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Evaluation of EU Support to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Partner Countries

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Evaluation of EU Support to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Partner Countries

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The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission or by the authorities of the countries involved

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Acronyms

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AWN	Afghan Women Network
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CBO	Community-based organisations
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CIG	Comisión Interagencial de Género
CSE	Country Strategy Evaluation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
Danida	Danish International Development Agency
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DG DEVCO	Directorate-General for Development Cooperation
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAMR	External Action Management Report
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	European External Action Service
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
ENRTP	Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
EQ	Evaluation Question
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EVAW	End Violence Against Women
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Programme
GAD	Gender and Development
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GAS	Gender Advisory Services
GBS	General Budget Support
GbV	Gender-based Violence
GE	Gender Equality
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GFP	Gender Focal Point
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFC	International Finance Corporation

IFS	Instrument for Stability (IfS)
ITC-ILO	International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization
LGU	Local Government Units
MAEC	Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAP	Marco de Asociación País
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIP	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme
MS(s)	Member State(s)
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
NSA(s)	Non-State Actor(s)
NSALA	Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework
PARJ	Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de la Justice
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
QSG	Quality Support Group
ROM	Results-Oriented Monitoring
RSP	Regional Strategy Paper
SBS	Sector Budget Support
SGCID	Spanish General Secretary for International Cooperation for Development
SPSP	Sector Policy Support Programme
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VAW	Violence Against Women

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Annex 1: Terms of Reference

**EVALUATION OF
THE EU SUPPORT TO GENDER EQUALITY AND
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN PARTNER
COUNTRIES**

TERMS OF REFERENCE
May 2013

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1. Mandate

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is a priority¹ of the European Commission, including legislation and other non-spending activities.² Evaluation is key in accounting for management of the allocated funds, for informing decision making and for promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. Focus on the **outcomes and impact** of European Union (EU) actions is of primary importance in the context of EU evolving cooperation policy and increasing emphasis has been placed on **result-oriented approaches**.³

The **Evaluation of the EU support to gender equality and women empowerment** is part of the **2013** evaluation programme as approved by the Commissioners for Development, and agreed by the Commissioners for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood, and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

The request for such an evaluation is based on the **Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI Regulation)**; on the provisions contained in the EC Communication on **Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Development Cooperation**⁴ and in the **EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2010-2015)**.⁵

To respond to different evaluation requirements concerning Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE), this evaluation will be divided in two parts:

Part 1: This section will answer specifically to the provision contained in the **EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2010-2015)**: *By 2013, a mid-term evaluation is undertaken on EU gender mainstreaming in development cooperation (Action 6.4; indicator 6.4.1)*. This part is designed primarily to provide the EU's (Commission and member States) policy-makers and services with a valuable aid in view of improving strategies and tools for integration of gender across policies, sectors and aid delivery methods (notably Budget Support).

Part 2: This section will include all other key issues required to evaluate to what extent the Commission assistance (policy, strategies, programmes/projects) has been relevant, efficient and effective in supporting sustainable impacts on GEWE processes in partner countries.

OBJECTIVES

In line with EC policy on evaluation, this evaluation seeks to be a stock-taking lesson-learning, and forward looking exercise, as well as an accurate assessment of achieved results. It aims to present information about the nature, extent and the effects of EU's

¹ EU Financial regulation (art 27No 215/2008)

² SEC(2007)213 'Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation'

³ COM(2011) 637 final 'Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change'

⁴ COM(2007) 100 final

⁵ 3023rd FOREIGN AFFAIRS Council meeting- Luxembourg, 14 June 2010, Annex 6

activities on gender mainstreaming and on the promotion and protection of gender equality & women empowerment in partner countries. The identification of learning lessons will help EU and notably the EC to understand what has and what has not worked, what has driven progress and what impedes it, to feed future planning.

To this extent objectives of the evaluation are:

- to provide the relevant external cooperation services of the European Union,⁶ Member States, the EU Parliament and the wider public with an **overall independent assessment** of the European Union's past and current support to GEWE in partner countries;
- to identify key lessons, assess results thus far and to produce strategic, operational and forward looking recommendations in order to mainly improve the current and future European Union's strategies, programmes and actions and of the Member States (MSs) for Part 1.

2. Background

2.1 Policy background and EU commitments

The goal of equality between women and men and the promotion of women's rights are enshrined in international conventions and commitments such as CEDAW,⁷ the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are also a fundamental value and principle for the European Union (EU).⁸

However, despite substantial progress over the last few decades, women and girls still constitute the large majority of the world's poorest subsisting on less than 1US dollar a day. Women are under-represented in governments and decision-making bodies, have fewer opportunities within the labour and financial markets, and are paid significantly less than their male counterparts. Moreover, the current financial and economic crisis will have a gender-specific impact which, if left ignored, could hamper the progress achieved in gender equality in recent years.

Gender-based violence also remains a widespread global phenomenon that has serious negative effects on the lives and health of women and girls, as well as significant consequences. Rape and other forms of sexual violence are perpetrated in many contexts and are also increasingly used as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in, disperse or forcibly relocate civilians. Such violence primarily targets women and girls, but men and boys are also victimised.

⁶ DG DEVCO, EEAS and the EU Delegation will be the main users of the evaluation. The evaluation should also generate results of interest to governmental and civil society partners, EU Institutions and civil society in Brussels and in the MSs capitals.

⁷ (UN Convention against all forms of discrimination against women).

⁸ As expressed, in particular, in Article 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, OJ C 303/7, 14.12.2007, p.1.

The EU recognises that Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) are essential for sustainable development and crucial to meeting international agreed goals. The EU considers women's economic and political empowerment as a driving force for the achievement not only of gender equality but of overall inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. Furthermore, in all societies women are often powerful actors in the promotion of sustainable development and social justice, as well as agents for peace and democracy in conflict or post-conflict situations.

The EU has been increasingly active in promoting gender equality in its external action, including in its development cooperation and humanitarian aid. **The EU Consensus on Development** (2005) recognises gender equality as a goal in its own right and identifies it as one of the five essential principles of development cooperation.

In April 2007, building on the Consensus, the Commission adopted a **Communication on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation**.⁹ The Communication recognises that for gender mainstreaming to become effective, changes are needed in three areas: (a) political action, (b) development cooperation and (c) institutional capacity building. Further investment is especially needed on improving political dialogue with partner countries on gender equality related issues, on improving the gender dimension of programming and monitoring through better indicators, up-to-date practical tools and improving access to information and best practices, and gender training for partner countries and EC staff. In line with the European Consensus on Development the Communication highlights the need to better ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed within new aid modalities- such as budget support and sector wide approaches- to make them more responsive to international and national commitments on gender equality.

The subsequent **Council Conclusions on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation** called on the Commission and Member States to '*promote clear objectives and indicators on gender equality and by assigning clear tasks and responsibilities to lead donors to this effect in all sectors*. They set the first steps towards a coordinated European approach to promoting gender equality and empowering women through development cooperation.

In 2008 the EU adopted an **Agenda for Action on MDGs** to step up efforts to achieve the MDG targets by 2015 that contained a strong focus on gender equality. Moreover, in December 2008, the Council adopted the **EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination against them** which outline the criteria for intervention regarding women's rights and are the basis for EU intensified action to combat violence and discrimination against women and girls in the world.

This work is part of a broader EU policy on gender equality, as reflected in the EU Strategy **for Equal opportunities between Women and Men (2011-2015)**, which covers both internal and external EU policies, and aims at improving coherence between the two.

⁹ COM(2007) 100 final http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2007/com2007_0100en01.pdf

In parallel to these initiatives, the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness brought about significant changes in both the architecture and the modalities of aid delivery. These changes have implications for all aspects of development policies, including gender equality, as the principles of ownership, harmonisation, alignment, mutual accountability and managing for results have triggered a shift towards general budget support. As a follow-up to the Paris Declaration, the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action stressed the importance of gender equality to aid effectiveness by stating that: *'developing countries and donors will ensure that their respective development policies and programmes are designed and implemented in ways consistent with their agreed international commitments on gender equality (...)*.

Fostering GEWE is also crucial for achieving peace and security. Adopted by the Council in December 2008, the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security recognises the close links between issues of peace, security, development and gender equality. It is necessary to provide sustained support for the protection of women in armed conflict as well as for women's participation in peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction and in the political arena. This has a direct link to wider development considerations, such as women's economic security and access to economic opportunities as well as to health services and education.

The Commission and Member States have implemented policies and strategies on GEWE for a number of years and have gained considerable experience and insight in how to make these measures more effective. With regards to gender equality policies in development cooperation, it has emerged that, despite little joint work on gender, Commission and Member States have developed similar approaches in practice.

The gender commitments of EU development policy are further spelled out in the **EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2010-2015)**,¹⁰ which aims to reinforce EU coordination on gender equality policies in development cooperation and improve the work on this matter. This Plan of Action provide operation guidance and contains a series of activities on different issues ranging from including gender in the political and policy dialogue, improving mainstreaming, to internal capacity building, and better tracking the aid devoted to ensuring equality between women and men. The plan is concrete and has nine specific objectives with related activities and 63 indicators. Each year EU and the Member States report to the Council about the achievements and challenges of implementing the activities of the Plan, and with regard to achievement of its objectives.

Coordination aimed at maximising complementarity between the programmes of EU Member States and the Commission is a key element in the effective promotion of Gender Equality in development cooperation. The Commission organises regular meetings of Member State Gender Experts and, together with the Member States, seek to increase not only EU-wide coordination but also harmonisation of activities on the promotion of Gender Equality in development cooperation. Priority will be given to reinforcing EC and Member State gender expertise through the identification and exchange of best practices. The preparation of Country Strategy Papers and Joint Assistance Strategies will continue to be a focus for enhanced coordination and harmonisation efforts.

¹⁰ SEC(2010) 265 final: http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC_2010_265_gender_action_plan_EN.pdf.

2.2 EC cooperation framework

EC has at its disposal a variety of instruments and tools of different kind to implement its policy on gender equality

For the period 2007–2013 the EU external co-operation in the field of gender equality and women empowerment is financed through:

- geographical instruments (EDF, DCI and ENPI) at national and regional level;
- thematic instruments: Investing in People and Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights. The focus was on economic and social empowerment of women, fighting against harmful practices and violence against women.

EU has as well a specific cooperation agreement with United Nations, on 16 April 2012 EU signed Memorandum of Understanding with UN Women where reaffirms the partnership between the two organizations to support gender equality and women's empowerment around the world and ensures closer collaboration.¹¹

During the last years the EC has made considerable efforts to raise awareness and developing analytical and operational capacity of EC staff on mainstreaming gender equality in projects and programmes. A Toolkit on Mainstreaming Gender Equality in EC development co-operation¹² offers guidance and user-friendly tools to be applied at all stages of the cycle of external aid delivery of the EC. Gender training has been given to EC officials working at both Headquarters and EC Delegations.

In order to share information and practices, EC created new tools such as the Gender Focal Persons Network who brings together colleagues working in the EC Delegations around the world, the Intranet and Internet Gender websites and the Newsletter 'Gender in Development Cooperation'.¹³

2.3 Supporting GEWE: key issues and approaches

Following the 1995 United Nations (UN) Beijing Conference, the international community replaced the Women in Development (WID) paradigm by a Gender and Development (GAD) paradigm. The WID approach, which focuses on projects designed to promote gender equality through targeted and positive action for women, was after a while considered too limited and insufficient to have real impact. As a result, a new concept - gender mainstreaming – took centre stage. GAD was considered innovative: it focuses on gender without dislodging women as the central subject, as it recognises that improving women's status requires analysis of the *relations* between women and men. Governments across the world signed the Beijing Platform for Action and along with their endorsement of the Plan of Action went a commitment to achieve 'gender equality and the empowerment of women'. Gender mainstreaming was identified as the most important mechanism to reach this ambitious goal. This requires changes in institutional working methods, and shared responsibility for promoting gender equality.

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/who/partners/international-organisations/documents/un-woman_en.pdf

¹² http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/gender/toolkit_2006/index.htm

¹³ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/gender/publications_en.htm

Indeed, gender inequalities can only be effectively tackled when policies in all areas (e.g. economy, health, education, environment, infrastructure, trade, science and research, agriculture, peace and security etc.) are designed in such a way as to address specific concerns, needs and constraints of both women and men while building on their respective capacities and contributions.

It might be useful to quote here the fairly exhaustive UN definition: '*Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality*'. In terms of policies, the EU attention has shifted towards mainstreaming of GEWE. This is illustrated by the fact that gender mainstreaming has become a mandatory requirement, laid down by law in the current and forthcoming Regulation on the DCI – the Development Cooperation Instruments - which defines GEWE as a cross-cutting issue to be integrated in all our development activities. The EU though, like most donors, continued to pursue both approaches, including targeted and earmarked projects and programmes directed towards improving women's economic, social and political situation.

The 2007 Communication proposed this twin-track approach to achieve Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation.

Crucial to pursuit GEWE is also considered the **political dialogue**, notably in view of the increasing recourse to budget support as aid modality. The EU human rights strategies should define for each partner country which GEWE issues are most urgent in that particular country context and use the common framework, in particular the UN Convention on the Elimination of All discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the recommendations from the CEDAW committee for each country as well appropriate recommendations from the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Peer Review. Political dialogue provides the venue for discussing not only civil and political rights but also the implementation of economic, social, cultural and labour rights, which are vital for achieving women's empowerment. It is crucial that EU political dialogues benefit from the input of civil society organisations, including women's organisations and relevant stakeholders, such as the United Nations country teams and other organisations.

The results of the political dialogue should be continued in the **policy dialogue**, which relates to development issues and sector processes and covers a range of issues from health, education, environment, governance, water, sanitation, and infrastructure, to management of migration and food security, among others. The 2008 Accra Agenda for Action calls for broadening country-level policy dialogue on development. Regarding gender equality, it requires developing countries and donors to ensure that their respective development policies and programmes are designed and implemented in accordance with their agreed international commitments in this area.

These methods are the base of the three-pronged approach consisting of Political and Policy Dialogue, Gender Mainstreaming, and Specific Actions. These strands are complementary, as any action to promote GEWE requires all three to ensure optimal impact on the ground. This approach has been adopted in the development cooperation.

The 3 pronged approach is central to the Paris Declaration and the principle of 'ownership' of development co-operation initiatives by the recipient country. For actions that promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment it has been shown that 'ownership' must not only be taken by partner governments, but also by the women beneficiaries themselves.

Partner country **ownership** and **partnership** processes are general principals of EU cooperation with third countries, and of particular importance in this context. The EU has committed itself to ensure the efficient channelling of development aid in support of country owned gender policies on the basis of an in-depth **policy dialogue** with partner governments and key non-government stakeholders and to analyse the constraints and needs in each specific country context in order to enable genuine local ownership to be created at the government and at the civil society levels as well as within the donor community.

The notions of ownership and partnership have also been further emphasised since the increasing recourse to budget support. The paradigm shift represented by the Paris Declaration is reflected in the preferred new mechanisms for aid delivery, i.e. budget support and sector wide approaches, as opposed to support for individual, stand-alone projects. The most important question is how to ensure the effective implementation of strategies and practices within the new aid modalities that genuinely deliver for women.

This new aid modality poses challenges to ensure that GE objectives are properly addressed and has led to increased focus on mechanisms such as gender responsive budgeting.

3. The Purpose and Scope of the Evaluation

3.1 The temporal, legal and thematic scope

Part 1 of the evaluation will cover the period from 2010-2012 (2013 for programming) in relation to the requirement of the Gender Action Plan (Activity 6.4).

This part of the evaluation will cover bilateral activities that are managed by EU and/or Member States. In particular the MSs involved will be: Poland, Spain, and The Netherland.

Part 2 will cover the period 2007-2012 (2013 for programming).

This part of the evaluation will cover activities that are financed by the EC from thematic and geographical instruments including the non-targeted GEWE projects funded through the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the thematic Programme 'Investing in People' based on Article 12 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)¹⁴

Both parts of the evaluation should cover also activities that take place in the context of sector programmes and budget support programmes (for instance food security, water and sanitation, health, etc.)

¹⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation [Official Journal of the European Union L 378 of 27.12.2006] available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:378:0041:0071:EN:PDF>

The following requirements are to be considered for both part 1 and part 2 of the evaluation.

The evaluation will use the five standard OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, namely – relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability; plus:

- the added value of the European Union's interventions (at both the strategic and implementation levels);
- coordination and complementarity of the European Union's interventions with other donors' interventions (focusing on EU Member States)

The evaluation should be forward looking, providing lessons and recommendations for the continued support to GEWE in particular as regards: i) the approaches to gender mainstreaming as part of EU development cooperation policy; ii) the use of dialogues in supporting GEWE; iii) the efficiency and effectiveness of capacity building activities; iv) the potentials of supporting gender equality through budget support and SPSPs; iv) the EU and its Member States as agents of change to support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women; iv) the Commission's capacity to adapt its support and its approaches to different types of country situations.

The evaluation shall lead to a set of **conclusions** (based on objective, credible, reliable and valid findings) and related **lessons and recommendations**, which should be expressed clearly enough to be translated into operational terms by the Commission, EEAS and notably - as far as Part 1 on gender mainstreaming is concerned - for Member States.

The evaluation should come to a **general overall judgement** of the extent to which EU strategies, programmes and projects have contributed to the promotion of GEWE approaches and policies and to the outcomes and impacts on gender equality in partner countries.

The evaluation should also come to suggestions on **how to evaluate** gender equality, what is the appropriate approach and suitable tools.

Furthermore, the evaluation will include a desk phase (see Section 5) followed by country case studies in:

Africa: Burkina Faso, DRC, Ethiopia

Asia-Pacific: Afghanistan, Philippines; Papua New Guinea (PNG)

LAC: Bolivia, Haiti, Nicaragua

Neighbourhood: Morocco, Ukraine

These countries cannot be seen as a representative sample of the different regions or of all partner countries where the Commission and MS support GEWE, but they **illustrate** different experiences in supporting gender and different country contexts and they have been selected to maximise the lesson-learning opportunities from the evaluation.¹⁵ This list includes also countries where the cooperation between EC and EU MS can show different cases and cooperation mechanisms. This selection can possibly be changed in the inception phase of the evaluation following on the evaluation team's more detailed statistical review, but requires strong and justifiable reasons.

¹⁵ **Criteria for country selection:** 1) Importance of EU support in the country; 2) Covering all major regions; 3) Broader learning potentials; 4) Country coverage of earlier and ongoing evaluations; 5) The political and economic context (stable, fragile, post-conflict etc.); (6) Existence of budget support cooperation; 7) Geographical priorities of the MSs part of the Reference Group

3.2 The evaluation users

The evaluation should serve policy decision-making and programme management purposes. This requires addressing the principal concerns of the Council and of the management in DEVCO, EEAS, the EU MSs and the EU Delegations in the countries covered by this exercise which are the main users. However, the evaluation should also generate results of interest to government and civil society in partner countries, to the EU Parliament, the practitioners, experts and the CSs in Europe.

4. The Assignment: Evaluation Questions

4.1 Introduction to evaluation questions

A number of specific evaluation questions have been elaborated. The evaluation team is expected fully to address each one as far as possible. These questions serve firstly as a way of articulating the key requirements of the evaluation, secondly to articulate the key strategic issues of the GEWE area, and thirdly as a mean of ensuring that the relevant objectives, obligations and activities in the GEWE field are covered.

The following questions reflect the Commission's principal fields of interest at the time of commissioning the evaluation. If needed the evaluation team might also fine tune and further develop the other questions listed below, during the inception phase, with the formal acceptance of the Evaluation Unit.

PART 1: Gender Mainstreaming (Mid-term evaluation GAP, EU + MSs)

1. *(a) To what extent and how has the EU succeeded in introducing gender analysis in annual country and regional programming and reviews? (b) To what extent are gender analyses actually reflected in country strategies and in programme and project design and implementation?*
2. *To what extent and how have the EU and MS contributed to gender mainstreaming in the various EU dialogue processes and consultations with third countries and regions?*
3. *To what extent and how (through gender-specific activities and gender responsive indicators) is gender equality mainstreamed in all EU-funded programmes/projects including budget support?*
4. *To what extent and how has the EU and MS ensured gender mainstreaming within their organisations - through adequate procedures and approaches, processes, capacity building initiatives as well as adequate resources?*

The Beijing Platform for Action prioritised gender mainstreaming as the mechanism to achieve gender equality. Mainstreaming is the main instrument of the EU strategy to achieve gender equality based on a three-pronged approach (mainstreaming, political /policy dialogue and specific targeted programmes). EU has adopted a wide range of high-level policy documents confirming that gender has to be mainstreamed in all development policies and in all programmes and project at country and regional level. The EU also has a lot of

tools and mechanisms to implement these strategic commitments. However, policy commitments to gender mainstreaming frequently evaporate in implementation processes. There is a widely acknowledged need for *specific* mechanisms of accountability, rather than simply the general guidelines provided in policy statements. Few assessments are available on operational aspects of gender mainstreaming, including outcomes and impacts on gender equality the ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming.

These Evaluation Questions seek to take stock of progress to date highlighting the main successes and failures in relation to mainstreaming strategies and their implementation, taking into consideration the EU approaches, capacity, institutional organisation and culture. To what extent has gender mainstreaming been institutionalized in the organisations? Has gender been mainstreamed in sector approach? What have been the experiences of gender mainstreaming? Are gender training methodologies appropriate, and are measurement indicators sufficient?

Part 2: EU Support to Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (Commission and EEAS Only)

Cluster A: Coordination and Complementarity

1. To what extent and how has the Commission fostered complementarity –understood as a task division based on comparative advantages- between its actions for GEWE and those of EU Member States?

Coordination aimed at maximising complementarity between the programmes of EU Member States and the Commission is a key element in the effective promotion of Gender Equality in development cooperation. The Commission organises regular meetings of Member State Gender Experts and, together with the Member States, seeks to increase not only EU-wide coordination at partner country level. This evaluation question should seek to assess to what extent complementarity works and how effective it is in relation to the promotion of GEWE.

Cluster B: Instruments

2. To what extent and how has the EC ensured a complementary use of the various instruments (geographic, thematic, as well political dialogue) available to supporting GEWE?

3. How effective is the tree-pronged approach (specific actions versus cross-cutting issue and political/policy dialogue) used by EC in promoting gender equality?

Ensuring complementarity in the field of development cooperation is a Treaty obligation. Various forms of complementarity can be distinguished including: (i) complementarity between EC and Member States (in the form of a task division on the basis of comparative advantages - See cluster A); (ii) complementarity between levels of intervention (regional, national, local) and (iii) complementarity in the use of the various instruments the EC has at its disposal to promote GEWE -This EQ should seek to understand to what extent the EC manages to combine these various instruments and their different levels on implementation (regional and/or national) in a given context with a view to optimising relevance, effectiveness and impact of its strategies.

Cluster C: Actors and partners in different contexts

4. *How far has the Commission been able to engage with partner governments and other partners on the promotion of GEWE notably in combating gender-based violence, and to identify the relevant support strategies, including in terms of adapting to different country contexts (conflict, post-conflict and fragile countries)?*

The effectiveness and impact of EC interventions in partner countries are largely determined by prevailing political and institutional conditions, particularly the openness of the partner government to address gender equality issues, notably as human right issue. The EC priority to implement the GEWE is also relevant in difficult contexts. This implies identifying suitable engagement strategies, possible windows of opportunities to be exploited as well as response strategies adapted to each specific context. This EQ will seek to assess the EC capacity and responsiveness for formulating and implementing such country-specific response strategies, focusing in particular on **conflict, post-conflict and fragile contexts**.

Cluster D: Achievement of objectives

5. *How effective is the three-pronged approach (specific actions, cross-cutting issue and political/policy dialogue) used by EC in promoting gender equality?*

6. *To what extent and how have political, policy dialogues and programming processes (at national/regional level) contributed to advance towards the realisation of GEWE in partner countries?*

7. *How far have specific actions or measures to empower women contributed to redress inequalities and improve gender balance?*

8. *To what extent and how have EC-supported capacity building programmes, targeted at national/local governments, regional organisations and civil society, contributed to empowering and enabling these actors to promote GEWE in their respective areas of work?*

9. *To what extent and how have EC efforts to ensure an effective implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security as well as 1888 and 1889 in fragile, conflict or post-conflict countries contributed to progress towards respect for women's rights?*

These EQs focus on the effectiveness and impact of EC capacity support strategies in the field of GEWE directed to both state and non-state actors.

Cluster E: EC institutional capacity to deliver

10. *To what extent and how has the Commission developed its internal capacities to deal effectively and efficiently with GEWE?*

11. *To what extent and how has the senior and middle management established a conducive overall institutional architecture to deal with gender in an efficient and effective manner?*

The issue of institutional capacity to deliver has broader dimensions that need to be assessed as well. These relate to:

- Overall capacity to deal effectively with the various dimensions of the gender

- equality in development (beyond mainstreaming)
- Existence of sufficient political/managerial leadership for promoting gender
- Willingness and capacity to (pro-actively) invest in the overall EU architecture to support gender equality particularly in the Post-Lisbon context (set-up of EEAS)

5. Approach and Methods: Evaluation Phases and Reporting

5.1 Approach and methods

Evaluations address both accountability and learning. The evaluation is expected to contribute to learning about the Commission support on GEWE (approach, methods, delivery and results) and how it can be improved. Hence the evaluators are expected to apply an **analytical approach** not only assessing the extent to which objectives have been reached but also **analysing the reasons and determining factors behind** the observed successes and failures. It is important to take into account the importance of context specific factors on the EU's contribution to the observed changes/developments/trends.

The team is also expected to take into account the effects of the **EU external relation reforms** with the creation of the European External Action Service and in its implication in the effective support to GEWE, notably in relation to the process of programming and policy dialogue.

The evaluation also needs to be sensitive to **the context specific nature** of gender equality and women's empowerment, and the different frameworks within which the cooperation is conducted for the different regions. It is particularly important that the evaluators assess the importance of the different regional/national frameworks to the efficiency and effectiveness of the support and to partner country ownership including **women real participation**.

This approach needs to be balanced with the need to keep a level of coherence between the different case studies so as to facilitate the synthesis of the findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations in the final report.

The team is expected to **make efficient use of the existing sets of indicators on gender**¹⁶ and highlight how EU should use them and if there are need for further improvements

5.2 Evaluation phases

The evaluation will be divided in four phases – an Inception Phase, mainly devoted to structuring and fine-tuning the evaluation approach and methodology, a Desk Phase, which goes partly in parallel to the Field Phases, focusing on gathering and analysing existing data and information (through literature/document reviews and interviews/focus groups); Field Phase, including preparation of field visits, visits to the case study countries and drafting of country notes, a Synthesis Phase, focusing on drafting the Final

¹⁶ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/genderequalityanddevelopment/43041409.pdf>; Gender-Related Development Index (GDI); Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).<http://data.worldbank.org/topic/gender>;

(synthesis) Report.

Evaluation Phases:	Methodological Stages	Deliverables ¹⁷
1. Inception Phase	Structuring of the evaluation	- Inception Report
2. Desk Phase	Data collection Analysis	- Desk Report
3. Field Phase (mission in country)	Data collection Verification of the hypothesis	- Slide presentation and country notes
4. Synthesis Phase	Analysis Judgements	- Synthesis note - Draft final report - Final report

All reports will be written in **English**. The country notes should be written in the main language spoken in the relevant country among Spanish, French and English. The reports must be written in Arial or Times New Roman minimum 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing. The inception, desk and draft final reports will be delivered only electronically. Final report will also be delivered in hard copies. The executive summaries in all languages required will be delivered separately in electronic form. The electronic versions of all documents need to be delivered in both editable and not editable format. The Final report will be delivered in **two separate deliverables**: one for Part 1 and one for Part 2.

5.2.1. Inception phase

The assignment will start with the team leader's visit to Brussels for a briefing session to discuss the main issues of the evaluation and of the process aspects, included the timing and the scope.

Then, the evaluation team will examine relevant key documentation on the past and current EU actions concerning GEWE. This material would include data on the relevant Communications, strategy documents and instruments, evaluations, and discussions with Commission officials. During this documentary work, the consultants shall also take into consideration the methods that are currently being used by other donors, notably Member States.

With the information obtained the consultants will produce **a draft inception report** to be delivered to the Evaluation Unit, including, as a minimum, the following elements:

- (1) Identifying and prioritizing the co-operation objectives as observed in relevant documents. The result of this exercise should be presented in a structured way in a diagram(s) or similar with an accompanying explanatory text.
- (2) A final set of **evaluation questions**; appropriate **judgement criteria** for each evaluation question; and relevant quantitative and qualitative **indicators** for each criteria (this in turn will determine the scope and methods of data collection).

¹⁷ The contractors must provide, whenever requested and in any case at the end of the evaluation, the list of all document reviewed, data collected and databases built.

- (3) The **final country selection** (confirm the countries indicated in the ToRs or if it is the case present duly justified changes)
- (4) Suitable methods of **data and information collection** both for the desk and the field phases - literature reviews, interviews both structured and unstructured, questionnaires, seminars or workshops, case studies, etc. - indicating any limitations and describing how the data should be cross-checked to validate the analysis. The consultants will also propose a list of activities/projects/programmes that could be retained for in-depth analysis.
- (5) Appropriate **methods of analysis** of the information and data collected, again indicating any limitations.
- (6) The basis to be used for making the **judgements**, which should be directly related to the judgement criteria but adaptable should the field findings so dictate.
- (7) The system to **ensure a common approach across the case study countries**, and hence that the findings of the case study countries can be easily synthesised.
- (8) The detailed **work plan**, specifying the organisation and time schedule for the evaluation process.

If necessary, the report will also suggest modifications to contractual provisions inter alia for the following points:

- the final composition of the evaluation team; and
- the final work plan and schedule.

Following comments on the draft inception report from members of the Reference Group (see Section 6) and from the Evaluation Unit, the evaluators will present **the final inception report**. The evaluation will not continue before the proposed approach and methodology have been approved by the Evaluation Unit, and the final inception report has been accepted.

5.2.2. Desk phase

The desk phase starts after the inception phase and **goes partly in parallel to the field phase**. The purpose of this phase is to ensure the effective use of existing relevant information (including data, studies, evaluations, experience of the staff at HQ – EC/EU and MSs) is gathered in a structured manner and taken into account in the evaluation.

Three specific tasks for the desk phase: 1) Collect information and give preliminary answer to the EQ 1 of the Part 1(GAP) on the mainstreaming of gender; 2) Ensure a broader coverage of the different regions than the case study countries allow. It is important to plan for how to collect the information, experience and knowledge of the

Commission/EEAS staff in HQ and MSs for Part 1 (e.g. a series of structured interviews, focus group discussions); 3) Define main hypothesis for each EQs and highlight the main points related to gap in the collection of information and data. The desk report should not be a long report, but straightforward to identify the main issues concerning the information, hypothesis and regional coverage.

The desk phase and the inception phase partly overlap, but they have different purposes, the desk phase is part of the actual evaluation exercise and ensures that relevant information in HQ, and accessible from the desk, is gathered and taken into account, while the purpose of the inception phase is to prepare the evaluation and in particular the method and approach of the evaluation.

A **desk phase report** should be prepared at the end of the phase to be submitted to the Evaluation Unit and discussed with the Reference Group.

5.2.3. *Field phase*

Following satisfactory completion of the inception phase and formal acceptance of the Inception Report, the Evaluation Team can start preparing the field visits. The fieldwork, the duration of which shall be cleared with the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group, shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the inception report and agreed with the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group. If during the course of the field phase any significant deviations from the agreed methodology or schedule are perceived as being necessary, these should be explained to, and agreed by, the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group.

At the conclusion of each of the field visits the team should give a detailed *on-the-spot debriefing to the Delegation and relevant stakeholders* to validate the data and information gathered.

At the conclusion of each field visits the team will proceed to prepare brief **country notes**, for each of the country case studies, for delivery to the Evaluation Unit no later than ten working days after returning from the field (see Appendix 2 for an outline structure of the notes). These notes (which will appear in annex to the final report) should be written in the **predominant working language** of the Delegation in the country concerned.

When all field visits have been conducted, and before the start of the synthesis phase, the Evaluation Team should prepare a **synthesis note**, summarising the data and information collected and presenting the basis for preliminary findings. This note should also account for the information gathered during the desk phase. The note should be succinct and mainly constitute a basis for a Reference Group meeting to prepare the synthesis phase. The note will not be published as a self-standing deliverable.

The Evaluation Team should also present a proposed **table of content and structure for the final report**, based on the structure set out in Appendix 3, to be agreed with the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group.

5.2.4. *Synthesis phase and final report*

The evaluators will submit a **first draft final report**, in accordance with the agreed time schedule, and agreed structure, taking due account of comments received during de-

briefings and earlier meetings with the Reference Group. It should be noted that the report should include **answers to the evaluation questions**, and also **an overall assessment** – on the basis of these answers – of the EU performance, approaches and strategies to support gender equality and women's empowerment.

On acceptance, the first draft final report will be circulated for comment to the Reference Group in Brussels, which will convene to discuss it in the presence of the Evaluation Team.

On the basis of comments expressed by the Reference Group and the Evaluation Unit, the Evaluation Team should make the appropriate amendments and present a **second draft final report**. Again the report will be circulated to the Reference Group through the Evaluation Unit, for final comments. The Reference Group will be given a minimum of two weeks to provide their comments. On the basis of the comments received the Team will prepare the **final version**, in accordance with the agreed time schedule.

The evaluators may either accept or reject the comments made by the Reference Group, the Delegation, or relevant stakeholders, but in case of rejection they shall motivate and explain their reasons in writing.

The final report (as well as previous reports and notes) must be of very high quality, the written quality in the reports and notes must be outstanding. It is important that the findings of the country case studies are effectively used when drafting the final report. The final report should clearly account for the observations and evidences on which findings are made so as to support the reliability and validity of the evaluation. The report should reflect a rigorous, methodical and thoughtful approach. See [Appendix 4](#) for further information on the quality standards. The findings, analysis, conclusions and recommendations should be thorough and the link between them should be clear.

The recommendations should be concrete and realistic and presented in a logical structure following on their importance and level of details.

The final version of the final report shall be presented in a way that enables publication without further editing and should be readable by different kind of audience.

The Final Report shall be drafted in **English**.

6. Responsibility for Management and Monitoring of the Evaluation

The primary responsibility for the management and the supervision of the evaluation will rest with the Evaluation Unit at DEVCO. The evaluation manager (EM) and first point of contact will be **Ms. Federica Petrucci** (tel: 02 29 59410).

The evaluation manager in the unit will provide a pivotal role in providing quality support and in facilitating the quality assurance process. The EM will provide advice to the team leader as necessary and ensure that evaluation is undertaken in accordance to EU methods. She will be responsible of the organisation and serve as principal liaisons with EU relevant services.

The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by a **Reference Group** consisting of members of all concerned services in the Commission and EEAS, as well as the EU Delegations and representative of EU Member States, under the Evaluation Unit's chairmanship.

Its principal functions will be to:

- advise on the scope and focus of the evaluation and the elaboration of the Terms of Reference
- ensure the evaluation team has access to and consults all information sources and documentation
- discuss and comment on the quality of work done by the evaluation team
- provide feedback on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation.

A participatory approach, involving a broad range of stakeholders, will be taken all along the evaluation process.

7. Evaluation Team

This evaluation is to be carried out by a team with advanced knowledge of, and experience in **gender analysis and gender equality/women empowerment issues in development co-operation** and familiarity with European Union policies and approaches. The composition of the team should reflect the focus of the evaluation on independent and substantive results.

The team leader must possess demonstrated capacity for strategic thinking, and expertise in **one or more of the above-mentioned areas**. The composition of the team should reflect cross-cultural experience in development.

The multi-disciplinary team should have experience as well in gender mainstreaming in some development cooperation sectors such as food security and rural development, water and sanitation, health including sexual and reproductive health, electoral assistance / democracy, justice reform, employment and social inclusion, environment, migration, etc. and **aid modalities including budget support**. The choice of sectors will be linked to country-based studies and will be specified in the inception report.

The team should comprise consultants familiar with the **selected case study countries and the regions covered**.

Consultants should also possess an appropriate training and documented experience in **evaluation methods and techniques for complex evaluation** and, possibly, of evaluation in the field of external relations and development cooperation.

The team should demonstrate to have understood the intellectual challenges of this strategic evaluation. The team composition should be justified and the team coordination should be clearly described.

The key skills are indicated in **bold**. In their absence, the 80 points threshold may not be reached. A **breakdown of working days** per expert should be provided.

The team will have **excellent English writing and editing skills**. The Contractor remains fully responsible for the quality of the report. Any report which does not meet the required quality will be rejected.

The evaluation committee may interview the proposed experts during the offers' assessment to get additional information and insights about the quality of the team that will carry out this evaluation.

Regarding conflict of interest, experts who have been involved in the design or implementation of programme/projects covered by this evaluation, are excluded from this assignment. Should a conflict of interest be identified in the course of the evaluation, it should be immediately reported to the evaluation manager for further analysis and appropriate measures.

8. Timing

The project implementation is due to start end June 2013. The expected duration is of 15 months. As part of the methodology, the framework contractor must fill in the timetable in the Appendix 4.

Offer for the evaluation

The offer will be itemised to allow the verification of the fees compliance with the framework contract terms as well as, for items under **h** to **k** of the contractual price breakdown model, whether the prices quoted correspond to the market prices.

The offer will be written in English, (font Times New Roman 12 or Arial 11), single spaces. The total length of Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the technical offer (Framework contract, Annexe 1, Section 10.3. b) should not exceed 20 pages.

9. Appendices

The contracting authority reserves the rights to modify the appendices without prior notice.

Appendix 1. Key references for the evaluation

Appendix 2. Guidance on the country notes for the country case studies

Appendix 3. Outline Structure of the Final Evaluation Report

Appendix 4. Quality Grid

Appendix 5. Timing

Appendix 1: Key references for the evaluation

Commission Communications, Regulations etc. on gender equality and women empowerment

Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI Regulation).

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:378:0041:0071:EN:PDF>

Council Conclusions on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation. 15 May 2007.

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st09/st09561.en07.pdf>

Council conclusions on the Millennium Development Goals for the United Nations High-Level Plenary meeting in New York and beyond. 3023rd Foreign Affairs Council meeting Luxembourg, 14 June 2010.

http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/EU_council_conclusions_MDGs_2010_0614.pdf

Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security. 1 December 2008.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/hr/news187.pdf

The EU Consensus on Development (2005)

http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/european_consensus_2005_en.pdf

EU Communication on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation. COM(2007) 100 final.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2007/com2007_0100en01.pdf

EU Strategy for Equal opportunities between Women and Men (2011-2015). COM(2010) 491

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/index_en.htm

Commission Evaluations, Studies, Reviews, Reports, etc.

Commission Staff Working Document EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development 2010-2015

http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC_2010_265_gender_action_plan_EN.pdf

Council of the European Union (2011), Commission Staff Working Document - 2011 Report on the Implementation of the 'EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development 2010-2015'.

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

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

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/intervention-areas/humandev/documents/final_gap_2012_en.pdf

EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination against them.
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/human_rights/human_rights_in_third_countries/dh0003_en.htm

Toolkit on Mainstreaming Gender Equality in EC development co-operation.
<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sp/gender-toolkit/index.htm>

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/enjeux-internationaux/aide-au-developpement-et/evenements-19763/article/remise-de-l-evaluation-genre-et>

Other important international references

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/convention.htm>

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (PFA).
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/>

Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals and its Agenda for Action.
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/bkqd.shtml>

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000).
http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/women_war_peace/unscr_1325.html
Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010).

2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

2008 Accra Agenda for Action
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/parisdeclarationandaccraagendaforaction.htm>

Other UN Conferences that addressed Women's Issues:

Habitat II, Istanbul, 1996
<http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?ID=407&catid=366&typeid=24>

World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 1995
<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/wssd/text-version/>

International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994
<http://www.un.org/popin/icpd2.htm>

Regional and Country Strategies

The Africa-EU Partnership on Democratic Governance and Human Rights Joint Africa EU Strategy, Action Plan 2011-2013. http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/doc_jaes_action_plan_2011_13_en.pdf

The strategic partnership between the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean
EU-CELAC Action Plan 2013-2015

<http://www.eucarinet.eu/images/pdfs/eucelac.pdf>

Partnership and cooperation agreements

Memorandum of Understanding with UN Women

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/who/partners/international-organisations/documents/un-woman_en.pdf

Appendix 2. Guidance on the country notes for the country case studies

Length: The country note should be maximum 10 pages (excluding annexes).

This evaluation is partly based on a number of country case studies. These case studies allow the evaluation team to gather information on the EU support (to the sector/theme of the evaluation) at the country level, which together with the desk phase findings should feed the global assessment reported in the synthesis report. This reporting is needed for transparency reasons, i.e. to clearly account for the basis of the evaluation, and also to be able to have a factual check with the concerned EU Delegations and other stakeholders.

This reporting should be seen as building blocks for the evaluation and as documents to be circulated with the Reference Group and the Delegations involved. In the end of the evaluation the country notes will be published as part of the overall evaluation exercise in annexes to the synthesis report (so editing is required). These notes should be prepared after the visits, they should respect the agreed structure and they should go further than the oral presentations conducted at the end of the visits. Furthermore, the evaluation questions are formulated to be answered on the global level using the sum of the information collected from the different case studies and the desk study, and should hence not be answered at the country case study level.

Indicative structure:

1. Introduction:
 - The purpose of the note;
 - Role of this country as a case study country.
2. Data collection methods used (its limits and possible constraints)
3. Short description of the GEWE in the country
4. Findings on the sector (focused on facts and not going into analysis)
5. Conclusions at two levels: (1) covering the main issues on this sector in the context of the country and (2) covering the elements confirming or not confirming the desk phase hypothesis.

Annexes:

- The list of people interviewed;
- The list of documents consulted;
- The list of the projects and programmes specifically considered;
- All project assessment fiches;
- All questionnaires;
- Acronyms and abbreviation.

Appendix 3. Outline Structure of the Final Evaluation Report

Length: All reports should be succinct while capturing sufficient evidence to justify the findings. Additional and more detailed information on the overall context, programme or aspects of methodology and analysis should be confined to annexes (which, however, should be restricted to the important information).

Executive Summary *Length: approximately 5 pages* This executive summary should include the following information:

- 1.1 – Purpose of the evaluation (brief);
- 1.3 – Methodology (brief);
- 1.4 – Analysis and main findings for each Evaluative Question; Overall assessment;
- 1.5 – Main conclusions;
- 1.6 – Main recommendations.

1 . Introduction

Length: approximately 5 pages

- 2.1. Purpose of, and background to the Evaluation
- 2.2. Synthesis of the objectives and the intended impacts of the EU interventions.
- 2.3. Context: brief analysis of the political, economic, social and cultural dimensions, as well as the needs, potential for and main constraints.

2 . Methodology

Length: approximately 5 pages

In order to answer the evaluative questions a number of methodological instruments must be presented by the consultants:

- 3.1. Data and Information Collection: can consist of literature review, interviews, questionnaires, case studies, etc. The consultants will indicate any limitations and will describe how the data should be cross-checked to validate the analysis.

3.2 Methods of Analysis: of the data and information obtained for each Evaluation Question (again indicating any eventual limitations);

3.3. Methods of Judgement

This chapter should include a presentation of the judgement criteria and indicators.

4. Main findings and analysis

Length: approximately 20-30 pages

(9) 4.1. Answers to each Evaluative Question, indicating findings and conclusions for each;

(10) 4.2. Summary of main findings

5. Main conclusions and

lessons *Length: approximately*

10 pages

This chapter should account for the overall assessment of the Commission governance support. The structure and content is dependent on the main conclusions and lessons.

6. A Full Set of

Recommendations *Length:*

approximately 10 pages

A full set of Recommendations* capturing the main findings, conclusions and lessons.

**All conclusions should be cross-referenced back to the appropriate findings, lessons or conclusions. Recommendations must be presented in a logical order with the overriding and fundamental recommendations first followed by the more detailed recommendations. The recommendations should also be ranked and presented in the order of importance.*

Appendix 4. Quality Grid

The draft and final versions of the Final Report will be assessed using the below 'quality grid'. The completed quality grid for the final version of the report will be published on the Internet along with the report.

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation/index.htm>.

Quality Assessment Grid

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the Terms of Reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy Examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound data analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					

Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					
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Appendix 5. Timing

To be filled by the contractors and submitted as part of its methodology

<i>Evaluation and Stages</i>	<i>Phases</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings/Communications</i>
Desk Phase				
Structuring Stage				Briefing session in Brussels
		Draft Inception Report		RG meeting
		Final Inception Report		
Desk Study		Draft Desk Report		RG Meeting
		Final Desk Report		
Field Phase				De-briefing meeting with the Delegation.
Synthesis phase				
		Synthesis note		RG meeting
		1st Draft Final report		RG Meeting
		Final Report + other deliverables		
Dissemination phase				Dissemination Seminar in Brussels

Annex 2: Evaluation Questions, Judgement Criteria, Indicators and Data Sources

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools																
			Documentary Review	Mapping	CSP Analysis	EUD Survey	Country Case Studies	Interviews										Focus Group Discussions	
								EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other	
EQ1	1.1 (a) To what extent and how has the EU succeeded in introducing gender analysis in annual country and regional programming and reviews? (b) To what extent are gender analyses actually reflected in country strategies and in programme and project design and implementation																		
J.C 1.1.1	Extent to which gender analysis has been integrated in annual and multiannual country and regional strategy / programme design processes.																		
Indicators	Gender analysis has been carried out as part of country and regional strategy / programme design processes in line with EC guidance in all countries/regions	EU documents, CSP analysis, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X		X		X		X	X		X							
	Gender issues identified in analysis are used as the basis for decisions and prioritisation for strategic objectives and programming decisions in line with EC guidance in all countries/regions.	EU documents, CSP analysis, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X		X		X			X		X							
	CSPs/RSPs include gender analysis to a standard consistent with EC guidance.	EU documents, CSP analysis, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X		X		X		X			X							

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools																
			Documentary Review	Mapping	CSP Analysis	EUD Survey	Country Case Studies	Interviews							Focus Group Discussions				
								EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other	
J.C 1.1.2	Extent to which gender analysis has been reflected in design of programmes and projects																		
Indicators	Gender issues have been incorporated in project and programme objectives and indicators in line with EC guidance in all countries/regions	EU documents, analysis of projects, CSP analysis, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X	X	X		X		X			X							
	Gender-sensitive indicators have been included in monitoring systems; monitoring data is collected and is used in reporting in line with EC guidance in all countries/regions.	EU documents, analysis of projects, CSP analysis, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X	X	X		X		X			X							
J.C. 1.1.3	Extent to which gender analysis has been integrated into country and regional reviews and reporting																		
Indicators	Gender objectives and gender-sensitive indicators have been included in country, regional and thematic evaluations.	EU documents, , CSP analysis, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X		X		X		X			X							
	Progress towards gender objectives has been incorporated in country and regional reporting in compliance with EC procedural requirements.	EU documents, , CSP analysis, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X		X		X		X			X							
EQ 1.2	To what extent and how have the EU and Member States (MSs) contributed to gender mainstreaming in the various EU dialogue processes and consultations with third countries and regions?																		

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
			Documentary Review	Mapping	CSP Analysis	EU Survey	Country Case Studies	Interviews					Focus Group Discussions					
								EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other
J.C 1.2.1	Extent to which gender issues have featured in sector level policy dialogue																	
Indicators	Gender issues identified in analysis have been incorporated in policy dialogue processes.	EU documents, , CSP analysis, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X	
	Gender-sensitive indicators incorporated into budget support PAFs.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	
J.C 1.2.2	Extent to which consultations on gender issues with civil society, UNCTs and other stakeholders inform policy dialogue																	
Indicators	Consultations with a range of relevant stakeholders have taken place on a regular basis and have been used for identifying gender issues.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	EU and MSs have engaged with Gender Coordination mechanism/group; Gender Coordination mechanism/group has been set up and has been used	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X		X			X	X		X			

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
			Documentary Review	Mapping	CSP Analysis	EUD Survey	Country Case Studies	Interviews						Focus Group Discussions				
							EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other	
J.C 1.2.3	Extent to which gender issues identified have been incorporated into political dialogue																	
Indicators	Gender insights and lessons learned from financial and non-financial cooperation inform political dialogue.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X	X			X			X				
	Lines of communication established at EU and MS headquarters level between gender focal persons and political section staff.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees					X	X	X	X	X							
	Lines of communication established at EUD and MS embassy level between gender experts and political section staff.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees					X	X			X							

	Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
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EQ 1.3	To what extent and how (through gender-specific activities and gender-responsive indicators) is gender equality mainstreamed in all EU-funded programmes/projects, including budget support?																
J.C 1.3.1	Extent to which guidance on gender mainstreaming for projects and programmes, sector and general budget support exists and is applied																
Indicators	Guidance on gender mainstreaming in project and programme design and implementation processes has been developed, disseminated and applied.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
	Guidance on gender mainstreaming in sector and budget support design and implementation has been developed, disseminated, and applied.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaires	X			X	X		X	X		X	X		X		
J.C 1.3.2	Extent to which general and sector budget support programmes incorporate gender-disaggregated indicators and gender-equality performance indicators																
Indicators	Gender- issues identified in analysis have been used as the basis for the development of support programmes	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X			
	Gender issues have been prioritised in sector policy dialogue processes.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaires	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X			

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
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								EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other
	Gender-sensitive indicators have been developed, monitored and reported on during implementation of sector and general budget support.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X		X			X	X	X	X		X	
J.C 1.1.3	Extent to which EC institution and MS projects and programmes have gender as a significant or principal objective																	
Indicators	Those responsible for gender marking express confidence in the accuracy of the system...	Country visits, opinions of interviewees					X	X	X	X		X			X			
	The proportion of projects and programmes marked as having gender as a significant or principal objective shows a trend to increase over time.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X		X			X						

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EQ 1.4	To what extent and how have the EU and MSs ensured gender mainstreaming within their organisations – through adequate procedures and approaches, processes, capacity building initiatives as well as adequate resources?																		
J.C 1.4.1	Extent to which internal management processes and approaches to gender mainstreaming are relevant and effectively used																		
Indicators	Guidance on gender mainstreaming has been developed and has been used.	country visits, opinions of interviewees				X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
	Internal decision-making processes follow institutional guidance on gender mainstreaming and decisions are assessed to ensure that gender has been reflected.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
J.C 1.4.2	Extent to which an institutional commitment to gender mainstreaming is maintained through clear vision, strong leadership and adequate financial and human resources																		
Indicators	Instructions provided by the political leadership to promote gender mainstreaming have been given and widely circulated.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
	Specialist skills on GEWE available to provide guidance have been put in place	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools																
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	Adequate financial resources for implementation of gender mainstreaming have been put in place and utilised...	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
	Sustained efforts made to promote staff competence and awareness of gender equality has been made.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
J.C 1.4.3	Extent to which accountability mechanisms for gender equality exist and are used to regularly report on performance at all levels of the organisation																		
Indicators	Institutional accountability mechanisms have been developed and have been used to regularly report on progress.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
	Quality control systems to promote/monitor gender mainstreaming have been put in place and have been used.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
	High-level strategic reporting has reflected actions on gender mainstreaming and gender equality results.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools														
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EQ 2.1	To what extent and how has the Commission fostered complementarity – understood as a task division based on comparative advantages – between its actions for GEWE and those of EU MSs? What has helped or hindered progress?																
J.C 2.1.1	Extent to which coordination at the EU level, through meetings such as the MS Gender Expert meeting, has contributed to complementarity of programmes / actions (as between EC and MSs) at the partner country level																
Indicators	Donors meet regularly at EU level to discuss gender and to discuss division of tasks.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X		X	X							
	Coordination at the EU level has resulted in clear decisions and priorities on GEWE and these have been communicated to the regional and country levels.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X	X	X	X	X						
J.C 2.1.2	Extent to which coordination at the partner country level has contributed to complementarity of country level programmes / action (as between EC and MSs).																
Indicators	Coordination at the partner country level has been informed by decisions and priorities at the EU level	country visits, opinions of interviewees					X	X			X			X			
	EUDs play an active role in contributing to coordination of MSs at country level.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X	X			X			X			

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
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J.C 2.1.3	Extent to which improved coordination efforts have resulted in more effective dialogue related to GEWE at the partner country level																	
Indicators	Coordination results in EU and MSs speaking with one voice on gender issues at country level.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X		X			X	X	X	X			
	Improved coordination has led to incorporation of GEWE-related indicators in budget support conditionalities and policy assessment frameworks.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X		X			X	X		X			
EQ 2.2	To what extent and how has the EC ensured a complementary use of the various instruments (geographic, thematic, as well political dialogue) and modalities (e.g. budget support, projects) available to supporting GEWE?																	
J.C 2.2.1	The Commission has elaborated strategies at headquarters level) to promote and facilitate the combined use of instruments and modalities																	
Indicators	Strategic and programming guidelines identify possibilities for combination of approaches.	EU documents	X															
	Institutional incentives have been put in place and have been used to encourage complementary use of instruments	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X						
	Thematic and geographic instruments have been used in a complementary manner	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X						

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
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	Budget support, both sector and general, is combined with specific actions to achieve impact.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X		X			
J.C 2.2.2	Extent to which implementation is sequenced and coordinated, and monitoring of progress is used effectively across different levels and forms of intervention																	
Indicators	Implementation of interventions has been effectively sequenced and has been used to develop synergies.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X						
	Modalities reflect assessment of capacity and actions are included to address gaps.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X						
	Reporting results from monitoring progress in individual interventions has been used to adjust mix of instruments and modalities.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X						
J.C 2.2.3	Results of the complementary use of instruments demonstrate the effectiveness of strategies to promote synergy at different levels																	
Indicators	Institutional incentives to combine instruments have been developed and used.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X						
	Strategies, processes and procedures have been used to promote the combined use of instruments.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X						

	Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools																
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EQ 2.3	How far has the Commission been able to engage with partner governments and other partners on the promotion of GEWE, specifically in combating gender-based violence (GbV), and to identify the relevant support strategies, including in terms of adapting to different country contexts (conflict, post-conflict and fragile countries)?																	
J.C 2.3.1	Extent to which EC country-level GbV engagement and support strategies are based on an analysis of context and partners, especially as regards GbV.																	
Indicators	Gender analysis includes analysis of GbV and availability and quality of partners.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X			
	Strategies have been developed to respond to the contextual and partner analysis undertaken.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Analyses and strategies have been updated as appropriate to respond to changing situations.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X	

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J.C 2.3.3	Extent to which EC promotion of, and support for, GbV is responsive to country needs, context, and opportunities.																	
Indicators	Individual country-level examples of responsiveness by EC (to determine when, why and how responsiveness occurs).	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Individual country-level examples of non-responsiveness by EC (to determine why opportunities were missed).	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X	
	GbV incorporated in policy and political dialogue when analysis suggests it is a major issue.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X			X	X	X	X	X	X			
J.C 2.3.4	Extent to which a contribution has been made to the capabilities and behaviours of partner governments and other partners as a result of EC promotion of and support for GbV																	
Indicators	Examples of positive changes in the content and/or quality of partner government engagement on GbV issues.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X			
	The agenda and discourse on GbV issues at the national level has changed in response to support and engagement.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X			

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EQ 2.4	How effective is the three-pronged approach (specific actions, cross-cutting issue and political/policy dialogue) used by EC in promoting GEWE? What has helped or hindered effectiveness?																
J.C 2.4.1	Extent to which approaches and interventions (specific actions, cross-cutting issues and political/policy dialogue) have been identified and used in a complementary manner to promote gender equality																
Indicators	All three prongs have been used to develop interventions.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X					
	Approaches and interventions have been identified to take forward the issues identified and the analysis of capacities.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X					
J.C 2.4.2	Extent to which interventions in the three areas are effectively monitored and the analyses of results are incorporated into the development of interventions																
Indicators	Gender-sensitive objectives and indicators have been developed and used in monitoring progress of processes and interventions.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X					
	Monitoring of gender-sensitive objectives and indicators has been used to guide implementation.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X					
	Lessons learned in specific actions inform design of cross-cutting actions and political/policy dialogue.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X		X		

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
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J.C 2.4.3	Extent to which the EC has successfully treated GEWE as a cross-cutting issue.																	
Indicators	Attention given to GEWE in strategy papers and related strategic dialogue with government and civil society.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, CSP analysis	X		X		X					X	X	X	X			
	Gender-sensitive data included in monitoring	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, CPS analysis	X		X		X				X	X	X	X				
	Institutional capacity analyses in all sectors include gender as a needed area of expertise.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, CPS analysis	X		X		X				X	X	X	X				

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
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EQ 2.5	To what extent and how have political and policy dialogue processes (at the national level) contributed towards the realisation of GEWE in partner countries? What has helped or hindered this contribution?																	
J.C 2.5.1	Extent to which dialogue processes reflect issues identified in gender analyses and there are clear objectives for taking forward issues																	
Indicators	Gender analyses have formed the basis for the identification of issues to be addressed.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X			
	Formal mechanisms for dialogue on gender issues have been developed and used.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X			
	Sufficient capacity for gender policy dialogue in EUDs.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X			
J.C 2.5.2	Extent to which policy dialogue processes use objectives and indicators for tracking progress across support provided																	
Indicators	Gender-sensitive objectives and indicators have been developed and used in dialogue strategies	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	x			
	Monitoring processes have been used in tracking progress in strategy implementation	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X			
	Effective combination of process and outcome indicators to assess GEWE progress in policy dialogue.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X			

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools														
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J.C 2.5.4	Extent to which dialogue processes were coordinated to achieve their objectives and factors affecting these achievements or otherwise																
Indicators	Gender issues arising in country cooperation integrated into political dialogue.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X		
	Examples of positive changes as a result of coordinating policy and political dialogue.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X		
EQ 2.6	How far have specific actions or measures to empower women contributed to redress inequalities and improve gender balance?																
J.C 2.6.1	Extent to which the gender equality situation has changed over the timeframe 2007–12																
Indicators	Gender analyses and other relevant international datasets and analyses substantiate changes 2007–13.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	
J.C 2.6.2	Extent to which EC interventions have contributed to increased equality of rights for women and men, girls and boys																
Indicators	Expert / stakeholder analyses and opinion attribute to EC interventions and contribution to changes in equality of rights.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	
	Expert / stakeholder analyses and opinion attribute to EC gender mainstreaming in projects and programming a contribution to changes in equality of rights.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	

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	Expert / stakeholder analyses and opinion attribute to EC-specific actions a contribution to changes in equality of rights.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X						X	X	X	X	X	X
J.C 2.6.3	Extent to which EC interventions have contributed to increased equality of access to and control of resources for women																	
Indicators	Improved access for women in social sectors including access to justice.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Improved participation of women in governance structures.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Expert /stakeholder analyses and opinion attribute to EC-specific actions and contribution to changes in equality of access and control of resources.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X							X	X	X		

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools																
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EQ 2.7	To what extent and how have EC-supported capacity building programmes, targeted at national/local governments, regional organisations and civil society, contributed to empowering and enabling these actors to promote GEWE in their respective areas of work?																		
J.C 2.7.1	Extent to which capacity building programmes are based on an understanding of and response to issues identified in gender analysis, backed up with broader contextual and capacity analyses																		
Indicators	Analyses of stakeholders and their capacities have been used in the development of strategies for addressing issues	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X				
J.C 2.7.2	Extent to which capacity building programmes complement other EC interventions and are effectively coordinated with them																		
Indicators	Gender-specific TA included with sector support programmes. Support to non-state actors (NSAs) includes gender-related capacity building. Support to regional organisations has included gender-related capacity building.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X				

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J.C 2.7.3	Extent to which capacity building programmes have contributed to the promotion of GEWE in partner countries																
Indicators	National/local governments, regional organisations and civil society are capable of operating independently and effectively as a result of support provided.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X									X	X	X	X		
	Supported actors are effectively promoting GEWE in their respective areas of work.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X
EQ 2.8	To what extent and how have EC efforts to ensure an effective implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security – as well as 1888 and 1889 in fragile, conflict or post-conflict countries – contributed to progress towards respect for women's rights?																
J.C 2.8.1	Extent to which EC strategies and actions are based on an understanding of and are adapted to local contexts, particularly in fragile, conflict or post-conflict countries																
Indicators	Gender analyses have been used as the basis for the identification of issues to be addressed.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X
	Analyses of stakeholders and their capacities have been used in the development of strategies for addressing issues	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X

	Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
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	Coordination has been effectively used in the development and implementation of strategies.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X								X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Examples of the adaptation of strategies and actions to changing contexts and circumstances.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X								X	X	X	X			
J.C 2.8.2	Extent to which EC strategies and actions take forward the three-pronged approach and have been effectively implemented to complement each other and other longer-term EC interventions																
Indicators	Effective coordination has been used in identifying gender issues to be addressed in strategies and actions.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X								X						
	Women, peace and security issues have been integrated into political and policy dialogue.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, CSP analysis	X		X						X	X	X	X			
	Gender issues have been identified and taken into account in crisis management and longer-term development policies and activities.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X									X	X	X	X		

	Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
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	Evidence of specific strategic actions to protect, support and empower women.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, CSP analysis	X		X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	
J.C 2.8.3	Extent to which EC strategies and actions have contributed to the progress towards respect for women's rights																
Indicators	Examples of effective development and implementation of EC strategies for UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, CSP analysis	X		X	X					X	X	X	X			
	Examples of effective implementation of dialogue, gender mainstreaming in programming and capacity building.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X			X					X	X	X	X			
	Effective implementation of strategies and actions has made a contribution towards progress in realising respect for women's rights.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X			X					X	X	X	X			

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
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EQ 2.9	To what extent and how has the Commission developed its internal capacities to deal effectively and efficiently with GEWE?																	
J.C 2.9.1	Extent to which staff have knowledge of GEWE policies and concepts																	
Indicators	Country-level staff have effectively advocated on key gender issues with partners.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X					X	X	X	X			
	Staff are able to understand, analyse and apply relevant gender policies and concepts.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X					X						
J.C 2.9.2	Extent to which GEWE training is comprehensive, systematised, useful and offered at different levels – including with specialised (sector, thematic) focus																	
Indicators	Quality, depth, breadth and length of training modules.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	Regularity of training opportunities.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
			Documentary Review	Mapping	CSP Analysis	EU Survey	Country Case Studies	Interviews					Focus Group Discussions					
								EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other
	Number of staff trained at basic, advanced and/or specialised levels.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	Evaluations of training sessions.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
J.C 2.9.3	Extent to which there are systems for GEWE knowledge management that are well designed, user-friendly and comprehensive to capture, document, and disseminate knowledge about GEWE in all relevant thematic and programmatic areas.																	
Indicators	Networks and communities of practice related to GEWE exist and are active	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	Electronic resource centre(s) exist, are updated regularly and are used.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	Evidence of lessons learnt and good practice being disseminated.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
			Documentary Review	Mapping	CSP Analysis	EUD Survey	Country Case Studies	Interviews										Focus Group Discussions
								EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other
	Linkages between different DGs, units and sources of expertise within the commission are actively promoted.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	Level of staff awareness and use of management of GEWE resources.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
J.C 2.9.4	Extent to which there are useful GEWE tools and resources that are applied by staff and staff have access to and use specialised internal/external GEWE expertise																	
Indicators	Good quality guidance notes, toolkits, checklists, templates exist and are used.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	Staff are aware of relevant tools and have used them appropriately.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	Specialised in-house GEWE experts and GE focal points are in place and have the resources to operate effectively.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
			Documentary Review	Mapping	CSP Analysis	EU Survey	Country Case Studies	Interviews								Focus Group Discussions		
								EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other
	Evidence, quantity and regularity of staff seeking support from experts/focal points.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
EQ 2.10	To what extent and how have the senior and middle management established a conducive overall institutional architecture to deal with gender in an efficient and effective manner?																	
J.C 2.10.1	Extent to which management provides leadership and functions as an organisational change agent with a view to addressing GEWE																	
Indicators	Senior managers are well informed about relevant gender issues that affect their area of work.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	Representatives demonstrate active and visible leadership.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	Middle and senior managers act as effective champions of GEWE issues in the commission.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools																
			Documentary Review	Mapping	CSP Analysis	EUD Survey	Country Case Studies	Interviews								Focus Group Discussions			
								EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other	
J.C 2.10.2	Extent to which guidance, resources and linkages within the organisation have been put in place to effectively address GEWE																		
Indicators	Appropriate guidance on GEWE exists and has been used for all of the relevant EC institutions and instruments.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X							
	Adequate resources are in place and have been used for all of the relevant EC institutions and instruments.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire, mapping, CSO analysis	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X							
	Effective coordination mechanisms have been developed and used.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X			X	X	X							
J.C 2.10.3	Extent to which there is organisational commitment to addressing GEWE																		
Indicators	Proportion of funds for GEWE is in keeping with other institutional priorities.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, mapping, questionnaire	X	X		X	X			X	X	X							
	Higher-level management meetings have included gender equality issues in their agenda on an annual basis.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X			X	X	X							

		Sources of Information	Data Collection Tools															
			Documentary Review	Mapping	CSP Analysis	EUD Survey	Country Case Studies	Interviews						Focus Group Discussions				
								EU MS HQ	EU MS Country Visits	EC Services HQ	EEAS	EUDs	Partner Countries	CSOs	Other Agencies	Beneficiaries	CSOs	Other
	Extent to which senior managers provide institutional incentives for staff who champion gender equality issues and processes.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
J.C 2.10.4	Extent to which there is organisational accountability for promotion of GEWE																	
Indicators	Gender equality in appropriately reflected other relevant policy areas.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, mapping	X	X			X			X	X	X						
	Monitoring and evaluation reports have included assessments of project/programme effects on gender equality within the programme context	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, questionnaire	X			X	X			X	X	X						
	EC has held partners to account for promoting increased GEWE in the programmes that the Commission funds	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees	X				X			X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Financial tracking systems have integrated GEWE in a practical, accurate and useful way.	EU documents, country visits, opinions of interviewees, mapping	X	X			X			X	X	X						

Annex 3: International and EU Policy Context

International policy context

The MDG framework

Like other international partners, the EU's approach to development is grounded, as of this writing, in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) framework and after 2015 will be based on the emerging post-MDG framework. It is with the MDG development framework that we begin before moving on to look at the growing human rights orientation.

