Gender Equality and Women's empowerment

Thematic window development results report -October 2013











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PROLOGUE

The MDG Achievement Fund was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight thematic windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The thematic window development results reports are prepared by the MDG-F monitoring and evaluation unit mainly based on the information provided by United Nations country offices and programmes coordinators. The reports mainly focus on the coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs. When possible, the information was enriched by other sources of information: Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programmes final evaluations and programme final narrative reports.

This series is the product of an effort to standardize and agglomerate the MDG-F field results. Its scope is contributing to the accountability policy of the Fund as well as providing development results evidence to decision makers.

The main challenge we faced was the uneven availability and quality of data. The authors cleansed the database, trying to verify the consistency of data using a retrospective approach. Nonetheless, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations country teams, as well as the joint programme teams for their continuous efforts in supporting this exercise.

MDG-F Secretariat

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Main findings

This report provides an approximation to the MDG-F quantitative results for the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) thematic window, which includes 13 joint programmes (JPs). The main findings summarized below are based on quantitative indicators as reported by the programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, and triangulated by the final evaluations when available.

Overall, the GEWE programmes directly benefitted 597,426 individuals, mainly women and girls. Including awareness and sensitization activities, the total number of direct beneficiaries reached 3.2 million individuals. In addition, the programme in Bangladesh reports 14.6 million secondary school students benefitting from revised curricula and textbooks that incorporate a gender perspective.

The programmes involved about **1,300 organizations**, including 673 public institutions, and 686 civil society organizations and other local organizations.

Capacity building was a major focus in all programmes targeting both rights holders and duty bearers. A total of **357,644 citizens** (80% or more women) and **14,982 civil servants** participated in training activities supported by the programmes.

Programmes supported victims of violence against women (VAW). It is estimated that 631,033 women and girls (at least 79% rural) benefited by increased access to prevention and protection services, including shelter and medical and/or legal support, as well as anti-discrimination and reproductive health care support.

Seven programmes aimed to empower women and increase their participation in the economic life of their community and country, benefiting a total of **32,560** women (90% living in rural areas). Capacity building was as a central strategy of this intervention, while a few programmes also provided some sort of financial assistance. At least 75% of women who improved their economic rights also increased their incomes.

A reported **3,022 women gained access to public decision making** as a result of the initiatives supported by the joint programmes.

The programmes provided support for formulation, enforcement or institutionalization of **50 national laws**, **23 local laws**, **44 national plans and 55 national policies** that explicitly address gender based discrimination and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. About half of the programmes have also supported instruments at the local level: **39 local policies and 1,527 local plans**.

It is estimated that **1.6 million citizens** are directly affected by the laws, policies, plans and other mechanisms supported by the programmes. In addition, four programmes estimate a wider impact on the population of their respective countries (approximately 150 million women).

All programmes included a component on advocacy and communication on gender issues, including media campaigns through radio, television and newspapers, community based activities, peer to peer initiatives and awareness in schools. Overall, programmes raised awareness in 14,817 civil servants, 2,070 religious leaders, and 2.6 million citizens.

1. Introduction

1.1. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Progress on the status and role of women over the past decades has been slow and uneven. Many women are burdened by basic inequalities in access to education and resources, as well as under-representation in formal decision-making structures. Also, gender based violence (GBV) continues to be a major obstacle to achieving gender equality.

The MDG-F Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) thematic window contributes to Millennium Development Goal 3 (MDG 3), which promotes gender equality through the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity in education, health, economic opportunities and decision making. At the same time, "research shows that almost any investment we make in women and girls will have multiplier effects across the Millennium Development Goals. For instance, if a country achieves the MDG on gender equality in education, it will be better positioned to progress toward the goals of ending hunger and improving child and maternal health. Educated and empowered women and girls are more likely to delay marriage and pregnancy, and are better able to make informed choices about family planning, nutrition and health."¹

1.2. The MDG-Fund Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) thematic window

The MDG-F GEWE thematic window supported 13 joint programmes with an allocation of US\$ 88.9 million (net funded amount) The programmes were medium to large scale and were carried out in four regions, comprising countries with varying degrees of poverty and levels of development: five programmes in Latin America, three in Arab States, three in Asia, and two in Sub-Saharan Africa. Figure 1 summarizes funding information by programme.

Beneficiaries included both, duty-bearers, ranging from national and local governments officials to civil society organizations, and rights-holders. Direct beneficiaries include primarily women and girls living in poverty, indigenous women, women and girls affected by HIV/AIDS, adolescent girls, rural women, domestic workers, sex workers, and those belonging to discriminated ethnic groups (e.g. Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Guatemala.)²

Each programme was implemented by multiple agencies working together with local counterparts. There were 17 UN agencies participating in these programmes, of which UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNDP were the most frequent (participating in 10 to 12 programmes). In terms of the net funding amount received by the thematic window, UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNDP account for 61.2% of the total thematic budget. UNFPA had the highest share (25.7%), with US\$ 22.8 million, followed by UNWOMEN (18.9%), and UNDP (16.7%). In turn, WFP, ILO, UNICEF and FAO received 25% of the global budget, with amounts between US\$ 4.6 to 5.9 million. Figure 2 shows funding information by agency, as reported by UNPD MPTF Office³.

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¹ MDG-F (2012) "Terms of Reference for the Thematic Studies on the thematic window on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment", New York.

² MDG-F (2012) "Equality and Women's Empowerment. MDG-F Thematic Study: Key Findings and Achievements. Executive Summary." New York.

