part of the wider democratization agenda. In addition, specific events with female entrepreneurs and celebrations on international women's day have been hosted.

Indicator 7.3.2: By 2012 gender sensitive qualitative indicators are used to ensure that the gender dimension is taken into account in the EU approach and interventions in Private Sector Development (at macro, meso and micro levels).

26 Delegations report activities on this indicator: **Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Comores, DRC, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau,**

Lebanon, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, oPt, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor Leste and Yemen.

The combination of two tough topics, private sector and gender, where expertise is often lacking makes this indicator difficult to be achieved for the time being. Guidelines on the definition of gender-sensitive indicators will be provided to Delegations next year and some will specially address the private sector.

Azerbaijan reports on a project in the rural sector in which 25% of the local entrepreneurs trained are women. **Bangladesh** uses gender sensitive qualitative indicators in areas like women's empowerment linked to trainings on skills development and awareness raising on workers' rights under labour law in general, and on decent jobs in particular. **Burkina Faso** has signed a financing agreement to support private sector that takes into account gender issues. In **Ghana**, the Business Sector Challenge Fund (BUSAC), supported by the Delegations has incorporated gender considerations in the implementation of the project since women have great interest in business. And, in **Tanzania**, Sweden supports the Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) which ensures that credit facilities are targeted at women and youth. Specific gender indicators have been included in the FSDT. In **Algeria**, two recent Employment programmes include gender-sensitive qualitative indicators. And in **Somalia**, gender equality has been included as a qualitative indicator in the project "Empowering the Somali Women's Agenda". In several Austria-funded projects funded in **Nicaragua** and **Central America**, the economic empowerment of women is a specific goal to support the development of the local economy. However, in most of these projects only qualitative indicators are used. In **Kosovo**, Austrian investment promotes initiatives for women in business.

Senegal – "engendering" private sector development

At micro level, actions aiming at promoting economic rights for women will be funded through the non state actors programme. At meso level, actions for the development of the private sector in the context of support to the competitiveness and the growth of the small and medium enterprises and to the performance of the microfinance sector include sex-disaggregated indicators. From July to November 2010, 540 enterprises benefited from the project, half of them are led by women, which is even more than the 30% targeted by the project.

Indicator 7.4.1 By 2012 guidelines are adopted and used at country level for policy dialogue on maternal mortality and universal access to reproductive health as part of the planned overall guidelines for policy dialogue on national health strategies.

The preparation by the Commission of these guidelines has been postponed to 2013, cf page 18. In the meantime, in **Yemen**, for example, as health is a focal sector of the Delegations, the latter is involved in the Reproductive Health Technical Group, a coordination mechanism established under authority of the Minister of Public Health and Population. The group coordinates donor involvement and has policy level discussions on reproductive health. The Ministry of Public Health has also adopted a National Reproductive Health Strategy, which guides the work of the technical/policy group.

In **Vietnam**, and in the **oPt**, there is also a national strategy that can be considered as a guiding document for policy dialogue.

Indicator 8.1.1 By 2011 at least 50% of the EU Delegations introduce specific measures on the role of external assistance and development co-operation in their local strategies for the implementation of the EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of DiUNSCRimination against them.

40 Delegations report activities to support the implementation of EU Guidelines against Violence Against Women (VAW) (20 in 2011). Activities vary from sharing the guidelines to the establishment of a political dialogue on the topic.

Most of the Delegations fund projects aimed at fighting violence against women. For example, in **Democratic Republic of Congo**, a major Delegation based pilot initiative (Budget EUR 20 million) is under preparation with close implication of the Government and other EU Donors. In **Georgia**, the Gender Equality Council of Georgia together with the EU funded Cross Regional Programme “Women Connect Across Conflicts: Building Accountability for the Implementation of UNSCRs 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889” have established a working group to elaborate recommendations for the national referral mechanism for the victims/survivors of sexual violence during conflict.

In **Ethiopia**, the EU Heads of Mission in 2010 approved the local strategy for the implementation of the EU Guidelines within the framework of existing international instruments, such as the Universal Periodic Review and reporting mechanisms under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of DiUNSCRimination against Women (CEDAW). The EU also supported a regional tour of the Fekat Circus whose performance aimed at increasing awareness on violence against women and harmful traditional practices.

In other countries, these guidelines were integrated into a local strategy, either a local strategy for Human Rights Defenders (**Tunisia**) or the Human Rights Country Strategy (**Central African Republic, Honduras, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukraine**). In **Yemen**, the Delegations took the lead to develop a local strategy on Violence against Women in 2010. The strategy focuses on how to implement guidelines and provides clear guidance on linking them with policy dialogue and cooperation projects. In **Jordan**, Specific measures are mentioned in the local strategy on VAW for Jordan (2010): translating and disseminating the guidelines, setting up a Family Protection Department, supporting the institutionalisation of a reporting mechanism of gender based violence etc...

Indicators 8.2.&8.3.1 The thematic programmes and instruments (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, Investing in People etc) will support NSAs to implement the EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of DiUNSCRimination against them.

57 Delegations support non-state actors in the implementation of the Guidelines (46 in 2011). Thematic programmes (EIDHR or Non-State Actors programme) are used in many countries to implement the EU Guidelines on violence against women. Compared with 2011, new ones are **Albania, Argentina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, oPt, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen**.

Usually these guidelines are seen as core parts of the calls for proposals but sometimes the non-state actors are not sufficiently supported to implement them. The comment from the Delegation in Tunisia is of wider application: "the Delegation shares with its partners the EU recommendations and guidelines to fight against diUNSCRimination and gender based violence. But the lack of human resources to support them in this works prevents from a systematic follow-up in this area, even if many partners use these tools". In some cases, workshops or trainings are

organised to share the guidelines against VAW like in **Uganda**. In **Malaysia**, guidelines have been translated in local language and distributed.

Indicators 9.1 By 2013 at least 60% of EU Delegations in fragile, conflict or post-conflict countries develop a strategy to implement the EU Comprehensive approach from the perspective of the sectors they are involved in and development co-operation.

7 additional Delegations have launched activities on this topic this year, bringing the total to 16. In **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the strategy is being defined in security and justice sectors with a focus on the fight against impunity. In the **oPt**, the implementation of the Comprehensive approach will be included in the upcoming EU local strategy for GEWE. The EU Comprehensive approach is already included in the Guidelines of the regional calls for proposals launched by the Delegation under the "Partnership for Peace" programme targeting civil society in **oPt, Israel and Jordan**. In the **Central Africa Republic**, the fight against discrimination and gender based violence are integrated in the Human Rights Strategy. **Timor-Leste** is one of the three pilot countries of the Joint Programme on Women, Peace and Security (UN Women, UNDP and EU), financed by the Instrument for Stability (Dec 2011–Nov 2013). A Country Strategy for the implementation of the EU Comprehensive Approach should be developed by the end of the year. In **Yemen**, the Delegation has incorporated the Comprehensive Approach in the Mid Term Review on the CSP 2007/2013 and in the NIP 2010-2012 that was developed and adopted at the same time. In **Chad** a local EU strategy for the implementation of the guidelines was adopted in 2010.

Indicator 9.2 Continuous EU support for capacity building on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in fragile states increases annually. This level of support will be annually monitored and reported on.

19 Delegations report activities on this indicator (up from 2 in 2011).

In **Liberia**, an EU/UN Women project started in 2012 has as an activity to bring new energy into the Liberian 1325 Committee. Sweden provides substantial support to *Kvinna till Kvinna* for the empowerment of women's organizations. This programme is aligned with the aims of UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 with regards to women, peace and security.

Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan are target countries in the EU/UN Women programme "*Women Connect Across Conflicts: Building Accountability for Implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889*" that aims to enhance the capacity of women's human rights activists and gender equality advocates and their networks to effectively and meaningfully engage, influence, and mobilize for dialogues on security and peace issues at various levels nationally and regionally in the South Asia.

In **Nepal**, Denmark and Finland have supported the Ministry of Peace and Reconstructions and Peace Support Working Group for the implementation of the National Action Plan of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

In the **oPt**, the Delegation, in co-operation with the Delegations in **Israel and Jordan** has planned trainings on UNSCR 1325 for the civil society organisations targeted by the "Partnership for Peace" Programme in 2012 and 2013.

In **Timor Leste**, the EU is increasing its support for the implementation of the UNSCR 1325, through knowledge-building, support to women's organization, dialogues and reconciliation workshops, micro-grants to support gender-responsive peace-building, social cohesion and reconciliation.

In **Somalia**, the Delegation has addressed this issue through projects funded by the Gender Annual Action Plan 2009/2011 Call for Proposals (as is included both in the Action Fiche and Guidelines for grant applicants).

Belgium contributes to international partner organisations that have a catalyzing role in the field of women, peace and security.

2.2 Commission

A number of GAP indicators fall under the partial or full responsibility of the Commission. This section summarizes the Commission's activities and achievements in this respect.

Indicator 1.2.1 From 2011 at least 80% of the commitments on GEWE in development of Member States and the Commission are available at: www.wikigender.org

The Commission uploaded its GEWE commitments on Wikigender in 2012 and also became a Wikigender partner in 2012.

Indicator 1.4.2 During 2011 and 2012, cooperation is strengthened and concrete synergies are made with policies and programmes of organisations in other regions in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Cooperation with regional organisations on gender issues has increased in 2012. The ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting in April 2012 agreed on the need to promote gender equality, women's empowerment and improving the lives of girls and women. The ASEAN Commission on Women and Children has expressed interest in studying EU experiences in GEWE and a visit to Brussels is being planned for this purpose. Policy dialogue on stopping violence against women took place within the framework of the Pacific Women Empowerment Initiative.

