



# Women's Rights & Gender Equality

<b>Organisation</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague	<b>Publication Date</b> May 2020	<b>Reporting Period</b> reports received between 1 October 2018 - 30 September 2019
<b>Budget Holder:</b>		

## Result area 1 - Strengthening the role of women in conflict resolution and peace building

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**RESULTS**

During the reporting period, the Netherlands contributed to increasing the role of women in conflict resolution and reconstruction by supporting civil society organisations that support and encourage women in their local peace work and their participation in formal peace negotiations. In a training programme in Yemen, 127 activists learned about gender-sensitive peace building, in order to make them more competent to contribute to social change and lasting peace in their communities. In addition, 100 local decision-makers have been trained, enabling them to better meet the specific needs and interests of women and girls in decision-making and peace processes. In Colombia, the NAP contributes to the implementation of the peace process. For example, the consultations by La Ruta Pacifica with women's leaders in communities led to 6 truth and conflict recommendations being taken into account by the truth commission. Within the NAP programme in Libya, a network of 8 Libyan civil society organisations is active that receive training on setting up gender-sensitive peace initiatives. In addition, participants organized activities at a local level, including workshops where Libyan young people (m/f) learned how to enter into a dialogue with policy makers in an impactful way. In 2018, the Netherlands also seconded two senior gender experts to the UN peace mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo to contribute to the development and implementation of training and analysis in the field of gender and military operations. Through training and workshops, the UN mission puts women and women's networks in a better position to play an active role in the peace process. In addition, gender experts have been seconded to missions in Ukraine, Niger and Lebanon, and to the UN in Geneva.

Within women, peace and security activities, the Netherlands is working on the protection of women and girls in conflict and access to services. In addition to the rights based approach, this is an important condition for participation in conflict resolution. Within these programmes, work is also done integrally on norms and values in the field of gender equality at community and institutional level, both with women and men. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, men and boys are involved in improving these conditions. For example, 223 men were trained to act as role models, and then they trained 13,340 people to recognize harmful practices. Youth groups, a total of 9,466 people (of which 52.45% are women), were also trained. A good example of the NAP program in South Sudan is the contribution to the election of a female chief at regional level and several female chiefs at lower level. In 3 provinces, 462 members (including 150 women) were trained in gender sensitivity and human rights within the traditional legal system. This activity contributes to improved case law, access to the (local) legal system for women and girls, and more attention to the self-determination of survivors/victims of conflict-related sexual or gender-based violence.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
SP_# facilitators trained in tools for the prevention of GBV	NA	NA	6	29407
SP_# local, regional and national alliances between women's organizations reinforced through	NA	NA	3	29407
SP_# networks working in communities in local functions, the development of peace, security for	NA	NA	18	29407
SP_# of campaigns, public actions, local and regional visibilities and social mobilisation	NA	NA	79	29407
SP_# of women accessing the local assistance system	NA	NA	28	29407
SP_# of women actively participating as documentary makers in investigative activities	NA	NA	7	29407
SP_# of women actively participating in follow up and lobbying actions through the alliance,	NA	NA	1455	29407
SP_# of women with increased knowledge of GBV, human trafficking, and sexual violence, with	NA	NA	291	29407
SP_# police women and police men trained in six provinces and Kabul	NA	NA	168	29406
SP_# trainers with capacity to train other people for conflict resolution, activities involving	NA	NA	137	29407
SP_# women with improved knowledge, abilities, and capacities to increase their role in	NA	NA	289	29407; 29147
ST_1.1.1 Number of women and organisations with strengthened competencies and capacity for	NA	NA	19	27758; 27772
SP_# Number of CSOs/CBOs with strengthened competencies and capacities to undertake effective	NA	NA	7	29409; 27758
SP_# Traditional courts are gender sensitive and better functioning	NA	NA	150	29411
SP_# Women, men and youth have increased capacity to act as agents of change	NA	NA	468	29411

**Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 1**

Assess achieved results compared to planning: D. Results achieved poorer than planned

Reasons for result achieved: This result however is showing only explicit changes in engaging and resolving conflict. In practice this kind of explicit changes are complex and need more time. The NAP programmes in the eight focus countries have shown impressive results. However, due to the conflict in the countries of implementation and sometimes deteriorating security and challenging safety conditions, activities have been delayed or had to be transferred to adjacent countries.

Implications for planning: Engaging women in preventing and resolving conflict takes place in countries with changing conditions of conflict, security and safety. The strengthening of local organisations and networks and the realisation of changes in the enabling environment requires long-term support, context specific programming and flexibility in planning.

