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The Director-General



Secretary General

## Gender Action Plan III – 2021-2025 Country Level Implementation Plan – CLIP MALAWI

### 1. Context for EU action gender equality and women's empowerment in the country

Malawi is a landlocked country. It is bordered by Tanzania to the north-east; Mozambique to the east, south, and west; and Zambia to the north-west.

According to the Malawi Demographic Health Survey<sup>1</sup> (MDHS) 2015-2016, Malawi's population is estimated to be 18.1 million, with 50.7% women and 49.3% men and more than 70 percent below the age of 30.

Despite advances in gender equality over the last decade, Malawi ranks 142/162 on the Gender Inequality Index (GII)<sup>2</sup>, reflecting high levels of inequality in reproductive health, women's empowerment and economic activity. Additionally, violence against women and girls (VAWG) and harmful practices (HP) remain serious issues with 65% of girls and 35% of boys experiencing child abuse in their lifetime (UNICEF Malawi Child Protection Statistics Factsheet 2018). According to the MDHS 2015-16, **38 percent of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 years** experienced intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime and **24 percent of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 years** experienced intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence **in the last 12 months**. Despite a Constitutional amendment passed in 2017, raising the minimum marriage age from 15 to 18, Malawi has one of the highest rates of underage marriage in the world, **with 42% of girls married by 18 years**. There is high rate of teenage pregnancy – **29 percent of adolescent women age 15-19 are already mothers or pregnant with their first child**. **In 2020, this situation worsened because of COVID**. A study by the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare found that over 20,000 girls got pregnant between March and August 2020 when schools were closed due to COVID-19 (compared to 6,000 during the same period in 2019).<sup>3</sup> At the same time, little progress has been made in reducing the unmet need for family planning among youth. This unmet need is likely to increase by more than 50 percent from 2021 onwards due to impending funding cuts from the United Kingdom, until recently a leading donor for SRHR.

As most of these pregnancies are unintentional, they are often terminated in unsafe conditions. **The law allows abortion only if performed to save a woman's life**, other attempts to conduct

<sup>1</sup> <https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr319-dhs-final-reports.cfm>

<sup>2</sup> 2020 Gender Inequality Index, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/media/84831/file/Malawi-COVID-19-SitRep-21-October-2020.pdf>

an abortion are punishable by 7 to 14 years' imprisonment.<sup>4</sup> Not surprisingly, unsafe abortion is common in Malawi. Approximately 141,044 induced abortions occurred in Malawi in 2015, amounting to a national rate of 38 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–49. Close to 53 percent of pregnancies in Malawi are unintended, and 30 percent of unintended pregnancies end up in abortion.

Knowledge of contraception is high among women (97.9 percent) and men (98.6 percent) in the 15–49 age group. Malawi made progress in increasing its overall modern contraceptive prevalence rate since 2000, resulting in a reduction of the total fertility rate from 5.7 children a woman is expected to have over her lifespan in 2010 to 4.4 children in 2015. The lack of access to family planning however remains high, particularly among the married at 19% and among the unmarried at 40%. The unmet need for family planning among currently married women ranges from a low 16 percent among women aged 45–49 to a **high of 22 percent among women aged 15–19 (MDHS 2015–2016).**<sup>5</sup> **With two-thirds of the population under the age of 25 and with Malawi's rapid population growth, reducing unmet need for family planning among youth is critical.**

Maternal mortality is still high at 439/100,000 live births, perinatal mortality at 35/100,000 live births, proportion of women initiating antenatal care during the first trimester is 24% and women who completed 4 or more antenatal care visits is 51%. Proportion of assisted deliveries is high at 91% suggesting that the quality of care may be substandard in view of the high maternal and neonatal mortalities<sup>6</sup>. The situation has worsened with the COVID pandemic as already scarce health services have been under enormous stress, and because women have refrained from accessing antenatal and postnatal care at health centres because of fear of contracting the virus.