Gender equality will be one of four topics at an international EU-NGO Human Rights-Forum organised by the Commission and the EEAS in December 2012 where the overarching theme is universal human rights standards and regional organisations. This will provide an occasion to engage on gender issues from a rights perspective with regional organisations such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Organisation of American States (OAS): Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Organisation Islamic Cooperation (OIC) League of Arab States (LAS) Human Rights Committee African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) Pacific Islands Forum.

Indicator 1.5.2 By 2012, a medium-term joint EU strategy of cooperation with new UN Gender Entity/UNIFEM on GEWE is established, including through adequate funding to the Fund for Gender Equality as a tool to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in April 2012 between the EU and UN Women. The Memorandum reaffirms the partnership between the two organisations to support gender equality and women's empowerment around the world and aims to ensure closer collaboration, sharing information, expertise and analysis in order to effectively advance women's rights.

Cooperation will primarily focus on ensuring women's representation in decision-making in the fields of economics, politics and justice worldwide, as well as better access for women to work and social opportunities

Crucially, the partnership will see the two organisations coming together to take action on combating sexual and gender-based violence, support and protection to survivors of violence and increasing access to support and services for those women affected.

The Memorandum of Understanding has been sent to all Delegations encouraging them to further collaborate with UN Women in-country. This has been applied for example in Gabon where a common agenda has been defined between the Delegation and the representative of UN Women.

The Commission has committed approximately EUR 37 million for 16 on-going programmes which UN Women manages in close cooperation with the Commission and EU Delegations. Funding has increased steadily since the creation of UN Women in 2010.

Indicator 2a.1.1 Under the Thematic Programme Investing in People, budget allocations for gender are increased by at least EUR 10 million for 2011-2013 (to be confirmed as part of the Investing in People MTR).

The Investing in People Mid-Term Review (MTR) resulted in an increase of the available budget for gender equality and women's empowerment activities by EUR 10 million for the period 2011-2013.

The call for proposals aimed at empowering women, by receiving more than 1800 propositions, was an indubitable success, which led to the selection of 48 projects worldwide.

Indicator 2a.1.3 By 2010, MS identify and exchange information on financial resources for GEWE and GAP, both for bilateral and multilateral instruments

According to the OECD DAC statistics, gender equality focused bilateral aid from the EU/EDF reached USD 1.484 billion in 2010 (14% of bilateral aid). General budget support, debt relief and emergencies aid are excluded since many donors do not report on the gender focus of this aid.

Indicator 2b.1.1 By 2013 gender training is part of the training for EEAS staff.

The EEAS organised a gender training in 2012 for Delegations' human rights focal points, EEAS Headquarters, Commission as well as the European Parliament, aiming to help staff to identify and mainstream gender issues in their work.

Indicator 2b.2.1 In 2013 gender perspectives are mainstreamed in the existing methodological training (PCM, new aid modalities, etc.) programmes for EU staff.

Gender equality has been mainstreamed in core EU trainings such as budget support, policy dialogue, domestic revenue mobilisation and project and programme cycle management (PPCM).

Courses on conflict prevention, crisis management and peace building, water and sanitation, private sector, energy, agriculture and environment, democratisation and justice will also be gender mainstreamed before the end of 2012.

Indicator 2b.3.1 By 2015, all EU HOMs receive gender equality training.

The Commission has included training material on gender in HOMs' training but there is a need to extend the time allotted to gender training

Indicator 2b.4.1 In 2012 a core set of online gender training is available for EU development staff.

In 2012, three online training courses were again delivered, targeted at gender focal persons (GFP) in the Delegations and in HQ and they were for the first time open also to Member States. A total number of 68 participants registered for the course, 38 of them successfully finished it, all women. The feedback shows this year again that the content is highly valued and that the courses are relevant and useful.

In addition, gender trainings were provided to the EU Delegation in Ethiopia, involving Delegation staff as well as EU Member States' representatives.

The GFP virtual network created on the Commission's knowledge-sharing platform Capacity4Development was regularly updated with latest news and best practices.

Indicator 2b.5.1 In 2012 specific gender equality trainings are available on Train4DEV.

This indicator has not been achieved yet. Trainings on gender will be first made available on Capacity4Dev and then on Train4DEV.

Indicator 2b.6.1 In 2015, gender has been mainstreamed in all trainings offered by Train4DEV.

Though not due until 2015, work is well underway on this indicator.

The Train4Dev Gender Expert Group (GEG) has launched a mission to pilot gender mainstreaming in every other Learn4Dev expert group. Furthermore, the GEG will pilot the usage of a G-marker to evaluate the degree to which gender is integrated into the objectives of the training delivered by the different expert groups. Either the “Managing for Development Results” or the “Decentralization and local Governance” expert group will serve as a pilot.

Indicator 3.1.1 By 2011 guidance notes are sent regularly to EU HoMs that informs on all relevant gender equality issues and challenges.

Guidance notes have been sent to all gender focal points on:

- Including gender in the programming phase (with a specific checklist)
- Exchange of experiences on the GAP
- Exchange of experiences on Violence against women
- Application of the OECD DAC Gender Equality Marker in aid

A starter-kit compiling all the relevant documents and tools for GFP is being consolidated and will be shared with Delegations by early 2013 at the latest.

Indicator 4.1.2 By 2012 EU guidelines on gender-equality indicators and sex-disaggregated indicators are provided to all Delegations and Embassies and monitored regularly.

These guidelines are in the process of being drafted. They will be shared with Delegations and Embassies before the end of 2012. In the meantime, the Commission's Gender Advisory Services have provided advice on gender equality indicators to Delegations which have requested such support.

Indicator 7.1.1 The EU positions on MDGs and Aid Effectiveness have a strong focus on GEWE.

The Commission participates actively in the follow-up and implementation of the Busan commitments related to gender equality. It submitted a proposal to the post-Busan Interim Group for an outcome indicator set to monitor the implementation of the gender related commitments in the Busan outcome document.

Indicator 7.1.2 Continue partnering with the UN and the OECD/DAC on advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the MDGs and aid effectiveness agenda.

The Commission increased EU funding for UN Women activities from USD 1.97 million in 2010 to 5.3 mill in 2011. The areas covered include peace and security, violence against women, trafficking and gender responsive budgeting. Program implementation is done in close cooperation between the Commission and UN Women.

The Commission became a partner of the OECD Wikigender in 2012. It has close contacts with the DAC secretariat on a wide range of gender related issues and participates in its Gendernet.

EU/UNICEF partnership has contributed to new dynamics of social change to end harmful practices

The programme "Contributing to the Abandonment of Social Norms Harmful to Girls and Women" , funded over the Investing in People and implemented 2008-2011 by UNICEF, has contributed to a global evolution in understanding social norms change. By generating new research and data analysis, it has documented dynamics of social change in several exemplary countries. These insights have been applied to a new global policy on harmful practices. The project also contributed to programmes in six countries: Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Senegal, Sudan and India. It helped to galvanize national partnerships and set in motion dynamics of change to reduce support for and end practices harmful to children and women. In synergy with other national efforts, significant results have been achieved: in Egypt, the number of families declaring that they have abandoned of female genital mutilation/cutting increased from 3,000 in 2007 to 17,772 families in 2011. In Sudan, the Saleema Campaign started in 2008 with EU support, has brought about public declarations from 470 new communities from 2008-2011. In Eritrea, 190 key religious leaders reached a consensus that FGM/C is not a religious requirement. In addition, 182 circumcisers in three regions publicly declared that they will stop performing the practice and seek alternative ways to promote their culture.

With EU and other international support, Senegal is close to becoming the first country in the world to declare total abandonment of the practice. Between 2008 and 2011, the number of villages declaring abandonment increased from 300 to 5315, about 550 communities or a 16% increase per year.

Progress has also been marked on child marriage in India. Four state-wide action plans on child marriage have been established, leading to large-scale community-led awareness raising and mobilisation in favour of ending child marriage. A visit of prominent world leaders from The Elders was organised in 2012 to India to discuss strategies for accelerating child marriage abandonment through the Girls Not Brides partnership.

Indicator 7.4.1 By 2012 guidelines are adopted and used at country level for policy dialogue on maternal mortality and universal access to reproductive health as part of the planned overall guidelines for policy dialogue on national health strategies.

The preparation by the Commission of these guidelines is postponed to 2013 due to delays in preparation of the overall guidelines for policy dialogue on national health strategies. The possibility of including the EU Gender Action Plan in the Project and Programme Cycle Management guidelines is being discussed.

Indicator 9.2 Continuous EU support for capacity building on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in fragile states increases annually. This level of support will be annually monitored and reported on.

The first EU report on the indicators that measure the implementation of UNSCR 1325 was finalized in May 2011⁴. It shows that the EU has taken concrete steps to enhance protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups, such as women and children, and provides a tool to track EU activity in this field, while also increasing accountability in light of prior commitments. These quantitative indicators are varied, i.e. EU support to women peace negotiators, measuring the promotion of implementation in our political action or within the EU crisis management context, and post-conflict funding. The next report is due in 2013.

The EU continued to deploy specific gender advisors and focal points in Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) civilian missions and military operations, putting in practice its commitments. Since 2011, there have been more gender advisors than human rights advisors in the missions and operations, although these sometimes provide advice on both issues. The gender advisors work on a range of different issues depending on the mandate of the mission/operation, which include for instance assistance with the setting up of an all female Special Police Force Unit in the Palestinian Territories, investigation and prosecution of rape as a war crime and fight against human trafficking in Kosovo, or a hotline for female police officers in Afghanistan. Pre-deployment training on gender has increased over the past year. The EU is finalising a standard pre-deployment training module on gender together with national training institutes. Moreover, the "Implementation of UNSCRs on Women, Peace and Security in the context of CSDP missions and operations" policy document was adopted in 2012 aiming to ensure gender mainstreaming and implementation of UNSCRs on women, peace and security from the early planning to the conduct of CSDP missions and operations, including their follow-up and evaluations.