## Result area 2 - Increasing female leadership and women's participation in (political) decision making

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**RESULTS**

Women's political participation and leadership require an environment in which women and men are offered equal opportunities. Provincial Government Assemblies in the Solomon Islands, for example, have supported the inclusion of temporary special measures (TSM), an instrument that sets quotas for women in leadership positions. In addition, an intensive coaching programme was set up in Myanmar for 15 promising female candidates for the 2020 national elections. In Zambia, 250 women were coached to participate in the 2021 national elections. In Papua New Guinea, 14 women were appointed to various local government committees, 20 women were assisted in taking on leadership roles in their community and 5 women were assisted in participating in local elections. In Papua New Guinea, female leadership is rare and this is unique. Several consultation sessions were organised in Lebanon with 7 political parties. As a result, traditional Lebanese political parties supported 38 female candidates for the 2018 Lebanese election, compared to 6 female candidates during the 2009 election. In total there were 113 female candidates in 2018, in 2009 there were 12 female candidates. Women's groups in Rwanda successfully supported a colleague from the National Women's Council in the Gisagara district in her candidacy for parliament. The woman was appointed as a member of the Rwandan parliament from 2018-2023.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
SP_# of successful encounters carried out between women civil society organizations & influential	NA	NA	26	28323
ST_1.1.1 Number of women and organisations with strengthened competencies and capacity for	NA	NA	353	4000001023; 27758; 4000000787; 29480
SP_# By 2020, an operational platform on resources regarding gender-sensitive journalism is	NA	NA	1	28323
SP_# By 2020, in each country, number of women's rights organizations that had staff successfully	NA	NA	185	28323
SP_# By 2020, number and profile of media practitioners in each country of the intervention that were	NA	NA	200	28323

**Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 2**

Assess achieved results compared to planning: D. Results achieved poorer than planned

Reasons for result achieved: A mix of the following measures were offered such as developing new organisations and networks, capacity building, intensive coaching, temporary special measures (TSM), and instruments that set quotas for women in leadership positions. Although the results of political empowerment at the individual level are promising, it is difficult to reach and assess the outcome in terms of increased political participation of women as there are many other influencing factors.

Implications for planning: We will continue to invest in strengthening the capacities of women, women's organisations and networks to lobby and advocate for women's leadership roles. This can be political but also economic and social leadership - so a broader approach to strengthened leadership to influence decisionmaking at different levels.

## Result area 3 - Preventing and stopping violence against women and girls

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**RESULTS**

Violence against women and girls is a problem that needs to be addressed at three levels: legislation and policies, regulations and enforcement, and communities and society as a whole where norms and practices tolerate and sustain this social injustice. In the area of women's rights, most organisations not only provided shelter for victims, but also worked with the healthcare sector and police to improve their knowledge and quality of service. Some educated women about their rights, while others focus on men and boys. Women's rights and sex workers organisations in India were able to block legislation that would have had a disastrous effect on stigma, discrimination and related violence against sex workers. A women's rights organisation in Iraq, supported by the Netherlands, played an important role in guiding and training a new generation of activists who will continue to put women's rights - especially in the field of violence against women - on the agenda. This women's rights organisation regularly organises conferences in Iraq aimed at improving the legal status of women, with awareness campaigns for a wider audience through the media and training for female journalists. Through the UN they know how to exert pressure on the Iraqi government to improve the legal position and services of women.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
SP_# of international, national and subnational policy, laws, budgets, and guidelines developed	NA	NA	3	28364
SP_# of people who received training about gender based violence (ToT)	NA	NA	34	4000000637; 28430
SP_# of targeted institutions/CSOs integrate gender transformative approaches in services offered	NA	NA	5384	28364
SP_# of targeted policy and lawmakers, donors or partners who make or sign-on to official	NA	NA	2	28364
SP_# of targeted policy- and lawmakers, donors, or partners who include language on the need to	NA	NA	998	28364
ST_1.1.1 Number of women and organisations with strengthened competencies and capacity for	NA	NA	211	27163; 29501

ST_Number of demonstrable changes regarding violence against women in practices and	NA	NA	1	24861; 28313
ST_Number of demonstrable changes regarding violence against women in values and norms at	NA	NA	49130	4000002763; 4000002768; 28313; 24861; 29494
SP_Number of demonstrable contributions by public, civic and private sector institutions to an	NA	NA	112	27827; 28315; 29501; 4000003199; 4000003200;
ST_Number of demonstrable linkages with networks, movements, action plans, inter-sectoral	NA	NA	4442	4000002763; 4000002768; 27827; 29494;
ST_Number of effective changes regarding violence against women in laws, policies and	NA	NA	5	27163; 4000002768
SP_Number of joint or collaborative activities of consortium partners including those with	NA	NA	5	29334; 27827; 27977; 4000000900
SP_Number of organizations/interest groups resourced to support their constituencies	NA	NA	18	27758; 29334
SP_Number of partners receiving capacity development support sessions	NA	NA	19	28315
SP_Number of women and girls that have increased capability to demand their rights and respond	NA	NA	1115	29334; 27827; 29494; 4000000900
SP_Number of women experiencing violence who are receiving essential services	NA	NA	659	28316; 4000000900; 29556; 4000000637; 29494