The UN MDG framework provided the architecture for international development cooperation over the evaluation period. It is now being re-formulated for the post-2015 period and will remain at the core of the international partners' commitment to development. The MDG framework, which emerged during the 1990s, reflected two dissatisfactions. One was with the liberalisation and structural adjustment agenda, which emerged in the wake of the mid-1970s financial crisis. It was broadly perceived that the social costs of adjustment had been too high and that the poor and vulnerable suffered most from it.

The other was that donors and beneficiary partner countries traded accusations – donors claimed that beneficiary countries lacked a holistic, inclusive vision of development, and beneficiary partners complained of unpredictable, donor-driven, transaction-costly approaches. The compromise struck was that, if aid-receiving countries would commit to an inclusive pro-poor development strategy and concrete goals, the donor countries would align their aid to those goals and improve the predictability and user-friendliness of aid. Both sets of partners committed themselves to a results-based, effectiveness and impact-oriented approach to the design and implementation of aid-financed development programmes.

Gender in the MDGs. MDG 3 is promoting gender equality and empowering women, while MDG 2, achieving universal primary education, and MDG 5, improving maternal health, both have a significant gender focus through the related targets. The targets for MDG 3 are: ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; the share of women in waged employment in the non-agricultural sector; and the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments. The UN *Millennium Development Goals Report* for 2013, which looks at progress, found that all of these targets need accelerated progress and bolder action, including:

- Primary education – Progress in reducing the number of children out of school has slowed considerably over time. Stalled progress means that the world is unlikely to meet the target of universal primary education by 2015.
- Maternal health – Meeting the MDG target will require accelerated interventions and stronger political backing for women and children.
- Gender Equality – Whether in the public or private sphere, from the highest levels of government decision-making to households, women continue to be denied equal opportunity with men to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

To anticipate some of the analysis below, one criticism of the MDG framework is that, despite the third, overall commitment to gender equality, gender advocates have struggled to mainstream gender outside the traditional social sectors of education and health.

The role of the UN. The UN provides the international lead on GEWE and in 2010 the UN General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. The main roles of UN Women are to: support

intergovernmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms; help Member States to implement these standards; and, hold the UN system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality. With regard to holding the UN to account, in 2012 UN Women facilitated the process of developing a UN System-wide Action Plan (SWAP) for the implementation of the system-wide policy on GEWE agreed in 2006. The focus of SWAP is on working methods – corporate processes and institutional arrangements at the individual agency level to support the achievement of GEWE.

The UN-led global process of articulating priorities and goals for the post-2015 development agenda that is currently under way is committed to reinforcing the primacy of gender equality as a global objective. A specific goal accompanied by a set of targets are proposed to 'Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality,' with inequalities of opportunity addressed across all post-2015 goals, and a stronger emphasis on shared responsibility and holding partners to account.

As far back as the 1980s, research at the World Bank indicated that the factor most inimical to development is conflict. Recent years have seen increasing concern about the special hardships inflicted on women in conflict and post-conflict zones, as well as the often long-term nature of the relief, rehabilitation and development cycle. Also in 2000, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325, which called for the adoption of a gender perspective that included the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction. It was the first time that the Security Council had required parties in a conflict to respect women's rights and support their participation in peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction. Subsequent resolutions built on this and included:

- UNSCR 1820 in 2008, which condemns the use of sexual violence as a tool of war, and declares that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide.
- UNSCR 1888 in 2009, which specifically mandated peacekeeping missions to protect women and children from sexual violence during armed conflict.
- UNSCR 1889 in 2009, which urged Member States, UN bodies, donors and civil society to ensure that women's protection and empowerment are taken into account during post-conflict needs assessment and planning, and factored into subsequent funding and programming.

As the general trend has been to move gender equality from a strictly development-oriented, economic efficiency basis – eliminating the inefficiencies that arise from discrimination – to a human rights basis, the role of the UN has increased. The legal basis for gender equality in international human rights law gives rise to corresponding state obligations and the United Nations, as the ultimate global guardian of human rights, is implicated. The critical role of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is described in the next sub-section.

Aid effectiveness. Aid effectiveness, in addition to poverty reduction, is at the core of the MDG agenda. Efforts to improve aid effectiveness, starting as early as Monterrey conference from which the MDG framework emerged and culminating with the Paris Declaration in 2005, form an important part of the development cooperation framework. In line with the MDG approach, the Declaration focused on the principles of ownership, harmonisation, alignment, mutual accountability and managing for results, and contributed to a general shift towards new aid instruments, such as general budget support (GBS).

However, the Paris Declaration lacked a focus on gender equality. This was addressed in the Accra Agenda for Action in 2008, which committed to broadening country-level policy

dialogue on development in ways consistent with agreed international commitments on gender equality and human rights. The Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011 took things further in the final Outcome Agreement, with strong commitments on GEWE, and particularly improvements in insecure, fragile and conflict-affected states.

Gender, human rights, and mainstreaming. The Charter of the United Nations (1945) called for promotion of universal human rights and fundamental human rights without distinction based on sex. The following year, the UN Commission on the Status of Women was founded. The work of the Commission contributed directly to the inclusion of women's rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and, eventually, in 1979 the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

CEDAW defined discrimination against women as:

'...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.'

States acceding to CEDAW commit themselves to:

- Incorporate 'the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women.'
- Establish 'tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination.'
- Ensure 'the elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises.'

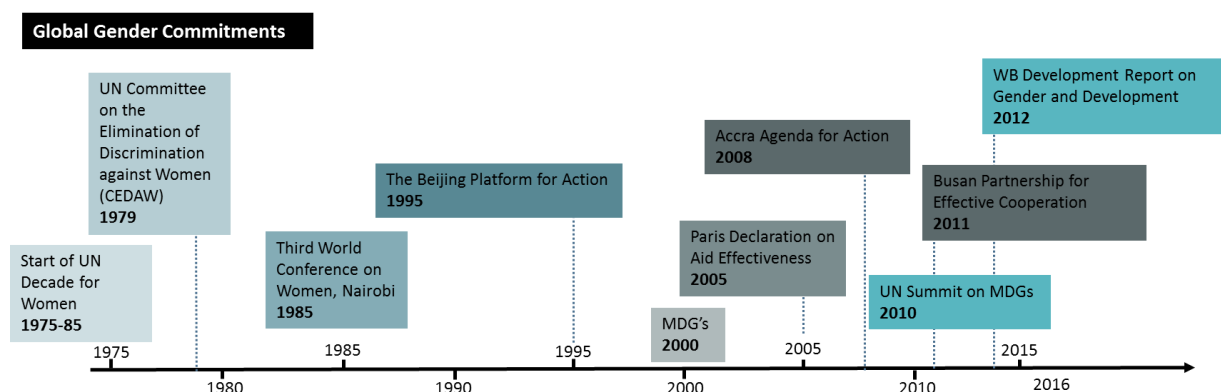
CEDAW has been ratified by almost all countries with the notable exception of the United States, where it has been opposed by a range of political interests.

It is not surprising that the concepts of gender equality and the gender mainstreaming meant to achieve it are disputed. Despite the wide ratification of CEDAW and participation in the required annual reporting mechanism, a broad human rights-based interpretation of gender equality and its relationship with development was slow to emerge. The main reasons that have been suggested are lack of political will and the fact that, even within the gender and human rights communities themselves, there are disagreements on precisely what a rights-based approach entails. Differing cultural and religious views on gender roles and the meaning of women's empowerment play a significant role in these disagreements.

The key pre-MDG milestones were:

- The 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, which linked gender equality to human rights;
- The 1994 Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, which shifted policy emphasis away from family planning and concern with aggregate population measures and their trends, towards the welfare of women, particularly in the area of sexual and reproductive health; and especially;
- The 1995 International Women's Conference in Beijing, which explicitly identified gender equality as a universal human right.

A timeline illustrating these and more recent major global gender commitments is given in the accompanying figure (Figure 3.1: Timeline of global gender commitments)

Figure 3.1: Timeline of global gender commitments

The 1995 International Women's Conference resulted in the Beijing Platform for Action, which set out a series of commitments covering women and poverty, women's rights and violence against women. The Platform for Action called for gender to be mainstreamed in all development actions and called upon governments and other actors to promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming in all policies and programmes. This can be interpreted as a reaction against the previous Women in Development approach to gender issues, which was judged to have resulted in a marginalisation of gender in 'women's projects' (often, as mentioned above, in the social sectors) and a consequent failure to come to grips with broader and larger gender equality issues.¹⁸ Mainstreaming, it was argued, would act as a force multiplier mechanism to raise gender issues from the level of small projects (often NGO-implemented) to the level of major, national policy-oriented, game-changing interventions.

Criticisms of the global approach. As stated above, gender equality, women's empowerment, and the gender mainstreaming meant to achieve them are contested concepts. There has long been disagreement both within and outside the feminist movement between liberal pragmatists, promoting equality of opportunity within existing frames, and radicals calling for fundamental transformation of gender power relations and the re-framing of power itself. The latter, 'transformative' view of gender mainstreaming, calling for an egalitarian participatory and democratic approach, has been contrasted with a pragmatic 'integrationist' approach. The integrationist perspective calls, not for policies to promote the transformation of gender relations, but for pragmatic measures to strengthen the role of gender within existing policy paradigms in order to promote gender equality and women's empowerment as conventionally defined.

Criticisms from the transformative point of view are that mainstreaming as now practised constructs women as a homogeneous and vulnerable class of objects; adopts the male norm as a target to be achieved; objectifies women, and not men, as simultaneously problem-bearers and solution bringers, etc. These critics are frustrated at the tendency of governments and institutions to take a 'thin' or formalist view of gender equality, rather than a 'thick' or emancipatory one. Some question whether it is possible to link of women's needs, development, and peace within the existing international economic architecture.¹⁹ The tendency to concentrate on economic aspects of equality has been a source of criticism,

¹⁸ For example, Hoskyns, Catherine 2005. Review essay: gender mainstreaming in trade, finance, and development. *International Feminist Journal of Politics* 7-4 December, 607-13.

¹⁹ For example, Otto, Dianne 2012. Gender issues and international human rights: an overview. Melbourne Legal Studies Research Paper No. 606. University of Melbourne Law School.

as conventional economic accounting fails to value women's out-of-market activities.²⁰

Criticisms of mainstreaming from the integrationist or pragmatic point of view, less grounded in gender theory, do not so much raise conceptual issues as they question the pace of progress to date. Examples are given below in discussing progress towards mainstreaming in the EU. The main issues raised are lack of political will to achieve gender equality and, closely related, shortage within development institutions of financial resources, gender capacity, and proper incentives.

The two schools of critical thought, one essentially criticism from outside 'the Establishment' and one from within it, complement each other and also raise some common issues. Both agree that, while gender mainstreaming is meant to permeate every nook and cranny of policy making and implementation, it tends to accrete in areas where there is a well-developed gender discourse and available expertise. This leads to the marginalisation of gender issues in health and education and the failure to mainstream it in macro-issues such as trade liberalisation and the global economic architecture more generally. Both also broadly agree that while the international development aid architecture is oriented towards policies that can benefit women with new opportunities and rising incomes, these policies can also give rise to unintended deleterious effects on women.

EU policy context

We begin with the EU's approach to development cooperation and then turn to gender, human rights, and mainstreaming, with particular attention to the mainstreaming of gender.

The EU approach to development cooperation over the evaluation period is articulated in the 2005 *Consensus on Development*, which states that the overarching objective is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the MDGs. The Consensus recognises gender equality as a goal in its own right and identifies it as one of the five essential common principles of development cooperation, the others being ownership and partnership, in-depth political dialogue, participation of civil society, and addressing state fragility. Writing of gender equality, the EU stated (Article 4.4):

The promotion of gender equality and women's rights is not only crucial in itself but is a fundamental human right and a question of social justice, as well as being instrumental in achieving all the MDGs and in implementing the Beijing Programme of Action, the Cairo Programme of Action and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Therefore the EU will include a strong gender component in all its policies and practices in its relations with developing countries.

Commitment to achieving the MDGs explicitly brings gender into the picture, especially through MDG 3, but the EU's commitment is wider. The EU specifically pledges that it will include a strong gender component in all its policies and practices in its relations with developing countries. In addition, the Consensus includes a commitment to strengthened mainstreaming of eight cross-cutting areas, including gender equality.

As in the case of other international actors, the EU's commitment to gender equality rose from modest beginnings – Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome calling for equal pay – to achieve constitutional status in the Amsterdam and Lisbon Treaties - for the latter, see

²⁰ Allwood, Gill (2013). Gender mainstreaming and policy coherence for development: Unintended gender consequences and EU policy. *Women's Studies International Forum* 39:42-52

particularly Articles 2 and 3 on gender equality in the values and objectives of the EU and Articles 8 and 10 for gender mainstreaming in the functioning of the EU. Promoted first by an activist European Court of Justice and then by widening and deepening relationships between European feminist networks, the Commission, the Parliament, and the Court, the past 30 years has seen steady expansion of EU gender concerns beyond equal pay for equal work as well as beyond Member States.

As a supra-national organisation, and one with an explicitly normative mission, the EU has consistently promoted gender equality. This is in line with the fact that the EU is more than a simple actor in world politics; it is a normative actor seeking to spread European values. One interpretation²¹ is that the EU institutions' implementation of the European normative agenda takes three forms: i) living by example; ii) being reasonable; and iii) doing least harm. In the context of gender, these translate into:

- Within the EU, promoting gender equality through its legally binding instruments;
- In external relations, promoting gender equality via political and policy dialogue, which takes economic, social, and cultural contexts into account, while not coddling interlocutors; and
- Both within and without, being vigilant as to unintended consequences. The latter has led to the need to engender sector policies in order to deal with often little-understood or under-appreciated linkages (say, between trade policy, land use, and rural women's wellbeing).

At the same time, and keeping the transformative criticism in mind, the EU's development agenda is oriented towards a social model of market-based development, a liberal position. Moreover, the EU cannot act outside its legal basis, which predisposes it towards incremental rather than radical change.

Gender, human rights, and mainstreaming in the EU context

Also like other international actors, the EU increasingly linked gender to a steadily expanding EU human rights agenda. The first commitment to expand the treatment of gender beyond equal opportunity appears to be the 2007 Conclusions of the EU General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC), which stated (paras 1, 4 and 6):

Gender equality is a fundamental human right, a question of social justice and also a core value of the EU, including EU development policy [as underlined by the European Consensus on Development (2005) and the Development Cooperation Instrument.] [...] The promotion of gender equality and the enjoyment of human rights by women and girls are goals in their own right and also instrumental and key to achieving internationally agreed development goals.

As evidence of the expanding human rights agenda, recent developments include:

- The 2007 Conclusions of the EU General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) stated (paras 1, 4 and 6):
- Gender equality is a fundamental human right, a question of social justice and also a core value of the EU, including EU development policy [as underlined by the European Consensus on Development (2005) and the Development Cooperation Instrument.] [...] The promotion of gender equality and the enjoyment of human rights by women and girls are goals in their own right and also instrumental and key to achieving internationally agreed development goals.

²¹ Manners, Ian (2008). The normative ethics of the European Union. *International Affairs* 84(1): 45-60.

- The June 2012 *Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Human Rights and Democracy* calls on the EU to ensure that universal human rights are respected at the national, regional and global levels. Article 10 commits the EU to promoting human rights in its development activities and in related advocacy activities, including the post-2015 MDG agenda. The strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy covers discrimination and women's rights and specifically cites the 2010 *EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development 2010–2015* (The Gender Action Plan or GAP, described below).
- Under the *Agenda for Change* adopted in 2012, EU development policy is committed to promoting human rights, good governance, and democracy (*Council Conclusions on Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change*). Programming Instructions introduced in 2012 call for increased attention to human rights, democracy, and rule of law. The intended impact of these steps has been to promote democracy and human rights from cross-cutting issues to something akin to a sector. The May 2012 Council conclusion *The future approach to EU budget support in Third Countries* adds the situation regarding human rights, democracy, and rule of law to the criteria to be considered when considering whether budget support is appropriate. Formal Budget Support Guidelines now call for an 'Assessment of Fundamental Values' designed to ensure that budget support is used in line with EU goals in human rights.
- In 2011 country human rights strategies began to be drafted and reviewed and approved by the Council. This major shift in the EU's external relations brings human rights to the centre of political and cooperation relations with partner countries. Human rights and democracy focal points have begun to be put in place at EU Delegations. Country human rights strategies frequently prioritise gender and the EU has been active in financing national action plans. The Council, the Commission, the Parliament, and the EEAS all either upgraded the operations of deliberative and coordinating bodies in place or instituted new ones.
- Human rights are incorporated in EU impact assessments. At the level of the Commission, in 2010 it was decided that impacts on fundamental rights would be undertaken on legislative proposals including trade agreements and aid regulations. The Commission reports every year on the application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights.
- The EU's recognition of civil society as a vital partner has been strengthened. In October 2012, the Commission adopted a Communication – *The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with Civil Society in external relations* – and created the Civil Society Facility. The 'more for more' approach adopted for the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood in 2011 promised enhanced aid for countries willing to take concrete steps towards greater democracy.
- The 2010 Council report *Lessons and Best Practice of Mainstreaming Human Rights and Gender into Common Security and Defence Policy Military Operations and Civilian Missions* provides guidance in conflict and post-conflict situations. It may be read in conjunction with the March 2012 Council report *Implementation of UNSCRs on Women, Peace and Security in the context of Common Security and Defence Policy Missions and Operations*.

Gender mainstreaming was formally adopted by the EU in the Treaty of Amsterdam and is defined as rising above woman-specific measures to mobilising all general policies and measures to achieve gender equality. The goal is to incorporate both men and women into the agenda-setting process, and focus not on narrow measures of equality but on entire social and political systems. Following the Amsterdam Treaty, gender focal points were established in Directorates-General and efforts were made to achieve gender balance on committees, working groups, etc.

The EU's self-assessment of its progress regarding gender could be paraphrased roughly as follows:

Gender mainstreaming is now at the centre of the EU's approach. This is illustrated by the fact that gender mainstreaming has become a mandatory requirement, laid down by law in the current Regulation on the DCI – the Development Cooperation Instrument – which defines GEWE as a cross-cutting issue to be integrated into all development activities. This follows the observed progression, alluded to previously, in the treatment of gender in international development activities from the pre-Beijing Conference (1995) 'Women in Development' approach to an approach that seeks to integrate gender into all aspects of development cooperation. The EU, though, like most donors, has continued to pursue both approaches. This includes targeted and earmarked projects and programmes that aim to improve women's economic social and political situations. This is also readily apparent in the intervention logic presented below.

The move to mainstreaming can also be considered in light of the common principles laid down by the 2005 Consensus on Development. On consideration, GEWE can be seen to feature in each of the common principles. Ownership and partnership means ownership by and partnership with all stakeholders, male and female, in partner countries.

Effective political dialogue must, of course, include women as well as men, despite their under-representation in political institutions in most countries but, as important, must touch on subjects of special concern to women. Engagement with civil society must include engagement with groups speaking for women and men. Finally, state fragility has especially deleterious consequences for women, particularly in conflict-affected areas, in addition to which, women are an essential part of the conflict resolution, and peace- and state-building processes.

In line with this overall agenda, a number of gender-specific policy commitments have been made. These are described below.

Communication on a Roadmap for Equality between Women and Men. The first follow-up to the gender commitments made in the Consensus was the Roadmap for Equality between Women and Men [COM(2009) 92]²² for the period 2006–10, which covered internal and external EU policies, and aimed at improving coherence between these two pillars.

The Roadmap outlined six priority areas for EU action on gender equality for the period 2006–10: equal economic independence for women and men; reconciliation of private and professional life; equal representation in decision-making; eradication of all forms of GbV; elimination of gender stereotypes; and promotion of gender equality in external and development policies. For each area, it identified priority objectives and actions. It stated that the Commission cannot alone achieve these objectives, recognising that in many areas the centre of gravity for action would lie at Member State level. The Roadmap therefore represented the Commission's commitment to driving the gender equality agenda forward, reinforcing partnership with Member States and other actors.

The actions specifically relevant to development efforts were commitments to:

- Monitor and promote gender mainstreaming and specific measures in the European Neighbourhood Policy, EU external relations, and development policies at policy dialogue and programming levels (e.g. Country Strategy Papers). Particular attention

²² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2006:0092:FIN:EN:PDF>

was promised to the mainstreaming of gender into the then-emerging new aid modalities of general and sector budget support.

- Present in 2006 a Communication on a European Vision on Gender Equality in Development Cooperation – this was produced as SEC(2007) 332.
- Promote gender mainstreaming in EC humanitarian aid operations by including the gender dimension as a part of thematic and technical reviews (including for capacity building) and evaluations.
- Contribute to the achievements of the Beijing Programme of Action and other relevant international and regional conventions by supporting programmes, capacity building and data collection capacity in developing countries.
- Contribute to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, which included developing in 2006 guidelines on gender mainstreaming in crisis-management training activities.
- Promote women's organisations and networks.

Communication on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation. In April 2007, building on the Consensus, the Commission adopted a Communication on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation.²³ The subsequent Council Conclusions on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation called on the Commission and Member States to promote clear objectives and indicators on gender equality and, by assigning clear tasks and responsibilities, to lead donors to this effect in all sectors. The Communication is described in more detail below in presenting the EC's intervention logic, as it expresses the overall strategic framework for gender over the evaluation period.

Among the practical experience drawn on in developing the Communication, the Thematic Evaluation of the Integration of Gender in EC Development Cooperation with Third Countries, published in 2003, is referred to. The conclusions of the evaluation recognised the constructive work that had been done by the EC, but concluded that specific policy goals on gender equality and the integration of gender in EC development cooperation had been weak. Specifically, the Report concluded that the financial resources allocated to support the integration of gender in development cooperation were negligible compared to the resources allocated to other horizontal cross-cutting issues.

The strategy outlined in the Communication had two objectives: the first focused on increasing the efficiency of gender mainstreaming; while the second aimed to refocus specific actions for women's empowerment in partner countries. It was also noted that, to reach these objectives, cooperation strategies for GEWE needed to adapt to the new aid architecture, with its emphasis on budget support. To increase the efficiency and thus the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming changes were proposed in three areas:

- Political action, specifically that GEWE has to be brought to the table during the political dialogue with partner countries;
- Development cooperation, including taking account of gender in the preparation and implementation of cooperation strategies, effective partnerships in the preparation of country strategies and aid programmes, mutual accountability mechanisms that include GEWE, the development and use of gender-sensitive performance indicators, and taking account of gender concerns in budget support; and,
- Institutional capacity building, including updated practical tools, improved access to information and best practices, and the provision of gender training for partner countries and staff.

²³ COM(2007) 100 final

For the purposes of refocusing specific actions for women's empowerment, 41 gender-specific actions were identified in five broad areas: governance; employment and economic activities; education; health; and GbV. The intention was that the list was to provide examples to help to identify the proper programme mix for each specific country or region, with the proper mix of activities being decided case by case after a thorough analysis of each individual situation.

More generally, the Communication urged actions on three fronts:

- Ensuring that particular attention is paid to GEWE in all future country and regional strategies;
- Making additional resources available, including through the Investing in People thematic programme, the implementation of the Environment and Food Security thematic programmes, as well as actions under the then-new European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR II) and the Instrument for Stability; and,
- Monitoring and follow-up, including a second major international Conference on Gender Equality in 2010 and proposed evaluations of the strategy.

EU Agenda for Action on MDGs. In 2008, the EU adopted an Agenda for Action on MDGs to step up efforts to achieve the MDG targets by 2015 that contained a strong focus on gender equality. The Agenda particularly called for priority to be given to actions related to gender equality, in addition to urging enhanced integration of cross-cutting issues in all areas. Specific commitments were made to gender equality, which is referred to as a core value of the EU, with a contribution to address the global estimated financing gap for the achievement of MDG 3 of EUR 10 billion by 2015. The Agenda for Action further stated that the EU would take determined steps to increase resources for gender equality and implementation of the Council Conclusions, as well as making improved efforts in the area of women in armed conflict.

EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination. In December 2008, the EU developed guidelines on violence against women and girls as a mark of the political will to treat the subject of women's rights as a priority and in response to UNSCRs 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women, peace and security. One of the key aims of the guidelines is to encourage the implementation of a greater number of specific projects aimed at women and girls, financed by the EIDHR, as well as any other appropriate financial instrument of the EU and the Member States. A commitment is made that the Council Working Party on Human Rights will regularly evaluate the implementation of these guidelines.

Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security. Around the same time, in December 2008, the EU adopted the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security, which focuses on the close links between issues of peace, security, development and gender equality. The aim of the document was to set out a common EU approach to the implementation of the two UN Security Council resolutions and provide comprehensive guidance to ensure that the EU's external actions are shaped to protect women from violence, and that they contribute to increased equality between women and men during and after armed conflict and in situations of fragility.

In the document, it was proposed that the EU use a three-pronged approach, based on the gender mainstreaming approach set out in the 2007 Communication [SEC(2007) 332]:

- Firstly, the EU will integrate women, peace and security issues into its political and policy dialogue with partner governments, particularly of countries affected by armed conflict, in post-conflict situations or situations of fragility.
- Secondly, the EU will mainstream a gender equality approach in its policies and activities, especially in the context of crisis management and in its long-term development cooperation.
- Thirdly, the EU will support specific strategic actions (e.g. through the EIDHR or the Instrument for Stability) targeted at protecting, supporting and empowering women.

In addition to these general commitments, a number of specific actions were set out, including:

- Political support – The EU will promote the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 through its political and human rights dialogues with partner countries.
- Training – The EU will continue to improve its understanding of issues related to women, peace and security through intensified and consolidated training at all levels.
- Exchange of information and best practices – A 'Women, Peace and Security Task Force' will be convened in Brussels to increase inter-institutional coordination and promote a coherent approach to gender-related issues.
- Action at country and regional levels – EU financial instruments with a conflict prevention, crisis management or post-conflict component will incorporate a gender dimension in their programming and implementation.
- Integration of women, peace and security considerations in sector activity – sectors highlighted include security, governance and civil society, economic security, health, education, and humanitarian aid.
- Cooperation with the UN and other international actors – The EU will further consolidate its work through strategic cooperation with international actors, including the UN secretariat and relevant UN agencies, notably UNIFEM, and the ICRC.
- Monitoring and evaluation – the 'Women, Peace and Security Task Force' will develop further indicators for progress regarding the protection and empowerment of women in conflict settings and in post-conflict situations.

EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development 2010–2015. In 2010, the EU brought the comprehensive policy framework outlined in the 2007 Communication and Council Conclusions on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation together in the Action Plan. The aim was to develop an operational document that concentrates on a selected number of objectives where the EU has a clear comparative advantage. It proposes a series of activities to be carried out by the EU Member States and the EC for the period 2010–15. As discussed below in presenting the intervention logic, the Gender Action Plan (GAP) in effect gave detailed operational content to the overall strategy set forth in the 2007 Communication.

The Action Plan is based on the same three-pronged approach set out in the Communication, the three components consisting of Political and Policy Dialogue, Gender Mainstreaming, and Specific Actions. The Plan provides considerable further detail on each of these approaches and sets out objectives, actions and indicators in an operational framework for these approaches and other commitments.

Gender mainstreaming is described as constituting the backbone for progress on the gender equality agenda. A number of steps are described as essential:

- Obtaining gender-disaggregated data and qualitative information on the situation of women and men;

- Conducting a gender analysis to provide the basis for gender mainstreaming, and to determine whether specific actions are needed for women or men, in addition to mainstreaming activities;
- Putting in place a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system, including the establishment of indicators to measure the extent to which gender equality objectives are met and changes in gender relations achieved.

Specific actions for women's empowerment in partner countries are described as necessary to:

- Prepare the conditions for effective mainstreaming. Examples of actions include supporting the advocacy capacity of stakeholders; building up analytical or implementation capacity; data collection, and/or monitoring activities; as well as developing in-house capacity at government level.
- Redress situations where women and girls/men and boys are particularly disadvantaged and mainstreaming does not suffice and, therefore, needs to be complemented with a more targeted and concrete approach. Such situations may be characterised by violence against women, gender discrimination, and the need to strengthen female political candidates. In such situations, it is essential to reach and involve men and boys through targeted actions.
- Address needs in countries where the political situation does not allow for a meaningful political and policy dialogue because of fragility, post-conflict situation or a repressive regime. Actions might include assistance to civil society organisations or work with women's rights activists in neighbouring countries. These activities may also be required in countries that for cultural reasons do not allow for gender equality issues to be raised significantly and credibly in political dialogue.

There is a commitment in the Plan that the EC and the Council will jointly monitor implementation. Specifically, it is stated that: progress of the Action Plan will be discussed once a year at EU ministerial level; and, within the Commission, implementation of the Action Plan will be led and monitored by the inter-service group on gender equality in external relations. Finally, and consistent with the MDG timeframe, it is foreseen that there will be a mid-term review in mid-2013 and a final review in 2015. Part 2 of this evaluation corresponds to the call for a mid-term review.

To summarise, some of these major developments in EU policy are added to Figure 3.1 on global policy commitments (

Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Timeline of global gender commitments and EU gender policies

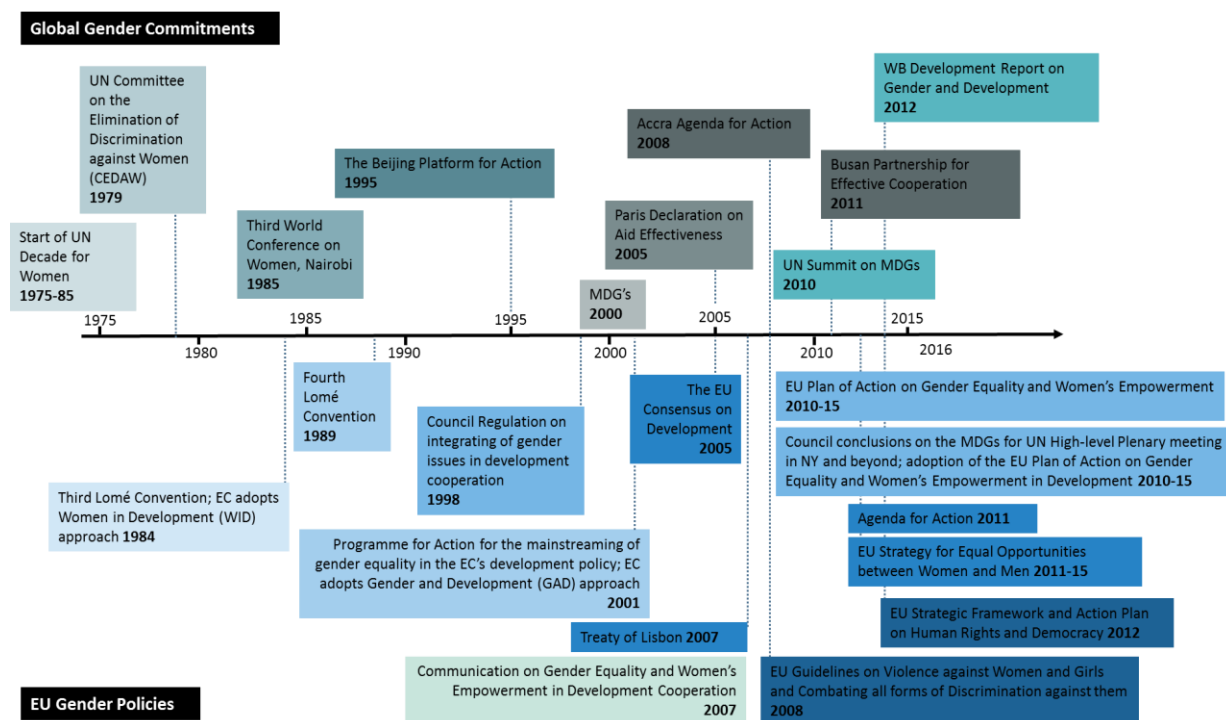


Figure 3.2 illustrates, the EU has consistently, since the Beijing Conference, committed itself to GEWE. What can be distilled from the policy documents cited is a continuing effort to move away from women-specific development projects towards the integration of broad gender issues in all sectors, and all interventions, including political dialogue. At the same time, the need for directed actions continues to be recognised.

In more recent documents, there is increased awareness that the basic infrastructure for actions promoting GEWE is often weak. This includes capacity at partner and development agency (including EU) levels, the lack of gender-specific indicators, the need for gender-disaggregated data, and so on. In a context where there has been growing emphasis on monitoring and evaluation to elicit lessons learned and promote a results-based culture, it is increasingly recognised that the necessary inputs are often lacking in the field of gender.

Criticisms of the EU approach

The transformative critique of gender mainstreaming in global development cooperation has found its counterpart in criticisms aimed specifically at the EU. A frequent defence is that EU institutions must operate within legal limits. These can sometimes be finessed by creative legal construction. Sexual violence, for example, is a matter of national law, but public health Article 129 of the Amsterdam Treaty has been used as the legal basis for programmes to combat violence against women. The Area of Freedom, Security, and Justice created by the Amsterdam Treaty was invoked to underpin Directives in the early 2000s designed to combat human trafficking and assist its victims.

However, the fact remains that the basis for EU promotion of gender equality must be found somewhere in its mandates for poverty reduction and the promotion of human rights. The former is grounded in a social market model, while the latter is grounded in the application of formal international human rights law. Both have attracted criticism. In the first case, analysis of EC country cooperation programmes argued that these have failed to grips with fundamental aspects of gender discourses and institutional resistance.²⁴ NGOs have expressed the view that the EU seems to see gender as diverting it from more important core visits.²⁵ The painstakingly constructed legal basis for EU action in gender can be compared to the much more ambitious agenda called for by the Council of Europe in an early statement of the transformative agenda.²⁶

Two assessments, one the precursor to this evaluation which focused on gender in EU development cooperation and the second, very recent and focusing specifically on progress in the Gender Action Plan, represent criticism from the integrationist or pragmatic point of view. A theme that ran through the 2003 thematic evaluation of gender was that the amount of money actually available was insufficient to produce results on a large scale. The shortage of resources leads to reliance on external experts and failure to develop in-house capacity. The more recent document identified three weaknesses in the Gender Action Plan.²⁷ The first was the lack of an objective related to policy coherence across different areas (such as trade liberalisation). Second was a lack of specific goals regarding institutional working methods. The third was silence regarding men and boys. The overall assessment was that the Gender Action Plan had been delinked from gender equality and the required policy frameworks, leading to neglect by political leaders and senior

²⁴ Debusscher, Petra (2011). Mainstreaming gender in European Commission development policy: Conservative Europeaness. *Women's Studies International Forum* 34: 39-49 and (2012) Mainstreaming gender in European Union development policy in the European neighbourhood. *Journal of Women, Politics, and Policy*. 33(4): 3222-44.

²⁵ Aprodev, HelpAge International, One World Action, and Women in Development Europe 2004. Transforming the mainstream: seminar report on mainstreaming and inclusive approaches in EU development cooperation. Brussels: WIDE.

²⁶ Council of Europe (1998). Gender mainstreaming: conceptual framework, methodology, and presentation of good practices. Final Report of activities of the Group of Specialists on Mainstreaming. Strasbourg: CoE.

²⁷ O'Connell, Helen (2013). Implementing the EU Gender Action Plan 2010-2015: challenges and opportunities. London: Overseas Development Institute.

management in EU Delegations and in the European External Action Service. The result was a signal failure to fully mainstream gender into political dialogue, although the assessment pointed to more progress on policy dialogue, programming, and coordination. Like the 2003 evaluation, the recent assessment cited a lack of resources and capacity, but tied these more closely to lack of political will at the senior institutional level.

An overall assessment

The discussion above has traced the evolution of gender policy at global and EU level over roughly the last twenty years. It began with the shift, post Beijing, to a more human rights-based approach to gender and development. The EU, through its evolving policy commitments, has fully participated in this shift. Nonetheless, many take the view that progress has been slow, both at global and EU levels. Some blame the failure of institutions to address fundamental issues of the international economic order and the nature of gender relations. This amounts to the need to transform the conventional paradigm of gender and development. Others call for stronger institutional and political commitment within the existing paradigm, which would require more resources, more capacity, and better coherence across all the main development sectors.

Accompanying this debate has been the evolution of EU means of engaging with gender and development through its cooperation activities. The next section turns to describing these.

Financial and non-financial instruments of intervention

Geographic and thematic instruments

The backbone of EU cooperation consists of the three geographic instruments introduced below (Figure 3.3). Over the evaluation period, at the country level, following consultations with government and other stakeholders, a Country Strategy was drawn up setting out priority areas of intervention. Annual or multi-year action plans, known as National Indicative Programmes (NIPs), identified specific actions to be undertaken and the amount of funding to be mobilised. The EU also has a number of regional strategies, and associated Regional Indicative Programmes (RIPs), financed under the geographic instruments. The situation is slightly changed by the new Agenda for Action, but the main innovation at the country level is that the EC is now limiting its focal interventions to three focal areas in each country.

Figure 3.3: Geographic instruments

Funding instrument	Geographic zone	Countries covered	Total funding available for 2007–13
European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)	Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Russia, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine	17	EUR 11.181 billion
European Development Fund (EDF)	African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the overseas territories of EU Member States	79	EUR 22.7 billion
Development Cooperation	Latin America, Asia and Central Asia, and the Gulf region and South	47	EUR 10.057 billion

Instrument (DCI)	Africa.		
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Source: *EuropeAid website 2013*

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), supporting the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), covers the countries of the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods. It focuses on democratic transition and human rights, market-based reforms, and sustainable development and common interests more generally. The European Development Fund (EDF) is the main instrument for providing aid to the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs). It is concluded for a multiannual period (usually five years) and is implemented within the framework of an international agreement between the European Community and the partner countries. The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) finances both geographical programmes – generally bilateral, but sometimes regional in scope – and thematic instruments open to countries in all regions. The DCI makes gender mainstreaming mandatory by defining gender as a cross-cutting issue to be integrated into development activities across the board.

From the gender mainstreaming and GEWE point of view, as pointed out by studies cited above, a major challenge in bilateral and regional geographical programmes is ensuring that gender receives adequate attention. Country strategies and the associated multi-year activity programmes are the outcome of discussions with government, civil society and other donors; they are not strategies that the EC can simply impose or would want to. While the EU is committed to promoting gender, and a focus of this evaluation is how effectively it does so, it cannot dictate priorities. It can, on the other hand, influence them through political and policy dialogues, a key focus of this evaluation.

A criticism made by many authors cited above is that partner governments are not really interested in gender. One response to the central role played by government in bilateral cooperation programmes has been the gradual expansion, over the years, in thematic programmes and instruments, operated on the basis of thematic strategy documents and annual action plans. Often, the thematic programmes operate on the basis of calls for proposals, and are a vital source of funding for many non-governmental organisations (NGOs). As projects tend to be smaller and come from the ground up, thematic programmes and instruments play an important role in promoting relevance, flexibility and innovation. Thematic instruments are also a major avenue for funding international organisations with specialised expertise, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO) and International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The 2007 Communication and 2010 Plan of Action refer specifically to four **thematic programmes** for ensuring additional resources are available to support GEWE:

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

The aim of the EIDHR, with a budget of EUR 1.104 billion, is to provide support for the promotion of democracy and human rights in non-EU countries. The EIDHR complements the more crisis-related interventions of the Instrument for Stability (described below). The key objectives of the EIDHR are:

- Enhancing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in countries and regions where they are most at risk;
- Strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reform, in supporting the peaceful conciliation of group interests and in consolidating political participation and representation;

- Supporting actions in areas covered by EU Guidelines: dialogue on human rights, human rights defenders, the death penalty, torture, children and armed conflicts, and violence against women;
- Supporting and strengthening the international and regional framework for the protection of human rights, justice, the rule of law and promotion of democracy;
- Building confidence in and enhancing the reliability and transparency of democratic electoral processes, in particular through monitoring electoral processes.

The EIDHR instrument can grant aid where no established development cooperation exists, and can intervene without the agreement of the governments of third countries. Support can be given to groups or individuals within civil society defending democracy, as well as intergovernmental organisations that implement the international mechanisms for the protection of human rights.

In the EIDHR Strategy Paper 2007–2010 there are specific commitments on gender mainstreaming: Throughout the response strategy and in projects under all the objectives, the mainstreaming of gender equality, the rights of the child, the rights of indigenous peoples, and the rights of persons with disabilities will be ensured.

All projects will need to show, whenever relevant, how these issues are taken into account in the design, implementation and monitoring of their activities. In many instances, in particular but not only under Objective 2, there is also wide scope for specific activities with and for these target groups. Principles such as empowerment, participation, non-discrimination of vulnerable groups and accountability will be adequately taken into account.

Instrument for Stability

The Instrument for Stability was created as part of the reform of the Community external financing instruments in 2006 and was designed to provide the EU with a new strategic tool to address a number of global security and development challenges, with a budget of EUR 2.062 billion for 2007–13. The Strategy Paper for 2007–11 sets out a three-pronged focus, to:

- Ensure an effective, rapid, flexible and adequately funded initial response to situations of political crisis or natural disaster in third countries;
- Develop longer-term Community actions to counter global and trans-regional threats arising from organised crime, trafficking, proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical agents and also threats to critical infrastructure and public health, while at the same time contributing to broader Community development and external policy objectives;
- Set up longer-term capacity building measures aimed at strengthening international organisations and non-state actors with a crisis prevention or response mandate.

The main references to the commitments on gender are made in the Instrument for Stability Indicative Programmes, as follows:

- In the Indicative Programme 2009–2011 a general commitment is made that specific attention will be paid, where feasible, to cross-cutting issues such as the protection of children's rights, in particular children affected by armed conflict and the implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security.
- In the Indicative Programme 2012–2013 a more specific commitment is made under the Peace-building Partnership, which aims to reinforce the capacity of the international system (including state and non-state actors, and international organisations) to prevent conflict and respond in peace-building situations. It is stated that efforts will also be made to ensure that a gender perspective, encompassing women and men, should inform a comprehensive response to the threats faced by the civilian population before, during and after conflict.

Investing in People

The Investing in People programme supports actions in the area of human and social development. The programme covers all developing countries, giving priority to those in most need of EC assistance to achieve the MDGs. The programme supported activities under four main pillars: health, education, gender equality, and other aspects of human and social development. For 2007–10, the programme had a budget of EUR 541 million, with an allocation for gender equality of EUR 29 million (5% of the total), while for 2011–13 the budget was EUR 502 million, with an allocation for gender equality of EUR 37 million (7.5% of the total). The entities eligible for funding are usually: non-state actors (NSAs), including NGOs, social partner organisations, such as professional associations, universities and research institutes; local authorities and consortia thereof or associations representing them; and, international (intergovernmental) organisations.

The mid-term review of the Strategy Paper for 2007–2013 makes the point that cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, disability, HIV/AIDS, governance and environment, should be taken into account under all four areas of intervention.

Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Food Security

The 2007 Communication states that gender equality will also be supported through the implementation of the thematic programmes for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (ENRTP) and Food Security (FSTP). The ENRTP had an indicative budget of EUR 470 million for 2007–10, while the FSTP had a budget of EUR 925 million for 2007–10.

In the ENRTP Thematic Strategy Paper for 2011–2013, the only references to gender issues are in the problem analysis, where the reliance on traditional biomass for cooking and lack of access to modern energy services are noted as particularly affecting women and children.

In the FSTP 2007–2010 Thematic Strategy Paper, there are two references to gender: in the problem analysis, that gender aspects are particularly relevant since women, who despite their multiple roles as food producers, household managers, care givers and income generators, continue to be the most vulnerable to food insecurity; and as one of the themes for research and innovation components, to include gender equity, minorities and ethnic groups usually targeted as extremely poor and food-vulnerable. In the 2011–2013 Thematic Strategy Paper a broader commitment is made, that attention will be devoted to cross-cutting issues, such as environmental sustainability, social equity and gender, and the threats and opportunities presented by climate change.

Over the evaluation period, a number of former thematic instruments also supported gender-related interventions. These include NSAs and Local Authorities, Migration and Asylum, and, earlier, HIV/AIDS.

From a gender point of view, thematic programmes play a vital role. However, past evaluations have found that issues with thematic programmes include the fact that the application process tends to be demanding; and is often beyond the capacity of small grass-roots civil society organisations that would otherwise be ideal. Thus, evaluations found that instruments such as the Thematic Budget Line on Migration and Asylum have not led to as much involvement of civil society as had been hoped, leading to the development of new instruments such as the Civil Society Facility.

Global trust funds

The EU is a major donor to a number of multi-donor global trust funds. Some of these, such as Aid for Trade and the EU-African Partnership for Infrastructure, are only tangentially related to gender issues, but at least two operate in areas where there is a strong gender

component:

- The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) has, since its inception, played the leading role in the global fight against the three diseases of poverty through grant programmes. The EU was a founding member and is a major source of funding.
- The Education for All – Fast Track Initiative, now the Global Partnership for Education, promotes universal access to primary education in low-income countries.

Both have explicit gender perspectives.

Aid modalities

The three basic methods by which the EC can deliver financial support are i) specific projects, ii) sector support, and iii) GBS. The gradual evolution over the past 20 years has been away from projects towards sector and general budget support. This is in line with the EU's Paris Declaration commitments, which call for closer alignment of aid procedures with national procedures and have tended, in general, to place high importance on consistency with government priorities and ownership by national governments and other stakeholders. Taking the modalities one by one.

Project approach: All financial support to non-state actors will be on a project basis. Thus, thematic instruments finance only projects. The advantage is the possibility of working in settings characterised by very low capacity, and working with actors independent of government, especially national and international NGOs. Disadvantages include typically high transaction costs.

Sector budget support: As stated in the European Consensus 'where conditions allow, the preferred modality for support to economic and fiscal reforms and implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategies will be budget support, for specific sectors or for the general public spending programme.' In response to the fact that implementation of projects often bypasses government, contributing little to public capacity and institution building, the EC has committed itself to sector or general budget support as the financial modality that best promotes country ownership, alignment with country priorities, and accountability, along with the reduction in transaction costs.

Especially important as an intermediate step between projects and GBS are Sector Reform Contracts (formerly Sector Policy Support Programmes), in which funds are transferred to the national Treasury conditional on pursuing agreed policies and outcomes. Sector support frequently involves the pooling of donor funds and is especially common in two closely gender-related areas, health and education. It has accounted for about half of EC support. In the case of targeted sector budget support, funds are dedicated to the responsible Ministry, in non-targeted support the funds are not and it is the Ministry of Finance that is responsible for monitoring their use by those sector ministries.

General budget support: General budget support (GBS) direct to the central Treasury account of the beneficiary country. GBS is typically divided into two flows of resources. Annual 'all or nothing' tranches are subject only to very general conditions, usually dealing with macroeconomic stability, public financial management and the like. A later innovation, the variable tranche, is tied to specific performance measures, which often contain targets related to gender (e.g. equality of primary education opportunity for boys and girls). In recent years, variable tranches have amounted to about half of total budget support. Finally, in recent years the EC has introduced 'MDG Contracts', which are GBS contracts with a longer time horizon and outcome indicators linked to the MDGs.

Budget support presents special challenges to establishing a reliable inventory of EC

support (i.e. tying support to specific goals). Money is fungible, so there is no credible way of assigning GBS funds to specific sectors, or sector budget support funds to specific sub-sector goals. The best that can be done is to adopt ad hoc approaches; for example, estimating what proportion of GBS was disbursed under programmes, which had gender-specific goals represented in the Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) used as a monitoring device. Another indicator is the PECD Gender Marker, although doubts have been expressed about its comprehensiveness.

As noted in the ToR, the move away from project approaches raises important issues for gender, particularly how to ensure that gender concerns are adequately addressed in a context where flexibility and alignment with national priorities are stressed, and yet these priorities may not include gender. In addition, if gender is to be introduced into policy dialogue, appropriate data and indicators are required, including a working process to establish a baseline and then monitor its evolution. The challenges of doing this in the area of gender have been noted above.

Non-financial instruments – dialogues and consultations

In addition to financial cooperation, the EU engages in political and policy dialogue with partner countries.

Political dialogue

Political dialogues revolves around bilateral, or in the case of regional venues such as the Asia-Europe Meeting, regional treaties. At the bilateral level, political dialogue will be carried out in the context of Association or Partnership and Cooperation Agreements and will shape the overall commonality of interests between the EU and the country. At the regional level, political dialogue will be based on relevant regional agreements such as the Cotonou Agreement for ACP.

For example, Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement calls for regular assessment of the situation regarding human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, and Article 9 brings these areas under the dispute resolution mechanism of Article 96. Human rights dialogues have been implemented with the African Union, the League of Arab States, and other regional organisations. The EU continued to strengthen its long-standing relations with the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Political dialogue on gender is embedded in EU human rights strategies and brought into focus through recommendations of the committee of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Peer Review process. The entire range of rights, legal – economic, social or cultural – that are related to women's empowerment are implicated.

Formal human rights dialogues are an essential tool in the EU's engagement with third countries and overall strategy. In 2012, more than two dozen formal human rights dialogues were held. Some are bilateral, while others are linked to regional instruments.

The most relevant policy document for political dialogue related to gender is the Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy. According to this document, the EU will promote in all areas of its external action without exception, including development policy and cooperation, a human rights-based approach that will strengthen its efforts to assist partner countries in implementing their international human rights obligations. This includes fighting discrimination on grounds of race, ethnicity, age, gender or sexual orientation. Special attention is drawn to women, where the EU commits itself to campaigning for the rights and empowerment of women in all contexts through fighting discriminatory legislation, GbV and marginalisation.