Under the Instrument for Stability the EU funded in 2011 the Women and Conflict Resolution Project, managed by the Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation, which focuses on conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Liberia and Nagorno-Karabach. The overall objective is to promote women's participation in conflict resolution by identifying and addressing opportunities as well as obstacles to women's participate in peace negotiations and peace processes as envisaged in UNSCR 1325.

The EU has systematically promoted the Women, Peace and Security Agenda of the United Nations Security Council and cooperates with the Office of the Special Representative (OSRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

⁴ <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st09/st09990.en11.pdf>

2.3 Member States

Indicator 1.1.1 An update on the progress of the Action Plan will be provided at least once a year

Some Member States have provided general reporting on their activities to implement the GAP. **Greece** reports that for the last decade, women in development (WID) has been as a sectorial priority of the Greek development programme, including projects related to women's health and education, economic empowerment, capacity-building and anti-trafficking activities. Since 2010 onwards, in order to include gender equality as a cross-cutting issue of its national development policy, Greece has adopted the OECD/DAC gender markers for UNSCReening all ODA funded development projects and made significant progress towards enhancing policy coherence on gender equality with the competent national actor, the General Secretariat for Gender Equality. Currently, within the context of its pending legal and institutional framework reform, Greece endeavors to adopt a new gender-sensitive approach to its Multi-annual Development Programme, by drafting a National Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment and adopting specific gender equality indicators regarding the implementation of it. **Latvia** reports that promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment is one of the objectives in its new development cooperation strategy which also follows the principle of integrating gender equality in development and foreign policy in general. **In Poland** gender equality and empowerment of women are among the focus areas of its development cooperation policy. The first Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme in 2012-2015 adopted by the Council of Ministers in March 2012 defines i.a. two thematic objectives. One of them, democracy and human rights includes promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Indicator 1.2.1 From 2011 at least 80% of the commitments on GEWE in development of Member States and the Commission are available at: www.wikigender.org

Five Member States have complied with this indicator compared to one in 2011.

Austria has made its commitments regarding gender in development cooperation available on Wikigender and linked its website with the platform. **Denmark** will upload its new gender strategy once adopted in 2013. **Finland** has uploaded its new human rights-based development policy, including the gender equality objectives. **Ireland** is in the process of registering its commitments. **Luxembourg** has published the latest (2012) version of its Gender Strategy and Action Plan on Wikigender. **The UK** has updated its link with DFIDs latest report on gender, The Strategic Vision – One year on. Other Member States have not reported on this indicator.

Indicator 1.4.2 During 2011 and 2012, cooperation is strengthened and concrete synergies are made with policies and programmes of organisations in other regions in Latin America, Africa and Asia

An increase in cooperation activities with organisations in the regions concerned can be noted from 2011 to 2012.

Austria has contributed funding through UN Women to the African Union's Gender Directorate. Austria, as partner in the Joint Programme Arrangement 2011-2012 between the African Union Commission and the Shared Values Programme will contribute to the strategic objective "Promotion of Gender Equality", with an emphasis on combating gender-based violence, including harmful traditional practices and promote active participation of women in all AU

programmes. **Denmark** has supported the AU in its activities related to gender equality and women's empowerment. **Italy** has a trilateral agreement for gender training with Lebanon and the UNs Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. The Eastern Partnership states and the Central Asian countries are prioritised in **Latvia's** development strategy (2011-2015). **Luxembourg** supports a number of regional organisations, in line one of its strategic objectives and intends to address gender equality in this context. **Spain** has created the NEPAD/Spanish Funds for African Women Empowerment and contributed EUR 30 million to it from 2008 to 2011 which has provided grants to projects in the region aimed at enhancing gender equality and the empowerment of women. Spain's development agency will develop a Strategic Alliance with the AUs Directorate for Women, Gender and Development. **Poland** is working closely together with organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America (small grants fund, administered by Polish diplomatic missions and Polish NGOs on gender. The **UK** reports that it has had significant engagement on gender policy and programmes with the Development Banks, World Bank and relevant UN-agencies at the regional level.

Indicator 1.5.2 By 2012, a medium-term joint EU strategy of cooperation with new UN Gender Entity/UNIFEM on GEWE is established, including through adequate funding to the Fund for Gender Equality as a tool to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs.

The EU Member States continue to be the main contributor to UN Women, increasing their funding to the core budget with almost 80% from 2010 to 2011. While their share of the core contributions also increased, from 57 to 60%, they contributed slightly less to the non-core funding and their total share decreased due to important increases from other donors.

Member States have continued to provide strong support to UN Women both politically and financially, including through membership on UN Women's Board in 2012 (**Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom**). According to UN Women's statistics, EU Member States' contributions to UN Women's core budget increased from 2010 to 2011 (USD 42.8 to 76.4 million) while EU non-core funding slightly decreased (from USD 46.4 to 44.2 million.). Spain remained the top donor, followed by the UK, Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, Austria, France, Greece, Estonia, Cyprus and the Czech Republic.

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherland and Sweden are funding projects and programmes and/or provided experts for working at UN Women's headquarters as well as in countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Colombia, Georgia, Jordan, Kenya, Moldova, OPT, Pakistan, Nepal, Sudan, Tanzania, Vietnam South Eastern Europe and Western Africa.) The thematic focus covers access to justice, gender sensitive budgeting, engaging women in building peace and security, women's political empowerment in the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region and violence against women. Member States also coordinate activities with UN Women at country level. **Latvia** intends to also provide funding for UN Women.

Spain has signed a cooperation agreement for 2010-2012 and **France** in 2012 signed a bilateral partnership agreement with UN Women.

Spain's cooperation with UN Women achieves results

Spain's strategic framework agreement with UN Women has so far contributed to:

- incorporation of gender equality, in line with national commitments to women's empowerment (MDGs, UNSC1325) and human rights (CEDAW and regional human rights commitments) in an increased number of national development strategies (Poverty Reduction Strategies, Sector Wide Approaches, post-conflict reconstruction strategies, and other nationally-owned plans)
- increase in numbers of Constitutions and legal frameworks and processes – particularly those related to economic security and rights, women's care work, property and inheritance rights, trade, migration, ending violence against women, and electoral and security sector reform – that promote and protect women's human rights and eliminate gender inequality
 - higher number of formal and informal justice systems promotes women's human rights at national and local levels
- increase in the number of budget processes that fully incorporate gender equality.
- gender equality experts, advocates and their organizations and networks enhance their capacity and influence to ensure that there are strong gender equality dimensions in national laws, policies and strategies
- women who are subject to exclusion and/or discrimination (HIV positive women, women informal sector workers, migrant women, indigenous women, women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations, women with disabilities, etc.) have increased resources, capacities and voice to ensure that their priorities are included in relevant national policies, programmes and budgets
- increased numbers and relevance of models of community-level initiatives for advancing women's human rights and eliminating gender inequality

Indicator 2a.1.3 By 2010, MS identify and exchange information on financial resources for GEWE and GAP, both for bilateral and multilateral instruments

In the absence of a specific EU tool to measure Member States' financial resources for GEWE and GAP, it has been agreed that the reporting to the OECD DAC on the basis of the gender equality marker provides the best available common benchmark for exchanging information about commitments. Caution should be exercised when comparing figures since multilateral aid, general budget support, debt relief and emergencies are excluded and the application by donors of the gender marker varies; the figures give however an indication of the extent to which Member States address gender equality in their development aid. It seems worthwhile to discuss whether common guidance and training should be organised to ensure unified reporting and thus accurate figures. Also, possible solutions to address the absence of figures for multilateral, debt relief, emergencies and general budget support benefitting women should be discussed.

The latest available figures (2010) are as follow (OECD DAC⁵):

| Gender equality focused bilateral aid | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | In mill.dollars | In % of bilateral aid |
| Austria: | 71 | 17 |
| Belgium: | 574 | 52 |
| Denmark: | 763 | 55 |
| Finland: | 430 | 54 |
| France: | 2042 | 30 |
| Germany: | 4078 | 45 |
| Greece: | 98 | 66 |
| Ireland: | 245 | 57 |
| Italy: | 24 | 7 |
| Luxembourg: | 76 | 43 |
| Netherlands: | 762 | 14 |
| Portugal: | 31 | 15 |
| Spain: | 1207 | 32 |
| Sweden: | 1561 | 86 |
| United Kingdom: | 912 | 39 |

Some Member States have provided additional information about their funding allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Belgium applies gender mainstreaming as the standard approach but also funds specific actions within country programming such as an EUR 5 million contribution for 2010-2012 to UN Women's programme in Burundi. **Denmark** has developed a methodology for identifying its financial allocations which contribute to gender equality and reports that the amount for 2011 is DKK 2.94 billion (approximately EUR 400 million). **France** dedicates an annual amount (EUR 150,000) for the development of gender policies in its Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It has committed itself to contribute EUR 500 million (2011-16) to maternal health programmes and EUR130 million annually for girls' education (bilateral aid). **Netherlands** has allocated EUR 42 million for gender equality in its 2012 aid budget (includes contributions to multilateral organisations). **Luxembourg's** contributions for gender purposes through multilateral organisations amount to EUR 19 million. **Spain** plans its funding for gender equality and women's empowerment putting into practice the objectives of the GAP through its strategy. **Sweden** reports about improvements in exchange of information about financial resources for GEWE at country level between development partners, sometimes including national authorities. **UK** supports girls and children through all its 28 bilateral country programmes which make it difficult to disaggregate a precise figure. It also encourages multilateral donors to spend more resources on gender. Their foreign policy Human Rights and Democracy fund contributes to one year projects addressing the structural causes of violence and diUNSCRimination against women.

