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ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT 2018

EU Gender Action Plan II

**Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and
Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020**

Annexes

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ANNEX 3c. PROGRESS ON GAP THEMATIC PRIORITIES

EU Member States' Capitals

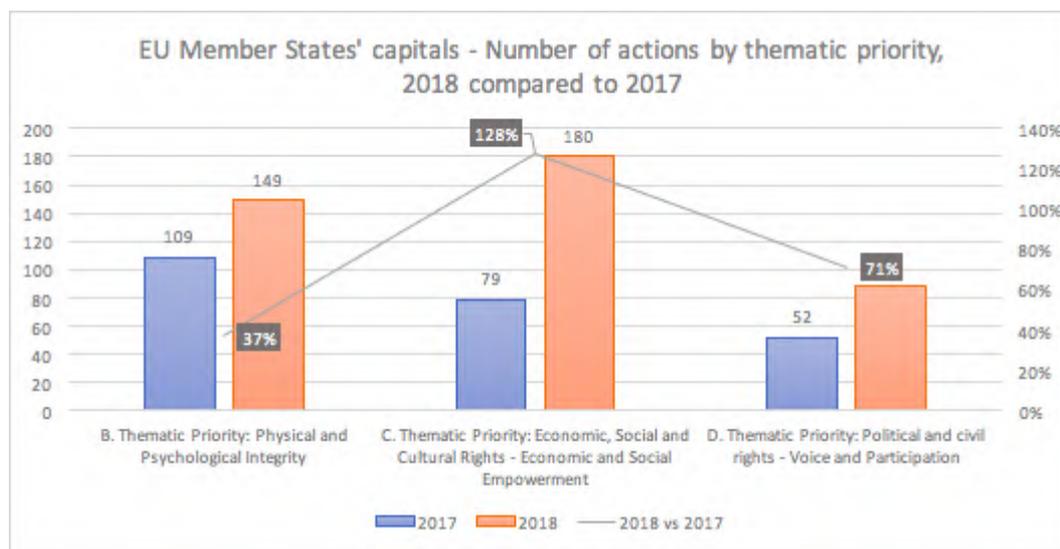
Overview of actions in 2018

At capital level, EU Member States reported 412 actions contributing to the implementation of the GAP II in 2018. Over half of these were initiated during the course of the year, and 104 were global actions. This reflects a significant increase from 258 actions reported in 2017.

The Americas was the region in which most actions were implemented (76 actions), followed by West and Central Africa (64), Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (55) and East and Southern Africa (44). Fewer actions were reported in Asia and the Pacific (19), Europe (13), Sub-Saharan Africa (4), the Gulf States (3) and Central Asia (2). EU Member States which reported the greatest number of actions included Spain (162 actions), Luxembourg (56) and Austria (54). Global or multi-country actions generally addressed thematic priorities B and C, with fewer initiatives targeting thematic priority D. A significant number of actions involved core contributions to UN bodies, global programmes and agendas – including the women, peace and security agenda – as well as thematic donor funds and grant funding. Many targeted more than one GAP II thematic priority and several objectives.

In 2018, the greatest number of actions addressed thematic priority C, ‘Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – Economic and Social Empowerment’ (180 actions), followed by thematic priority B, ‘Physical and Psychological Integrity’, (149) and D, ‘Political and Civil Rights – Voice and Participation’ (89). Some actions fell under more than one priority. By contrast in 2017, actions focused on thematic priority B (115), followed by priorities C (86) and D (57).

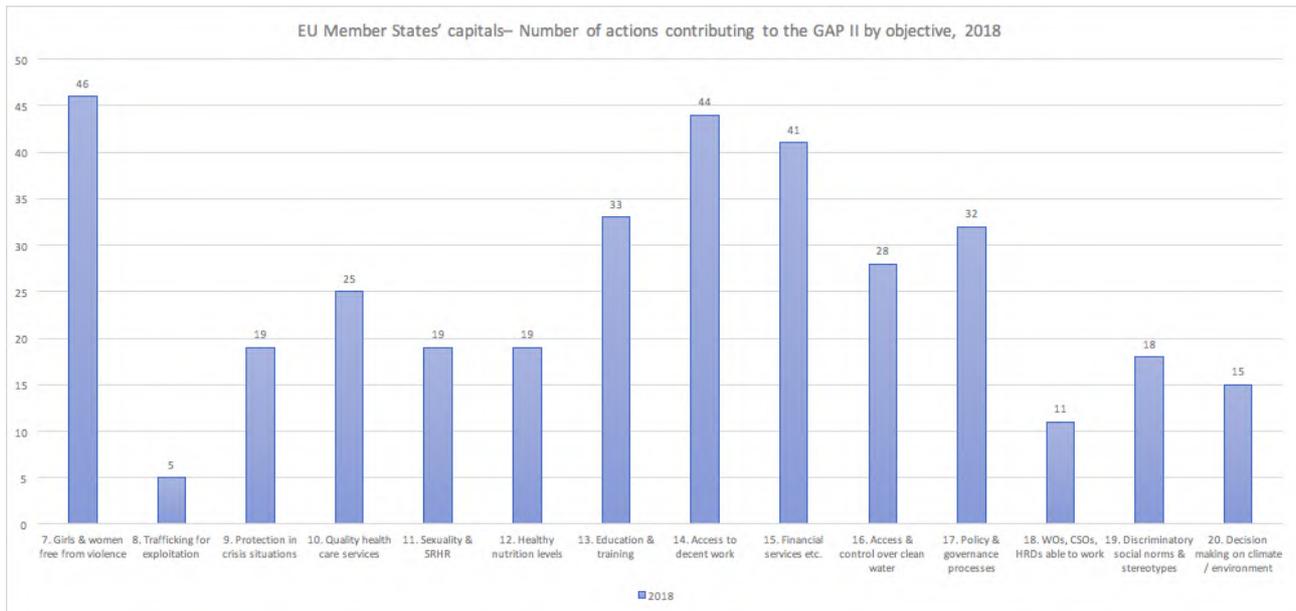
Annex 3 Figure 113: EU Member States' capitals – Number of actions by thematic priority, 2018 compared to 2017



Objective 7, on girls and women free from all kinds of violence, was the most frequently targeted in 2018 by 13 % of all EU Member States' actions at capital level. Objective 7 was the most commonly selected in 2017 as well. The second most frequently selected objectives were objective 14, on increasing women's access to decent work, and objective 15, on measures to increase women's access to financial services and productive resources, each addressed by 12 % of all EU

Member States' actions at capital level. Objective 13, on equal access to all levels of education and training, and objective 17, on equal rights and ability to participate in policy and governance processes, were each addressed by 9 % of centrally-managed actions.

Annex 3 Figure 114: EU Member States' capitals– Number of actions contributing to the GAP II by objective, 2018



Overall very few GAP II indicators were selected. Indicator 10.3 was the most frequently addressed by 7 % of all actions, concerning the ‘percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centres, and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation and adequate hygiene’ – aligned to SDG target 6.5. Indicator 14.4, regarding the employment to population ratio (EPR) by gender and age group (15-64), was selected by 6 % of actions. Indicator 15.6, on the number of women receiving rural advisory services with EU support (EURF), and indicator 13.1, on the primary education completion rate for girls and boys (SDG 4.3.3), were each listed by 4 % of actions. Indicator 20.1 was addressed by 3 % of actions, concerning the number of deaths per 100,000 from climate-related and natural disasters – average over last ten years (disaggregated by sex) (EU RF Level 1). While some other indicators were addressed by 2 % of reported actions, most were addressed by only 1 %.

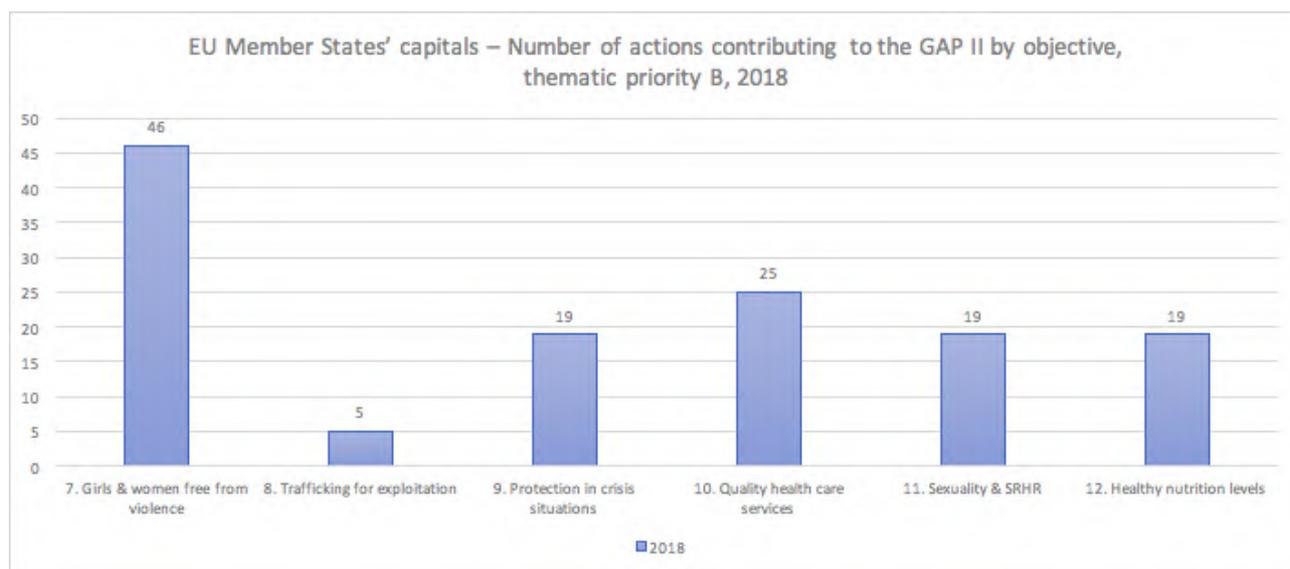
Thematic priority B. Physical and Psychological Integrity

Under thematic priority B, objective 7 was the most frequently targeted – by 46 actions seeking to ensure women’s and girls’ freedom from all forms of violence. Objective 10 was the second most selected, as 25 actions sought to improve access to quality physical and mental healthcare services. Three objectives under this priority each was the focus of 19 actions – objective 9 on protection from sexual and gender-based violence in crisis situations, objective 11 on sexuality and sexual and reproductive health and rights, and objective 12 on healthy nutrition. Five actions addressed the

elimination of trafficking of girls and women for all forms of exploitation (objective 8). Furthermore, 34 actions contributing to priority B did not select a GAP II objective.

Comparisons with 2017 reveal considerably more of a focus in 2018 on combating violence, improving nutrition and promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights. Thus, while objectives 7, 12 and 11 were the focus of more actions in 2018 than 2017, more interventions targeted objective 10 in 2017 – when improving access to quality healthcare was most frequently targeted by reported actions.

