



# EXPOSING THE GAP



AN INDEPENDENT  
EVALUATION OF THE EU  
GENDER ACTION PLAN II  
IN LEBANON, JORDAN  
AND IRAQ



**ANNEXES**  
MARCH 2020

**— KVINNA**  
**— KVINNA**

# ANNEX 1. METHODOLOGY REPORT

This methodology was initially approved by Kvinna till Kvinna on July 1<sup>st</sup> in 2019. This document has been complemented with additional information on March 3rd, 2020. [Text in blue highlights information that was added to the initial methodology.](#)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the objectives, research questions and methods for the EU GAP II assessment, conducted for Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. It provides details about how the Team aimed to reach the objectives of the study, including which methods will be used, which parties will be approached and what assistance from Kvinna till Kvinna is needed in this process. The latter is presented in the blue boxes throughout the document.

## 2. OBJECTIVES STUDY

The proposed assessment provides an analysis and a strategic advocacy tool for Women's Rights Organizations in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq so to be able to influence the work of the EU and EU actors in gender equality in their respective countries. Based on the ToR, the Consultants read the assignment to have 3 main objectives and therefore 3 parts. These 3 parts include:

1. Provide an assessment of the implementation of selected objectives included in the EU's Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020) by the EU in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq using OECD/DAC criteria (impact, relevance and sustainability) between 2016 and September 2019;
2. Identify best practices and challenges in the implementation of the GAP II in the selected countries;
3. Provide recommendations/suggestions that optimize the implementation of GAP II and contribute to the future development of GAP III.

## 3. ASSESSMENT

### A. Research Questions

1. Based on the above, the central question guiding the assessment is as follows:

#### Main Research Question:

*To what extent has the EU's Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020) reached its intended objectives in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq (between 2016 and March/2019) and to what extent was the project implemented as intended?*

The team will take into account Process Evaluation Criteria, and the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria. Priority focus of the evaluation, however, will be on the components of Relevance, **Effectiveness**,

**Impact, Implementation and Sustainability**, in line with the central question leading the evaluation and allowing for the provision of recommendations. A description of these four criteria is provided below in table 1.

**Table 1: Priority OECD/DAC Evaluation Criteria & Process Evaluation Criteria**

COMPONENT	PURPOSE
Effectiveness	A measure of the extent to which an activity attains its objectives.
Impact	The positive and negative changes produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
Relevance	The extent to which the activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor.
Sustainability	Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn <i>and whether the project has adaptive capacity</i>
Process/ Implementation	Extent to which the intervention was implemented as planned and extent to which participants actively engage with, interact with, are receptive to, and satisfied with the program.

Based on these criteria, the Team drafted 9 key research questions, which the Team aimed to answer in the final report. For the first research question, which aims to assess the extent to which the objectives of the GAP II were achieved, the Kvinna till Kvinna Team made a selection of 1 or 2 objectives of the most relevant GAP II objectives to focus on per thematic area per country. The questions in italic indicate supporting questions that helped answer our primary questions.

**Table 2: Main Research Questions**

RESEARCH QUESTIONS
<b>Effectiveness</b>
1) To what extent were the objectives of the GAP II achieved / are likely to be achieved in Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon? <i>(And what EU actions have contributed to these objectives?)</i>
<i>EU Institutional Culture Shift</i>
Objective 3. Sufficient resources allocated by EU institutions and Member States to deliver on EU gender policy commitments.
Objective 4: Robust gender evidence used to inform all EU external spending, programming and policy making.
Objective 5: Results for women and girls measured and resources allocated to systematically track progress.
<i>Thematic priority: physical and psychological integrity – Objectives TBD</i>
Objective 7. Girls and women free from all forms of violence against them (VAWG) both in the public and in the private sphere. (Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon)
Objective 8. Trafficking of girls and women for all forms of exploitation eliminated. (Jordan)
Objective 11. Promoted, protected and fulfilled 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. (Lebanon and Iraq)

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*Thematic Priority: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Economic and Social Empowerment*

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Objective 13. Equal access for girls and women to all levels of quality education and vocational education and training (VET) free from discrimination

Objective 14. Access to decent work for women of all ages.

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*Thematic priority: political and civil rights - voice and participation*

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Objective 17. Equal rights and ability for women to participate in policy and governance processes at all levels.