⁵ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidstatistics/47335126.pdf>

Indicator 2b.2.1 In 2013 gender perspectives are mainstreamed in the existing methodological training (PCM, new aid modalities, etc.) programmes for EU staff.

Two countries (Finland and Spain) have made some progress on this indicator, due in 2013. The Commission disposes of training modules for relevant themes and shares them on an ad hoc basis, this could be done on a more systematic basis. Member States might also want to share their tools with each other.

Indicator 2b.3.1 By 2015, all EU HOMs receive gender equality training.

*Some countries have started to work on this target. **Belgium** systematically trains new heads of mission; their experience could be useful for other Member States in their endeavours to achieve this target by 2015. The Commission has started to include gender in training for Heads of Missions; more comprehensive training is warranted, also about the obligations HoMs have to advance the EU's gender agenda in their host countries.*

Indicator 2b.4.1 In 2012 a core set of online gender training is available for EU development staff.

More needs to be done to share information about the on-line trainings available for EU staff on Train4DEV (recently renamed Learn4DEV), cf indicator 2b.5.1.

A gender eLearning course is mandatory for **Denmark's** development cooperation staff. Further gender training is offered at a dedicated centre and its Gender Tool Box is widely used. **Finland** provides on line gender training. **Spain's** gender training, cf indicator 2b.2.1, is designed to be made available on line.

Indicator 2b.5.1 In 2012 specific gender equality trainings are available on Train4DEV

Member States' reporting indicates that there is limited knowledge and utilization of this facility and those efforts should be undertaken to increase awareness of the existence of this on-line tool.

The Train4Dev Gender Expert Group, co-chaired by Belgium and ITC/ILO, has conducted a 'Training Needs Assessment' which concluded that a new and additional training package on gender is not appropriate, since a lot of material already exists. However, access to existing (on-line) training offers should be facilitated. The open courses on gender, provided by the members, are posted on the website (renamed Learn4Dev).

Indicator 3.1.1 By 2011 guidance notes are sent regularly to EU HoMs that informs on all relevant gender equality issues and challenges.

Member States have agreed in principle to share their guidance notes with the Commission with a view to elaborate common guidance notes for EU Heads of Missions, both heads of EU Delegations and bilateral ambassadors.

Finland intends to regularly send guidance notes on gender equality issues as part of guidance on cross-cutting themes as soon as its new development guidelines are ready. **Luxembourg** regularly circulates such notes to its heads of missions.

Spain has elaborated a Gender Note on its main lines of action on gender equality and funding which it updates regularly. It is available on its website. It has also elaborated thematic mainstreaming guidelines which are sent to field offices and all departments in headquarters.

The **UK** provides their country offices with technical support to implement its gender policies (key evidence and messages for implementing programmes on health, education, economic empowerment and prevention of violence against women). Two guidance notes on violence against women and girls have been developed. In addition, policy starter packs have been developed on some issues, including on working with men and boys for gender equality.

Indicator 3.2.1 By 2013, 50% of agendas for local political dialogue with partner countries shall include gender equality as a topic

This indicator is a field level indicator, some Member States have however reported on their general policies with regard to political dialogue on gender. There is a tendency to deal with political dialogue and policy dialogue (covered by indicator 4.2.2) as identical; more Member States do however distinguish between the two in this year's reporting compared to last year.

Austria has raised the issue of restrictive funding regulations for national NGOs including the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association and has, as a reaction to difficulty to transfer funds to it, reduced funding for another program. Austria reports that in Moldova, a joint donor dialogue is conducted with the government and civil society on gender equality and women's empowerment and the donor group has also commented on gender in relation to the National Development Strategy. In Bhutan, the gender agenda is nationally driven with opportunities for donors to engage in dialogue and sharing of experiences, including on monitoring the implementation of the plans for gender mainstreaming in each sector.

Belgium reports that gender is part of the dialogue on the human rights agenda in many countries, sometimes led by UN-agencies, and that it includes references to international agreements and resolutions. The general trend is perceived as being positive. Belgium includes gender in its dialogue taking place in the framework of National Indicative Programmes and considers that such dialogues should be pursued also in less formal contexts, including at the regional and local level. It considers that political dialogue coordination by the EU Delegations would consolidate the efforts of all EU Missions in countries and strengthen the attainment of GAP goals.

Most of **Finland's** embassies in long-term partner countries bring up gender equality in the bilateral dialogue but in some countries differences in outlook make it difficult to do so.

Luxembourg has gender equality and women's empowerment on the agenda of all annual ministerial meetings involving the Luxembourg Government and partner country governments. It is also part of the dialogue on human rights, which include references on international agreements and resolutions.

Spain uses its Country Partnerships Agreements actively as a platform for dialogue, including with civil society. To place gender equality issues systematically on the agenda of dialogue with partner countries, the methodology proposed to guide the process contains the guidelines for mainstreaming gender in development into the CPF, which include methodological guidelines and recommendations for different grades of prioritization of gender equality issues in the dialogue with the partner country.

Sweden continues to actively pursue country-level political and policy dialogue, both bilaterally and as a member of various donor and partner dialogue groups. While new opportunities for dialogue have come up in countries such as Turkey and Colombia and more embassies have developed dialogue plans, dialogue is absent in some countries. This may be due to a lack of understanding of dialogue as a development tool or lack of guidelines or other guidance material or to lack of bilateral cooperation and of concrete activities around which to organise dialogue.

Indicator 3.2.2 Starting 2011, EU HoMs shall prepare an annual report on development of political dialogue with corresponding partner country authorities in gender issues.

This is a field level indicator but two Member States have provided information about their policies with regard to reporting on the political dialogue on gender.

Belgium's Heads of Mission contribute to an annual report to Parliament on the human rights' situation, including women's rights, in partner countries. Reporting on gender in political dialogue is not compulsory. Belgium proposes that the EU Delegations should coordinate a common report on the development of political dialogue in gender issues. **Luxembourg's** Heads of Missions prepares monthly reports to the Minister of Development Cooperation, that includes gender equality issues where appropriate.

Indicator 4.1.1 In 2010 there is an overview of gender responsive indicators used by EU donors in general budget support programmes, which are monitored regularly

So far information about gender indicators in general budget support is not available in overview format except for the European Commission's 2010 overview. There is a need to discuss whether a more comprehensive effort should be done to obtain a more complete picture and a system for monitoring.

Austria reports that in Mozambique, gender as a crosscutting issue is integrated in the maps of indicators for general budget support with performance being monitored annually. A recent review indicates that more needs to be done to fully integrate gender as a cross-cutting theme. In Uganda, the donor group is increasingly being involved in addressing gender with the goal of integrating gender responsive budgeting in the joint budget support framework.

The UKs approach to general budget support indicators

In general budget support programmes the UK often disaggregate indicators (e.g. for health and education) to take account of gender equality, for example separated targets in education for boys and girls. The indicators are included in the (Common) Performance Assessment Frameworks for general budget support programmes that are jointly agreed by all budget support donors and the partner country. Disaggregated indicators by sex are also included in the UKs own programme log frames where feasible and relevant.

Indicator 4.1.3 By 2015 all financing proposals for sector support programmes include gender-sensitive indicators.

In spite of the 2015 deadline, nine Member States already report about progress in achieving this target.

Austria reports about progress in achieving the objective of this indicator and refers specifically to programmes in justice and peace, justice, law and order and water and sanitation in Uganda and local governance support programme in Bhutan. It advocates for gender indicators in all EU supported programs in Albania. **Belgium** mainstreams gender systematically in new interventions. 78% of all programs and projects were mainstreamed in 2011. Standard indicators have been used since 2010. It considers that EU coordination on standard gender indicators would be useful. **Denmark** includes gender sensitive indicators as part of sector programing. **Finland** advocates for the inclusions of gender sensitive indicators systematically in all policy dialogues and in programme development and review discussions. The guidelines for the sector Aid for Trade, under elaboration, will include such indicators. In 2011, **France** provided its embassies with methodological notes on the integration of gender in development projects. **Luxembourg**, together with other donors and partner countries, is moving in this direction in the context of sector-wide approaches and programme approaches through commonly agreed sex-disaggregated data. Gender mainstreaming, and therefore the inclusion of gender indicators, is mandatory for **Spain's** development cooperation. Several instruments have been developed in order to support staff in this task: guidelines for Strategic Association Frameworks at country level, Checklist for Operational Programming and for the call for proposals for NGOs. **Sweden** reports that efforts are being done, to an increasing degree and with a view to promoting better reporting, on results at outcome and impact levels, to ensure that all proposals submitted are UNSCRutinized for gender content and that gender-sensitive indicators for monitoring and evaluation are identified.

Ireland's experience with gender sensitive indicators in country programmes

Ireland is committed to implementing results-based management in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all of its programmes. Country Strategy Papers which include results frameworks are developed for all country programmes. Gender advisors in embassies work with colleagues to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed across these plans and frameworks. In 2011 new CSPs were developed in Vietnam, Tanzania and Mozambique. Many of the indicators included in these results frameworks are drawn from National Development Strategies and government's own performance assessment framework. Ireland work closely with other donors to support the development of these national level frameworks and to ensure they include sex-disaggregated and gender specific indicators.

Indicator 4.2.1 *By 2015 all EU guidelines for Policy dialogue and sector/macro review include gender equality specific questions.*

Finland reports that GE is generally included in such dialogues and reviews; this practice will be reflected in future and revised guidelines.

Indicator 4.3.1 *By 2013 all development projects are UNSCReened against their gender sensitiveness (quality insurance mechanisms).*

This is another indicator where six Member States are ahead of the set deadline or showing good progress towards achieving it on time.