³ UNDP MPTF Office: UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

FIGURE 1 MDG-F GEWE programmes, Net Funded Amount

Country name	Programme title	Budget* (US\$)	End date
Algeria	Joint Programme for gender equality and the empowerment of women in Algeria	2,043,522	30-Jun-13
Bangladesh	Joint UN Programme to Address Violence against Women in Bangladesh	7,997,378	30-Jun-13
Bolivia	Productive patrimonial assets building and citizenship programme for women in extreme poverty in Bolivia	8,980,000	24-May-12
Brazil	Interagency Programme for the Promotion of Gender and Ethnic-Racial Equality	3,989,798	14-Sep-12
Colombia	Integrated strategy for the prevention, care and elimination of all forms of gender based violence in Colombia	7,169,910	31-Dec-11
Ethiopia	Leave No Woman Behind Joint Programme	8,923,368	30-Jun-13
Guatemala	Strengthening the institutional environment for the advancement of women in Guatemala	7,161,275	31-Aug-11
Morocco	Multi-Sector Programme to fight against gender-based violence through the empowerment of women and girls Morocco	8,385,389	28-Jun-12
Namibia	Gender Equality and women's empowerment/Setting things right-Towards equality & equity	7,888,665	12-Jul-12
Nicaragua	From Rhetoric to Reality: Promoting Women's Participation and Gender responsive Budgeting	7,997,520	15-May-12
oPt	Gender Equality-Social, Political and Economic in the occupied Palestinian Territories	8,990,993	31-Mar-13
Timor Leste	Supporting Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights in Nation-building of Timor-Leste	4,955,000	31-Aug-12
Vietnam	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	4,484,031	27-Apr-12
Total		88,966,847	

^{*} Net Funded Amount (updated November 2013)

Source: www.mdgf.org

FIGURE 2 Net funded amount per UN Agency, GEWE thematic window

Organization	#JPs*	Net Funds(%)	Net Funds (US\$)		US\$ million				
UNFPA	12	25.7%	22,843,658	UNFPA					
UNWOMEN	11	18.9%	16,789,725	UNWOMEN					
UNDP	10	16.7%	14,816,268	UNDP					
WFP	3	6.7%	5,942,916	WFP					
ILO	7	6.6%	5,907,836	ILO					
UNICEF	8	6.5%	5,811,351	UNICEF					
FAO	6	5.2%	4,611,601	FAO					
IOM	4	4.1%	3,614,448	IOM					
UNESCO	5	3.1%	2,761,779	UNESCO					
PAHO/WHO	4	1.8%	1,602,951	PAHO/WHO					
UNIDO	2	1.4%	1,252,429	UNIDO					
UNRWA	1	1.3%	1,178,694	UNRWA					
UNAIDS	3	0.8%	695,827	UNAIDS					
UNCDF	1	0.7%	629,471	UNCDF					
UNODC	1	0.2%	209,083	UNODC					
UNHABITAT	1	0.2%	170,677	UNHABITAT					
UNHCR	1	0.1%	128,134	UNHCR	<u> </u>				_
Total		100%	88,966,847		0 5	10	15	20	25

^{*}Number of GEWE joint programmes (JP) in which the agency participated $\,$

Source: http://mptf.undp.org

1.3. Data sources

This report is part of a Thematic Window Development Results Series, which aims to synthetize quantitative results of the MDG-F joint programmes at an aggregated level per thematic window. The reports focus on quantitative results as reported by the joint programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, including coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs.

The primary information presented in this report has been constructed from Section 1 and Section 4 of the Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports produced by the 13 joint programmes under the umbrella of the MDG-F Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment thematic window.

The database obtained from the MDG-F monitoring system was checked for data consistency using a retrospective approach. In this process, information from the monitoring reports was complemented with the joint programme final narrative reports, Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programme final evaluation reports, and joint programme teams' feedback.

Reported quantitative information has been triangulated with other sources of information (programmes final evaluation reports, when available), but not through field visits or surveys. Thus, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

In addition to quantifiable results, which are described in Title 3 of this report, Title 2 focuses on qualitative achievements and results. The latter is pulled from a series of Thematic Window Studies already published by the Fund.

2. Qualitative achievements and results⁴

Programmes under the GEWE thematic window focused on three main thematic areas: gender-based violence (GBV), economic and political empowerment of women, and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.

They worked with a multisectoral approach with the overall aim of fostering political will, build capacity at all levels and raise awareness in order to achieve social change. Through an array of approaches, including legislative and policy frameworks and gender-responsive budgets, capacity development, advocacy and communication, and establishment of networks and mechanism, the programmes were successful in advancing progress towards MDG3.

2.1. Capacity development to address gender based violence (GBV)

Capacity building activities supported by the GEWE joint programmes were successful in increasing awareness on gender based violence (GBV) and reinforcing the need to strengthen the legal and policy framework to reduce violence against women.

Gender based violence was a major focus in all programmes targeting both rights-holders and duty bearers, though to a large extent they were concentrated on the latter. Most interventions included a number of training and training of trainers (TOT), as well as advocacy efforts, and were geared to raise

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⁴ MDG-F (2012), "Equality and Women's Empowerment. MDG-F Thematic Study: Review of Key Findings and Achievements", New York.

awareness about GBV and understanding of the need to strengthen the legal and policy framework. Also, activities addressed social and individual attitudes, behaviors and root causes of violence.

For example, in **Colombia** the programme was successful in increasing awareness of GBV among members of the media and in the political campaigns. The programme contributed to the strengthening of data collection systems, a key input in the development of effective public policies. Female genital cutting (common practice among Embera communities) was addressed for the first time and prohibited.

In **Bangladesh** some 23,986 individuals including a wide range of beneficiaries (journalists, employers, trade union leaders, district officials, teachers, judges and prosecutors, members of sex workers network, etc.), received awareness training on GBV, while complementary strategies worked on improving the policy and legal framework and ensuring that existing laws are implemented. In **Vietnam**, the capacity building strategies implemented by the programme were successful in improving skills, knowledge and practices of duty-bearers at the central, provincial and local levels.

2.2. Legislative and policy frameworks and gender responsive budgeting for GEWE

Most programmes were successful in developing new legal and policy instruments to support the mainstreaming of gender into the countries' legal and policy frameworks, or improve the legal system to recognize and guarantee the rights of women. Support was provided by a number of activities, including organizational and institutional capacity of duty bearers, both for formulation and/or implementation (and monitoring and evaluation) of laws and policies, as well as advocacy efforts geared at lawmakers and other key actors.