The EU is committed to raising human rights issues vigorously in all appropriate forms of bilateral political dialogue, including at the highest level. Action Plan commitments include working towards a rights-based approach in development cooperation and draw particular attention to the importance of including the assessment of the human rights situation when planning all modalities of EU support, including budget support. The EU is also committed to reflecting human rights, including gender, in conflict prevention and crisis-management activities, including:

- Systematically including human rights, child protection, gender equality, and international humanitarian law, where relevant, in the mandates of EU visits and operations, and in their benchmarks, planning and evaluation.
- Operationalising the EU comprehensive approach on implementing UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security, in particular ensuring women's equal involvement in all efforts for the maintenance of peace and security, including post-conflict reconstruction. This, of course, echoes the commitments made in the 2008 Comprehensive Approach document cited above.

Looked at from a gender perspective, the chief question is how effectively GEWE is integrated, and in what aspects, into political dialogue. The most recent assessment, cited in the section above, was critical, citing lack of commitment and capacity both at EU Headquarters and in EU Delegations.

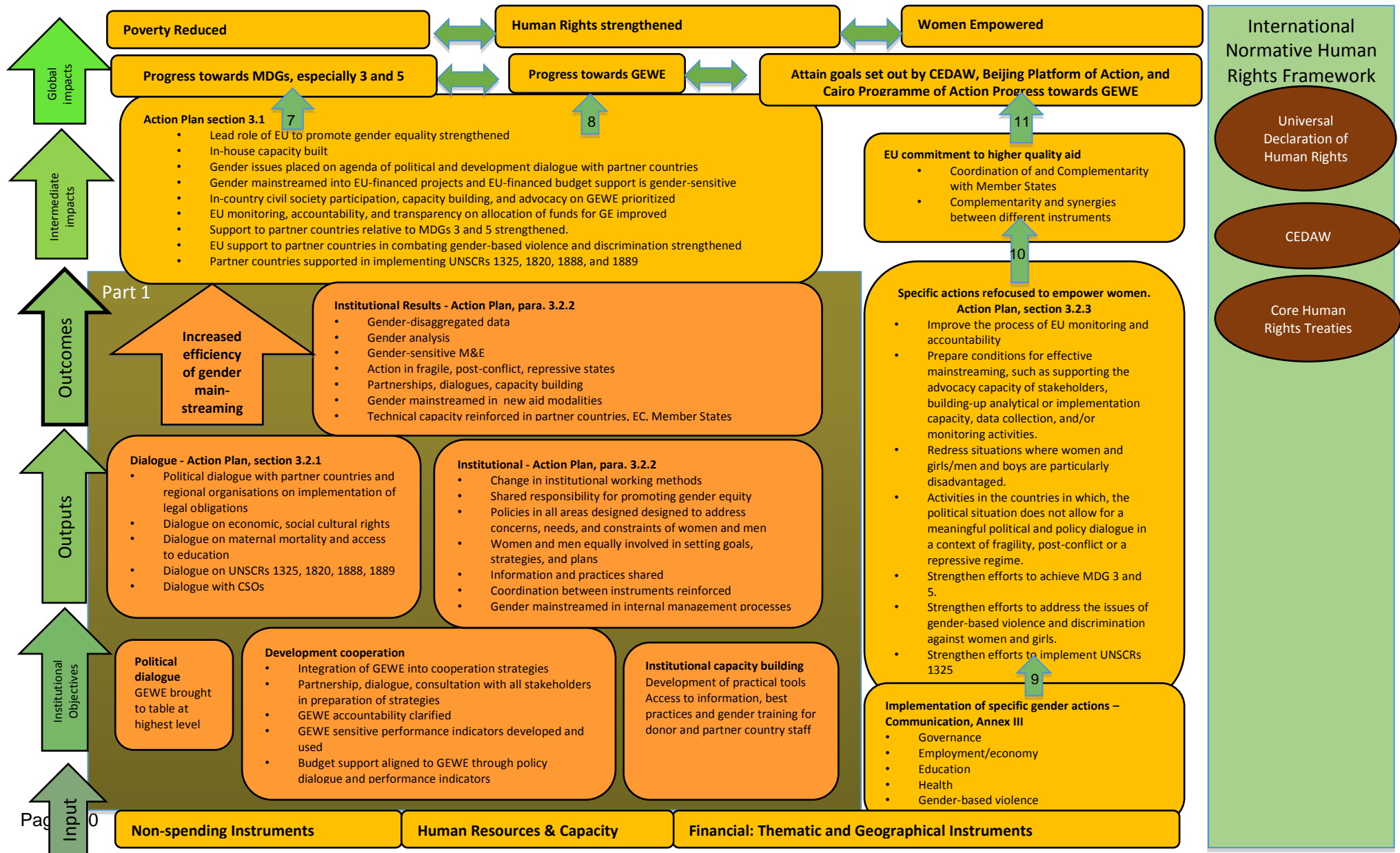
Policy dialogue

Policy dialogue is more technical in nature and often specifically tied to sector or general budget support. It is, in effect, the venue where donors and beneficiaries, plus a range of other partners, are able to present their priorities and preferred means of pursuing them. The ultimate goal is to achieve a genuine sense of ownership among all the stakeholders. The Performance Assessment Framework for GBS is one concrete outcome of policy dialogue. Policy dialogue is of particular importance in assuring that gender concerns are adequately addressed. Two major gender issues arise. One is the technical one described above (i.e. the extent to which gender-related data, indicators, and monitoring mechanisms are available). The second is the availability of EU capacity, especially at EU Delegation level, to engage in effective gender policy dialogue.

There are, then, a wide range of instruments that can be used in promoting GEWE. Both the 2007 Communication and the 2010 GAP have had objectives to increase the scope of gender mainstreaming to cover these instruments as effectively as possible, with a particular emphasis on new aid modalities. The gender policies have guided implementation in different ways at different levels of the EC, with one of the original objectives to ensure that all of the EU Delegations had at least a minimum coverage of gender issues; some seeing a scatter gun approach, to ensure that gender is always covered; and others at the implementation level, using the policies as a guide to the development of programmes and projects.

The questions that the evaluation will seek to answer are: whether and how the use of different instruments has been phased and/or coordinated to increase overall effectiveness; how the use of different instruments has been coordinated in different contexts and with what results; and whether the use of different instruments is an effective way of contributing to gender equality results.

Annex 4: Detailed Intervention Logic for Gender Mainstreaming and Support to GEWE



Annex 5: Methodology for Country Visits

This document aims to explain in brief the methodological aspects of the country visits. It should be read together with the EC Country Note and the documents referred to in this briefing. Its content is as follows:

1. Background and purpose of the evaluation
2. Country visits : objectives and scope
3. Preparatory work for the country visits
4. Tasks and deliverables during country visits
5. Deliverables of the country visit

Appendices

Appendix 1 : Background Information of the evaluation

Appendix 2: Coverage of Spain and the Netherlands in EQs 1.1 to 1.4

Appendix 3: Methodology for the analysis of gender mainstreaming in budget support during country visits

Reference documents – in Dropbox:

- ToRs evaluation
- Inception Report
- Desk report and addendums
- Evaluation Questions
- Interview Guides
- List of GEWE projects all countries
- Format to present evidence against EQ
- EC Country Note format

Background and purpose of the evaluation

The European Commission Evaluation Unit has commissioned Itad, a UK consultancy company, to conduct an evaluation of the European Union's support to gender equality and women's empowerment in partner countries. The evaluation is led by **Claire Hughes**, Project Director; **Francis Watkins**, Team Leader, and **Teresa Durand**, Deputy Team Leader. Please see Annex 1 for background details.

The **objectives** of the evaluation are:

- To provide the relevant external cooperation services of the European Union, Member States, the EU Parliament and the wider public with an overall independent assessment of the European Union's past and current support to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) in partner countries;
- To identify key lessons, assess results thus far and to produce strategic, operational and forward looking recommendations in order to mainly improve the current and future European Union's strategies, programmes and actions, as well as those of Member States.

The visits to 11 countries are part of the current **Field Phase** which aims to gather new data to complement and triangulate the evidence collected during the Desk Phase. It will also serve to validate or revise the preliminary hypotheses formulated in the desk report.

The field phase covers both policy and strategy aspects and implementation issues. Nevertheless, the field phase is not intended to conduct an in-depth assessment of the EU's (or MS missions²⁸) interventions implementation. The intervention's analysis will aim to provide a view of the actual results of EU and MSs cooperation to promote GEWE at the country level and the results, outcomes and impacts achieved to link the implementation analysis to the overall strategy assessment. The emphasis will then be put on the actual processes and achievements, which are not fully perceivable through the documentation examined.

Country visits: objectives and scope

The **11 country case studies** were selected to illustrate different experiences in supporting GEWE, different country contexts and to maximise the lesson-learning opportunities from the evaluation (included in the ToR of the present evaluation). The timing of the visits is from August to October 2014.

The country visits will not attempt to evaluate the performance of the EU Delegations (or MS missions) or to assess the individual results achieved by a selected number of projects/programmes with a gender mainstreaming approach and with specific actions for GEWE. The **purpose** of the visit is to collect information from EU Delegation staff, partner agencies, projects implementers, and beneficiaries about the approach adopted by the EC to promote gender equality and women's empowerment at the country level and an overall description of the results, outcomes and impacts achieved.

The country teams (international and national consultants) will collect information for responding to each of the 14 **Evaluation Questions**. The country team report will provide data for each of the Judgement Criteria of these EQs guided by the EQs indicators. *Please see the document with the EQs, Judgement Criteria and Indicators in Dropbox.*

This evaluation covers not only GEWE actions by the EC but also the work of two **Member States: Spain and The Netherlands** in relation to gender mainstreaming. Data collection in the Desk Phase in regards to MSs focused on gender mainstreaming policy and guidance, through document review and interviews in HQs. *A description of the methodological approach for gathering data on EQs 1.1 to 1.4 for the two MSs Spain and The Netherlands is found in Annex 2.*

During the field phase, we will triangulate this evidence through interviews with gender focal points, senior managers, and sectoral project staff in the MSs priority countries, as follows:

- **Spain:** Nicaragua, Bolivia, Morocco, Philippines, Ethiopia, Haiti
- **The Netherlands:** Ethiopia and Afghanistan

The country visits will be based in some countries that currently have a **Budget Support** operations run by the EC. There are three different types of BS operations:

- a) Sector reform contracts (sector budget support);
 - b) Good Governance and Development Contracts - GGDC (general budget support);
- State building contracts (for fragile states and to support transition processes) which were introduced in 2012.

If your country is in the table below, please double check with the EUD if the information provided here is accurate as the EC system might include outdated data.

²⁸ MSs missions refer to the national offices of the two MSs currently part of this evaluation: Spain and The Netherlands.

Country	Budget Support Operations
Armenia	3 SBS operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Justice Reform in Armenia; • Vocational, Educational and Technical Reform; • Action Plan and Preparation for a future association agreement.
Bolivia	2 Sector Budget Support programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programa de Apoyo a la Mejors del Financiero y Fiscal para la Micro, Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (PAMEFF) which aims to improve the business environment in Bolivia for small and medium-sized enterprises and micro enterprises • Alternative development programme which trains women on management issues and promotes more women to positions of responsibility in peasant unions and social organisations
Burkina Faso	1 General Budget support Programme (28009–2014)
Ethiopia	2 Sector Budget Support programmes in roads. Second and third Road Sector Policy Support Programme in Ethiopia (SPSP II & II)
Haiti	1 General budget Support operation, which began in 2009 and is now a State Building Contract. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme d'appui budgétaire général au Plan d'Action pour la reconstruction et la Développement d'Haïti (PARDH) et à la stratégie Nationale de Croissance et de Réduction de la Pauvreté (SNCRP)
Morocco	14 budget support operations, including 4 with a gender focus according to the country desk in Brussels. These are sector budget support programmes aimed at i) promoting equity and equality between men and women, ii) supporting the political opening of isolated populations, iii) education and iv) health.
Philippines	1 Sector Budget Support Programme in heath (Health Sector Policy Support Programme 1 and 2). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSPSP 1 (2007–2011) involved a component of budget support to 10 provinces through a World Bank Trust Fund • HSPSP 2 (2011–2014) was all SBS of EUR 36 million

The aim regarding **budget support** is to assess the extent to which gender has been mainstreamed. Here, it is the approach we suggest you take if your country presents S/BS:

- The country teams will conduct interviews with S/BS EUD officials, government representatives and donors (if applicable) (*please see the Interview Guides in Dropbox*). Evidence from these interviews need to be included –mainly- under EQ 1.3 by the country team.
- The country team will collect relevant S/BS documents and saved them in Dropbox. The country team would review these documents to contextualise the findings from interviews. A *methodological approach for analysing gender mainstreaming in BS operations can be found in Annex 3*.
- But, a detailed analysis of the documentation –based on Annex 3- collected by the country teams will be produced by a budget support expert (Ann Bartholomew). Itad will liaise with the BS expert.

Preparatory work for the country visits

The **objectives** of this preparatory phase are:

- To finalise details of the visits between Itad; the country teams, the EU Delegation (and wherever it is applicable with Spain and The Netherlands)
- To gather and review documents from the EU Delegations, stakeholders, partners, and two MSs

Itad is responsible for arranging the logistics for each country visit including:

1. Schedule of meetings: EUD and MSs
2. Logistics: hotel, local transportation, local communications, etc.
3. Security arrangements: where not to go, emergency contacts, etc.

These will be consulted and agreed with the country team (national and international consultants) on regular basis.

A first task of the lead country international consultant will be to hold a teleconference with the **EU Delegation Gender Focal Point (GFP)**. The purpose of this call would be:

- For the lead consultant to get a preliminary understanding of how gender features in the Delegation's work;
- To discuss and agree a list of stakeholders to be interviewed during the visit;
- To discuss and agree the final selection of the gender-specific projects, which the consultants should look at during their visit;
- To agree on a list of documents that the GFP need to make available to the country team.

The lead country international consultant will engage in an exchange of emails with the **MSs Gender Focal Points** (Spain and The Netherlands). The objective will be:

1. to agree on the final list of people to be interviewed in each country (approximately three)
2. to agree on a list of documents that the GFP need to make available to the country team

It is also suggested that the lead consultant maintains a teleconference with the **Geographical Desk Officer** at the EC. The purpose of this brief call will be to get a preliminary understanding of how gender features in the Delegation's work from the point of view of the headquarters. It will also check views on the final selection of the gender-specific projects.

The country team and the EU Delegation will agree on a selection of **GEWE projects** to review (between three to five in each country). As a starting point, Itad has put together a list of GEWE projects identified through two mechanisms: the Gender Maker and a mapping produced during the Desk Review, both based on information collected by the EC.

This long list of GEWE projects by country can be found in Dropbox. It is suggested that the country teams follow the suggested points below as a guidance:

- Interventions having monitoring and/or evaluation reports (evidence of outcomes, such as ROMS, reviews and evaluations)
- Sectoral coverage in order to assess gender mainstreaming –sectors that are different from sector budget support
- Inclusion of geographical and thematic instruments (Brussels vs locally managed)

- Diversified range of national counterparts, from Ministries and Public Institutions to non-state actors' organisations (Academic centres, CSOs, private companies, etc.), to development agencies and International organisations.

It is worth reminding that the field phase is not intended to conduct in-depth assessment of the selected EU's interventions. In cases in which several interventions in a same sector are financed in a single country, the evaluation team will try to assess all of them together to see whether or not there has been an evolution with respect to the consideration of GEWE-related issues and whether or not the EU has introduced a more holistic approach.

The country team (international and national consultants) will adjust and finalise the **interview guides** for the **final selection of interviewees** (for EC and two MSs). They will decide which types of interviewees are more adequate for group interviews (focus group with Delegation staffs or with civil society organisations) and which ones are better for one-to-one interviews.

The interviews will be organised at four different levels:

- **Policy and strategic level:** National counterparts as well as EUD/MSs officials involved in policy implementation.
- **Implementing bodies:** Ministries, public institutions, non-state actors organisations, including social partners, and specialised agencies in charge of the implementation.
- **Management of programmes:** The managers of the EUD/MSs will also be interviewed, limited to the above-mentioned sample of programmes.
- **Other donors.** EU Member States (other than Spain and The Netherlands) and other donors' officials.

Group interviews (focus groups) will be used in selected cases where it will be important to discuss directly with the beneficiary of the programmes or with civil society organisations to discuss specific issues such as the way forward to implement programmes in GEWE areas, the EU and/or MSs value added, etc.

The country team will review data collected during the Desk Phase referring to the EC and MSs country strategies and presented briefly in the EC Country Note. The country team will have access to all documents available in relation to country documents. Documentation of selected projects and sectors will need to be requested to the EUD and MSs (these are not available in Dropbox).

The country team will gather and summarise reports (produced by others) on the GEWE situation (statistics, policies, laws, etc.). This information will be used to cover one section of the EC Country Note.

The country team will conduct (if agreed with the EUD) a visit to some of the selected projects. The main purpose of these visits is to gather views from both project partners and project beneficiaries. *These visits should not be framed or considered as an evaluation of the project in question.*

Interviews with project partners will focus on:

- Type/modality, frequency and results of consultations with beneficiaries (EQ 1.1 b), 1.2, 2.3 2.9)
- Monitoring of GEWE results as part of project monitoring (EQ 1.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7)
- Analysis of context and partners –especially in regard to Gender-based Violence (EQ 2.3, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.10)
- Contribution of EU cooperation to increased equality for women and girls, boys and men (EQ 2.6, 2.7, 2.8)

- Accountability and transparency in decisions from EUD or project partners towards project beneficiaries (EQ 2.10)

Interviews with **direct project beneficiaries** will focus on:

- Participation in identification of GEWE needs (EQ 1.1, 2.3)
- Accountability and transparency in decisions from EUD or project partners towards project beneficiaries (EQ 2.10)
- Contribution of EUD to increased equality for women and girls, boys and men (EQ 2.6, 2.7, 2.8)

Expected outputs from the preparatory phase	By whom
Schedule of meetings: EUD and MSs Logistics: hotel, local transportation, local communications, etc. Security arrangements: where not to go, emergency contacts, etc.	Itad
Teleconference with EUD GFP, MSs GFP and EC Geographical desk officer	Lead International Consultant
Finalised methodological tools (focus groups, interviews) according to final list of stakeholders –EC and two MSs • <i>Final version (if different from original) of interview guides to be sent to Itad at the end of assignment</i>	Country team
Review of information on country strategy and policy documentation (EC and MSs)	Country team
Gather and summary of third-party reports on GEWE situation (to be used in the EC Country Note)	Country team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of project/programme documents (EC and MSs) • Final selection of project site(s) to visit (only EC) 	Country team

Tasks and deliverables during country visits

The **objectives** of this stage of the country visit are:

1. To gather data for EQs through different tools: interviews, review of documents, project sites visits
2. To produce a first analysis of the data gathered before and during the country visit, and to present it to EUD and MSs for feedback

The data collection will be guided by the **Evaluation Questions** (*please see file in Dropbox*). The country team will provide evidence for each EQ as a deliverable of the work to be done after the country visit (*please see below*).

Interview guides for different stakeholders (*including the EC and two MS*) can be found in a separate file in *Dropbox*. These guiding questions will be further refined as part of the final preparations for the country visit. A summary is provided here of the main themes to be discussed according to each type of interviewee.

EU DELEGATION AND MEMBER STATES (Spain and The Netherlands)²⁹		
Gender Focal Points: capacity, institutional set up, challenges and results, efforts and challenges to mainstream gender in the focal areas of the country	Programme/project staff: challenges and successes, including results, in gender mainstreaming and in GEWE interventions	Sectoral managers: challenges and successes, including results, of policy sectoral dialogue on GEWE, and gender mainstreaming in sectors
HoD/Senior manager: Political and policy dialogue, complementarity of instruments, etc.; whether and how the three-pronged approach has been used (gender mainstreaming, GEWE projects and policy/political dialogue) (only EC); incentives for GEWE, internal set up and support to GFPs, challenges and results.	Senior representative: Political and policy dialogue, championing GEWE at country level, challenges and results	Political staff: Political and policy dialogue, national dialogues on women's rights and how that connects with GEWE, challenges and results
Other Stakeholders		
Member States and other donors: collaboration, coordination and complementarity on GEWE, challenges and results	Government representatives: views on GEWE in political and political dialogue, donor coordination on GEWE, challenges and results	Partners: gender needs, challenges of GEWE interventions in the country context, progress and results. The national machineries (policy interventions), the CSOs working with/for women and the women's movement in the country will be contacted to gather insights on the role they play in setting up the agenda on GEWE.

Another recommended **source of information** would be the attendance of a donor coordination meeting on GEWE or of a meeting with government representatives or of an event organised by the women's movement. The country team will need to assess the possibilities with the EU Delegation on a case by case basis.

Besides the interviews to be realised, the country team will **collect any documentation** that can enrich the analysis. The sources will be the EUD, the managers of the programmes, the beneficiary institutions and organisations, other donors, EU Member States, and other civil society organisations and academic centres. Main types of documents are:

²⁹ A description of the methodological approach for gathering data on EQs 1.1 to 1.4 for the two MSs is found in Annex 2.

National policy documents

- Official documents and statistics on GEWE situation in order to inform the analysis of changes and the factors that have affected those changes since 2007 – data referring to EQ 2.6
- Government documents on donor coordination and alignment to see if (and how) they reflect the contribution of the EC and two focal MSs on GEWE –data referring to EQ 1.2, 2.1, 2.5, 2.8

EC/MSs policy and project documents

- Policy documents on the political and policy dialogue (including broad regional strategic frameworks) –data referring to EQ 1.1, 1.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.8
- Country analyses and Country Strategy papers, sectoral policies and relevant country/regional/thematic evaluations - data referring to EQ 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.10
- Management institutional reports at country level (EAMR in the case of EUD for example) - data referring to EQ 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.4, 2.9, 2.10
- Internal documents on tools and guidelines regarding gender mainstreaming or other local initiatives on further implementing GM with local staff and projects/programmes – data referring to EQ 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 2.4, 2.9, 2.10
- Programming documents, programmes' financing agreements (including budget support), evaluation and monitoring reports – data referring to EQ 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.10

Stakeholders and partners (incl. other donors and international organisations) documents

- Independent assessments from NGOs, academia, donors and other partners, and national media reports (articles, editorials) on GEWE situation – data referring to EQ 2.6
- International statistics – data referring to EQ 2.6
- Documents that include references to policy sectoral and political dialogue between EC/MSs and these stakeholders – data referring to EQ1.2, 2.5

At the end of the visit, the country team will produce a set of **initial findings and a preliminary answer by EQ** (or a selection of EQs). This first analysis will be presented (through a Power Point Presentation) to the EUD (and the two MSs when applicable) to seek on-the-spot feedback on accuracy, additional evidence sources (i.e. information is not available, rather than is has not been covered).

Expected outputs during the country visit:	By whom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of data by EQ (Judgement criteria and indicators) 	Country team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out first (basic) analysis of evidence (EC and two MSs) 	Country team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of (separate) meetings for presentation of first analysis: EUD and two MSs 	Gender Focal Points (EUD and MSs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of a PPP on first analysis (for EC and two MSs) <p><i>Final version of Power Point Presentation to be sent to Itad immediately after the conclusion of the visit</i></p>	Country team

Deliverables of the country visit

The **analysis of the data and information collected** will consist in two stages -with its related deliverables. All deliverables should be in English.

Stage 1	Stage 2
Review of documents Review of interviews notes Records of project sites visits <i>(for EC EQ 1.1 to 1.4 and 2.1 to 2.10)</i> <i>(for two MSs only EQ 1.1 to 1.4)</i> Country team will identify if there are information gaps and ways to resolve data issues	Systematic review of documents, interview notes other country visit records Synthesis of the information for each indicator of each Judgement Criteria of each EQ <i>(for EC EQ 1.1 to 1.4 and 2.1 to 2.10)</i> <i>(for two MSs only EQ 1.1 to 1.4)</i> Country team will identify if there are information gaps and ways to resolve data issues
Description of evidence for each JC Response to each evaluation question	
Deliverables (within one week of the country visit)	Deliverables (within two weeks of the country visit):
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power Point Presentation (no format predefined) 2. EC Country Note (<i>format in Dropbox</i>. It should be not modified) 2.1 A brief section on main results gathered on the two MSs in priority countries will be included in the EC Country Note. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document with response to each EQ, Judgement Criteria and Indicators (<i>word format in Dropbox</i>) 2. List of documents and links consulted 3. Documents saved in Dropbox 4. Final list of interviewees (and final version of interview questions if different from the original) 5. Final version of country visit scheduled (if changed from the original)
<p>Peer review (QA) mechanism by the evaluation team (team and/or deputy team leader) will check if the synthesis of evidence is accurate, objective and sources are noted appropriately.</p> <p>If this QA identifies a weak evidence base, the country team will have the responsibility of filling in the gaps. Further peer review processes will take place until quality of data is judged to be satisfactory.</p>	

Appendix 1: Background information of the evaluation

The evaluation has two parts:

Part 1: A mid-term evaluation of European Union (EU) gender mainstreaming in development cooperation, as called for in the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2010–2015. This part of the evaluation will consider how the gender policies, and particularly gender mainstreaming, have been developed and implemented in the EC and in **Member States**, with particular reference to two Member States, including the Netherlands and Spain. Part 1 will cover 2010–12, as well as 2013 from a programming perspective.

Part 2: A thematic evaluation of the extent to which European Commission assistance (policy, strategies, programmes/projects) has been relevant, efficient and effective in supporting sustainable impacts on GEWE processes in partner countries. This part of the evaluation will consider how gender has been taken into account in political and policy dialogue processes and in activities that are financed by the EC institutions from geographic and thematic instruments, looking at selected examples in the 11 country case studies. Part 2 will cover 2007–12 (2013 for programming).

As per the ToRs, the evaluation is divided into four distinct phases:

- **Inception Phase:** a preliminary mapping of actions will be assembled, the policy background reviewed and intervention logic elaborated, and the structuring of the evaluation approach and methodology will be agreed with the Reference Group.

*Completed in February 2014.

- **Desk Phase:** existing relevant information (including data) will be gathered within and outside the EC institutions. A comprehensive set of data collection and analytical tools will be developed to ensure coverage of the commitments set out in the gender policy, including; an assessment of the development and implementation of gender policies in the EC institutions and focal MSs; and, a preliminary assessment of how gender has been taken into account in the EC's dialogue processes and activities. The desk phase will be used to identify a sample of activities to be further explored in the case study countries. The resulting desk report will contain preliminary answers to evaluation questions for Part 1 on the mainstreaming of gender, and will identify gaps to be filled and hypotheses to be tested in the field.

*Completed in June 2014.

- **Field Phase:** will involve visits to 11 identified case study countries, namely:
 - Africa: Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia
 - Asia-Pacific: Afghanistan, Philippines, Papua New Guinea (PNG)
 - Latin America and Caribbean: Bolivia, Haiti, Nicaragua
 - EU Neighbourhood Countries: Morocco, Armenia

*To be finalised in by end of October 2014.

- **Synthesis Phase:** Field and Desk Phase findings will be synthesised to: i) finalise the answers to the evaluation questions; ii) derive conclusions from them; and iii) synthesise conclusions into recommendations, together with proposed concrete operational first steps.

*To be finalised by first quarter of 2015.

The EU's Policy Commitments to GEWE and the Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Since the Beijing Platform for Action, the EU has consistently committed itself to GEWE.

Important commitments can be found in the EU Consensus on Development (2005), the Communication on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation (2007), among others. In 2010, the EU brought the comprehensive policy framework outlined in the 2007 Communication and Council Conclusions on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation together into the **Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**.³⁰ The aim of the Plan of Action was to develop an operational document that concentrates on a selected number of objectives where the EU has a clear comparative advantage. It proposes a series of activities to be carried out by the EU Member States and the EC for the period 2010–15.

The Action Plan is based on the same three-pronged approach set out in the Communication, the three components consisting of Political and Policy Dialogue, Gender Mainstreaming, and Specific Actions. The Plan provides considerable further detail on each of these approaches and sets out objectives, actions and indicators in an operational framework for these approaches and other commitments. Gender mainstreaming is described as constituting the backbone for progress on the gender equality agenda.

There is a commitment in the Plan of Action that the EC and the Council will jointly monitor its implementation. Specifically, it is stated that: progress of the Action Plan will be discussed once a year at EU ministerial level; and, within the Commission, implementation of the Action Plan will be led and monitored by the inter-service group on gender equality in external relations. Finally, and consistent with the MDG timeframe, it is foreseen that there will be a mid-term review in mid-2013 and a final review in 2015. Part 2 of this evaluation corresponds to the call for a mid-term review.

³⁰ SEC(2010) 265 final: http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC_2010_265_gender_action_plan_EN.pdf.

Appendix 2: Coverage of Spain and the Netherlands in EQs 1.1 to 1.4

Summary	
EQ 1.1	Review of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - country strategies and/or regional strategies - country/regional programming documents - annual reports - regional/country evaluations - regional/country agreements
EQ 1.2	Interviews with key MSS staff on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor coordination mechanisms on GEWE - Policy dialogue initiatives on GEWE - Political dialogue on GEWE
EQ 1.3	Review of budget support guidance, policies and operations in MS priority countries
EQ 1.4	Gather data on how gender mainstreaming institutional tools are being applied by the MSs staff in country.

EQ 1.1

We will review country strategies (and regional strategies) of the MSs priority countries as specified below.

The Netherlands maintains three types of relationship with partner countries and focus countries:

1. Aid relationships. The Netherlands helps countries that are unable to solve their poverty problems alone: 'fragile states' affected by war, weak governance, and major ethnic and political tensions. **Afghanistan**, Burundi, Mali, the Palestinian Territories, Rwanda, South Sudan and Yemen.
2. Transitional relationships. The Netherlands helps low- and middle-income countries reduce poverty and boost economic growth. It also helps them to increase their market access and improve their business climate. Bangladesh, Benin, **Ethiopia**, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique and Uganda.
3. Trade relationships. Most of the Netherlands' trade relationships are with OECD countries. Here, the emphasis is on activities that chiefly benefit the Dutch economy and employment. Colombia, South Africa and Vietnam, among others.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs draws up Multiannual Strategic Plans setting out the details of development cooperation policy in each country. It also publishes annual reports on the details of development achieved in each country. As these reports are not available on line, the Dutch Focal points in Afghanistan and Ethiopia will need to secure access to all country/regional programming/policy documents (and regional/country evaluations if applicable).

The **Spanish Cooperation** has three priority regions: (1) Latin America; (2) North Africa and the Middle East; and (3) Sub-Saharan Africa, especially the western region:

- Latin America and the Caribbean (**Bolivia**, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, **Nicaragua**, Paraguay, Peru and the Dominican Republic)
- North Africa and the Middle East: Mauritania, **Morocco**, the Saharawi Population and the Palestinian Territories
- Western Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali, Niger and Senegal
- Central, East and Southern Africa: **Ethiopia**, Equatorial Guinea and Mozambique
- Asia: Philippines

According to the Spanish policy review produced for the Desk Review, each country should

have a Marco de Asociación País (MAP –country strategic partnership). The country teams will review these and regional/country agreements and evaluations. The Spanish officials will need to secure access to all documents that are not available online.

EQ 1.2

This EQ refers to policy and political dialogue which will be a central issue to gather data in the field phase. In the case of Spain, we found evidence during the Desk Review that indicated that the guidance developed for the MAPs included references to gender mainstreaming in country consultations with civil society and other stakeholders for partnerships design and implementation (JC 1.2). We have indicated that donor coordination mechanisms on GEWE will be looked at in relation to the role of the EC and the two MSs in the country priorities. Data on policy dialogue initiatives on GEWE will be collected through interviews with sectoral project/programme staff of the MSs. Political dialogue on GEWE will be assessed through interviews with senior managers of MSs missions. Detail on the revised interview questions to be used is given in Section 2.

EQ 1.3

This EQ relates to budget support and we will, therefore, apply the same methodology for the review of BS guidance, policies and initiatives only for Spanish cooperation priority countries as for the EC countries. Note: The Netherlands stopped budget support operations in all countries.

In the case of Spain, budget support is called 'ayuda programática' and it is defined as an aid modality where the partner government leads over the plan or programme with a single budget framework and it is supported in coordination with other donors. Spain has applied ayuda programática since 2004 through 38 initiatives of around 550 million euros. Spain has had significant budget support programmes in **Bolivia, Haiti, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, the Philippines and Morocco**. In some cases, this would have been done with the EC and other donors. We will review documents and interview stakeholders focusing on the contribution of Spain and the EC around GEWE in these modalities.

During the Desk Review, different interviewees of MSs made references to the use of the OECD **Gender Marker** (JC 1.3.3) and those were included when appropriate in responses to EQ 1.4 delivered in the Compendium. For the field phase, we will review the public information compiled by OECD for these two MSs and cross-check it with interviews on the extent of application of the Gender Marker in programmes and projects, the challenges, and how the use of this tool can be improved.

EQ 1.4

This EQ refers mainly to procedures, approaches, processes and policies regarding gender mainstreaming in the MSs organisational structures. Most of the data available for responding to this question was covered. The data gathering of the field phase will focus on exploring how the gender mainstreaming institutional tools are being applied by the MSs staff in country.

Presentation of results of MSs

A section on main results gathered on the two MSs will be included in the EC Country Note of priority countries.

As requested by the MSs, a separate meeting with national representatives of the two MSs will be organised by the MS focal point to present the initial findings collected by the country team.

All evidence gathered on the MSs priority countries will be presented in the synthesis and final reports of this evaluation.

Appendix 3: Methodology for the analysis of gender mainstreaming of budget support during country visits

The main methodology for assessment of the extent to which gender has been mainstreamed into budget support is through **interviews** to be undertaken by the country case study teams and **analysis of relevant documentation**. The main areas where evidence of gender mainstreaming in budget support is likely to be found are **in gender performance indicators** and the use of **gender disaggregated data**, in **policy dialogue** and **technical assistance** related to budget support that focuses on gender. However, it is also important for teams to consider if more broadly budget support programmes include **strategies and practices** that genuinely deliver more effective services and increased equality for women.

Step 1: Identification of evidence of gender mainstreaming in budget support

Gender indicators and gender disaggregated data

All three types of EU budget support are disbursed based on a system of fixed and variable tranches. Fixed tranches are either paid in full or not at all based on the fulfilment of a set of specific indicators, which are not usually gender focused. Indicators related to performance in gender are sometimes used in the variable tranches of these operations, with disbursement of the variable tranche according to whether these and other indicators are met.

For each budget support operation the team will assess whether gender performance indicators have been used for the variable tranche, by reviewing the EU financing agreements for each operation. They will also look at the overall budget support Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) when the programme is undertaken jointly with other donors. As this is a joint donor assessment tool, it may include additional gender performance indicators that the donor group as a whole are monitoring, but are not included in the specific EU agreements. Assessment of the PAF will also give an indication of the extent to which gender is mainstreamed in the overall BS programme.

Additionally, the extent to which all data used to monitor the programme is gender-disaggregated in terms of the data used for annual reviews and monitoring frameworks will be examined. However, the extent to which this is feasible often depends on whether national statistical systems produce this data. Although in some instances additional technical support is given by the EU or other donors to produce gender disaggregated data.

Related gender technical assistance

The extent to which technical assistance related to budget support has been provided will be assessed. As noted above, an example of this is assistance to the National Statistics Office to strengthen data collection to enable disaggregation of data by gender for BS indicators or monitoring frameworks. Other examples that might be relevant are additional technical support provided by the EU or other donors to enable gender focused indicators to be met, support provided to enable stronger dialogue on gender or financing of additional surveys or research on gender issues. The evidence for this type of support will be verified through interviews or assessment of budget support documentation.

Gender policy dialogue

The extent to which gender issues have been included as part of the budget support policy dialogue process will be reviewed. Often there are gender working groups included as part of the GGDC's and State Building Contract frameworks. However, in Sector Reform Contracts extensive frameworks for dialogue may not exist if only the EU or a few donors are involved. Nonetheless the extent to which dialogue between the EU DEL and the government/relevant institution has included gender issues will be examined. This will be assessed through interviews, examining annual reviews, EU notes on dialogue on specific

gender issues with and any information on the activities of gender working groups. It will be particularly useful to interview members of any budget support gender working groups.

Gender strategies and practices

It is useful to assess whether any strategies and practices have been used in addition to disaggregated and performance indicators, TA and dialogue in budget support programmes to support increased equality for women. This might for example be additional support given to women to ensure they receive training or quotas to ensure that women are included in employment creation schemes. Support to public financial management as part of a budget support programme may also have been used as a tool to implement more gender responsive budgeting.

Step 2: Assessing the extent to which gender has been mainstreamed into BS

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) 2012–2015 states that it is essential to ‘ensure that EU funded general budget support and sector support use gender disaggregated data and gender-sensitive performance indicators where relevant’ (EC 2010: p.6). In the GAP operational framework this is further defined as the use of gender disaggregated indicators and at least one gender equality performance indicator where relevant, particularly in the special focus areas of **education, health, vocational training and employment programmes**, but also in all other sectors. In addition, ensuring dialogue is focused on key gender issues is also highlighted as important.

Therefore, the minimum requirement for the team to judge that gender has been adequately mainstreamed in the design of budget support in programmes is that indicators are disaggregated by gender in all sectors, as well as the special focus areas of health, education, vocational training and employment. This will include indicators disaggregated by for example boys and girls in terms of enrolment, pass rates etc., at all levels of the education system. Similarly for programmes that include a component for employment creation or vocational training it is expected that indicators will be disaggregated by both men and women. For other budget support programmes the team will make a judgement as to whether it was appropriate to include gender disaggregated indicators depending on the type of programme reviewed.

A judgement will also be made as to whether it was relevant to include a gender performance indicator in each programme assessed and whether this has been adequately undertaken. Examples of this type of indicator that will be looked for are similar to the indicator included in Bolivia's sector reform contract which focused on monitoring the number of women in positions of leadership and power within peasant unions and social organisations.

Evidence of gender mainstreaming having been more thoroughly undertaken will be judged according to whether additional elements are present as it is possible that even if gender disaggregated/performance indicators are used and there is good dialogue and TA support that this is not sufficient to ensure genuine gender mainstreaming. Additional elements include whether there has been good policy dialogue related to gender or around key gender performance indicators, evidence of gender disaggregated data included in PAF, whether gender research and analysis has been undertaken, whether there are additional strategies and practices included that promote gender equality and the existence of technical assistance related to gender issues.

Step 3: Assessing the impact of gender mainstreaming in budget support

Analysis of the extent to which gender performance indicators have been met and the extent to which policy dialogue has been influential and appropriate strategies and practices to promote gender equity have been included will be used to provide an assessment of

whether gender mainstreaming objectives have been met. Where possible evidence of any wider impact will be collected from evaluations and other supplementary reviews.

Gender performance indicators in the EU financing agreements are assessed on an annual basis by the EU, with the results presented in the EU DEL disbursement dossier/notes for the programme or sometimes additionally in a ROM report. These will be assessed to provide evidence on the extent to which gender performance indicators have been met, as well as assessments of joint donor PAFs. The latter are normally reviewed on a bi-annual and annual basis and provide good sources of information on the overall achievement of indicators and programme objectives. Mid-term reviews and evaluations can also provide additional evidence on the wider gender impact of the programme.

Key Interviewees will include:

- EU staff engaged in budget support (sector specialists and heads of cooperation)
- Other donor agencies where budget support operations are jointly undertaken
- Government officials in the relevant sector ministries or the Ministry of Finance (as in Haiti)
- Institutions and organisations supported through the budget support
- BS gender working groups
- Other stakeholders (to be identified in the documentation for each budget support operation which outlines the main stakeholders, e.g. CSOs and users of relevant services)

Sources of information

The assessments of the budget support operations by the EU using the agreed performance criteria/performance assessment frameworks will be a key evidence source as they provide an indication of whether any gender equity indicators have been met. Interviews will be used to complement and triangulate this evidence and will seek out evidence of the inclusion of gender in policy dialogue, the use of gender-related research and analysis, provision of technical assistance and the extent to which the EC has worked to focus on gender equity and cooperation on this issue with other Member States. Mid-term reviews and evaluations, as well as interviews with key stakeholders should provide evidence on what has been achieved at the outcome and impact levels.

The table below sets out the country-specific documentation to be analysed, **although it is expected that additional material will be collected from the EU DEL**. The evaluation expert will review:

- EU financing agreements
- EU disbursement notes/dossier
- EU ROMs
- Joint donor annual assessments of the performance criteria/results matrix (EU and joint donor assessments where appropriate)
- Mid-term reviews and evaluations

Key documents for review, by country

Country	Key documents for review
Armenia	EC (2009) Armenia: Annex II to Financing Agreement No ENPI/2009/021-66, Continuation of Vocational, Educational and Technical Reform and Development of an Employment Strategy. EC (2011) Annex II to Financing Agreement No ENPI/2011/023-094, Support to the Government of Armenia for the Implementation of the ENP Action Plan and preparations for the

	<p>Future Association Agreement - Phase II.</p> <p>EC (2012) Annex II to Financing Agreement No ENPI/2012/023-600, Technical and Administrative Provision: Support to Justice Reform in Armenia - Phase II.</p>
Bolivia	<p>EC (2011) Convenio de Financiación entre la unión Europea el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia - Programa de Apoyo a la Mejora del Entorno Financiero y fiscal par al micro, pequeña y mediana empresa (MiPyme/PAMEFF).</p> <p>(EC 2013) Bolivia Annex II del Convenio de Financiación no 2013/024-438: Disposiciones técnicas sectorial para implementar la estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo Integral con Coca (PAPS II).</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>EC (2008) C Convention de Financement entre la Commission Européenne et la République du Burkina Faso: Appui Budgétaire pour la Croissance et la Réduction de la Pauvreté 2009–2014 Appendice 2</p>
Ethiopia	<p>EC (2008) Financing Agreement Between the EC and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Second Road Sector Policy Support Programme in Ethiopia (SPSP II).</p> <p>EC (2013) Financing Agreement Between the EC and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Third Road Sector Policy Support Programme in Ethiopia (SPSP III)</p>
Haiti	<p>EC (2009) Convention de Financement entre la Commission Européenne et la République d'Haïti: Programme d'appui budgétaire général au Plan d'Action pour la reconstruction et la Développement d'Haïti (PARDH) et à la stratégie Nationale de Croissance et de Réduction de la Pauvreté (SNCRP) Xème FED.</p>
Morocco	<p>(EC (2008) Morocco: Annexe à la Convention no 2008/019-687. Dispositions techniques et Administratives: Programme d'Appui Sectoriel a la Réforme du Système Sante.</p> <p>EC 2009 Morocco Annexe à la Convention no 2009/021-793, Dispositions techniques et Administratives: Appui à la Mise en Oeuvre de la Stratégies d'éducation.</p> <p>EC (2012) Convention de Financement entre L'Union Européenne et Le Royaume Maroc: Programme Appui à la Promotion de L'équité et de l'Egalite entre les femmes et les hommes - mise en oeuvre du Plan gouvernemental pour l'Egalite.</p> <p>EC (2010) Annexe II De La Convention de Financement: No ENPI/2010/021-822, Programme d'appui la politique de désenclavement des populations isolées.</p> <p>* Note that the EU is currently undertaking an evaluation of budget support in Morocco. This was not available when the document list was compiled but the Delegation may have access to this.</p>
Philippines	<p>EC 2009, AcAction Fiche, No 1 -Philippines Health Sector Support Programme Phase II, 2009/021-290.</p>



Mapping
for the European Commission

**EVALUATION OF EU SUPPORT TO
GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S
EMPOWERMENT IN PARTNER
COUNTRIES**

Date: **March 2015**

Submitted by Itad
In association with: COWI

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Acronyms

ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries
DCI	Development Co-operation Instrument
DG DEVCO	EuropeAid Development and Co-operation Directorate-General
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
IfS	Instrument for Stability
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCT	Overseas Countries and Territories
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Development Assistance Committee

Executive Summary

This Mapping is a deliverable of the Evaluation of the EU Support to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) in Partner Countries, commissioned by the Evaluation Unit for the EuropeAid Development and Co-operation Directorate-General (DG DEVCO).

The EU has adopted a three-pronged approach to promoting GEWE consisting of:

- Political and Policy Dialogue;
- Gender Mainstreaming;
- Specific Actions.

This mapping presents an overview of the European Commission's (EC) financial interventions between 2007 and 2013 that specifically target GEWE. Interventions are classified as GEWE-focused if they are: 'intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex.'³¹ As such, the mapping captures interventions that are 'Specific Actions' for GEWE. The interventions mapped have been financed through:

- European Development Fund;
- Development Co-operation Instrument;
- European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument;
- European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights;
- Instrument for Stability.

The EC's information management systems have presented significant challenges to the development of a comprehensive and accurate mapping. To overcome these challenges and deliver a robust analysis, our methodology has been developed through an iterative process and consists of 16 steps to collect, cross-check, complete and validate data. The methodology is founded on searching all contract titles in the 2007–2013 period for 30 gender-specific key words, translated into four languages: English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. These key words were identified through an analysis of EC gender policy documents.

The key findings of the mapping are as follows:

- 2% of the European Commission's overall disbursements 2007–2013 were GEWE-targeted.
- The EC committed a total amount of EUR 1,258,850,326 of GEWE-targeted intervention between 2007 and 2013 across 1,995 contracts. The year with the highest value of GEWE-targeted contracts was 2012.
- The Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) and European Development Fund (EDF) committed 82% of the value of all GEWE-targeted intervention over this period.
- Between 2007 and 2013, the European Commission allocated funding to over 1,000 different contracting partners to implement the 1,995 GEWE-targeted intervention. Civil society organisations received 44% of this funding.
- The top two recipient regions of GEWE-targeted commitments are: Sub-Saharan Africa (38%) and Asia (27%).
- The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sectors that contain the largest committed amounts of GEWE-targeted EC contracts are 'government and civil society,' 'health,' and 'population policies, programmes, and reproductive health.'

³¹ <http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/37461060.pdf>

1. Introduction

This Mapping is a deliverable of the Evaluation of the EU Support to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Partner Countries, commissioned by the Evaluation Unit for the EuropeAid Development and Co-operation Directorate-General (DG DEVCO) as part of the 2013 evaluation programme.

The objectives of the evaluation, as set out in the ToR, are to:

Provide the relevant external cooperation services of the European Union, Member States, the EU Parliament, and the wider public with an overall independent assessment of the European Union's past and current support to GEWE in partner countries;

Identify key lessons, assess results thus far, and produce strategic, operational, and forward looking recommendations in order to mainly improve the current and future European Union's strategies, programmes, and actions and of the MSs for Part 1.

The evaluation comprises two parts:

Part 1 is in response to the requirement of the Gender Action Plan (Activity 6.4) and covers bilateral activities that are managed by EU and/or Member States. While Part 1 covers all EU Member States, there is a special focus on two Member States selected as examples: Spain and the Netherlands. Part 1 covers 2010–13.

Part 2 covers political and policy dialogue and activities that are financed by the EC institutions from geographic and thematic instruments, including the non-targeted GEWE projects funded through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the thematic programme Investing in People (IIP), based on Article 12 of the DCI. Other relevant thematic programmes active over the evaluation period are also included, as is general and sector budget support. Part 2 covers 2007–13.

The ToR for the evaluation detail the EU's three-pronged approach to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, consisting of:

- Political and Policy Dialogue
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Specific Actions

The mapping looks at the EC's financial investment in gender-targeted interventions and, as such, relates to the third prong as listed above: Specific Actions.

The aim of this mapping is to present an overview of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)-targeted financial interventions between 2007 and 2013 that are financed through the following geographic and thematic EC instruments and their predecessors:

- European Development Fund (EDF) (geographic instrument);
- Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) (geographic instrument with associated thematic programmes);
- European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) (geographic instrument);
- European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) (thematic instrument);
- Instrument for Stability (IfS) (thematic instrument).

We are using the OECD-DAC definition of a gender equality focused activity, and thus classifying 'GEWE-targeted' financial interventions as such if they are: 'intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based

on sex.³² Therefore, the mapping includes GEWE-targeted contracts but may not include contracts where GEWE was a component or was mainstreamed throughout.

The objectives of the mapping are as follows:

- To present an overview of GEWE-targeted financial interventions in the evaluation period (2007–2013);
- To illustrate the size, sector, and geographic distribution of these interventions in the given period;
- To discuss GEWE-targeted financial intervention over time, against the timeline of global gender commitments.

Figure 1 illustrates the approach used to compile the gender mapping. The mapping presents:

- Lessons learnt from producing the first draft of the inventory;
- The methodology for the mapping;
- Findings of the mapping;
- Further avenues of inquiry for the field phase.

The information presented in the mapping is based on document review, data analysis from EC database extracts and reflections by the evaluation team on the mapping process.

2. Lessons Learnt from Producing the First Draft of the Inventory

Three main lessons were learnt in the process of producing the first draft of the inventory: data gaps; inability to link contracts to decisions; and inconsistent application of the gender marker. The first issue that we encountered was that the data contained in the two pre-existing spreadsheets, compiled using the gender marker and DAC codes, were incomplete. Many data were missing on the committed amount, contract end date, and sector. Therefore, we could either fill the data gaps or run new searches. Since the data gaps were extensive, we decided that it would be more efficient to run new searches. An additional benefit of this approach was that it facilitated the collection of all the data by the evaluation team within the space of two days, thus reducing the possibility of the contract information changing over the data collection period.

The second issue with the gender marker spreadsheet, which includes contracts marked as G1 (significant objective) or G2 (principle objective), was that based on a key word search, GEWE did not always appear to be relevant (see steps 6 and 7 of Figure 1). Over 50% (926) of a selection of 1,794 contracts tagged with the G2 gender marker appeared unlikely to be targeting GEWE. Therefore, as an additional checking process, the evaluation team used the project documentation available on CRIS (the EC's internal database) to examine projects that had been tagged with G2 of the G-Marker for one country (Yemen). This preliminary analysis suggested that the G-Marker might have been used in an inconsistent way. Therefore, a decision was made to base the mapping of contracts on a tailored methodology, not on those tagged with the gender marker. However, analysis of how the gender marker has been used does provide a useful triangulation tool in support of other steps in the mapping process and is explained further under the 'Approach to the 11 country case studies' section.

It was agreed that it was most appropriate to present the inventory at the contract level. Initially, we thought it might be possible to link contracts to decisions, thus making clearer the links to gender policy commitments. However, this would only have been possible in

³² <http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/37461060.pdf>

DATA Warehouse using a search at the decision level, which would have entailed manually checking the data and removing duplicate contracts, increasing the margin for error. Therefore, in order to increase the accuracy of the mapping, we decided to run new searches in DATA Warehouse exclusively at the contract level.

A decision was made to concentrate on only those contracts where GEWE was judged by the evaluators as targeted, in order to focus the approach and increase accuracy. This means that the mapping is likely to include contracts marked as G2 but less likely to include contracts marked as G1 and unlikely to include contracts where GEWE was mainstreamed.

The challenges outlined above have led to: (i) changing the labelling of this assignment from an inventory to a mapping; (ii) separating the mapping out into a separate deliverable; and (iii) the methodological development of the process. The inventory has been re-labelled as a mapping exercise reflecting our inability, due to system and data challenges, to provide a comprehensive record of GEWE-related decisions and contracts. It does, however, constitute a research piece that can be continuously built upon as more information becomes available. This means that it is a working document, which may be refreshed and improved in the future. It became a separate deliverable because more time was needed to run new searches at the Commission based on the updated requirements, namely running DATA Warehouse searches at the contract level. Owing to the above-mentioned limitations of the gender marker and EC data management systems, the methodology for this mapping has developed iteratively and is presented in the following section.

3. Methodology for the Mapping

We present here a methodology that was developed iteratively and responds to the challenges outlined in Section 2. The process involves multiple steps, triangulating the data from different sources, as well as three quality check stages, for validation purposes. The approach used to compile the gender mapping study is illustrated in Figure 1 on the following page, and described thereafter.

Figure 1: Approach Used for the Gender Mapping

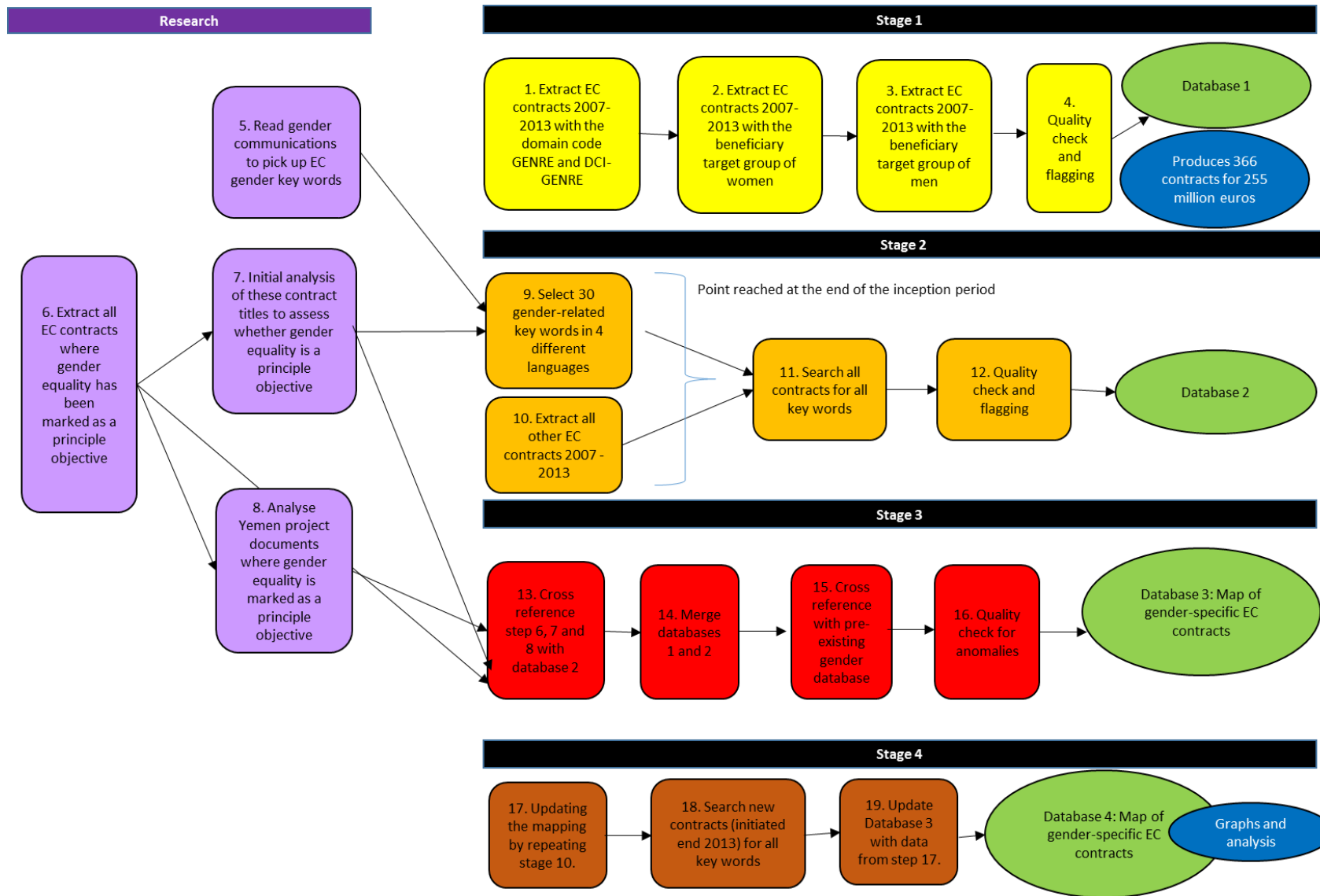


Figure 2: CRIS and DATA Warehouse Extractions

Software	Description	Benefits	Drawbacks	Use in the gender mapping study
CRIS	<p>Projects, contracts, and decisions</p> <p>Covers external assistance managed by: The European External Action Service (EEAS), RELEX (prior to 2011; DG Development and Co-operation – EuropeAid (DEVCO), DG DEV and DG AIDCO (prior to 2011); Enlargement (ELARG); European Development Fund (EDF)</p>	<p>It is possible to search by contracts tagged with the gender marker</p>	<p>Data is extracted at either the contract or decision level and the two levels are not linked</p> <p>Extractions cannot produce results for more than 999 interventions</p>	<p>Step 2: Extraction of EC contracts 2007–13 with the beneficiary target group of women</p> <p>Step 3: Extraction of EC contracts 2007–13 with the beneficiary target group of men</p> <p>Step 6: Extraction of all EC contracts where gender equality has been marked as the main objective</p>
DATA Warehouse	<p>Projects, contracts, and decisions</p> <p>Accessible through the CRIS database and covers all external assistance contained within CRIS</p>	<p>Data is extracted at either the contract or decision level and the two levels can be linked</p> <p>Extractions can produce results for more than 999 interventions</p>	<p>It is not possible to search by contracts tagged with the gender marker</p>	<p>Step 1: Extraction of EC contracts 2007–2013 with gender as the domain code (GENRE and DCI-GENRE)</p> <p>Step 10: Extraction of all other EC contracts 2007–2013</p>

Figure 3: Gender Keywords

Category	English	French	Spanish	Portuguese	
Gender-specific words	Gender	sexe/genre	Género	sexo	
	women/woman	femmes/femme	mujeres/mujer	mulheres/mulher	
	Female	femme/fille/féminin	hembra (N) femenino (Adj.)	feminino/a	
	Girl	Fille	Niña	menina	
	male/men/man	homme/hommes	varón (N) masculino (Adj.)/hombres/hombre	masculino/ homens/ homem	
	Boy	Garçon	Niño	menino	
	Masculine	masculin	Masculine	masculino	
	Female	féminin	Hembra	fêmea	
	Sexual and reproductive health words	Sexual	sexuel/sexuelle	Sexual	sexual
		Sex	sexe	Sexo	sexo
Reproductive		reproductif/reproducteur	Reproductive	reprodutivo	
SRH (sexual and reproductive health)		santé sexuelle et génésique	SRS (Salud reproductiva y sexual)	SSR	
family planning		planification familiale/planning familial	planificación familiar	planeamento familiar	
Father		père	Padre	pai	
Mother		mère	Madre	mãe	
Maternal		maternel/maternelle	maternal (instinct, feelings) materno (on the mother's side)	maternal	
Maternity		maternité	Maternidad	maternidade	
Paternity		maternité	Paternidad	paternidade	
MSM (men who have sex with men)		HSH (Homme qui ont des rapports sexuels avec des hommes)	HSH (Hombres que tienen relaciones sexuales con hombres)	HSH (homens que praticam sexo com homens)	

Category	English	French	Spanish	Portuguese
Gender commitments	CEDAW (<i>The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>)	CEDAW (Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes)	CETFDCM (Convención sobre la eliminación de todas las formas de discriminación contra la mujer)	CEDAW (Convenção sobre a Eliminação de Todas as Formas de Discriminação contra as Mulheres)
	MDG 5 (Millennium Development Goal 5)	OMD 5 (Objectif 5 du Millénaire pour le développement)	ODM 5 (Objetivo de desarrollo del milenio 5)	ODM 5 (Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio 5)
	MDG 3 (Millennium Development Goal 3)	OMD 3 (Objectif 3 du Millénaire pour le développement)	ODM 3 (Objetivo de desarrollo del milenio 5)	ODM 3 (Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio 3)
Gender-based violence	FGM (female genital mutilation)	MGL (Mutilations génitales féminines)	MGF (Mutilación genital femenina)	MGF (mutilação genital feminina)
	VAW (violence against women)	violence faite aux femmes	VCM (Violencia contra las mujeres)	VCM (violência contra as mulheres)
	GbV (gender-based violence)	VBG (les violences basées sur le genre)	VDG (Violencia de género)	VG (violência de género)
	Domestic violence	violence familiale/domestique	violencia doméstica	violência doméstica
	Rape	viol	Violación	violação
Partnerships	Marriage	mariage	Matrimonio	matrimónio
	Wedding	noces	Boda	casamento

3.1 Approach followed in Stage 1

The approach followed in stage 1 of the mapping comprises steps 1–4 of the mapping process, illustrated in Figure 1. The following primary data extractions were used to produce Database 1:

- Step 1) EC contracts 2007–13 with the domain codes of GENRE and DCI GENRE - gender-specific domain codes (step 1);
- Step 2) EC contracts 2007–13 with the DAC code of 1570 – women's equality organisations and institutions (step 2);
- Step 3) EC contracts 2007–13 with the beneficiary target group of women or men (step 3).