<b>Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 3</b>	
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	C. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved.	Violence against women and girls is not only part of the programmes that are specifically focusing on this goal, but also integral part of the programmes directed at economic empowerment and women, peace and security. Therefore the number of results and changes is quite significant. At the same time, the challenges are immense and sustained and transformative effort is needed for structural results and changes in this field.
Implications for planning.	Continue to include this goal in all genderspecific programmes.
<b>Result area 4 - Economic control and improved economic environment for women</b>	
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**RESULTS**

Improving the economic position of women requires commitment at different levels and in different sectors. The involvement of local authorities, public and private service providers and employers is essential for creating an environment in which women can earn a sufficient income and realise their economic potential. Many civil society organisations, some also actively involved in political participation and leadership, worked with Dutch support in the local area to improve the economic position of women. This is done, among other things, by advocating better working conditions and access to markets, by facilitating technology and credit, and by supporting the formation of associations and cooperatives. In addition to providing technical support, they also provided women with information about their rights and help them gain access to the market, training or credit. Men were also actively involved to improve the division of roles within households and thereby provided women with the space and support they needed to develop their own business. Civil society organisations also worked with private sector employers to improve working conditions for women, including by combating sexual harassment and violence in the workplace. In Vietnam, the program supported 5,400 female agricultural entrepreneurs in setting up asparagus farms. In dry areas in Vietnam in particular, it has become clear that this is a sustainable and profitable solution that allows women to become economically independent from husband, father or son. In 2018-2019 the Netherlands supported by the Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women (FLOW) program, 28 organisations to improve the conditions for economic participation of women. More than 60,000 women were trained in skills to become economically independent and to better distribute unpaid care tasks within their families.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
SP_# of girls, by age category and marital status, who were linked up with income generating	NA	NA	5266	28430; 29494; 27965
SP_# of girls, by marital status, who participated in activities organized by the project to help	NA	NA	10825	29494; 28430
ST_1.1.1 Number of women and organisations with strengthened capacity to establish relations	NA	NA	14682	4000002531; 4000000330; 4000000013; 27941
ST_1.1.1 Number of women and organisations with strengthened capacity to adjust to changing	NA	NA	7758	4000002531; 4000001172
ST_1.1.1 Number of women and organisations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive	NA	NA	6565	27941; 4000001299; 28321; 4000003081;
ST_1.1.1 Number of women and organisations with strengthened competencies and capacity for	NA	NA	5074	4000002531; 27941; 4000000330
ST_Number of demonstrable changes regarding women's economic empowerment in practices	NA	NA	3	28313
ST_Number of demonstrable contributions by public, civic and private sector institutions to an	NA	NA	17	4000002339; 4000003081; 4000000330; 28321
SP_Number of gender-sensitive policies and plans that are implemented	NA	NA	19	27758; 28314
SP_Number of key actors to advocate on women's economic issues	NA	NA	17	28314
SP_Number of links established between programme targeted women-led businesses and markets	NA	NA	87	28314
SP_Number of new and continuous key actors that have developed a capacity building plan and	NA	NA	15	28314
SP_Number of women-led businesses that have increased profit from their business	NA	NA	209	28314
SP_Number of women-led cooperative and SMEs that accessed productive businesses and	NA	NA	8048	28314
SP_Participants in women's saving groups	NA	NA	3890	28321; 28317
ST_With which results has your activity contributed to improved pre-conditions for women's	NA	NA	235	4000002087; 4000002627; 27903
SP_Women from Ghana, Rwanda, Bangladesh and Pakistan trained on leadership	NA	NA	1071	28317

<b>Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 4</b>	
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	C. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved.	Economic empowerment programmes take a multi level approach and concerns different sectors. The activities directed at economic empowerment of women are largely supported by communities and governments and partly take place in countries with relative stability. This enables progress and results.
Implications for planning.	It is important to engage men and boys from the start to ensure their support and awareness that economic empowerment of women can be beneficial to the household and relationships between men and women.

\* Find more information on the projects on [Openaid.nl](http://Openaid.nl) with the activity numbers listed under 'Source'