For example, in the **Occupied Palestinian Territory**, the programme's overall aim was promoting GEWE at the highest policy or macro level. Main achievements include a National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Women, the formation of a Gender Audit Team, and a National Women's Employment Committee. A highlight of the programme in **Timor Leste** is the Law against Domestic Violence and National Plans on GBV and Human Trafficking. The programme in **Namibia** was the first initiative in the country to bring UN Agencies and government counterparts together to address gender issues in a collective manner. The programme formulated key instruments and policy documents (e.g. National Gender Policy, and national action plans on gender and GBV).

In **Brazil**, an important achievement was the strengthening of the Special Secretariat for Women's Policies (SPM), which aims to mainstream gender and racial perspectives in all policies, programmes and public services. The programme in **Bangladesh**, through sensitization activities, was successful in improving enforcement of the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, Domestic Violence Act 2012, Suppression of GBV and Children Act 2003, and High Court Directives on Sexual Harassment.

2.3. Advocay and Communication

Communication and advocacy efforts, including media outreach and development of studies and policy papers, were a successful component of all programmes, in order to capture support for GEWE among duty bearers, promote partnerships and increase awareness in the society at large.

All the joint programmes carried out advocacy and communication activities. In **Vietnam**, the programme was instrumental in organizing field visits by Members of Parliament to four regions, fostering a better understanding of the communities' concerns in order to hold line ministries accountable. In **Guatemala**, key achievements include the formal agreements adopted by the Presidential Secretary for Women, as

well as a number of Ministries, to ensure that gender equality and gender issues are regularly included as a matter of policy.

Media outreach was a common intervention to raise citizen's awareness. In **Timor Leste**, the programme conducted a campaign on GBV, with a total of 81 awareness raising events (e.g. 26 newspaper articles, two television programmes and five radio programmes), and the development and dissemination of 68,500 information materials carrying messages on GBV, child protection and human trafficking. In **Bangladesh**, a 16 Days Awareness Campaign on GBV was organized nationwide, and the joint programme in the **Occupied Palestinian Territory** carried out a wide range of activities and products, such as brochures, website, eight episodes on the Palestinian national TV, SMS, newsletters, radio spots and billboards.

The programmes also developed studies, policy papers, and diverse tools and training materials, as well as training of trainers and setting up new mechanism and taskforces. In **Algeria**, a major survey was carried out (9,000 households reached) to assess women's use of time and create more visibility for women's work (both outside and inside the home.) In the **Occupied Palestinian Territory**, a study on women's cooperatives is recognized as a major achievement. In **Vietnam** and **Guatemala**, the National Surveys on violence against women provided for the first time solid data on gender issues and helped to clarify misconceptions about GBV.

2.4. Establishment of networks and mechanism

The establishment of networks and mechanism also led to increased awareness and understanding on gender equality issues. For example, in **Brazil** the Network of Women of the Northeast was established as a result of advocacy efforts by the joint programme, and was later linked to the Federation of Women Journalists of Latin America; in **Guatemala** the joint programme supported the establishment of an independent institute for capacity building of indigenous women; in **Ethiopia** Women's Savings and Credit cooperatives were formed for the first time in two regions.

2.5. Economic and political empowerment of women

A specific outcome aimed by nine programmes was to increase women's economic empowerment and participation in public-decision making processes, through tackling legal and social barriers that limit economic and political access for women, and by supporting direct women beneficiaries in increasing livelihoods opportunities (e.g. trainings, financial support).

For example, in **Bolivia**, the joint programme "Semilla" provided financial assistance to disadvantaged indigenous women (around US\$ 1,000 for each participant.) Women became involved in the production of cheese, milk, breads and various artisanal products. About 5,090 women beneficiaries received technical training and an estimated 4,640 were able to increase their income and better provide for their families. At the same time, women were further empowered by citizenship education training and assistance to obtain their personal identification cards and titles for their land or homes. It is estimated that about 12,342 indigenous women obtained a birth certificate or official identity card.

In **Ethiopia**, one of the main achievements was the improvement of livelihood opportunities through capacity building and access to credit. This in turn translated into better participation in the public sphere and decision making related to women's cooperatives. Evidence shows a rise in self-esteem and literacy levels among women and adolescents who received literacy and life skills training; community action to reduce harmful traditional practices, such as child marriages and female genital mutilation; changes in gender roles; and women taking an active participation mobilizing others in the community.

2.6. Reproductive health

The joint programmes in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Namibia and Nicaragua included activities that address the issue of reproductive health. In **Ethiopia** the programmes supported training on HIV/AIDS, services for reproductive health and family planning, leading to improved health behavior. In **Namibia**, one of the countries most affected by HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa, the programme worked on improving the quality and usage of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services. It is estimated that 76,494 people received training on women's rights, reproductive rights and HIV/AIDS.

3. Quantitative achievements and results

3.1. Beneficiaries supported by the GEWE joint programmes

FIGURE 3 Categories of direct beneficiaries (number of individuals)

Number of individuals	Total	% Women*
Citizens	493,753	92%
Girls & Boys	86,912	51%
Civil Servants	16,226	50%
Total	597,426	82%

* Average for JPs that report on female/male breakdown (5 to 8 JPs) Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 13 JPs

Aimed at empowering women, it is estimated that, overall, the GEWE joint programmes involved a total of 597,426 individuals, including citizens, girls, boys and civil servants.

Citizens involved in the programmes (493,753) include mostly women, and

were concentrated in Ethiopia (194,846), Nicaragua (139,704), Namibia (76,948), and the occupied Palestinian territories (71,260).