Objective 18. Women's organizations 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

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### Impact

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- 2) What are the reported lasting results or longer-term changes brought about by the EU gender action plan including positive or negative effects, direct or indirect effects and intended or unintended consequences?
  - 3) Do you think that the adoption of GAP II provides a momentum for an increase of awareness, action and interventions of gender equality by the EU in the MENA region?
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### Relevance

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- 4) In the intention to break the vicious cycle of gender discrimination, how relevant is the EU GAP II in relation to other similar international, regional or national plans, policies and frameworks? *(To what extent are the selected objectives of the EU gender action plan valid? How consistent are the objectives with the beneficiaries' requirements, the countries' needs and priorities, relevant international standards, global priorities and the policies and objectives of partners? Is the Action Plan used as a reference by others?)*
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### Sustainability

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To what extent did/will the benefits or activities of the action plan continue after the end of the project? *(What are the current and future challenges in sustaining the momentum created by the action plan?)*

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### Process

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- 5) To what extent is the policy implemented as intended?
  - 6) What have been the main successes in implementation?
  - 7) What have been the main challenges in implementation?
  - 8) What can be done to improve the implementation process?
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### Limitation

The OECD/DAC refers to impact as “the extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects”. It is, however, beyond the scope and budget of this assessment to conduct a proper impact assessment of GAP II in the region (this would have required a counterfactual of what those outcomes would have been in the absence of the interventions.) In addition, it is difficult to attribute changes on gender equality and women's rights solely to EU action in the region, because the EU does not exist in isolation. The Team instead proposes a range of qualitative methods that will allow for the provision of a summary of those high-level EU contributions to gender equality that research, reports and stakeholders mention consistently. The Team will therefore focus in the question: What are the *reported* lasting results or longer-term changes brought about by the EU gender action plan including positive or negative effects, direct or indirect effects and intended or unintended consequences? This approach does not, however, allow for definitive statements on high level effects.

## B. Methods

### a. Document Analysis

The Team will conduct document analysis of existing research and studies to make a preliminary assessment of the GAP II effects and results.

Documents - in English and Arabic - included:

- GAP II Implementation Reports from 2016, 2017 and 2018
- EU policies and strategies regarding gender and MENA
- EU country plans and strategies for Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan<sup>1</sup>
- Studies and reports from international CSO's and think tanks such as EuroMed and Concord
- Government provided resources, studies and strategies;
- Documents from national commissions of women, such as National Gender Plans;
- Project documents from partner CSO's in Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan (project proposals, progress reports, evaluations)

*For a full overview of documents consulted please see Annex 5.*

#### Note on Access to Data

The sources of information on EU actions taken in the three countries that the Team had access to included:

- The combined qualitative and quantitative information reported in the 2016, 2017 and 2018 Implementation reports.
- Information on EU action provided by interviewed stakeholders (predominantly Gender Focal points at EU Delegations, but also several member states, international organizations, international civil society organisations and local women's rights organisations);
- Some available public Action Documents provided on the Document Repository of the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations<sup>2</sup>;

The Team had limited access to other full Action Documents which could have provided more details on key EU actions in the four thematic areas. The Team sent out several requests to EU delegations in Brussels and country offices to gain access to a) action documents, b) the country level action summaries of 2018, and c) the external assistance management report, but were unfortunately not allowed access to these documents. In addition, the type of information provided in the three different Implementation Reports has been slightly different every year, making comparison between this data difficult. Table 3 provides an overview of the type of information provided in each year for the three countries. Because of the lack of detail provided to the Team, the Thematic findings do not include information on thematic sub-indicators (e.g. 13.1, etc.) but rather on prominent activities within the thematic areas, guided by the activities stated in the SWD<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/news\\_corner/key-documents\\_en?f%5B0%5D=field\\_document\\_repository\\_filter%3A318&f%5B1%5D=field\\_document\\_repository\\_filter%3A274](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/news_corner/key-documents_en?f%5B0%5D=field_document_repository_filter%3A318&f%5B1%5D=field_document_repository_filter%3A274)

<sup>2</sup> SWD (2016). P. 26 onwards

Table 3. Overview of Implementation Reporting

	QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION	EXAMPLE	QUALITATIVE INFORMATION	EXAMPLE
2016 (published August 2017)	Some number of actions reported on a selection of institutional culture indicators reported per region, but not complete.	Objective 6.1.1.: None Iraq, 2 Jordan, 1	None	-
2017 (published October 2018)	Lebanon and Jordan: Number of actions reported <i>per objective</i> per country in graph.  Iraq: some numbers provided in text.	"Jordan – 6 actions taken on objective 7"	Limited, does not specify which actions these the number entails, but summarizes random selection.	"1 SRHR related contract implemented in Jordan between 2013-2017" (p. 166)
2018 (published October 2019)	Lebanon and Jordan: Number of actions reported <i>per thematic area</i> per country in graph.  Iraq: some numbers provided in text.	Lebanon: "3 actions in Area B, 5 Area C, and 7 Area D"	Limited, does not specify which actions these the number entails, but summarizes random selection	"In the Neighbourhood Policy a regional development and protection programme for refugees – most notably in Lebanon and Jordan – supported civil society (objective 18)"

### b. Consultations Skype, Brussels, Jordan and Lebanon

The Team conducted interviews with stakeholders in Brussels, over Skype and in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. The interview questions were compiled in an Interview Guide; one for Brussels, one for remote interviews, and one for the three target countries. The latter guide was translated into Arabic so to be used by the Consultants in Iraq and Jordan.