Austria is already complying with this requirement. **Belgium** UNSCReens all technical and financial documents on gender. **Finland** requires such UNSCReening but apart from evaluations it is not yet fully implemented though various mechanisms for this purpose have been put in place. A new intervention management system should help improve the record in this area. **France** will

update its policy, follow-up and evaluation of gender projects implemented by their development agency as part of the Ministry's new gender strategy which will be adopted in 2013. Possible changes will take into account the evaluation of the implementation of its current gender strategy, adopted in 2007. Gender is a crosscutting theme in all of **Luxembourg's** bilateral programmes/projects. All the technical and financial documents and all the results of a programme/project are UNSCReened against gender sensitiveness using the checklist for crosscutting themes. **Poland** assesses projects selected via calls for proposals as regards their gender equality aspects.

Denmark's approach to ensure gender sensitiveness

It is mandatory to submit a Gender Equality Rolling Plan (GERP) along with every new sector and thematic programme. The main objective of the GERP is to (i) identify and provide a reference guide to gender equality issues (at international, national and sector level) faced by partner countries concerned; (ii) specify how gender equality will be addressed in specific sector or thematic programmes, and (iii) identify indicators to facilitate monitoring/evaluation of these programmes in terms of gender.

The GERP is useful for informing policy dialogue between partner countries and embassies/representations. It is also useful in specifying preparatory gender analysis (at country and sector level) to be undertaken if not already available. Finally, it provides an overview of the non-governmental stakeholders promoting gender quality and gender donor harmonization. At the operational level the GERP outlines the specific strategy for ensuring that women participate and benefit from the planned interventions by identifying the purpose and specific gender activities to be included in the programme design. Finally it identifies indicators to monitor the implementation of the identified activities.

Gender equality issues are also routinely reflected in the Embassies' annual results framework documents and in their reporting.

Indicator 4.3.2 By 2013 until 2015 the Result Monitoring Reports provide information on the gender sensitiveness of implementation and make recommendations to improve gender performance.

The Member States who have reported that they already have a mechanism for monitoring results could share their tools with interested countries (Belgium, Finland, Luxembourg, Spain).

Belgium's monitoring and evaluation system provides a framework for mainstreaming gender in the baseline studies as well as in the annual reporting, the mid-term reviews and the final reviews. Checklists are used during these monitoring and evaluation key moments. Its development agency has integrated a gender budget UNSCReening instrument in the annual reporting. The mid-term reviews and the final evaluations provide recommendations, respectively on the way forward and on lessons learned. In 2010, 72 out of 91 annual reports included gender. **Finland** will develop actions for systematic monitoring following recommendations of an evaluation on this subject; currently, monitoring is done in periodical reviews and country evaluations. (Insufficient data on progress in GE and use of gender sensitive indicators remain a problem.) **Luxembourg's** annual progress reports on the bilateral programmes/projects indicate progress and monitoring on gender as a crosscutting theme. The OECD DAC markers, including the gender marker, are used to monitor sensitiveness throughout the programming cycle. All external evaluations undertaken by include an assessment of gender equity issues. **Spain** is currently incorporating the gender approach in all its monitoring and evaluation methodologies.

Indicator 4.4 *By 2013 at least 75% of all new proposals score G-2 (gender as a principle objective), or G-1 (gender as a significant objective).*

This target will require determined efforts to be achieved by 2013, cf table under indicator 2a.1.3.

Austria's indicates that its performance on this indicator was 66% in 2011 (self-reporting).

Belgium reports on some discrepancies between their internal assessment (78% in 2011) and the OECD figures. New instructions have been issued on the application of the OECD DAC gender marker which should lead to stronger consistencies. **Finland** points to the problem of measuring accurately the performance on this indicator since the gender marker does not include funding for GEWE through multilateral channels which Finland increasingly uses. **Luxembourg** scored 42.45% in 2011 and 57.3% in 2012 per 1.9.12 (self-reporting). **Netherlands** has the aim of approaching the 75% in 2013. **Spain** reports that it is progressing towards attaining this target.

Indicator 5.1.1 *By 2013 Gender is regularly on the agenda in EU annual dialogues (gender policy forum) with civil society in each country.*

Three countries report on progress in relation to this indicator but information under other indicators seems to indicate that more Member States already comply with the requirement under this indicator.

Italy has a strategic approach for involvement of women from civil society for the promotion of women's economic and political empowerment in development. It draws systematically on their views and experiences to enhance local opportunities for empowerment and also to inform and shape national –level policy making and generate cross-country partnerships in countries and regionally. **Latvia** strongly support NSAs role in relation to gender issues, including through funding of projects. **Spain** attaches great importance to the dialogue with civil society and has launched several initiatives in this regard such the *Diálogos Consonantes* between feminist and women organisations and the Spanish Cooperation in the four Latin-American sub-regions focussed on the links between gender, civil society and aid effectiveness.

Indicator 5.2.1 *By 2011 the templates for the Calls for Proposals of all thematic programmes are reviewed with a view to making them more gender-sensitive.*

Ten Member States reported that they were up to date with this indicator in 2011, the number has increased to 15 in 2012 (Austria, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Slovenia, UK, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Sweden, and Luxembourg)

Denmark and Sweden report about a high number of civil society organisations (CSO) grants to a variety of recipients for GEWE purposes, either through targeted allocations or through mainstreaming of gender in grants for other purposes. Proposals for funding by the **UK** of civil society organisations' projects are assessed to make sure that they contribute to gender equality. Throughout the project cycle of projects selected for funding, an assessment of how the project addresses gender equality is undertaken during monitoring procedures such as annual reviews and in final project evaluations.

Indicator 6.1.1 *By 2010 the EU and MS have identified baselines for all indicators (where relevant)*

It has been agreed to use the 2011 report on the GAP as baseline for relevant indicators.

Indicator 6.2.1 *By 2015, the G-marker is applied for at least 80% of all EU projects and annually reported to OECD-DAC.*

All Member States, with the exception of Luxembourg (70%) and the UK (77%) had achieved this objective in 2010, five years before the deadline set by the GAP. Some are also working to improve the accurate utilisation of the marker.

France is engaged in a process to refine the utilisation of the gender marker. **Italy** reports that with the approval of the New Guidelines on Gender equality and Women's empowerment in 2010, it started a systematic monitoring of the mainstreaming of gender in its development activities and the systematic application of the OECD/DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker. **Sweden**, referring to the challenges of ensuring consistent reporting on the gender markers, notes some improvements during this reporting year.

Indicator 7.1.1 *The EU positions on MDGs and Aid Effectiveness have a strong focus on GEWE.*

This is a qualitative indicator which does not easily lend itself to measuring progress. However, the extensive reporting from many Member States, summarised below, show a strong engagement and participation in the global negotiations on gender related issues, included in fora such as the UN Commission on the Status of Women and the Rio+20 meeting.

Austria strongly promoted gender responsive budgeting both at the High Level Forum (HLF-4) on Aid Effectiveness in Busan and the Commission on the Status of Women in 2011, including through side events. **Belgium** observes that a common EU voice on gender issues is required to ensure effective implementation and follow up of agreed international commitments. **Finland** emphasises the importance of gender equality for that attainment of all the MDGs. It is actively advocating for inclusion of gender equality in the framework set to replace the MDGs after 2015. **France** advocates a rights-based approach which puts GE as condition for effective development programmes. Gender equality was a key issue for **Ireland** in relation to the Busan HLF. As co-chair of the OECD DAC Gender net in 2011, Ireland actively worked with the Secretariat and members to prepare for Busan. Ireland are signatories to the Busan Joint Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and continue to work through the DAC Gender Net to support the post-Busan implementation process. **Italy** is mainstreaming GEWE according to the five principles in the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness. **Poland** supports the gender focus of MDGs and aid effectiveness. **Sweden** reports that it has intensified its work and increased financial support for the achievement of the gender related MDGs and to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in partner countries during the reporting period. **The UK** refers to its advocacy for a greater focus on gender aggregated results in the Busan HLF which is reflected in the outcome document from this meeting

Indicator 7.1.2 *Continue partnering with the UN and the OECD/DAC on advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the MDGs and aid effectiveness agenda.*

Eight Member States report about extensive partnering with the UN and the OECD to promote GEWE.

Austria works at the country level together with UNFPA (gender initiatives in Burkina Faso), UN Women (gender responsive budgeting in South Eastern Europe) and the UN country teams

(Albania, violence against women and gender equality), both through financial and technical support. It also provides funding to various UN Women activities (UNSCR1325 follow-up, The Stop violence against women fund and participation of women in politics in Egypt). It also works through UNDP on capacity building for women and through UNICEF on maternal and reproductive health. **Belgium** works through the OECD-DAC Gendernet to strengthen the gender dimension in relevant high level meetings. **Denmark** actively supports a strong partnership with UN and OECD, **Finland** sees the UN and the OECD as important complementary partners for the realisation of their policy objectives in relation to GEWE. **France** gave high priority to gender in sustainable development in the preparations to Rio+20. In its position as co-chair of the DAC Gendernet to the end of 2012 **Ireland** works with other members as well as multilaterals to advance the gender dimension of the aid effectiveness agenda as set out in the Busan Declaration and the Joint Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. **Luxembourg** has partnered with the UN agencies concerned to advance the achievement of the MDG, with emphasis on the gender related ones.

The UK takes every opportunity to influence the outcomes of UN high level meetings and Conferences on gender equality and women's empowerment to ensure that the UK continues to play a leading role in promoting and protecting the rights of women, including the reaffirmation of the major international agreements such as CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action for Women. It supports national representation at major UN events, including the UN Human Rights Council annual day on women's rights. It also raises human rights issues with specific countries through the Universal Periodic Review, including on gender equality and women's empowerment. UK action in multilateral forums supports the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at a global level, through working to influence international and regional organisations and their Member States. Support is mainly political, including promoting UNSCR 1325 within international decision making bodies, lobbying member states and working for consensus to move the agenda forward.