Annex 3 Figure 115: EU Member States’ capitals – Number of actions contributing to the GAP II by objective, thematic priority B, 2018



Actions addressing harmful practices featured prominently in 2018, particularly related to female genital mutilation (FGM). These included community-based interventions in Burkina Faso to curb FGM while promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights. They also encompassed a grant for building an evidence-base for ending FGM. Ending child marriage was the crux of several actions that addressed 19 by seeking to challenge and change discriminatory social norms. Measures were reported to enhance gender equality within the women, peace and security agenda, conflict prevention and stability in the Horn of Africa and Iraq. Several actions broadly addressed gender equality, women’s rights and health – including maternal health – psycho-social support for refugees, and efforts to address HIV/AIDS. Three actions tackled objective 8 on trafficking, including one seeking to intervene across the ‘trafficking chain’.

Most actions that addressed objective 9, on protection from sexual and gender-based violence in crisis situations, were supported by Austria. Many simultaneously targeted objective 8. Notably initiatives included building the resilience of households and communities in earthquake-affected areas of Nepal, making the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region safer from drugs and crime, and contributing to a women, peace and humanitarian fund in Iraq. Several contributions to multi-donor funds and UN initiatives addressed objective 10 by working to improve access to quality physical and mental health care. Initiatives promoted the social inclusion of Roma children and children with disabilities, contributed to improving maternal health in Mongolia and elsewhere, and established dementia-inclusive structures in two model regions of

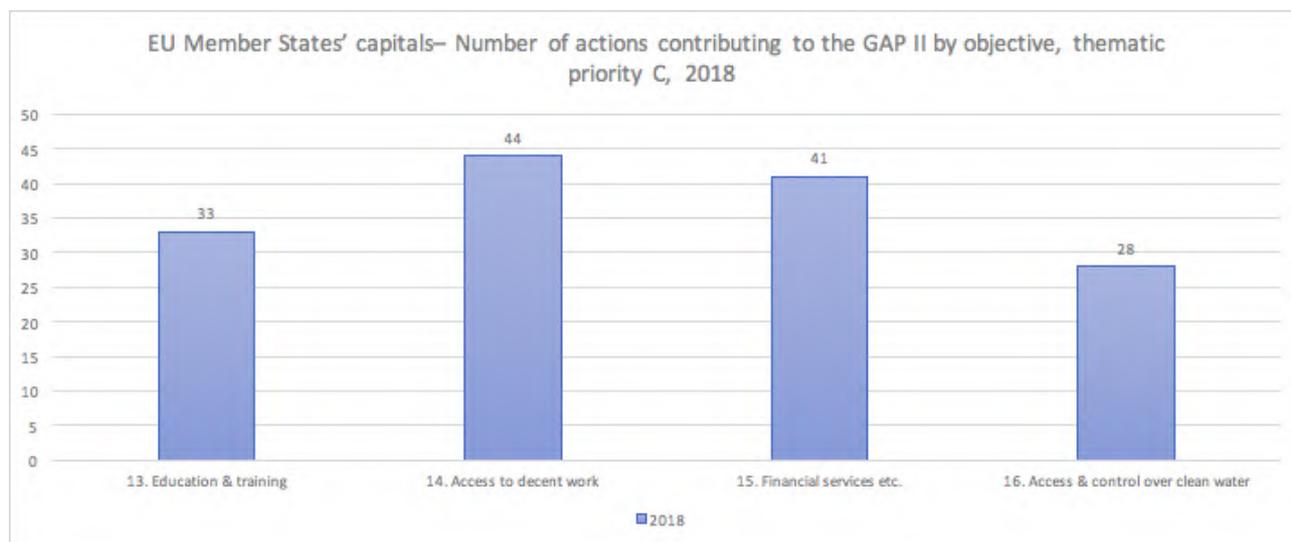
Bosnia and Herzegovina. Contributions to large-scale multi-donor-supported programmes represented the bulk of actions that addressed objective 11, on ensuring the ‘right of every individual to have full control over, and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and sexual and reproductive health’, and objective 12, on healthy nutrition.

Thematic priority C. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – Economic and Social Rights

As noted above, the greater number of actions reported by EU Member States at capital level addressed thematic priority C. Of these, 44 actions addressed objective 14 through measures to enhance access to decent work, while 41 targeted objective 15 on improving access to financial services and productive resources. There was also a considerable focus on objective 13, ‘access to education and training’ (33 actions), and objective 16, ‘access to and control over clean water, energy, transport and infrastructure’ (28 actions). In addition, 56 actions reported as contributing to priority C did not select a GAP II objective.

Compared with reported actions from 2017, it is clear that increasing access to financial services and resources continues to be a high priority for EU Member States at capital level, paired with a growing focus on access to education and training, and to water, energy, transport and infrastructure.

Annex 3 Figure 116: EU Member States’ capitals – Number of actions contributing to the GAP II objective, thematic priority C, 2018



Many actions reported in 2018 targeted more than one thematic priority C objective. For example, over 30 actions which addressed objective 13, on enhancing access to education and training, also targeted objective 14 on access to decent work. Initiatives ranged from a boarding school for girls in Burkina Faso to and a shelter for sexually abused girls in the Philippines. Youth employment was the focus in Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine and Kenya. In the latter, a vocational training centre was constructed for street youths and drug addicts. Training was delivered to bolster women’s business management skills in Azerbaijan, to support a new generation of women leaders in Mozambique, and capacity development for sustainable tourism in Ethiopia. In Eastern Africa, an emphasis was placed on training for the sustainable management of aquatic ecosystems. Funding windows were

reported, such as the Girls Education Challenge Fund. A notable private sector partnership with Marks and Spencer sought to open opportunities for women’s leadership across their supply chain.

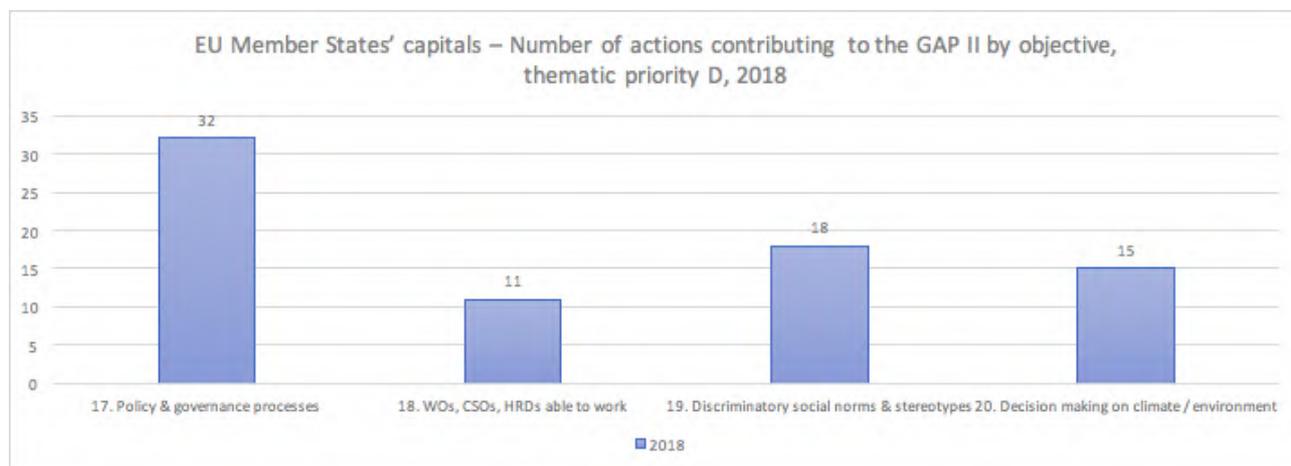
Other initiatives which targeted access to decent work, financial services, productive resources, clean water and energy (objectives 14, 15 and 16) included a range of actions to promote resilient, sustainable livelihoods in Zimbabwe, as well as measures to optimise conventional and non-conventional irrigations systems in Palestine. In Uganda, efforts promoted clean cooking and electricity for households, alongside measures to boost resilient water resources management and reforestation. Improving food security and drinking water supplies for refugees and local Ugandans also a focus in the country. In Guatemala, support was provided for civil society efforts to claim indigenous land rights.

Thematic priority D. Political and Civil Rights – Voice and Participation

Objective 17 was the most frequently addressed objective under thematic priority D, with 32 actions focusing on women’s participation in policy and governance processes. Objective 19 was the second most targeted, as 18 initiatives sought to challenge and change discriminatory social norms. While 15 actions under priority D addressed objective 20, on women’s rights to participate in and influence climate and environmental issues, and 11 actions dealt with objective 18, on support for women’s organisations, civil society organisations and Human Rights Defenders. There was considerable overlap between actions under thematic priority D and those addressing objectives related to priorities B and C. Moreover, 25 actions reported on as contributing to priority D did not select a GAP II objective.

Actions related to objective 17 which promoted women’s rights and participation in policy and governance processes were prioritised in both 2018 and 2017. Compared to the previous year, 2018 witnessed a significant increase in interventions to challenge and change discriminatory social norms, and women’s role in decision-making on climate and environmental issues (objectives 19 and 20). There was a more modest increase in support for women’s organisations and Human Rights Defenders.

Annex 3 Figure 117: EU Member States’ capitals – Number of actions contributing to the GAP II by objective, thematic priority D, 2018



Multi-country initiatives to foster democratic governance addressed objective 17, while objective 18 was advanced through actions to enhance the safety and security of Human Rights Defenders in

Africa. Women's political empowerment was the focus of a literature review, identifying research on the digital harassment of women and the effectiveness of aid interventions to support women's leadership. Another action-research oriented project, 'Empowerment and Accountability', funded studies on the importance of women's organisations and women's political agency in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Fostering ethical media and opportunities for overcoming gender stereotypes was a focus in Belarus.

An action in Georgia addressed objective 19 on challenging stereotypes by working to strengthen the system for addressing domestic violence and protecting survivors. To build resilience, enable climate change adaptation and disaster mitigation, grant funding was provided for national, regional and international organisations representing, or working with, impoverished people on coping with the impacts of climate change – thereby addressing objective 20.

ANNEX 4. EUROPEAN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN 2018 AND PROGRESS ON ACHIEVING THE GAP II TARGET

Contextualising the data to the requirements of the EU Gender Action Plan II 2016-2020

This Annex presents official development assistance (ODA) data for the Commission services and for those EU Member States¹ that submit reports to the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). It highlights the proportion of ODA actions that contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment in 2018.