It is important to note that, in preparation for this assignment, the Team found that **non-EU stakeholders (CSO's, Missions, government agencies) had relatively little knowledge of the GAPII**, its immediate effects or its implementation. In order to assure relevant interaction in spite of this, the Team took **an "investigative" and flexible approach to the interviews** and adapted their questions to the respondents' position and knowledge of the GAP II. Where some stakeholders were well positioned to provide information on GAP II implementation, others were better positioned to provide information on whether EU policy on gender aligns with national objectives. In addition, the Team shared a **preliminary summary on the GAP II with the interviewees** so that went in to the interview well informed.

*For a detailed overview of the stakeholders that were interviewed, please see Annex 2. Annex 3 provides a selection of questions from the Interview Guides for the different stakeholders*

### c. Validation Workshop

#### Workshop objectives:

The process of mapping out stakeholders, impacts, implementation challenges and advocacy routes was as important as the result of these exercises, and the quality of the process depended heavily on the knowledge of the people participating in the workshop. In order to validate and build out the

assessment conducted, a workshop was facilitated in Lebanon and in Jordan. This workshop helped:

- a) Validate the assessment of how GAP II has contributed to its objectives
- b) Validate implementation challenges and best practices
- c) Validate the stakeholder mapping (who influences who)
- d) Validate priorities for advocacy

The validation workshop was also set up to provide a platform for the Team to further understand the problem and context, and fill information gaps that were identified during the desk review and the interviews phase. It represented an opportunity to dive into the aspects of ownership, alignment, harmonisation, and accountability in the process of implementing GAP II in country.

The workshop will gather women's organisations who represent beneficiary groups directly affected by the EU Action Plan. The Team suggested to exclude EU and governmental representatives from the workshop in order to ensure an open and conducive meeting environment where civil society actors felt encouraged to share experiences and views with minimum reluctance. The list of invitees was elaborated after the desk review phase.

#### **Approach:**

The facilitators (Team) will ensure an environment that creates a foundation for:

- Working together
- Generating information
- Managing analysis and interpretation of information
- Managing group dynamics.

Facilitators resorted to process tools such as visioning, sequential questioning, brainstorming, facilitative listening, gap analysis, stakeholder analysis, and priority setting to derive the needed information during the workshop.

**Invitees were expected to read (parts of) the GAP II document before attending the workshop** to ensure a standardised level of knowledge about the topic in hand.

The venue of the workshop was facilitated by KtK. Invitations to participants were sent by the Team as soon as the venue details and draft agendas are ready. The team held the meeting from 9:30-14:00 local time.

*For a final Workshop Agenda please see Annex 4. For the final list of participating organisations please see Annex 2.*

#### **d. Stakeholder Mapping**

The Team conducted a stakeholder analysis throughout the assignment, based on all documentation, interviews and workshops. The purpose of the stakeholder mapping was to help identify 3 sets of stakeholders:

- i) Which EU institutions and external *organizations are responsible* for or play a role in implementation of the EU GAP II activities;
- ii) Which stakeholders, groups, communities *are affected* (both intentionally and unintentionally) and are a target of the EU GAP II. These include women's organizations who represent groups that have been directly affected by the EU Action Plan;
- iii) Which stakeholders *have an influence over the implementors* (identified in 1) and have an influence over the EU. This includes those international and national organizations who are advocating with the EU already as well as bi-lateral donors, multilateral organizations (e.g. UN Women) and development banks.

This information will feed into the recommendation on advocacy avenues and the case studies.

### e. Consultations Iraq

As per the agreement between the Team and Kvinna till Kvinna, the assessment of Iraq in this assessment will be conducted remotely with the support of a local consultant. However, the same process steps in Jordan and Lebanon will be implemented:

1. A detailed desk review will be implemented for Iraq and its context by the Team.
2. The interviews will be divided between the Team and a Baghdad - based consultant as follows:
  - Interviews in Amman to be conducted by Nafila Maani
  - Interviews in Baghdad conducted by the local consultant
  - Interviews in Erbil conducted via Skype or in person by Nafila Maani (Nafila happens to be in Erbil during the first weeks of the assessment)

The Team held preparatory meetings with the consultant to ensure that she was enabled to conduct the interviews in the same approach as in Jordan and Lebanon. The Team informed KtK of the sub-contracting details as soon as the assignment with the local consultant was formal.