Quality checks were then carried out to assess whether GEWE was perceived to be targeted, and any that were unclear were identified for follow-up in stages 2 and 3 (step 4).

These four steps produced Database 1: 2007–13 contracts that are easily linked to gender.

3.2 Approach followed in Stage 2

The approach followed in stage 2 of the mapping comprises steps 5–12 of the mapping process illustrated in Figure 1.

The evaluation team agreed that the most reliable way to capture EC contracts 2007–13 where GEWE is targeted was through gender-specific keywords searches on all contract titles. In order to decide on the most appropriate keyword searches to use, we read through EC gender policy documents and noted common gender-specific words, and the languages in which they were written (step 8). We then extracted contracts in CRIS marked with the gender marker of G2 (where gender is a principle objective) (step 6). We made an assessment of these contracts (checked twice by the evaluators) on whether GEWE was targeted (step 5). Those contracts where GEWE was considered to be targeted were then searched using the original keywords noted under Step 5. This highlighted many contracts that appeared to be gender-specific but did not contain an original keyword. Therefore, the keywords were expanded in order to capture the contracts where GEWE was targeted. The final list of 32 keywords was translated by professional translators into French, Spanish and Portuguese (step 9 and Figure 3). Some words in English have more than one translation in the other languages and some are the same word in different languages, hence the keywords comprise 117 keywords in total.

The 117 gender keywords have been grouped into five different categories for the purposes of breaking up the data:

- Gender-specific words
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Gender commitments
- Gender-based violence
- Partnerships

Figure 3 details which words have been assigned to each category. The categories were selected by the team by reviewing the data and documents. Any contracts that contained more than one word from different categories were flagged. These contracts were then manually checked by the evaluators to decide to which category to assign them. For example, the following contract contains words from categories 1 and 4:

KINDERNOTHILFE - GRANT FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN FROM ABUSE AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN UGANDA
KINDERNOTHILFE EV

(Germany)

Following the manual check, it was assigned to category 4 because it primarily targets gender-based violence.

The next step was to extract all EC contracts 2007–13 (step 10). Since one extraction of this data would have been too time consuming, we broke the data down by domain code, both geographical and thematic. We then ran the full keyword searches on all EC contracts 2007–13 (step 11). Finally, we quality checked the data and flagged any queries for follow-up in stage 3.

The above extractions produced Database 2, a draft mapping of GEWE-targeted contracts 2007–13.

3.3 Approach followed in Stage 3

The approach followed in stage 3 of the mapping study comprises steps 13–17 of the mapping process illustrated in Figure 1. Stage 3 is a filtering process and sense-check, in order to cross reference the data with other available tools.

Firstly, we cross-checked Database 2 with contracts that have been tagged as G2 (where gender is a principle objective) under the gender marker (step 13). We also cross-checked Database 2 with the pilot country analysis. We then merged Databases 1 and 2 (step 14). The mapping includes GEWE-targeted financial interventions 2007–13 financed through the following EC instruments:

- European Development Fund (EDF) (geographic instrument);
- Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) (geographic instrument with associated thematic programmes);
- European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) (geographic instrument);
- European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) (thematic instrument);
- Instrument for Stability (IfS) (thematic instrument).

Therefore, since Database 2 is based on data from all instruments in CRIS and DATA Warehouse (see Figure 2), the next step is to remove contracts financed through instruments not included in the study (step 15). Contracts implemented in EU Member States and those financed through the CARDS, IPA, and PHARE domain codes were therefore removed.

The database was cross-referenced with the pre-existing gender databases used in the first iteration of the inventory (step 17). Any contracts that were found in the pre-existing gender databases but not in the mapping have been be flagged for further investigation. In the field phase, the flagged contracts based in the case study countries will be analysed in more detail. Finally, the contracts marked as anomalies were reviewed by the evaluators. The following rules were used to decide whether a contract should be included:

- Any contract that contained one of the keywords in the name of the implementing organisation but not in the title of the contract was kept in the mapping.
- Any contract where the word 'violence' was used in relation to gender-based violence was kept in the mapping. Any contract where the word 'violence' was used but not in relation to gender-based violence was removed.
- Any contract that distinguished between boys and girls was kept in the mapping. Any contract that included the word 'children' was removed.

- Any contract that was an audit, evaluation, or other admin cost containing a keyword remained in the mapping.

This stage produced the full Database 3, a mapping of GEWE-targeted contracts 2007–13.

3.4 Approach followed in Stage 4

Since the initial data extraction was completed in August 2013, it became out of date. This meant that both contracts that had begun between August 2013 and December 2013 were missing, but also that the committed and, particularly, disbursed amounts for the existing contracts were not up to date. Therefore, steps 17 to 19 concern updating the mapping. This was done by extracting all EC contracts 2007 – 2013 from Data Warehouse (step 17). The 2013 contracts were then searched with the key words. Any contract that contained a key word but that did not already exist in the mapping was added (step 18). This consisted of 238 new contracts. Additionally, all existing contracts in the mapping were updated with the current committed and disbursed amounts (step 19). The data was merged and the graphs updated.

3.5 Limitations of the Mapping Approach and Mitigation Measures

The main limitations are:

- The mapping presents GEWE-targeted contracts but it may not include contracts where GEWE was a component but not the principal objective, nor contracts that mainstreamed GEWE; this is beyond the scope of the mapping.
- It is possible that some GEWE-specific contracts may have been missed out of the mapping. This risk is low and is mitigated, in part, through the three-stage process for the mapping. The database is a working document that may be continuously refreshed.
- Conversely, some contracts may be included in the mapping that do not specifically target GEWE. This is a higher risk. For example, any contract that includes the word 'reproductive' is included in the database. However, without further analysis of the documentation, it is impossible to know whether all of these contracts do indeed target GEWE. Since the number of these contracts is large (1,995), we do not have time to analyse all the documents in order to make this assessment.

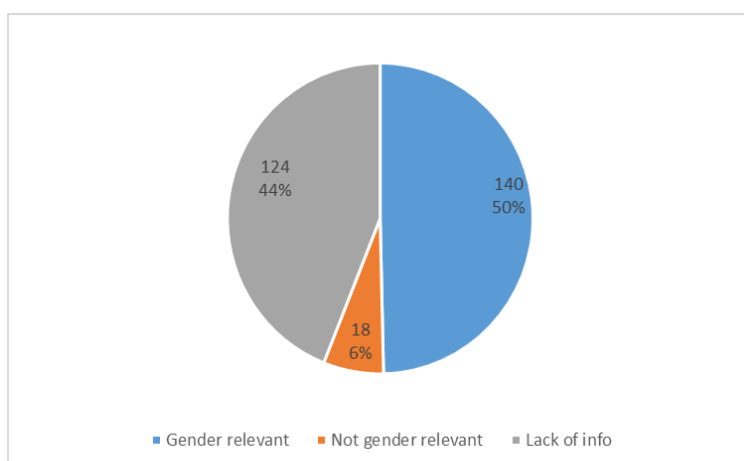
Mitigation measures

- While we are not able to analyse the documentation for all 1,995 contracts, we were able to analyse documentation from the 11 country case studies included in this evaluation. The aim of this is both to check the use of the gender marker and also to check the classification of gender relevant projects in the mapping for the 11 country case studies.
- The methodology involved downloading contract documentation for the projects in the 11 country case studies which were either picked up by the mapping or tagged with the G-Marker,³³ or both. This comprised a list of 364 projects. Each project was then assessed for its relevance to GEWE. The projects were assessed by reading the project's objectives, scanning all relevant project documentation and undertaking key word searches on the words 'gender', 'women' and 'girl'. A project was classified

³³ Verification of the robustness of the mapping was combined with verification of the application of the gender marker. Findings from the verification of the gender marker are presented in the final evaluation report.

as relevant if one or more of its objectives aims to target GEWE. The method is light-touch, which the evaluators consider appropriate for this checking exercise.

Figure 4: GEWE-Relevance of Projects in the Case Study Countries from the Mapping



The majority (50%/140) of the projects found in the 11 country case studies of the mapping are assessed to be GEWE-relevant. However, 44% (124) of projects did not contain enough documentation in order to make an assessment. Only 18 projects (6%) were assessed as not targeting GEWE (Figure 4), indicating that the mapping methodology is relatively robust.

4. Findings of the Mapping

This section presents the findings of the mapping in the following sections:

Section 4.1 presents the **trend** of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) contracts between 2007 and 2013.

Section 4.2 shows the different **sectoral categories** of GEWE contracts 2007–13.

Section 4.3 breaks down the 2007–13 GEWE contracts by **financing instrument** and domain code.

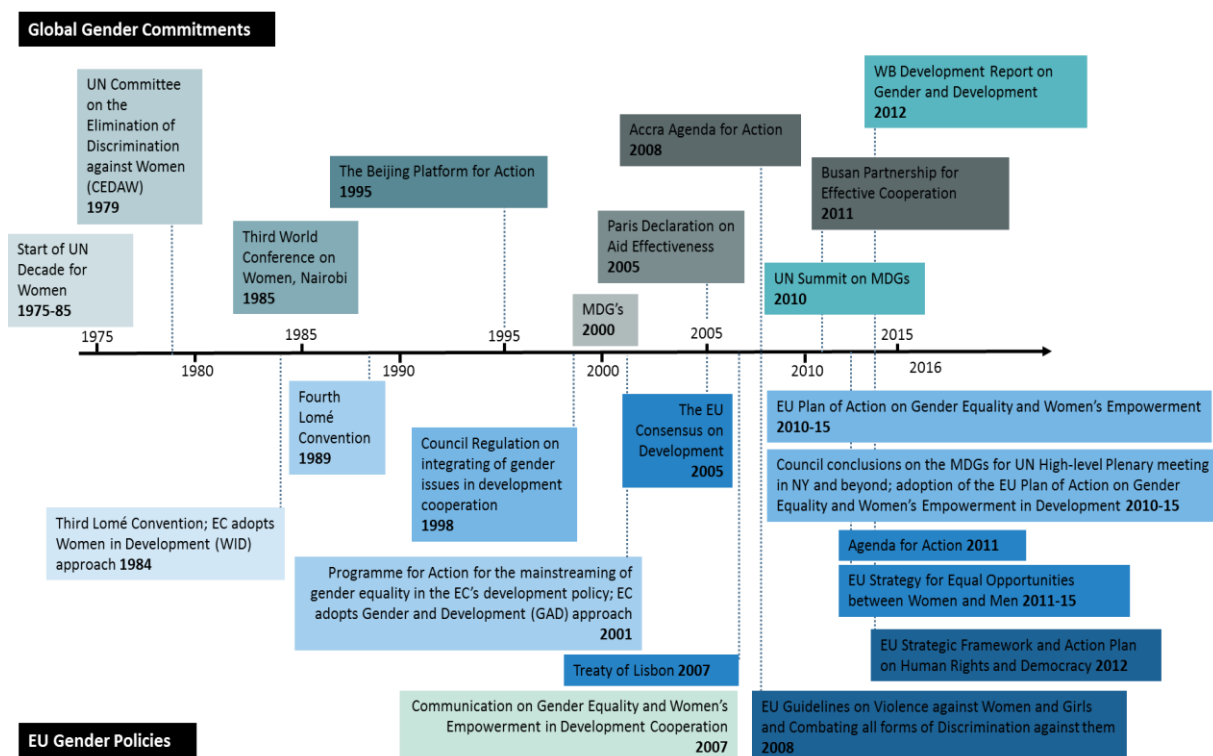
Section 4.4 illustrates the **geographic** distribution of the GEWE contracts 2007–13.

Section 4.5 shows the **contracting partner** categories of the GEWE contracts 2007–13.

4.1 Trend of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)-Targeted Contracts

Since the Beijing Conference, the EU has pledged its commitment to GEWE (Figure 5). This mapping presents committed and disbursed amounts of GEWE financial interventions between 2007 and 2013, thus exploring how policy translated into programming.

Figure 5: Timeline of Global Gender Commitments and EU Gender Policies



Over the period 2007–2013, the EC committed a total amount of EUR 1,258,850,326 through 1,995 GEWE-targeted contracts. Therefore, the mean value of a GEWE-targeted contract within this period is just over EUR 630,000. The total amount disbursed between 2007 and 2013 by the EC to its contracting partners in this period was EUR 910,744,866, i.e. 72% of the amount committed.

Figure 6: EC GEWE-Targeted Spend 2007–2013, Committed, and Disbursed Amounts

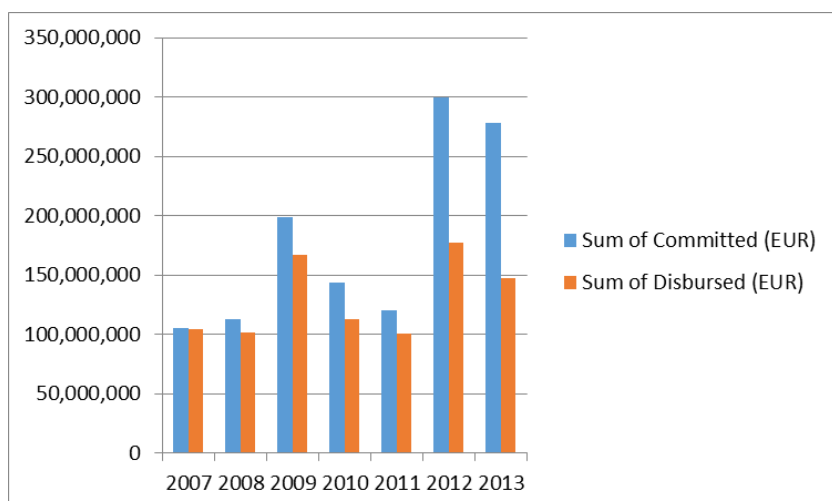


Figure 6 shows that the year that committed the highest value of GEWE-targeted contracts was 2012, at almost EUR 300 million. In the most recent year, 2013, the EC committed the second highest value of GEWE-targeted contracts over the time period. In 2009, the third highest value of GEWE-targeted contracts over the period was committed.

By looking at the overall trends in GEWE committed funding over the period as outlined in Figure 6 above, it is possible to identify three main phases:

- A first phase, 2007–2008, where the amounts committed and disbursed were closely aligned, and hovered around the EUR 100 million mark;

- A second phase, 2009–2011, which shows an increase in financing contribution from 2008, with a mean yearly committed amount of around EUR 154 million, and disbursed amount of EUR 127 million;
- A third phase 2012–2013, demonstrating a far higher committed amount (mean of EUR 289 million) but far lower disbursed amount (mean EUR 162 million).

The disbursement rate is the difference between the amount initially committed in the contracts and the amount disbursed – the rate at which the amount allocated was distributed. It is important to note that we do not have data for the amount committed and disbursed per year, only per total contract value. Therefore, this section presents the disbursement rate against the total contract budget, not the yearly budget.

Figure 7: The Disbursement Rate of EC GEWE-Targeted Contracts 2007–2013

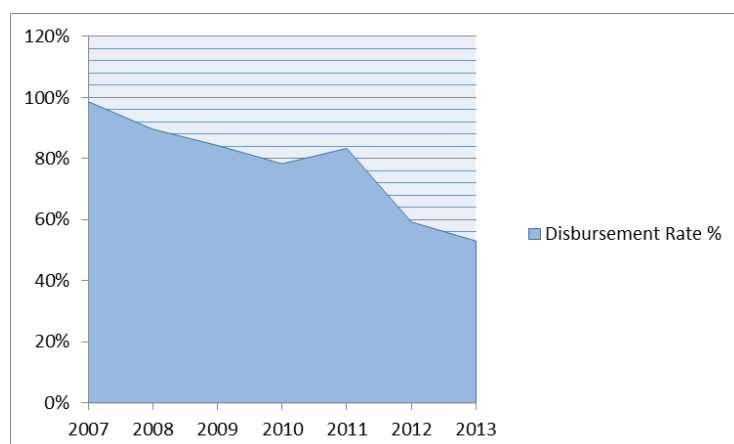


Figure 7 demonstrates a decreasing disbursement rate between 2007 and 2013. This can be explained by the end dates of the contracts; the more recent the contract year, the more likely that the contract was ongoing at the time of data collection and, therefore, had not yet disbursed the total value of the contract.

In 2007, 99% of the committed funds for GEWE were disbursed, thus demonstrating a very high disbursement rate. Between 2008 and 2010 the disbursement rate lowered a little, from 90%, down to 84%, then down to 78% or between EUR 12 million and EUR 31 million difference in disbursed and committed amounts. Interestingly, in 2011 the disbursement rate increased slightly, to 83%. The rate then dropped steeply in 2012, to 59% and again in 2013 to 53%.

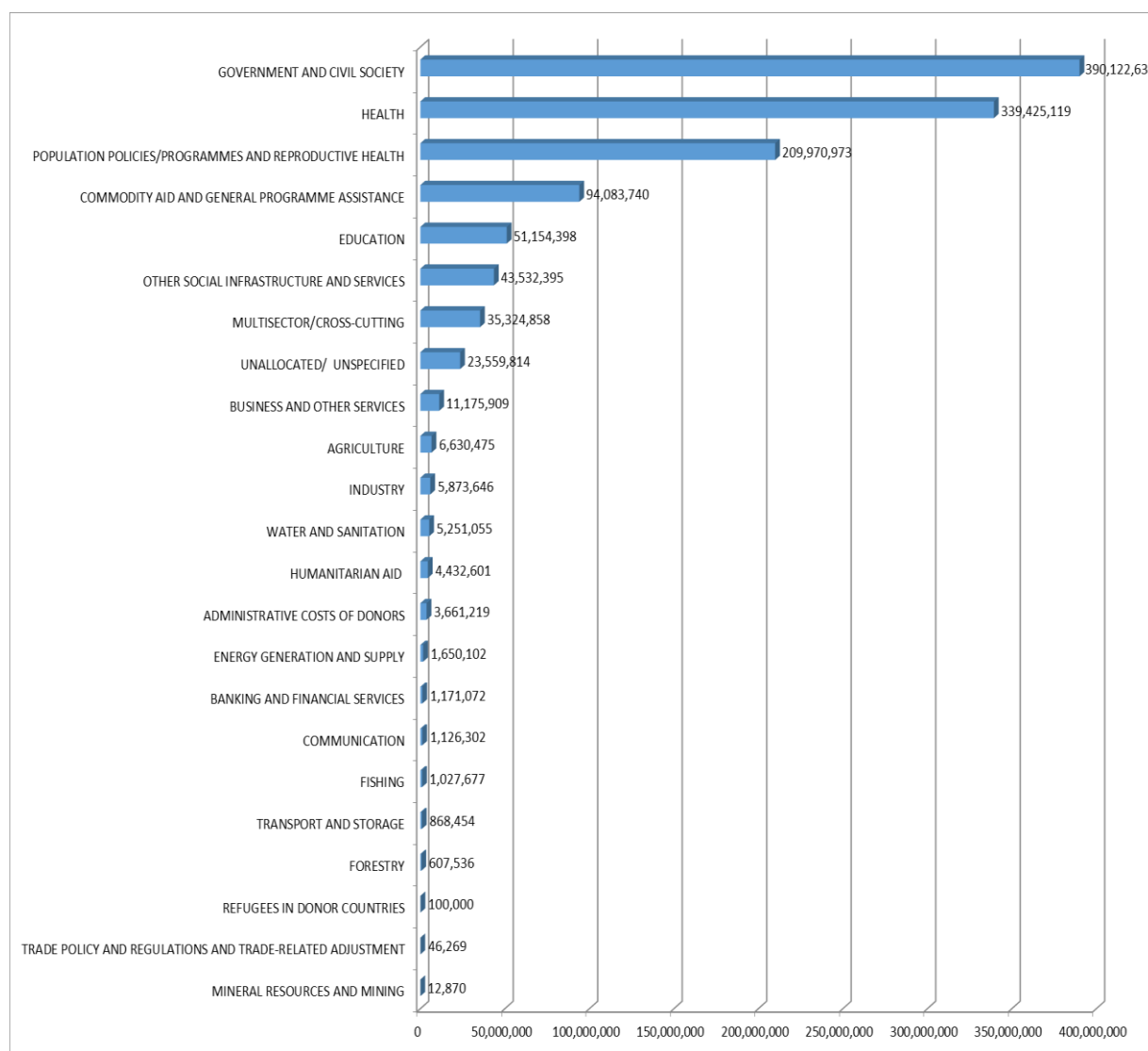
The majority of 2012 and 2013 GEWE-targeted contracts were not due to finish in 2013. Of the 499 contracts for 2013, only 15 were due to be completed in the same, year so it is to be expected that only 53% of the total value of these contracts has been disbursed. Thus the reason for the decreasing disbursement rate over time is that many of the more recent contracts were ongoing at the time of data collection for the mapping.

4.2 Sectors of GEWE-targeted contracts

The following graphs present the different categories of the GEWE contracts over the time period of the evaluation. The OECD-DAC sectors have been used for the analysis, which can be found in Appendix 2 and here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm>.³⁴

³⁴ The mapping data exported from CRIS and Data Warehouse already included the DAC Sector. Some information was input slightly inconsistently, such as with alternative spellings, in which case the evaluators edited the sector.

Figure 8: OECD-DAC Sectors of Committed Value of EC GEWE Contracts 2007–2013

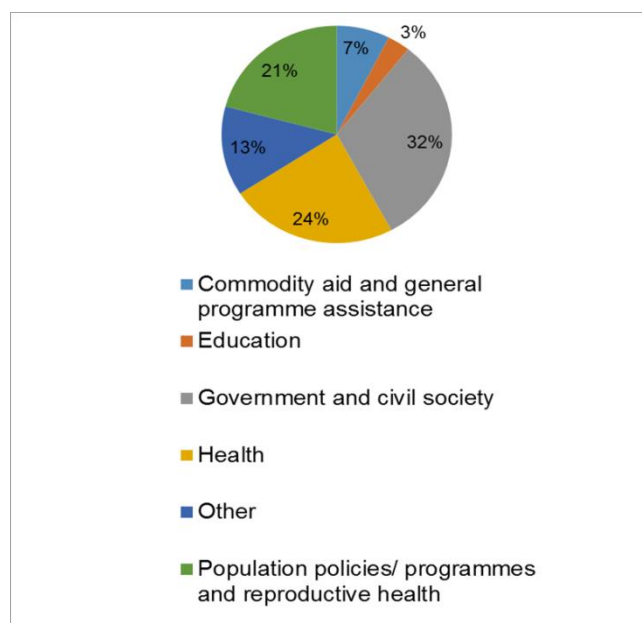


The OECD-DAC sectors that contain over EUR 200 million of GEWE-targeted contracts 2007–2013 are (Figure 8):

- Government and civil society
- Health
- Population policies, programmes, and reproductive health

These sectors are, traditionally, more often associated with projects that target gender equality and women’s empowerment. Interestingly, water and sanitation is also more readily associated with GEWE because fetching water is often a task that women and girls undertake in developing countries. However, only EUR 5.2 million of EC GEWE-targeted contracts within the time period of the evaluation were in the water and sanitation sector. Many of the other OECD-DAC sectors that contain less than EUR 25 million of GEWE-targeted contracts are sectors that are not traditionally associated with gender equality and women’s empowerment. These sectors include energy, transport, and trade, among others.

Figure 9: Proportion of EC GEWE Contracts 2007–2013 by OECD-DAC Sector Categories³⁵



76% of all GEWE-targeted contracts 2007–2013 fall into the top three OECD-DAC sectors mentioned above (Figure 9). 45% of these contracts are from the ‘health’ and ‘population policies/programmes and reproductive health’ sectors. It is worth noting that the mapping was compiled using keyword searches including the words ‘sexual,’ ‘reproductive,’ and ‘maternal.’ Therefore, any contract that contains one of these words will be found in the mapping. In order to make an evidence-based assessment as to whether each of these contracts do indeed target GEWE, we would need to review the full contract documentation, e.g. financing

agreements, Action Fiches, logframes, etc.

The other two OECD-DAC sectors that contain more than EUR 50 million of GEWE-targeted commitments are:

- Commodity aid and general programme assistance
- Education

The ‘commodity aid and general programme assistance’ sector contains mostly food aid programmes and three general budget support contracts. The education sector contains primary, secondary, higher, and tertiary education contracts, including three, each with a value exceeding EUR 7 million. Given the importance of education for girls’ and women’s empowerment, one might have expected the education sector to contain a higher proportion of EC GEWE-targeted interventions overall. This is because girls’ education is another sector that is also readily linked to gender because increasing girls’ enrolment and retention rates is a priority for education initiatives in international development. The geographic distribution of GEWE-targeted contracts by sector is presented in Section 4.4 below.

The following two figures present the sectors of individual contracts with a value above EUR10 million.

³⁵ Figure 8 has been compiled by grouping all OECD-DAC sectors with a GEWE-targeted committed value of under EUR 50m between 2007 and 2013 into an ‘others’ category. This means that the ‘other’ category contains 19 different OECD-DAC sectors. The following sectors have also been grouped into the category ‘economic’: Agriculture, Industry, Banking, and Financial Services, Fishing, Transport and Storage, and Forestry.

Figure 10: Sectors of Individual EC GEWE Contracts 2007–2013 with a value greater than EUR 10 million

No.	Title	OECD-DAC Sector	Committed (EUR)
1	SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAMME NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION/ REPRODUCTIVE CHILD HEALTH II	HEALTH	99,000,000
2	Ghana: Maternal Health Support Programme REPUBLIC OF GHANA (Ghana)	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	50,000,000
3	Accelerating Progress Towards Maternal, Neonatal and Child Mortality and Mortality Reduction in Zambia	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	48,500,000
4	SUPPORT TO THE HEALTH PLAN AND ROAD MAP FOR ACCELERATING THE REDUCTION OF MATERNAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN LIBERIA REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA (Liberia)	HEALTH	39,800,000
5	Support to scale up Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Outcomes in two states of Northern Nigeria	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	29,616,956
6	Support to the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (United States)	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	24,358,000
7	Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Security in Asia (FSTP AAP 2010) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (United States)	HEALTH	21,325,475
8	Vulnerable Group Development for Ultra-Poor (VGDUP)-PTF Operating costs GONOPROJATONTRI BANGLADESH (Bangladesh)	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	18,550,000
9	Initiative pour lutter contre les violences liées au genre en RDC Programme "Femmes et Hommes, progressons ensemble". Composantes 1, 2 et 3	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	16,500,000
10	Promotion of Gender Equality and Gender Empowerment Programme in Malawi	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	10,902,950
11	Accelerating Progress towards Maternal and Neonatal Mortality and Morbidity Reduction UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (United States)	HEALTH	10,000,000
12	AFS - WINS: Women and Children/Infant Improved Nutrition in Sindh (SCF-UK) THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND LBG (United Kingdom)	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	10,000,000

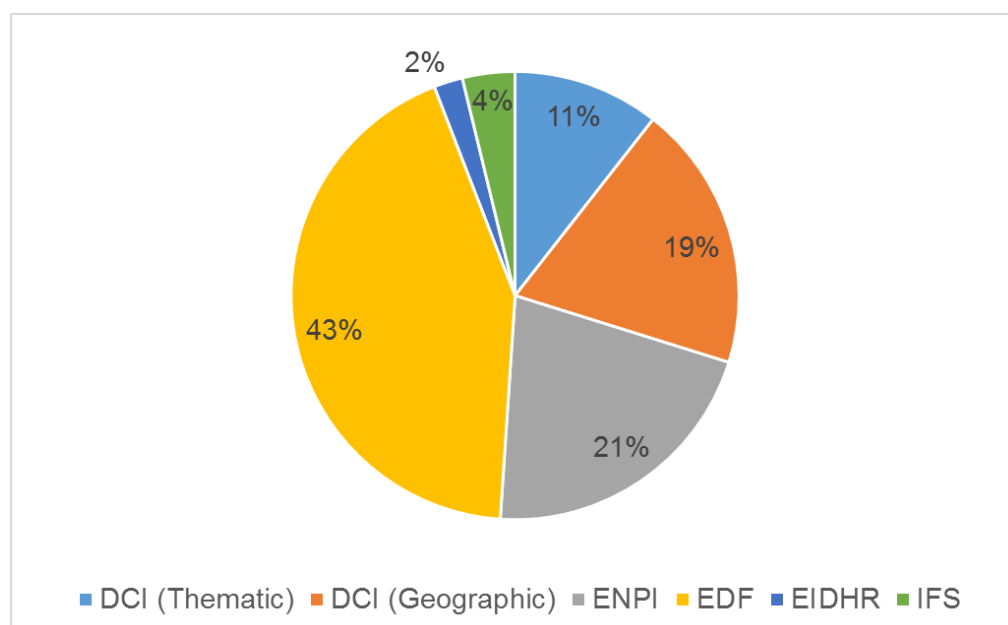
There are 13 EC GEWE-targeted contracts between 2007 and 2013 with a committed value above EUR 10 million (Figure 10). The largest individual GEWE-targeted contract 2007–2013 is a sector policy support programme in the area of rural health and reproductive child health. This contract is almost double the value of the second largest contract, at EUR 99 million.

The highest value EC GEWE-targeted contracts between 2007 and 2013 can be found in the OECD-DAC sectors of 'health' and 'population policies/programmes and reproductive health'. As discussed above, we would need to review the documentation of these individual contracts to assess whether GEWE was indeed a principle or main objective. Interestingly, while the OECD-DAC sector of government and civil society comprises the largest committed value of GEWE-targeted contracts overall (see Figures 9 and 10), there is only one individual contract with a value of above EUR 10 million within this sector, demonstrating that projects in this sector are numerous but often small.

4.3 Financing instruments of GEWE-targeted contracts

GEWE-targeted interventions have been financed by different instruments, both geographic and thematic. Each domain code is categorised either as a geographic or thematic instrument. The full list of domain codes and instruments can be found in Appendix 1. In order to compare the GEWE-targeted commitments against the total EC committed amounts over the period, Figure 11 details the proportion of the budgeted value of all EC interventions 2007–2013 by instrument.

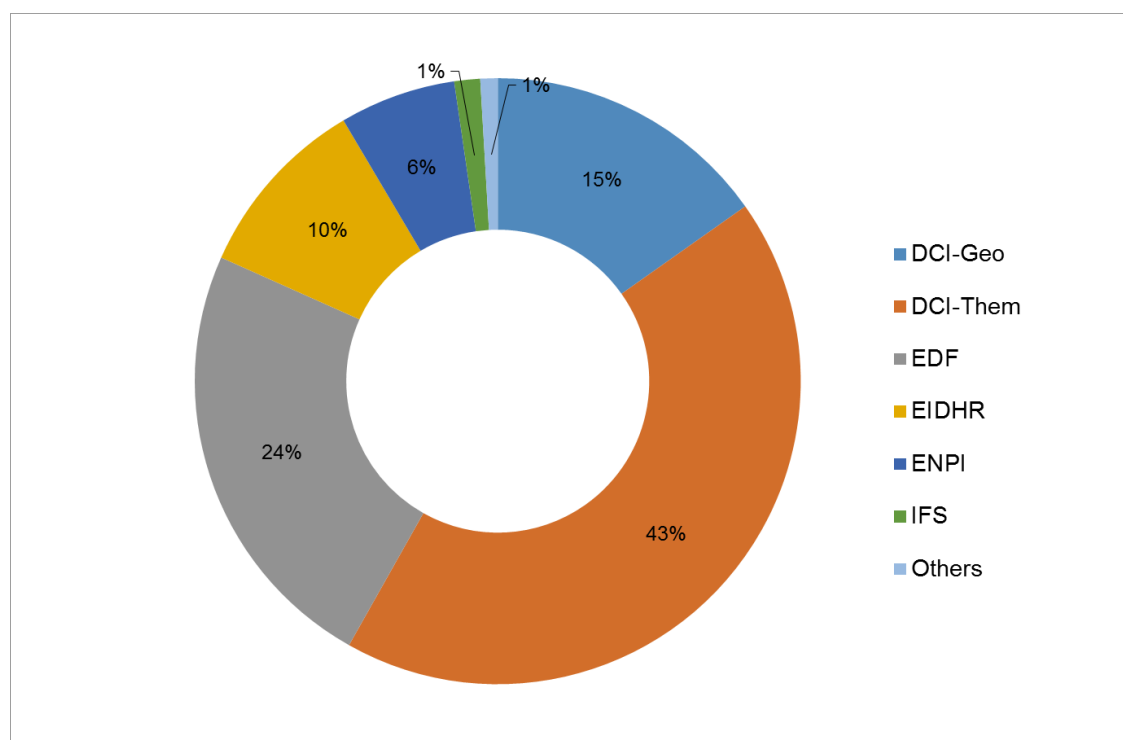
Figure 11: Proportion of Total Value of all EC Interventions 2007–13 by Instrument



EDF holds 43% of the Commission's managed spend 2007–2013. DCI holds 30%, 19% in geographic instruments and 11% in thematic instruments. IFS holds 4% and EIDHR holds 2%.

Figure 12 below presents the sum of committed amounts of EC GEWE-targeted intervention 2007–13 by instrument. The 'others' category includes independent budget lines that were financed under pilot projects and preparatory actions in the framework of the instruments, such as '*Projet d'amélioration des soins de santé aux victimes de violences sexuelles dans l'Est de la RD Congo*,' and administrative costs, such as this evaluation.

Figure 12: Committed Value of EC GEWE-Targeted Interventions 2007–13 by Instrument



The Development Co-operation Instrument committed the highest proportion (58%) of GEWE-targeted interventions 2007–13, comprising 187 contracts in total. The European Development Fund committed 24%, so together, these two instruments committed 82% of all GEWE-targeted interventions over the time period. This proportion is slightly higher than the proportion of the EC’s total budget 2007–13, as 73% is assigned to DCI and EDF overall.

The European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights committed just over EUR 123 million of the value of GEWE-targeted intervention, or 10%. The EC’s budget for this instrument 2007–13 is also a lower proportion of the total budget, at 2%.

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, Instrument for Stability and ‘others’ category comprise less than EUR 100 million each of committed values of GEWE-targeted interventions. Therefore, while ENPI contains 21% of the total EC budget for this period, it only comprises 6% of the GEWE-targeted contracts. This corresponds to the ENPI policy focus, which is oriented towards fostering trade, securing energy supply, supporting democratic reforms and environmental protection –sectors with significantly less EC GEWE-targeted expenditure (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: EC GEWE-Targeted Committed Spend as a Percentage of Total EC Managed Spend, by Instrument

Instrument	Total Budget 2007-2013 (EUR)	GEWE Targeted Committed Spend 2007-2013 (EUR)	Percentage
DCI-Geo	10,140,000,000	191,497,684	2%
DCI-Them	5,577,000,000	540,751,636	10%
EDF	22,700,000,000	296,092,593	1%
EIDHR	1,100,000,000	123,419,534	11%
ENPI	11,200,000,000	78,104,722	1%
IFS	2,000,000,000	17,356,786	1%
Grand Total	52,717,000,000	1,247,222,955	2%

Of the European Commission’s overall committed spend 2007–2013, 2% is GEWE-targeted (Figure 13). The EIDHR is by far the leader in terms of the proportion of its overall value that was committed to GEWE-targeted interventions in the period, at 11%. The Geographic Instruments lag behind with only 2% of their combined funding dedicated to GEWE-targeted interventions, while the Thematic channel of DCI is markedly higher at 10%. While the ‘Investing in People’ policy (within DCI Thematic) had earmarked EUR 66 million for ‘gender equality’ in the period, this allocation is not significant enough to account for the difference of 8% between two DCI channels.

Figure 14: Sum of Committed and Disbursed Amounts of EC GEWE Targeted Interventions 2007–13, by Instrument

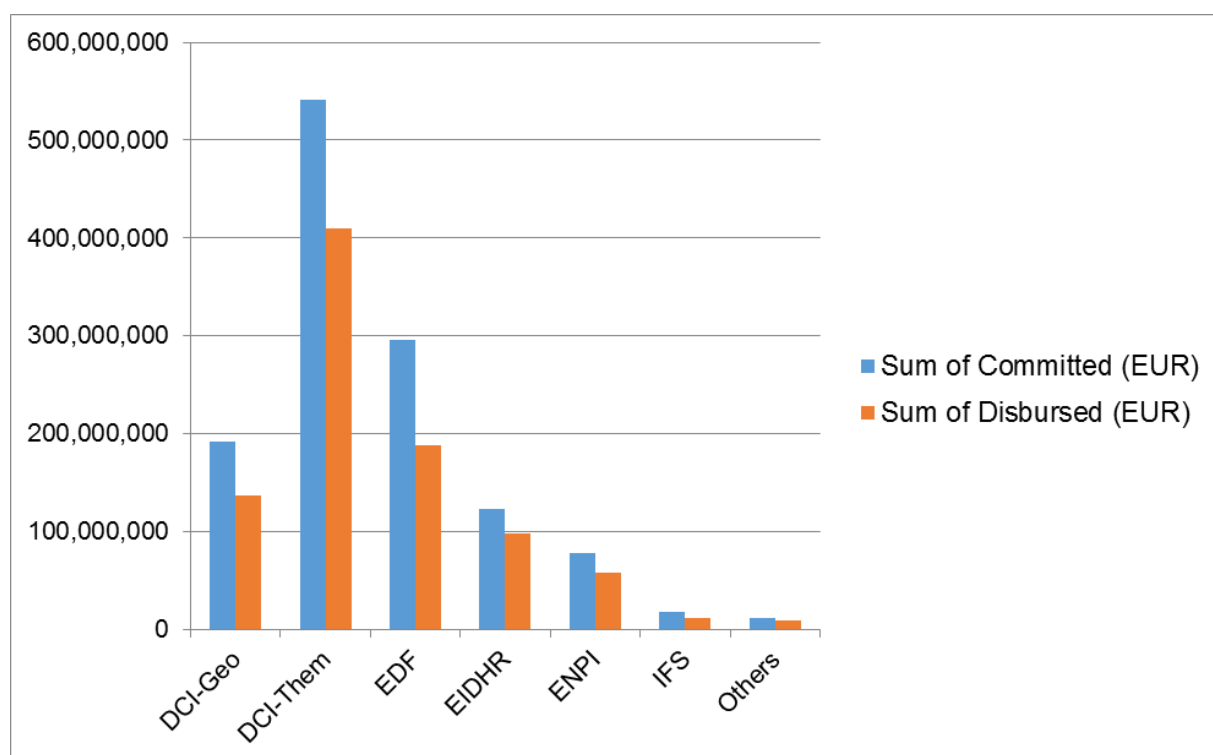


Figure 14 presents the disbursement rate of these instruments for GEWE-targeted interventions. It shows that most of the instruments have disbursed proportional amounts of the committed values. The largest gap between them is in the EDF instrument, as only 64% of the committed value has been disbursed to date. The DCI thematic category has the largest value of GEWE-targeted contracts, and has disbursed 71% of the value to date. The main reason for the lower disbursement rates is that the contracts are still ongoing and not sure to finish until end 2015/16/17.

Figure 15 shows the trend in the amount of EC GEWE-targeted interventions committed through the instruments. The committed amount financed through the DCI fluctuates greatly each year. In 2007 and 2008, around EUR 80 million was committed each year but there was a sharp increase in funding through this instrument in 2009 to just over EUR 160 million. The amount committed through DCI then reduced in the following years; the most recent year being the lowest at just over EUR 75 million, less than the amount in 2007. Meanwhile, the EDF instrument committed almost all of its GEWE-targeted spend in 2012 and 2013 – EUR 120 million in 2012 and EUR 147 million in 2013.

Figure 15: Trend in Amount of EC GEWE-Targeted Intervention Committed through Instruments

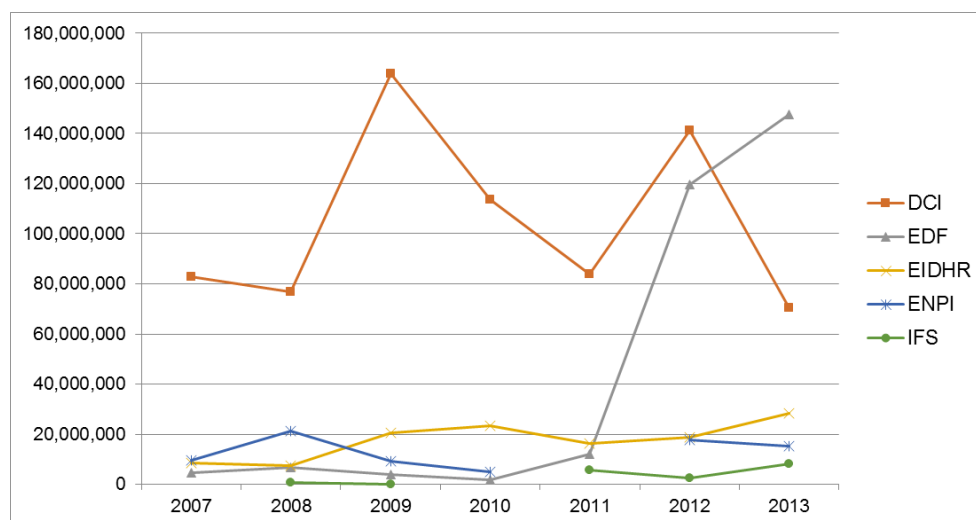
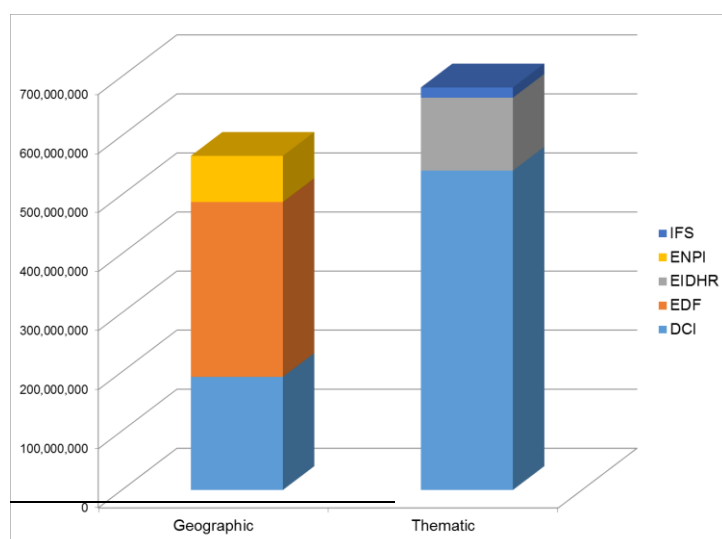


Figure 16 presents a thematic and geographic breakdown of the committed value of EC GEWE-targeted interventions. Appendix 1 details how domain codes were used to split the instruments into thematic and geographic categories.

Figure 16: Thematic and Geographic Instrument Breakdown of Committed Value of EC GEWE-Targeted Interventions



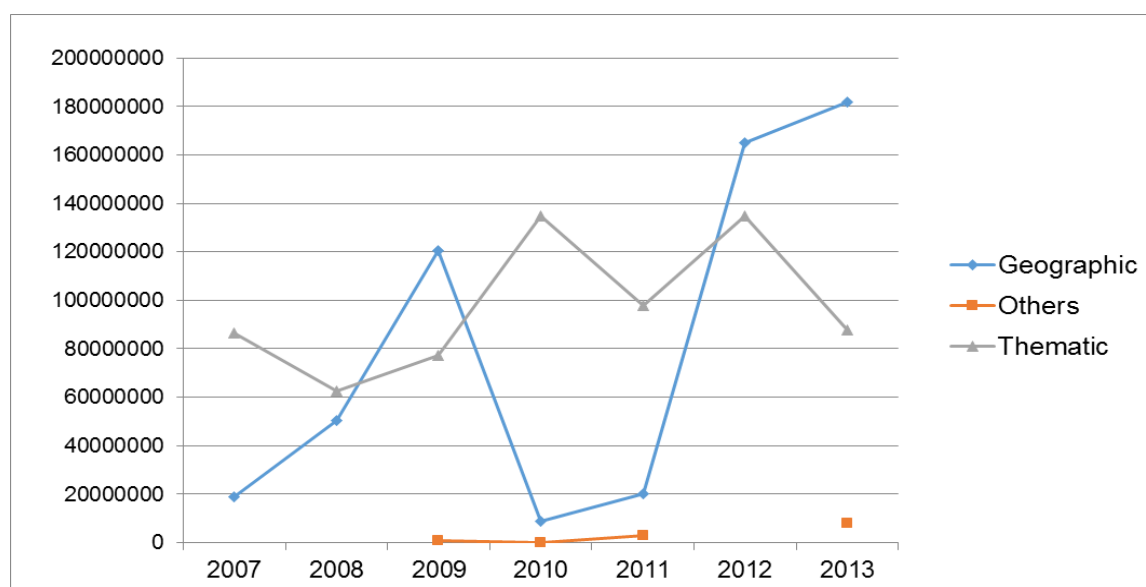
The geographic and thematic instruments committed to finance similar amounts of GEWE-targeted contracts between 2007 and 2013 (Figure 16). DCI is the only instrument that is both thematic and geographic.³⁶ The geographic category of DCI committed to finance much fewer GEWE-targeted interventions than the thematic category, EUR 192 million as compared to EUR 541 million.

³⁶ Although for the purposes of this mapping the Intra-ACP envelope (with a value of EUR 2.7bn over the period 2007-2013) is categorized as geographic (due to its' being limited to ACP countries), this is arguable as it is in nature funding operations that transcend the geographical dimension – based on the principle of subsidiarity, the intra-ACP cooperation finances programmes that would not be better implemented at the national or regional level.

Overall, the geographic category is comprised of 55% GEWE-targeted contracts committed to be financed through EDF, 32% committed to be financed through DCI, and 13% committed to be financed through ENPI. The thematic category is comprised of 80% GEWE-targeted contracts committed to be financed through DCI, 17% through EIDHR, and 3% through IfS.

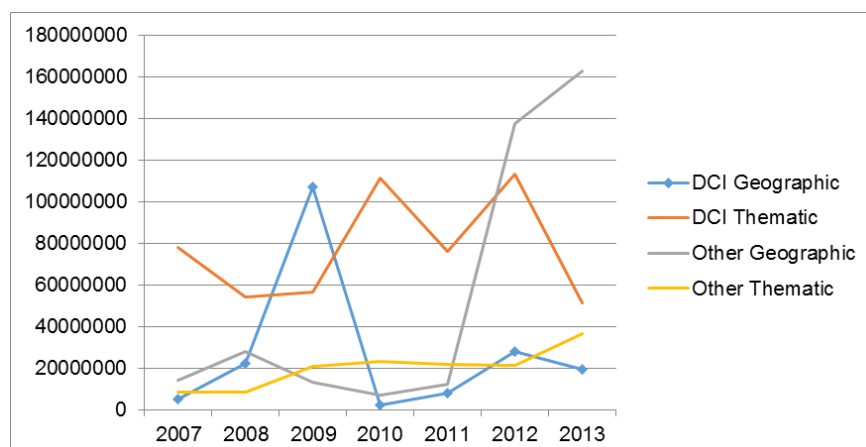
Figure 17 presents the geographic and thematic breakdown of the committed value of GEWE-targeted interventions over time. The 'others' category includes independent budget lines that were financed under pilot projects and preparatory actions in the framework of the instruments and administrative costs.

Figure 17: Geographic and Thematic Split of GEWE-Targeted EC Committed Amounts over Time



The geographic and thematic instruments committed variable amounts of GEWE-targeted interventions over the time period of the evaluation, and there appears to be an inverse correlation between GEWE-targeted spend through geographic and thematic instruments over time (Figure 17). The thematic instruments committed more GEWE-targeted interventions in 2007 and 2008 than the geographic instruments, but in 2009 the geographic instruments committed more. In 2010, the split reversed again, this time with the thematic instruments committing almost EUR 126 million more. In both 2010 and 2011, the geographic instruments committed very little GEWE-targeted interventions but in 2012, they committed over EUR 165 million worth of GEWE-targeted contracts. In 2013, both thematic instruments committed a smaller overall value of GEWE-targeted interventions than in previous years.

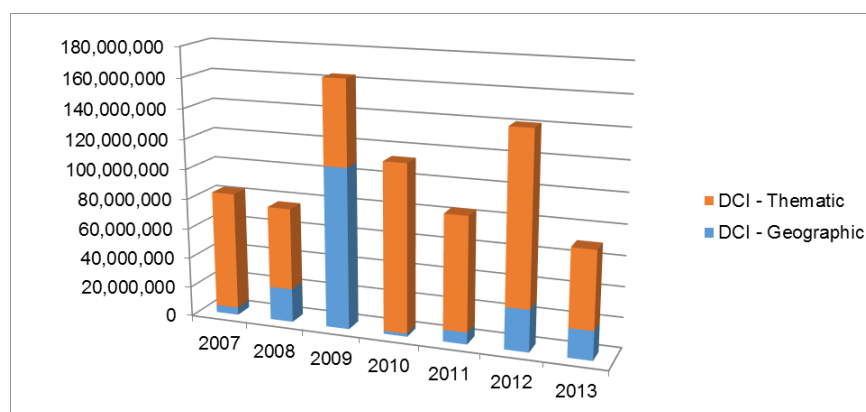
Figure 18: Geographic and Thematic Split of Committed Value of EC GEWE-Targeted Interventions Financed Through DCI Instrument and Other Instruments over Time



The above graph shows that the jump in GEWE-targeted interventions financed through geographic instruments in 2012 (shown in Figure 17) was not mainly due to further funding being allocated by DCI but rather by EDF and ENPI instruments. We note that 2012 saw an increase in committed

funds through all instruments except EIDHR and IFS.

Figure 19: Geographic and Thematic Split of Committed Value of EC GEWE-Targeted Interventions Financed Through DCI Instrument over Time



The majority of GEWE-targeted interventions financed through the geographic channel of DCI were committed in 2009, comprising just over EUR 163 million in total (Figure 19). Interestingly, most of the total GEWE-targeted contract value in 2009 was committed

through DCI geographic instruments; all others years committed GEWE-targeted contracts mainly through DCI thematic instruments.

4.4 Geographic distribution of GEWE-targeted contracts

This section illustrates the geographic distribution of the GEWE-targeted contracts. For the purposes of the mapping, beneficiary countries have been categorised into 12 groups, on the basis of EuropeAid regulations (see Appendix 3 attached for details). The Neighbourhood countries have been divided into Southern and Eastern in order to increase precision, and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) are included in their relevant region, rather than being defined as an independent category. 'All countries' indicates spend on global initiatives, while 'Miscellaneous Countries/Not stated' covers those unidentifiable, or when the beneficiary country is in fact numerous countries (for example, 'The Great Lakes Region').

Figure 20: Distribution of Committed Amounts of EC GEWE-Targeted Contracts by Region (2007–2013)

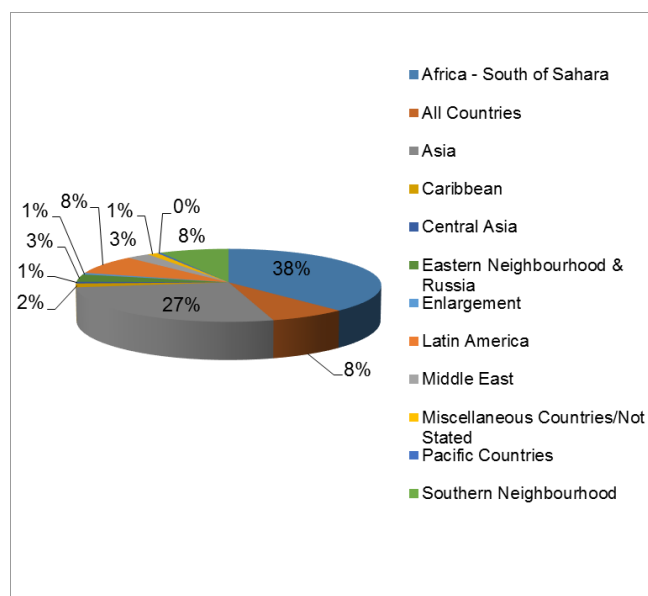


Figure 20 illustrates the geographic regions and the proportion of EC Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) for gender-targeted interventions they are due to receive as a result of contracts signed with the EC between 2007 and 2013. The top two recipient regions are: Sub-Saharan Africa (38%) and Asia (27%).

Figure 21: Committed and Disbursed, by Region (2007–2013)

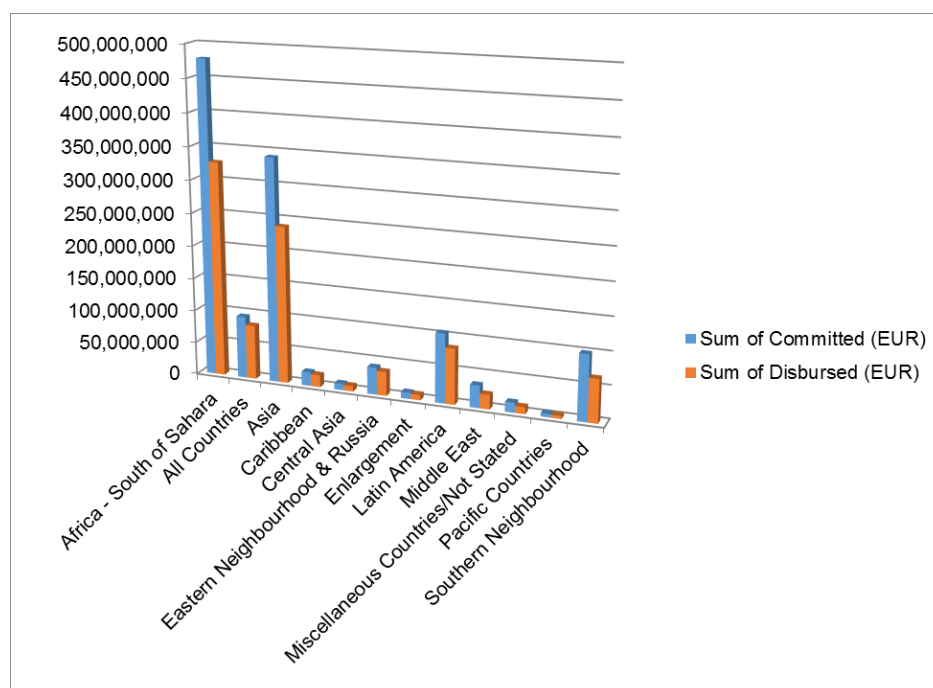


Figure 21 indicates the discrepancies between committed and disbursed amounts, by region, for the entire evaluation period (2007–2013). An identifiable trend is that the larger the amount committed to a region, the more marked the discrepancy. 631 of the total 1,995 GEWE-targeted interventions that this mapping has identified took place in Sub-Saharan Africa, comprising a total committed value of EUR 478 million and total disbursed value of EUR 327 million.