An "Institutional Culture Shift in the European Union's external relations" is thematic priority A (a horizontal priority) of the EU Gender Action Plan II 2016-2020. Objective 5 under this priority, "results for women and girls measured and resources allocated to systematically track progress", encompasses three key activities. These include indicator 5.3, "apply systematically the Gender Equality Policy Marker of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (GM) and justify G 0 scores to management". Two indicators are used to measure progress on this activity, assessing the percentage of EU actions that have been marked GM 0, 1 or 2, in line with the gender equality policy marker (see below). The target is to ensure that **85 % of all new EU actions score GM 1 or GM 2 by 2020**. This target focuses on the number of actions that are marked GM 1 or GM 2, rather than the amount of funds committed. Thus, the focus is on monitoring the degree to which programming and planning processes are informed by, and include, gender equality objectives. In tandem, this target is meant to encourage concrete measures to ensure that the processes enable gender equality considerations to be part and parcel of decision-making processes.

Annex 4 Box 1: Gender equality marker

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) uses the Creditor Reporting System, which allows its members to **calculate the amounts of money within their official development assistance (ODA) that contribute to gender equality, as well as the number of actions that are being funded by them** (among others).

The OECD tracks aid by its members in support of gender equality and women's rights using the Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) gender equality policy marker.² This qualitative statistical tool records aid activities that target gender equality as a policy objective. It is used by DAC members as part of annual reporting on their aid activities (and therefore the allocated funding) to the DAC, to indicate whether each aid activity targets gender equality as a policy objective. The gender equality policy marker is based on a three-point scoring system, with scores accorded on the basis of an assessment undertaken during the design phase:

- **Principal** (marked GM 2) means that gender equality is the main objective of the project/programme and is fundamental in its design and expected results. The

¹ The following EU Member States are also members of the OECD: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

² For more information, see: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/dac-gender-equality-marker.htm>

initiative would not have been undertaken without this objective.

- **Significant** (marked GM 1) means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/programme.
- **Not targeted** (marked GM 0) means that the project/programme has been screened against the gender marker but has not been found to target gender equality.

Thus, to determine the gender marker for an initiative, an assessment is undertaken based on determined criteria. For example, the following criteria are used for marking a programme as ‘GM 2’:

- A gender analysis of the project/programme has been conducted.
- Findings from this gender analysis have informed the design of the project/programme, and it adopts a ‘do no harm’ approach.
- The initiative includes at least one explicit gender equality objective, backed by at least one gender-specific indicator (or a firm commitment to include this if the results framework has not yet been elaborated when the initiative is marked).
- Data and indicators are disaggregated by sex where applicable.
- Commitment to monitor and report on the gender equality results that are achieved by the project in the evaluation phase.

The data for 2018 included in this Annex is preliminary. The final figures will become available in 2019, after the publication of the present GAP II’s Annual Implementation Report for 2018. The information on EU Member States is from two sources:

- Information on the **number of actions marked GM 0, 1, or 2** was provided by EU Member States for 2018 (the present report) via the GAP II reporting template. This was the first time that this information was collected through the template.
- Information on the number of actions marked GM 0, 1, or 2 for the Commission services was provided by the internal CRS database.
- Information on the **amounts of ODA** was provided by the OECD.³ As such, figures were not available for all EU Member States. The latest available data at the time of drafting this report was from 2017. The figures for the Commission services were provided by the internal CRS database.

In this annex two types of information is provided:

- **Amounts of ODA commitments** that are marked with OECD gender marker 0, 1, and 2
- **Number of new activities** marked with OECD gender marker 0, 1, and 2

The amount of funds marked with OECD gender marker 1 and 2 provides a view of the overall financial support available for the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment. The proportion of number of new actions marked with gender marker 1 and 2 provide also a view of the methodological effort made for gender mainstreaming.

Analysis of the available data on amounts of ODA commitments that are marked with OECD gender marker 0, 1, and 2

Commission services

³ For more information, see: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=DV_DCD_GENDER#

Analysis of preliminary data⁴ for 2018 indicates that 76 % of total EU official development assistance contributed to actions marked ‘G1’ and ‘G2’ using the OECD gender marker, up from 71 % in 2017.

International cooperation and development

Annex 4 Table 1: International cooperation and development’s percentage of ODA commitments for actions marked GM 0, 1, or 2⁵

Commitments	OECD GM 0				OECD GM 1				OECD GM 2			
	% of total regional funds				% of total regional funds				% of total regional funds			
International cooperation and development	2018	2017	2016	2015	2018	2017	2016	2015	2018	2017	2016	2015
Africa	28.03	31.02	34.06	44.00	70.27	66.76	64.10	52.00	1.71	2.23	1.84	5.00
Americas	25.37	50.85	33.48	48.00	67.14	49.15	64.54	48.00	7.49	3.47	1.98	4.00
Asia	8.67	11.30	36.68	48.00	90.18	88.70	56.72	47.00	1.15	0.00	6.61	5.00
Europe	21.90	14.72	65.75	67.00	78.10	85.28	34.25	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
Oceania	34.14	2.11	22.51	43.00	65.86	84.37	74.72	43.00	0.00	13.52	2.76	14.00
Developing countries (unspecified)	26.76	31.02	46.09	82.00	51.53	57.17	43.85	17.00	21.71	11.82	10.06	1.00
Total	24.48	28.98			68.81	67.17			6.71	3.84		

ODA commitments for international cooperation and development actions which mainstream gender (those marked GM 1) increased in 2018 in Africa, the Americas and Asia, but decreased sharply in Oceania. As in 2017, the largest proportion of funds committed across global regions was allocated to international cooperation and development actions that mainstream gender in Africa, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

The Americas experienced the greatest increase in funds for actions marked ‘GM 1’ – nearly 26 % more than in 2017. Trends in the Americas over the past four years reveal a roughly even increase in funds marked ‘GM 1’, following an earlier decrease. Funds marked ‘GM 0’ experienced an inverse trend.

In Asia, the increase in funds marked ‘GM 1’ corresponds inversely to the decrease in funds marked ‘GM 0’. The difference between 2015 and 2018 is remarkable. Trends in Africa are similar, although changes from year to year are smaller. Overall, therefore, Africa is further from the target than Asia.

⁴ Data for the OECD creditor reporting system for 2018 will be validated in 2019, after the drafting of this report. Figures on ODA specifically geared towards gender equality for 2018 – which are more detailed than the overall ODA figures – will only be available by December 2019/January 2020. Therefore, this report uses figures for 2017, available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/Aid-to-gender-equality-donor-charts-2019.pdf>. ODA data in this report only concerns ODA managed by Commission services. Data on actions under the mandate of the European Investment Bank are not included.

⁵ These figures exclude administrative costs (categorised as the ‘G01’ type of aid) and include co-financing.

There are **no clear trends for funds marked ‘GM 2’**. In certain cases, variations from year to year are extremely pronounced. In part, these variations may be influenced by programming priorities and political contexts in a given region, which determine the allocation of funds to actions that support gender equality and women’s empowerment. Also, it is important to consider that here are reviewed data on the *commitments*; these are made once at the beginning of a new action/ programme/ project, as compared to the disbursements which are made on an annual basis.

It is important to ensure continuous support and some predictability, as far as possible, of funds dedicated to actions with gender equality and women’s empowerment as a principal objective.

As in previous years, variations in the overall volume of ODA commitments to individual regions does not predict the share of funds for actions that support gender equality and women’s empowerment (actions marked GM 1 and GM 2).

An important investment marked GM 2 is the funding of actions through the Spotlight Initiative (SI). In 2018, the SI committed EUR 50 million for Latin America and EUR 350 million for Africa.

Annex 4 Table 2: Change in ODA commitments for international cooperation and development contributing to gender equality and women’s empowerment (funds marked GM 1 and 2), 2018 vs. 2017

Funds committed for international cooperation and development per region	Difference in commitments marked OECD GM 1 and GM2, 2018 vs. 2017 (% points)	Difference in overall ODA commitments, 2018 vs. 2017 (EUR)
Africa	Increased by 2.99%	Decreased by EUR 766,732,085 -
Americas	Increased by 25.48%	Increased by EUR 55,746,613
Asia	Increased by 2.63%	Increased by EUR 3,191,122
Europe	Decreased by 7.18% -	Decreased by EUR 102,987,385 -
Oceania	Decreased by 32.03% -	Increased by EUR 97,810,000
Developing countries (unspecified)	Increased by 4.26%	Increased by EUR 31,661,086
Total	Increased by 4.50%	Decreased by EUR 123.403.712

Neighbourhood policy and enlargement negotiations

Annex 4 Table 3: Neighbourhood policy and enlargement negotiations’ percentage of ODA commitments for actions marked GM 0, 1, or 2⁶ 2018 (provisional data)

Commitments 2018	OECD GM 0		OECD GM 1		OECD GM 2	
	% of total regional funds		% of total regional funds		% of total regional funds	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Southern Neighbourhood	42,9%	37,12%	56,8%	58,80%	0,3%	4,08%
Eastern Neighbourhood	44,0%	52,23%	53,4%	45,18%	2,6%	2,59%
Enlargement negotiations	26,6%	30,48%	72,8%	65,60%	0,6%	3,91%

⁶ These figures exclude administrative costs (categorised as the ‘G01’ type of aid) and include co-financing.

Developing countries (unspecified)	88,5%	93,47%	11,5%	5,14%	0,0%	1,40%
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Differently from the previous reports, this year the calculations are presented following the country grouping in line with the Neighbourhood policy and enlargement negotiations instruments (previously the presentation was made following the OECD nomenclature for the regions/ country groupings). The countries covered by the Enlargement Negotiations during 2018 had the highest rate of funds supporting actions that are gender mainstreamed. Eastern Neighbourhood had the highest rate of the funds supporting actions that had gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective.

Annex 4 Table 4: Neighbourhood policy and enlargement negotiations' percentage of ODA commitments for actions marked GM 0, 1, or 2 2017

Commitments 2017	OECD GM 0			OECD GM 1			OECD GM 2		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Africa	31.23	14.93	56.00	63.56	80.57	31.00	5.20	4.49	13.00
Asia	44.58	31.36	45.00	53.00	68.24	50.00	2.42	0.40	5.00
Europe	37.86	34.72	82.00	58.50	63.73	17.00	3.64	1.55	1.00
Developing countries (unspecified)	93.47	95.81	95.00	5.14	4.19	5.00	1.40	0.00	0.00

Annex 4 Table 5: Change in ODA commitments for neighbourhood policy and enlargement negotiations contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment (funds marked GM 1 and 2), 2018 vs. 2017

Neighbourhood policy and enlargement negotiations	Difference in commitments marked OECD GM 1 and GM 2, 2018 vs. 2017 (% points)	Difference in overall ODA commitments, 2018 vs. 2017 (EUR)
Southern Neighbourhood	Decreased by 12.49% -	Decreased by EUR 99,120,770 -
Eastern Neighbourhood	Increased by 19.46%	Increased by EUR 5,664,302
Enlargement negotiations	Increased by 2.86%	Decreased by EUR 29,873,674 -
Developing countries (unspecified)	Increased by 5.09%	Increased by EUR 137,806,331
Total	Increased by 2.41%	Increased by EUR 14,476,188

Other Commission services

Annex 4 Table 6: Other Commission services' percentage of ODA commitments marked GM 0, 1, or 2⁷

Commitments	OECD GM 0 (%)	OECD GM 1 (%)	OECD GM 2 (%)
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⁷ These figures exclude administrative costs (categorised as the 'G01' type of aid) and include co-financing.