3. Due to the limitations of conducting a field visit to Iraq (specifically Baghdad), the Team did not hold a validation workshop in country. However, the Team did elaborate on the set of questions targeting the Iraqi stakeholders with the consultant.

#### Note on Iraq information:

Compared to the analysis of Jordan and Lebanon, little information on EU gender efforts and GAP reporting in Iraq is available. The researchers attribute this to a range of factors. First, there is segmentation of EUD efforts for Iraq between the Baghdad office, the Amman office and the Erbil EU presence. In addition, the Yemen and Iraq portfolios are combined in Amman, making it more difficult to differentiate between its results from the report. Second, there is a relatively small size of the representation present in these offices which is demonstrated by a work overload on staff (and may result in lesser priority given to GAP). Third, information and/or reporting on GAP is often obscured due to the divided presence of the EU's political section (in Baghdad) and the operations section (in Amman). Fourth, the context of Iraq and the priorities this imposes (security, post conflict) contribute, generally, to limited attention to GAP priorities. The reporting on Iraq is therefore less detailed than on Jordan and Lebanon.



## 4. ADVOCACY RECOMMENDATIONS

There are approaches that lead to concrete strategies for advocacy, which the Consultants will build on. These include The Nine Questions Tool for Strategic Advocacy<sup>3</sup> as well as the UN Women advocacy toolkit for gender equality<sup>4</sup>. These questions can be used for both long-term planning and to develop specific advocacy initiatives. For the purpose of this assignment, the consultants focused on the external advocacy environment only and used five questions to guide the process of identifying avenues (as presented in Table 4). The questions are interrelated and answering one will likely inform others. Some examples of what opportunities for what an advocacy avenue will look like is demonstrated in the Table 5 below.

**Table 4: Advocacy Avenue Development Tool**

QUESTION	PURPOSE
1. What do we want?	To understand what is the problem that requires a (policy) response. This includes understanding the situation and the evidence base and choosing priorities within these.
2. Who can make it happen?	Identify the target audiences who can either make the necessary change or influence decision makers and what is at stake for them. This will be based on stakeholder analysis.
3. What do they need to hear?	Determine which are the advocacy messages.
4. Who do they need to hear it from?	To identify the right messenger for the audience and identify who are KtK's "allies".
5. How can we make sure they hear it?	To identify processes, opportunities and entry points (including the various sites or venues where the debate is occurring).

**Table 5: Advocacy Avenues Example - Avenue 1**

TARGETING	1	2	3	4
	National donor sub group on gender	EBRD Jordan Country Strategy	WB CPF Egypt & Tunisia	2 <sup>nd</sup> High Level Mashreq Conference WEE 2020
What?	Amplify voice of CSO's in this group through allies.	Continuous engagement with EBRD country office with local partners and allies	Continuous engagement with WB country offices with local partners and allies	Engagement with Mashreq Facility leads in order to start discussions on funding of the Facility
Allies?	UNWomen EU country gender focal points Gov. Sweden	EBRD Gender Department EBRD Gender Focal Point Jordan SADAQA Phenix Centre IDLO	BIC Arab Watch Coal UNWomen WB (Jonna Lundvall)	Gov Sweden Gov Canada WB (Jonna Lundvall)
Starting Point	Connect with Swedish Embassy Egypt	Connect with IDLO on study they conducted for EBRD and with Gender Focal Point Jordan	Connect with BIC on how to influence CPF's	Connect with Gov. of Canada on how to get placed on panel in conference and start prelim discussions with WB

<sup>3</sup> Developed by Jim Schultz, founder of The Democracy Center, this set of questions has been used in planning advocacy around the world in various situations and contexts (such as by UNICEF, UNDP).