Indicator 7.2.1 The EU- supported interventions in all thematic programmes on Food Security, Education, Health and Climate Change include gender-sensitive indicators (2010-2015).

With two additional Member States reporting this year about progress or even full implementation of this indicator, the total number of countries has reached thirteen.

Austria UNSCReens all programmes and projects from the gender perspective. In a regional Eastern African programme on sustainable management of aquatic ecosystems, barriers to female participation related to household and child care are addressed to help achieve the goal of awarding 40% of fellowships to women. Gender-sensitive indicators are used in the higher education program and also in rural development projects in Kosovo. In Albania, a water sector capacity program was submitted to a gender gap assessment and a large scale regional development program has include gender-sensitive interventions for all components. Gender in climate change adaptation is supported in Bhutan.

Belgium systematically mainstreams gender in thematic programmes, based on the partner countries own gender strategies and systematically follow up with gender ministries and focal points in countries. It still considers that important challenges for gender mainstreaming persist in all phases of the programme cycle. **France** integrates gender indicators in its actions for access to education and health, including in the Fast Track Initiative (education). **Ireland** is committed to mainstreaming gender equality across all programmes including food security, education, health and climate change. It has worked closely with civil society partners during 2011 and into 2012 to strengthen approaches to results based management including the mainstreaming of gender equality in programmes and results frameworks. Ireland has a particular focus on ensuring that

gender equality is effectively mainstreamed in agriculture, livelihoods and nutrition programmes and results frameworks. During 2011/2012, internal guidelines on mainstreaming gender equality in nutrition programming were developed for this purpose. **Latvia** draws the attention to its gender sensitive indicators in their national health sector strategy.

Luxembourg reports that the new generation Indicative Cooperation Programmes are systematically gender mainstreamed and based on the partner country's gender strategy. This is also the case in thematic programmes on food security, health, education, climate change/environment. Gender equality is mainstreamed in **The Netherlands'** human rights policy, in the policies regarding security, conflict resolution and peace building, and in the focus areas of development cooperation that is food security, sexual and reproductive health and rights, economic development and water and sanitation. In the programs and projects referred to in this indicator, gender-sensitive indicators are a requirement. **Sweden** provides examples of gender in thematic programmes such as the Joint Rural Development Program with UNDP, FAO and PAHO on food security which integrates gender-based violence, women's health and maternal health. **The UK** has a core set of gender sensitive indicators to measure the implementation of its Strategic Vision for Girls and Women, covering thematic programmes in health and education as well as issues around economic empowerment and violence against women and girls.

The UK's efforts to mainstream gender in work on climate change and food security

Although no specific indicators exist for work on climate change or food security, efforts are being made to mainstream gender into these areas too. The UK has the ambition to ensure that support for agriculture and improving food security maximises the benefits for women's empowerment, including through giving them greater control over assets such as finance and land. Its 2012 Annual Report shows that an increasing number of headline results measure specific impacts for girls and women. It also hosted a roundtable with implementing agencies and researchers in 2011 which resulted in a publication on good practices (available on Wikigender) on what works for women in agriculture and food security which should serve as tool to upscale programmes benefitting girls and women.

Ireland promotes gender equity in agricultural programmes

Ireland is committed to mainstreaming gender equality across agricultural programming, engaging in policy dialogue with Ministries of Agriculture and supporting CSOs working on gender equality and agriculture. In 2011, it supported agriculture and livelihoods interventions in Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia and Sierra Leone targeting female as well as male farmers and supporting women's access to critical resources such as land.

Indicator 7.3.2 By 2012 Gender-specific qualitative indicators are used to ensure that the gender dimension is taken into account in the EU approach and interventions in Private Sector Development (at macro, meso and micro levels). (2012)

Eight Member States report about initiatives in private sector development; some of which also address stereotypes with the aim to facilitate women's access to traditional male profession

Economic empowerment for women is a specific goal, backed up by qualitative indicators in projects that **Austria** supports for the development of the local economy in Central-American countries. An entrepreneurship development project funded by Austria in Bhutan also integrates gender indicators. In **Denmark's** development cooperation qualitative indicators are used to ensure that the gender dimension is taken into account in approach and interventions in Private Sector Development. **Finland** reports about some concrete examples notably in Kosovo where all

the multilateral projects it funds require gender specific indicators: for training projects, 50% of the beneficiaries have to be women and 30% of SMEs receiving grants have to be owned by women. In Zambia, gender specific indicators are increasingly being applied in Private Sector Development support (1/3 of newer interventions have gender-specific indicators). **Latvia** is planning to support projects on empowerment of women through establishment of businesses.

The Netherlands is currently developing gender specific indicators for private sector development interventions. **Spain** has taken important initiatives to assure the inclusion of gender dimension in private sector interventions: gender mainstreaming in Fonprode (new Fund for the promotion of Development by financing of private sector cooperation activities), gender sensitive revision of its Economic Growth Sectorial Plan and the launch of the second call for proposals of the Spain-NEPAD Fund (emphasis on women economic empowerment activities). **Sweden** reports that it has increased its focus on the important role of the private sector, public-private partnerships and private sector development in promoting GEWE. **The UK** has sex-disaggregated results targets including on improved access to financial services and improved property rights. Private sector programmes increasingly include specific gender targets and additional interventions to overcome barriers specifically faced by women. It supports the Global SME Finance Initiative which aims to provide at least £5 billion of additional finance to over 200,000 SMEs across 15 priority countries, with at least a quarter of loans reaching women-headed SMEs. It aims to help create over 1 million new jobs and investment opportunities for SMEs over 7 years. It is also supporting the OCED's work on results measurement of Private Sector interventions, including disaggregation by gender.

Finland supports women's access to jobs in male-dominated sector in Zambia

Gender is addressed in a UN-programme supported by Finland directed towards enhancing competitiveness and sustainability in the building construction industry in Zambia. Gender stereotypes concerning the role of women, both as employees or owner-managers are prevalent in the building construction subsector, often translating into workplace discrimination with regard to the role of women in traditional male professions like brick-laying, plumbing or painting, but also white collar professions. The programme will address gender equality as a cross-cutting concern by applying gender-disaggregated programme outcome and output indicators and outreach targets fixed upfront. A gender analysis study will be conducted to establish the exact challenges faced by women in the building industry and the results will be fed into the industry specific policy dialogue. Where applicable, the voice of women in the policy dialogue platforms will be strengthened. The regulatory reforms are to take into account affirmative action measures to fast-track the development of women entrepreneurs in particular. Women entrepreneurs will receive preferred access to functional and technical-vocational skills training, and the establishment of a dedicated loan window for women in building business will be considered.

Indicator 8.2-8.3.1 *The thematic programmes and instruments (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, Investing in People etc) will support NSAs to implement the EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination against them.*

Finland provides support to the UN Stop Rape now program. **France** combines activities to strengthen girls' access to education with actions to prevent gender violence in schools in programmes which are about to be launched in Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina-Faso, Mali and Niger in partnership with UNICEF. **Italy** is working in Afghanistan and Palestine to combat gender based violence and has contributed to the UNICEF-UNFPA campaign to end Female Genital Mutilation

in West-Africa and Egypt. In 2010, **The Netherlands** completed a programme of combatting violence against women with local authorities and civil society organisations in fifteen countries. For Spain equality and the eradication of gender violence are top policy priorities in development cooperation, reflected in its Gender Action Plan. It has contributed to the UN Fund to End Violence against Women. **Sweden** reports that combating gender-based violence and sexual violence including trafficking and various forms of traditional practices that are harmful to women and girls and that violate their human rights continues to be a prioritized focus for operational initiatives and for political and policy dialogue in a number of countries. **The UK** funds a number of NSA programmes both to address the structural causes of violence against women and girls in accordance with international standards, and to promulgate NSA programmes dealing with corporate responsibility and accountability in business and human rights. Its embassies can use bilateral project funds to support NSA programmes that tackle violence against women and girls. It has worked through local NGOs, the UN and humanitarian agencies in Somalia on programmes in health which including female genital mutilation/cutting and violence. As a result of its recent Bilateral Aid Review, specific work to tackle violence against women and girls is planned in 18 of its 27 priority countries.

Denmark promotes a multi-sectorial approach to tackle violence against women in Bangladesh

A "Multi-Sectoral Programme on Violence against Women" was launched by the government with support from Denmark. The main rationale behind the design was the mobilisation of state machinery in prevention and redress of violence against women. A long term strategy was developed to support this programme. The current phase builds on the foundation laid by the previous phases by addressing the strategic consideration to reach out to VAW survivors across the nation with targeted services. The Project has initiated a number of new approaches such as counselling and DNA testing as a regular part of services for VAW survivors. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is in the process of formulating a National Action Plan (NAP) on VAW which provides this project with an opportunity to become an integral part of and contribute to the comprehensive and multi-sectorial NAP.

Indicator 9.2 Continuous EU support for capacity building on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in fragile states increases annually. This level of support will be annually monitored and reported on.

Member States have reported exhaustively on their work to implement UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, frequently beyond the capacity building dimension which is the objective of this indicator

Austria gives increased importance to the participation of women in the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict in its revised National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, in particular by supporting local initiatives by women. It is in the process of exploring ways to support Mozambique's National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.

Belgium contributes to this kind of capacity-building through support to international organisations that have a catalyzing role in the field of women, peace and security for a total amount of approximately EUR 30 million. It also financed associated experts for this issue to UN Women, UNFPA, and FAO. In the framework of its National Action Plan 1325, Belgium supports programmes in the partner countries in fragile situation, through international agencies, but also through NGOs and bilateral activities, notably DRC, Burundi and OPT in areas such as the fight against sexual violence and against impunity.