Figure 22: Trend in Committed GEWE-Targeted Spend by Geographic Region (2007–2013)

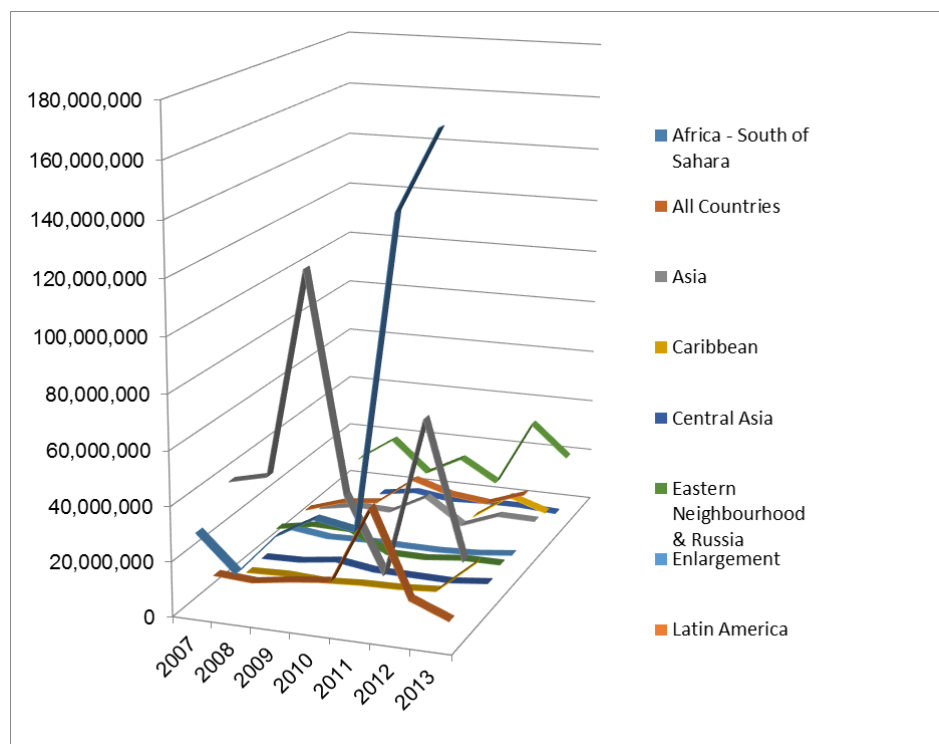


Figure 22 demonstrates the trend in committed spend on GEWE-targeted interventions over the period 2007–2013 by region. Funding to Latin America, the Caribbean, Pacific Countries, Central Asia, and Enlargement Countries was fairly stable over the period (and low as a percentage of overall funding).

Asia saw an extremely significant rise in committed spend in 2009 (to almost triple its value the previous year), while the global spend (labelled here as ‘All Countries’) saw a dramatic spike in funds committed in 2011 (also trebling its value from the previous year). Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and the European Neighbourhood each saw very significant increases in committed funds in 2012, with Sub-Saharan Africa experiencing a six-fold increase in committed GEWE-targeted funding between 2011 and 2012.

Figure 23: Trend in Disbursed Value of EC GEWE-Targeted Contracts by Geographic Region (2007–2013)

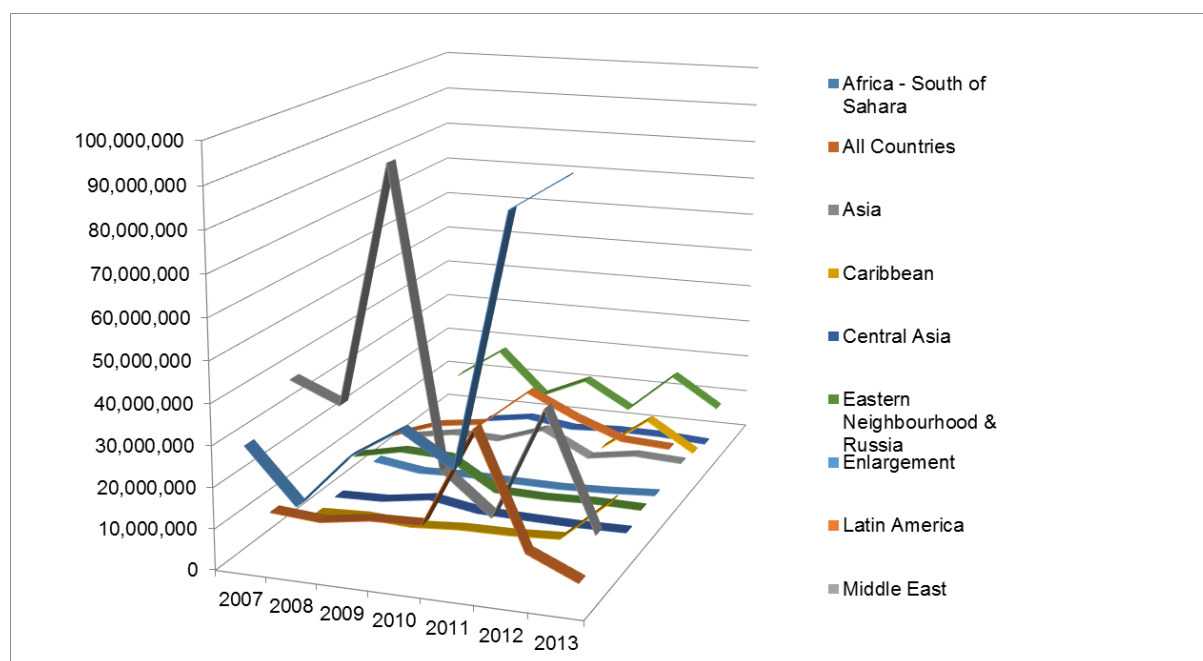


Figure 23 illustrates how trends in disbursed amounts over the period 2007–2013 in Central Asia, Pacific Countries, Enlargement Countries, and the European Neighbourhood were relatively stable and corresponded proportionally, for the most part, with the committed amounts (Figure 22). Asia follows the same pattern in both graphs, although there is a noticeable spike in 2009 in both disbursed and committed amounts.

One potential reason for such a spike in disbursement in 2009 could be the N+3 regulation, requiring that monies be disbursed within three years of having been committed. As 2009 would correspond to the end of the previous Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) plus three years, this might explain the pattern - *if* large amounts had been committed to Asia and the European Neighbourhood at the end of the last MFF. This still does not explain the spike in committed funds (Figure 22) in 2009 in Asia, however.

Figure 24: Major Recipient Countries of EC GEWE-Targeted Funding Between 2007 and 2013, Committed and Disbursed

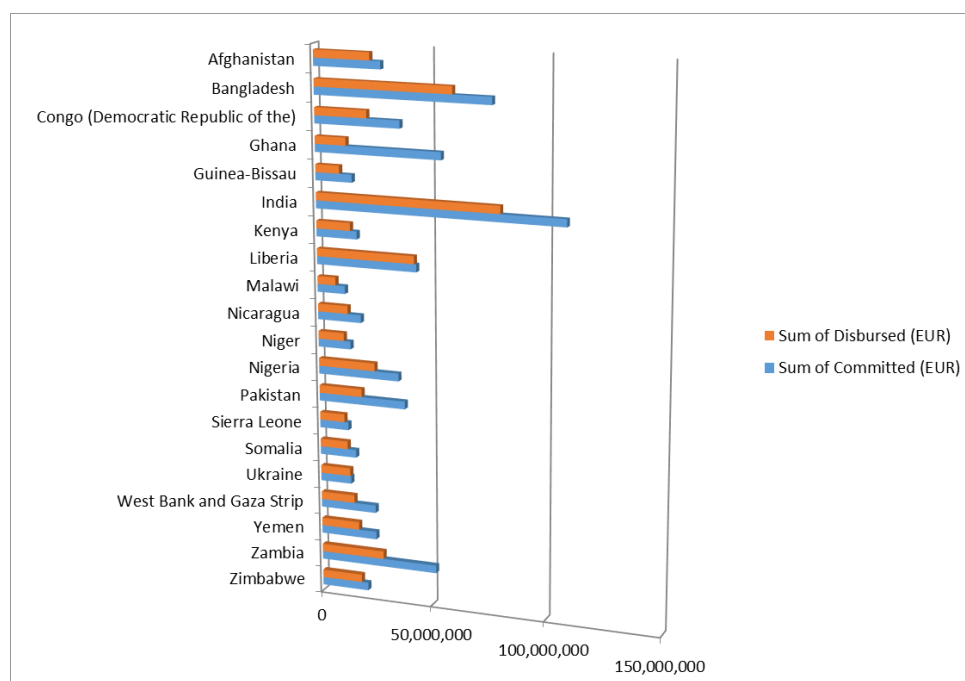


Figure 24 illustrates how the value of GEWE-targeted interventions in India over the period 2007–2013 constitutes over double the value of GEWE-targeted interventions in Zambia, the fifth beneficiary country. It is also noted that of the top 20 recipient countries of GEWE-targeted spend, 9 are middle-income countries and 14 are Fragile States (OECD 2013).³⁷

Figure 25: Top 20 Beneficiary Countries of EC GEWE-Targeted Funding and Disbursement Rates

Country	Sum of Committed Amount (EUR)	Sum of Disbursed Amount (EUR)	Disbursement Rate
India	108,128,650	80,128,835	74%
Bangladesh	76,727,946	59,915,774	78%
Ghana	54,955,717	13,602,207	24%
Zambia	51,777,022	27,988,814	54%
Liberia	43,921,660	42,950,744	97%
Pakistan	38,343,546	19,000,909	49%
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	37,250,098	22,880,520	61%
Nigeria	35,606,702	24,983,589	70%
Afghanistan	29,240,361	24,548,871	83%
Yemen	24,821,916	16,976,439	68%
West Bank and Gaza Strip	24,653,520	15,018,648	60%
Zimbabwe	20,798,044	17,887,375	86%
Nicaragua	19,170,428	13,292,519	69%
Kenya	17,898,489	14,954,076	83%
Somalia	16,131,589	12,315,815	76%
Guinea-Bissau	16,066,756	10,562,354	65%
Niger	14,351,702	11,387,813	79%
Ukraine	13,714,252	13,301,658	96%
Sierra Leone	12,799,445	11,035,086	86%
Malawi	12,249,894	8,050,261	65%
Grand Total	668,607,736	460,782,307	68%

³⁷ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/FragileStates2013.pdf>

Figure 25 shows that disbursement rates for the top 20 recipients of GEWE-targeted funding appear to fluctuate enormously between countries, the most striking difference shown in this table being the difference between Ukraine (disbursement rate of 96%) and Ghana (disbursement rate of 24%). A further examination of the data shows that much of the value of the GEWE-targeted contracts in Ghana is tied up in Budget Support, with activities not due to end until 2017, thus accounting for the low disbursement rate.

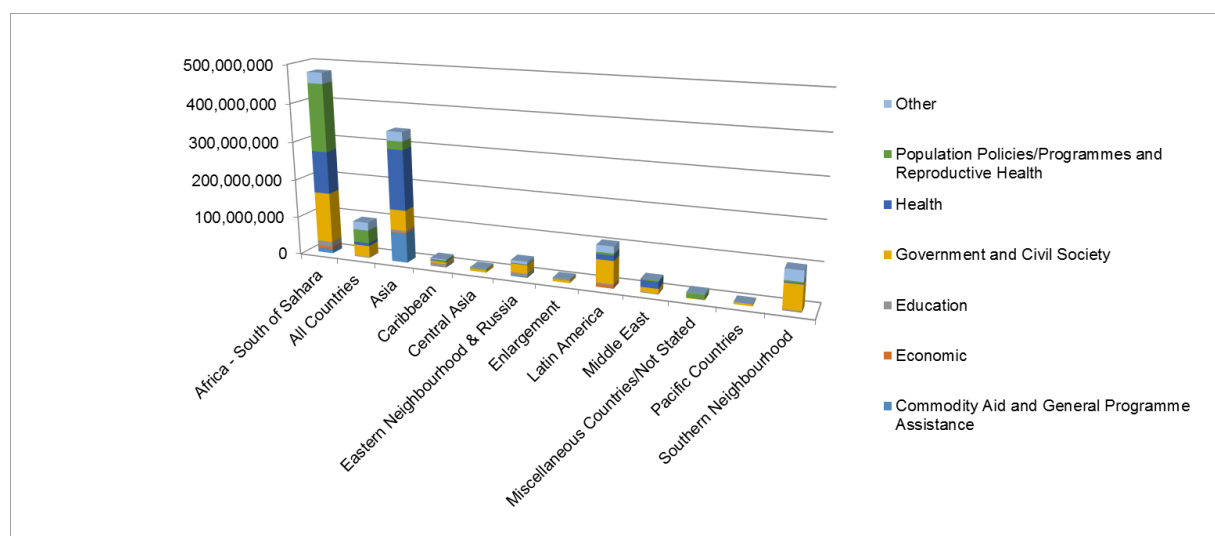
Figure 26 demonstrates a correlation in 40% of the top 20 recipients of EC GEWE-targeted committed aid to the lowest ranking countries as listed in the UN Gender Inequality Index 2012. This table, however, does not take into account EC GEWE-targeted spend per capita (where Liberia and West Bank and Gaza Strip for example would rank much higher) or EC GEWE-targeted spend as a proportion of the total ODA envelope for each country, as this data is not readily available for the whole of the evaluation period.

Figure 26: Top 20 Recipient Countries of EC GEWE-Targeted Committed Funds vs. 20 Lowest Ranking Countries According to the UN Gender Inequality Index 2012

EC GEWE Committed Amount (EUR), 2007-2013	Top 20 Recipient Countries of EC GEWE targeted spend		Gender Parity Worst Countries	UN Gender Inequality Ranking (2012)
108,128,650	India		Yemen	148
76,727,946	Bangladesh		Afghanistan	147
37,250,098	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)		Niger	146
54,955,717	Ghana		Saudi Arabia	145
51,777,022	Zambia		Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	144
43,921,660	Liberia		Liberia	143
38,343,546	Pakistan		Central African Republic	142
35,606,702	Nigeria		Mali	141
29,240,361	Afghanistan		Sierra Leone	140
24,821,916	Yemen		Mauritania	139
12,249,894	Malawi		Ivory Coast	138
24,653,520	West Bank and Gaza Strip		Cameroon	137
20,798,044	Zimbabwe		Zambia	136
19,170,428	Nicaragua		Benin	135
17,898,489	Kenya		Papua New Guinea	134
13,714,252	Ukraine		Congo (Brazzaville)	133
16,131,589	Somalia		India	132
14,351,702	Niger		Burkina Faso	131
12,799,445	Sierra Leone		Kenya	130
16,066,756	Guinea-Bissau		Sudan	129

GEWE-targeted commitments were overwhelmingly focused on Health and Population Policies/Reproductive Health in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia during the period 2007–2013 (Figure 27). GEWE-targeted interventions in the area of ‘Government and Civil Society’ were consistently funded across all geographic regions, while ‘Education’ featured lower than might have been anticipated (education contracts accounted for only 5% of the value of all committed GEWE-targeted interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa, for example).

Figure 27: Geographical Distribution of Committed Value of EC GEWE-Targeted Contracts by OECD-DAC Sector³⁸

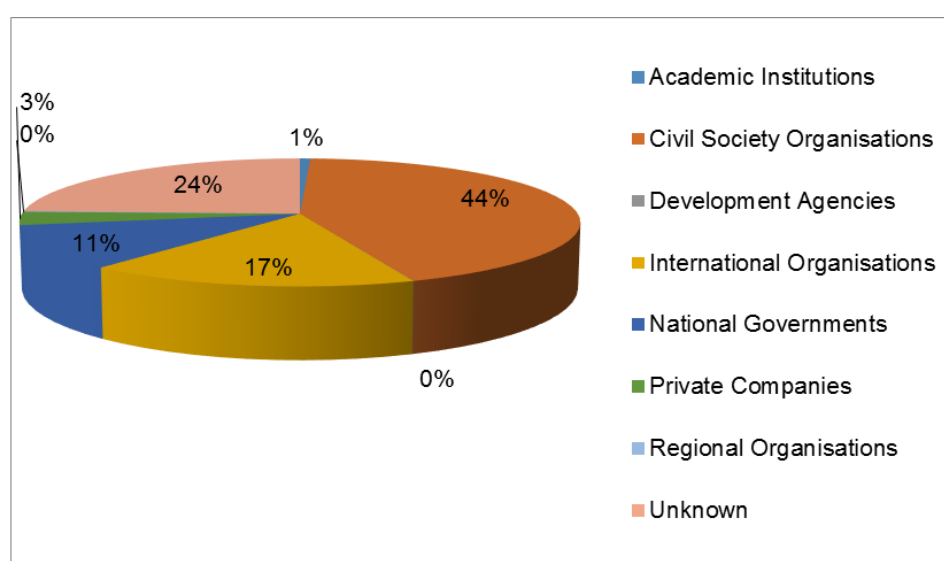


4.5 Contracting partners of GEWE-targeted intervention

Between 2007 and 2013, The European Commission allocated funding to over 1,000 different contracting partners to implement the 1,995 interventions where GEWE has been targeted.

These contracting partners have been grouped into seven different categories. These categories are: international organisations, regional organisations, national governments (including parliamentary bodies), development agencies, civil society organisations, private companies, and academic institutions. An eighth category, ‘unknown’ has been added where the dataset is missing information.

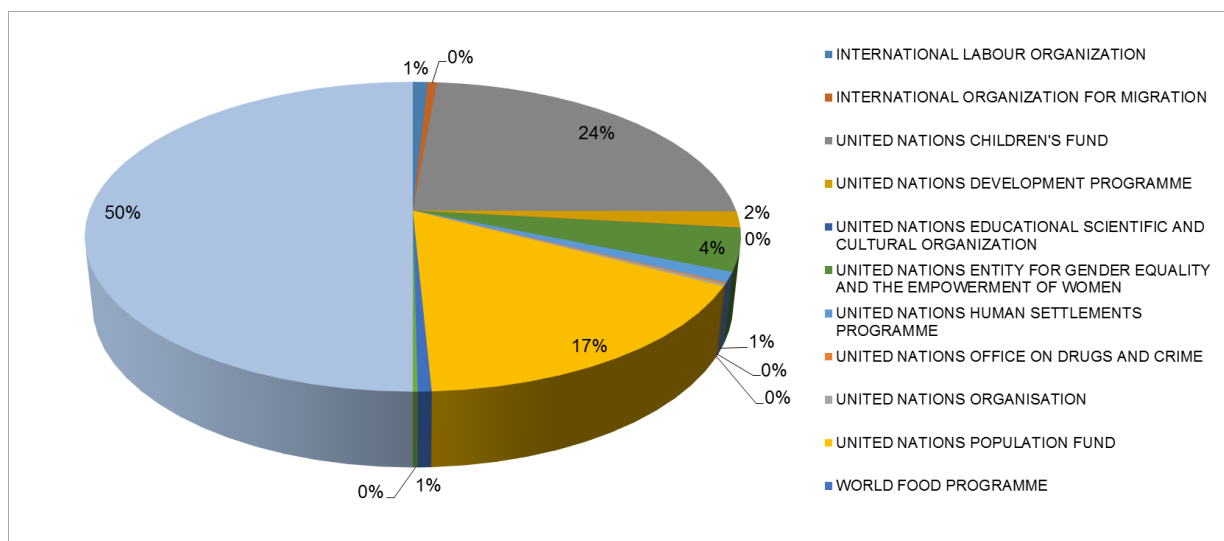
Figure 28: Contracting Partners of Committed Value of EC GEWE-Targeted Contracts 2007–2013



³⁸ ‘Economic’ comprises the OECD-DAC sectors of Agriculture, Industry, Banking and Financial Services, Fishing, Transport and Storage, and Forestry. ‘Others’ comprise a total committed value of under EUR 50m.

Civil society organisations received the greatest allocation of EC GEWE commitments by far, at EUR 547 million (44%) (Figure 28). The Civil Society category comprises 819 different organisations, from large international NGOs, such as Plan International, to small, national NGOs, such as the Child Watabaran Center in Nepal. International organisations are the second largest recipient group, at EUR 212 million (17%), with the third being National Governments at EUR 139 million (11%). While 24% of contracts are unable to be classified due to the incomplete nature of the data, less than 2% of funding is allocated among the Development Agencies, Regional Organisations, and Academic Institutions categories combined.

Figure 29: EC GEWE-Targeted Committed Value to International Organisations (2007–2013)



Within the group of international organisations that received GEWE commitments, the recipients of the largest sums were (in order of size of funding allocation): UNICEF (46%), United Nations Population Fund (32%), the World Bank (17%), and UN Women (9%) (Figure 29). This reflects the prioritisation for GEWE funding towards OECD-DAC Health and Population macro-sectors.

Figure 30: Geographical Distribution of EC GEWE-Targeted Committed Spend 2007–13, by Category of Implementing Partner

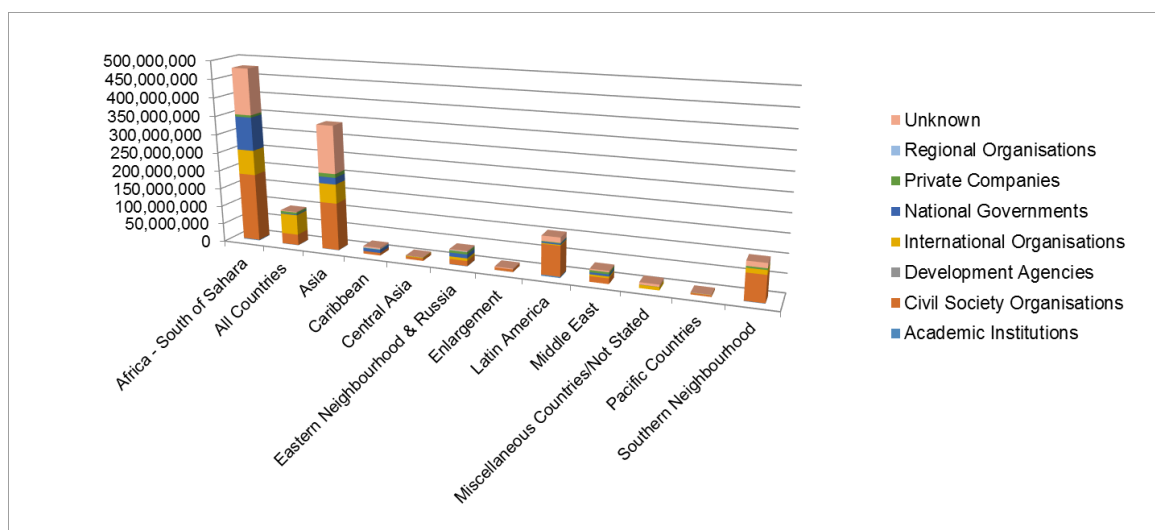


Figure 30 demonstrates the extent of variation between types of implementing partner most commonly committed by the EC to carry out GEWE-targeted interventions around the world. 80% of the EC’s GEWE-targeted funding to Latin America and 75% of its funding to the Southern Neighbourhood was channelled through CSOs between 2007 and 2013. Development agencies were used almost exclusively in Africa (and in Africa the sole development agency through which EC GEWE funding was channelled between 2007 and 2013 was GIZ). Strikingly, no funding whatsoever was committed to be channelled through national governments in the Southern Neighbourhood, the Pacific Countries, Enlargement Countries, or Central Asia.

Figure 31: OECD-DAC Macro-Sector of EC GEWE-Targeted Committed Amounts 2007–13, by Implementing Partner

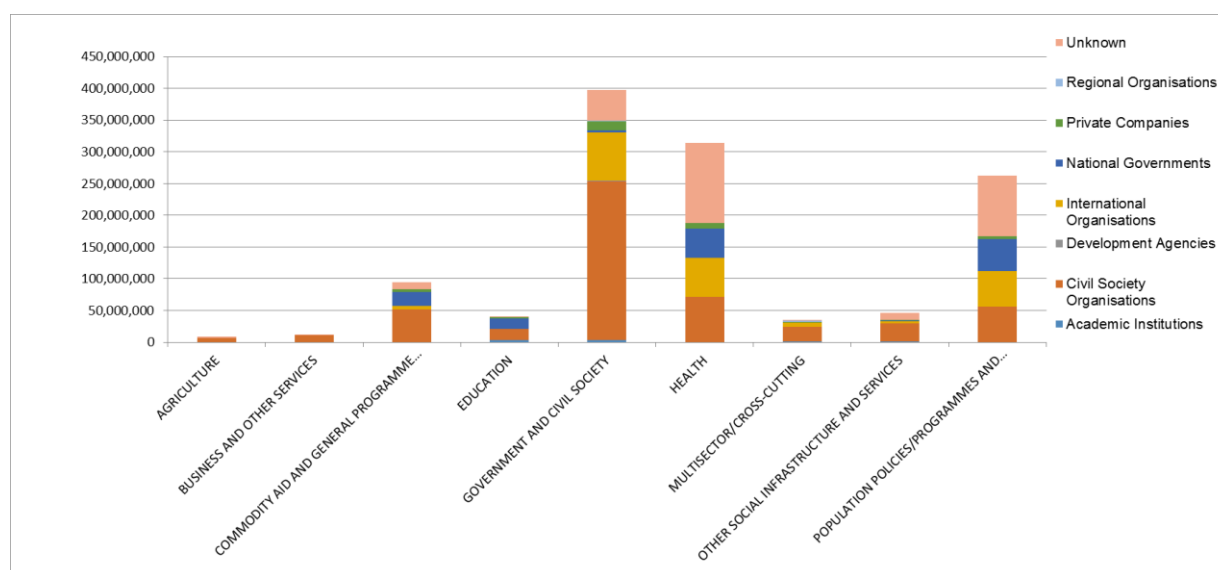
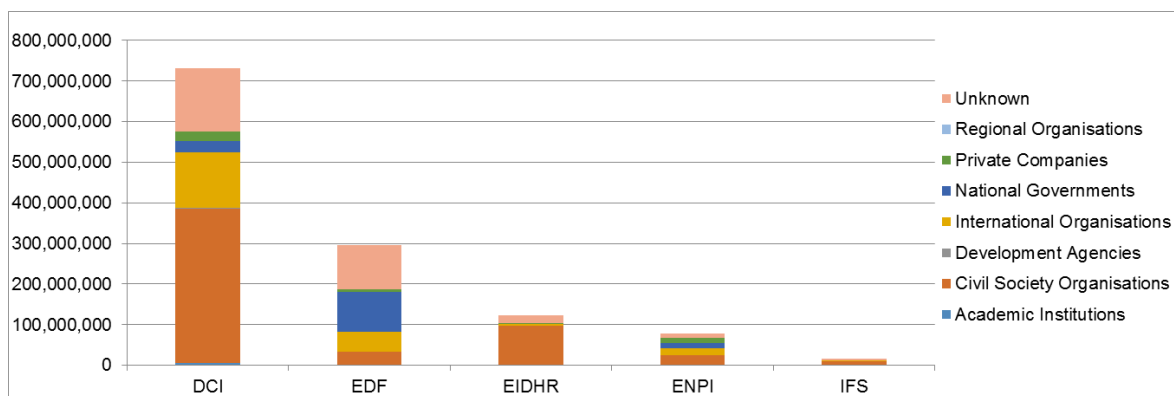


Figure 31 details the nine OECD-DAC macro-sectors most funded for GEWE-targeted interventions, broken down by the type of implementing partner. Noticeably, the money committed to the OECD-DAC sector ‘Government and Civil Society’ is overwhelmingly channelled through civil society institutions and international organisations. The GEWE funding channelled through national governments within this sector is actually only EUR 4 million, of a total of EUR 397 million. Strikingly also, both ‘Health’ and ‘Population Policy’ interventions are more likely to be committed through international organisations than national governments, and similarly, civil society organisations are more likely to be contracted than national governments to implement GEWE-targeted interventions in the ‘Education’ sector.

Figure 32 demonstrates the types of implementing partner for each of the instruments funded during the period 2007–2013. While it is unsurprising that EIDHR and IfS committed to fund the majority of the interventions through civil society organisations, it is noticeable that in excess of 50% of the committed value of all GEWE-targeted interventions funded through DCI were also channelled through civil society organisations.

Figure 32: EC GEWE-Targeted Committed Spend, by Instrument and by Implementing Partner (2007–2013)



While EDF committed to channel funding almost equally through national governments and international organisations over the period, DCI preferred international organisations and was almost as likely to fund GEWE-targeted interventions through private companies as through national governments.

5. Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Domain Codes and Instruments included in this Mapping

Domain acronym	Domain code description	Instrument acronym	Instrument description	Geographic or Thematic Instrument
ALA	Latin America	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Geographic
ASIE	Asia	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Geographic
CDC	Decentralised cooperation	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DRG	Drugs	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
ENV	Environment	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
FED	European Development Fund	EDF	European Development Fund	Geographic
FOOD	Food Security	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
MAP	Antipersonnel mines	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
MED	Mediterranean	ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument	Geographic
DDH	Human rights & Democracy	EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights	Thematic
ONG-ED	NGO Co-financing (ED)	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
ONG-PVD	NGO co-financing (PVD)	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
REH	REHABILITATION/REFUGEEES	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
TACIS	TACIS	ENPI East	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument East	Geographic
BAN	Bananas	EDF	European Development Fund	Geographic
AFS	South Africa	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Geographic
ONG	Other NGOs	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
SANTE	HEALTH	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
GENRE	Gender	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
EDUCATION	EDUCATION	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
ENPI-CBC	Neighbourhood - Cross Border Cooperation	ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument	Geographic
ECIP	ECIP	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Geographic
INFCO	Information and coordination (DG DEV)	EDF	European Development Fund	Geographic
MIGR	Migration and asylum	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
RRM	Rapid Reaction Mechanism (DG RELEX)	IFS	Instrument for Stability	Thematic
SUCRE	Sugar	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-AFS	Development - South Africa	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Geographic
ENPI	Neighbourhood - Mediterranean & Eastern Europe	ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument	Geographic
DCI-MED	Development - Mediterranean	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Geographic
DCI-ASIE	Development - Asia	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Geographic
DCI-ALA	Development - Latin America	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Geographic
EIDHR	NEW Democracy and Human Rights	EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights	Thematic
DCI-ENV	Development - Environment	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-EDUC	Development - Education	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-FOOD	Development - Food Security	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-GENRE	Development - Gender	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-MIGR	Development - Migration and asylum	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-SANTE	Development - Health	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-SUCRE	Development - Sugar	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
IFS	Stability	IFS	Instrument for Stability	Thematic
DCI-HUM	Development - Human and social	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-NSA	Development - Other non state actors and local authorities	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-NSAED	Development - Non state actors and local authorities Co-financing (ED)	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
DCI-NSAPVD	Development - Non state actors and local authorities Co-financing (PVD)	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Thematic
IFS-RRM	Stability - Rapid Reaction Mechanism (DG RELEX)	IFS	Instrument for Stability	Thematic
GREENLAND	Cooperation with Greenland	DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument	Geographic
EOM	Electoral observation	EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights	Thematic

Appendix 2: OECD-DAC Sectors

EDUCATION
Education, level unspecified
Education policy and administrative management
Education facilities and training
Teacher training
Educational research
Basic education
Primary education
Basic life skills for youth and adults
Early childhood education
Secondary education
Secondary education
Vocational training
Post-secondary education
Higher education
Advanced technical and managerial training
HEALTH
Health, general
Health policy and administrative management
Medical education/training
Medical research
Medical services
Basic health
Basic health care
Basic health infrastructure
Basic nutrition
Infectious disease control
Health education
Malaria control
Tuberculosis control
Health personnel development
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Population policy and administrative management
Reproductive health care
Family planning
STD control including HIV/AIDS
Personnel development for population and reproductive health
WATER AND SANITATION
Water sector policy and administrative management
Water resources conservation (including data collection)
Water supply and sanitation - large systems
Water supply - large systems
Sanitation - large systems

Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation
Basic drinking water supply
Basic sanitation
River basins' development
Waste management / disposal
Education and training in water supply and sanitation
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY
Government and civil society, general
Public sector policy and administrative management
Public finance management
Decentralisation and support to sub-national government
Anti-corruption organisations and institutions
Legal and judicial development
Democratic participation and civil society
Elections
Legislatures and political parties
Media and free flow of information
Human rights
Women's equality organisations and institutions
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security
Security system management and reform
Civilian peace building, conflict prevention and resolution
Participation in international peacekeeping operations
Reintegration and SALW control
Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilisation)
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
Social/ welfare services
Employment policy and administrative management
Housing policy and administrative management
Low-cost housing
Multisector aid for basic social services
Culture and recreation
Statistical capacity building
Narcotics control
Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE
Transport policy and administrative management
Road transport
Rail transport
Water transport
Air transport
Storage
Education and training in transport and storage
COMMUNICATION

Communications policy and administrative management
Telecommunications
Radio/television/print media
Information and communication technology (ICT)
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY
Energy policy and administrative management
Power generation/non-renewable sources
Power generation/renewable sources
Electrical transmission/ distribution
Gas distribution
Oil-fired power plants
Gas-fired power plants
Coal-fired power plants
Nuclear power plants
Hydro-electric power plants
Geothermal energy
Solar energy
Wind power
Ocean power
Biomass
Energy education/training
Energy research
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
Financial policy and administrative management
Monetary institutions
Formal sector financial intermediaries
Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries
Education/training in banking and financial services
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES
Business support services and institutions
Privatisation
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural policy and administrative management
Agricultural development
Agricultural land resources
Agricultural water resources
Agricultural inputs
Food crop production
Industrial crops/export crops
Livestock
Agrarian reform
Agricultural alternative development
Agricultural extension
Agricultural education/training
Agricultural research

Agricultural services
Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control
Agricultural financial services
Agricultural cooperatives
Livestock/veterinary services
FORESTRY
Forestry policy and administrative management
Forestry development
Fuelwood/charcoal
Forestry education/training
Forestry research
Forestry services
FISHING
Fishing policy and administrative management
Fishery development
Fishery education/training
Fishery research
Fishery services
INDUSTRY
Industrial policy and administrative management
Industrial development
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development
Cottage industries and handicraft
Agro-industries
Forest industries
Textiles, leather and substitutes
Chemicals
Fertiliser plants
Cement/lime/plaster
Energy manufacturing
Pharmaceutical production
Basic metal industries
Non-ferrous metal industries
Engineering
Transport equipment industry
Technological research and development
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING
Mineral/mining policy and administrative management
Mineral prospection and exploration
Coal
Oil and gas
Ferrous metals
Non-ferrous metals
Precious metals/materials
Industrial minerals

Fertiliser minerals
Offshore minerals
CONSTRUCTION
Construction policy and administrative management
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS AND TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT
Trade policy and administrative management
Trade facilitation
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)
Multilateral trade negotiations
Trade-related adjustment
Trade education/training
TOURISM
Tourism policy and administrative management
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING
General environmental protection
Environmental policy and administrative management
Biosphere protection
Biodiversity
Site preservation
Flood prevention/control
Environmental education/ training
Environmental research
Other multisector
Multisector aid
Urban development and management
Rural development
Non-agricultural alternative development
Multisector education/training
Research/scientific institutions
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE
General budget support
General budget support
Developmental food aid/Food security assistance
Food aid/Food security programmes
Other commodity assistance
Import support (capital goods)
Import support (commodities)
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT
Action relating to debt
Debt forgiveness
Relief of multilateral debt
Rescheduling and refinancing
Debt for development swap
Other debt swap
Debt buy-back

HUMANITARIAN AID
Emergency Response
Material relief assistance and services
Emergency food aid
Relief coordination; protection and support services
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation
Disaster prevention and preparedness
Disaster prevention and preparedness
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS
Administrative costs
REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES
Refugees in donor countries
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED
Sectors not specified
Promotion of development awareness

Appendix 3: Geographic Regions as categorised in this Mapping

Geographic Region	Country
Africa - South of Sahara	Angola
Africa - South of Sahara	Benin
Africa - South of Sahara	Botswana
Africa - South of Sahara	Burkina Faso
Africa - South of Sahara	Burundi
Africa - South of Sahara	Cameroon
Africa - South of Sahara	Cape Verde
Africa - South of Sahara	Central African Rep.
Africa - South of Sahara	CAR
Africa - South of Sahara	Chad
Africa - South of Sahara	Comoros
Africa - South of Sahara	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
Africa - South of Sahara	Congo, Dem. Rep.
Africa - South of Sahara	Congo, Rep.
Africa - South of Sahara	Cote d'Ivoire
Africa - South of Sahara	DRC
Africa - South of Sahara	Djibouti
Africa - South of Sahara	Equatorial Guinea
Africa - South of Sahara	Eritrea
Africa - South of Sahara	Ethiopia
Africa - South of Sahara	Gabon
Africa - South of Sahara	Gambia
Africa - South of Sahara	Ghana
Africa - South of Sahara	Guinea (Conakry)
Africa - South of Sahara	Guinea-Bissau
Africa - South of Sahara	Ivory Coast
Africa - South of Sahara	Kenya
Africa - South of Sahara	Lesotho
Africa - South of Sahara	Liberia
Africa - South of Sahara	Madagascar
Africa - South of Sahara	Malawi
Africa - South of Sahara	Mali
Africa - South of Sahara	Mauritania
Africa - South of Sahara	Mauritius
Africa - South of Sahara	Mozambique
Africa - South of Sahara	Namibia
Africa - South of Sahara	Niger
Africa - South of Sahara	Nigeria
Africa - South of Sahara	Rwanda
Africa - South of Sahara	St.Helena
Africa - South of Sahara	Sao Tome & Principe

Africa - South of Sahara	Senegal
Africa - South of Sahara	Seychelles
Africa - South of Sahara	Sierra Leone
Africa - South of Sahara	Somalia
Africa - South of Sahara	South Africa
Africa - South of Sahara	Sudan
Africa - South of Sahara	South Sudan
Africa - South of Sahara	Swaziland
Africa - South of Sahara	Tanzania
Africa - South of Sahara	Togo
Africa - South of Sahara	Uganda
Africa - South of Sahara	Zambia
Africa - South of Sahara	Zimbabwe
Africa - South of Sahara	East Africa Region
Africa - South of Sahara	Central Africa Region
Africa - South of Sahara	Sao Tome and Principe
Africa - South of Sahara	West Africa Region
Africa - South of Sahara	West and Central Africa
Africa - South of Sahara	Congo (Brazzaville)
Africa - South of Sahara	Central African Republic
Africa - South of Sahara	Africa - Sub-Saharan
Africa - South of Sahara	Africa - South of Sahara
All Countries	All Countries
Asia	Afghanistan
Asia	Bangladesh
Asia	Bhutan
Asia	India
Asia	Maldives
Asia	Myanmar
Asia	Nepal
Asia	Pakistan
Asia	Sri Lanka
Asia	South Asia Region
Asia	Cambodia
Asia	China
Asia	Indonesia
Asia	Korea, Dem.
Asia	Laos
Asia	Malaysia
Asia	Mongolia
Asia	Philippines
Asia	Thailand
Asia	Timor-Leste
Asia	Timor-Leste
Asia	Vietnam

Asia	South East Asia Region
Asia	Central Asia Region
Asia	Asia
Caribbean	Anguilla
Caribbean	Antigua & Barbuda
Caribbean	Belize
Caribbean	Cuba
Caribbean	Dominica
Caribbean	Dominican Republic
Caribbean	Grenada
Caribbean	Haiti
Caribbean	Jamaica
Caribbean	Montserrat
Caribbean	St.Kitts-Nevis
Caribbean	St.Lucia
Caribbean	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Caribbean	Trinidad and Tobago
Caribbean	Trinidad & Tobago
Caribbean	West Indies, Regional
Caribbean	Barbados
Central Asia	Kazakhstan
Central Asia	Kyrgyzstan
Central Asia	Kyrgyz Rep.
Central Asia	Tajikistan
Central Asia	Turkmenistan
Central Asia	Uzbekistan
Eastern Neighbourhood & Russia	Moldova
Eastern Neighbourhood & Russia	Ukraine
Eastern Neighbourhood & Russia	Armenia
Eastern Neighbourhood & Russia	Azerbaijan
Eastern Neighbourhood & Russia	Georgia
Eastern Neighbourhood & Russia	Russia
Eastern Neighbourhood & Russia	Russia
Eastern Neighbourhood & Russia	Eastern Neighbourhood & Russia
Enlargement	Ex-Yugoslavia
Enlargement	Albania
Enlargement	Belarus
Enlargement	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Enlargement	Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)
Enlargement	Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)
Enlargement	Montenegro
Enlargement	Serbia
Enlargement	Turkey
Enlargement	States of ex-Yugoslavia unspecif.
Enlargement	Croatia

Enlargement	Kosovo
Latin America	Costa Rica
Latin America	El Salvador
Latin America	Guatemala
Latin America	Honduras
Latin America	Mexico
Latin America	Nicaragua
Latin America	Panama
Latin America	Central America Region
Latin America	Argentina
Latin America	Bolivia
Latin America	Brazil
Latin America	Chile
Latin America	Colombia
Latin America	Ecuador
Latin America	Guyana
Latin America	Paraguay
Latin America	Peru
Latin America	Suriname
Latin America	Uruguay
Latin America	Venezuela
Latin America	South America Region
Latin America	Latin American Countries
Latin America	Latin America Countries
Latin America	Latin America
Middle East	Iran
Middle East	Israel
Middle East	Iraq
Middle East	Yemen
Middle East	Oman
Miscellaneous Countries/Not Stated	Not Stated
Miscellaneous Countries/Not Stated	Region IPA instrument
Miscellaneous Countries/Not Stated	Miscellaneous Countries
Pacific Countries	Cook Islands
Pacific Countries	Fiji
Pacific Countries	Kiribati
Pacific Countries	Marshall Islands
Pacific Countries	Micronesia, Fed Sts
Pacific Countries	Nauru
Pacific Countries	Niue
Pacific Countries	Palau
Pacific Countries	Papua New Guinea
Pacific Countries	Samoa
Pacific Countries	Solomon Islands
Pacific Countries	Tokelau

Pacific Countries	Tonga
Pacific Countries	Tuvalu
Pacific Countries	Vanuatu
Pacific Countries	Wallis & Futuna
Pacific Countries	Pacific Region
Pacific Countries	Pacific Region
Southern Neighbourhood	Algeria
Southern Neighbourhood	Egypt
Southern Neighbourhood	Libya
Southern Neighbourhood	Morocco
Southern Neighbourhood	Tunisia
Southern Neighbourhood	Jordan
Southern Neighbourhood	West Bank and Gaza Strip
Southern Neighbourhood	Lebanon
Southern Neighbourhood	Occupied Palestinian territory
Southern Neighbourhood	Syria
Southern Neighbourhood	Southern Neighbourhood
Southern Neighbourhood	Palestine

Annex 7: CSP and RSP Analysis for EC and Member States

Gender analysis of 30 EC country plans

The matrix below summarises the findings of a desk based gender analysis of 30 EU country programmes and seven regional strategies. The countries included are as follows (countries in bold are case study countries):

Africa: **Burkina Faso**, **DRC**, **Ethiopia**, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda,

Asia: **Afghanistan**, Bangladesh, Nepal, **the Philippines**, **PNG**, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan

Latin America and the Caribbean: **Bolivia**, **Haiti**, El Salvador, Guatemala, **Nicaragua**, Peru, Jamaica

European Neighbourhood Partnership Initiative (ENPI)/Gulf: Algeria, **Armenia**, Georgia, **Morocco** and Yemen.

The regions covered are: Africa, Asia, Central Asia, Latin America, Caribbean, ENPI East and Southern.

The period under investigation is 2007–13.

The matrix uses the 'traffic light' system to show the performance of each country at a glance.



Gender Neutral ranking: no significant mention of gender equality or women's empowerment



Gender Sensitive: mention of gender equality as an issue without describing specific responses for example: 'gender will be mainstreamed' or attention will be paid to gender equality.



Gender responsive: activity which seeks to transform gender norms for example increasing women's knowledge of and access to legal protection; changing laws which discriminate on the basis of gender; working with men to reduce sexual violence. The gender responsive plan also makes a clear connection between analysis of gender inequality and performance indicators in National Indicative Programmes.

Methodology

The CSPs were initially searched by key words such as 'gender', 'women' and 'empowerment' 'inclusion', 'domestic violence' and 'equality'. Findings were recorded at the situation analysis stage and then the national indicative programme or response strategy stage for focal and non- focal sectors with the purpose of tracing a link between the description of Gender Equality as a development issue and proposed actions to address this coupled with performance indicators.

Discussion

As can be seen, of a total of 30 CSPs, 24 were ranked as gender sensitive, and of 7 RSPs, 3 were ranked as gender sensitive. In general, this reflects a focus on gender equality at analysis stage, but not necessarily followed through at implementation stage. Two countries, Ghana and Guatemala, and one region, Africa, were ranked as gender responsive in that they articulated approaches aimed at changing social or institutional norms underpinning gender inequality.

Four countries, Burkina Faso, DRC, Georgia and Haiti, and three regions, Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, were ranked as gender neutral, as the CSPs or RSPs made no mention of gender inequality at analysis or implementation stage of apart from a statement of intent to mainstream gender equality across all parts of the programme.

No regional pattern could be determined, with Ghana and Guatemala being the only countries and the Africa region deemed to be gender responsive and Burkina Faso, DRC, Georgia and Haiti and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean being gender neutral.

Ranking: gender neutral , gender sensitive (1&2) , gender responsive	Country
Africa	
<p>Gender analysis has NOT been undertaken in the CSP 2007–13 by EC. However, in the annex, there is a gender analysis undertaken by Member States. Nothing about gender, equality, women or girls in the main analysis. Later in the document an analysis prepared by the government in collaboration with MS, EC, Canada and Switzerland is included and it has more references to gender/women (p. 44–55).</p> <p>No evidence of gender issues informing prioritisation for strategic objectives. The strategic objectives and priorities do not discuss gender in any way except mentioning that macroeconomic support to PRSP will include taking cross-cutting issues into account, like promotion of women. (p. 17).</p>	Burkina Faso
<p>Gender analysis has NOT been undertaken in the CSP 2007–13. Strategic objectives, priorities and programming do not reflect gender issues.</p>	DRC
<p>Analysis of gender equality includes a section on gender equality covering: educational status of girls, FGM, HIV, political representation and an analysis of the policy framework on gender equality, considering the national policy, the Ministry for Women's Affairs, the gender policy and the national women's machinery. Gender issues are also mentioned with regard to economic growth, the social situation and human trafficking, as well as the PPA showing gradual gains in gender equality. The analysis of the national development strategy includes an objective, to unleash the potential of Ethiopia's women and the more detailed analysis mentions reproductive health and the promotion of gender equality more generally.</p> <p>The strategic focus of the Joint Response Strategy is to support the government in achieving decisive progress in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), through strengthening of the democratic process and of the position of women. Under the focal area, strengthening democratic governance, specific plans are set out: Enhanced efforts will be dedicated towards developing a robust gender mainstreaming strategy in partnership with EU Member States, which involves analytical work, identifying strategic entry points in a number of sectors and measuring results. In addition, a specific programme is proposed to boost progress in the areas of gender equality, promotion and enforcement of women's rights. This programme could include reproductive health in the context of improved women's access to education and health. Supporting women's income-generating activities is also foreseen. Overall, the proposed intervention will be designed to optimise the contribution towards gender equality supported by the EC Gender Budget Line and build upon the results of the ongoing support activities carried out by the EU Member States and the wider donor community in this field.</p> <p>There is no focus on gender equality in other focal areas, other than a commitment by government to monitor the involvement of women in road works, under sector support to the road sector.</p>	Ethiopia

<p>Analysis of gender inequality included in all pillars: for example 'Give priority to rural grassroots organisations promoting participation of the poor, women and disabled groups.' (p. 60).</p> <p>'Progress in achieving gender equality goals has been limited. Gender equality is not broadly accepted as a critical development issue, and women's exclusion from national processes, under-representation in public life and decision making, and weak entitlements to economic assets appear at odds with Ghana's performance in the economic and political spheres. The government has introduced legislation and policies to protect the rights of women and children, however, implementation has been weak. The African Peer Review Mechanism found strong cultural impediments to the promotion and protection of women's rights. A number of protocols for the protection of the rights of children and women have not been ratified'.(p. 73)</p> <p>'To promote gender equality and empower women, and reach MDG 3 targets, G-JAS partners will support government and civil society to integrate gender equity issues and considerations into key national development documents; strengthen the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC) in its role as policy coordinator on gender as well as in its horizontal relationship with MDAs; and advocate for a greater allocation of resources in the national budgeting process for women's empowerment. At the sector level, G-JAS partners will integrate gender concerns in policy dialogue and operational support programmes wherever appropriate and feasible. (p. 100)</p> <p>Attention to sex disaggregated data under good governance pillar: 'empower women (reform outmoded customs, mainstream gender in policy formulation and budgeting, develop gender disaggregated statistics' (p. 108) and 'Enhancing the representation and participation by women with clearer accountability for gender equality outcomes across government departments and local authorities.'(p. 89)</p> <p>Priority actions include providing the MOWAC with adequate financial resources and good quality staff to carry out its mandate of working with other MDAs and local government to mainstream gender into their policies, programs, and budgets. Government as a whole needs to more strongly drive MDA capacity development interventions related to gender analysis and gender-sensitive programming. Enforcement of pending legislation, such as the Domestic Violence Bill, will also require concerted efforts across a range of MDAs. (p. 90)</p> <p>Indicator for FS 1(transport) includes 'Cross-cutting issues such as environment, gender and HIV/AIDS included in Transport Integration Plan, with resources secured' (p. 58).</p> <p>Indicator for FS2 (governance) Targeting of programme funds mainly to grass-roots rural organisations and their networks (particularly focusing on promoting participation of the poor, women and disabled groups). (p. 57).</p>	<p>Ghana</p>
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<p>Analysis. Women in Kenya face particular problems arising from poverty, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS and discriminatory practices in terms of access to education, inheritance, land, financial services. The government is promoting gender equality by means of reforms of policy and programmes, one of the most important of which is the free primary education programme. The government is addressing the issues of gender equity and mainstreaming, via the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services and the National Commission on Gender and Development.(p. 8)</p> <p>Performance indicator for Focal sector 1. Rural economic integration and transport: 'Impact of HIV/AIDS on rural households addressed by gender- and children's-rights oriented programmes (p. 53). Objectively verifiable indicators not sex disaggregated e.g. • Significant reduction in % of the population dependent on food aid • Increase in number of sustainable community-based programmes.</p> <p>However, for non-focal sector 'good governance and poverty reduction' '% increase in litigants expressing satisfaction with legal aid received (broken down by gender) and % increase in reported access to justice systems (broken down by gender).</p> <p>'In August 2006 the EC published guidelines on gender equality which recognise the importance of a balanced mix of men and women in the planning, decision-making and implementation of projects and programmes and of promoting participation by women in service delivery' (p. 141).</p>	Kenya
<p>Strong analysis but not well translated into action for focal sectors. However, Gender and HIV included as 'non-focal sector': Government's commitment to reducing gender inequalities in accessing productive resources, development opportunities and decision-making will contribute positively to the acceleration of the economic growth and development. While the main entry point for the fight against HIV/AIDS remains the Global Fund, support will be given to complement and reinforce the country's endeavours to mainstream gender and HIV/AIDS aspects in all GoM and EC funded programmes. The actual amount allocated for this intervention will be used for capacity building among stakeholders (national counterparts, project managers, NGOs) and to establish monitoring mechanisms which are able to differentiate impact on poor women and men with the aim that all interventions equally benefit and empower poor women and men.' (p. 36)</p>	Malawi
<p>Strong analysis of gender issues included across sectors as well as in a stand -alone section. Responses other than mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues. For FS 1: Roads and transport 'studies on attitudes and changes in gender roles will be carried out at fixed locations each year.' and 'During implementation of the programme specific care will be given to prevention of HIV, preservation of the environment and gender issues' (p. 45).</p> <p>FS 2 Agriculture: The Ministry of Agriculture has produced a gender strategy with women as the target group, including coordination of the activities of gender focal points at district and province levels to ensure integration, planning and monitoring of gender issues in projects, programmes and strategies. The Gender Action Plan for 2005- 2008 was approved in March 2006. Further EDF support for the Ministry's budget will ensure that the Gender Unit continues to integrate gender issues into the agricultural sector' (p. 47). However, the NIP does not include sex disaggregated data and is gender blind: for example 'Percentage of farmers with formal land use title Increase in financial and human resources for natural resources management and monitoring.</p> <p>Number of farmers who are active members of producers' associations' (p. 60).</p>	Mozambique

<p>NFS HIV: 'As regards mainstreaming issues, HIV activities are targeted specifically on young women, since they are particularly vulnerable, for physiological, cultural and economic reasons. The Maternal Health Programme is a priority in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of reducing the maternal mortality rate by 75% by 2015. HIV and maternal health programmes generate synergies by being firmly integrated in the Programme for Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV. Moreover, because mothers are culturally accepted carers of the family, they are targeted as a vector for healthy and health-seeking behaviour, essential for a sustainable impact.' (p. 48)</p> <p>NIP indicators remain gender neutral for example: 'Number of PLWHAs who receive HBC' (p. 63)</p>	
<p>'Gender equity will be a prime consideration in shaping possible actions. The focal and non-focal areas all have implications for controlling abuses and improving opportunities for the employment and empowerment of women. The welfare of women (and children) will be promoted through EC-supported peace initiatives in the Niger Delta and elsewhere, including community development programmes, provision for more effective control of human trafficking and other forms of organised crime, and better management of migration issues'.</p> <p>In focal sector 2, the improvements sought in the administration of justice and governance, especially at the local authority level, should enhance gender equity, while the expected empowerment of non-state actors should increase the degree of effective protection women enjoy under the law.</p> <p>In focal area 3, women should benefit from the progressive development of employment opportunities anticipated in the non-oil sector resulting from the greater attention paid to trade and regional integration'.(p. 66)</p> <p>Limited visibility of these intentions in the indicators (NIP): under FS 1 Peace and Security: action 'Improvement in youth education and women empowerment programmes' and corresponding indicator 'Additional employment skills training facilities set up for these groups, together with the rehabilitation of existing facilities' p85). Actions for Human Rights protection gender blind.</p> <p>Action: Improved public administration 'Easier access of the poor and marginalised groups, including women and children, to justice' but corresponding indicator gender blind 'Community legal advice centres set up in rural and deprived urban areas. Increased use of paralegal advisers.' (p. 88)</p>	Nigeria
<p>Gender analysis: 'Two major groups are systematically disadvantaged because of discrimination: women and girls, plus youths of both sexes. Cultural traditions continue to promote unequal gender relations and female genital mutilation is widespread. Women are disadvantaged by both statutory and customary law with regard to marriage and divorce, property ownership and inheritance. They are under-represented in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector, and also in politics and public life. Girls continue to receive less education than boys, particularly in the north and at secondary and tertiary levels, and play a greater role in housework. Gender-based violence is common. Pregnancy and childbirth are particularly dangerous, as women have a one in six chance of dying in child birth. Very few pregnant women have adequate care during delivery. Only 5% of women have access to</p>	Sierra Leone

<p>family planning and a woman can expect to give birth to 6.5 children (average)' (p. 12).</p> <p>Analysis of response 'National policies on the advancement of women and gender mainstreaming exist, but scant resources have been allocated for implementing them. The government has met its obligation by producing its first report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). However, progress has been slow on harmonising domestic laws with international conventions and one major challenge is to ensure implementation'.p24.</p> <p>In spite of recognising government's slow response the NIP relies on government to address gender inequality and other CCIs 'By supporting implementation of the national development plan (PRSP), the EC supports the full array of measures that the government will continue to take within its social policy framework (notably vis-à-vis women, the disabled, vulnerable and excluded, families, children, etc.) and under its poverty reduction strategy. The PRSP monitoring framework is expected to include strong recognition of the cross-cutting issues'. (p. 117)</p>	
<p>Gender analysis 'Despite progressive legislation and the provisions of the constitution, there is still great disparity between males and females in South Africa. The problem is cultural: violence against women is often not addressed, which also exacerbates the HIV/AIDS epidemic, especially among young women and girls. Cultural practices also result in women having less access to education and credit, resulting in — and causing — lower literacy levels among them. At the same time, government institutions are unable to achieve gender target's' (p. 15)</p> <p>Response: 'The main issue is translating policies into practice in all the interventions under this joint Country Strategy. These include women's access to employment, women's access to skills development, the role of women in delivering and receiving social services, and the way women specifically are affected by HIV/AIDS' (p. 31)</p> <p>The response focuses on 'inequality' without specific note of gender inequality; 'Promote pro-poor, sustainable economic growth, including in the second economy, i.e. economic growth that focuses on generating employment, reducing inequality, developing skills and tackling social exclusion.</p> <p>2. Improve the capacity and provision of basic services for the poor at provincial and municipal level and promote equitable access to social services. These services mainly relate to health, HIV/AIDS, education, housing, and the infrastructure to provide basics such as water, sanitation, access to sustainable energy services, waste management and communication.</p> <p>3. Promote good governance. In the public domain the focus will be on fighting crime, including corruption, and promoting safety, security and the rule of law. In the non-public domain the focus will be on strengthening civil society — especially NGOs, including social partners, and community-based organisations (CBOs). (p. 5)</p>	<p>South Africa</p>