Other Directorates-General	2018	2017	2016	2015	2018	2017	2016	2015	2018	2017	2016	2015
Africa	82.58	43.55	93.05	80	17.42	56.45	6.95	19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Americas	99.82	99.86	47.10	80	0.18	0.14	52.90	20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asia	87.51	85.28	89.50	91	12.49	14.72	10.50	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Europe	42.45	7.67	81.57	78	53.02	92.33	18.43	20	4.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania	0.00	0.00	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Developing countries (unspecified)	80.28	86.57	89.90	96	19.72	13.10	10.10	3	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00
Total	76.21	48.79			22.90	51.14			0.89	0.07		

‘Other’ Commission services are services other than those specifically in charge of external relations. These ‘other’ services carry out international relations within their sectoral mandates. In 2018, the **ODA commitments of other Commission services decreased by more than half for actions contributing to gender equality and women’s empowerment**. There was a sharp decrease in funds marked ‘GM 1’ for Africa and Europe, and a slighter decrease for Asia. With the exception of a 4.5% increase in funding for ‘GM 2’ actions in Europe, none of the other regions received funds for actions that have gender equality and women’s empowerment actions as a principal objective.

Annex 4 Table 7: Change in ODA commitments for external relations by other Commission services⁸ contributing to gender equality and women’s empowerment (funds marked GM 1 and 2), 2018 vs. 2017

Commitments by other Commission services	Difference in commitments marked OECD GM 1 and GM 2, 2018 vs. 2017 (% points)	Difference in overall ODA commitments, 2018 vs. 2017 (EUR)
Africa	Decreased by 9.04% -	Increased by EUR 126,470,023
Americas	Increased by 0.04%	Increased by EUR 51,287,876
Asia	Decreased by 2.24% -	Increased by EUR 120,414,300
Europe	Decreased by 34.78% -	Decreased by EUR 640,441,484 -
Oceania	No change	No change
Developing countries (unspecified)	Increased by 6.29%	Decreased by EUR 281,087,547 -
Total	Decreased by 27.43%	Decreased by EUR 623,356,832 -

EU Member States

Annex 4 Table 8: EU Member States’/OECD Members’ ODA commitments GM 1 and GM 2 commitments as percentage of overall ODA (OECD data)⁹

⁸ Refers to commission services other than those in charge of International Cooperation and Development and Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations

Member State	% of GM 1 and GM 2 funds		
	2017	2016	2015
Austria	37	45	45
Bulgaria			
Belgium		51	64
Croatia			
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	50	18	16
Denmark	34	34	47
Estonia			
Finland	61	53	51
France	29	28	22
Germany	39	40	43
Greece	21	25	39
Hungary			
Ireland	83	84	81
Italy	44	38	35
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg	28	33	33
Malta			
Netherlands	64	61	61
Poland	2	3	2
Portugal	31	26	23
Romania			
Slovakia	38	35	22
Slovenia	33	18	17
Spain	49	41	39
Sweden	87	88	88
United Kingdom	47	45	43
Average EU Member States	43	41	41

The data above provide only a partial picture regarding the actions of the EU Member States, in part because not all report to the OECD and in part because for some countries data were not available at the time of writing this report. For reasons already explained, the data for 2018 were not available at the time of writing this report.

⁹ Data extracted on 15 May 2019 from OECD Stat: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=DV_DCD_GENDER#

There has been a significant increase of 32% in the Czech Republic financial contribution (as a portion of its overall ODA) to gender equality and women's empowerment between from 2016 and 2017. Slovenia follows with a 15% increase, Finland and Spain each with 8% increase, Italy 6% increase, Portugal 5% increase, The Netherlands and Slovakia each 3% increase, The UK 2% and France 1% increase between 2016 and 2017.

Other countries for the same period reported that the portion of their ODA contributing the gender equality and women's empowerment (identified by the use of the OECD GM 1 and 2) decreased. This decrease was 1% for Germany, Ireland, Poland and Sweden; 4% for Greece; 5% for Luxembourg, and 8% for Austria.

As a whole the joint contribution of the EU Member States' ODA (for which data is available here) to gender equality and women's empowerment between 2016 and 2017 increased and is at 43% of their overall ODA.

Analysis of the available data on number of new activities marked with OECD gender marker 0, 1, and 2

When accounting for the number of actions – as required by the GAP II target – the budget of each individual action is not considered. The focus instead is on the quality of processes. However, the quantity of funds that are made available to support gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) is highly relevant.

Commission services

Annex 4 Table 9: Commission services – percentage of new ODA commitments actions marked GM 0, 1, or 2¹⁰

Instrument	% of GM 0 actions			% of GM 1 actions			% of GM 2 actions			% G1 + G2 ¹¹
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	
International Cooperation and Development	32	34	41	65	61	54	4	5	4	68
European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENI)	44	51	43	54	46	53	2	3	4	56
Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) II	46	62	65	52	32	33	2	6	3	54
Partnership Instrument¹²	86	88	95	9	8	3	5	4	2	14
Instrument	41	25	23	52	71	73	7	3	5	59

¹⁰ The data show gender actions data based on EU Results Framework - Level 3, 2016-2018 (provisional figures as of 11th June 2019). EIB actions and administrative costs (Administrative lines and "Type of Aid" G01) excluded.

¹¹ The sum is rounded up to the nearest percent.

¹² The calculation methodology for 2016-2018 was changed for the Partnership Instrument and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, as managed by the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments, in order to align it with the methodology used by other services. The figures are now based on the number of new operational actions contracted per year.

contributing to Stability and Peace ¹³										
European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights Election observation missions				100						100

In 2018, the number of new actions contributing to gender equality and women’s empowerment increased compared to 2017 for almost all instruments. However, across the board, the share of actions which mainstream gender equality increased in 2018. This demonstrates that the work undertaken to improve procedures and strengthen capacity – for instance, capacity for gender analysis – is yielding positive results.

In 2018, consistent efforts were made through internal **quality assurance mechanisms** to monitor the quality of gender mainstreaming within EU actions. In addition, **procedures and templates** used for the preparation of new international cooperation and development actions were **reviewed to ensure the mainstreaming of a gender-sensitive, rights-based approach**, as well as other key cross-cutting issues.

EU Member States

Annex 4 Table 10: EU Member States’ percentage of new ODA actions marked GM 0, 1, or 2

Member State	% of GM 0 actions			% of GM 1 actions			% of GM 2 actions			% of GM 1 + GM 2 ¹⁴
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018
Austria	20.47	27.72		71.67	65.46		7.86	6.82		80
Bulgaria										
Belgium	82.4	39.8	68.9	14.6	56.1	26.8	2.9	4.1	4.3	18
Croatia										
Cyprus										
Czech Republic										
Denmark										
Estonia	12			4			7			11
Finland	51.1			38.1			10.8			49
France										
Germany	36.50	23.48	36.71	63.73	70.66	63.05	1.46	1.40	1.99	65

¹³The figures presented for the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace only reflect the G-marker for those actions managed by the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments, concretely those under Articles 3 and 4.

¹⁴The sum is rounded up to the nearest percent.

	% of GM 0 actions			% of GM 1 actions			% of GM 2 actions			% of GM 1 + GM 2 ¹⁴
Greece										
Hungary										
Ireland										
Italy	44.90	38.96	50.87	8.42	6.71	5.22	46.68	54.33	43.91	55
Latvia	N/A	80	N/A	33	10	N/A	7	10	11	40
Lithuania							12			12
Luxembourg	0	28	25	89	67	75	11	5	0	100
Malta										
Netherlands	55.35	38.98	50.16	25.59	42.98	26.83	19.06	18.09	23.01	45
Poland		94	90		3	6		3	4	
Portugal										
Romania										
Slovakia	92.5	91	92	7.5	9	8				8
Slovenia	79	86	132	27	25	9	11	11	9	38
Spain		40.90	43.28		21.50	21.29		37.60	35.43	
Sweden										
United Kingdom	46			49			5			54

EU Member States which complied with the obligation to justify actions marked ‘GM 0’, as required by the GAP II, included Austria, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Spain and Sweden. The UK’s International Development Act (Gender Equality) (2014), requires that all new programmes consider their impact on gender equality.

According to the information available, 100 % of Luxembourg’s funds are allocated to actions marked ‘GM 1’ and ‘GM 2’. After Luxembourg, Austria (80 %) is the country closest to the GAP II target of ensuring that 85% of all new actions score GM 1 or GM 2 by 2020, followed by Germany (65 %), Italy (55 %) and the UK (54 %).

With additional data, it would be possible to form a clearer picture of progress and strategies for strengthening support for the GAP II’s objectives. Current data is useful for analysing both the overall efforts of Member States, and different approaches that contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment objectives. Using a joint target for ‘GM 1’ and ‘GM 2’ actions (‘GM 1 + GM 2’) is useful as it supports the three-track approach: mainstreaming, actions with gender equality and women’s empowerment as a principal objective, and political and policy dialogue to advance the promotion of gender equality and women’s rights.

Overall, 50.51 % of Member States’ actions were marked ‘GM 1 + GM 2’ in 2018, up from 50.1 % in 2017 and 43.75 % in 2016. The trend for Member States is positive, although data is not complete for all Member States. To reach the 85 % target, it is clear that more focused efforts are required.

Available data indicates that it is possible for Member States’ to fruitfully employ different approaches. This means that any Member State can choose between focusing more on actions with

gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective to boost results in terms of supporting gender equality and women's empowerment or focusing more on improving the quality and quantity of actions in which gender is mainstreamed. The continuous exchange of experiences, including through the use and analysis of this report, will be useful for maintaining and increasing results overall.

Annex 5. Sexual and reproductive health and rights in EU external action in 2018

EU policy framework

The European Union promotes sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in line with the global framework to combat gender discrimination and inequalities, while contributing to the empowerment of women and girls.¹⁵ The EU has incorporated and expanded these principles in key policy documents that lay the groundwork for EU support for comprehensive equitable, universal health systems that encompass SRHR and family planning (FP) services.¹⁶

The EU Gender Action Plan II 2016-2020 (GAP II) emphasises the importance of addressing a variety of aspects connected to SRHR in EU external action, specifically within the scope of thematic priority B, ‘Physical and Psychological Integrity’. This implies providing protection and support to eradicate violence against women and girls; increasing access to quality, affordable and equitable sexual and reproductive health services and rights, including rehabilitative physical and mental healthcare services; promoting sexuality education; and improving women’s and girls’ healthy nutrition levels throughout their lifecycle.