Total citizens reached by JPs: 493,753

Timor-Leste 3,342

OPT 71,260

Nicaragua 119,394

Namibia 76,494

Guatemala 12,736

Ethiopia 12,736

Ethiopia 194,846

Ethiopia 194,846

FIGURE 4 Number of citizens reached by the programmes

5,090

5,671

269

Bolivia

Algeria

Bangladesh

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 10 JPs

50,000

Boys and girls (86,912) are reported in six programmes, mainly in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Timor-Leste.

Further, the programmes aimed to build the capacities of institutions to take informed decision on gender related issues, involving 16,226 civil servants (50% women).

Also, a total of 1,359 organizations were involved, including 673 public institutions (100 national), and 686 civil society organizations and other local organizations. In addition, more than 30,000 institutions were reached by awareness activities (the majority reported in Bangladesh).

100,000 150,000 200,000

FIGURE 5 Good and services delivered with the support of the programmes, (number of individuals reached)

Type of services or goods delivered	Coverage	
Gender Based Violence/VAW/Women's Rights/Human Trafficking	308,870	
Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Service Provision	119,493	
Food Security and Nutrition	53,894	
Women and Girls Literacy/Education	53,472	
Health(Including Sexual/Reproductive Health & HIV)	45,918	
Legal, Medical & Counseling Services/Protection services	24,704	
Political Participation	11,379	
National Development Gender Equality Plans	5,187	in thousands
Awareness raising/Media/Sensitized	2,643,898	Awareness not plotted in graph
Total	3,266,815	- 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 13 JPs

Overall, the programmes supported a variety of interventions and strategies, as detailed in Figure 5. Total coverage, including advocacy and sensitization activities, reached 3.26 million individuals.

Services are concentrated on gender based violence and the promotion of women's rights, including trainings and direct services on health and counseling, which overall have benefited 308,870 individuals across six joint programmes.

Gender responsive budgeting was supported mainly at the local level, involving 119,493 beneficiaries in five programmes.

Food security and nutrition (53,894 beneficiaries), includes direct support to women for income generating activities, as well as children benefiting, for example, from school gardens supported by the programmes.

The analysis that follows focuses on specific areas of intervention or strategies, for which the programmes have reported in detail in the monitoring reports.

3.2. Improving the capacity of institutions/citizens to take informed decisions on gender related issues

FIGURE 6 Institutions involved in capacity building to make informed decisions on gender related issues.

Institutions	Total
Public Institutions	1,523
Private Sector Institutions	449
Civil Society Organisations	211

Source: own calculation (12 JPs reported data)

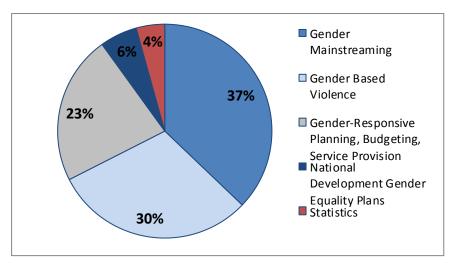
An important component across all programmes was capacity building for duty bearers, including public institutions at the national and local level, as well as private sector institutions and civil society organizations.

Twelve programmes report on different aspects of this category. In aggregate, it is estimated that a total of 1,523

public institutions received some form of training to strengthen civil servants capacities on gender related issues. The majority are reported in Colombia (566), Bangladesh (357), Guatemala (248) and Timor Leste (204), all including local institutions. Overall, it is estimated that these capacity building activities involved 14,982 civil servants, of which 8,440 were women (59.6%).

Based on reported information for institutional capacity building, the main focus of trainings was on developing capacities for gender mainstreaming and fostering understanding of gender equality issues, trainings on various aspects of gender based violence and violence against women, and gender responsive planning and budgeting. Two programmes also report capacity activities to improve or develop gender statistics and information systems.

FIGURE 7 Type of institutional capacity building, as % of institutions that report for each category



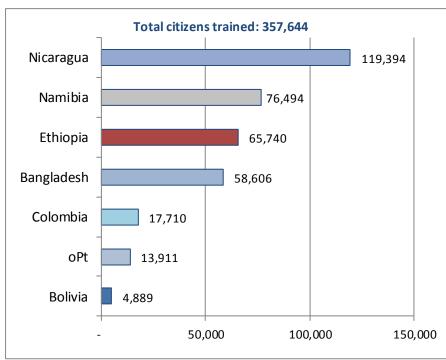
Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 12 JPs

For example, in Occupied Palestinian Territories, 131 public employees from the justice sector were trained on how to deal with cases of gender based violence: Nicaragua, 438 authorities and city hall technicians were gender trained on issues related to municipal planning; Timor Leste. the programmes strengthened capacities on gender issues for 89 government officials, 727

police, 2,754 district council members, and 228 government officials, while 25 parliamentarians and 11 civil servants received training on gender responsive budgets.

Even though 81% of the trainings were concentrated at the public institution level, most programmes have also worked to strengthen capacities for private (449) and civil society organizations (211). For example, In **Bangladesh**, as a result of sensitization, training and advocacy initiatives by the programme, some large private organizations have introduced complaint/suggestions boxes and formed women-headed committees to address workplace violence against women and sexual harassment.

FIGURE 8 Citizens trained with support of the JPs to make informed decisions on gender related issues



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 7 JPs through workshops for various target groups.

Capacity building at the beneficiaries' level was also an important component of the **GEWE** programmes, reaching estimated an 357,644 individuals, of which more than 80% were women. This calculation is based on reported information by nine programmes; other specific trainings (e.g. on income generating activities) are not included here.

For example, in **Namibia** 76,494 individuals were trained in women's rights, Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV/AIDs,

In **Nicaragua** 113,814 women participated in the planning and consultation process for formulating gender policies, and incorporating gender projects in the municipal budgets.

In **Ethiopia** more than 48,000 citizens (28,000 rural women) participated in Community Conversations to raise awareness on the status of women and harmful practices such as child marriage. The final evaluation for this programme highlights that interviewed beneficiaries strongly recognize prevention and reporting of early marriage as a main achievement of the initiative.