Educational attainment is higher for men than women as 5% of the men have never been to school, compared to 12% of the women (MDHS, 2015–16). Having achieved gender parity in primary school enrolment, the transition rate to secondary school in Malawi remains low and the drop-out rate high. Gender Parity Index (GPI) in secondary has risen from 0.88 in 2014 to 0.92 in 2018. However, there are disparities between regions with the South East Education Division having the highest GPI (0.95) and Shire Highlands Education Division (Blantyre) with the lowest GPI at 0.87.<sup>7</sup> Malawi has built around two dozen public and private universities catering to approximately 62,000 students today. However, enrolment rates in tertiary education remain at less than 1 percent, dismally lower than averages in Africa and the rest of the world. While there is great demand for skills development, enrolment into formal TEVET institutions is at 35 per 100,000 inhabitants, with only 27% female participation<sup>8</sup>.

In terms of livelihoods, women play a key role in agriculture, performing 50–70 percent of all agricultural tasks, including producing 70 percent of the food that is consumed locally<sup>9</sup>. Despite their massive labour contribution, women hold only 32 percent of agricultural land and rarely have access to the benefits of production<sup>10</sup>, including the ability to make investment decisions.

4 <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0173639>

5 [https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/ADOLESCENT%20PREGNANCY\\_UNFPA.pdf](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/ADOLESCENT%20PREGNANCY_UNFPA.pdf).

6 DHS 015-2016

7 <https://www.unicef.org/malawi/reports/national-education-sector-investment-plan>

8 <https://www.stepmalawi.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/STEP-Policy-Brief-MAKING-TECHNICAL-AND-VOCATIONAL-TRAINING-WORK.pdf>

9 UN Women et al, 2015: The Cost of Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22770?show=full>

10 WFP (2019). Gender, Environmental and Social Assessment Report. Case study

The lack of access to productive economic resources is a major impediment to gender equality and women's empowerment and is a particularly important factor in making women and youth vulnerable to poverty. The challenge is compounded further by the lack of electricity, which increases the burden of basic chores and economic livelihoods. Only 7.6 % of female-headed households have access to electricity compared to 12 % of male-headed households.

Women smallholders do not benefit economically and socially from the opportunities in the agriculture sector. The World Bank in 2015 estimated that an additional USD100 million in GDP could be unlocked each year over a ten-year period if this gap were closed. The pandemic is expected to increase existing gender inequalities or exposing female farmers to additional challenges and thus increasing their vulnerability. This is largely due to women being excluded from the decision-making processes in the families and they are struggling to access information. In addition, they potentially have to take over additional tasks in the household, such as taking care of sick relatives or out-of-school children.<sup>11</sup>

Politically, women continue to be under-represented. For the tripartite 2019 elections, none of the presidential aspirants was a woman and only 24 percent of the parliamentary and 22.6 percent of local council candidates were female. Despite some measures and programmes to facilitate the participation of women in the elections, many faced hurdles in seeking candidacy, notably during primary elections within their parties and in the conduct of their campaigns, and have been the targets of demeaning language. At the same time, female candidates lack financial and resource muscle to fairly compete with male candidates. Of the 192 parliamentary seats contested on 21 May 2019, 44 were won by women, which is 22.90 percent, an improvement compared to 2014 where only 32 women were elected MPs (16 percent), though still very low.

Despite these challenges, Malawi **has made some progress**, particularly towards strengthening the legal and policy framework relating to gender. Malawi has ratified most of the core UN human rights treaties,<sup>12</sup> and has made improvements in the architecture for gender equality and for violence prevention, mitigation, and response. In less than a decade, several significant pieces of legislation have been enacted.<sup>13</sup> Recently, the government revised the constitution, aligning previously conflicting definitions of a child between the constitution and the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act, with the intention to end child marriages. A National Strategy on Ending Child Marriages 2018–2023 has been developed to guide national efforts to this end. The Gender Equality Act of 2013 is aimed to promote gender equality, empowerment, dignity and opportunities, for men and women in all functions of society, to prohibit and provide redress for sex discrimination, harmful practices and sexual harassment. However, some laws still contain discriminatory provisions in specific areas such as harmful

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<sup>11</sup> EIB Access to Finance – Kulima – Gender analysis 2021 – Frankfurt School of Finance and Management

<sup>12</sup> Malawi has ratified the following Human Rights Treaties: Convention on Rights of the Child; Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD); Convention Against Torture (CAT); Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development; Beijing Platform for Action; UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993).