The ‘European Consensus on Development – Our world, our dignity, our future’, recalls this framework, reiterating the EU’s strong commitment to the “promotion, protection and fulfilment of the right of every individual to have full control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, free from discrimination, coercion and violence”. It also stresses “the need for universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information, education, including comprehensive sexuality education, and health-care services.”¹⁷

As the world’s fourth-largest donor, the EU undertakes key interventions to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including those Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that most concern SRHR. These include target 3.7 under SDG 3 (‘Good Health and Well-Being’) and target 5.6 under SDG 5 (‘Gender Equality’).

Challenges of addressing the SRHR agenda

Beyond the EU’s strong policy and financial commitments, upholding SRHR in their entirety requires a broad understanding of their complexity and intersectional characteristics, alongside a holistic factual and financial response to ensure that no one is left behind.

¹⁵ The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW) (1979), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) (1994), the Beijing Platform of Action adopted at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women (1995), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) and the European Consensus on Development (2017).

¹⁶ These key policy documents are: the Council Conclusions on the EU Role in Global Health (2010), the Overarching Post 2015 Agenda Council Conclusions (2013), the Council Conclusions on a Transformative Post-2015 Agenda, and the European Commission’s Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019.

¹⁷ Council of the European Union (2017) *Council Conclusions: European Consensus on Development*, doc. 9393/17 +COR 1, article 34, 19 May 2017.

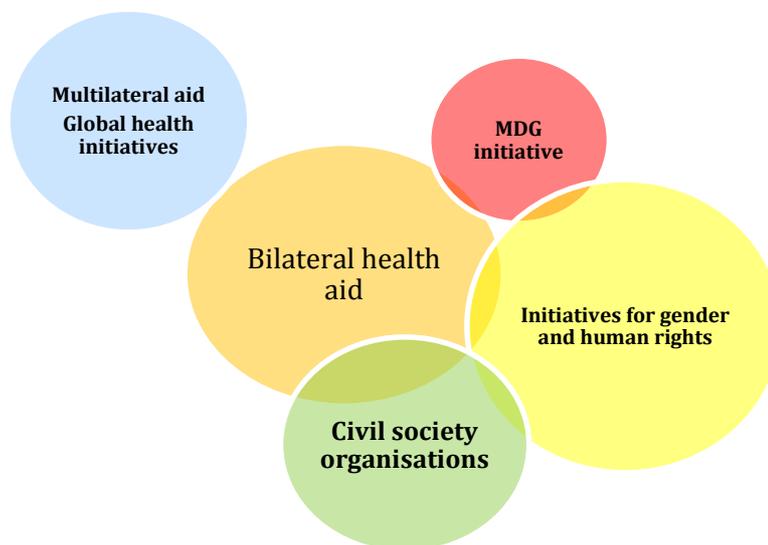
The ‘SheDecides’ initiative was jointly launched in March 2017 by the Governments of the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.¹⁸ In 2018, the initiative continued to gain traction, evoking renewed attention, as well as policy and financial commitments on SRHR. The EU Member States that continue to financially support SheDecides include Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Sweden.

The International Conference on Family Planning, held in November 2018, reaffirmed partners’ commitments to ensuring that every woman and girl has access to high-quality, affordable family planning information and services. The United Kingdom was among the major donors in the wake of the conference, announcing an additional EUR 222 million in funding.¹⁹

In 2018, the lack of an international definition of SRHR was addressed. In May, the Guttmacher-Lancet Commission launched a landmark report²⁰ that re-conceptualises SRHR. The report defines these rights vis-à-vis seven core components: contraceptive services, maternal and newborn care; the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and care for sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) other than HIV; comprehensive sexuality education; safe abortion care; prevention, detection and counselling for gender-based violence; prevention, detection and treatment of infertility and cervical cancer; and counselling and care for sexual health and well-being.

EU financial mechanisms for SRHR

Annex 5 Figure 1: EU financial mechanisms for SRHR



In 2011, the European Commission committed to spending at least 20 % of EU aid on social inclusion and human development by allocating these funds to basic social services, with a focus on

¹⁸ For more information, see: <https://www.shedecides.com>

¹⁹ For more information, see: <http://www.countdown2030europe.org/storage/app/media/uploaded-files/Annual%20Tracking%20Report%20-%20web.pdf>

²⁰ Guttmacher-Lancet Commission (2018) *Accelerate progress – sexual and reproductive health and rights for all: report of the Guttmacher-Lancet Commission*. Available: <https://www.thelancet.com/commissions/sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-rights>

health, education and social protection.²¹ This commitment was reiterated by the new European Consensus on Development in 2017. The implementation of the GAP II represents a key opportunity to channel additional funds to SRHR, based on identified country needs and linked to a comprehensive monitoring framework for measuring progress.

The EU's financial investment in SRHR and family planning takes place through different financial instruments and programmes. These include regional programmes on gender, health and population development, contributions to global initiatives and UN organisations, and grants to civil society organisations.

Annex 5 Box 1: Main EU external action programmes contributing to SRHR

In the context of the **11th European Development Fund 2014-2020**, the EU-Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) strategy 2014-2020 highlights SRHR under its health objectives. Moreover, the EU-ACP multi-country cooperation strategy on health includes the objective “to strengthen the capacity of health systems in ACP countries to deliver basic universally available healthcare” and the target of “improving access to prevention, treatment, and care for reproductive health, and universal access to affordable contraceptives and commodities”. Similarly, the 11th Intra-ACP strategy 2014-2020 acknowledges SRHR as a priority, as reflected in the outcome document of the second meeting of ACP health ministers, held in 2015.

Another notable financing instrument is the **Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)** 2014-2020 with its thematic programmes ‘Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities’ (CSO-LA) and the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC). For instance, the human development component of the GPGC prioritises actions to improve access to essential health commodities and sexual and reproductive health services and reduce the gap of unmet needs for family planning and reproductive health care in developing countries. This is in accordance with the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2020 and the DCI Regulation.

The **Humanitarian Aid Instrument (HAI)** and the **European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights (EIDHR)** specifically addresses several issues related to SRHR. These include the rights of women and girls, of persons with disabilities, of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and of minorities, as set forth in international and regional instruments in the areas of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

In 2018, contributions to global initiatives made through the European Development Fund (EDF) and the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) ensured that the EU played a significant role in shaping the international SRHR policy agenda. Key global initiatives include the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), the Global Alliance Vaccine Initiative (GAVI), the EU-UN Spotlight initiative, World Health Organization (WHO) Universal Health Coverage Partnership, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Supplies programme.

EU financial investments in SRHR

The bulk of EU financing for SRHR takes the form of direct bilateral support to the health sector at the country level, encompassing EUR 1.5 billion for the 2014-2020 period through the EDF and DCI. In this way, the EU supports efforts to strengthen health systems and ensure universal access to an essential package of health services, including family planning, maternal health and

²¹ European Commission (2011) *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, “Increasing the impact of the EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change”*. COM(2011) 637 final. Brussels: European Commission.

reproductive and sexual health services. The Global Public Goods and Challenges programme of the DCI also advances SRHR through its gender equality, human rights child well-being components. It particularly focuses on combating harmful practices, such as child marriage, female genital mutilation and gender-based violence.

During the 2016-2019 period, the EU funded several SRHR initiatives implemented through UN agencies, such as the UNFPA-led global programme to address son preference in selected countries (EUR 4 million), the UNICEF-led programme 'Towards universal birth registration' (EUR 4 million), and the joint UNFPA-UNICEF programme to curb female genital mutilation (EUR 11 million) and end child marriage (EUR 5 million). In the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2018, the EU supported the Panzi Foundation's '*Programme intégré d'appui holistique aux survivants des violences sexuelles et femmes souffrant des pathologies gynécologiques à l'hôpital général de référence de Panzi et autres vulnérables*' ('Integrated programme of holistic support for survivors of sexual violence and women suffering from gynaecological pathologies at the Panzi Reference General Hospital and other vulnerable groups') (EUR 3.9 million).

However, it is difficult to accurately quantify how much of this funding benefits family planning or SRHR. There is an ongoing international debate on how best to track SRHR expenditures, including disbursements for programmes targeting adolescents. May 2018 witnessed the establishment of a Joint Countdown to 2030 and Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health Technical Working Group for the Tracking of Financing for Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child, and Adolescent Health (SRMNCAH). With inputs from the London Schools of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the technical working group is developing an updated version of the Muskoka methodology, the 'Muskoka 2'. This new methodology is a work in progress of the international community, including members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), alongside non-DAC bilateral, multilateral and private donors who report their disbursements to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The methodology will rely exclusively on required reporting fields in the creditor reporting system (CRS). It will generate global and recipient-specific estimates from 2020 onward. The revised Muskoka methodology and the ongoing reorganisation of the EU general financial tracking system are expected to result in the creation of a more comprehensive methodology to gauge EU support for SHRH in the near future.

At present, the EU uses different methodologies to track its commitments and disbursements for SRHR, including the Muskoka methodology and family planning subset, in addition to human development commitments. These methodologies are not interchangeable, as they each consider different aspects of EU financial support for SRHR. In this third GAP II report, the quantitative assessment of EU support for SRHR in 2018 was based on data from the OECD creditor reporting system disbursement for 2016 and 2017, using the Muskoka and FP2020 methods, as well as aggregated results from the EU Results Framework (EU RF). A qualitative analysis was undertaken by reviewing External Assistance Management Reports (EAMR) and the aggregated results from the EU RF.

In 2018, the Commission services for international cooperation and development committed EUR 1.86 billion to actions contributing to human development, representing 23.3 % of the total annual commitment. In addition to exceeding the 20 % target, this reflects a substantial increase compared to 2017 (EUR 1.48 billion, or 17.1 %) and 2016 (EUR 1.2 billion). This increase is also due to the refinement of the reporting methodology in 2017, following the introduction of the OECD-DAC CRS code on violence against women (15180). As a result, programmes on combating gender-based violence were reported under the human development sector, rather than the health sector.

Overall, the EU's financial disbursement for maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) in 2018 was EUR 350.8 million, calculated using the Muskoka methodology. This was considerably lower

than EUR 469.4 million in 2017 and EUR 477 million in 2016. Disbursements in line with the Muskoka family planning subset methodology totalled EUR 29.6 million, compared to EUR 58.9 million in 2017 and EUR 43.1 million in 2016. The figures below illustrate the budgetary disbursements during the 2016-2018 period, according to the Muskoka methodology for MNCH and the family planning tracking methodology. The two methodologies should not be seen as complementary, as the family planning disbursement is a subset of overall MNCH expenditure.