3.3. Women supported by the joint programmes who increased participation in the economic life of their community and country

Seven joint programmes aimed to increase the participation of women in the economic life of their community and country. The programmes worked on empowering women with a holistic approach. Capacity building was a central strategy (e.g. technical & vocational trainings, livelihoods and incomegenerating activities (IGA), entrepreneurship & financials skills, reproductive health, literacy and numeracy, etc).

Also, some programmes provided financial assistance or direct project support. In **Bolivia** the programme provided seed capital, start-up grants, joint venture and risk capital to rural economic units formed by women, reaching 5,090 beneficiaries; in **Nicaragua** 1,163 women obtained support and micro credit; in **Bangladesh**, grant supports of USD \$128.3 were provided to 146 vulnerable women affected or infected with HIV/AIDS after successful completion of IGA training; in **Algeria**, HIV-infected rural women received training and microcredit facilities to help them engage in income-generating activities; in **Namibia** 374 households were provided with productive assets; and in **Ethiopia**, a total of 17,376 women gained access to credit services during the project period, while 24,795 obtained access to savings services

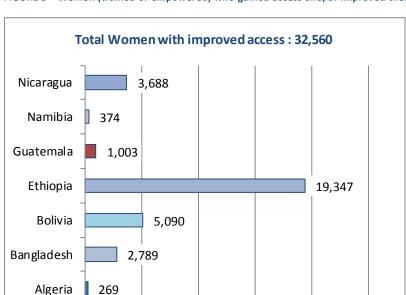


FIGURE 9 Women (trained or empowered) who gained access and/or improved their economic rights and income.

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 7 JPs

10,000

15,000

5,000

It is estimated that a total of 32,560 women improved their participation in economic life as a result of the support provided by the joint programmes. majority The beneficiaries are concentrated in Ethiopia, which reports 19,347 women with improved economic rights, followed by Bolivia (5,090 women), Nicaragua (3,688 women) and Bangladesh (2,789 women). Beneficiaries were mainly rural and indigenous women, with around 90% of beneficiaries located in rural areas.

At least 75% of women who improved their economic rights also

20,000

25,000

increased their incomes. From reported information by six programmes, it is estimated that 24,443 women increased their income as a result of the support of the programmes. For example, in Ethiopia, a total of 14,291 household reported increased income during the four years of the programme.

Nine programmes report on the type of improvements generated on the wellbeing of beneficiaries through the gains in economic rights and income generation.

All nine programmes report a reduction in the vulnerability of women. Seven programmes report improvements in health, including reproductive health (Algeria, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, and the Occupied Palestinian Territores), also seven programmes report benefits in the area of food security and nutrition (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Namibia, Nicargua and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.). For example, in Bolivia the gains in income resulting from women's productive projects translated into 18% of women expanding the food basket including vegetables, meat and fruit.

Reduce vulnerability

Health and/or sexual and reproductive health

Food security and nutrition

Education

Education

Food security and nutrition

FIGURE 10 Type of improvement on the beneficiaries' wellbeing (Number of JPs)

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 9 JPs

0

Other

In addition, five programmes report women's improvement in education (Algeria, Ethiopia, Guatemala. Namibia and Nicaragua), and 4 in other areas. For example, in Ethiopia, the beneficiary women have become role models in supporting their children, especially girl's education, which translated in increased school attendance, improved class performance as a result of higher attendance, and more allowed by parents for completing homework. The number of children dropping out of school fell from

5,770 in 2009 to 1,658 in 2012, for the woredas supported by the programme.

4

JPs

10

3.4. Women that increased participation in public decision making-processes

Nicaragua 66

Namibia 1865

Guatemala 65

Bangladesh 1026 #women

0 500 1000 1500 2000

FIGURE 11 Number of women who gained access to public decision making with JP support

2

Four joint programmes specifically report on participation of women in public decision-making processes: Bangladesh, Guatemala, Namibia and Nicaragua. In total, it is estimated that 3,022 women gained access to public decision making as a result of the initiatives supported by the joint programmes. Only two programmes report on the rural/urban location of beneficiaries, and for those, the composition is 59% urban.

For example, the JP in Guatemala succeeded in empowering indigenous women (e.g. through literacy and numeracy skills), which in turn helped these women take part in the community decision-making processes for the first time.

Some other programmes, though not reporting specifically on access to public decision making, also supported initiatives and provided training and advocacy to improve women's representation and participation in the public sphere, as for example the joint programme in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

3.5. Decreasing the level of violence against women and improving support provided to victims of violence

Programmes have supported victims of violence with a variety of approaches. Three programmes report a total of 75,459 women and girls who have directly benefited from an array of prevention and protection services (e.g use of shelter, medical or legal support, etc.), antidiscrimination and reproductive health care provided with the support of the joint programmes. Of these, 34,333 were women and 41,126 girls.

FIGURE 12 Use and increased access to prevention and protection services, anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care

Support to victims of violence	Use of S	ervices	Increase	d Access
Number of Women/Girls:	Women	Girls	Women	Rural/ Indigenous
Bangladesh	4,425	240	397,389	76%
Ethiopia			141,374	100%
Guatemala	28,614	40,869	69,483	80%
Morocco			4,651	
Nicaragua			3,710	
Occupied Palestinian Territories			13,115	
Timor Leste	1,294	17	1,311	
TOTAL (sum/average)	34,333	41,126	631,033	79%

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 7 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{JPs}}$

Seven programmes also report on gains in access to support services by women and girls victims of violence. As detailed in Figure 12 above, 631,033 women and girls are estimated to have benefited from the aforementioned increased access, concentrated mainly in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Guatemala (mostly rural beneficiaries.)