<sup>13</sup> The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, the Child Care, Protection and Justice Act (2010), the National Registration Act (2009), the Wills and Inheritance Act (2011), the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act (2015), the Trafficking in Persons Act (2015), the Gender Equality Act, and the Access to Information Act.

practices, intimate partner violence, marital rape, sexual violence, abortion, same-sex sexual relations, and child marriage.<sup>14</sup>

However, **implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the laws remains limited**, causing slow progress and continued challenges for women and girls that relate to discrimination and exclusion. This limitation reflects the general weakness and capacity gaps that exist in institutions in Malawi responsible for gender equality, empowerment of women and girls, and prevention of harmful practices. These challenges are manifested in the weak oversight and accountability on gender-related issues, and are aggravated by inadequate human, financial, and organisational resources, which lead to weak, underfunded delivery systems and inadequate information at household and community levels. Further, the scenario is compromised by lack of consistent collection of disaggregated data and interoperable data systems to inform evidence-based inclusive planning and targeting of beneficiaries to ensure no one is left behind and to support informed and inclusive policy decision-making to devise the strategies necessary to address gender issues. It should be noted that the laws basically interpret gender in male and female concepts only leaving out any other categories. This defeats diversity and inclusion in government programming. To prepare this CLIP, the EUD has used the Malawi Country Gender Profile (2020), and the analysis informing the design of the Spotlight Initiative in 2019. The EUD has consulted national authorities, the Parliament, women's organisations, Women's Human Rights Defenders and other civil society actors, as well as international organisations, through the Gender and Human Rights Working group.

## **2. Selected thematic areas of engagement and objectives**

In the MIP for 2021-2027, the EU Delegation will focus on the following interlinked priority areas:

- Priority area 1: Green and resilient economic transformation
- Priority area 2: Democratic and economic governance
- Priority area 3: Human development and social inclusion

**In this context, gender equality and women's empowerment**, are seen as both central and cross-cutting to development, as a core component of economic growth and finally as a fundamental condition for the demographic transition. Through the 3 priority areas, **5 areas of engagement of the GAP III will be tackled**;

- i. Freedom from all forms of gender based violence
- ii. Promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights
- iii. Strengthening of economic and social rights and empowerment of women and girls
- iv. Advancement of participation and leadership; and
- v. Harnessing the challenges and opportunities of the green transition and digital transformation

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<sup>14</sup> As outlined in the 2015 concluding observations of the UN CEDAW Committee to Malawi; see CEDAW/C/MWI/CO/7 available at [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW/C/MWI/CO/7&Lang=En](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW/C/MWI/CO/7&Lang=En).

- 1) Freedom from all forms of gender based violence: the EUD will continue the implementation of the global Spotlight Initiative which focuses on elimination of violence against women and girls (E-VaWG) with the UN. Malawi is among 24 countries selected to implement the Initiative, including 8 countries in Africa. In Malawi, the programme started in 2019 and is expected to continue until 2023. The Initiative works on ending violence against women and girls through 6 outcomes that encompass specific objectives number 1,2,3 and 4 of the GAP III<sup>15</sup> : i) Laws and Policies; ii) Strengthening Institutions, iii) Prevention; iv) Services, v) Data, and vi) Strengthening the Women's Movement. In addition, through Priority 2 of the MIP, **Democratic and economic governance**, the EU Delegation will continue the work undertaken under the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF to improve access to justice and protect human rights while maintaining strong democratic institutions that are more responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable. Working with institutions such as the Police, the Legal Aid Bureau and the Malawi Human Rights Commission, particular attention will go to ensuring that women and girls' voices are elevated and their rights protected.
  