<sup>4</sup> <http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20arab%20states/attachments/2018/advocacy%20toolkit/toolkit%20for%20youth%20on%20advocating%20and%20achieving%20gender%20equality%20by%202030.pdf?la=en&vs=5611>

# ANNEX 2. STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED

## IRAQ

No.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE / POSITION
1	Katarina Carlberg	Kvinna till Kvinna	Iraq field representative
2	Mathieu Goodstein	EUD	Attaché- Programme Manager
3	Shajwan Al Nasseri	EUD	Gender Focal Point
4	Nada Ibrahim	Iraqi organisation for Woman and Future	Chairwoman
5	Tanya Kamal	Rasan Organisation	Chairwoman
6	Liza Hido	Baghdad Woman association	Chairwoman
7	Suzan Arif	Women Empowerment organisation	Chairwoman
8	Eman Abdul Rahman	Woman Leadership Institute	Chairwoman
9	Suad Al Lami	USAID program Takmul	Responsible for women protection/1325
10	Ibtisam Aziz	Head of Women empowerment Directorate	Head of Directorate
11	Sundus Abbas	UNDP	Gender Advisor
12	Louise Stenfors Virenfeldt	Swedish Embassy	Political Office
13	Silvia Crescimbeni	European Commission	
14	Carine Villemagne	European Commission	Gender Focal Point
15	Leopold Gritschneider	European Commission	Iraq desk
16	Christiane Burrell	European Union Advisory Mission in Support of Security Sector Reform in Iraq (EUAM IRAQ)	Gender and Human Rights Adviser

**JORDAN**

No.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE / POSITION
1	Barbara Engelstoft	EUD	Gender Focal Point
2	Mohammad Al Anakrih	EUD	Programme Manager – Civil Society, Media, & Youth
3	Rawan Da'as	EUD	Human Rights Policy and Projects Officer
4	Amani Rizq	Kvinna till Kvinna	SPO
5	Layla Nafaa	AWO	Director of Programmes
6	Manal Taleb	AWO	PO
7	Mercedes Cornejo Bareas	Spanish Embassy	Programme Manager
8	Annaklara Eriksson	UN Women	Coordination Analyst
9	Ola Jundi	UN Women	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Analyst
10	Asma Khader	SIGI	President
11	Nuha Zaidah	The Jordanian National Commission for Women	Deputy Secretary General
12	Nadia Shamroukh	Jordan Women's Union	General Director
13	Maysa Farraj	Jordan Women's Union	Programme Manager
14	Lisette Albrechtsen	UNDP	Gender Analyst
15	Esraa Mahadin	Karak Castle Centre	Director

**LEBANON**

No.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE / POSITION
1	Patronille Geara	Swedish Mission	Gender Officer
2	Rachel Dore Weeks	Peace, Security and Humanitarian Action UNWomen	Adviser
3	Roula Abbas	EUD	Gender Focal Point
4	Zoya Rohana	Kafa	Director
5	Farah Hahmoud	Child Protection officer (GBV)	UNICEF
6	Elena Ferreras	Consultant	Consultant
7	Julie Gromellon	Kvinna till Kvinna	Head of Office
8	Justine de Mayo	Euromed Feminist Initiative	Head of Programs

9	Chantal Bou Akl	National Commission of Lebanese Women (NCLW)	Project Coordinator
10	Nada Makki	Ministry of Women = now Office of the Minister of State for Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth	Projects Coordinator Ministry of State for Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth
11	Soraja Nasser El-Dine	Embassy of Finland	Coordinator
12	Stefania Chirizzi	International Rescue Committee	-
13	Jennifer Birch	Embassy of the United Kingdom	-
14	Lina Sabra	Lebanese Association for Family Health - SALAMA	Executive Director
15	Aicha Mouchref	Embassy of Canada	Senior Development Officer

### EU headquarters and international NGOs

No.	NAME	DEPARTMENT/ORGANISATION	ROLE / POSITION
1	Mariam Wehbe Herrera	EU - DG NEAR	Gender Focal Point
2	Blerina Vila	Wexam	Team Leader - GAP Support Service
3	Carla Paganao	GAP-Gender Support Service Team - ref. DEVCO B1	Gender Expert
4	Lina Andeer	EEAS CMPD	Gender Adviser
5	Marie Tempesta	IPPF European Network	Advocacy Adviser
6	Lucille Griffon	Euromed Rights	Programme Officer – Women’s Rights and Gender Justice
7	Gaby Hagmüller	Centre of Expertise for Civil Society Support, European Commission Neighbourhood and Enlargement	
8	Kristina Prenurova	DG NEAR	Programme Manager for Civil Society, Culture and Social Dialogue

**Organisations that attended Validation Workshop**

COUNTRY	ORGANISATION
Jordan	SIGI AWO Kvinna till Kvinna Karak Castle Centre Justice Center for Legal Aid (to be confirmed) Jordan Women's Union
Lebanon	Abaad Hivos Association Nejdeh Kvinna till Kvinna, Oxfam, RDFL