Commission services provided a grant of EUR 28 million to WHO for 2016-2018 to support the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Partnership programme, undertaken in collaboration with Luxembourg and Ireland. The programme contributed to improving donor coordination and aid effectiveness, while strengthening health systems in 28 partner countries. It supported countries to reach their universal health coverage targets, including targets related to SRHR. By the end of 2018, the programme was poised for an advanced stage of expansion, most notably in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. Extensions will involve regional initiatives that support priority actions in over 100 countries in five regions, encompassing EUR 118.5 million for the 2019-2023 period.

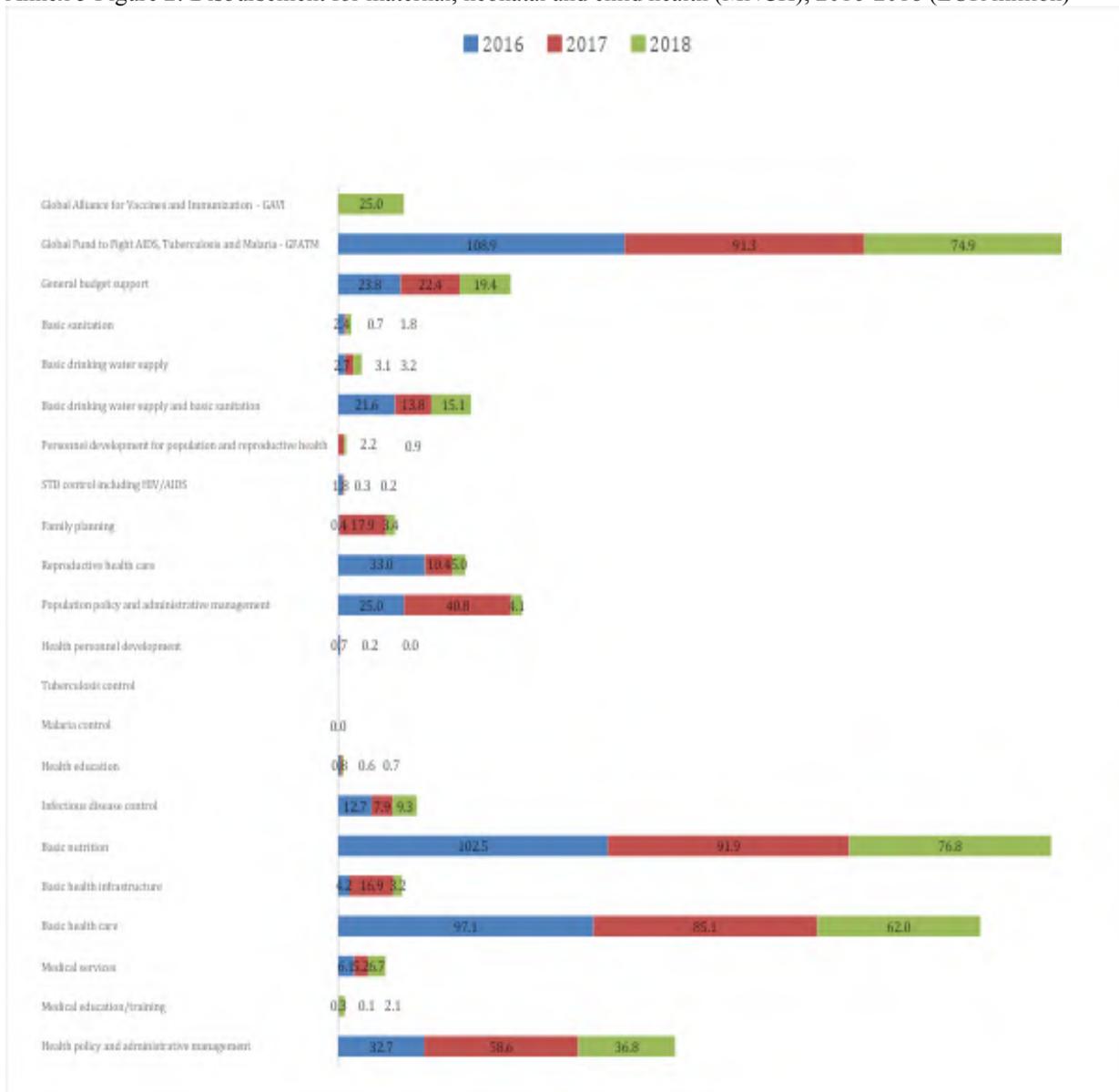
Commission services also contributed two grants to the UNFPA Supplies Trust Fund, worth a total of EUR 45 million for the 2016-2020 period. These contributions helped to improve access to SRHR, including family planning, in 46 largely low-income countries by financing efforts to strengthen national capacities and systems, including in-country supply chains. In 2018, commodities procured by the UNFPA Supplies programmes prevented 10.4 million unintended pregnancies, 25,000 maternal deaths, 157,000 child deaths and 3.2 million unsafe abortions. They saved USD 620 million in healthcare costs and provided 38.2 million years of protection to couples around the world.²²

In November 2018, the Commissioner responsible for international cooperation and development pledged EUR 26.5 million in support of the World Bank Global Financing Facility, which will contribute to innovative measures that bridge the financing gap and improve health outcomes for women, children and adolescents.

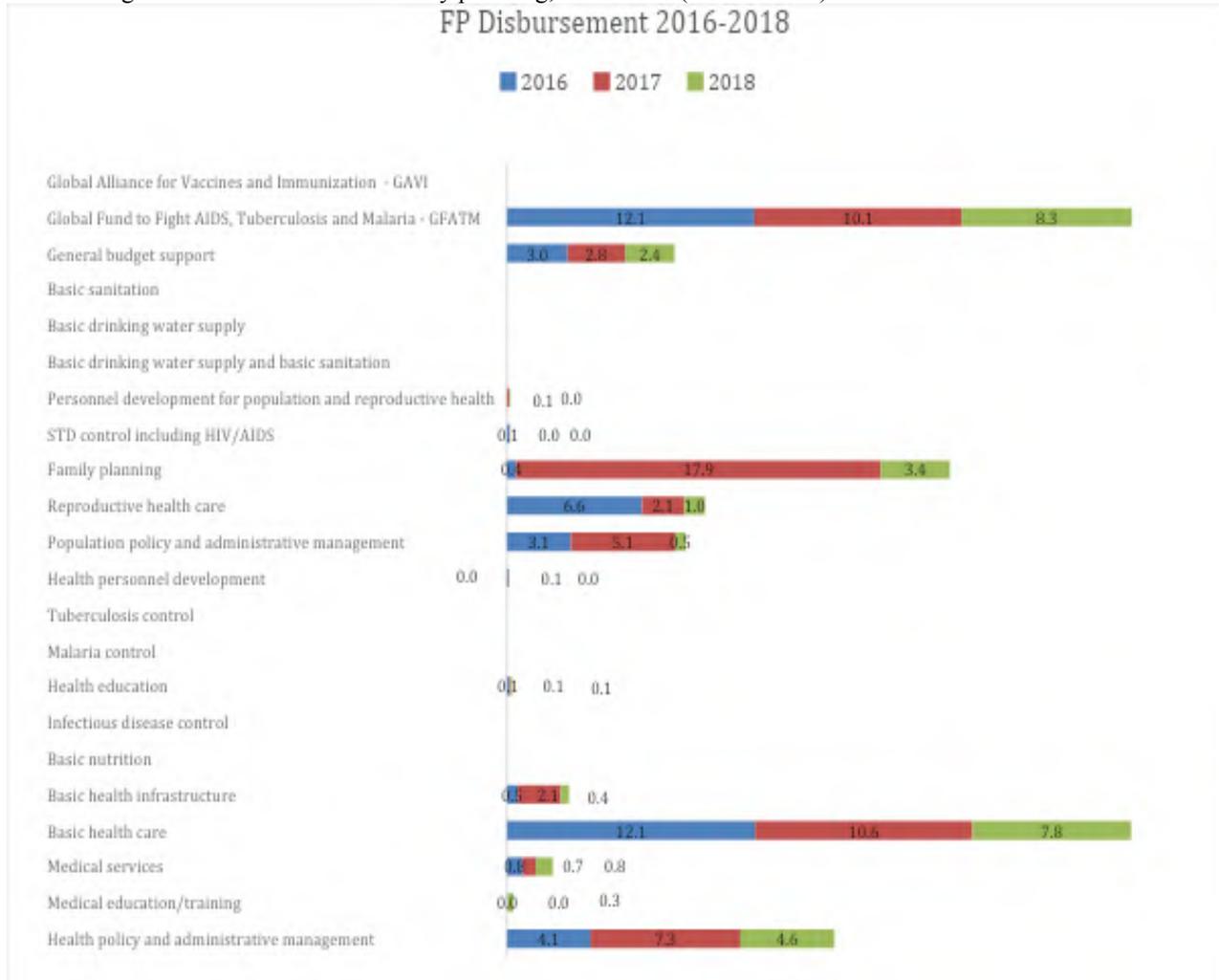
Each year, the European Commission provides an estimated EUR 200 million to support humanitarian health programmes that include sexual and reproductive health services, in line with the health policy of the Commission services for humanitarian aid and civil protection. In 2018 under its health programming, the European Commission allocated nearly EUR 41 million to reproductive health and the medical response to sexual- and gender-based violence.

²² Provisional information from UNFPA's draft annual report (unpublished).

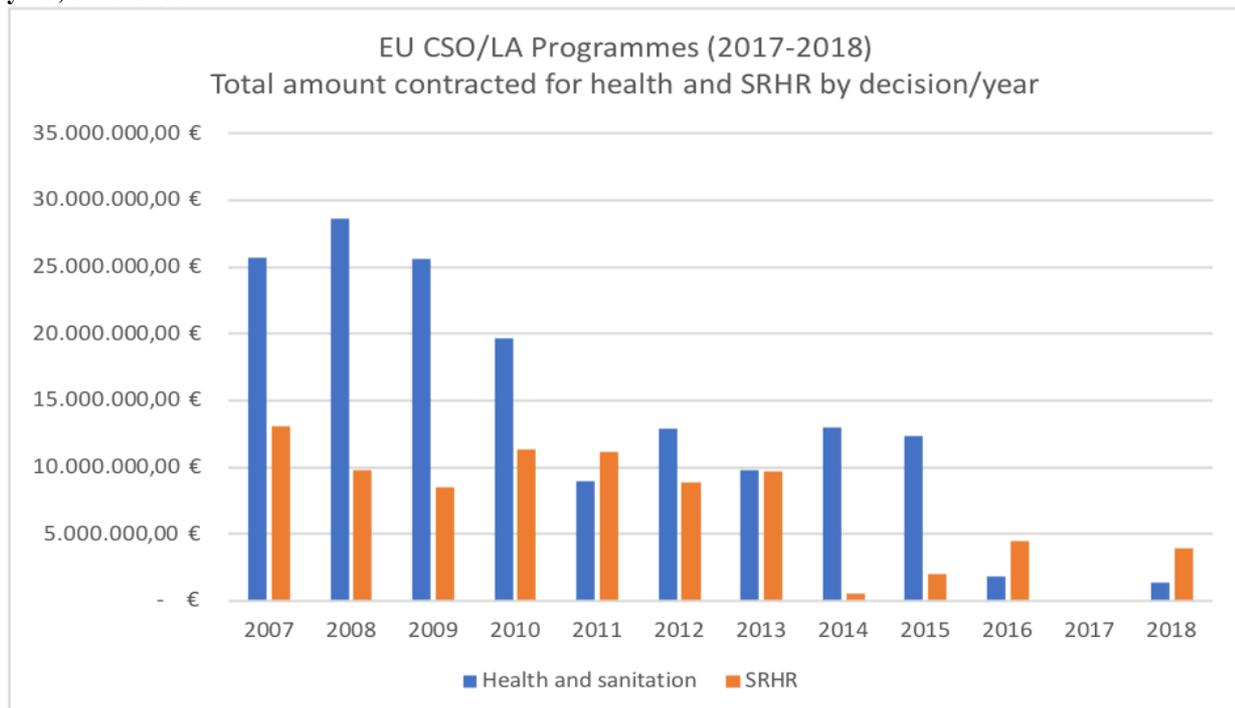
Annex 5 Figure 2: Disbursement for maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH), 2016-2018 (EUR million)