Denmark has engagement in fragile states is one of four priority areas in its new strategy for development cooperation. It has launched a new UNSCR1325-initiative in Afghanistan with the aim of strengthening the role of women in the peace and reconciliations process.

Finland provides direct and increased financial support (EUR 350,000 in 2013) to Nepal's National Action Plan which it helped develop. In Kosovo⁶, it has funded a UNDP project and plans to put more focus on a NGO-led project in 2013. Capacity building will be a requirement for NGO-funded projects. In South Africa it continues to support the programme on Capacity Building in Human Rights and Gender for Peace Building managed by the Centre for Conflict Management and Resolution in Africa. Finland also supports institutional capacity building support on UNSCR1325 to the Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa. It also supports Afghanistan's implementation of UNSCR 1325.

France adopted an action plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in 2010. It has contributed funding to the 'Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces'. Through its multi-lateral and civil society partners, **Ireland** is actively engaged in a number of fragile states. Its NAP on UNSCR 1325 was informed by an extensive consultative process and by an innovative "Cross-learning" initiative between women affected by conflict in Sierra Leone, Northern Ireland and Timor Leste.

The Netherlands launched its 2nd National Action Plan 1325 in 2011, which is involving over 30 non state actors, 3 government ministries and 4 knowledge institutes (academic and think-tanks). The NAP II focuses on political participation and leadership of women and covers the MENA-region and 6 other countries (Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, South-Sudan, Colombia, Sudan). A total of EUR 16 million has been pledged for the duration of the Plan (2012-2015). A monitoring committee to oversee the implementation of the plan will be established in 2012.

Italy has supported the implementation of UNSCR 1325 through participation in donor basket funds in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Luxembourg has signed strategic partnership agreements with different UN organisations active in the field of capacity building on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. These agreements ensure a financial predictability, since it strives to keep its annual contributions at least at the same level.

Spain emphasizes the significance of Gender, Peace and Security in strategic policy documents such as the Gender Action Plan where Women and Peace Building is one of the top five strategic priorities. Its plan to guide the implementation of UNSCR 1325 stresses the importance of taking into account sexual violence. Bilateral gender and peace building initiatives include Colombia, the OPT, Afghanistan, East Timor, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador and the Philippines (Mindanao). An ongoing support is also given through multilateral institutions (mainly UN Women). Also, an effort has been made to boost specialised training courses or Seminars and for the inclusion of this question in awareness-raising campaigns.

Sweden reports that the promotion of the UNSCR resolutions on women, peace and security continues to be highly prioritized in its foreign and security policy as well as in all development cooperation with programme countries that are in conflict or post-conflict situations, such as *Guatemala, Liberia, Colombia, Uganda, South Sudan, DRC, and the oPt*.

The UK has a comprehensive approach to women, peace and security, reflected in its strategies for building stability overseas and combating violence against women. Its National Action Plan was revised in February 2012 to reflect new commitments for action in this field, ensuring that the provisions are incorporated into the Government's work on conflict across defence, diplomatic and development activity. The plan sets out actions at the multilateral, national and the bilateral level, in priority conflict or post-conflict countries with country plans developed for Nepal, Afghanistan and DRC. It includes for the first time a regional plan for the MENA region. The UK

⁶ "This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence".

has put in place mechanisms for internal review of progress each year and considers feedback provided from civil society focus groups. A training course on Women, Peace and Security agenda is provided for concerned staff. It helps participants understand how and why taking a gender perspective is fundamental to peace, security and development processes and how it can improve stabilisation outcomes.

Dutch/Spanish cooperation to strengthen gender expertise in peace building missions

In 2010, the Spanish and Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence agreed to collaborate in enhancing operational effectiveness through creating civilian and military gender capacity and expertise in international missions by means of practical and scenario-based training that responds to an increasing demand for such expertise in CSDP, NATO and UN missions. Since 2011 Spain's and Netherland's Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence has organised twice a year a ESDC certified Course on "A Comprehensive Approach to Gender in Operations", an international course for middle management civilian and military professionals who work in peace building missions.

3. Lessons learnt and recommendations

Though progress can be registered in relation to the lessons learnt from last year's report, sustained efforts continue to be needed to address some of these: training both for staff responsible for gender issues and sector experts, safeguarding of institutional memory, communication and coordination between development and foreign policy units, better inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment in reporting from the field, ensuring that gender is included in dialogue on macro-economic issues in partner countries, elaboration of common EU guidance notes.

In addition, the following lessons learnt emerge from this year's reporting exercise:

- It has been suggested that the coordination mechanism could also be a web-based resource sharing, possibly to be integrated within the "Wikigender" website. It has also been suggested to share on a non-compulsory basis information and resources in a web based tool, on a country by country basis (partner countries). This information could include NGO inventory and sharing of experiences, reports, events, best practices, gender-sensitive programmes inventory, issues of political dialogue.
- Some Delegations consider the objective of 75% of all new proposals having gender equality as principal or significant objective as difficult to achieve. More needs to be done to explain that "significant" implies that the specific reality affecting women in any development activity has to be taken into consideration and appropriately addressed.
- Further training on mainstreaming and on the application of the Gender Marker seems to be needed, on the basis of the guidance note sent to Delegations and Member States in 2012.
- Concerns have been raised that creating an EU gender group as a special structure could jeopardize gender mainstreaming in the different development sectors, circumUNSCRibing it to countries having gender focal points. However participating in a gender group should not prevent gender also being addressed in sectorial groups but, rather should help to build in the EU.

- None of the Delegations reported specifically on the political dialogue on gender on the ground that they already report on it in other documents. Drafting a specific report could have however be useful to improve coherence, identifying gaps and addressing the issue holistically. Headquarters could provide a template for such a report to indicate the kind of information needed.
- The number of Delegations using the gender checklists is high. This shows that the inclusion of gender aspects starts to be seen as a quality criterion for programme and project planning and evaluation. Checklists should be used both at the beginning of the programming process, and at the end in order to have an impact on the design and the implementation of the project.
- The consideration of gender in sectors less obvious than the usual ones (such as health for example) should be encouraged. As a cross-cutting issue, gender is to be treated anywhere women are concerned which means everywhere, not only where women are victims or "clients", to avoid the hidden impact of gender-blind policies on women. It has been suggested to launch EU coordinated initiatives on best practices and standard indicators.

Recommendations for future reporting on the EU Gender Action Plan

The recommendations in last year's report have by and large been implemented, leading to more consistent and comparable reporting for this 2012 report. Further progress is still needed, particularly related to explaining those indicators which are phrased in EU terminology which not all Member States interpret in the same way as regards their obligations to report on those indicators.

The ultimate recommendation from last year's report remains valid: "In general, much more could be achieved by Member States, the Commission and EU Delegations sharing and learning from each other's best practices in implementing the GAP".

Annex 1: Table of received reports from MEMBER STATES and EU Delegations

| Member States | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Austria | After Ddl |
| Belgium | After Ddl |
| Bulgaria | |
| Cyprus | |
| Czech Republic | |
| Denmark | Yes |
| Estonia | |
| Finland | Yes |
| France | After Ddl |
| Germany | |
| Greece | After Ddl |
| Hungary | After Ddl |
| Ireland | After Ddl |
| Italy | After Ddl |
| Latvia | After Ddl |
| Lithuania | |
| Luxembourg | After Ddl |
| Malta | |
| Netherlands | Yes |
| Poland | After Ddl |
| Portugal | |
| Romania | |
| Slovakia | |
| Slovenia | |
| Spain | After Ddl |
| Sweden | After Ddl |
| United Kingdom | Yes |

| EU Delegations | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Afghanistan | Yes |
| Albania | Yes |
| Algeria | After Ddl |
| Angola | |
| Argentina | Yes |
| Armenia | |
| Azerbaijan | Yes |
| Bangladesh | Yes |
| Barbados | After Ddl |
| Benin | After Ddl |
| Belarus | Yes |
| Bolivia | After Ddl |
| Botswana | After Ddl |
| Brazil | Yes |
| Burkina Faso | Yes |
| Burundi | Yes |
| Cambodia | Yes |
| Cameroon | Yes |
| Cape Verde | After Ddl |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Central African Republic | Yes |
| Chad | After Ddl |
| Chile | |
| China | Yes |
| Colombia | Yes |
| Comoros | After Ddl |
| Costa Rica | |
| Cuba | |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | Yes |
| Djibouti | |
| Dominican Republic | After Ddl |
| Ecuador | After Ddl |
| Egypt | After Ddl |
| Eritrea | After Ddl |
| Ethiopia | After Ddl |
| Fiji (Delegation of the EU for the Pacific) | Yes |
| Gabon | After Ddl |
| Gambia | Yes |
| Georgia | After Ddl |
| Ghana | After Ddl |
| Guatemala | Yes |
| Guinea-Bissau | After Ddl |
| Guinea (Conakry) | |
| Guyana | |
| Haiti | After Ddl |
| Honduras | After Ddl |
| India | Yes |
| Indonesia | After Ddl |
| Iraq | |
| Israel | Yes |
| Ivory Coast | |
| Jamaica | Yes |
| Jordan | After Ddl |
| Kazakhstan - Astana | Yes |
| Kenya | Yes |
| Korea (Republic of) | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | After Ddl |
| Lao PDR | |
| Lebanon | Yes |
| Lesotho | |
| Liberia | Yes |
| Madagascar | |
| Malawi | Yes |
| Malaysia | After Ddl |
| Mali | After Ddl |
| Mauritania | |
| Mauritius | After Ddl |
| Mexico | After Ddl |
| Moldova | After Ddl |
| Morocco | After Ddl |
| Mozambique | Yes |
| Myanmar | After Ddl |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Namibia | Yes |
| Nepal | After Ddl |
| New Caledonia | |
| Nicaragua | Yes |
| Niger | |
| Nigeria | After Ddl |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | Yes |
| Pakistan | |
| Panama | |
| Papua New Guinea | Yes |
| Paraguay | After Ddl |
| Peru | Yes |
| Philippines | Yes |
| Republic of Congo | |
| Rwanda | Yes |
| Salvador | After Ddl |
| Saudi Arabia | |
| Seychelles | After Ddl |
| Senegal | After Ddl |
| Sierra Leone | After Ddl |
| Solomon Islands | After Ddl |
| Somalia | After Ddl |
| South Africa | After Ddl |
| South Sudan | |
| Sri Lanka | Yes |
| Sudan | |
| Suriname | After Ddl |
| Syria | After Ddl |
| Swaziland | |
| Tajikistan | Yes |
| Tanzania | After Ddl |
| Thailand | After Ddl |
| Timor-Leste | After Ddl |
| Togo | After Ddl |
| Trinidad and Tobago | After Ddl |
| Tunisia | After Ddl |
| Turkey | After Ddl |
| Uganda | Yes |
| Ukraine | Yes |
| Uruguay | After Ddl |
| Vanuatu | After Ddl |
| Venezuela | After Ddl |
| Vietnam | Yes |
| Yemen | Yes |
| Zambia | Yes |
| Zimbabwe | |