# ANNEX 3. INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

## QUESTIONS CSOS

### Knowledge and Engagement EU GAP process

1. How aware are you of the implementation of GAP II in your country? Are you aware of the selected objectives for your country?
2. Have you been consulted during the designing/evaluation processes of the/any project or programme funded by EUD or MSs ?
  - a. In your opinion, and reflecting on the GAP I objectives, do you believe that GAP II priorities in your country were selected in a participatory process reflecting your needs as women's rights organisations?
  - b. Do you think that you have been offered enough opportunities to engage with EUD in regard to GAP II implementation?
3. Were you engaged in implementation and evaluation of the GAP II? How?
  - a. Do you feel that your organisation is capacitated to support in the implementation of GAP II priorities?
4. Have you designed projects or programmes taking GAP II as a guiding reference? When, how, why?

### Contribution

5. **Thematic priority B. Physical and psychological integrity?**
  - a. To what extent do you think the EU has contributed to the objectives below? Please explain.
    - "Girls and women are free from all forms of violence against them (VAWG) both in the public and in the private sphere"
    - "Promoted, protected and fulfilled 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."
6. **Thematic Priority C. Economic, social and cultural rights?**
  - a. To what extent do you think the EU has contributed to the objectives below? Please explain
    - "Equal access for girls and women to all levels of quality education and vocational education and training (VET) free from discrimination."
    - "Access to decent work for women of all ages."
7. **Thematic priority D. Political and civil rights?**
  - a. To what extent do you think the EU has contributed to the objectives below? Please explain
    - "Equal rights and ability for women to participate in policy and governance processes at all levels."
    - "Women Human Rights Defenders who have received EU Support (EURF) , guaranteeing CSOs the right to associate, secure funding, freedom of expression, access to information and

participation in public life ; having a Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategies that include gender equality objectives.

8. For all the above, where do you see the biggest implementation challenges and why?
9. Do you feel that the EU also takes on “sensitive issues” and not only low hanging fruits

### Impact, Relevance and Attribution

10. In the intention to break the vicious cycle of gender discrimination in your country, where do you position EU GAP II in relation to other similar international, regional or national plans, policies and frameworks?
11. Do you think that the adoption of GAP II provide a **momentum for an increase of awareness**, action and interventions of gender equality by EU here? How can this momentum be sustained with the next GAP?
12. **Shrinking space:** Do you think that this affected the implementation of the GAP II here? How?

### Advocacy Local CSO's *(allies, topics to focus on and avenues)*

13. Bearing in mind the multi-actor character of the GAP II, where do you see the leverage being placed most? (EU HQ level, EUD's at national level, member states, local actors?)
14. What have been successful **avenues** for engagement/advocacy with the EU?/who did you engage with?
  - a. What are your **entry points** for discussion?
  - b. What **upcoming engagement moments** do you know of?
15. What could be done to ensure **greater involvement of CSO's** in the EU-GAP II process here?

# ANNEX 4. WORKSHOP AGENDA

## Locations:

Kvinna til Kvinna office Beirut, Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

Kvinna till Kvinna office Amman, Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

**OBJECTIVE:** To gain CSO participants' view on EU engagement on gender in Lebanon so far, explore what are the gaps in their actions, explore what stakeholders believe the EU GAP II's added value is or should be, and to gain their ideas on ways forward in terms of advocacy and engagement.

**Recommended pre-reading:** scan through the attached GAP II 2017 implementation document: [Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020](#)

## DRAFT AGENDA

TIME	ACTIVITY TARGETING	CONTENT/QUESTIONS	OUTCOME/EXERCISE
9-9.20	Intro	Introduction to purpose workshop, study and priority objectives	
9.20-10.30	Contribution to Objectives	To what extent has the international donor landscape contributed to the objectives in the last 3 years?  Was there a role for the EU?  Have you been involved in the design implementation or evaluation of these actions? Who was?	Exercise - CSO insights on how (sub) objectives have been met and what their involvement has been
10.30-10.45	Break		
10.45-11.15	Impact, Relevance and Challenges	How has the EU contributed to gender equality in the country/region? What have been its main success?  How does GAP II compare to other policies and how does EU compare to other development agencies?  What are the main criticisms of and perceived challenges of the EU GAP and gender work?	Discussion - CSO insights on Impact and Relevance of EU
11.15-12.00	Advocacy Avenues: looking forward	What requires a (policy or advocacy) response? (Gap)  Who can make the processes, opportunities and entry points (including the various sites or venues where the debate is occurring).	Exercise and Discussion: CSO insights for avenues for engagement