- 2) Promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights: still under Priority Area 2 of the MIP, **Democratic and economic governance**, the EU Delegation will pay particular attention to awareness raising and education on sexual and reproductive health and rights, targeting mainly specific objective number 1 of the GAP III<sup>16</sup>. The support in this area is also expected to improve access to education and economic empowerment (opening up opportunities for synergies with those actions supported under Priority Area 3 – Human Development and Social Inclusion and Priority Area 1 – Green and resilient economic transformation) of women and girls. Support to awareness raising on SRHR and access to related services is already a relevant part of the work implemented under the ongoing Spotlight Initiative and the Malawi-Germany Health Programme (MGHP). In 2020, 1,445 young women and adolescent girls were supported to access family planning, STI, abortion care, obstetric and fistula services. At least 22,000 people were also reached during the 16 days of activism campaign to draw their attention to various SRHR and related services available. MGHP is supporting this indirectly by improving the quality of health care delivery with a focus on SRHR. The current focus is mainly on Maternal and New-born Health but it is expected to expand and will still mainly target service delivery in health facilities interventions and not necessarily community engagement and awareness creation. In addition, the EU is also considering the development of a dedicated programme on Gender where SRHR will continue to be mainstreamed (see part 3 of this document).

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15 Specific thematic objective 1 (Outcome) Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, in the work place and online through legislation and effective enforcement, Specific thematic objective 2 (Outcome) Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, are agents of change regarding discriminatory social norms, gender stereotypes, and gender-drivers of conflict Specific thematic objective 3 (Outcome) Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity, who experience sexual and gender-based violence have increased access to essential services and protection, Specific thematic objective 4 (Outcome) The rights of every individual to have full control over, and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and sexual and reproductive health and rights, free from discrimination, coercion and violence, is promoted and better protected.

16 Specific thematic objective 1 (Outcome) Enabled legal, political and societal environment allowing women and girls to access quality sexual and reproductive health (SRHR) care and services and protecting their sexual and reproductive rights.

- 3) Strengthening of economic and social rights and empowerment of women and girls: the EU Delegation will target specific objective 1 and specific objective 3<sup>17</sup>. This relates to activities envisaged under Priority Area 3 of the MIP, **Human Development and Social Inclusion**, furthering the work initiated under the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF in the areas of secondary education, skills development and private sector development where particular attention was paid to support girls' access to and completion of secondary education, transition to Technical Education and Vocational Training and finally access to formal employment and self-employment. Additionally, the EUD in partnership with KfW, supports the national Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP), whose objective is to contribute to national efforts of poverty reduction and to improve living conditions of ultra-poor and labour constrained households by giving regular cash transfers. A majority of the beneficiary members (66%) are children under the age of 19, while a majority of the households (72%) are headed by women and in addition have a further constraint such as old age and/or chronic illness and/or disability.

Moreover, specific EU interventions within Priority area 1 of the MIP: **Green and resilient economic transformation** will add further support. The European Investment Bank (EIB) has found that the financial sector in Malawi does not have a distinct focus on smallholders and even less so on female smallholders. For the latter, only two specific women focused products exist. Female smallholders face challenges in accessing finance as their farms tend to be smaller in size. They hence only require small loan amounts that often are more expensive as banks face significant transaction costs when providing small loans. At the same time, women tend to be less financially literate and thus also face higher entry barriers in reaching out to banks<sup>18</sup>.

Through the access to finance component of the Kulima programme (which includes a guarantee scheme as well as a technical assistance component), the EU will ensure that there is an equal balance of core business and financial products, and that at the same time products such as education, training, networking and other value-added services are being offered. Commercial banks on-lending to smallholders will hence be supported in developing a meaningful "gender intelligent customer value proposition" that offers and communicates the benefits that women look for. The capacities of smallholders will be strengthened through training, coaching and the dissemination of gender-inclusive market information. The EU energy programme will also strengthen the government's policy commitment to increase the participation of women in the sector.