<p>Gender mainstreaming noted as a strategy but gender inequalities not specifically addressed in situation analysis or response. Under Cross-cutting issues: it is intended that the designs of new interventions under the NIP will be required to pay particular attention to the need for mainstreaming adequately cross-cutting issues. Such issues will include environmental aspects, Disaster preparedness, gender and children's rights as well as protection of indigenous peoples and minorities, HIV-AIDS and employment opportunities (p. 34).</p> <p>FS 1 Ensure that both road sector and contractors address gender issues through gender management plans on the basis of the national gender policy (1997) that provides the operational framework (p. 36). This is reflected in indicator 'EIA, gender HIV employment mainstreamed at institutional level by end 2011 (p. 49) No mention of gender equality under FS2 rural development</p>	<p>Uganda</p>
<p>Asia</p>	
<p>There is very limited evidence of gender analysis in the general contextual sections of the CSP, other than disaggregated education and health figures.</p> <p>Considerable efforts have been made to ensure that cross-cutting issues, particularly gender, are covered in the CSP objectives and in the programmes and projects. Gender issues are specifically referred to for all three focal areas: rural development discusses off-farm female labour; in health reference is made to gender in public health; and, there are specific commitments to female representation in public administration.</p> <p>There is much more limited evidence that the cross-cutting commitments have been followed through in reporting. In the MTR there are some general references to gender issues, which are mostly restatements of the issues raised in the CSP. The same issues are repeated again in the MIP, showing little evidence of learning in programmes.</p> <p>The MIP shows that considerable efforts have been made to follow through on the commitment to addressing gender issues in projects and programmes. There are references to gender issues in all of the main programmes (governance, health, social protection and regional cooperation). In general the commitment is restated of the need to ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed.</p> <p>The programmes for Governance, Health, and social protection include specific indicators on women in the main. There is more limited evidence from the MTR that these indicators are used for reporting at the strategic level.</p> <p>The MTR reports on some specific gender issues and does include the general statement that, social, political and economic advancement of women remains extremely slow. There is, however, a gap between the high-level general conclusions and the reporting at a programmatic level, which generally concludes that more efforts need to be made to address gender issues.</p>	<p>Afghanistan</p>

<p>Strong Analysis of gender inequality reflected in objectives (p. 26) specific objective of the food security programmes is to eliminate food insecurity through holistic/integrated concepts and by strategically strengthening the capacities and responsibilities of decentralised government institutions for participatory planning and implementation of food security interventions. This will be achieved through a focus on innovative approaches/interventions by primarily targeting extreme poor and food-insecure women which have not benefited from mainstream poverty reduction programmes in the past.</p> <p>Not well linked to performance indicators. Only (p. 23) under Human Rights '-Trained, well-motivated police and legal professions serving the human security needs of the poor and vulnerable groups, in particular women and children. -Significant reduction in human trafficking, especially of women and children.'& Improved access to justice for the poor, for minorities, for women and for vulnerable groups in general, including effective development of ADR and village courts and provision of legal aid.</p>	Bangladesh
<p>Analysis acknowledges gender inequality 'Despite the government's efforts to empower women, discrimination against women is still an important issue in Nepal. Women face violence both in the public and private spheres, often with impunity. Trafficking of women and female children remains an ingrained social problem. Girls and women Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) are often forced into sex work. Indigenous and Dalit women are in an extremely disadvantaged position as they are victims of multiple forms of discrimination. Women have a lower outcome than men in almost all poverty indicators. Over the last fifteen years, there has been a steady increase in female school enrolment rates. Achievements at primary level were remarkable, but gender discrimination at secondary level is more pronounced, probably due to the high drop-out caused by early marriage as well as women's work burden. The number of Nepalese women in the civil service is still low compared to the levels reached by other South Asian countries: women make up less than 8% of the overall staff and only 4% at officer level. Women are also under-represented in Nepal's elected government. In the interim House of Representatives, women account for less than 10% of the total number of MPs. Securing the achievement of MDG 3 by 2015 would certainly need strong leadership and sincere commitments by all stakeholders.(p. 20-1)' but no performance indicators provided and no strategy for addressing gender inequality articulated beyond mainstreaming.</p>	Nepal
<p>Gender perspectives have been included in country analysis of the CSP to some extent. NO separate gender analysis. It is included in the health focal sector analysis (CSP 2007-13, p. 15, p. 30). Gender perspectives included in the Health Sector Policy Support Programme Action Fiche 2009 by way discussing issues including women dying of pregnancy and childhood-related causes and illegal abortions (p. 4). The NIP 2011-13 also includes a gender analysis in the non-focal sectors (pp. 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 37) but the CSP 2007-13 does not. While it is noted that female literacy rates are actually higher than for males because of the gender-based stereotype for males to focus on paid work from an early age (CSP 2007-13, p. 20), it is recognised that access to health services is an issue: '9 of the 11 women who die every day in the Philippines die of pregnancy-related causes' (NIP, p. 37). Therefore, cultural and political attitudes to gender have been covered in the CSP (see gender toolkit, p. 14).</p> <p>Gender issues have been identified, and have informed strategic priorities - (focus on basic social services, in particular health, mention of social /gender dimensions of trade and investments). Cross-cutting issues are discussed in a meaningful way. The 2011 evaluation states: 'The inadequate attention to maternal and child and sexual and reproductive health has been noted in a</p>	The Philippines

<p>number of places. Increased attention would significantly improve the relevance of the EU programme, not only to women, but to promoting economic growth and reducing poverty in general' (2011 Evaluation, Vol 1, p. 48). The 2011 evaluation scores the gender-related indicator as 'average' (on a scale of poor/ average/ good) (Vol 2, p. 86). The objective for the first pillar of the Philippines Health Sector Support Programme Action Fiche, 2009 is, 'increased financial protection of poor women and men through extended social health insurance coverage' (p. 11). Additionally, grants for sub-projects are contingent on requiring socially inclusive planning and equitable access to benefits, among others (p. 5).</p>	
<p>Gender analysis is included in the cross-cutting issues section of the CSP but not as an objective in its own right, therefore, it does not include gender analysis to a standard consistent with EC guidance (see p. 27).</p> <p>Gender issues identified in the analysis have not been used as the basis for decision and prioritisation for strategic objectives. Gender equality has been addressed in the focal sectors of education and, to a much lesser extent, rural economic development, but GbV nor women's employment has been targeted.</p> <p>Gender analysis is included in the cross-cutting issues section of the CSP but not as an objective in its own right.</p>	PNG
<p>Analysis: 'The status of women in Sri Lanka is far better than that in other developing countries. However, more needs to be done in order for Sri Lanka to meet the international standards of gender equality. Sri Lankan women enjoy a much better social position than most of their South Asian counterparts. There is no significant gender inequality either in access to health and education services or in economic welfare. School enrolment rates are equal for boys and girls, and women also account for approximately 50% of university enrolments. Universal health provision has led to good levels of health among women. Sri Lanka's women also have access to income and employment opportunities, but they are mainly employed in semi-skilled labour-intensive industries. Discrimination on the basis of gender is prohibited under Sri Lankan law, but discriminatory laws and practices still exist (land rights, inheritance, abortion, incest and rape) and social control over female behaviour (as well as female sexuality) continues to restrain balanced development of gender relations' (p. 9).</p> <p>Sri Lanka is a country of both origin and destination for human trafficking. Commercial sexual exploitation of children, especially of boys, is common. Internal trafficking of persons for domestic servitude and other purposes has also been reported. In many cases, Sri Lankan women go to countries like Lebanon, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) or Saudi Arabia to work, and end up in situations of coerced labour or sexual exploitation. Small numbers of Thai, Russian and Chinese women have also been trafficked into Sri Lanka for sexual exploitation (p. 10).</p> <p>The response strategies, however, are gender neutral</p>	Sri Lanka

Latin America and the Caribbean	
<p>Bolivia</p>	<p>Gender analysis has been undertaken to some extent. While the analysis is not up to EC standards, it includes a section on gender equality in the cross-cutting issues chapter (p. 16). It mentions women's poor participation in the labour market, poor sexual and reproductive health, poor access for women/girls to education, and that maternal death rate is the highest in Latin America. It talks of how inequality among the sexes is particularly high rural and indigenous populations. Violence against women is mentioned very briefly in a sentence under human rights situation (p. 15). Gender inequality issues are however not raised elsewhere in the analysis (e.g. incidence of poverty among poor, the labour market/unemployment section, access to credit/micro finance, political analysis, governance etc.).</p> <p>The few gender issues identified in the analysis have not been used as the basis for decision and prioritisation for strategic objectives. While GE as a cross-cutting issue is given two paragraphs in the analysis section, the issues identified do not appear to have informed the strategic objectives and priorities.</p> <p>The overall NIP indicators do NOT include specific WE indicators or sex-disaggregated indicators. Minimal treatment of gender issues in MTR. In improvements section, the report states that like other cross-cutting issues, gender needs to be integrated more systematically from the identification phase (p16).</p>
<p>El Salvador</p>	<p>'The creation of educational opportunities (focusing on excellence and quality), employment for the younger population and overcoming the gender gap in these areas lay the foundation for more integral human development, given the link between poverty, education and employment. '(p. 22)</p> <p>Performance indicators: 'Particular emphasis will be placed on making visible and valuing the work of women in relation to water, sanitation and hygiene' (p. 26) 'Although a specific gender budget line exists, it is not active in Latin America.'(p. 59)</p> <p>Commentary: there is specific gender analysis and GEWE is noted a s critical though follow through in implementation is still weak</p>
<p>Guatemala</p>	<p>Analysis of gender equality: 'Women suffer considerably from discrimination. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) considers that the country ranks second for female illiteracy in Latin America and has the most marked differences between men and women (0.91) in illiteracy. 34.6% of illiterates in the country are women, of whom approximately 60% are Mayan in rural areas Indigenous women who live in rural areas make up 37% of the adult female population and the majority of them suffer from serious discrimination. In terms of access to social services, employment and salaries, women continue to labour under severe disadvantages as compared to men. On the other hand, concern has been expressed about citizenship and the worryingly high levels of exclusion and femicides or other acts of violence against women. Finally, in terms of representation and civil participation, and despite the creation of a Women's Parliament in 2004, much remains to be done: of the 158 Members of the national Congress, only 14 are women. [Gender Profile, Annex 6] (p. 12).</p> <p>'Gender is one of the main cross-cutting issues of the present CSP and will be included in all activities as a contribution to the EC programme 'Fight against exclusions' which is to assist build a more equal political, institutional and human development. (p. 72)</p>

<p>Gender equality included in performance indicators e.g.: under social cohesion and human security 'Creating employment opportunities for socially and economically excluded young people, particularly girls. - Raising awareness of youth problems (drug addiction, alcoholism, gang-related issues, sex education and the restoration of family and civic values) and improved dialogue between civil society actors and government on the complexity of youth issues and the socioeconomic structural deficiencies which are the root causes of juvenile delinquency including conflict prevention and resolution initiatives. (p. 26)</p>	
<p>Gender analysis has NOT been undertaken in the CSP 2007–13. Strategic objectives, priorities and programming do not reflect gender issues.</p>	Haiti
<p>While the Strategy identifies gender inequality as a key concern and cross-cutting issues are a priority; gender is lumped together with other cross-cutting concerns in this section and receives comparatively lesser treatment. Gender issues identified in the analysis are barely mentioned (pp. 20 and 22) in relation to the strategic objectives and priorities. The sections on the NIP sectors of cooperation do not make specific mention of GEWE in any way – although GEWE can be assume din the section on integrating cross-cutting issues. However, the NIP logframe annex includes some specific gender objectives within programmes. Overall, CSP and NIP address GEWE in a rather pro forma way. The three programme areas – i) Good Governance and Democracy; Education; and Economic and Trade Issues – do not mention women, girls, their empowerment or gender equality mainstreaming in their priorities, goals, specific objectives or expected results (pp. 24–28). The programme areas are followed by a cross-cutting issues section (p. 28). While it can be assumed that gender is to be mainstreamed, unlike the cross-cutting concerns of environment and a rural perspective, gender/women/girls are NOT actually mentioned.</p>	Nicaragua
<p>Gender inequality included in analysis. Commitment to addressing gender as Cross-cutting issue 'Cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, rights of the indigenous communities and human rights will be taken into account at all stages of the project cycle. By establishing appropriate indicators, the effects of these programmes on the cross-cutting issues concerned can be monitored accordingly'.(p. 32). No gender-related indicators provided</p>	Peru
<p>Gender Analysis : 'the unemployment rate ... remains divided along the gender dimension with female unemployment standing at twice the level of men' (p. 15) 'The drivers of criminality include low social cohesion ... and impact most strongly on economically vulnerable young males (p. 19). 'Widespread gender inequalities exist including unemployment domestic violence gender poverty' (p. 20). Little reflection of gender inequality in the NIP apart from the indirect reference under 'decline in rates of domestic violence' p. 48</p>	Jamaica

ENPI/Gulf	
<p>Analysis (p. 11) 'Women play a very minor role in economic and political life. In 2004 women accounted for only 17.5% of the total working population. Although women are more actively involved in the local and general elections, the percentage of women elected is negligible (1.09% of women elected to the communal people's assemblies), as is their representation in decision-making posts.'</p> <p>Performance indicators: (p. 34) 'administrative simplification measures: information, procedures, the length of time to start up a business, simple online documents reflecting Algeria's higher ranking in the World Bank classification ('Doing Business'), number of persons trained in business skills and a better match of the supply and demand of skills in the employment market, respect for gender equality,</p>	Algeria
<p>Gender analysis has not been carried out in detail in the CSP 2007–13. The context section mentions gender twice, once regarding the MDGs and once regarding emigration. 'The World Bank estimates that Armenia is likely to meet the MDGs for gender and education' (p. 11). 'Of utmost importance for the EU is the determination of the right 'policy mix' (p. 4). Therefore, the gender issues at the macro level are mentioned but there is no detail on cultural or legal gender issues at the micro and meso levels, as per the gender toolkit guidance (p. 14).</p> <p>In terms of mainstreaming, the CSP 2007–13 states that, 'Gender as a cross-cutting issue should be integrated to the fullest possible extent into programmes for all the key issues outlined above' (p. 20).</p>	Armenia
<p>No mention of gender equality or women's empowerment apart from: Gender equality, as a cross-cutting issue, will be integrated to the fullest possible extent into programmes for all the priorities outlined below.(p. 20)</p>	Georgia
<p>Full gender analysis has NOT been undertaken as part of the CSP in line with EC guidance. However, some gender issues have been integrated in different parts of the country situation analysis.</p> <p>Gender issues identified in analysis have not been used the basis for decisions and prioritisation for strategic objectives, but they have informed the programmes. (pp. 21–25) Of the nine programme mentioned, six have some level of GEWE perspective included (component, sex-disaggregated indicators, etc.).One programme focuses specifically on GEWE and includes GbV. Environmental programme concerning forestry also has strong focus on women.</p>	Morocco
<p>The Central Asia Regional Strategy, 2007–2013 includes only a mention that some gender disparities remain in literacy and enrolment indicators (p.15). Otherwise there is a general mention that gender issues have been emphasised in the EC's assistance in food security and rural development. A general statement is made that gender issues are important cross-cutting issues for the region and will be integrated into support.</p> <p>For Tajikistan specifically, there is mention that the National Development Strategy, 2006–2015, includes the stated goal of ensuring gender equality.</p>	Tajikistan

<p>Gender inequality analysis included but links to strategic objectives limited</p> <p>Attention will be paid to protecting the human rights of vulnerable groups and in particular women Women should be targeted as specific beneficiaries in order to encourage their participation in civil society organisations and to improve women's knowledge and awareness of their socioeconomic rights (p. 28)</p> <p>Under Social Fund for development 'As part of the EC contribution to the programme, particular attention will be devoted to gender issues in order to foster women's access to services and their participation in society at community level. (p. 30).</p>	<p>Yemen</p>
<p>Ranking: gender neutral, gender sensitive (1&2), gender responsive</p>	<p>Region</p>
<p>There are four main objectives, including, to promote and sustain a system of effective multilaterals, which includes gender equality.</p> <p>There are four strategies, including, governance and human rights, which includes gender equality, and a focus on key development issues, where all of the MDGs are listed, including MDG 3 on gender equality.</p> <p>These are elaborated under strategic priorities, where gender is covered a number of times, including: private sector and especially the service sector, where women and youth are most involved (para 55); quality education for all girls and boys (para 57); access to basic health services, with a special focus on women (para 60); trafficking, where the EU-Africa Plan of Action has a particular focus on women (para 70). There is a specific section on gender, which commits to mainstreaming gender in all strategies, policies, programmes and actions and which mentions gender in relation to education, the feminisation of poverty, women in decision-making positions, sexual and gender-based violence, early forced marriage and FGM (para 63).</p>	<p>Africa</p>
<p>A general commitment is made that cross-cutting issues will be addressed in thematic programmes and instruments and will be strengthened in each component of the regional programme, where relevant (p. 3), a commitment that is repeated in the section on cross-cutting issues (p.14), which is supported by Annex 15.</p> <p>It is generally stated that challenges remain in maternal mortality, child malnutrition and gender balance (p.6).</p>	<p>Asia</p>
<p>The Central Asia Regional Strategy, 2007–2013 includes only a mention that some gender disparities remain in literacy and enrolment indicators (p.15). Otherwise there is a general mention that gender issues have been emphasised in the EC's assistance in food security and rural development (p. 24). A general statement is made that gender issues are important cross-cutting issues for the region and will be integrated into support (p.31).</p> <p>There are brief mentions of gender equality goals in national development plans for Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, but not for the other countries.</p>	<p>Central Asia</p>
<p>It is mentioned that among the new thematic instruments, Investing in People covers gender (p.14).</p> <p>In the discussion of the three strategic focal sectors, under a discussion of maximising the efficiency of programmes, there is a</p>	<p>Latin America</p>

<p>statement that experience has shown the importance of incorporation of cross-cutting issues such as gender (p.18).</p>	
<p>The Joint Caribbean-EU Partnership Strategy mentions gender only once, under Promotion of Human and Social Development, through education and training; food and energy security; health and wellness; youth, gender and culture.</p>	<p>Caribbean</p>
<p>The regulation to establish the ENPI sets out the scope of community assistance to include cooperation, supporting policies to promote social development, social inclusion, gender equality, non-discrimination, employment and social protection including protection of migrant workers, social dialogues, and respect for trade union rights and core labour standards, including on child labour (Regulation (EC) 1638/2006).</p> <p>Gender is mentioned only in the statement, that: Gender as a cross-cutting issue will be integrated wherever possible into the design of all programmes (p.17).</p>	<p>ENPI Eastern</p>
<p>The Barcelona Declaration (1995), which covers the Euro-Mediterranean Union has a general statements that: Economic cooperation and concerted action will recognise the key role of women in development and undertake to promote their active participation in economic and social life and in the creation of employment; the development of human resources, particular attention will be paid to the role of women; and, in social development will contribute to improving the living and working conditions and increasing the employment level of the population in the Mediterranean partner States, in particular of women and the neediest strata of the population.</p> <p>The regulation to establish the ENPI sets out the scope of community assistance to include cooperation, supporting policies to promote social development, social inclusion, gender equality, non-discrimination, employment and social protection including protection of migrant workers, social dialogues, and respect for trade union rights and core labour standards, including on child labour (Regulation (EC) 1638/2006).</p> <p>The Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly has a permanent committee on Women's Rights in the Euro-Mediterranean Countries.</p>	<p>ENPI Southern/ Med</p>

Gender analysis of 10 Member State country plans




The matrix below summarises the findings of a desk based gender analysis of ten country programmes from Spain and the Netherlands. The following documents were analysed.

For Spain, the Country Strategy Plans (Documentos Estrategias del Pais) for the period 2005–8 for El Salvador, Guatemala, Palestine and Peru together with the accompanying 'Acta de la VIII Comision Mixta' where possible. For the period 2008–13, Country Partnership Frameworks for Bolivia (2011–2015), Ethiopia (2011–2014) and El Salvador (2010–14) were analysed. Plans for Haiti, Mozambique, Nicaragua and the Philippines could not be accessed.

For the Netherlands the Multi Annual Strategic Plans (Meerjarige Strategische Plannen) were examined for the timeframes as follows: Afghanistan (2011–2014), Bangladesh (2008–11), Ethiopia (2012–2015), Kenya (2009–11), Mozambique (2012–15), Uganda (2012–15), Palestine (2007–11) and Yemen (2008–11).

It should be noted that the Dutch and Spanish documents are very different in their ambitions: the Dutch documents are a summary of action and generally cover up to 20 pages while the Spanish documents tend to be twice the length and more detailed. As such it is difficult to compare the two sets of documents.

The matrix uses the 'traffic light' system to show the performance of each country at a glance.

-  Gender Neutral ranking: no significant mention of gender equality or women's empowerment
-  Gender Sensitive: mention of gender equality as an issue without describing specific responses for example: 'gender will be mainstreamed' or attention will be paid to gender equality.
-  Gender responsive: activity which seeks to transform gender norms for example increasing women's knowledge of and access to legal protection; changing laws which discriminate on the basis of gender; working with men to reduce sexual violence. The gender responsive plan also makes a clear connection between analysis of gender inequality and performance indicators.

Methodology

The selected documents were initially searched by key words such as 'gender', 'women' and 'empowerment' 'inclusion' 'domestic violence' and 'equality'. Findings were recorded at the situation analysis stage and then in the response strategy stage with the purpose of tracing a link between the description of gender equality as a development issue and proposed actions to address this coupled with performance indicators.

Discussion

As can be seen, of the Spanish documents, all of the country strategies were considered to be gender sensitive, with strong ambitions for transformation but these were not well captured in the indicators. The Plans include strong analysis and recognition of the importance of addressing the socio-cultural and economic environment that perpetuates gender inequality. The Palestine plan only addresses gender as a cross-cutting topic, but it

is well addressed in the different strategic pillars.

Of the Dutch Plans, Yemen and Kenya were ranked as gender responsive as they focus on transforming the conditions that cause gender inequality including legal, political and economic reform, and translate these into indicators. The Yemen Plan also makes specific allocations (3.1%) of the budget to GEWE activities. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda are ranked as gender sensitive since they focus rather on providing services for women as vulnerable but do not clearly seek to transform conditions of inequality. The Plan for Palestine was not ranked at all since the Netherlands has taken a strategic decision not to prioritise gender in that country. In this regard the Plan was considered neither gender sensitive or neutral.

Both countries commit to mainstreaming gender equality although the Spanish documents show clearer commitment to addressing gender equality as a specific result area with a focus on representation participation and strengthened government architecture.

Ranking: gender neutral, gender sensitive (1&2), gender responsive	
Spain	
<p>The Country Association Agreement (2011–2015 MARCO de Asociación PAÍS) for Bolivia includes several references to gender equality as a cross-cutting issue. The priority areas for the Spanish Cooperation are: water, education and governance as well as health, food security and culture. The MAP states that all the actions will incorporate a horizontal dimension that guarantees the process of gender equality (p. 5 and p. 14). A gender analysis was incorporated under the context and highlights the vulnerability of women in poverty (p. 21) and the high level of inequality –with a reference to the Gender Index (p. 22).</p>	<p>Bolivia MAP 2011–2015</p>
<p>The priority sectors for intervention in Ethiopia proposed in CPF 2011–2015 are: basic social services, health, and rural development and the fight against hunger, with gender and culture representing other intervention sectors, projecting for action in the humanitarian field and considering gender and the environment as horizontal priorities.</p> <p>Mainstream priorities: Gender equality and the promotion of opportunities for women and youth.</p> <p>Ethiopia is a country in which women suffer great vulnerability due to patriarchal traditions that have been established for centuries, on top of very high poverty indices. Hence, a mainstream focus on gender is particularly relevant in all cooperation activities, always with a view to long-term dialogue and education.</p> <p>The Ethiopian Women's Development Initiatives Project (WDIP – I) covers 2011–2015 and was approved in March 2010 after a decentralised consultation process with diverse agents, including NGOs and the civil society. It is the country's first five-year plan in the area, so it basically lays the foundations for the work to be done in this field. The WDIP defines eight components that are summarised below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of the economic empowerment of women (business capacity, employment opportunities, access to micro-credits and cooperatives and the promotion of economic rights). 2. Promotion of women's political participation and decision-making (presence of women in political positions: legislative, executive and judicial). 3. Promotion of the educational participation of women (on all educational levels). 4. Promotion of women's health (access to healthcare services, consciousness-raising and change of conduct with regard to HIV/AIDS and other diseases). 5. Eradication of discriminatory attitudes, harmful traditional practices and violence against women and young girls (dialogue with communities, psychological services, promotion of victims' associations). 6. Reduction of the vulnerability of women and young girls to social ills (the fight against sexual slavery, labour exploitation, mendicancy and juvenile delinquency with the approval of laws and regulations, legal support and the creation of employment programmes). <p>29</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Improvement of the environmental situation for women and young girls (consciousness-raising on environmental 	<p>Ethiopia CPF 2011–2015</p>

<p>matters, promotion of access to drinking water and healthcare services, the participation of women in artistic, leisure and sports activities).</p> <p>8. Promotion of institutional capacity (planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation with a gender focus, mainstreaming of gender in all sectors, research and advocacy).</p> <p>Spain is a recent donor in Ethiopia. The fact that it initiated bilateral cooperation recently (the First Mixed Commission was signed on 30 January 2008) has enabled it to concentrate its activities in three principal sectors: basic social services, health, and rural development and the fight against hunger. Programmes likewise exist respectively in Gender in development and Culture and development.</p>	
<p>'The country has the poorest gender equality index performance in the entire Region. Violence against women has increased substantially in the last few years in all aspects of life: high levels of tolerance of violence against women, women receive 23% less salary for equivalent jobs than men (p. 8).</p> <p>Under Objective 1; Democratic governance: greater access to services for women and indigenous people and greater participation in local governance'(p. 20)</p> <p>Women are a priority group for food security (p. 21), for access to health services (p. 22)</p> <p>Under cultural development: 'to promote equality of opportunity for women and men and build women's capacity and self-determination as an important part of their ethnic cultural and social identity (p. 25)</p> <p>The plan includes two specific objectives for women: 'greater representation of women in all social and political arenas and strengthening of the policy environment and machinery of government for gender equality' (p. 32).</p> <p>Gender is mainstreamed into key programmes with specific indicators: 'greater access to justice for women (p. 14)</p> <p>Gender and development is also described as a priority sector in itself: i) focusing on strengthening democratic governance and integrating gender and development across sectors (p. 29) ii)supporting programmes which guarantee women's personal safety and programmes addressing violence against women as well as including gender and development in peace-building and pilot programmes on migration iii) supporting greater participation of women and women's organisations to lobby for women's rights iv)empower women who have suffered the worst forms of gender discrimination to exercise their Human and civic rights (p. 30)</p>	<p>Guatemala DEP 2005–8</p> <p>Acta de la VIII Comision mixta</p>
<p>Integrated gender analysis in the analysis of the general situation of the country</p> <p>Three Strategic directions of concentration: 1 democratic process and rule of law 2) economic opportunities three systems of social cohesion and basic social services</p> <p>Gender included in: Rule of Law and Human Rights: «Gender equality will be present throughout the intervention, particularly home / access to justice and capacity building of the staff of the justice system. (p.13)</p> <p>Structure and management systems in the public sector, «the gender perspective and the rights approach as natural ingredients. (p.14)</p> <p>Quality of Democracy: A reference to the Constitution (equality between men and women in all areas of HR international conventions; violence against women, 'the rights of women and children constitute the essential aspects of interventions</p>	<p>Morocco CPF 2014–2016</p>

<p>that line Action ' p.14 Inclusive and sustainable growth (women's cooperatives) - Employment strategy of Morocco with ILO support , support is given to emergency actions of this strategy in terms of integration of young people and women in situations of exclusion - (p.16) Right to Health: Equity and universal coverage: health and maternal mortality, quality of medical care for victims of gender-based violence (p.18) Cross-cutting issue: the fight against violence against women, gender, employment and decent work Basic human right to education and quality right for all.</p>	
<p>The Plan focuses on gender equality both as a cross-cutting issue and specifically, as in El Salvador with two objectives: 'greater representation of women in all social and political arenas and strengthening of the policy environment and machinery of government for gender equality.(p. 11) Analysis is included in the log frame and highlights the current situation of women in relation to the two key objectives described above. While there are no indicators for gender, analytical data is included for the Objective 6 which show current engagement of women in politics for example 'while there is a Regional electoral quota of 30% of women currently 88% of candidates are men' (p. 26) and of the 194 provincial mayors only 5 are women' and 'there are 312,000 women without personal documentation who cannot participate in elections (p. 29). Gender and development is a cross-cutting issue.</p>	<p>Peru</p>
<p>Netherlands</p>	
<p>Overall strategy includes a focus on - the promotion of human rights in general and of the position of women in particular. Women and girls were completely marginalised and there were millions of Afghan refugees. Afghanistan has made significant progress in human rights since the fall of the Taliban in 2001. Economic, education and employment opportunities for women have improved, as has their political participation. Despite the advances in their position, women continue to suffer from discrimination and abuse while participation in public life remains very restricted. Although the government has developed laws in the field of women's rights, violators often go unpunished. Public knowledge of women's rights is limited at best. Afghan women's rights activists fear that growing conservatism in Afghan society, coupled with the trend towards reconciliation with the Taliban and other conservative opposition groups, will result in women's rights being sacrificed to achieve peace. Rule of law – The key objective of the Netherlands' efforts in this sector is to strengthen the rule of law. The Netherlands will contribute to enhancing the access to and delivery of justice for men and women. The protection of human rights and particularly women's access to justice, as well as the position of women in the police will be promoted.</p>	<p>Afghanistan MASP 2011–2014</p>

<p>'Gender will remain an important theme with a stronger focus on violence against women and sexual and reproductive health and rights.'(p. 2).</p> <p>Gender analysis incorporated into sectoral priority areas e.g.: SRH 'Gender-based violence is still widespread in Bangladesh and an additional cause of health complications. Approximately 60% of women have suffered from some type of violence. It is estimated that 14% of maternal mortality is the consequence of domestic violence. Sexual harassment is a major cause for girls' dropping out of school and sometimes even leads to suicide.' (p. 12) and priority 3 Food security 'In addition, gender and sex discrimination in daily wages contributes to significantly higher rates of food insecurity, especially for female headed households. Rural households with irregular income are the most food-insecure households. Their unbalanced diets lack variety and they also often eat insufficient amounts of food. Women and children are the most affected groups (p. 14).</p> <p>Proposed activities incorporate gender dimensions for example p 21 for pillar 2 SRH 'Increasing and meeting the demand for access to SRHR and human rights information and services on the part of adolescent boys and girls as well as young women and men through the Unite for Body Rights Program.' 'Access to SRHR and human rights information for adolescent boys and girls as well as for young women and men has been facilitated through the Unite for Body Rights (UBR, 2010–2014) and Growing up Safe and Healthy (SAFE, 2010- 2014).'</p> <p>Results and indicators include gender considerations for example for priority 3 Food security 'Economic activity is increased, enabling households in general and women in particular to purchase food items on the market' (p. 17) and p. 19 for priority 4 trade and economic improvement 'Women entrepreneurship promoted and catalysed.'</p> <p>p. 21 'Increasing and meeting the demand for access to SRHR and human rights information and services on the part of adolescent boys and girls as well as young women and men through the Unite for Body Rights Program.</p> <p>Almost 5% of the budget is targeted for equal rights and opportunities for women (p. 21).</p>	<p>Bangladesh MASP 2008–11 These documents present the main elements of the strategy without a great deal of detail (21 pages)</p>
<p>Good Governance and gender are themes that are both cross-cutting and mainstreamed within the spearheads.</p> <p>Gender: major strides towards the two strategic goals of economic empowerment of women and reduction of Violence Against Women (VAW) have been made, mainly through EKN's participation in UNFPA's (United Nation Population Fond) VAW programme and its contribution to the DAG Gender Pooled Fund.</p> <p>Gender relations are inequitable in Ethiopia, which ranks low on the gender indexes: many women fall victim to harmful traditional practices such as early marriage, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), domestic violence, rape and abduction. Figures on women's mortality and access to contraceptives still remain worrying. Many women are excluded from the economic or political sphere, lagging behind men in almost all indicators of wellbeing. GoE has a positive attitude and clear policies; it adopted legal instruments and established a Women's Ministry. Vibrant women's organisations have arisen. However, practice is harsh.</p> <p>Activities to promote security – The Netherlands aims to enhance gender-sensitive indicators for early warning and strengthen the capacity of women's organisations involved in conflict prevention and resolution. EKN will support initiatives to eradicate all forms of violence against women, advocate effective implementation of legal instruments in this</p>	<p>Ethiopia MASP 2012–2015</p>

<p>connection and support awareness raising activities. Agribusiness support - In the dairy and small-scale vegetable projects there will be a focus on gender aspects.</p>	
<p>p. 7 'Progress with goal 3, gender equality and empowerment, is limited. Women continue to face problems arising from poverty, domestic violence, forced early marriage and lack of access to reproductive health services. Their political participation has largely remained stagnant, while the post-election violence showed just how vulnerable they still are. Much of the problem lies with traditional practices that favour men in access to education, land and inheritance, financial services, employment and access to positions of political power. However, more women and men are speaking out and legislation that treats women and men as equals is in place. RNE and others support the Gender and Governance Programme while support for civil society initiatives is also available from NCEP and the DG facility'</p> <p>p. 9. 'Due to their low status in society, violence and insecurity affect women disproportionately. Domestic and sexual violence are major problems 'Improved human rights for all with special focus on women, children and human rights defenders.</p> <p>Indicators include gender dimensions: Under Human Rights pillar –DG facility supports human rights programmes, including those related to women and children; -New phase of the Gender and Governance programme (GGP) focused on specific gender equality goals (including reduction of GbV) and not merely on women's political participation. -National Civil Education programme (NCEP) paying attention to gender issues, child rights and the protection of human rights defenders.' (p. 16) Under economic growth 'More successful enterprises, especially micro and small ones, with more women entrepreneurs. Indicator: Economic Survey' p. 17 Under WASH '90 health centres equipped with child/women-friendly sanitation, incl. water supply infrastructure.</p>	<p>Kenya 2009–11</p>
<p>Gender Equality is mainstreamed across the plan with attention to gender inequality across the focal sectors particularly under food and nutrition security (p. 9) and SRHR (p. 10). This is the only plan with a focus on sexual minorities: it references genders other than men and women 'Minority groups such as lesbian, gay, transsexual and bisexual persons are legally accepted but in practice find it difficult to exercise their rights. Sex workers are officially illegal, but in practice they are condoned but often misused and exploited by officials such as police men and health workers. Health issues are strongly influenced by culturally based perceptions.' (p. 10). And specifically states it will address the rights of sexual minorities 'On the other hand our Embassy will continue to build on the existing relationships with strong civil society organisations to emphasise the need for improved domestic accountability, protection of the rights of sexual minorities, otherwise specifically vulnerable groups and gender. (p. 16)</p>	<p>Mozambique 2012–15</p>
<p>Reports indicate a sharp increase in the occurrence of domestic violence, while the participation of women in the labour market, 15%, is extremely low (p. 6). 'In view of the priorities derived from the conflict and the staff available at NRO, other Dutch policy priorities such as gender, other than through mainstreaming, and environment/climate will not be considered as priorities' (p. 3)</p>	<p>Palestine 2008–11</p>

<p>'In the DGF, gender is integrated as a cross-cutting issue, for example by promoting the implementation of the Resolution 1325 action plan for women affected by conflict, by promoting reproductive rights, and combating domestic violence. EKN will furthermore focus on sustainable land tenure which has been identified as one of the biggest challenges for both women and the youth'. p. 16</p> <p>'Interventions will be prioritised by growth and employment creation potential for (rural) women and youth. Skills development will be targeted towards female and young entrepreneurs and will contribute to SHRH. Interventions will be documented with gender disaggregated data' p. 19</p> <p>'Enabling environment is conducive for agribusiness in general and the selected agrofood value chains. EKN will develop interventions and/or activities, including for the integrated seed sector development, skills development for rural women and youth, increased access to financing, improved land tenure security (see output under 4.1)' p. 17</p> <p>0.2% of the budget estimated for equal rights and opportunities for women (p. 22)</p>	<p>Uganda MASP 2012–15</p>
<p>'The position of women is particularly complex in a conservative state such as Yemen and although lip service is being paid to the issue, there is a lack of a solid governmental gender policy. Gender has been approached as an isolated policy domain, marginalised as a sole responsibility of the under-funded Women's National Committee (WNC) and Women's Directorates in the various ministries together with poorly organised women NGOs. But experience has shown the need for increased awareness at all levels that gender is a societal challenge, and as such a shared responsibility for men and women, not a women's problem. The women's movement is fragmented and politicized, and lacks (mass) support. Similarly, donor approaches are not harmonised. A much stronger and coherent voice from donors is needed to address this issue at a sufficiently high political level. The continued strong gender focus in the education and health programmes (women's literacy and skills training, more female teachers and health workers, improved access to medical care and family planning, etc.) has been successful: women's empowerment and women's rights have been included as important cross-cutting issues in the DPPR. Ongoing decentralisation may offer new opportunities to women for political and community participation, for example in parent councils and water user associations. p. 7.</p> <p>Distinguishes between gender and democratic governance and women's empowerment: 'Gender is a topic which requires dedicated and ongoing attention, both 'cross cutting' in all sectors and at all levels, as well as through focused attention in the field of women's legal rights and civil status. The Embassy will continue to work with an allocation for a yearly women's fund, from which strategic small activities by women's organisations and NGOs may be funded. In addition, keeping gender on the agenda in policy dialogues at different levels remains an important objective p. 20)</p> <p>Gender-related results are incorporated into the results framework as follows:</p>	<p>Yemen 2008–11 & 2012–15</p>

Under public financial management 'pro gender budgetting' pp. 12/27

Under Economic reform 'The Netherlands will focus on both gender and participation will have had an effect in the implementation of the reform agenda, in a way that allows for growth to be increasingly the result of the input of women and of micro/small/medium enterprises. ' (p. 13)

Under WASH 'Number of WUA Empowerment of women with elected female members: by 2011' (p. 15)

Under health : 'Women, especially poor women, have better access to (reproductive) health care and a greater say about their reproductive health (2011).

Number and percentage of female health staff substantially increased and equal rights and opportunities of female and male staff enhanced (2011). P17 - Gender Parity Index in secondary education in selected number of districts increased to 0.59 as compared to 0.42 ('07) in '11. p. 20

Under education (p. 19) 'Greater gender equity and reduction of gender gap in basic and secondary education' including gender parity index as specific indicator

A specific pillar on women and democracy with a raft of specific indicators identified (p. 22)

The Working Women Directorate-General in the Ministry of Labour has successfully lobbied for a more positive approach and portraying by media of the role of women and their contribution to the economy and society at large (2009).

Violence against women, including sexual violence, can be discussed more openly and assistance to victims, including legal aid, is more available (2011).

Through participation in training activities and in relevant local, international and regional conferences and workshops, women (and the organisations or institutions to which they belong) have been empowered through increased knowledge and/or skills.

Specific gender goals in all fields in which the Embassy is active have been achieved, in particular reducing gender gaps in education and health, contributing to achieving Dutch priority MDGs 3 and 5 in Yemen.

Yemeni Women's Union is strengthened and more focused towards advocacy role.

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is being discussed as an issue in Hadramout, and a strategy developed for ultimate eradication in place for the governorate.

Women have been economically empowered through particular interventions through CARE (income generation), ILO (for working women), and IFC (business women).

'In one sentence, the proposed strategic goal for the MASP (2012–15) is to contribute to human security and development (in particular for women) and to stronger state-society relationships as preconditions for long term stability.' (p. 1)

Looking back (2008–2011) the Netherlands development plans had 'two overall strategic priorities at the national policy level were: (I) contribution to MDG achievement through the promotion of pro-poor and pro-gender policies, with increased participation of citizens in decisions affecting their lives' (p. 3)

Under results:

'Increase stability and security for citizens:- 'Justice system is better protecting the rights of citizens; access to justice, especially for women, is improved.' (p. 11/16)

Delivery of peace dividend:-'Increased employment opportunities, including for youth and women.' p. 12)

Under sexual and reproductive health:- 'decrease in number of illiterate men and women' p. 15

3.1% of the budget estimated for equal rights and opportunities for women (p. 16)

Annex 8: Analysis of EU Delegation Cooperation Strategies Mid-Term Reviews and Country and Regional Evaluations

EUD Cooperation Strategies Mid-Term Reviews

The matrix below summarises the findings of a desk based gender analysis of seven Mid-Term Reviews.

The countries included are:

- Afghanistan: gender sensitive
- Bangladesh: gender responsive
- Bolivia: gender neutral
- Nepal: gender neutral
- Peru: gender neutral
- The Philippines: gender responsive
- Morocco: gender responsive

The matrix uses the 'traffic light' system to show the performance of each country at a glance.



Gender Neutral: Document mentions gender mainstreaming as a standard phase without going into an analysis of gender equality or describing actions to tackle it.



Gender Sensitive: Document acknowledges and addresses gender inequality, but without describing specific, systematic and clearly identified responses to the gender needs or issues recognised.



Gender responsive: Document acknowledges and addresses gender inequality, and describes specific, systematic and clearly identified responses to the gender needs or issues named. There is an attempt to make a clear connection between analysis of gender inequality and indicators, objectives and/or results.

Country	Ranking: gender neutral , gender sensitive , gender responsive
Afghanistan	<p>Page 5, executive summary. Similarly, little progress has been made to facilitate private sector development and private investment, much needed to provide for economic growth and sustainable employment. In the health sector there have been achievements and the EU has been a prime donor here. That said, Afghanistan is still among countries with unacceptably high infant mortality and child-birth-related mortality of women. Social, political and economic advancement of women remains extremely slow.</p> <p>Page 6, executive summary. Finally, it is proposed to reinforce cross-cutting themes such as gender and children's rights, capacity building and sub-national governance. More specifically, policies in the area of counter-narcotics and disaster risk reduction will also be pursued where relevant. Throughout, the approach of the EU will be to support the Afghan Government and other Afghan stakeholders in pursuit of key MDGs, especially in poverty reduction, health and gender.</p> <p>2. PART II - CONCLUSIONS OF THE MTR PROCESS 2.1. Political, economic, social, and environmental situation</p> <p>Page 8 The government has at times given little attention to human rights, with no progress on transitional justice, and slippages on issues related to women's rights and freedom of expression</p> <p>Page 9, Despite the good progress reported in the health and education sectors, Afghanistan ranks 181 out of 182 countries on the Human Development Index for 2009. According to the recently released Poverty Profile (World Bank) the national poverty rate is 36 percent. The country continues to lag far behind its neighbours in basic provision for water and sanitation, while the health status of the population is among the worst in the world. The infant mortality rate alone stands at 151.95 per 1000 live births in 2009, more than twice the figure of neighbouring Pakistan. High fertility rates pose a threat to female health, constraining the sustainability of development programmes in general and hindering the empowerment of women. The gender gap in all dimensions of human and social development (education, labour force participation, decision making within households) continues to pose a challenge to advancing gender equity in Afghan society. Nevertheless, some indicators (e.g. increasing female primary school enrolment, increasing age of women at first marriage) hint at progressive empowerment of women.</p> <p>3.1.4. Integration of cross-cutting themes and complementarity with other programmes Focal sector I — Rural development and mine action</p> <p>Page 17 3.1.2. Specific objectives and target beneficiaries</p>

1. Increasing investment and service delivery in agriculture and rural development, in particular in water and natural resources management, improved planting material and animal health care. Also, through contributions to national priority programmes ensure continued support to community development programmes which foster the participation of women in economic activities and local decision making in rural areas (e.g. Community Development Councils).

Page 19,

Discrimination against women is entrenched and needs to be addressed as part of a rural development strategy. Gender issues should therefore be addressed by all rural development programmes funded from the EU budget. Moreover, as observed in the context of alternative livelihood programmes, a high proportion of the casual seasonal labour used for harvesting the opium crop have been women. As such, issues of female employment need to be factored into rural development programmes, at national and regional level.

3.2.4. Integration of cross-cutting themes and complementarity with other programmes

Focal sector II — Governance and rule of law

Page 20

Judicial structures have been established in accordance with the 2004 Constitution. The Afghan government has finalised a National Justice Sector Strategy (NJSS) and has agreed to implementation of reforms with the assistance of the international community through a National Justice Programme (NJP). Progress on reforms though has been slow. Some courts and prosecutors' offices have benefited from the provision of equipment, human resources and training. However, perceptions of improvements in securing the rule of law remain weak. The legal institutions are still largely failing to fulfil their duties in protecting people under the law and in addressing past and current human rights abuses and corruption. Access to justice, in particular for women, remains difficult. The inability of the formal justice sector to deliver increases the chance of parts of the population turning to the Taliban for justice. Further support for the reform and strengthening of the national justice system will remain a priority. Future EU assistance to the National Justice Programme will be provided in a way which closely links it to agreed reforms. Depending on Afghan ownership of the reform agenda, EU will assist in taking forward institutional changes in the personnel structures of the justice sector, including pay and grading, recruitment and promotion systems.

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Indicators will be defined in the relevant Annual Action Programmes. As regards specific Objective 1 — as well as specific objectives 3 and 4, concerning specific parts of the public administration — indicators could include capacity and service delivery outputs as well as the number of trained public sector staff, the establishment of merit-based appointment/promotion systems, the number of women employees, and revised administrative procedures at central, provincial and district level.

Page 22,

The inability of the judiciary to protect human rights effectively is a key problem. Women in particular may experience adverse consequences from the virtual absence of a formal justice system and the application by informal justice institutions of practices inconsistent with international human rights law, the Constitution and Afghan law. The establishment of an effective justice system is essential to address these issues. Human rights/gender concerns will be mainstreamed in the justice sector as well as other public administration programmes.

3.3.4. Integration of cross-cutting themes and complementarity with other Programmes

Focal sector III — Health and social protection

Page 24

Gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment are essential to improve family health and to ensure a minimal social safety net. In Afghanistan today, however, women have reduced roles outside the private domain and limited access to health and social services. The participation and training of women, including support for female managers and leaders will continue to be promoted. The human rights of vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities or with a mental health condition (including drug addicts), need to be safeguarded, including by paying attention to the accessibility and user-friendliness of health services. Consideration of the effects of climate change on healthcare provision (for example increased prevalence of malaria and water-borne infectious disease) should be integrated into programmes where appropriate.

Page 24

For specific Objective 3, social protection, indicators will depend on the groups targeted and could include: the number of women-headed households supported; the number of street children returning to school; the number of drug users and people with disabilities supported. In the long term, the degree to which the needs of vulnerable groups are effectively integrated into mainstream government social policies will constitute a valid set of complementary indicators.

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3.4.4. Integration of cross-cutting themes and complementarity with other Programmes

Non-focal sectors: Regional Cooperation

In line with its strategy on disaster risk reduction (DRR) in developing countries, the EU will support all efforts to integrate DRR initiatives at regional level. On matters relating to the management of cross-border migration, it will also be important for any planned interventions to take into account specific gender issues, for example the seasonal employment patterns of migrant women in some areas.

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Conclusions and Recommendations:

- Gender balancing is often given superficial attention and more efforts are needed to promote and ensure attention for women related issues such as maternal health and women participation in public representation and rule of law institutions.

Annex 7 Governance Profile
Human Rights, Gender and Minorities
Page 53

The discrimination and marginalisation of women and of certain minorities remain one of the long-standing and unresolved human rights issues in Afghanistan. Women continue to face discriminatory practices and legislation, such as the Law on Personal Affairs of the followers of Shia Jurisprudence. Of particular concern is the prevailing practice of violence against women and girls in various forms such as rape, 'honour killings', forced marriage and sexual abuse in detention. The justice system reinforces this violence by criminalising female victims. The Kuchis continue to face discrimination even though under Article 14 of the Constitution the Government is obliged to improve their economic, social and living conditions

Page 49

Parliamentary elections are scheduled for September 2010. Hopefully they will work as a stronger check on the executive. In 2005, women won 28% of the seats in the lower house, six more than the 25% guaranteed in the 2004 Constitution. Nonetheless, women remain marginalised in the political process.

Legal Framework

The Afghan Constitution provides for a presidential form of government with a bicameral (Wolesi and Meshrano Jirga) national legislature and gives equal rights to men and women.

Since 2005 the national assembly has introduced a number of governance related laws, including the Media Law, the Civil Servants Law, the NGO Law, the Anti-corruption Law and the Personal Shiite Law. There a couple of laws pending that specifically address the concerns of women in Afghanistan, including the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women. However, the legislative process is cumbersome and the process is often subject to disputes between the institutions involved.

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Rule of Law

Justice is denied to the majority of the Afghan population due to a weak, corrupt and dysfunctional judicial system and wide recourse to traditional dispute resolution mechanisms which do not comply with due process requirements and falls short of internationally accepted standards. Despite the fact that there has been some progress, such as the establishment of a State-funded legal aid system and the Afghan Independent Bar Association (AIBA), the Afghan justice system continues to have severe and systemic problems. The justice system still lacks sufficiently qualified officials, adequate legal education, and the necessary administrative tools and physical infrastructure to administer justice properly, fairly or effectively. The lack of adequate detention and correctional facilities and the illegal detention of individuals especially women and children continues to raise serious human rights concerns.

<p>Bangladesh</p>	<p>PART I — EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p> <p>Page 4</p> <p>Cross-cutting issues, such as gender, disability and the environment, will be mainstreamed into programmes. Given the level of threat that climate change poses to overall development progress in Bangladesh, climate change will need to be thoroughly addressed in the context of sector-specific activities.</p> <p>2. Developments in EU Policies</p> <p>Page 7</p> <p>Since the previous CSP was drafted, the EU adopted two new EU Human Rights Guidelines on children (2007) and women (2008). In addition, other human rights policies have been developed, e.g. as regards the death penalty, torture and human rights defenders. A stronger gender focus is also enshrined in the 2007 EC Strategy on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Development Cooperation, which refers to the need to refocus specific actions for women's empowerment in the field of governance and political participation, employment and economic activities, education, health and gender-based violence.</p> <p>A number of phenomena linked to migration, such as the trafficking of women and children, continue to cause serious violations of human rights. The EU has joined other donors' efforts in this regard, providing support to the Anti-trafficking component of the Police Reform Programme.</p> <p>3. Performance and Lessons Learnt</p> <p>Country performance</p> <p>Page 8</p> <p>In 2000, Bangladesh committed itself to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. A Mid-Term Progress Report published by the Government of Bangladesh in December 2007 indicated that, while the country had achieved MDG 3 (gender parity in primary and secondary schooling) and was on track on a number of other MDGs, it was behind schedule on MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), MDG 2 (completion of primary schooling), MDG 3 (gender parity in tertiary education), MDG 5 (reducing maternal mortality) and some of the targets for MDGs 6 (communicable diseases) and 7 (environmental sustainability). The adjustments to the CSP are proposed with MDGs 1, 2 and 5 in mind.</p> <p>Page 10</p> <p>Focal area 2: Governance and Human Rights</p> <p>Progress has been made on a number of governance indicators included in the CSP, such as local governance, the electoral process and police reform.</p> <p>The UNDP-administered pool fund for the establishment of the Electoral Roll with photos, to which the EC contributed substantially (EUR 15 million), was a resounding success, as it managed to register more than 80 million voters in less than a year and a half. Gender-related activities are almost invariably assessed as quite successful. The EU's commitment to development in the post-</p>
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conflict context of the Chittagong Hill Tracts is another example of a successful action (co-)financed by the EU.

4. Quality Improvements

Page 12

Experience shows that reliable data on population growth, poverty status, educational status, maternal health, gender-related issues and progress on MDGs remain key to effective policymaking. This is particularly relevant in the areas of health, education and food security, areas for which precise data on the population — currently estimated at between 150 and 160 million — are indispensable for policy making and appropriate targeting of resources. National capacities in statistics remain weak and donor involvement in this area has been very limited so far. For that reason, the Government of Bangladesh has issued a plea to development partners to participate in the financing of the 2011 Population and Housing Census. While the government is covering most of the budget, a significant budget shortfall of approximately EUR 10 million remains. In this field, the EU has a clear comparative advantage in terms of financing possibilities and statistical expertise. In view of the need to start preparing for support to the census under the MIP 2011–2013, a preparatory action in the field of social statistics will be covered under the MIP 2007–2010.

Page 15–16

Building further on achievements in the electoral process (EUR 10 million)

Following the successful compilation of the Electoral Roll with Photographs, further work will be needed to keep it up to date and to increase the quality of private data in the electoral list and its planned use for a national ID card system, with due consideration to privacy aspects.

The recommendations made by the EU EOM warrant further EU engagement in electoral support, notably in enhancing the capacity of the Election Commission and providing technical assistance in reforming the rules on candidate nomination and empowering women and minority voters. Further options for support under this heading include, inter alia, financial support to the next round of parliamentary elections and voter and civic education.

Options for support to policy making (EUR 20 million)

Page 16

Data for Development — Support to Statistics. Increasing the capacities of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will help the Government of Bangladesh improve the quality of its policy making across all sectors, not least the social ones. Part or all of this support could be channelled to the 2011 Population and Housing Census. The Census, supported and coordinated by the UNFPA and to be implemented by the BBS, will focus on vital data for social policy making such as figures disaggregated by gender on education and literacy, health and mortality, disability, employment and income.

Page 18

Non-Focal Area 2 – Food Security and Nutrition (EUR 20 million - 10% of MIP)

The MIP 2011–13 will build on previous experiences and lessons learnt (including lessons identified during a subsector-wide

comparative assessment to be held in 2009), and will concentrate resources on an intervention promoting food security for the most vulnerable women-headed households in highly food-insecure areas which are particularly prone to natural disasters.

The measure will be characterised by the continued strengthening of government ownership and its implementation and delivery capabilities, effective LRRD (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development) through close collaboration with ECHO and — if possible — with the EU Food Security Thematic Programme, close linkage of food security with Disaster Risk Reduction, and strategic nutrition support (e.g. nutrition education and cost-effective micro-nutrient supplementation for women and children). This intervention will respond to the priorities identified in the Plan of Action of the National Food Policy endorsed by the Government of Bangladesh in May 2009.

Cross-cutting issues

Page 18

As was the case under the MIP 2007–10, the issue of gender, and more particularly women's empowerment will continue to have a central place, in particular in the areas of Education, Health and all food and livelihoods security-related activities under Focal Sector 2 (Good Governance and Human Rights), Focal Sector 3 (Economic and Trade Development) and NFS2 (Food Security and Nutrition).

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(both reports published by the GoB General Economics Division, Planning Commission.)

FOCAL AREA 1 – HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Education

Relevant MDG Baselines and Targets

MDG 2 – Achieve Universal Primary Education

Net enrolment ratio in primary education (2005: 87.2% - Target 2015: 100%)

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (2007: 67.0% – Target 2015: 100%)

- Adult Literacy rate of 15+ years old (2006: 38.8% – Target 2015: 100%)

Intermediate impact indicators

- Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rates, aged 15–25 maintain 50% (BBS) UNICEF

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NON-FOCAL AREA 2 – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Relevant MDG Baselines and Targets

MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Proportion of population below national poverty line (2005: 40.00 - Target 2015: 29.4)

- Poverty gap ratio (2005: 9.00 - Target 2015: 8.60)

- Share of poorest quintile in national income (2005: 5.3 - Target 2015: n/a)

- Prevalence of underweight children under five years old (2005: 39.7 - Target 2015: 33)
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (2005: 19.5 While the Delegation currently does not have programmes with direct relevance to the MDG indicators listed here, they continue to be monitored as generally relevant benchmarks for the ongoing and planned programmes.- Target 2015: 14)

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23 DMB-CDMP: Disaster Management Bureau – Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme – Special survey to be carried out.

Intermediate impact indicators

- Height for age (stunting) for children up to 5 years old (HKI & HFSNA 2008-9).
- Prevalence of low birth weight rate (HKI & HFSNA 2008–9).
- Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women and children under 2 (HKI & HFSNA 2008–9).

Specific impact indicators

- Food diversity index (number of different food groups consumed).
- Weight for height (wasting) in children up to 5 years old (HKI & HFSNA 2008–9).
- Perception of household on their food insecurity situation (BRAC RED).
- Women's participation in the household decision-making process (BRAC RED).