For example, in **Bangladesh**, the programme has strengthened protection services through: i) enhanced referral services at community level; ii) training manuals and capacity building for service providers (e.g. shelter home staff, doctors and nurses); iii) support to 9 Women Support Centers for victims of VAW (e.g IGA training, health care, legal services and arbitration); iv) support to shelters of underage sex workers (e.g. funds for food, fuel, bedding, clothing, medication, healthcare, cosmetics, education and IGA training); v) and support to the implementation of the Women Friendly Hospital Initiative in 13 government hospitals (e.g support for infrastructure, supplies, water/electricity supply, and "VAW room"). It is estimated these initiatives have increased access for a total of 397,389 women and girls, while use of these services during the implementation of the programme reached 4,425 women and 240 girls (76% rural).

In **Ethiopia**, the reported number of women with increased access (141,374) reflects mainly health services, including reproductive health services, which increased steadily during the project period.

3.6. Mainstreaming gender in policy making and improving the legal system to recognize and guarantee the rights of women

The thematic window was successful in mainstreaming gender into policy making. New laws or legal mechanisms, as well as a number of national and local plans and policies, were supported in 12 countries.

FIGURE 13 Policies, laws and plans supported by the JPs - Aggregate

Type of Instrument	Total
National Level	
National Laws	50
National Policies	55
National Plans	44
Local Level	
Local Laws	23
Local Policies	39
Local Plans	1527

Source: own calculation (reported data from 12 JPs)

A total of 50 national laws and 23 local laws were supported by 11 programmes, for formulation, enforcement, or institutionalization of these mechanisms.

For example, in **Timor Leste** the joint programme facilitated the approval of the Law Against Domestic Violence; in **Morocco** 3 bills, on domestic work and domestic violence were submitted to government, as well as a proposed amendment to the Criminal Law; the programme in **Bangladesh** contributed to new or revised policy formulation such as Bangladesh Nari nity-2011,

Gender Equality Act 2012, National Population Policy incorporating gender issues, National action plan on VAW, and Labor Law 2013 (revised). The programme also supported the implementation/enforcement of laws and policies, which was a major challenge in the country; in **Vietnam** the joint programme supported the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality (GEL) and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control (DVL).

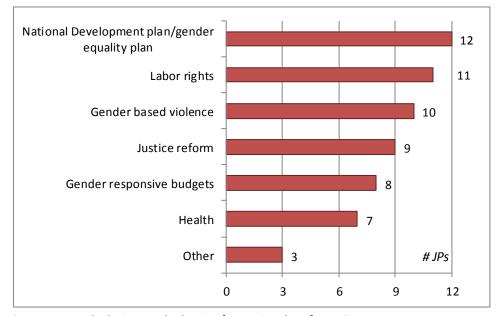
The programmes also supported the formulation and implementation of 44 national plans and 55 national policies. For example, in **Namibia**, the JP contributed to the formulation and approval of the National Gender Policy (NGF) and the National Gender Policy Plan of Action; the joint programme in **Nicaragua** supported national institution capacity to assure the implementation of the Gender National Policy; the programme in **Timor Leste** supported the development and approval of the National Action Plan on gender-based violence (GBV) and the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.

The information for local policies, laws and plans shows that about half of the programmes have also supported instruments at the local level: Colombia, Brazil, Nicaragua, Timor Leste, Algeria, Morocco (only local plans) and Guatemala (only local policies). In all, these programmes supported 39 local policies (23 in Guatemala) and 1,527 local plans. The latter were concentrated mainly in the programme in Morocco, which supported the mainstreaming of gender into 1,500 local development plans in six pilot regions.

As summarized in Figure 14, the main themes addressed by the laws, policies and plans were: gender based violence (10 programmes), labor rights (11 programmes), and mainstreaming gender into national development plans or gender equality plans (all 12 joint programmes that report on this category).

Also, a focus on justice reform is reported by nine programmes, while gender responsive budgets and women's health (mainly reproductive health) are addressed respectively by eight and seven of the programmes.

FIGURE 14 Sector in which the policies, laws or plans are focused- Number of JPs

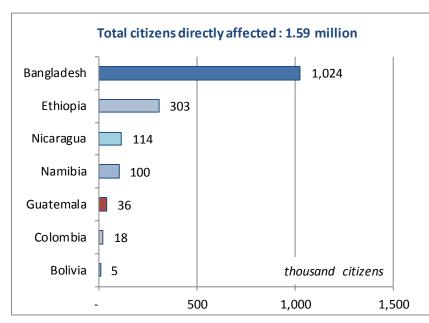


Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 12 JPs

The Fund has also asked programmes to estimate the number of citizens that have been affected by the laws, policies and plans supported. The information provided by the countries show a wide variance, depending on the scope the instruments formulated, difficulties in estimating direct impact for this category. When programmes report on

gender equality plans and or national gender laws, the entire population of the country is sensed to be affected. This is the case for the programmes in Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Morocco and Brazil, which estimate a broad effect on the whole country population (around 150 million women in total). See Figure 15 for details.

FIGURE 15 Number of citizens directly affected by the law, policy of plan supported by the JPs



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 12 JPs

On the other side of the spectrum, seven programmes report a total of 1.59 million citizens directly affected by the laws, policies or plans, ranging from one million citizens in Bangladesh to 5,090 in Bolivia. It should be noted though, that these numbers are probably under-reported, and this information should complemented with that from programmes that report a wider impact.

The programmes also report on the number of institutions

directly affected by the mechanisms supported by the Fund. Based on available data for eight programmes, it is estimated that a total of 409 national public institutions (mainly at the executive level, but also legislative and judicial level), and 898 local institutions, including municipalities and regional governments were affected. See Figure 16 for details.

In addition, four programmes (Colombia, Bangladesh, Namibia and Nicaragua) report an impact on 263 private institutions, the majority (223) from the programme in Colombia.