Annex 5 Figure 3: Disbursement for family planning, 2016-2018 (EUR million)

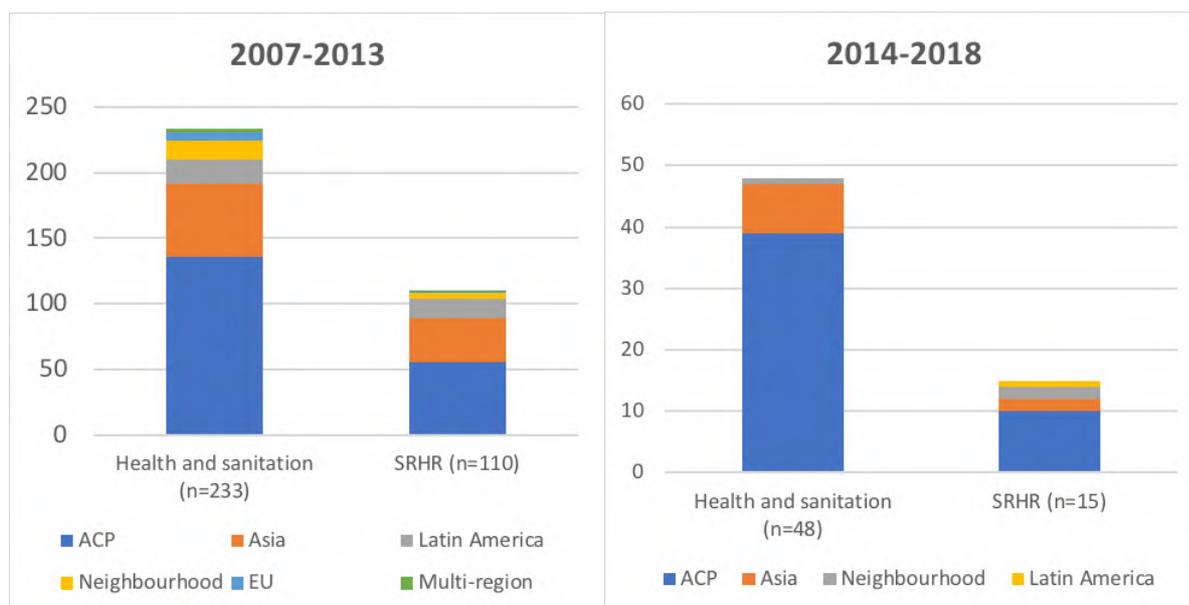


Annex 5 Figure 4: EU CSO/LA programmes - Total amount contracted for health and SRHR by decision and year, 2007-2018



In 2018, the European Commission funded six programmes by civil society organisations, with a total budget of EUR 3.87 million. Two of these programmes were encoded as ‘family planning’ and ‘reproductive healthcare’ initiatives. The other four include SRHR components under other sector codes, such as human rights, basic healthcare, democratic participation and civil society, and ending violence against women.

Annex 5 Figure 5: EU CSO-LA programmes – Regional distribution of health and SRHR contracts (number of contracts by decision and programming period), 2007-2018



Through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) 2014-2020, six programmes contributed to SRHR in 2018, with a budget of EUR 1.542 million. These programmes were implemented by civil society organisations to address child marriage in Cameroon and the Dominican Republic; the protection for single mothers and children born out of wedlock in Sudan; the rights of transgender people in China; access to services in Madagascar; and initiatives in the framework of fighting corruption in the health sector in Mauritania.

The regional distribution of projects and funding for the 2007-2018 period reveals that most contracts related to health and SRHR were implemented in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, followed by Asia, Latin America, the EU Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations region, and Europe. Of the SRHR contracts awarded under the CSO-LA programme in 2018, seven were concentrated in Africa (Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, Mauritius and Sierra Leone) and one in the Solomon Islands.

Select SRHR results and good practices

The EU Results Framework provides the aggregated results of EU-funded programmes over selected indicators in 100 partner countries on an annual basis. In line with the priorities of the new Consensus on Development, the EU RF was reviewed in 2017-2018 to harmonise indicators between sectors and optimise the number of indicators included. As a result, some health sector indicators were discontinued. With EU support in 2018, 2.86 million women of reproductive age and children under five-years-old benefitted from nutrition-related programmes and 13.85 million

women of reproductive age used modern contraceptive methods. The examples below illustrate the EU's ongoing contributions to SRHR around the world.

Annex 5 Box 2: UNFPA Supplies programme

The UNFPA Supplies programme is a multi-donor trust fund which has been managed by UNFPA since 2007. Its overall objective is to increase the availability and utilisation of reproductive health commodities in support of reproductive and sexual health services, including family planning, especially for poor and marginalised women and girls in 46 low and low-middle income countries.

The EU has prioritised improved access to essential health commodities, and sexual and reproductive health services, in its Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2020. As such, the UNFPA Supplies programme was provided with EUR 20 million for 2016-2017, and EUR 25 million for 2018-2020, to advance universal access to reproductive health. Various EU Member States support the UNFPA Supplies programme. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands are its largest donors, followed by the EU and Denmark. The European Commission is an active member of the programme's Steering Committee and its recently-established Donor Accountability Council. These fora provide ample opportunity for EU actors take an active role in strategic decision-making and shaping the approach for ensuring global commodity security beyond the current programme.

In 2018 as a result of the contraceptives procured by the UNFPA Supplies programme, the family planning needs of 38.2 million couples were met. Through the commodities it provided during the year, the programme's impact was significant: potentially averting an estimated 10.4 million unintended pregnancies, 25,000 maternal deaths, 157,000 newborn deaths and 3.2 million unsafe abortions. These contraceptives had saved families and countries USD 620 million in direct healthcare costs in 2018 alone.

The programme's appraisals reveal that its approach works best in countries with established policy and programming related to reproductive health, including maternal health. Strong government support and a functional health system at the community-level have facilitated vast improvements in reproductive health commodity security.

Annex 5 Box 3: Health General Guidelines

The European Commission's Health General Guidelines set out the parameters of the EU's humanitarian health assistance, particularly the view that sexual and reproductive health services should be integrated into primary healthcare, rather than being a standalone programme. Sexual and reproductive health is almost always included as a part of the 'Basic Package of Health Services' (BPHS), a package of interventions designed to meet the most important health needs of all segments of the population at the community, primary healthcare facility and, at times, hospital levels.

The guidelines and their technical annexes also refer to the Minimum Initial Service Package of reproductive health in crises (MISP), a series of crucial actions required to respond to reproductive health needs during the onset of any humanitarian crisis.

Annex 5 Box 4: ‘Being a girl is a right’ project in Cameroon

In June 2018, the ‘Being a girl is a right’ project in Cameroon was launched to contribute to reducing gender-based violence and harmful socio-cultural practices, such as sexual harassment and child marriage.²³ Funded through the European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights programme, the initiative is implemented by the Association pour la promotion du développement local (APDEL) and its partners, who support community youth groups in neighbourhoods, villages and schools.

The partners defined the project’s baseline through an initial analysis that engaged 418 people in local communities, identifying high rates of sexual harassment and child marriage. One-third of young people reported that a family member was married before the age of 18 during the past 12 months, and that they themselves had been subject to repeated unwanted sexual overtures. Two-thirds of the youths surveyed admitted that they feel unsafe as a result of sexual harassment.

To date, the project has trained 100 young people on human rights, child rights, child marriage and sexual harassment. ‘Animation techniques’ were used to sensitise youths on behavioural change and mechanisms of care. The trained group will, in turn, reach out to another 250 young people, engaging them as awareness raising agents on child marriage in their communities, and on sexual harassment in schools.

Annex 5 Box 5: Creating an enabling environment for young people to claim SRHR in Bangladesh

The project, ‘Creating an enabling environment for young people to claim and access their sexual and reproductive health rights in Bangladesh’, supports the Government of Bangladesh to improve SRHR, with a focus on young people – in line with the objectives of its National Action Plan (NAP). Funded in the framework of the Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities Thematic Programme (CSO-LA) of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) 2014-2020, the project’s implementing partners are Plan International and Young Power in Social Action (YPSA).

The project encompasses capacity building and technical advisory initiatives to strengthen the capacities of local and district government to translate the NAP into action, while strengthening public sexual and reproductive health services for youth. In 2018, the project enhanced trainers’ and peer educators’ education skills and advocacy techniques, while providing them with comprehensive sexual education (CSE) and life skill education (LSE). It also developed age-appropriate information education communication (IEC) materials and a SRHR module for the public teachers training curriculum. The initiative established a technical advisory group with relevant ministry officials and other development organisations.

Throughout 2018, the project consolidated important results. Access to sexual and reproductive health information and services improved for young people in the target areas. As a result, they are increasingly more able to take informed decisions to curb child marriages, adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. National and local governments’ capacities and use of resources to implement the NAP has increased, while more accessible, inclusive and youth-friendly quality health services are available at local health facilities. Moreover, the project has contributed to empowering civil society organisations to advocate for SRHR and youth-friendly health services.

²³ For more information, see: <https://apdel.cm> and #etreunefillestundroit

Annex 6. Summary table of promising practices on the GAP II's implementation

This annex contains a list of promising practices included in the GAP II's 2018 Annual Implementation Report, which illustrate the work of EU actors around the globe to advance the GAP II's priorities and objectives. A description of each example is included in the core report, within Part 2 on the GAP II's 'Institutional Culture Shift' priority, and Part 3 on the GAP II's three thematic priorities.