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CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES - GENDER

Relevant MDG Baselines and Targets

MDG3 – Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

- Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary education (2005: 53:47 - Target 2015: 50:50)
- Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary education (2005: 50:50 - Target 2015: 50:50)
- Ratio of women to men in tertiary education institutes(2005: 36:64 - Target 2015: 50:50)
- Ratio of literate women to men, 20 to 24 years old (2005: 55:71 - Target 2015: 100:100)
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (2003: 58.6 - Target 2015: 50%)
- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2006: 14.8- Target 2015: -%)

Intermediate impact indicators

- Ratio of Girls to Boy in Primary education, MDG target achieved
- Incidents of gender-based violence reduced (BBS, MoHA)

Specific impact indicators

- Gender-awareness of formal and informal justice systems strengthened
- Number of Court cases submitted and prosecuted
- Number of victims of gender-based violence rehabilitated and integrated into the economic system

	<p>Results/ outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector • Women's access to land, property and credit increased, legal status in relation to property for women improved • Ratio of literate women to men, 20 to 24 years old (MDG target)
<p>Bolivia</p>	<p>2.1.2. Human rights Page 5 The continuing existence of forced labour involving at least 38 000 people, including women and children, is a cause for concern. The majority of forced labourers live in some form of inherited debt bondage and are mainly indigenous (Guarani) people. Expropriation of land is possible if practices of forced labour are found.</p> <p>The new constitution contains several clauses that uphold the rights of women, although laws are not always enforced and many women are unaware of their legal rights. Rape and violence against women continue to be pervasive and underreported problems. The government is slowly beginning to take steps to improve the situation of women: in 2009 an equal rights and opportunities plan was launched.</p> <p>2.1.4 Social situation Page 7 In terms of employment, the informal economy generates between 66% and 75% of all jobs. These are generally self-employed or family units, characterised by precarious conditions, insufficient physical and human capital, lack of access to entrepreneurial services, and absence of labour rights. Child labour, discrimination on grounds of ethnic origin, gender or age, long working hours, forced labour in certain sectors, lack of social protection coverage in regard to health, risks, pensions, etc., all contribute to the perpetuation of poverty. Several of the social indicators related to literacy rates, access to primary and secondary education, health services, employment etc. show strong negative bias affecting women and indigenous populations.</p> <p>2. 4. Quality improvements Page 15 General: Stabilisation and strengthening of public institutions should be pursued. The recent decision under the Instrument for Stability should contribute to this aim. Capacity building of the Bolivian administration should be included in future projects and programmes. The possibility of creating a small EC cooperation unit in the Bolivian administration as well as other ways to improve the institutional capacities of the public administration should be examined, although without hampering sustainability. Cross-cutting issues such as good governance, gender, indigenous people, migration, children's rights and environment/climate change need to be integrated more systematically starting from the identification phase of new projects/programmes.</p>

	<p>3. National Indicative Programme (NIP 2) 2011–2013 Page 17 All actions funded by the EC will take account of the cross-cutting issues including human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, rights of children, rights of indigenous people, conflict prevention uptake of research results and technology transfer for innovation and protection of the environment.</p> <p>Page 19 Specific Objective 2: To improve the quality of and access to basic social services for the most vulnerable population groups. Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of people living in extreme poverty. In 2008 this represents 49.2% of the population living in rural areas and 22.7% in urban areas. • MDG indicators on health and education such as school attendance rate; illiteracy rate; prevalence of malnutrition among children under six years, and among children of school age (6–14); number of children who have received the full vaccination scheme; health checkups for infants in the first year of life; prenatal checkups for pregnant women, etc. Indicators with baselines and targets will be further developed during the process of identification and formulation of the interventions.
Nepal	<p>Part 1: Executive Summary Page 4 King Gyanendra's political take-over on 1 February 2005 obliged the Commission to put all cooperation activities on hold, in line with the EU position. Consequently, the preparation of the EC Country Strategy Paper for Nepal began only in late 2006. Following the April 2007 Jana-Andolan, a careful assessment of the political, economic and social situation in Nepal resulted in an EC response strategy anchored in three priority areas of cooperation: stability and peace building; education and trade facilitation; and economic capacity building. There are also cross-cutting themes such as the environment, gender issues, conflict prevention and human rights. Additional means of cooperation were brought to Nepal through thematic programmes such as NSA and EIDHR, which benefitted Non-State Actors and Local Partners, as well as funds made available under the Instrument for Stability</p> <p>Page 7 Part 2: Analysis of the Policy Framework and Cooperation Strategy 2.1 Policy Framework According to the UN, Nepal has the potential to attain almost all the MDGs (1–7) by 2015 if the government and the development community make serious efforts to improve the implementation of programmes across the country. However, even though most of the MDGs could be met at the national aggregate level, it will still be a challenge to reduce regional, ethnic, and gender-based inequality in achieving these goals. Nepal has huge ethnic and linguistic diversity, with wide discrepancies in people's social and economic standing depending on their geographic location, ethnicity, caste and gender. Despite the conflict, the social sector (education and health) has performed reasonably well. Access to education and health services has improved substantially. Net school enrolment rates reached 93.7 percent in 2009. In the health sector, the maternal mortality</p>

ratio decreased to 281 per 100 000 live births in 2006 from 539 in 1996. Nonetheless, significant challenges remain, such as the vast disparity between boys and girls and between different social communities in access to primary school education, or the lack of health workers in remote geographical regions. The 2009 Human Development Report indicates that Nepal is in 139th position in terms of female (as % of male) enrolment in education (primary, secondary and tertiary combined), and 185th in terms of female life expectancy at birth. Overall, Nepal's gender-related development index is 98.6 % of its HDI value. One hundred and eleven countries have better rankings than Nepal. Furthermore, the need for child protection is on the rise as a large number of children are exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation.

Governance: Although the CPA, official statements and the Interim Constitution all express commitment to inclusiveness, good governance remains a major problem. Marginalised groups (women, Madheshis, Dalits and Janajatis)¹ are excluded from the decision-making process and continue to be severely under-represented in most political party central committees, state structures such as courts and police, local authorities and other entities. Although new pro-inclusion policy measures have been taken, such as adopting the new Civil Service Bill and amending the Armed Police Force Regulations, these measures have yet to be properly implemented.

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Strengthening the cooperation strategy: In the context of Nepal, a country moving from conflict to peace, it was easy to justify the three focal areas (stability and peace building, education and trade facilitation and economic capacity building). Nevertheless, some improvements are needed in the IP 2011–2013, to strengthen the CSP for the 2007–2013 programming period. These improvements include:

- Mainstreaming the following cross-cutting issues in all EU action, as appropriate: human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, conflict prevention, the rights of children and indigenous peoples, environmental sustainability and combating HIV/AIDS. - Possible interventions related to tackling climate change will be taken up through the appropriate European Thematic Programme.

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In line with EU commitments under the Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness and the subsequent EU Consensus for Development, the EU will ensure that the IP 2011–2013 complies with the following fundamental principles underlying EU cooperation policy:

- Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as the promotion of human rights, democracy, good governance, gender equality, conflict prevention, the rights of children and indigenous peoples, environmental sustainability and combating HIV/AIDS to make cooperation more effective and sustainable.

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Priorities and Actions

Priority 1 - Education Sector Programme

	<p>Strategy context/justification: The origin of the present sector programme is in keeping with Nepal's commitment to achieving the EFA goals by 2015. Supporting the basic and primary education sub-sector is crucial in enabling the government of Nepal to meet its poverty reduction commitments and goals. National plans and policies form the basis for the design of Education for All 2004–09. The Ministry of Education has developed a Core Document for School Sector Reform with policy directions, strategies and action to improve the governance, management and resourcing of school education. The Cabinet approved the Core Plan in mid-2008, and a two-volume SSR Plan (2009–15) was then approved by all stakeholders including pooling and non-pooling donors. The EC has been supporting the Education Sector since the start of the EFA Programme and, in view of the positive results, is committed to giving continued support to school sector reforms. Some evidence of this positive result includes the improvement in gender disparity - as measured by the gender parity index in the net enrolment ratio (NER), which has increased from 0.87 in 2002 to 0.98 in 2009–2010. The NER for primary education has also improved from 82.3 in 2002 to 93.7 in 2009/2010.</p> <p>Objectives: The overall objective of EU support is to contribute to poverty reduction and socioeconomic development in Nepal. The specific objective is to increase access to good quality basic education for all children, particularly girls and disadvantaged children, by supporting early childhood education, secondary education, vocational education and adult literacy.</p> <p>Expected results: The overall expected result of the SSRP is improved sector performance and progress towards a more inclusive and efficient elementary education system of satisfactory quality.</p> <p>Expected educational results include increases in school enrolment, completion and student attainment. Expected social benefits include increased gender and social parity, and equal opportunities for girls and children from disadvantaged backgrounds to have access to quality education. Expected institutional benefits include giving national, district and community institutions a greater capacity to plan implement and monitor programmes, and a greater technical capacity to improve the quality and financial management of education.</p> <p>Page 17 Priority 2 - Stability and Peace Building Cross-cutting issues include respect for minorities, gender sensitivity, environmental justice and child protection, as provided for in the Constitution.</p> <p>Page 18 Priority 3 - Trade Facilitation and Economic Capacity Building Cross-cutting issues: gender, youth, human rights, good governance and the environment.</p>
Peru	Page 1 PROGRAMA INDICATIVO NACIONAL 2011–2013

	<p>Todas las actividades se realizarán mediante un enfoque participativo en todos los sectores de intervención identificados, incorporando a los actores no estatales en el diálogo sobre la definición de proyectos y acciones, en su puesta en práctica y en el seguimiento de sus resultados. Los principios que rigen todas las acciones de cooperación de la CE, tales como la promoción de la igualdad de oportunidades entre hombres y mujeres, el respeto a los derechos humanos (especialmente los derechos de los niños y de las poblaciones minoritarias) serán debidamente considerados en todas las intervenciones, así como la plena integración de la dimensión cultural y humana de la cooperación.</p> <p>Page 5</p> <p>3. 1. APOYO A LA MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO Y FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA GOBERNABILIDAD</p> <p>Aspectos transversales:</p> <p>Los siguientes aspectos transversales se tomarán en consideración durante todas las etapas del ciclo del proyecto y los indicadores requeridos serán establecidos a fin de asegurar un seguimiento apropiado de los logros obtenidos en los siguientes temas: derechos humanos, poblaciones minoritarias, igualdad de género, prevención de conflictos, cultura, medio ambiente y reducción de riesgos de desastres naturales.</p> <p>Page 9</p> <p>3. 2. APOYO AL DESARROLLO SOCIAL INTEGRAL EN REGIONES ESPECÍFICAS REFORZANDO LA COHESIÓN SOCIAL</p> <p>Aspectos transversales:</p> <p>Los aspectos transversales tales como la protección del ambiente, los derechos humanos y principalmente los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y de los niños, niñas y adolescentes y la igualdad entre hombres y mujeres se tendrán en consideración durante todas las etapas del ciclo del proyecto. Los indicadores específicos relativos a estos aspectos serán elaborados en la etapa de formulación de las intervenciones.</p>
<p>The Philippines</p>	<p>Page 8</p> <p>I. Focal Sector - Support to the delivery of basic social services – Health - DAC code 12220</p> <p>1.5 Risks and assumptions</p> <p>2010 is a critical year. National elections will bring a change of administration. The implementation framework of the health reform will end. A bridging plan is being prepared to cover the period prior to the adoption of a new National Medium-Term Development Plan. The National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) has informed the EU Delegation that the health reform is expected to continue. Achieving MDG 5 (reduce maternal mortality) is threatened by the continuing policy impasse with regard to making reproductive health services available in particular to poor women. A reproductive health bill will have to wait until after the elections before having the chance to be passed into law, although the appointment in January 2010 of a new Health Secretary, the Former Secretary of Social Welfare, who is a key supporter of reproductive health rights, may have an immediate facilitative effect.</p>

1.7 Integration of cross-cutting themes

EU support to the health sector will have a strong focus on integrating cross-cutting issues including Gender, Human Rights, Good Governance, Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change. The action focuses on equitable access to essential health services and takes the different needs of women, men, indigenous people (IPs) and other disadvantaged population groups into account.

Page 9

1. Improved access to justice and the fight against extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances – DAC codes 15130 and 15210

1.a Improved access to justice

1.a.1 Main priorities and goals

The overall objective is to secure respect for the rights and entitlements of and access to justice for the poorest and most vulnerable members of society, including women, children, minorities, indigenous peoples, persons living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities.

1.a.2 Specific objectives and target beneficiaries

- Vulnerable individuals and communities capacitated to effectively seek and achieve remedies through formal and informal mechanisms for the protection of their rights and property and the resolution of disputes.
- Institutional and informal mechanisms capacitated to effectively provide such remedies.

Whereas the final beneficiaries of the action will be the vulnerable people themselves, the direct beneficiaries or partner agencies will include a number of relevant bodies, of which the following are likely to be included: the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Justice (DoJ), Department of Interior and Local Governance (DILG, including Police), Local Government Units (LGUs), the Congress, the Supreme Court (SC, including the Philippines Judicial Academy, the Judicial and Bar Council, and the Office of the Court Administration, The National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), the National Commission on the role of Filipino Women and the civil society.

1.a.3 Expected results

- Enhanced and effective legal protection and awareness;
- Enhanced and effective government and non-government legal aid and counsel mechanisms;
- Enhanced and effective formal and informal adjudication;
- Enhanced and effective enforcement of law;
- Enhanced and effective civil society and parliamentary oversight and participation

1.a.4 Indicators

- Increase in vulnerable persons' confidence in the judicial and non-judicial systems
- Measurable increase in the number of cases brought before judicial and non-judicial mechanisms by vulnerable persons
- Measurable increase in the number of cases involving vulnerable persons processed and ruled upon by judicial and non-judicial and dispute resolution mechanisms
- Measurable increase in the reporting of violence against women and human trafficking, leading ultimately to a reduced incidence of such cases.

1.a.6 Programmes to be implemented in pursuit of these objectives and the type of assistance to be provided

Implementation is expected to be through the project approach using decentralised management with a lead agency still to be determined. The option of an SPSP might be considered during the identification and formulation stages.

The action is expected to involve a range of activities, including: provision of technical assistance and establishment of partnership with the academia for legislative reform; provision of technical assistance for the design, implementation and monitoring of action plans for the dissemination of legal and judicial information; support to alternative law groups, organisation of workshops to enhance coordination between state and non-state funded legal aid providers; support to the decentralisation of the judicial system, support to the development of referral and other cooperation mechanisms between the formal and traditional justice mechanisms, support to National Human Rights Institutions, support for the development of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, development and implementation of training modules for lawyers, paralegals, prosecutors and judges on women, children and indigenous peoples' rights.

Page 10

1. Improved access to justice and the fight against extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances – DAC codes 15130 and 15210

1.a.7 Integration of cross-cutting themes

Cross-cutting issues such as gender, indigenous peoples, environment, anti-corruption, governance, human rights and migration will be mainstreamed.

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2. Governance - Support to Public Finance Management Reform – DAC code 15111

2.7 Integration of cross-cutting themes

The action will include appropriate activities to address cross-cutting issues of gender equality, environmental protection and human rights. These are already reflected in the Budget Operation Manual which the DBM has issued to LGUs, which the action will support in particular with regard to participatory budgeting, gender budgeting and accountability, information sharing and performance monitoring.

Page 14

3. Governance – Migration – DAC code 15110

3.7 Integration of cross-cutting themes

Good governance, human rights and gender equality are key cross-cutting themes to be mainstreamed in the action in supporting government capacity building for improving migration management in order to protect the rights of both potential and actual OFWs, specifically promoting gender equality and preventing trafficking. Furthermore, the action will support and encourage the involvement of civil society in working together to produce responsive polices and services including monitoring of migration issues.

	<p>Page 16</p> <p>1. Support to the Mindanao Peace Process– DAC code 73010</p> <p>1.7 Integration of cross-cutting themes</p> <p>Human rights, Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs), gender, indigenous people (IPs), environment and land tenure are fully taken into account in the action. Strong emphasis is put on environmental issues as the Mindanao conflict has roots in the question of control over natural resources, especially land, but also mining, timber, oil, gas, and fishing resources. Access to land and resources, with its impact on the environment, has to be tackled as a priority to ensure sustainable peace. Particular focus will also be made on women's role in peace and security issues.</p> <p>1.4 Indicators</p> <p>These indicators will be refined during the identification and formulation stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and quality of peace and conflict sensitive development plans in target LGUs affirmed by stakeholder. • Improved living conditions in target LGUs as affirmed by stakeholder perceptions measured against a baseline. • Reduced conflict and improved human security as affirmed by stakeholder perceptions measured against a baseline. • Increase in economic activity in target LGUs measured by sample surveys against a baseline. • Increased role of women's organisations in the peace process. <p>Page 17</p> <p>2. Climate change adaptation and mitigation – DAC code 41010</p> <p>2.7 Integration of cross-cutting themes</p> <p>Gender issues will be duly taken into account during project implementation, given the role of women with regard to natural resources management in communities coping with climate change. The action directly addresses the concerns of indigenous populations. Large tracts of forest land are located within community-based forest management areas and ancestral domain territories.</p> <p>Page 19</p> <p>IV. Non-focal sector – Trade Related Assistance – DAC codes 33110 and 33120</p> <p>1.7 Integration of cross-cutting themes</p> <p>Trade and economic integration policy needs to be supportive of sustainable development, including its environmental and social dimension. Trade policy can also help mitigate climate change for example through facilitating trade of environmental friendly goods and services; the outcome of the Copenhagen conference has shed more light on this aspect. Adopting international technical and SPS standards can bring positive effects for animal, plant and human health. Special focus will be given to gender aspects, in particular in terms of participation in all activities.</p>
Morocco	<p>Page 10</p> <p>II. NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME FOR 2011–2013</p>

1. PRIORITES ET OBJECTIFS PRINCIPAUX

A noter qu'un certain nombre de thématiques transversales seront prises en compte dans les différents programmes proposés, en fonction des spécificités des programmes et des secteurs d'intervention: l'approche « genre »; l'environnement ; la bonne gouvernance ; la régionalisation/l'approche territoriale.

Page 12

1.1. Prévention de l'habitat insalubre

1.1.1 Description du programme

Ce programme vise à accompagner les politiques du gouvernement dans la résorption et la prévention de l'habitat insalubre. Il s'inscrit dans la continuité des interventions communautaires déjà réalisées (Bidonvilles à Salé, Habitat social à Tanger, Appui sectoriel à la résorption de l'habitat insalubre au Maroc), avec une réorientation des priorités de la résorption vers la prévention de la création de bidonvilles, à travers la planification urbaine, l'amélioration de l'offre de logement tant en quantité qu'en qualité, la diversification et l'adaptation de l'offre, l'accompagnement social et la participation des populations cibles, notamment des femmes.

Les indicateurs à caractère environnemental qui pourraient être envisagés sont la prise en compte de la dimension environnementale dans la politique d'aménagement du territoire et sa mise en œuvre, ou encore la prise en compte de la vulnérabilité du nouvel habitat aux catastrophes naturelles. En termes de promotion de l'égalité entre hommes et femmes, un indicateur qui pourrait être adopté, à titre indicatif, est le taux de foyers dirigés par des femmes ayant bénéficié d'un logement social.

Page 14–15

1.2. Programme de développement rural intégré dans le Nord

1.2.1 Description du programme

L'UE lancera un programme de développement rural intégré dans la région du Nord du Maroc, où elle est déjà présente de manière continue depuis près de 15 ans à travers ses projets de développement rural (GEF-RIF, Cultures alternatives, Chefchaouen, DRI-GRN, etc.) ou d'infrastructures (rocade méditerranéenne ...), avec une attention particulière aux aspects économiques et sociaux, notamment à l'égalité hommes-femmes.

L'intervention viserait à développer une méthodologie qui puisse être reproduite dans d'autres zones rurales du Maroc. Outre les deux composantes principales du projet liées au développement des activités économiques et au renforcement des capacités, le projet pourrait inclure des mesures d'accompagnement incluant notamment l'alphabétisation, l'accès aux services de santé, la mise en place de services de base (structures d'accueil pré-scolaire, transport ...), la préservation de l'environnement, la promotion de l'égalité de genres.

Page 17–18

2.1 Programme complémentaire de soutien à la réforme agricole

2.1.1. Description du programme

Le programme comportera une composante de renforcement des capacités institutionnelles, qui pourra se déployer au niveau central, régional, provincial ou local. Compte tenu de la place centrale qu'occupent les femmes dans ce secteur, le programme

intégrera une perspective de genre et portera une attention particulière à la promotion de l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes.

2.1.4. Mise en œuvre et indicateurs de performance

Parmi les indicateurs à considérer, le programme pourrait incorporer des indicateurs liés à la production (ex.: nombre d'éleveurs ayant adopté des systèmes d'élevage plus intensifs), à l'emploi (ex.: nombre d'emplois ou heures de travail créés), au foncier (ex.: nombre d'hectares de terres agricoles sortis de l'indivision), à l'environnement (ex.: part du chiffre d'affaires des exportations agricoles pratiquant une agriculture biologique), aux systèmes d'organisation paysanne (ex.: nombre de coopératives agricoles créées et viables), et à l'égalité hommes-femmes (ex: proportion de femmes chefs d'exploitation, parmi le total de bénéficiaires).

Page 20–21

3.1. Programme « Réussir le statut avancé »

3.1.1. Description du programme

Ce programme multisectoriel visera à soutenir les actions et propositions retenues dans la feuille de route du statut avancé. Seront en particulier concernés: la dimension politique, le rapprochement du cadre législatif du Maroc à l'acquis communautaire, une coopération économique et sociale, et une coopération approfondie dans les politiques sectorielles, y compris par exemple en matière de recherche et innovation, d'environnement, de la politique de l'entreprise, de la politique sécuritaire, ainsi que dans les secteurs de l'énergie (plus spécifiquement des énergies renouvelables et dans l'efficacité énergétique) et des transports (notamment au vu du plan d'action régional 2007–2013 pour la région méditerranéenne). Le programme veillera à porter une attention particulière aux thématiques transversales sensibles et importantes, telles l'incorporation de la perspective du genre et la promotion de l'égalité hommes-femmes.

Un indicateur du programme pourrait être, à titre indicatif, lié au nombre de mesures adoptées pour une mise en œuvre effective des politiques et stratégies relatives à la promotion de l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes.

Page 22

3.2. Programme : « Modernisation de l'action publique »

3.2.1. Description du programme

- contribuer aux efforts en termes de budgétisation sensible au genre.

Enfin, en ce qui concerne la thématique transversale concernant le genre, la possibilité de définir des indicateurs relatifs à la mise en œuvre opérationnelle de la budgétisation axée sur le genre et à la mise en place de procédures de recrutement équitable au sein de l'administration publique sera étudiée.

Page 23

4. PRIORITE GOUVERNANCE ET DROITS DE L'HOMME

Contexte et justification

D'autre part, au cours des dernières années, des avancées importantes ont été réalisées en termes d'adéquation de la norme juridique aux engagements internationaux du Maroc en matière de promotion des droits de la femme. C'est le cas en particulier du

code de la famille, du code de la nationalité, du code du travail et du code électoral. Toutefois, des défis persistent en matière juridique, telles l'absence de législation pénalisant la violence à l'égard des femmes, et l'absence d'une loi régulant le travail domestique. Par ailleurs, le Maroc s'est engagé à déposer les instruments de ratification auprès des Nations Unies pour la levée des réserves sur la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes (CEDAW).

Un décalage existe également entre la norme juridique relative aux droits des femmes et l'application du droit (en particulier le code de la famille); le respect d'un certain nombre de mesures du code mais également l'accueil des femmes justiciables, le conseil, l'assistance juridique et le traitement des dossiers doivent faire l'objet d'améliorations.

Page 25–26

4.2 Programme de Promotion de l'Égalité hommes/femmes

4.2.1. Description du programme

Ce programme comprendrait trois volets :

- Un premier volet juridique (appui à l'élaboration et à la mise en œuvre de cadres juridiques et réglementaires, en particulier le code de la famille, une loi incriminant la violence à l'égard des femmes, une loi contre le travail domestique des filles mineures etc.).
- Un second volet institutionnel et social, portant notamment sur la promotion du rôle de la femme dans le progrès économique et social, accompagné d'actions concrètes dans des domaines spécifiques tels que l'éducation, la formation, ou la lutte contre la violence à l'encontre des femmes.
- Un volet de communication, avec la promotion de la culture de l'égalité notamment à travers des actions de sensibilisation et de formation.

4.2.2. Objectifs

Ce programme poursuivra comme objectif global : de contribuer à l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes, notamment par la promotion des droits des femmes et leur application effective, et comme objectifs spécifiques : de contribuer à l'instauration d'un cadre juridique cohérent et complet en matière de droits des femmes, de soutenir l'application effective des droits des femmes par les différents opérateurs du système (y inclus aides sociales aux femmes justiciables), de promouvoir la compréhension, l'acceptation et l'appropriation par la société d'une culture de l'égalité, selon un référentiel universaliste, et de promouvoir l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes dans l'emploi (y compris égalité salariale et accès au travail décent).

4.2.3. Résultats attendus

D'un point de vue juridique: (i) cohérence globale de la réglementation marocaine par rapport aux conventions internationales ratifiées par le Maroc portant sur l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes, dans tous les domaines (civil, politique, économique, social et culturel), (ii) application effective par tous les opérateurs du système de la réglementation relative aux droits des femmes.

D'un point de vue institutionnel et social: rendre effectifs pour les femmes les droits de seconde génération, garantissant notamment leur protection civile et sociale en cas de viol de leurs droits; amélioration de l'accès au travail décent et à la protection sociale ; participation accrue et meilleure visibilité des femmes dans la vie économique et sociale.

D'un point de vue culturel: face aux résistances des attitudes, normes et valeurs de la société, connaissance, compréhension et

intériorisation du concept de 'droits (universels) des femmes' dans ses diverses expressions (civiles, politiques, sociales, économiques et culturelles) par la diffusion d'une culture de l'égalité.

4.2.4. Mise en œuvre et indicateurs de performance

Ce programme devrait impliquer au moins la participation et le pilotage de deux Ministères (Ministère du Développement Social, de la Famille et de la Solidarité et Ministère de la Justice).

Du fait de l'existence d'indicateurs quantifiables, de mesures structurantes et d'expériences passées (et en cours) de soutien à ces institutions, il est envisageable d'adopter une approche mixte: d'une part de type appui budgétaire sectoriel, et d'autre part, pour certaines actions spécifiques avec des acteurs de la société civile, une approche « projet », tout en envisageant une aide complémentaire en renforcement des capacités à définir en cours de préparation du programme.

En tenant compte du contexte actuel, il serait possible d'avancer quelques indicateurs de performance, tels que le nombre de ministères ayant mis en œuvre une politique sectorielle de promotion de l'égalité entre hommes et femmes, l'adoption de la réglementation relative à la mise en place d'un fonds de pension pour les femmes tel que prévu par le code de la famille, ainsi que le nombre de centres d'assistance aux femmes victimes de violence mis en place.

4.2.5. Risques et hypothèses

Considérant la complexité d'un programme qui implique différents acteurs étatiques et non étatiques aux capacités institutionnelles hétérogènes, un travail approfondi devra être réalisé au moment de son identification et de sa formulation afin de garantir l'efficacité de sa mise en œuvre.

Par ailleurs, dans la mesure où la promotion de l'égalité hommes/femmes reste un sujet sensible, il est fondamental que des stratégies solides soient définies pour impliquer tous les acteurs essentiels pour un travail dans ce domaine.

Page 27

5.1 Programme d'intégration des standards environnementaux dans les activités économiques

5.1.1. Description du programme

La perspective de genre sera prise en compte lors d'une définition plus précise des différentes activités du programme.

Page 29

5.2. Programme d'appui à la politique forestière

Le programme bénéficiera, d'une manière directe ou indirecte, à une importante population rurale, notamment les femmes, dans les zones péri-forestières du pays, atténuant ainsi les conséquences négatives des chocs externes sur le développement social de ces zones rurales. A titre d'exemple, la problématique du rôle des femmes dans l'alimentation énergétique des foyers sera abordée de façon plus spécifique en ce qui concerne l'arganeraie, et la préservation de la ressource forestière permettra de sécuriser à long terme l'approvisionnement des coopératives féminines en amandons.

Country and regional evaluations

The matrix below summarises the findings of a desk based gender analysis of 14 country level, three budget support and two regional level evaluations. The countries included are as follows (countries in bold are case study countries):

Africa: Burundi, Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali (BS), South Africa (BS), Tanzania (BS), Zambia

Asia: Nepal, the Philippines




Latin America and the Caribbean: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica

European Neighbourhood Partnership Initiative: Tunisia.

The regions covered are: Caribbean, ENPI East and South.

The period under investigation is 2007–13.

The matrix uses the 'traffic light' system to show the performance of each country at a glance.

-  Gender Neutral ranking: no significant mention of gender equality or women's empowerment
-  Gender Sensitive: mention of gender equality as an issue without describing specific responses for example: conclusions about the extent to which 'gender has been mainstreamed' or gender as a cross-cutting issue.
-  Gender responsive: analysis of both whether and how gender has been mainstreamed and of the extent to which there has been a contribution to GEWE results.

Methodology:

The CSPs were initially searched by key words such as 'gender', 'women' and 'empowerment' 'inclusion' 'domestic violence' and 'equality'. Findings were recorded at the situation analysis stage and then the national indicative programme or response strategy stage for focal and non- focal sectors with the purpose of tracing a link between the description of Gender Equality as a development issue and proposed actions to address this coupled with performance indicators.

Discussion.

Only one country-level evaluation, Nepal, is rated at gender responsive: looking both at the how gender has been mainstreamed into the strategy and the programme and at the evidence of GEWE results.

Eleven country-level evaluations, all three budget support evaluations and both regional level evaluations are rated as gender sensitive, either considering whether and how gender has been mainstreamed or providing evidence of the contribution to GEWE results, but not doing both together.

Two country-level evaluations, Burundi and Djibouti are rated as gender neutral, not having addressed gender in any significant manner.

Ranking: gender neutral , gender sensitive (1&2) , gender responsive	
Africa	Country
The only conclusions drawn are that most donors failed to adequately address gender, other than the Netherlands and UK. There is little evidence provided in the evaluation that gender was taken into account in project implementation or monitoring.	Burundi (2014)
The evaluation considered the extent of gender mainstreaming in the programmes, concluding that there was a limited focus on gender in the roads programme and in human rights projects. Some evidence is provided that EC assistance contributed to significant improvements in the living conditions of people in areas most affected by the conflict and particularly female victims of sexual violence.	Congo (2012)
There is mention of women and girls in the analysis of the government poverty reduction strategy, but gender is not mentioned elsewhere.	Djibouti (2012)
There is very little analysis of how gender is mainstreamed in the Country Strategy and the Delegation. The main focus is on how gender was addressed in programmes, with analysis of: gender mainstreaming in the support to food security programmes, with some evidence of the effects on agricultural assets for women; and, evidence of contributions to access to education and health services as a result of support to the Protecting Basic Services programme.	Ethiopia (2012)
Gender was treated as a non-focal area of support, which is described rather than analysed. There is some evidence presented on the extent of gender mainstreaming in food security for HIV/AIDS victims, where the specific needs of women were identified, and in support to the road sector, which focused on the employment of women in rural road works. It is concluded that in support to agriculture led economic growth women are not benefitting to the same degree as men.	Malawi (2011)
Some evidence is given of the sectoral results in education, with analysis of the factors affecting girls and boys enrolment, completion and repetition.	Mali – Budget Support (2011)
The evaluation focuses on gender in the Water Sector Budget Support, concluding that the EUD raised issues around the focus on gender in the sector. Some evidence is provided that gender has been integrated into the wider legislative and policy framework and of increased integration at the institutional level. The evaluation was not able to find evidence that this has resulted in a greater focus on gender in the delivery of water services.	South Africa - Budget Support (2013)
The evaluation focuses on the contribution that budget support has made to gender parity in the education sector, providing evidence that girls enrolment rates are stable and their pass rates have risen, and that boys and girls enrolment in secondary schools has increased, although there is still a lower number of girls.	Tanzania - Budget Support (2013)
It is generally concluded that cross-cutting issues are gradually being mainstreamed, although there are still substantial challenges. Very limited evidence is provided to support this conclusion. With regard to results in the health sector it is stated that, there is a persistent reluctance on the part of pregnant women to deliver in health centres!	Zambia (2012)

Asia	
<p>The evaluation is clear about both the approach taken to gender (in a framework of social exclusions) and about the results, as well as missed opportunities.</p> <p>Many projects are women-focused and these have, to some extent, identified and addressed gender issues. Other projects that supported excluded people have barely addressed gender issues. EC institutional directives and guidelines to mainstream gender in planning, budgeting and M&E have not been adequately brought to the attention of the implementing agencies. In addition, there have been insufficient mechanisms to make use of gender-related lessons in new interventions. The absence of a results-based framework for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion has led to insufficient clarity on what the EC wants to achieve on social inclusion.</p> <p>Overall, EC support has strengthened the capacities of women and various socially excluded groups to claim their rights and to increase access to services. It has also raised awareness and induced some changes in cultural and social norms at local level. But support for improving livelihoods has been insufficient.</p>	Nepal (2012)
<p>It is generally concluded that gender is treated as a cross-cutting issue and that gender mainstreaming is practiced throughout the programming cycle, without much evidence to support these conclusions. Otherwise, it is concluded that at the project level in the rural development and health sectors, the special needs of women and ethnic minorities could have been dealt with better.</p>	The Philippines (2011)
Latin America and the Caribbean	
<p>Some evidence is provided that support to CSOs has helped develop the lobbying capacity of groups, including women's organisations. It is concluded that the EC has directly contributed to the recognition and capacity building of the most vulnerable groups, through grants to women's organisations.</p>	Colombia (2012)
<p>Two conclusions are drawn: the gender and the environment were generally mainstreamed into programming, but that monitoring needs to be improved; and, while gender was generally mainstreamed, important opportunities in the education and private sectors were missed. Little evidence is provided to support these conclusions.</p>	Dominican Republic (2011)
<p>The only conclusion to focus on gender is with regard to the productive sector: while there was a commitment to the importance of women in the SME sector, there was no gender strategy and no indicators on gender in the projects.</p>	Ecuador (2012)
<p>The evaluation looks at how gender was addressed in three sectors: in budget support to the food security sector a gender indicator was used for the variable tranche disbursement and two other indicators were used in the monitoring system, although availability, access and use of food were not structurally changed for women; gender was taken into account in the secondary education sector programme, with good results, although no evidence is provided; and, in the public security sector there was no evidence that gender was included.</p>	Honduras (2012)

<p>There was insufficient evidence of gender and human rights having been taken into account in programme design, while the lack of concrete indicators to monitor progress and impact on gender and human rights made it difficult to assess how EC interventions have affected these issues. It is generally concluded that gender is addressed unevenly across the programme, so that gender appears to have been treated in a rather ad hoc manner in EC support. Some analysis of how gender was integrated into sugar sector budget support and the justice sector, although not adequately in transport.</p>	<p>Jamaica (2012)</p>
<p>ENPI/Gulf</p>	
<p>The evaluation only briefly considers the limited focus on gender issues in the education and vocational training programmes.</p>	<p>Tunisia (2011)</p>
<p>Ranking: gender neutral, gender sensitive (1&2), gender responsive</p>	<p>Region</p>
<p>One of the conclusions of the earlier evaluation of regional EC support (2005), referring to EDFs 8 and 9, considered that 'Cross-cutting issues have been insufficiently addressed, particularly poverty and gender issues in the context of the negative impact of regional trade liberalisation'. Since then, all relevant cross-cutting issues have been taken into consideration in the design and programming of the EDF10 regional programme. No evidence is provided to support this conclusion.</p>	<p>Caribbean (2012)</p>
<p>It is concluded that, despite the Commission's overall policy commitment to mainstream gender equality (including the development of a specific toolkit), the analysis of the regional programmes' documents shows that there is no evidence of a systematic integration of gender in the different interventions. Other than a brief consideration of the inclusion of gender issues in area of migration and asylum, no further detail or evidence is provided.</p>	<p>ENPI East and South (2013)</p>

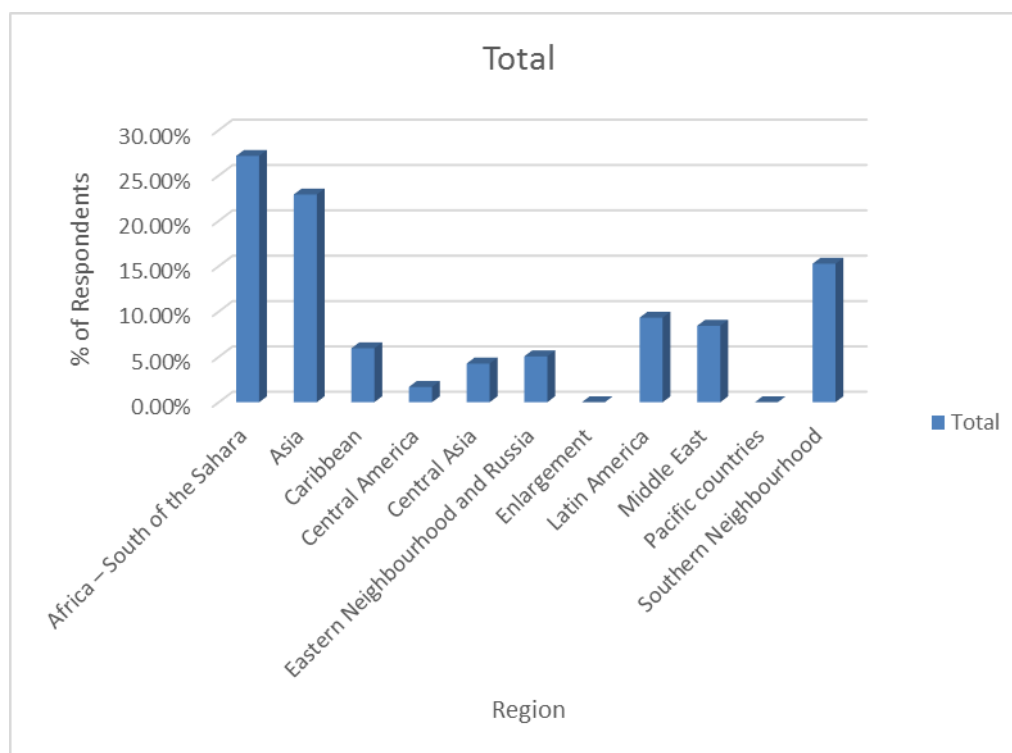
Annex 9: Findings from EU Delegation Survey

A sample of 50 countries was proposed, using the Gender Inequality Index to identify examples from the highest to lowest rankings for 2013. A regionally representative sample was purposively selected to ensure examples from across the index (countries with high, medium and low rankings) and the proposed sample was checked to ensure the existence of an EU Delegation and of a development programme. The Evaluation Unit then gave comments suggesting certain alterations, and the sample was adjusted to take into consideration a number of additional criteria including: ensuring a regional spread within the geographical regions; representation of countries in a post-conflict situation or at risk of fragility; and, a range of sizes of country and scale of EC programmes.

The following survey was sent out by the Evaluation Unit to Gender Focal Points across the 50 selected EU Delegations. The responses here originate from 35 countries, and the proportion of responses per geographical region is indicated in Figure 9.1. Given the disproportionate nature of the responses, it does not constitute a representative sample, and it is not possible for results to be extrapolated. The majority of responses to the survey were received from Sub-Saharan Africa (27%). Collectively, responses from Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Southern Neighbourhood make up 65% of responses.

Where survey questions allowed for comments, comments have been collated and the main findings extracted. These findings are illustrated as bullet points below the relevant figures.

Figure 9.1: Proportion of responses



29 of the 122 respondents to the survey (23%) did not disclose the country in which they work.

Figure 9.2: Gender distribution

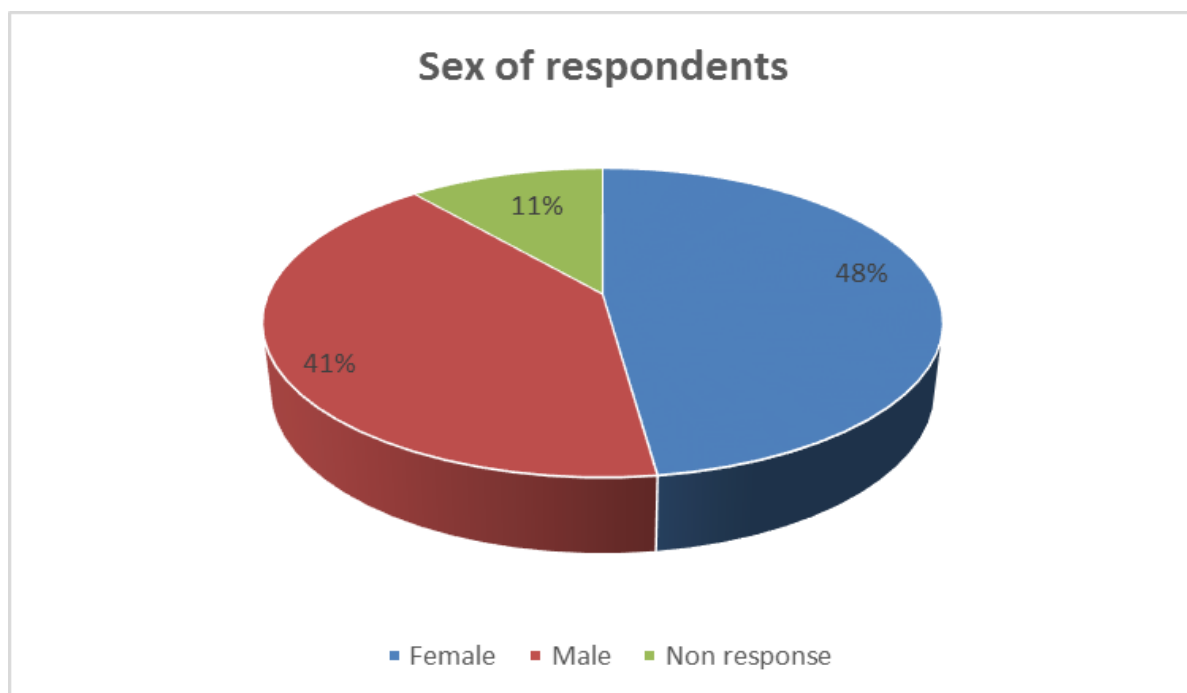


Figure 9.3: Length of respondents' employment with the EU

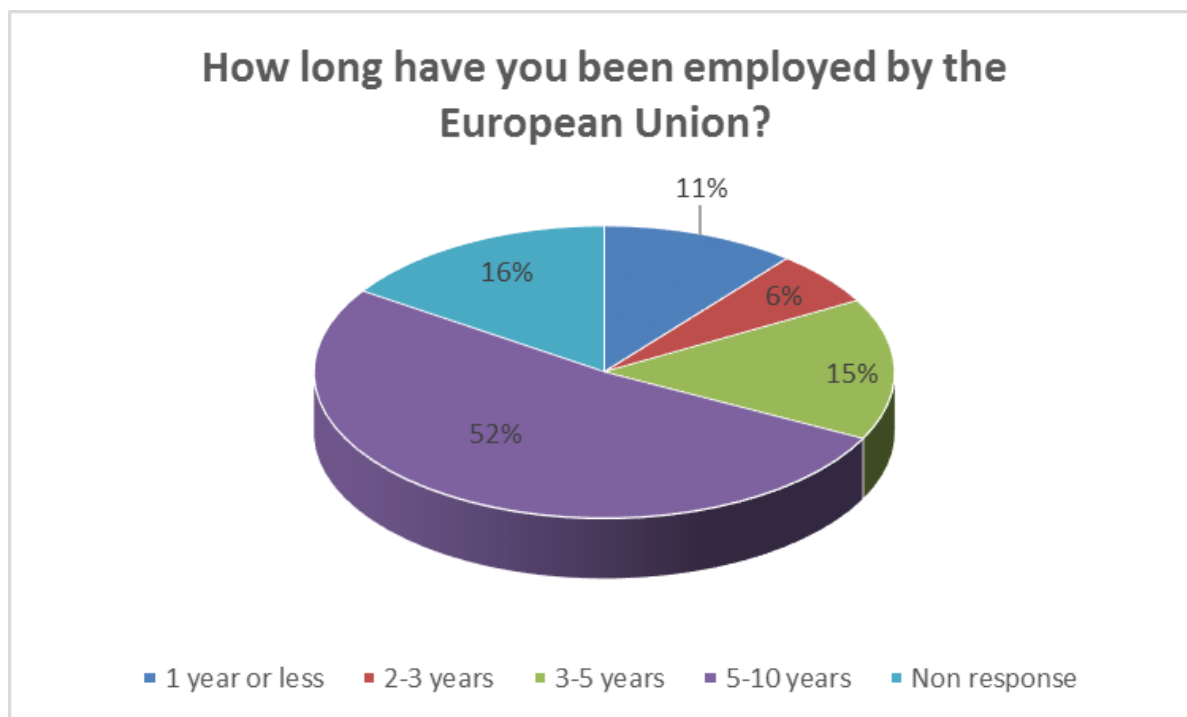


Figure 9.4: Employment contract type held by respondents

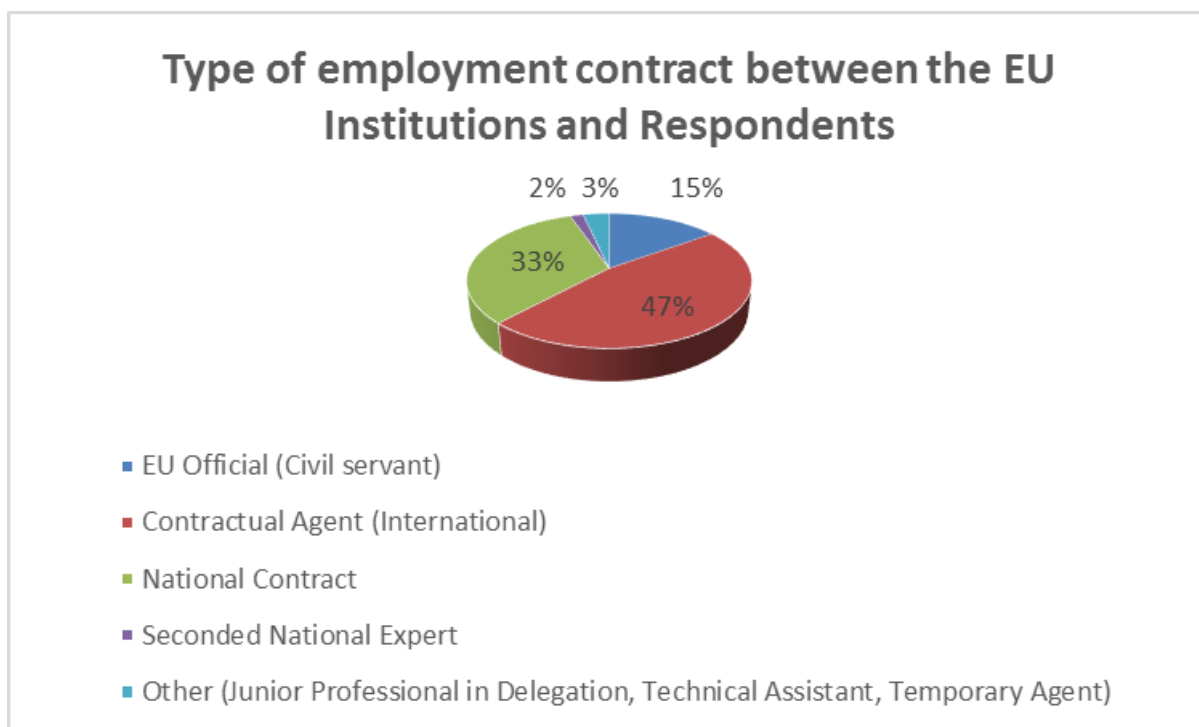


Figure 9.5: Respondents’ roles

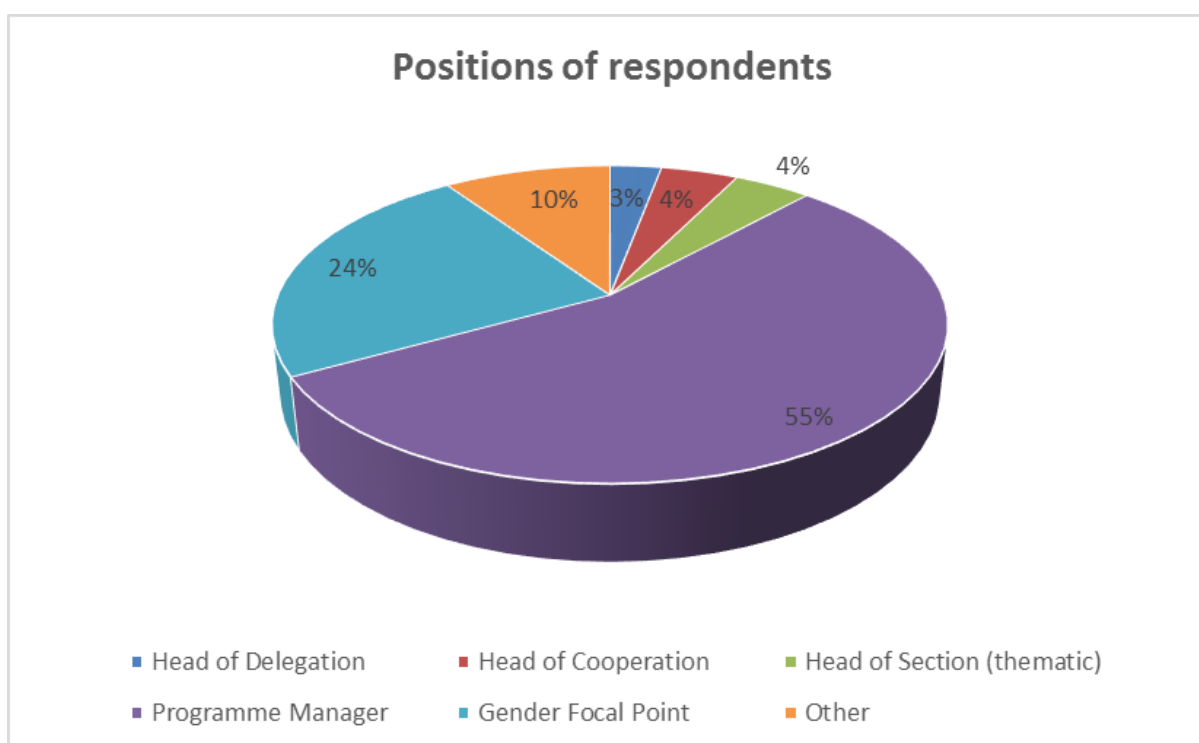
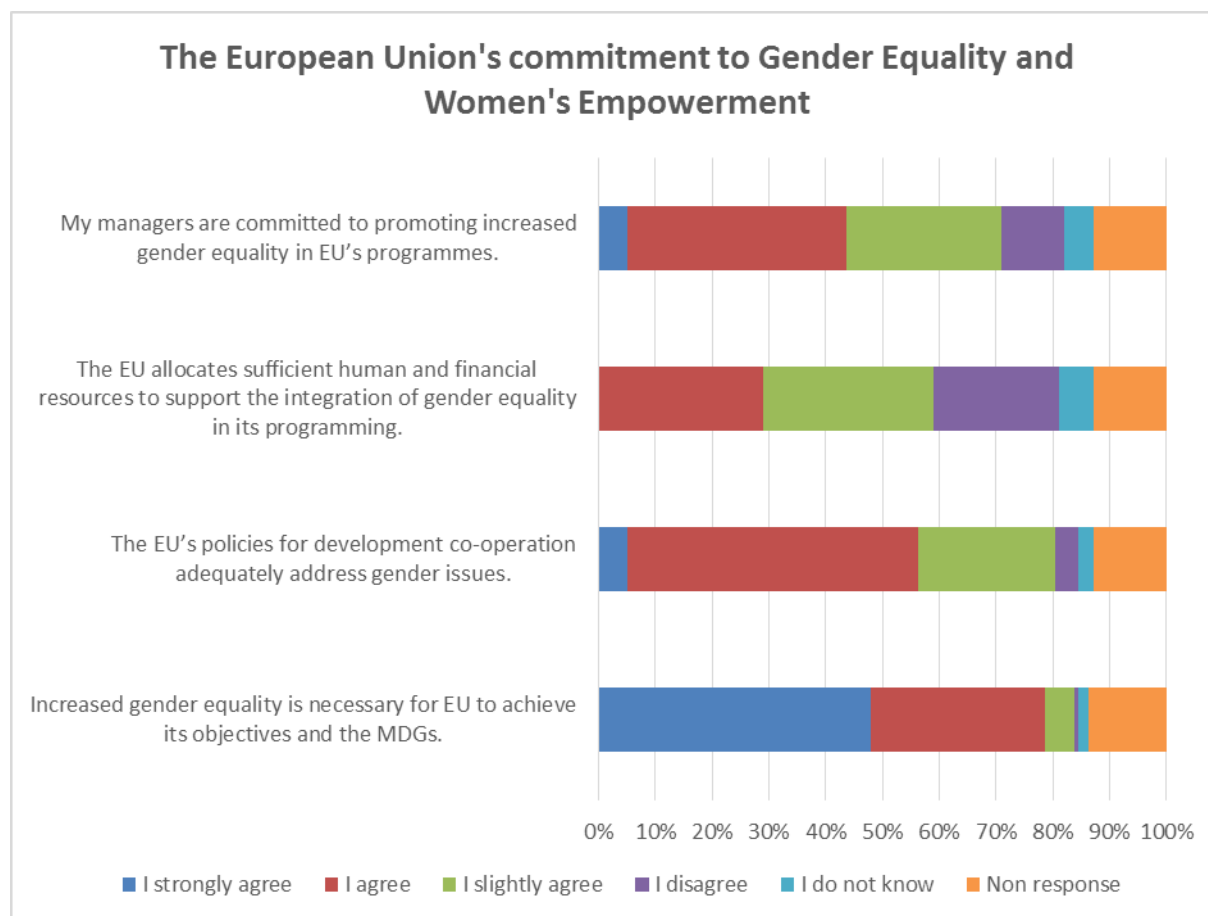


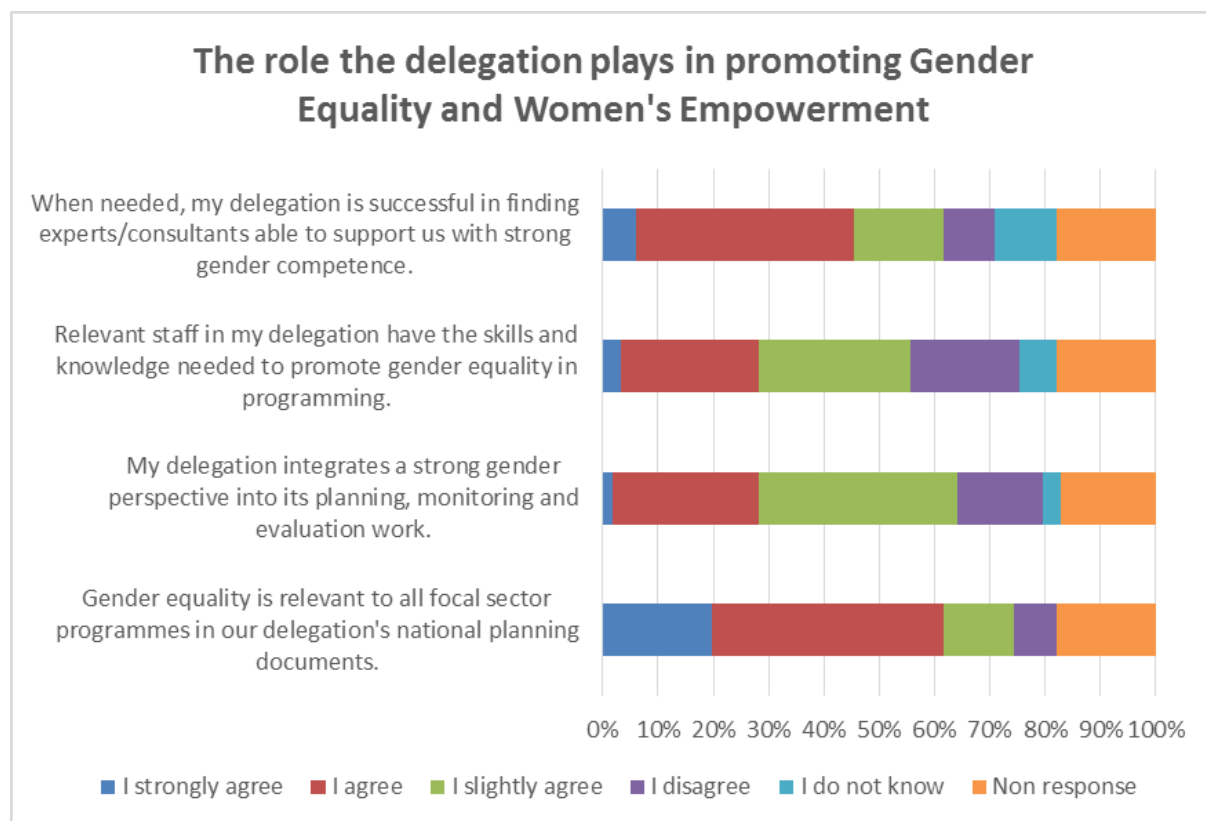
Figure 9.6: EU commitment to GEWE



Comments:

- Insufficient resourcing of GEWE in terms of operationalising/implementing (as opposed to at formal, policy level)
- Need to increase understanding/sensitisation among non-gender focal point staff (general staff) to make it an issue considered by all ...