400 National ■ Local 339 350 299 300 267 250 200 173 150 100 75 50 18 18 13 ₆ 2 Colombia Guatemala Morocco Brazil

FIGURE 16 Number of public institutions affected directly by the law, policy of plan – by country

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 8 JPs

3.7. Awareness raising on gender equality issues and enabling an environment for women exercising their rights

The programmes supported an array of activities aimed at increasing awareness on gender equality issues and enabling a favorable environment for women to exercise their rights. As detailed in Figure 17, the majority of programmes supported media campaigns through radio, television and newspapers. Community based activities were also widely used (12 out of 13 programmes, and peer to peer initiatives were reported in seven programmes (54%).

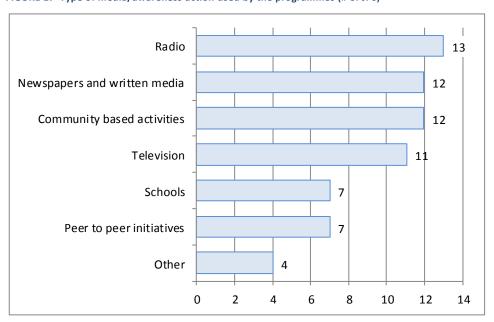


FIGURE 17 Type of media/awareness action used by the programmes (# of JPs)

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 13 JPs

It is estimated that the activities supported by the programmes raised awareness in 14,817 civil servants, 2,070 religious leaders, and 2.6 million citizens. Bangladesh accounts for the majority of the citizens reported, with an estimate of 2.5 million individuals reached. A highlight of this programme was the 16 Days Awareness Campaign on gender based violence, which was organized nationwide. In addition, the programme raised awareness in 14.6 million secondary school students, with a revised curricula and distribution of textbooks that incorporate a gender perspective.

Awareness in schools was supported by seven programmes (Bangladesh, Guatemala, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Timor Leste and the Occupied Palestinian Territories). For example, the programme in Guatemala reports a total of 29,355 school children with raised awareness on gender issues, while the programme in Timor Leste reached 35,368 school children.

4. Annexes

ANNEX 1: Overall description of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Thematic Window⁵

The 13 joint programs in the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Window encompass 7 different outcomes:

- 9 programs aim to mainstream gender in their policy making, implementation, and evaluation;
- 8 programs aim to improve the legal system to recognize and guarantee the rights of women, in some cases with a particular focus on indigenous women and/or young girls;
- 7 programs aim to increase the participation of women in the economic life of their community and country;
- 4 programs aim to increase the participation of women in public decisionmaking processes at the national and local level;
- 4 programs aim to decrease the level of violence against women or improve the support provided to women victims of violence;
- 4 programs aim to improve the general population's perception of women, women's rights, and women's contribution to society; and
- 1 program aims to increase the amount, quality, and use of data on gender equality and women's empowerment issues in the public decision-making process.

These observations point to a concentration of outcomes in 3 categories: (1) mainstreaming gender into policy-making, (2) improving women's exercise of their rights, and (3) increasing the participation of women in the labor force.

All three outcomes are representative of the window as a whole, either directly by the number of programs promoting them, or by the fact that these outcomes are related to others. For example, improving women's exercise of rights is directly related to decreasing the level of violence against women, although programs may focus specifically on only one of these outcomes. Similarly, mainstreaming gender into policy-making is strengthened by the use of accurate and reliable data. The beneficiaries of the Joint Programs are diverse. Virtually all joint programs involve supporting the government, at the national and/or local levels. Other beneficiaries include women and girls directly, notably women victims of violence, and civil society organizations.

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⁵ Excerpt from Jonathan Bauchet, "Desk Review of the MDG-F Joint Programmes Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks", October 2009

ANNEX 2: Mainstreaming gender in policy-making and improving legal systems to recognize/guarantee the rights of women

			LAWS, PLA	NS, FORUMS,	ROUNDTA	BLES & CAI	PACITY BUIL	DING						
	Algeria	Bangladesh	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ethiopia	Guatemala	Morocco	Namibia	Nicaragua	oPt	Timor Leste	Vietnam	TOTAL
1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by	the program	me that expli	citly address	gender based	discriminati	on and pron	note gender	equality and	women's e	mpowerme	nt.			
National Policies	1	3	1	-	3	-	18	1	1	. 4	7	5	11	55
Local Policies	2	-	-	2	1	-	23	-	-	6	-	5	-	39
National Laws	2	8	1	2	15	-	_	3	3	7	4	3	2	50
Local Laws	-	-	-	1	3	-	_	-	-	16	-	3	-	23
National Plans	2	2	1	3	4	-	_	2	3	1	9	2	15	44
Local Plans	2	-	-	4	5	-	_	1,500	-	14	-	2	-	1,527
1.2 Sector in which the law, policy or plan is focused	d													
Justice reform	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	. 1	1	. 1	1	1	1	9
Health	1	1	-	-	1	-	_	_	1	. 1	1	-	1	7
Labour rights	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	. 1	1	. 1	1	-	1	11
National Development plan/gender equality plan	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	. 1	1	1	1	12
Gender based violence	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	. 1	1	. 1	1	1	1	10
Gender responsive budgets	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	. 1	1	. 1	-	1	-	8
Other	-	-	-	1	1	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
1.6 Number of citizens and/or institutions to be affe	ected direct	ly by the law,	policy or pla	n										
Citizens	-	1,024,197	5,090	97,000,000	17,710	303,280	35,586	whole wo	100,000	113,814		Whole Po	opulation	
National Public Institutions	-	18	2	2	267	-	75	13	21	11		All	All	409
Local Public Institutions	-	339	18	-	299	-	173	6	36	27		All	All	898
Private Institutions	-	12	-	-	223	-	_	-	15	13		Broa	d Estimate	263
1.7 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizen	ns trained w	ith the suppo	rt of the JP to	take informed	decisions	n gender re	lated issues							
Public Institutions	27	357	18	6	566	-	248	13	3	17	47	204	17	1,523
Private Sector Institutions	90	12	9	-	223	-	_	-	3	13	82	15	2	449
Civil Servants, Total	41	1,200	175	100	2,985	-	-	400	273	704	3,061	4,043	2,000	14,982
Women	-	398	55	-	2,110	-	_	-	-	465	2,593	1,819	1,000	8,440
Men	-	490	120	-	875	-	_	-	-	239	423	-	1,000	3,147
Citizens, Total	-	58,606	4,889	400	17,710	65,740	-	500	76,494	119,394	13,911	-	-	357,644
Women	-	29,986	4,445	-	13,179	42,740	-	-	-	113,814	11,288	20,431	-	235,883
Men	-	28,620	444	-	4,531	-	-	-	-	5,580	2,623	19,194	-	60,992