# ANNEX 5. LITERATURE

## General:

- Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 - Council conclusions (26 October 2015)
- Joint Staff Working Document- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020 (SWD)
- Framework Contract COM 2015 EuropeAid/137211/DH/SER/Multi Evaluation of the EU's external action support in the area of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment
- Guidance Note on the EU Gender Action Plan 2016- 2020 for NEAR HQ and EUD Staff, 1 April 2016
- Kvinna till Kvinna (2019). Suffocating the Movement, Shrinking Space for Women's Rights.
- 2016 GAP II Implementation Reports (2017)
- 2017 GAP II Implementation Reports (2018)
- 2017 GAP II Implementation Reports (2019)
- Concord (2018). EU Gender Action Plan II: Transforming Lives?
- Kvinna Till Kvinna & Kosovo Women's Network (2018). MIND THE GAP. an independent evaluation of the implementation of the EU gender action plan ii in western Balkan countries
- UFM (2018). Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, An overview on main donors and key stakeholders' contributions in the Euro-Mediterranean region
- Heinrich Boll Stiftung (2019). Stabilisation via change? The European Union's support for human rights advocacy in Lebanon.

## Lebanon:

- Programming of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) (2014-2020). Single Support Framework for EU support to Lebanon (2017-2020)
- Press release. First meeting of Steering Committee of Lebanon National Gender Observatory 30 November 2018, Ministry of State for Women's Affairs, Lebanon
- Ferreras Carreras, E. (2017). Gender Analysis in Lebanon" - Situation Analysis Report - November 2017
- NCLW & UNFPA (2017). National Strategy for Women in Lebanon 2011-2021 - National Action Plan (2017-2019)
- Heinrich Boll Stiftung (2019). Stabilization via change? The European Union's support for human rights advocacy in Lebanon.

## Jordan:

- EU Jordan Partnership Priorities: Annex to the Joint Proposal for a Council Decision on the Union position within the Association Council set up by the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part, with regard to the adoption of EU Jordan Partnership Priorities and annexed Compact (2016)
- Single Support Framework for EU support to Jordan (2017-2020)
- Jordan's Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2017-2021
- Jordan's Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016-2025
- Implementation Plan to Strengthen the Institutional Response to Domestic Violence Cases 2016-2018
- The National Plan to Prevent Human Trafficking in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2019-2022).
- Gender Analysis Report for GIZ Jordan, 2015
- Gender Analysis and Assessment, USAID- Jordan, March 2012
- Gender Profile Jordan, Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World, Lebanese American University.

- Situation Report on Violence against Women, EuroMed Rights March 2018
- Increasing female participation in employment through vocational education and training in Jordan, European Training Foundation, 2016
- Women's Political Participation in Jordan, the mission of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2018

**Iraq:**

- Particip and Europlus (2018). Gender Analysis in Post-Conflict Iraq August 2018 - December 2018.
- EEAS (2019). The EU and Iraq. Fact Sheet.
- Vilardo, V. (2018). Gender profile Iraq. A situation analysis on gender equality and women's empowerment in Iraq. Oxfam & UNWomen, December 2018.
- EC (2018). Council Conclusions on Iraq. Foreign Affairs Council, 22 January 2018. 5285/18
- Civilian Activists under Threat in Iraq- Ceasefire Centre for Civilian Rights and Minority Rights Group International December 2018

# ANNEX 6. OVERVIEW OF ALL “ACTION PROGRAMME DOCUMENTS” 2016-2018 IN THE EU DOCUMENT REPOSITORY

Table. Overview of all “Action Programme Documents” 2016-2018 in the EU Document Repository with gender marker.”