For most of the examples included in this annex, interviews were carried out with the EU Actors that were financing or implementing them. They provide a glimpse into the scope of the work, partnerships, methodologies, and the transformative effect of the results. The promising practices have been selected using the action databases of the reporting EUD and MS from the partner countries as well as Member States Capitals, in line with the Council Conclusions 14027/18 of 26/11/2018 which state "Keeping in mind the GAP II report's objective to monitor the implementation of the Gender Action Plan by all EU actors on a yearly basis, the Council welcomes the (inclusion of) qualitative data in the next reporting phase."

Overall, 1,817 actions were indicated as promising practices by. Of these, approximately 50 were selected for follow-up through an interview, for inclusion in the report. These included up to 30 practices reported by EU Delegations and EU Member States at the partner country level, and one for each EU Member State. For some Member States, which reported without following the agreed templates, examples from their submissions were included. In these cases, the Member State's promising practice was selected by their representative, following an email request. The final number of promising practices included in the report was less than the 50 originally selected, as some representatives were available for interviews during the drafting period. The selection of practices for inclusion in the report was made based on the basis of agreed criteria – which included attention to regional division – related to the GAP II's thematic priorities and objectives, sectors and modalities, among other factors. For details on the criteria used, see Annex 1.

Many more examples of promising practices collected through the reporting process are included in Annexes 2 and 3. These are not referenced in the table below.

Institutional Culture Shift

Commission services responsible for international cooperation and development

Title of the action	Start year	Region	Country/countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
Gender and religion at the European Development Days 2018	2018	Europe	Global	6 ²⁴	Religion and partnerships	23-24

Thematic priority B. Physical and Psychological Integrity

Commission services

Title of the action	Start	Region	Country/	GAP II	Key theme(s)	Page
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²⁴ GAP II objective 6: Partnerships fostered between EU and stakeholders to build national capacity for gender equality.

	year		countries	objective (s)		in the core report
EU-UN Spotlight Initiative	2017	Global	Multi-country	7 ²⁵	Violence against women and girls	31
Support to the ‘Sinjar Action Fund’ in Iraq	2018	Gulf States	Iraq	7-12	Reconstruction	33-34
Support to Panzi Hospital in the Democratic Republic of Congo	2018	West and Central Africa	Democratic Republic of Congo	7-12	Health	33-34

EU Delegations and EU Member States in partner countries

Title of the action	Start year	Region	Country/ countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
Global Programme to Prevent Son Preference and Gender-biased Sex Selection: Improving the sex ratio at birth in select countries in Asia and the Caucasus	2016	Global	Azerbaijan EU Delegation	7	Son preference and gender-biased sex selection	41
Respect Rural Women	2018	Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations	Bosnia and Herzegovina EU Delegation	7	Women’s organisations and violence against women and girls	41-42
Más información, menos violencia: prevención y erradicación de violencia de género, en especial femicidio	2016	Latin America and the Caribbean	Ecuador EU Delegation	7, 9 ²⁶	Violence against women and girls, and femicide	39
Inside Justice: Ensuring Formal Justice Sector Responsibility and Accountability to Redress Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) against Women and Girls in Sri Lanka	2017	Asia and the Pacific	Sri Lanka and the Maldives EU Delegation	7	Justice	40
Support for the prevention of, and coordinated intervention of the police in, the effective treatment of gender violence in Mauritania	2017	West and Central Africa	Mauritania EU Member State (Spain)	7	Justice and the police	46

²⁵ GAP II objective 7: Girls and women free from all forms of violence against them (VAWG) both in the public and private sphere.

²⁶GAP II objective 9: Protection for all women and men of all ages from sexual and gender based violence in crisis situations through EU supported operations.

EU Member States' capitals

Title of the action	EU Member State	Start Year	Region	Country/countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
Integrated WASH, food security and gender and protection response	Belgium	2018	West and Central Africa	Democratic Republic of Congo	10 ²⁷	Water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and food security	44
Muskoka Fund	France	2011	East and Southern Africa	Multi-country	10	Physical and psychological integrity	45
Innovation in maternal health services in Mongolia: from pilot to institutionalisation. Telemedicine Project Exit Phase (2017/2018), UNFPA	Luxembourg	2017	Asia and the Pacific	Mongolia	10	Health	45
Psychosocial Intervention Services for Beneficiaries of International Protection and Asylum Seekers	Malta	2018	Europe	Malta	7,9,10	Refugees and violence against women and girls	45-46
ComVoMujer: Combating Violence Against women and girls in Latin America	Germany	2009	Americas	Multi-country	7	Violence against women and girls	46
WE DECIDE: Programa de fortalecimiento de políticas de inclusión social, género y prevención de la violencia sexual para poblaciones en situación de vulnerabilidad, con énfasis en el ámbito de la discapacidad	Spain	2018	Global	Multi-country	7	Women and persons with disabilities, civil society, violence against women and girls/gender-based violence	47

Thematic priority C. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – Economic and Social Empowerment

EU Delegations and EU Member States in partner countries

Title of the action	Start year	Region	Country/countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
DITERCU: Right to the Land in	2017	East and	Angola	15 ²⁸	Land rights	54

²⁷ GAP II objective 10: Equal access to quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative physical and mental health care services for girls and women.

²⁸ GAP II objective 15: Equal access by women to financial services, productive resources including land, trade and entrepreneurship.

Title of the action	Start year	Region	Country/countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
the Cunene		Southern Africa	EU Delegation			
LandCam: Securing land and resource rights and improving governance in forest areas of Cameroon	2017	West and Central Africa	Cameroon EU Delegation	15	Land rights and governance	54
Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Tanzania	2018	East and Southern Africa	Tanzania EU Delegation	16 ²⁹	Energy	54-55
OIKKO: Women's Economic Empowerment	2015	Asia and the Pacific	Bangladesh	14 ³⁰	Women's rights	56
Trade Related Assistance for Mongolia (TRAM)	2017	Asia and the Pacific	Mongolia EU Delegation	14, 15	Trade	56-57
Towards Resilience and Social Inclusion of Adolescents and Young People in Libya	2016	Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations	Libya EU Delegation	13 ³¹	Youth and social inclusion	58
Capacity Building in Primary and Secondary Education: Improve the quality and equality of the education system	2017	Gulf	Iraq EU Delegation	13	Education	59

EU Member States' capitals

Title of the action	EU Member State	Start year	Region	Country	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
Strengthening Resilience of Crisis-Affected Communities in Rakhine State	Czech Republic	2018	Asia and the Pacific	Myanmar	14	Vocational education and training, and employment	60
Optimisation of conventional and unconventional irrigation for rural	Poland	2018	Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations	Palestine	14	Rural development and irrigation	61

²⁹ GAP II objective 16: Equal access and control over clean water, energy, transport infrastructure, and equitable engagement in their management, enjoyed by girls and women.

³⁰ GAP II objective 14: Access to decent work for women of all ages.

³¹ GAP II objective 13: Equal access for girls and women to all levels of quality education and vocational education and training (VET) free from discrimination.

development and activation of women and youth in Palestine							
Improve women's skills in autonomously running and managing business	Lithuania	2018	Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations	Azerbaijan	13, 14	Micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)	61-62

Thematic priority D. Political and Civil Rights – Voice and Participation

Commission services

Title of the action	Start year	Region	Country/countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
EU INTER PARES – Parliaments in Partnership	2018	Global	Multi-country	17 ³²	Women and politics	63
Ms President	2018	East and Southern Africa	Kenya	17	Women's empowerment and participation	65

EU Delegations and EU Member States in partner countries

Title of the action	Start year	Region	Country/countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
Building Peace and Enhancing Human Rights in 16 Yemeni Governorates	2017	Gulf States	Yemen EU Delegation	18 ³³	Peace and human rights	72
Budget Support to Police Reform in the Republic of Moldova	2016	Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations	Moldova EU Delegation	17	Justice and the police	72
Women's Dialogue in Atareb	2018	Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations	Syria EU Delegation	19 ³⁴	Violence against women and girls, civil society organisations	72-73
Fortalecer los procesos de Transversalidad del principio de Igualdad en la Administración Pública Salvadoreña	2018	Americas	El Salvador EU Member State (Spain)	19	Public administration and gender equality	74

³² GAP II objective 17: Equal rights and ability for women to participate in policy and governance processes at all levels.

³³ GAP II objective 18: Women's organisations and other CSOs and Human Rights Defenders working for gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment and rights freely able to work and protected by law.

³⁴ GAP II objective 19: Challenged and changed discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes.

Title of the action	Start year	Region	Country/ countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
A Sexual Culture of Justice: Strengthening LGBTIQ and GBV partnerships, capacity and efficacy to promote and protect rights in Trinidad and Tobago	2017	Americas	Trinidad and Tobago EU Delegation	18.	Justice	74
EU and CSO join forces in Madagascar for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building	2017	East and Southern Africa	Madagascar EU Delegation	20 ³⁵	Disaster risk reduction and resilience	67-68
Somalia Social Contract: Contributing to state building and inclusive politics in Somalia	2018	East and Southern Africa	Somalia EU Delegation	17	Governance	68
Aide budgétaire Genre (avenant à l'appui budgétaire bonne gouvernance)	2018	West and Central Africa	Burkina Faso EU Delegation	17	Governance	68-69
SHE Leads: community-based activism, response and empowerment to prevent and respond to GBV	2018	West and Central Africa	Liberia EU Delegation and EU Member State (Ireland)	19	Activism and violence against women and girls	69
Strengthening civil society to protect and promote social, economic and cultural rights of ethnic communities in Bokeo province	2016	Asia and the Pacific	Lao People's Democratic Republic EU Delegation	19	Civil society organisations	70
Partnership to improve service delivery through strengthened Public Finance Management and Oversight	2017	Asia and the Pacific	Timor-Leste EU Delegation	17	Public finance management and services	71

EU Member States' capitals

Title of the action	EU Member State	Start year	Region	Country/ countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
Ge.Mai.Sa 2: Enhancing gender mainstreaming for sustainable rural	Italy	2018	Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco,	14, 17, 19	Women's empowerment, rural development	75

³⁵ GAP II objective 20: Equal rights enjoyed by women to participate in and influence decision-making processes on climate and environmental issues.

Title of the action	EU Member State	Start year	Region	Country/countries	GAP II objective (s)	Key theme(s)	Page in the core report
development and food security programme			Negotiations	Palestine, Tunisia		and food security	
Empowerment and Accountability research	United Kingdom	2016	Global	Multi-country	18.	Women's collective action	76-77
Implementation of Latvia's Development Cooperation Guidelines 2016-2020	Latvia	2016	Global	Multi-country		Gender mainstreaming	77
Leading from the South (LFS) programme (2017-2020)	The Netherlands	2017	Global	Multi-country	18.	Civil society organisations	77-78
Women's Rights in Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe	Portugal	2018	West and Central Africa	Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe	18.	Women's rights	78