ANNEX 3: Improving participation of women in economic life and public decision making

			ECONO	OMIC AND PO	LITICAL PAI	RTICIPATIO	N - WOMEN							
	Algeria	Bangladesh	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ethiopia	Guatemala	Morocco	Namibia	Nicaragua	oPt	Timor Leste	Vietnam	TOTAL
2.1 Number of women empowered and/or trained	with the sup	port of the jo	int programı	me who gained	access and/	or improved	d their econo	mic rights						
Women	269	2,789	5,090	-	-	19,347	1,003	-	374	3,688	-	-	-	32,560
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,199	-	-	-	1,199
Rural	147	1,450	5,090	-	-	19,347	1,003	-	-	2,489	-	-	-	29,526
2.2 Number of women empowered and/or trained	2 Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of JP who improved their income													
Women	-	2,789	4,640	-	-	14,291	1,003	-	107	1,613	-	-	-	24,443
Urban	-	1,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	2,394
Rural	-	1,450	4,640	-	-	-	1,003	-	-	528	-	-	-	7,621
2.3 Type of improvement generated by the JP on the	ne beneficia	rie's wellbein	g through the	e improvement	of economi	ic rights/inco	ome generati	on						
Health and/or sexual and reproductive health	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	7
Food security and nutrition	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	7
Reduce vulnerability	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	9
Education	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Others	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2.4. Number of women who gained access to publi	c decision m	aking with the	support of	the joint progra	mme									
Women, total	-	1,026	-	-	-	-	65	N/D	1,865	66	-	-	-	3,022
Urban	-	613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	641
% Ethnic group	-	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	0

ANNEX 4: Decreasing the level of violence against women/girls and improving support provided to victims of violence

	SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF VAW													
	Algeria	Bangladesh	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ethiopia	Guatemal	Morocco	Namibia	Nicaragua	oPt	Timor	Vietnam	TOTAL
							а					Leste		
3.1 Number of women/girls with access to prevention and protection services (e.g shelter, medical or legal support, etc) anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care through the support of the JP)														
Total (Women + Girls) - 397,389 141,374 69,483 4,651 - 3,710 13,115 1,311 - 631,033														
- Women	-	388,899	-	-	-	141,374	28,614		-		13,115	1,294	-	573,296
- Girls	-	8,490	-	-	-	-	40,869		-	-	-	17	-	49,376
Urban	-	95,327	-	-	-	-	13,897		-	-	-	-	-	109,224
Rural/indigenous	-	302,062	-	-	-	141,374	55,586		-	-	-	-	-	499,022
3.2 Number of women/girls who have used anti-vio	olence servi	ces (e.g shelt	er, medical o	or legal support	, etc) anti-d	iscriminatio	n and/or re	productive h	nealth care t	hrough the	support of tl	ne JP)		
Total (Women + Girls)	-	4,665	-	-	-	-	69,483	-	-	-	-	1,311	-	75,459
Women	-	4,425	-	-	-	-	28,614	-	-	-	-	1,294	-	34,333
Girls	-	240	-	-	-	-	40,869	-	-	-	-	17	-	41,126
Urban	-	1,166	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,166
Rural/indigenous	-	3,499	-	-	-	-	55,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,085

ANNEX 5: GEWE programmes direct beneficiaries

	DIRECT BENEFICIARIES													
Category of Beneficiary	Algeria	Bangladesh	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ethiopia	Guatemala	Morocco	Namibia	Nicaragua	ОРТ	Timor-Leste	Vietnam	Total
Direct Beneficiaries														
Citizens, Total	269	5,671	5,090			194,846	12,736	4,651	76,494	119,394	71,260	3,342		493,753
Women	-		5,090	-	-	173,374	12,736	4,651	-	113,814	-	-	-	309,665
Men	-		-	-	-	21,472	_	ı	-	5,580	1	-	-	27,052
Community member	-	908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	908
School children, Total	-	635	120	-	-	ı	29,355	ı	454	20,310	ı	36,038	-	86,912
Girls	-		120	-	-	-	14,678	1	227	10,561	1	18,019	-	43,605
Boys	-		-	-	-	-	14,677	-	227	9,749	-	18,019	-	42,672
Civil Servants, Total	-	2,444	275	100	2,985	-	-	183	273	1,110	3,016	3,570	2,270	16,226
Women	-	1,804	55	-	2,110	-	-	92	-	666	423	1,333	1,494	7,977
Men	-	640	220	-	875	1	-	91	-	444	2,593	2,237	776	7,876
Total Direct Beneficiaries	269	9,658	5,485	100	2,985	194,846	42,091	4,834	77,221	140,814	74,276	42,950	2,270	597,799
Awareness and Sensititzation														
Citizens, Total	269	2,519,330	-	117	17,710	27,566	-	2,050	653	31,758	44,445	-	-	2,643,898
Women	269	1,171,779	-	117	13,179	27,566	-	1,500	653	25,932	38,500	-	-	1,279,495
Civil Servants, Total	120	-	-	-	2,985	-	840	217	-	-	-	930	2,270	7,362
Women	-	-	-	-	1,493	1	420	108	-	-	1	-	1,494	3,515
Total Awareness	389	2,519,330	-	117	20,695	27,566	840	2,267	653	31,758	44,445	930	2,270	2,651,260