Annex 2 INDICATORS FOR 2011-12

| | 1.3.1 | 3.2.2 | 3.3.1 | 3.3.2 | 3.4.3 | 4.2.2 | 5.2.1 | 7.2.1 | 7.3.2 | 8.1.1 | 8.2-8.3.1 | 9.2 |
|--------------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| EUD | An EU donor is appointed as gender lead donor in each partner country for the period 2010-2015 and 3 Member States are associated to joint work on gender. | Starting 2011, EU HoMs shall prepare an annual report on development of political dialogue with corresponding partner country authorities in gender issues. | By 2011 EU encourages the creation of GCS where they do not already exist | By 2012 EU participates in all existing GCS in developing countries to discuss the implementation of gender mainstreaming in national policies, the improvement of economic and political empowerment, land and property rights, and how to encourage men to participate in GEWE activities. | Next generation CSPs and NIPs have a gender country profile and gender is mainstreamed. | By 2011 gender equality issues feature on the agenda of sector/macro policy dialogue where relevant; elsewhere, they are discussed at regular EU meetings. | By 2011 the templates for the Calls for Proposals of all thematic programmes are reviewed with a view to making them more gender-sensitive. | The EU supported interventions in all thematic programmes on Food Security, Education, Health and Climate Change include gender-sensitive indicators. | By 2012 Gender-specific qualitative indicators are used to ensure that the gender dimension is taken into account in the EU approach and interventions in Private Sector Development (at macro, meso and micro levels) | By 2011 at least 50% of the EU Delegations introduce specific measures on the role of external assistance and development cooperation in their local strategies for the implementation of the EU Guidelines on VAW | The thematic programmes and instruments (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, IIP etc) will support NSAs to implement the EU Guidelines on VAW | Continuous EU support for capacity building on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in fragile states increases annually. This level of support will be annually monitored and reported on. |
| Afghanistan | x | | x | | | x | | | | | x | x |
| Albania | no but active role | | | x Unwomen | | x | | | | | x | |
| Algeria | | | | x | | | | | x | | x | |
| Argentina | | | | | | x | | | | | x | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | in process | | x | | | x for Rural sector | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | x | | | | | x | | | |
| Barbados | na | EAMR, HR | | | x | x | | | x | In process | | na |
| Belarus | x | | | x | | | | | | | x | |

| EUD | 1.3.1 | 3.2.2 | 3.3.1 | 3.3.2 | 3.4.3 | 4.2.2 | 5.2.1 | 7.2.1 | 7.3.2 | 8.1.1 | 8.2-8.3.1 | 9.2 |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Benin | | x | | x | | x | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | x | | | x | | x | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | x | | | x | | will be discussed | | | na | x | x | |
| Burkina Faso | x | | | x unfpa | | in progress | | x | x | | | na |
| Burundi | no | dialogue limité | | x | | rare | | | na | | | x |
| Cambodge | x | 2013 | | x | | x | | | | | x | |
| Cameroun | | | | x | | x | | | | 2013 | 2013 | na |
| Cap vert | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | In process | | | x | | | | | | x | | |
| China | x | | | x | | | | | | x | x | x |
| Colombia | x | | | x | x | x | | | x | | x | x |
| Comores | | No formal political dialogue | | | | In process | x | | x | | x | |
| Congo (DR) | x | in process | | x | | x | | health | 2013 with EU GBV initiative | x | x | x |
| Dominican Republic | EUD | | | | | X (sector) | | | | x | x | na |
| Ecuador | | in process | | x | | | | x | | x | x | na |
| Egypt | | In process | | x | | X (sector) | | | na | x | x | na |
| Eritrea | not possible | in process | not possible | | in process | | | | | x | x | na |
| Ethiopia | x | | | x unwomen | | | | | | x | x | na |
| Fidji | | | | not invited to all | | | | | | x | x | x |
| Gabon | x | in process | x | | | | | | | in discussion | x | in discussion |
| Gambia | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x |

| EUD | 1.3.1 | 3.2.2 | 3.3.1 | 3.3.2 | 3.4.3 | 4.2.2 | 5.2.1 | 7.2.1 | 7.3.2 | 8.1.1 | 8.2-8.3.1 | 9.2 |
|---------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Georgia | x | in process | | x | | x | | | na yet | x | x | x |
| Ghana | | | | x | | x | | | x | | na | na |
| Guatemala | | | partially | | in process | partially | | | x | x | x | |
| Guinée Bissau | x | dialogue inexistant | | | | | | | x | x | x | in progress |
| Haïti | EUD | Na | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Honduras | x | | | x | | | | | | | x | na |
| India | | in process | | x | na | x | | | | x | x | |
| Indonesia | | in process | | | | x | | | | in process | x | na |
| Israël | x | HRCS | | | | | | | | | x | x |
| Jamaica | | | | | | x | | | na | | x | na |
| Jordan | x EUD | | | x | in process | | | | | | x | na |
| Kazakhstan | | in process | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | |
| Kenya | x | in process | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Kyrgystan | | | x | | | x | | x | | x | x | |
| Lebanon | x | in process | x | x | in process | x | | | x | x | | |
| Liberia | x | in process | x | | | x | | | | x | x | x |
| Malawi | x | | | x | in process | x | | x | | | in process | na |
| Malaysia | | HRCS | | | | | | | | x | x | x |
| Mali | | in process | | x | | | | | | | x | |
| Maroc | x | x | | x | in process | x | | | | x | x | na |
| Mauritius | | | x | | | | x | | | | x | |
| Mexico | na | HR and security reports | | X | X | x | | | | x | x | |
| Moldavia | | in process | | x sida | | x | | | | | | |

| EUD | 1.3.1 | 3.2.2 | 3.3.1 | 3.3.2 | 3.4.3 | 4.2.2 | 5.2.1 | 7.2.1 | 7.3.2 | 8.1.1 | 8.2-8.3.1 | 9.2 |
|-----------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|------------|-------------------------|-------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| Mozambique | | HRCS | | x | in process | | | Limited | DE | x | x | |
| Myanmar | Na yet | | x | | Na | Na yet | | | | 1 project | | |
| Namibia | x | in process | | x | in process | | | | | | x | na |
| Nepal | | not yet | no gcs | no gcs | in process | na | | | | x | x | x |
| Nicaragua | x | | | x | in process | sector | | | in process | x | | na |
| Nigeria | | HCRS | | x | | x | | | | X | X | x |
| OPT | x | HR | discuss on | eurep | na | | | | x | x | x | x |
| PNG | | in process | | x | | need for improvement | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru | | in process | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | na |
| Philippines | | HRCS | | x | in process | | | | | | | |
| RCA | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x |
| Rwanda | x | | | x | | x | | | | | | |
| Senegal | x | in process | x | | in process | x | | in process | x | x | x | na |
| Seychelles | | | | | | x | x | | | | x | |
| Sierra Leone | x eud | 2013 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | | HR | | | | In process | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | in process | | | x | x | | | in process | | x | x |
| South Africa | x | HR | x | x | in process | x | | | x | x | x | na |
| South Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | no gcs | | | x | | x | | x | | |
| Surinam | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | | HRCS | | x | x | x | | | x | | x | x |

| EUD | 1.3.1 | 3.2.2 | 3.3.1 | 3.3.2 | 3.4.3 | 4.2.2 | 5.2.1 | 7.2.1 | 7.3.2 | 8.1.1 | 8.2-8.3.1 | 9.2 |
|---------------------|-------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|-------|------------|------------|-----------|-----|
| Tanzania | x | HRCs | | x | | x | | | | x | na | na |
| Thailand | | | | | na | | | | na | x | X | na |
| Timor Leste | x | | | | in process | x | | | x | | x | x |
| Togo | | HCRS | | | | X (sector) | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | HRCs | | | in process | x | | | | x | | |
| Tunisie | | in process | in process | | | x | x | | | x | | |
| Uganda | x | in process | | x norway/ie | in process | x | | x | in process | in process | x | x |
| Ukraine | | | | x | in process | | | | | x | | |
| Uruguay | x | HR | x | x | | x | | | | x | x | |
| Vanuatu | x | | x | | in process | | x | x | | na | na | na |
| Venezuela | | in process | | | in process | | | | | | x | |
| Vietnam | x | in process | | x | | x | | | | | | |
| Yemen | | in process | x | | in process | | | | in process | x | x | x |
| Zambia | x | | x | x | in process | in progress | | x | in process | in process | | na |