Additionally, the German Programme More Income and Employment in Rural Areas (MIERA) is designed to include gender-specific indicators, both in MIERA I which is phasing out in 2021, as well as MIERA II which is expected to commence in February 2022. Women are targeted through tailor made support measures for micro, small and medium sized enterprises which work along the selected value chains of MIERA. In

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<sup>17</sup> Increased access for women in all their diversity to decent work in non-traditional sectors, in particular science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM), and male-dominated sectors, including women's transition to the formal economy and coverage by non-discriminatory and inclusive social protection systems; Increased access for women in all their diversity to financial services and products, and productive resources

<sup>18</sup> EIB Access to Finance – Kulima – Gender analysis 2021 – Frankfurt School of Finance and Management

MIERA I, interventions on green and resilient economic transformation were implemented through the construction sector and along the different green value chains such as oilseed.

The Government of Flanders also focusses its “Country Strategy for Development Cooperation Malawi- 2019-2023” on the inclusion of women and youth. In addition, further support will be provided to land rights, as a specific focus to strengthen human rights. Rights of all farmers, women, youth and more vulnerable groups have to be defended in the process of land registration, tenure and land use. This includes sensitisation of farmers on their land rights and obligations. Furthermore, a call for specific projects to broaden the engagement of women and young people in agro-processing, particularly in rural areas was launched in Feb 2021: Enhancing access to markets for smallholder (with a budget of indicatively EUR 6 million). Improved market linkages and access to information is essential for farmers and farmer organisations to participate in markets on fair terms. The award of the projects is planned for November 2021.

The EU Delegation will also target the specific thematic objective 6<sup>19</sup>. Through the Education and Technical and Vocational Training programme, the EU delegation will seek to support girls’ safe access to and retention in secondary schools, vocational and technical education in many different ways working with government institutions, schools and communities.

- 4) Advancement of participation and leadership: The EU Delegation will target the specific thematic objective 2<sup>20</sup>. This falls mainly under Priority Area 2 of the MIP, **Democratic and economic governance**. The EU Delegation intends to further the work under the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF to improve access to justice and protect human rights with strong democratic institutions being more responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable. Through the programme, the EU has already refurbished several courts and victim support units in remote areas. Mobile courts also received support to ensure in particular access to justice for women and girls in all their diversity.

- 5) Harnessing the challenges and opportunities of the green transition and digital transformation:

Green Transition – The EU delegation will target specific objectives 1 and 4<sup>21</sup>. Gender-responsive actions at the community level will receive particular attention, taking into consideration the key role women play in the use of natural resources to sustain their households. In addition, the EUD will support the creation of green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities for women (making up at least 40% of jobs supported). These programmes work in complementarity to the German MIERA I and MIERA II which have focused and will focus on income and employment creation mainly in rural areas. Gender analyses conducted under MIERA I have shown that (agricultural) value chain functions are highly gendered with specific tasks assigned to men and others to women. To tackle these value chain functions, some of the stereotypes about men and

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19 Reduction in gender disparities in enrolment, progression and retention at all levels of education and lifelong learning for women, men, girls and boys

20 Women and girls, in all their diversity, have improved access to justice to safeguard their civil and political rights

21 to increase participation of women and girls in all their diversity in decision-making processes on environment and climate change issues; to ensure women in all their diversity increasingly participate in and have improved access to jobs, entrepreneurship opportunities in the green economy

women and resistance to gender mainstreaming must be tackled, as well as opportunities provided for husbands and wives to discuss decisions and to budget together on a household level. MIERA II can build on this knowledge. The project designs of MIERA I and II stipulate that women and young people should benefit from green transition, with them making up roughly 50% of the projects' target group.