GENDER MARKER	LEB	TITLE	JOR	TITLE	REG	TITLE
Not an objective (GM0)	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Supporting Lebanon's Vision for Stabilisation, Growth and Employment (2018)</i></li> <li>- <i>Promoting the rule of law, enhancing security and countering terrorism in Lebanon (2018)</i></li> </ul>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to the implementation of the National Solid Waste Management Strategy</li> </ul>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2016, 2017 Security Package</li> <li>- Energy security and Climate action in the Southern Neighbourhood 2017-2018</li> </ul>
Significant objective (GM1)	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advancing Juvenile and Criminal Justice in Lebanon</li> <li>- Support to the Implementation of the EU-Lebanon Partnership Priorities Programme (SIPPP)</li> <li>- “North Lebanon Local Development Programme for Deprived Urban Areas”</li> <li>- <i>Programme in Support to the inclusive Education, Training and Career Guidance of Palestine refugees in Lebanon</i></li> <li>- Towards a Decentralised Waste management Integrated Response (TaDWIR) – Lebanon (2017)</li> <li>- Local development programme along the Litani river basin (2017)</li> </ul>	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EU Support to the Private Sector Development in Jordan financed under the European Neighbourhood Instrument</li> <li>- Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme in Jordan</li> <li>- Enhanced Support to Democratic Governance in Jordan</li> <li>- Trade-for-Development measures to support inclusive economic growth in Jordan</li> <li>- Measures Supporting the Implementation of the Partnership Priorities in Jordan</li> <li>- Support to the Rule of Law in Jordan</li> <li>- <i>Innovation for Enterprise Growth and Jobs</i></li> </ul>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Middle East Peace Process (MEPP) – EU Peacebuilding Initiative 2016</li> <li>- <i>Empowerment of young women and men in the Neighbourhood South</i></li> <li>- <i>Support to job creation, economic development and inclusiveness</i></li> <li>- Support to economic governance and reforms in the Southern Neighbourhood</li> <li>- South Programme III –Support for Institution-building and International Co-operation in the Southern Neighbourhood.</li> <li>- Middle East Peace Process (MEPP) – EU Peacebuilding Initiative (EUPI) 2018 and 2019</li> </ul>

<b>Significant objective (GM1)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Support to Electoral Reform and Democratic Participation Lebanon (2017)</i></li> <li>- Promoting innovation and entrepreneurship in support to Lebanon's clean energy transition (2018)</li> </ul>	- EU support to Integrated Border Management in Jordan	- 2018 Programme to Support Youth and Culture in the Southern Neighbourhood
<b>Main Objective (GM2)</b>	0	1 - <i>EU Support to Social Protection in Jordan</i>	1 - <i>2017 Civil Society Facility Neighbourhood South: Dialogue with Civil Society for Rights and Equality</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>

**Table 3a. Overview of "Action Documents adopted by the board of EUTF" in the EU Document Repository 2016-2018**

LEB	TITLE	JOR	TITLE	REG	TITLE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lebanon Health Programme for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese population (2016)<sup>1</sup> – mention GBV</li> <li>- The EU Regional Trust Fund's support to public education in Lebanon in the context of the EU response to the Syria crisis<sup>2</sup> – mention GBV and gender sensitive content</li> <li>- EUTF support to social assistance to vulnerable refugees and host communities affected by the Syrian crisis in Lebanon<sup>3</sup> - GBV mention</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expanding and Equipping Ministry of Health facilities impacted by the Syrian crisis in Jordan<sup>4</sup></li> <li>- mention of gender and GBV</li> <li>- UTF support to construct 10 schools in Jordan<sup>5</sup> - gender sensitive approach</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EU contribution to the Concessional Financing Facility for Jordan and Lebanon (CFF)<sup>6</sup> – gender not mentioned.</li> <li>- EU Support for Strengthening the Resilience of Palestine Refugees from Syria, in Jordan and Lebanon<sup>7</sup> - GBV focus</li> <li>- Strengthening livelihood and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees through the development of sustainable agricultural practices<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/revised\\_5th\\_board\\_action\\_document\\_madad\\_health\\_lebanon\\_revised18042018.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/revised_5th_board_action_document_madad_health_lebanon_revised18042018.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf\\_final\\_ad\\_education\\_lebanon\\_revised\\_after\\_the\\_june\\_board\\_2018.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf_final_ad_education_lebanon_revised_after_the_june_board_2018.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf\\_madad\\_action\\_document\\_8th\\_ob\\_social\\_assistance\\_lebanon\\_20062018.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf_madad_action_document_8th_ob_social_assistance_lebanon_20062018.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf\\_madad\\_action\\_document\\_jordan\\_health\\_30062017\\_0.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf_madad_action_document_jordan_health_30062017_0.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/madad\\_action\\_document\\_7th\\_ob\\_schools\\_construction\\_in\\_jordan\\_06122017.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/madad_action_document_7th_ob_schools_construction_in_jordan_06122017.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eu\\_contribution\\_to\\_the\\_concessional\\_financing\\_facility\\_for\\_jordan\\_and\\_lebanon\\_cff\\_-\\_6.12.2016.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eu_contribution_to_the_concessional_financing_facility_for_jordan_and_lebanon_cff_-_6.12.2016.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf\\_madad\\_action\\_document\\_8th\\_ob\\_palestinian\\_refugees\\_20062018.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf_madad_action_document_8th_ob_palestinian_refugees_20062018.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/madad\\_action\\_document\\_7th\\_ob\\_agricultural\\_livelihoods\\_06122017.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/madad_action_document_7th_ob_agricultural_livelihoods_06122017.pdf)

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