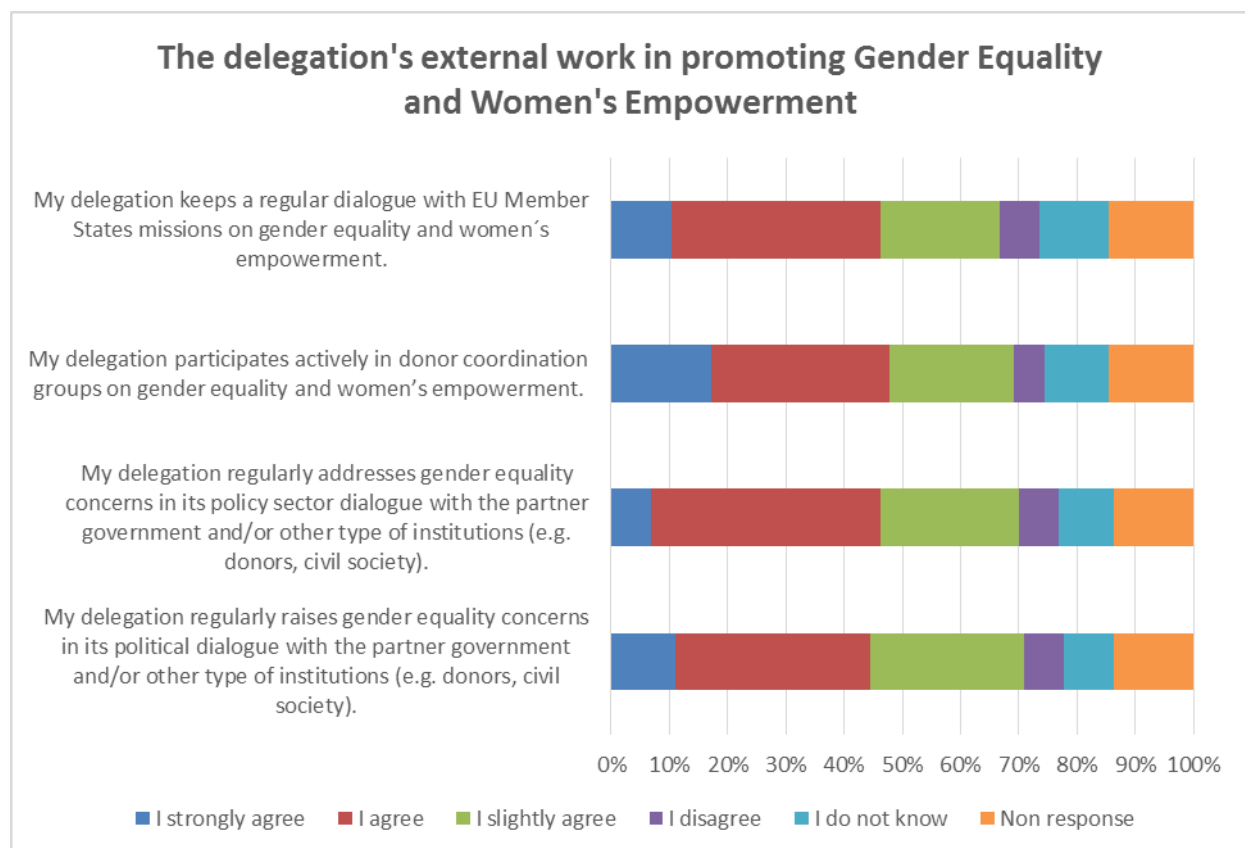
Figure 9.7: The EU Delegation's role in promoting GEWE



Comments:

- There are varying understandings of what 'promoting GEWE' means
- Many people have a superficial/ tick-box understanding of integrating GEWE into practice
- GEWE is a subjective/personal priority for those members of staff who champion it
- There are insufficient linguistic capacities – experts for gender training workshops would not be Portuguese speaking, even for Portuguese speaking countries
- Training is not regular enough – a training happened 3 years ago but the turnaround of staff is high
- GFPs are not able to dedicate enough of their time to gender, given that they have other competing responsibilities

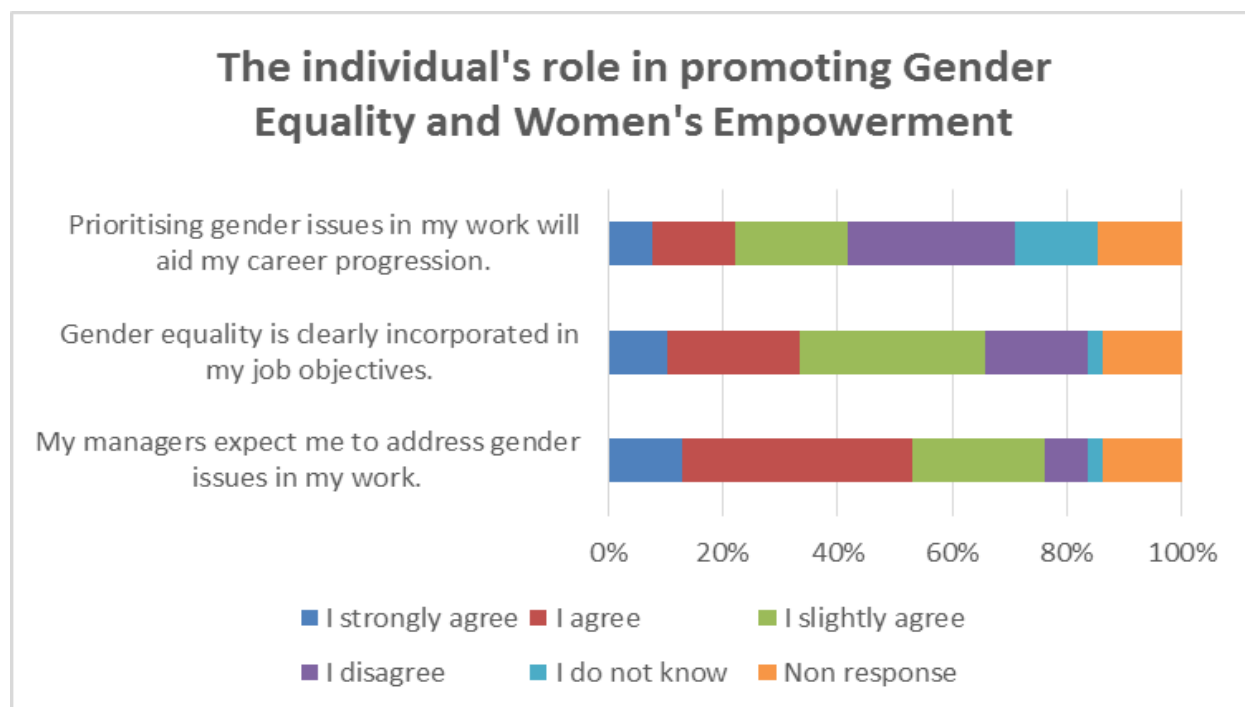
Figure 9.8: EU Delegation's external work in promoting GEWE



Comments:

- Assessment is subjective
- GEWE is a context specific/controversial/often a sensitive issue, particularly in certain countries, such as Sudan
- Resource issues are prevalent
- Member States are non-receptive/not participative on this issue
- There is a need for evidence informed policy, employees have a sense of the danger of having a lack of knowledge and attempting to mainstream something they are not comfortable with
- GEWE is not necessarily the priority in countries where there are other issues at stake (e.g. conflict, Palestine)

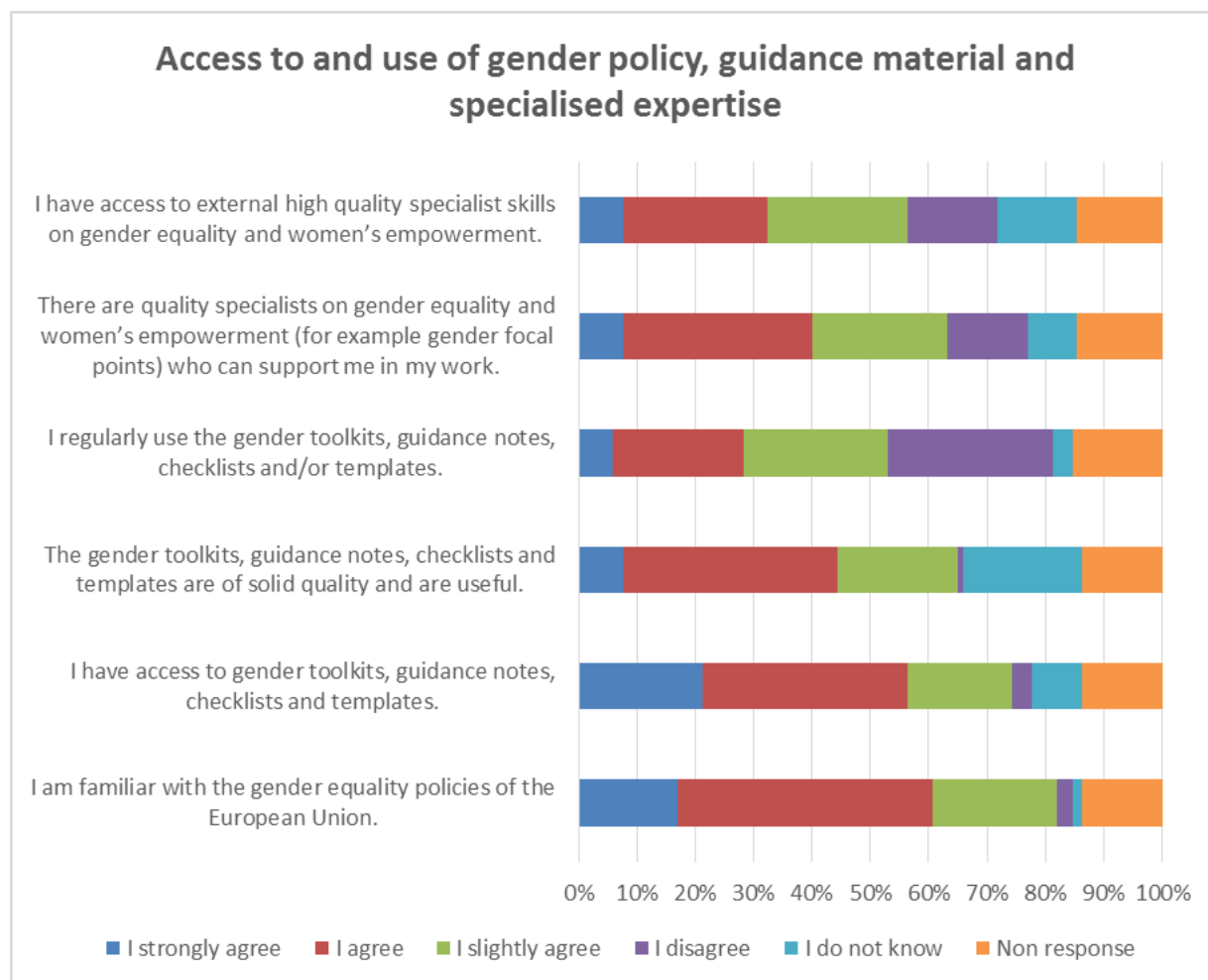
Figure 9.9: Role of the individual in promoting GEWE



Comments:

- The amount of attention individuals dedicate to addressing issues regarding Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is ultimately dependant upon the individual in questions' personal dedication to the cause, and on the time constraints that they face/competing workloads they have to manage.
- Many Gender Focal Points (GFPs) believe the Gender aspect of their work warrants a full-time position. Due to competing demands, they are unable to dedicate adequate amounts of time to addressing issues surrounding GEWE.
- Not all levels of the hierarchy have the same attitude to prioritising GEWE issues.
- Contract Agents do not have any scope for career progression, thus neither gender nor any other consideration is a motivation for them in terms of promotion. Permanent staff do not consider that the work they do on GEWE promotion is particularly visible, and not related to promotion.

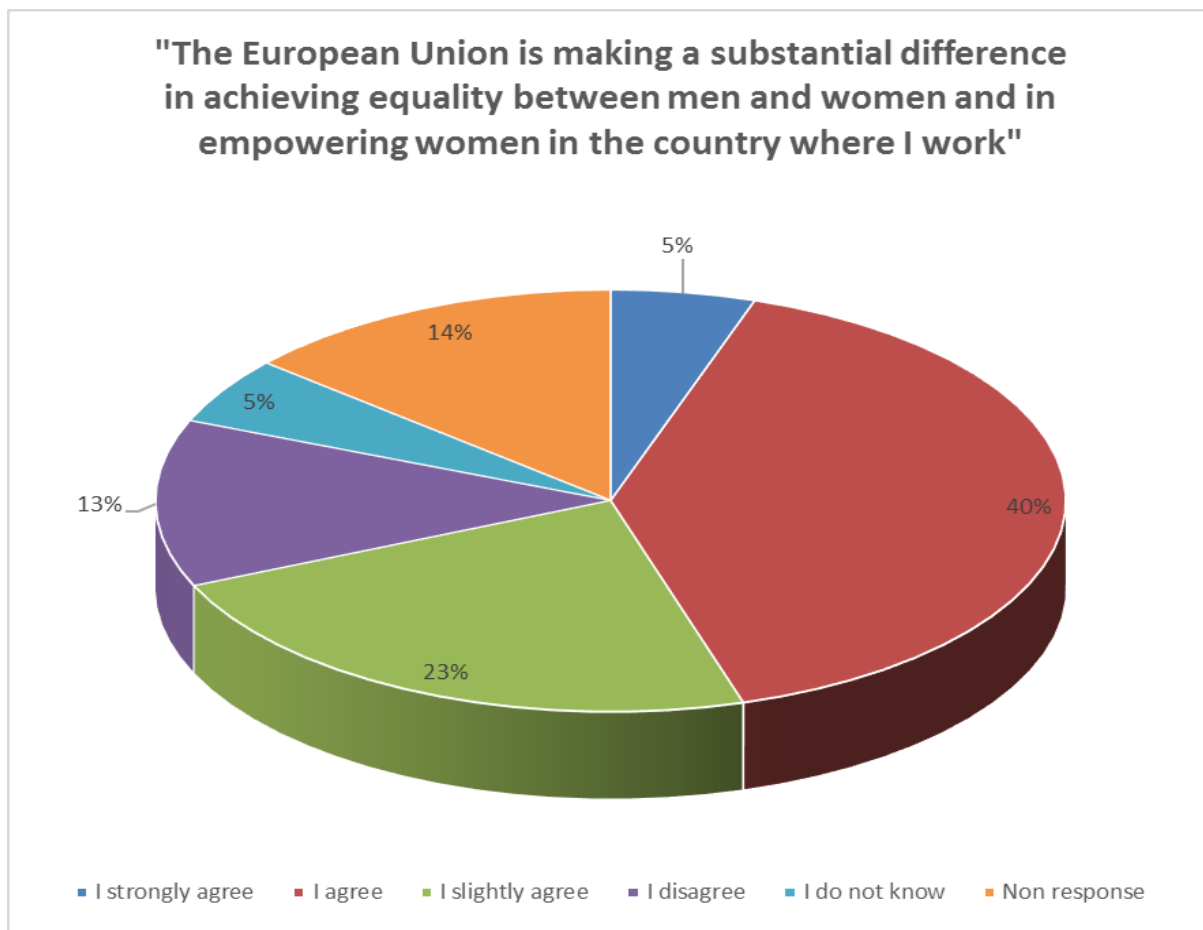
Figure 9.10: Access to and use of GEWE materials



Comments:

- Temporary workers and technical assistants have limited access to toolkits/GEWE materials
- The extent to which adequate training has been received by GFPs and/or others varies greatly between countries

Figure 9.11: Perception of EU's impact on achieving GEWE



Respondents were requested to please provide any additional thoughts, perspectives or issues that relate to the European Union's work in the area of GEWE.

38% of respondents to the survey (44/117) took the time to give further comments/recommendations. The main points these raised are as follows:

- Support from HQ in relation to GEWE is insufficient, due to the department being too small to adequately support GFPs all over the world.
- Resources are limited in delegations to address GEWE, and conflicting priorities are numerous. EU needs to increase the budget allocation to DEL in order to realise impact.
- GEWE-specific training of staff should be run more frequently and tailored to local contexts. It should be obligatory for all EU officials, contract agents and local agents.
- Tools should be made available and made known to Programme Managers. Checklists to assist with programming would help to ensure GEWE is mainstreamed from the outset.
- GEWE should be systematically addressed in all areas of development policy, not only in relation to Women's Affairs and Social Affairs, but also in the areas of Finance, Economics, Infrastructure, etc.
- The EU should make efforts to target GEWE in-house, prior to attempting to integrate it into external cooperation.

Annex 10: List of People Met during the Evaluation

Afghanistan		
Name	Position	Organisation
Haseena Akseer Sharifi	Program Manager, HR, CS and Gender	EU Delegation
Milko van Goll	Head of Cooperation	EU Delegation
Michael D. Pedersen	Human Rights and Rule of Law Advisor	EU Delegation
Luis Castellar Maymo	Task Manager for Gender, Human Rights and CS	EU Delegation
Mario G. Varranti	Head of Governance and Accountability	EU Delegation
Andrea F. Bravo	Head of Section Agriculture & Rural Development	EU Delegation
Emily Winterbottom	Political and Reintegration Advisor	EU Delegation
Wali Mohmad Farhudi	Senior Program Manager Rural Development	EU Delegation
Eng. Khudaidad Mohammad	Water & Natural Resources, Mgt. Unit	EU Delegation
National Authorities		
Doctor Qadir	General Director of Policy, Planning	MoPH
Dr. Shahla Samimi	Officer at MoPH Gender Unit	MoPH
Huma Khan	Human Rights Unit where Gender is also covered	UNAMA
Shinkay Karokhyel	Member of Parliament, Women's Rights leader	
Ms. Fauzaia Habibi	Deputy Minister of Women's Affairs	
NGOs		
Abdul Rahman Tariq	Program Director	Afghanaid
Farida Faqiri	Education Manager, EIDHR EU project	Afghanaid
Amina Nurmamadshoeva	M&E Learner Manager	Afghanaid
Kazee ErshadurRashid	Deputy PDKM	Afghanaid
Sulyman Sarwari	Deputy Director	Afghanaid
Leeda Yaqoobi	Program Manager	AWN
Robina Hamdard	Advocacy Manager	AWN

Najia Karimi	Executive Director	HAWCA
Mohammad Hashim	Program Manager	HAWA
Ahmad Seyar	Gender Specialist at MoJ, EU project Beneficiary	AWN
Development Partners		
Pamila Fatima Husain	Deputy Country Representative	UN Women
Elzira Sagynbaeva	Country, Representative, UN Women	UN Women
Karen Boven	The Netherlands Embassy, Kabul	The Netherlands Embassy
Project Beneficiaries		
Project Beneficiary1	Village Representative, Shakardara, Kabul	
Project Beneficiary 2	Village Representative, Shakardara, Kabul.	
Project Beneficiary 3	Police Officer from Shakardara district, Kabul	
Project Beneficiary 4	Investigator from Special EVAW Unit	General Prosecutor's Office
Project Beneficiary	Investigator from Special EVAW Unit	General Prosecutor's Office

Armenia		
Name	Position	Organisation
EU Delegation		
Ms Irina Movsesyan	Gender focal point Project Manager	EUD
Mr. Hoa-Binh Adjemian	Head of Section -Cooperation	EUD
Mr. Andrej Didenko	Political officer	EUD
Mr. David Avakian	Budget Support Justice	EUD
Mr. Borislav Dimitrov	International Aid/Cooperation Officer Migration	EUD
Mr. Alessandro Zanotta	Budget support PFM Economic Advisor	EUD
Mr. Jose Maria Medina Navarro	Deputy Head of Operations Section	EUD
Dr. Dirk Lorenz	Head of Section - Political	EUD
Mr. John Barker	International Aid/Cooperation Officer Agriculture	EUD
National Authorities		
Mr. Sasoun V Hambarzumyan	Head of Vocational Education and Training Division	Ministry of Education
Mr. Filaret Berikyan	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Labour & Social Issues
Ms Armine Tanashyan	Head of Women Division of the Family, Children and Women Issues Department	Ministry of Labour & Social Issues
Mr. Gagik Yeganyan,	Head of the State Migration Service	Ministry of Territorial Administration
Mr. Aramyan	EU Department	Ministry of Economy
Development Partners		
Ms Lusine Sharamanyan	Public Financial Management in the South Caucasus	GIZ (German Development Corporation)
Mr David Franzreb	Team Leader Public Financial Management in the South Caucasus	GIZ (German Development Corporation)
Mr Oliver Mccoy	Democratization officer OCSE	OSCE

Mr. Garik Hayrapetyan	Assistant Representative	UNFPA
Ms Henriette Ahrens	Country Representative	UNICEF
Mrs Gyulumyan	Senior Economist	World Bank
Ms Ketevan Chkheidze	Gender and Development Consultant Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Georgia Resident Mission	Asian Development Bank
Ms Gohar Mousaelyan	Senior Project Officer at Armenia Resident Mission	Asian Development Bank
Ms Alla Bakunts	Democratic Governance Portfolio Analyst	UNDP
Ms Natalya Harutyunyan	Project Coordinator WILD	WILD
Ms. Monica Papian	WILD project	WILD
Ms Lilit Asatryan	President	Armenian Young Women's Association
Mr. Artur Ayvazov		UNICEF
Mr. Philip Hovhannisian		Clovek V Tisni Ops ('People in need') NGO
Mr. Lars-Erik Fjellström RTA		Swedish Migration Board
Ms Diana Avetisyan	Assistant Resident Twinning Advisor	Swedish Migration Board
Ms Anush Poghosyan	Assistant Resident Twinning Project	Swedish Migration Board
Mr. Tigran Aghabekyan	National Programme Manager	EBRD Small Advisory Services (BAS) Armenia
Ms Tamara Hovnatanyan		'ProMedia-Gender' NGO
Ms Lilit Zakaryan	Head and Vice-President of a women's NGO	Northern University & National Academy of Sciences
Ms Jina Sargizova	Program Director	Save the Children
Ms Gohar Shahnazaryan	Director	Yerevan State Univ. Center for Gender & Leadership Studies
Ms Jemma		Armenian Association of Women with University

Hasratyan		Education (NGO)
Ms Lara Aharonyan	President	Women's Resource Center (NGO)
Ms Maro Matosian	Director	Women's Support Center (NGO)
Mr. George Glonti	Caucasus Regional Office	CARE

Bolivia		
Name	Position	Organisation
EC Delegation		
Martina Pino	Gender Focal Point	EUD
Tim Torlot	Head of Delegation	EUD
Juan Planas	Head of Cooperation	EUD
Francisco Garcia Garcia	Head of Cooperation	EUD
Allan Heldbjerg	Political Councillor (with responsibility for human rights)	EUD
Franco Mendizabal	Manager with responsibility for budget support, projects and sector under reviewed	EUD
Nico Hansmann	Drogas	EUD
Emmanuel Hondrat	Desarrollo Alternativo y Seguridad Alimentaria	EUD
Luca Citarella	Medioambiente	EUD
Jerome Rihouey	Agua	EUD
Roderic Mc Kenzie	Desarrollo Productivo	EUD
Alejandro Diz		EUD
Policarpio Perez		Vice Ministry of Coca and Integral Development
Juan Guillen		FONADAL
Erlan Oropeza	Director	FONADAL
Sergio Urioste –	International Technical Assistance	
Ing. Fernando Ponce de León	Technical Financial Advisor to the Vice- Minister	
Rolando Mirabal	International Technical Assistance	EMPLEOMIN programme /decent work
Esteban Pinaya Paredes	National Director	EMPLEOMIN programme /decent work
Veronica Ramos	General Manager	Banco de Desarrollo Productivo (BDP)
Ana Clavijo	Senior official	Ministry responsible for Gender Issues
Elisa Vega	Unidad de Despatriarcalización	Ministerio de Cultura
Elena Apiláñez	Experta en genero	
Africa Sanchis		
Victoria Osuna Delegada	Manager	IFS en Justicia
Diana Urioste		Fondo de Emancipación
Alejandra Márquez	Ex Adjunta (former manager) en Emancipación de la	Dutch Embassy
Georgina Devisscher	Oficina de cooperación al desarrollo	
Fernando Medina	Justice Sector	DANIDA
Isabel Ascarrunz	Water and Sanitation	SIDA
Julia Ekstedt	Primera Secretaria	Embajada de Suecia

Elizabeth Huanca	Asesora en género y trabajo con pueblos indígenas e interculturalidad	GIZ
Claudia Propfe	Cooperación	Embajada de Alemania
Amparo Ergueta		Oficina Nacional de Programa Cooperación Suiza-COSUDE
Erika Mendoza	Asistente Técnico	Cooperación Italiana - UTL
Ivette Long	Oficial de Programas	Embajada de Dinamarca
Alejandra Alzérreca	Asistente Técnica para el componente de Género y Educación	UNFPA
Freddy Huaraz Murillo Jennifer Guachalla	Especialista de Género	OACNUDH
Alberto Palacios	Consejero y Jefe de Cooperación	Embajada de Canadá
Vivian Arteaga	Consultora de Género	Unidad de apoyo de servicios de la cooperación canadiense
César Sevilla	Jefe de Operaciones	ONUDI
Stephanie Alvarado	Asistente General	ONUDI
Ivette Long	Oficial de Programas	Embajada de Dinamarca
Asa Regner	Representante	ONU Mujeres
Tania Sánchez	Especialista de Programas	ONU Mujeres
Dora Caballero		Prevención y Control de enfermedades OPS/OMS
Liliana Chopitea Roberto Rivero Carmen Monje	Especialista en Políticas Sociales	UNICEF
Ximena Loza María García Real Alice Luraghi		PMA
Javier Loayza	Country Economist Macroeconomics & Fiscal Management	World Bank
Verónica Cronembold	Donor Coordination TRC	World Bank
Julieta Montaña	Directora, Oficina Jurídica de la Mujer	Implementing partner GEWE project Alianza por la Solidaridad:(proyecto 333-816, en COCHABAMBA)
Esther Otero	Responsable del Proyecto	
Florinda Corrales	Abogada responsable del servicio en Quillacollo	
Alejandra Fajardo	Comunicadora Alianza por la Solidaridad	
Magalí Chavez: Coordinadora de Programas Alianza por la Solidaridad		
Lourdes Montero		Implementingpartner GEWE

		project Oxfam(proyecto 256-414)
Cecilia Enriquez María Esther Ibañez		Implementing partner GEWE project Gregoria Apaza (proyecto 229-339)
Mónica Novillo,	Coordinadora de la Mujer	Representatives of Women's Movement
Ximena Machicao		
Katia Uriona,		IDEA Internacional
Cecilia Salazar, CIDES UMSA		Academics working in field of gender equality and women's empowerment

Brussels		
Name	Position	Organisation
Klaus Rudischhauser	Deputy Director-General Policy and Thematic Coordination	DEVCO
Markus Cornaro	Deputy Director-General Geographic Coordination	DEVCO
Andrea Fontana	Head of Unit Geographical Coordination Neighbourhood East	DEVCO
Pierette Pape	Policy Officer	European Women's Lobby
Federica Petrucci	Evaluation Manager	Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation, European Commission
Corinna Valente	Policy Officer-Programme Manager	Service for Foreign Policy Instruments, European Commission/EEAS
Gesa Boeckermann	Policy Officer	Gender Equality Unit, DG Justice, European Commission
Judith Litjens	Policy Officer	Gender Equality Unit, DG Justice, European Commission
Blerina Vila		Programme on International Labour Standards, Rights at Work and Gender Equality
Camilla La Peccerella and Didem Dogmus		Food Security, Rural Development, Nutrition Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation, European Commission
Pauline Torehall		European External Action Service, Multilateral Relations - United Nations
Anne Caudron	Training & Knowledge Management	Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation, European Commission
Graça Sousa	Education Sector	Education, Health, Research, Culture
Virginie Ramey	Gender Policy Officer	Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation, European Commission
Julita Baś	Human Rights Policy Officer	Latin America, EIDHR Division for Human Rights and Multilateral Diplomacy European External Action Service

Marina Marchetti	Team Leader	Egalité de Genre et non-discrimination Governance, Democracy, Gender, Human Rights European Commission
Susanne Wille	Deputy Head of Unit	DG Development and Cooperation, EuropeAid
Jari Haapala	Programme Officer	DG Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid Unit F1 Armenia: Geographical Coordination Neighbourhood East
Willem Olthoff	Programme Officer	European Commission, EuropeAid Development and Cooperation Unit D2 - Geographical Coordination - Eastern Africa
Jean-Christophe Gayrand	Programme Officer	DG Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, Burkina Faso and Mauritania
Gérald Audaz	Programme Officer	DG Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid,DEVCO F2 Morocco
Julianna Hyjek	Programme Officer	DG Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid Philippines H1
Veronica Marx	Programme Officer	DG Development and Cooperation - Haiti

Burkina Faso		
Name	Position	Organisation
EU Delegation		
Alain Holleville	Ambassador	EU Delegation
Yves Gillet	Chief of Cooperation	EU Delegation
Marie Noelle Grell	Gender Focal Point and Programme Manager: Civil Society and Gender	EU Delegation
Giorgia Favero	Head of Section Infrastructure	EU Delegation
Mathieu Badolo	Programme Manager, Water and Sanitation	EU Delegation
Michael Pulichino	Chief of Section Economy and Social Sectors	EU Delegation
Anne Joseph	Programme Manager, Economy and Social Sectors Section	EU Delegation
Wim Impens	Chief of Section, Rural Development and Environment Section	EU Delegation
Abdouleye Traore	Programme manager, Rural Development and Environment Section	EU Delegation
Maimouna Sanon	Programme manager, Rural Development and Environment Section	EU Delegation
Guido Carrera	Chief of Section, Political Communication and Press	EU Delegation
National Authorities		
Nestorine Sangaré-Compaoré	Minister	Ministere de la Promotion de la Femme et du Genre
David Beyi	Permanent Secretary	National Council for the Promotion of Women and Gender
Sandrine Tonkoana Wedraogo	Communication and Public Relations Manager	National Council for the Promotion of Women and Gender
Josephine Amedee Ouedraogo-Baro	Director General	D.G.A.E. U. E Directorate-General for Sanitation, Ministry Water and Sanitation
Inoussa Ouiminga	Director General	Ministry of Economy and Finance
Sabejo Mamoudou	Director Monitoring of Public Policy	Ministry of Economy and Finance
Development Partners		
Ole D Rasmussen	First Secretary	Danish Embassy
Dorothee Batiga	Programme Manager	Danish Embassy
Felicite Souvadogo	Education and Gender Advisor	Embassy of Canada
Habibou Koanda	Programme Manager	Swiss Cooperation
Soline Ouedraogo	Intern	UNFPA
Daniela Buchmann	Programme Manager	UNDP

Hafoussiata Sougue	Programme Manager	Austrian Cooperation
Mariana Allahoury	Gender Advisor	UEMOA
Colette Boughton	Planning and Monitoring Specialists	UNICEF
Brenda Soya	Public Affairs Director	USA Embassy
Charlotte Peiffer	Mission manager	French Embassy
Civil Society Organisations		
Bruno Ouedraogo	Coordinator of Project supporting older women accused of witchcraft	NGO: Promo-femmes et solidarité
Dolline Busolo	Regional coordinator	INGO: Help Age International
Additional Delegation Staff who participated in debriefing meeting		
Emmanuel Charrier	Finance Section	EU Delegation
Stephane Brossard	Justice Programme Manager	EU Delegation
Francoise LeLosq	Integration Section Programme Manager	EU Delegation
Catherine Baum	Political Communication and Press Section	EU Delegation
Fatoumata Traore	Economy and Social Sector Assistant	EU Delegation
Adama Millogo	Economy and Social Sector Section	EU Delegation
Dramane Sebre	Programme Manager Economy and Social Sector Section	EU Delegation
Moustapha Margumu	Commerce and Investment Section	EU Delegation

Democratic Republic of Congo		
Name	Position	Organisation
EC Delegation		
Carmen Garcia Audi	Programme Officer (Elections, Gender, Human Rights), Political and Security Governance Section (and Gender Focal Point)	EUD
Jean-Michel Dumond	Head of Delegation	EUD
Vincent G. Dowd	Head of Cooperation	EUD
Hubert Petit	Head of Political and Security Governance Section	EUD
Stephanie Stasse	Programme Officer, Health	EUD
Yvan Voevodsky	Programme Officer, Justice	EUD
Ilaria Betti	Programme Officer, Justice	EUD
Alphonse Kassongo	Programme Officer, Civil Society Fund and EIDHR	EUD
Development Partners		
Berthe Muika	Programme Officer, Social Sectors and Gender	COFED
Helen Poulsen	Social Development Advisor (responsible for gender)	DFID (UK)
Celio Mayemba	Secretary at the Embassy of Belgium (responsible for gender)	Embassy of Belgium
Marie Nilsson	Gender Advisor	SIDA (Sweden)
Marie-Antoinette Saya	Advisor on Gender, Microfinance and on the Sexual Violence Project	CIDA (Canada)
Adama Moussa	Deputy Country Representative	UN Women
Mar Jubero Capdeferro	Gender/GbV Specialist (and working on GbV Programme)	UNICEF
Serghei Buruiana	Head of Social Protection (and working on GbV Programme)	UNICEF
Antoine Saka Saka	Communication for Development Officer (and working on GbV Programme)	UNICEF
National Authorities		
Victor Kangi Muya	Director, Research and Planning Section	Ministry of Gender, Family and Children
Jean Baptiste Bo-Elongo	Advisor on Cooperation and Partnership	Ministry of Gender, Family and Children
Civil Society Organisations		
Arlette Sylvie Kambaza Kapalay	Coordinator, DYJEF (Dynamique de la Jeunesse Féminine)	Civil Society
Anny Modi Tenga	Coordinator, DYJEF	Civil Society
Jonas Tshiombela	Coordinator, Nouvelle Société Civile (Civil society platform)	Civil Society
Fumunzanza Gimuanza	President of Cadre de concertation	Civil Society

Théodore	(Civil society platform)	
Rose Mutombo Kiese	President CAFCO (and Lawyer)	Civil Society
Additional Participants		
Aurore Decarnieres	Expert on Gender and Impunity, Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de la Justice (PARJ project)	PARJ
Landry Brou	Head of Food Security Unit (and working on GbV Programme)	FAO
Guylaine Matindi	National Consultant and Focal Point on Gender and Nutrition (and working on GbV Programme)	FAO
Noel Kabeya	Expert on the PNC Reform Project (GbV Component)	GIZ
Liliane Kashika	Expert on the PNC Reform Project	GIZ
Flory Telamanu	Field Supervisor (Projet AFIA Santé)	AFIA Santé
Soleil Muzinda	Field Supervisor (Projet AFIA Santé)	AFIA Santé
Albine Diakanwa	Superviseur (Projet AFIA Santé)	AFIA Santé
Love Okako	Superviseur (Projet AFIA Santé)	AFIA Santé
50 heads of women's CBOs	Mont Ngafulo (Projet AFIA Santé)	CBOs supported by AFIA Santé
M Bosco Kahindo Mbeva	Project Manager and Office Coordinator (Health programme for GbV survivors)	CEMUBAC Nord Kivu
Dr Prudence Ndeba	Doctor and Advisor (Health programme for GbV survivors)	CEMUBAC Nord Kivu
Dr David Montano	Project Manager (Health programme for GbV survivors)	Oxfam Novib Goma
Dr Chantal	Médecin Hôpital de Kirotshe	Hôpital de Kirotshe
Dr Dominique Baabo	Médecin Inspecteur Provincial Nord Kivu (Chief Medical Officer for North Kivu)	Division Provinciale de la Santé
Hubert Nzakimuena	Director, PARJ-Est (Uhaki Safi) Programme d'appui au Renforcement de la Justice à l'Est de la RDC (Uhaki Safi)	
Ana Isabelle Silva	Programme Coordinator – East DRC (ASF)	Avocats Sans Frontières (PARJ-Est)
Boubacar Diabira	Project Manager (RCN)	RCN (PARJ-Est)
Maria Liliane Monsella; Maitre Betty, Maitre Rachel	Head of M&E; two jurists who work on the programme	Dynamique des Femmes Juristes (DJF) (PARJ-Est)
Mme Chekanabo	Chef de Division Provinciale de la Justice – Nord Kivu (Provincial Minister of Justice North Kivu)	Division Provinciale de la Justice

Ethiopia		
Name	Position	Organisation
EU Delegation		
Stéphanie Carette	Program Manager Governance, Economic & Social Section (GES) -- Gender Focal Point	EUD
Luis Lechiguero	Attaché , Rural Development & Food Security	EUD
Francisco Carreras	Minster Counsellor, Head of Cooperation	EUD
Thomas Huyghebaert	First Secretary, Head of Governance, Economic & Social Sector	EUD
Massimo Bonannini		EUD
Selamawit Adamassu	Gender and CSO Policy Officer	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Akalewold Bantirgu	Program Manager, Technical Assistance Unit for Civil Society Fund	EUD
Alejandra Rojo Losada	Humanitarian Aid and Gender Focal Point	Embassy of Spain
Eduardo Reneses de la Fuente	Senior Programme Manager	Embassy of Spain
National Authorities		
Honorable Etenesh Zeleke	Women, Children & Youth Standing Committee and Deputy Chairperson of the Ethio-Cuba Friendship Group	The House of Peoples Representatives of the EFDRE
Solomon Assefa,	Director of the Minister Affairs Department and Imprest administrator of the EU Women empowerment and gender equality project + the Women Breakthrough Project	Ministry of Women, Children & Youth Affairs
Tesfayenesh Lema	Director of the gender mainstreaming department and deputy imprest administrator of the Women Breakthrough Project	Ministry of Women, Children & Youth Affairs
Rumy Tarusenga	Technical Assistance to WEGE project	Ministry of Women, Children & Youth Affairs
Yodit Tewabe	WEGE Project Officer	Ministry of Women, Children & Youth Affairs
Kebede Mammo	Managing Director	Impact Association for Social Services and Development
Kebede Mammo	Managing Director	Impact Association for Social Services and Development
Berhanu Debabu	Training and Mentorship Officer (EU – CSF)	Impact Association for Social Services and Development

Hewan Demissie	Project Officer for Urban Social Protection	PRO PRIDE
Development Partners		
Metsehate Ayenekulu	Girl Expert - Strategy	Girl Hub Ethiopia:
Lettie Chiwara	Country Representative, chairing the Donor Group for gender equality	UN Women
Tim Conway,	Senior Social Protection Advisor, and a member the DGGE	DFID Ethiopia

Haiti		
Name	Position	Organisation
EU Delegation		
Massimo Scalorbiand	Head of Cooperation	EUD
Carolina Santrich	Gender Focal Point	EUD
Spencer Louis	Support to Ministry of Trade and Industry	EUD
Erik Dhaenens	Food Security	EUD
Rafael Brigandi	Charge des Affaires Politiques et de la Communication	EUD
Markus Handke		EUD
Segolene De-Beco	Chef de Bureau	European Commission DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)
Carline Jean-Paul	Program Assistant	
Colette Lespinasse		La GARR (gender-specific) Groupement d'Appui aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés (Note: She is no longer with the GARR)
National Authorities		
M Huguenel Alezi	Regisseur du Programme Programme d'appui au Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie (PACMI) (Commerce)	Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie
Michèle B. Paultre	Directeur Bureau Haïtien de Normalisation	Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie
Marie-Pascale Theodate	Membre du Cabinet du Ministre Coodonatrice du Programme Cabinet du Ministre (Commerce)	Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie
Jean Marc Dioulo	Expert Principal, EPTISA-AT (Renf. MCI) (Commerce)	Ministere d'Agriculture
Evelyne Larreix	Specialiste en Genre et Developpement, MARNDR (Securite Alimentaire)	Ministere d'Agriculture et Developpement Rurale (MARNDR)
Frederick Erik Alabré	Specialiste en Genre et Developpement, MARNDR (Securite Alimentaire)	Ministere d'Agriculture et Developpement Rurale (MARNDR)
Rose Esther Sincimat		Ministere de la Condition Feminine
Michelle Romulus		UN Women
Marie Soudnie Rivette	Gender and Protection Advisor	Oxfam GB Office, Port-au-Prince

Yapo Francois Ahoti	Experte a Long Terme	ONUDI BHN
Antonio Antoine	Coordonnateur National	ONUDI-AT (BHN) (Commerce)
Jackson Chounoune	Regisseur programme PASAH/OMD (Securite Alimentaire)	BON/MARNDR (Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources naturelles et du développement rural)
Beatrice Le Comte	Technical Assistant, Programme PASAH/OMD (Securite Alimentaire)	BON/MARNDR (Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources naturelles et du développement rural)
Mr Uder Antoine	Coordonnateur de l'OMRH Premature (Appui Budgetaire)	Premature
Louise Carmel Bijoux	Point Focale Genre (Commerce)	Ministere du Commerce
Development Partners		
Marc Franck Larose et Ceralda Joseph	Direction du Commerce Exterieur (Commerce)	Parc Industriel Metropolitain (SONAPI)
Mr Nicolas Faugère	Chargée de projets Développement Rural (Securite Alimentaire)	AFD
David Millet	Coordonnateur Haïti (Securite Alimentaire)	AVSF
Michel Smet	Representative Resident (Securite Alimentaire)	PROTOS
Jean-Arnold Alexandre	Responsable Ingeniere Social (Securite Alimentaire)	PROTOS
Laurence Desvignes	Programme Manager	Oxfam GB Cap-Haïtien, Haiti
Wesley Toussaint	Project Officer (Gender-Specific Project, Securite Alimentaire)	Oxfam GB Cap-Haïtien, Haiti
Luna Francois		La GARR (gender-specific) Groupement d'Appui aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés
Jonidès Villarson	Officier de Programme (Food Security)	Christian Aid
Caroline Gutton	(Securite Alimentaire)	ID
Olga Azaola	Head of Office (Cooperation)	Cooperacion Espanola
Mr. Nelson		PACOT
Pierre Lyne D. Jean Charles	Assistante de l'Ordonnateur National	BON
Yollette Jeanty	Kay Fanm (Gender-specific) CISV - Promotion et protection des droits des femmes en Haiti (Gender-specific)	

Charlotte Orneemark	Independent Consultant, Gender, Human Rights & Democratic Governance	UNDP Gender Evaluation
Meetings not held (due to scheduling and time constraints)		
David Tillus	Appui à la mise en réseau des organisations de femmes de Kenscoff (Gender-specific project)	Groupe d'action francophone pour l'environnement (GAFE)
Micheline Detraux	Coordinateur Programme PASAH dans le Nord-Est (Securite Alimentaire)	FAO
Valentin Vilanova Garcia	Directeur de Pays ad interim (Securite Alimentaire)	OXFAM intermon
Anne Agidier	(Commerce)	Aria Consult

The Hague		
Name	Position	Organisation
Johanna Spreeuwenberg	Senior Policy Officer	Women's Rights & Gender Equality Taskforce Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Dicky Methorst	Head of Department Health & Aids	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Ronald Siebes	Senior Policy Officer: Education and Research Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Wilma van Esch	Senior Advisor	Bureau of International Cooperation Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Leni Buisman	Senior Policy Officer: Climate and Environment	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Robert Dijksterhuis	Head of Department: Sub-Sahara Africa	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Mirjam Krijnen	Coordinator: Women's Rights and Gender Equality Taskforce	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
To Tjoelker	Head of Development Cooperation	Embassy of The Netherlands, Bamako (by telephone)
Paul de Nooijer	Inspector Policy and Operations Evaluation Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Bea ten Tusscher	Chef de Poste Oslo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands (by telephone)
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GoPNG National Medium-term Development Plan 2011–2015 that sets a target of achieving by 2030 zero tolerance against gender-based violence

GoPNG National Policy on Women and Gender Equality 2011–2015 that strategizes increasing advocacy against violence against women and girls; service provision to affected victims; capacity building including research and legislation development to better address gender-based violence issues

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Annex 12: Programmes and Projects Reviewed³⁹

No.	Country	Programme/Project Reviewed	Contract Number
1	Armenia	Support to the State Migration Service for Strengthening of Migration Management in Armenia – the 'Twinning Project' – supported by the EU, Sweden and Poland	AM11/ENP-PCA/JH/12
2	Armenia	Multisector budget support: Support to the Government of Armenia for the implementation of the ENP Action Plan and preparations for the future Association Agreement (2012–2015).	ENPI/2011/023-094
3	Armenia	EU Advisory Group to Armenia – implemented by UNDP, policy development support initiative	Unknown
4	Armenia	Sectoral budget support: support to Justice Reform Phase II Sector. (2012–2014)	ENPI/2012/023-600
5	Armenia	Sector budget support programme: Continuation of Vocational Education and Training (VET) Reform and Development of an Employment Strategy. (2009–2011/2011–2015).	ENPI/2009/21-066 and ENPI/2012/024-345
6	Armenia	Promoting Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities in Armenia: Women in Local Democracy, implemented by UNDP	C-287857 (2012–2015)
7	Armenia	Social and Economic Empowerment of Women in Armenia, implemented by national NGO Armenian Young Women's Association. (2012–2015).	DCI-GENRE/2012/920
8	Armenia	Gender Based and Domestic Violence project, implemented by national NGO, the Centre for Innovative Research and Development. (2010–2012).	EuropeAid/129-805/I/ACT/AM
9	Armenia	Mitigating Social Consequences of Labour Migration and Maximizing Migrants' Involvement in Local Development – implemented by UNICEF. (2012–2015).	EuropeAid/131-088/C/ACT/Multi-2
10	Armenia	Support of Circular Migration and Re-Integration Process in Armenia – implemented by People in Need (Czech Republic NGO). Thematic Programme of Cooperation with Third Countries in the Areas of Migration and Asylum. (2012–2015).	DCI-MIGR/2012/282-525
11	Armenia	Support to the Government of Armenia for the Implementation of the ENP	ENPI/2011/023-094
12	Afghanistan	Support to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)	Unknown

³⁹ Those highlighted in blue were reviewed as part of a desk-based budget support analysis to determine the extent of gender mainstreaming. The remaining programmes and projects were reviewed as part of the country case studies.

13	Afghanistan	Support to Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA)	Unknown
14	Afghanistan	Afghanaid (1) To promote inclusive and empowered society by strengthening non-state actors and Local Authorities in Development (ongoing)	EIDHR/2014/338-825
15	Afghanistan	Breaking the Gender Silence: Men and Women as a Catalyst for Promoting Women's Human Rights (Badakhshan province);	EIDHR/2012/303-424
16	Afghanistan	AWEK project: Strengthening local capacities for greater community empowerment in reducing socioeconomic vulnerability	Unknown
17	Afghanistan	CARE/Afghan Women Network (AWN): Monitoring Transition and Peace & Reconciliation in Afghanistan from a Women's Rights Perspective.	EIDHR/ 2012 / 303-584
18	Afghanistan	Support to UNSC 1325.	Unknown
19	Bolivia	Programa de apoyo a la mejora del entorno financiero y fiscal para la micro, pequeña y mediana empresa – PAMEFF (Budget support for improvement of the financial and fiscal environment for SMEs) (03/03/2012–07/03/2017)	DCI-ALA 2011/022-861
20	Bolivia	Proyecto de apoyo a la mejora de las condiciones de trabajo y a la generación de empleo en las áreas mineras de Bolivia (EMPLEOMIN) (employment generation and improvement of working conditions in the Bolivian mining sector) {12/4/2010–11/4/2015)	DCI-ALA/2009/021-615
21	Bolivia	Programa de apoyo a la política sectorial para implementar la estrategia nacional de desarrollo integral con coca (PAPS II) (Budget support for sectoral policy to implement the national strategy of integral development including coca) (2013–2018)	DCI-ALA 2013/024-438
22	Bolivia	Programa de apoyo presupuestario sectorial en agua y saneamiento en áreas periurbanas, PASAP (Budget support for water and sanitation in suburban areas, with Sweden) (16/6/2011–15/5/2017)	ALA/DCI/2010/021-937
23	Bolivia	Programa de apoyo a la conservación sostenible de la biodiversidad (PACSBio). (Budget support for sustainable conservation of biodiversity)	DCI-ALA/2011/022-834
24	Bolivia	Proyecto de fortalecimiento de la independencia del sistema judicial Boliviano (programme to strengthen the independence of the Bolivian judiciary, implemented by AECID) (2012–2014, 18 months)	Unknown

25	Bolivia	Monitoreo social y fortalecimiento a la institucionalidad y la independencia del sistema de justicia en Bolivia (Project on the social monitoring and strengthening of the organisational structures and the independence of the judiciary, implemented by a national NGO, RED PARTICIPACION Y JUSTICIA) (12/11/2012–30/11/2013)	IFS-RRM/2012/306-165
26	Bolivia	Fortalecimiento e incremento de la independencia del sistema judicial en Bolivia (programme to strengthen and enhance the independence of the judicial system in Bolivia, implemented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)	Unknown
27	Bolivia	Mejorar la contribución de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil en articulación con las instituciones públicas a la implementación de las políticas que garantizan el derecho de las mujeres a una vida libre de violencia / Cochabamba (Project to improve the contribution of civil society organisations in cooperation with public institutions for the implementation of policies guaranteeing women's right to a life free of violence, implemented by national and Spanish NGOs) (02/2014–01/2016)	(EIDHR/134-143)
28	Bolivia	Fortaleciendo el empoderamiento y autonomía económica de las mujeres y jóvenes aldeños para el desarrollo local / Bolivia, La Paz, Murillo, El Alto (Project to enhance the economic independence and empowerment of women and young people from El Alto to promote local development. Implemented by national NGO (CPMGA) 2012–2013	Unknown
29	Bolivia	Mujeres trabajando para una participación política igualitaria (Project to support women working for equal political participation, implemented by British and national NGOs) OXFAM 2011–2012	Unknown
30	Bolivia	Increasing accountability in financing for gender equality (implemented by UN Women and ITC-ILO)	C-261438 (01/10/2011–31/03/2015)
31	Bolivia	Improvement to the Business Environment for SME and Microenterprises (PAMEFF)	
32	Bolivia	Bolivia: Alternative Development Programme	
33	Burkina Faso	Promouvoir les Droits des Femmes Agées et leur Accès aux Services Sociaux au Burkina Faso (Promotion of the rights of older women and their access to social services in Burkina Faso). Implementation period: 2009-2011.	149-049
34	Burkina Faso	Project on Resilience for Flood Affected Populations 2011-2013. Implementation period: 2011-2013.	268-705
35	Burkina Faso	Sectoral Budget Support to Water and Sanitation Sector. Implementation period: 2009-2014.	BF/FED/2009/021-481
36	Burkina Faso	General Budget support to Poverty Reduction Strategy. Implementation period: 2009-2014.	Convention No. BF/FED/2008/020-208 and 020-972.

37	DRC	Justice Reform Programme at National Level – <i>Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de la Justice</i> (PARJ – 10 th EDF) (PARJ)(2010-2017);	Unknown
38	DRC	Justice Reform Programme in the East – <i>Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de la Justice à l'Est</i> (PARJ-E) Uhaki Safi (2012-2018);	(CD/FED/022-398)
39	DRC	improving health care for sexual violence victims (<i>Projet d'amélioration des soins de santé aux victimes de violences sexuelles dans l'est de la RDC – Formations cliniques des prestataires des soins</i>) implemented by NGO CEMUBAC with Oxfam NOVIB (2011-2013)'	(PP-AP/2013/326-113, PP-AP/2011/276-434)
40	DRC	(GEWE) The new GbV programme – <i>Initiative pour lutter contre les violences liées au genre en RDC Programme 'Femmes et Hommes, progressons ensemble'</i> – implemented by UNICEF, GIZ and FAO (2013-2018);	(FED/2013/333-020, FED/2013/333-028)
41	DRC	(GEWE) <i>Programme d'Appui à l'autonomisation des Femmes Pauvres et Vulnérables de Kinshasa par le renforcement de leurs capacités économiques</i> – A women's empowerment project in Kinshasa implemented by the NGO AFIA Santé and funded under the Civil Society Budget Line (2013-2015).	(DCI-NSAPVD/2013/308-059)
42	Ethiopia	Second Sector Policy Support Programme (SPSP Roads II) in support of Ethiopia's Road Sector Development Programme (2009-2011)	2008/019-725
43	Ethiopia	Third Road Sector Policy Support Programme in support of Ethiopia's Road Sector Development Programme (2012-2015)	2011/023-219
44	Ethiopia	Support to the Productive Safety Net Programme (2010-2016)	ET/FED/021-962
45	Ethiopia	Second Phase of Protection of Basic Services (2009-2012)	2008/020-978
46	Ethiopia	Civil Society Fund – Support to non-state actors in Ethiopia, Phase I (2004-2006)	ET/7028-000
47	Ethiopia	Civil Society Fund – Support to non-state actors in Ethiopia, Phase II (2006-2011)	ET/FE/023-891
48	Ethiopia	Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality through Institutional Capacity Building and Entrepreneurship (2010-2015)	2009/21439,
49	Haiti	Programme to Support the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2012-2015	HT/FED/21951
50	Haiti	Programme to Improve Food Security in Haiti, implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, 2012-2017	HT/FED/2012/23880
51	Haiti	General Budget Support for the Action Plan for the Recovery and Development of Haiti and the National Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy, implemented by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2011-2013	HT/FED/22435
52	Haiti	Support for the networking of women's organisations in Kenscoff (Western Haiti), implemented by Groupe d'Action Francophone pour l'Environnement, 2013-2014	EIDHR/2014/337-258

53	Haiti	Improving the living conditions of women on the border of Belladère, implemented by Support Group for Returnees and Refugees (GARR), 2013-2015	EIDHR/2012/296-407
54	Haiti	Protection of Women and Girls from Violence, Exploitation and Sexual Abuse on the Ouanaminthe Corridor of Cap-Haïtien, implemented by Oxfam GB and Association of Women Soleil d'Haïti (AFASDA), 2013-2015	EIDHR/2013/334-130
55	Haiti	Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights in Haiti, implemented by Kay Fanm, Médialternatif Group and ProgettoMondo Mlal, 2013-2015	IT-2007-CRX-2711165384
56	Haiti	Increasing Accountability in Financing for Gender Equality (F4GE)– under the EU/UN Partnership on Gender Equality 2011–2015	DCI-GENRE 2011/261-438
57	Morocco	Bilateral Women's empowerment project: Argan Oil 2003-2010	MAR/AIDCO/2002/0521
58	Morocco	Support to the Government's Human Development Programme (INDH), 2005-2010	Convention n°18-777 Contract n° 2011/265524-1
59	Morocco	Project 'Women's Strength', or 'Force des Femmes' 2014-2015	DCI-GENRE/2010/233-358
60	Morocco	Support to the implementation of the Government's Programme for Gender Equality 2012-2020	Convention n° 22-775 and 23-519
61	Morocco	Support to the implementation of the Government's Education strategy 2009-2013	Convention n° 2009/021-793
62	Morocco	Implementation of a Literacy Strategy, 2008-2012	
63	Morocco	Promotion of Equity and Equality between Men and Women –Support to a Government Plan, 2012	
64	Morocco	Support for Policy for Access to Remote Populations	
65	Nicaragua	Programa de Apoyo a la Educación Técnica y Formación Profesional en Nicaragua – (TECNICA) with Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (Spanish Cooperation) and national government partners MINED and INATEC	DCI-ALA/2013/023-678
66	Nicaragua	Local economic development through tourism – medium-sized sector programme implemented with MS Luxembourg (Apoyo al desarrollo económico local a través del sector turístico: Ruta Colonial y de los Volcanes)	DCI-ALA/2011/022-534
67	Nicaragua	Increasing Accountability in Financing for Gender Equality (F4GE)– under the EU/UN Partnership on Gender Equality 2011–2015.	GENRE/2011/261-438
68	Nicaragua	Legal reform: sexual and reproductive health and rights (therapeutic abortion) – Local NGO funded intervention (Legalización del Aborto Terapéutico en Nicaragua)	EIDHR/2012/308-876
69	Nicaragua	Civil society, children rights and democracy – implemented by Plan International	EIDHR/2011/167-628

		Sweden in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua (Fortalecimiento de la sociedad civil y de la niñez en la construcción de la democracia en Centro América)	
70	Philippines	The Philippines Health Sector Support programme Phases I and II	ASIE 2005/017-638, ASIE 2009/021-296
71	Philippines	Improving Governance to Reduce Poverty. Access to Justice for the Poor	PHI/AIDCO/2003/4980
72	Philippines	Private and Public Faces of Violence Against Women: Addressing Domestic Violence and Trafficking in the Urban Poor Communities and 'Red Light Districts' of Angeles City and Olongapo City implemented by Women's Education Development Productivity And Research Organization WeDpro, Inc	EIDHR/2009/220-287
73	Philippines	Multi-stakeholder Approach towards Mainstreaming Rights-Based and Gender-Sensitive Justice and Healing for Survivors of Gender-based Violence implemented by Women's Feature Service Philippines Association	EIDHR/2010/246-219
74	Philippines	Enhancing maternal health services to selected underserved sectors in Eastern Visayas through the Cooperative Enterprise System implemented by Philippine NGO Support Program (Phansul), Inc. Non stock corporation;	DCI-NSAPVD/2010/231-290
75	Philippines	Mindanao IP MNCHN project Addressing Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health and Nutrition Needs of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples and Other Disadvantaged Communities in Mindanao	DCI-ASIE/2012/021-959
76	Philippines	Mindanao Trust Fund- Reconstruction and development programme	143/165;241/86 and 211/762
77	PNG	The Haus Ruth project	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/169-696
78	PNG	Micro-Credit Revolving Seed Fund for Women's Village Bank Methodology Pilot Testing	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/169-594
79	PNG	Human Resource Development Programme	HRDP I. FED 21643
80	PNG	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	9.ACP.PNG.015
81	Algeria	Programme d'Appui la Politique Sectorielle de l'environnement (PAPSE), 2013-2015	Unknown
82	Bangladesh	Primary Development Education Programme III (PEDP III)	DCI-ASIE/2011/22542
83	El Salvador	Programa de Apoyo al Sistema Nacional de Calidad (National Quality System Support Programme) PROCALIDAD.	DCI-ALA/2008/0190-903
84	Georgia	Food Security Programme 2007 and 2009	Unknown
85	Georgia	Support to Georgia Internally Displaced People (IDP) Action Plan	ENPP1/2009/021-783

86	Ghana	Poverty Reduction Budget Support 3 (PRBS 3)	GH/002/08
87	Ghana	MDG Contract	Unknown
88	Ghana	Private Sector and Trade Enabling Programme (PSTEP)	GH/006/05rev.
89	Guatemala	Programme to Support the Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan of Guatemala	Unknown
90	Jamaica	Macroeconomic Support (Sugar Component) 2007 and 2008	Unknown
91	Jamaica	Security Sector reform Programme, 2009-2011	FED/2008/021-025
92	Malawi	Road Transport Sector Policy Support Programme, 2011/12-2014/15	Unknown
93	Malawi	Food Facility to Address the Budgetary and Social Impact of Soaring International food Prices in Malawi, 2009	FOOD/2009/021-735
94	Malawi	Poverty Reduction Budget Support 3 (PRBS III), 2008/9-10/2011	Unknown
95	Mozambique	Sector Budget Support to Food Security/Agriculture (PROAGRI II), 2007-2010	Unknown
96	Mozambique	Road Maintenance and Capacity Building Programme, 2007-2011	Unknown
97	Mozambique	Health and HIV Sector policy Support Programme, 2008-2010	Unknown
98	Mozambique	MDG Contract, 2009-2014	FED/20080/020-970
99	Mozambique	Accompanying Measures 2009 for Sugar Protocol Countries.	Unknown
100	Nepal	Education Sector Policy Support Programme, 2007-2011	Unknown
101	Peru	Sector policy Support to the Strategic Peruvian Malnutrition Programme PAN	Unknown
102	Sierra Leone	Multi-donor Budget Support for Economic Stabilisation, 2009-2011.	Unknown
103	Tajikistan	Support to the Social Safety Nets – Global Food Facility	DCI-FOOD/2009/021-365
104	Uganda	MDG Contract	UG/FED/2008/020-357
105	Uganda	Sector Budget Support to Programme Modernisation of Agriculture	Unknown