**Digitalisation** – The EU delegation will pursue specific thematic objectives 2 and 4<sup>22</sup>. To achieve this, the delegation intends to continue supporting the Government's National Registration Bureau for the further development and expansion of the National Registration and Identification System (NRIS) under Priority area 2 of the MIP, **Democratic and Economic Governance**. Previous support to this project led to gains in establishing the first national registration system in Malawi, which resulted in registration of and issuing National IDs to over 9 million adults. The next phase of support will focus on building linkages to public services with this ID and on ensuring that the benefits to all sectors of the economy and the potential of this card are fully exploited. In relation to this, the MGHP is testing an Electronic Health Records System and one of the components is to support the Government of Malawi to set up a unique patient identifier system for sharing patient data that will be linked to the national IDs. Digitalisation will also be mainstreamed through all EU programmes ensuring that interventions respond to the needs of women and youth. These interventions may include enhancing access to information, digital financial solutions and addressing key market constraints to women's economic empowerment. For instance, GIZ's MIERA I has implemented a number of digitisation-related activities, with market information being the top priority. MIERA II will continue in this direction, alongside other simple digitised information. Poor infrastructure and access to mobile phones limit the participation of women in this regard.

### **3. Targeted action(s) supporting gender equality and women's empowerment**

Under Priority area 2 of the MIP – **Democratic and Economic governance**, the EU delegation will develop and implement at least one programme with gender equality as principal objective. In the design of that programme, the EU delegation will explore options to continue the work under the Spotlight initiative, seeking to reduce gender-based violence. In addition, the programme will also consider seeking a greater access to reproductive health and rights, which is essential to human development and can trigger societal and economic transformation. Work will also include improving access to information and education on sexual and reproductive rights and to sexual and reproductive healthcare and services, including family planning services, as well as ensuring an enabling legal, political and societal environment. More in general and stemming from the lessons learnt from the ongoing programmes on nutrition, skills development and secondary education (among the others), the EU delegation, in the MIP 2021-2027, fully embraces the idea that no transformational impact can be achieved if women and girls' rights are not effectively advanced, for instance through better education at all levels. As a result, in the MIP, gender is a clearly defined horizontal priority, threaded throughout the three priority areas. It focuses on girls' and women

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<sup>22</sup> to ensure women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity participate equally in policy- and decision-making for the digital world, on local, national, regional and international levels, and are represented in these policies and decisions; ensuring women in all their diversity increasingly participate in and have improved access to jobs, entrepreneurship opportunities in the green economy and the circular economy.



empowerment throughout the life cycle, from early childhood development, nutrition and school meals (access to primary education), access to secondary education and access to TEVET (adolescent girls) and economic empowerment.

Collaboration with EU MS will be further developed and opportunities for synergies or joint implementation with other DPs will be explored. The programme will also envisage a considerable role during implementation for national gender networks, women organisations and organisations working on gender equality at large.

#### **4. Engage in dialogue for gender equality and women empowerment**

The EU will continue to engage the Malawian Government on gender based violence and gender equality and women's empowerment through formal political dialogue twice a year and through various bi-lateral engagements with relevant Ministries. In addition, this will also be addressed in all steering committees of the projects mentioned in part 2 of this document. The EUD will continue conducting regular consultations and dialogue with various Government Ministries and women's rights civil society organisations on the issues of gender based violence and gender equality. There will be at least one dialogue with CSOs on gender equality/women's rights and empowerment per year.

#### **5. Outreach and other communication / public diplomacy activities**

The EU will continue in cooperation with EU MS to support each year two strategic communication events 8<sup>th</sup> March (International Women's Day) and the 16 days of activism (25<sup>th</sup> November-10<sup>th</sup> December). In Malawi, both are important events, receiving broad attention throughout the country, and therefore are key to raise awareness on gender based violence and gender equality.

#### **6. Technical Facility and/or financial resources allocated to support GAP III implementation**

There is no specific amount earmarked in the EUD's cooperation facility (MIP part 3.2.) to support the implementation of GAP III at country level. However, the technical assistance, the capacity development, the support to policy dialogues and to communication could all be used to target actions in support to gender related activities (technical assistance for developing or updating Gender country profiles or Gender sector analyses, gender mainstreaming, trainings, reporting and communication, etc., purposes).

*Date: 2 August 2021*

*Signature by acting Head of Delegation: .....*



