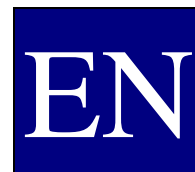




**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**



Council conclusions on the Millennium Development Goals for the United Nations High-Level Plenary meeting in New York and beyond

*3023rd FOREIGN AFFAIRS Council meeting
Luxembourg, 14 June 2010*

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

Supporting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015

1. "These Council conclusions constitute the EU position on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with a view to the UN General Assembly High-Level Plenary Meeting (HLPM) in New York in September 2010 and beyond. The Council welcomes the Commission Communication "A Twelve-point EU action plan in support of the Millennium Development Goals", which has provided essential guidance for this EU position.
2. The EU is firmly committed to support the achievement of the MDGs globally by 2015. This is still possible, if all partners in the international community demonstrate strong political commitment, implement necessary policy changes and take concrete action. Global challenges call for collective responsibility by all stakeholders.
3. There has been good progress on MDGs but progress has been uneven and considerable work remains to be done prioritising MDGs most off-track, notably in the regions and countries most lagging behind, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Countries in situations of conflict and fragility need special attention.

P R E S S

4. Progress on MDGs depends to a great extent on the quality and coherence of development partners policies. The EU remains convinced that the MDGs are interlinked, mutually dependent and reinforcing and therefore require a holistic, rights-based approach which takes into account local contexts. The EU wishes to underline the interdependence of the MDGs with human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, development, peace and security, as well as climate and energy. The EU also underlines the important role of non-development policies in achieving the MDGs.
5. Sustainable development and long-term equitable and inclusive growth, promoting inter alia decent employment opportunities, inclusive finance and effective social protection systems as well as reducing inequality, are essential for each developing country to achieve the MDGs. The private sector is crucial in this regard, and can have a huge impact on peoples' lives through generating wealth and employment.
6. The EU strongly favours a concrete and action-oriented outcome of the HLPF. To this effect, the EU proposes the following concrete actions and policies to be taken:

Increasing ownership towards achievement of MDGs

7. The MDGs have a unique advocacy and mobilising role for development on a global level and this should also be translated at the local level. Developing countries have primary responsibility towards achieving the MDGs. The EU calls on them to reinforce their ownership and leadership, notably by incorporating the MDGs into national development strategies.
8. The EU reaffirms the importance of democratic governance as a central element for achieving the MDGs. Transparency and accountability to citizens in all countries at all levels and including all stakeholders (central and local governments, civil society organisations and the private sector) are cornerstones for progress on development outcomes.
9. The EU calls upon all partners in the international community to:
 - a. Foster broad-based inclusive ownership by developing countries, citizens and governments. Meaningful and strong partnerships with all stakeholders including civil society organisations and social partners, the private sector, multilateral organisations and other actors at all levels are needed.
 - b. Place the excluded and most vulnerable, the poor and the hungry and people with disabilities at the centre of development efforts, with a specific focus on women, and enhance their participation and empowerment.
 - c. Support countries' own efforts based on a comprehensive approach to the MDGs, paying due attention to their interdependence.
 - d. Ensure swift and adequate implementation of the April 2010 reform in developing and transition countries' voting power in the World Bank.
 - e. Mandate the UN SG to timely launch a reflection process in order to build a broad-based bottom-up, country-owned and country-specific development agenda beyond 2015.

10. Underlining the important role of regional integration processes in fostering sustainable growth and creating the necessary conditions for development, peace and stability in the medium and longer term, the EU will work actively with partners to enhance regional dialogue on progress in MDGs, including in the framework of the Africa-EU Partnership on MDGs.

Focusing efforts

11. The EU and its Member States will pay special attention to countries most off-track, including those in situations of conflict and fragility, and those developing countries that make firm commitments through their development policies and plans by targeting progress on MDGs by 2015. The Council invites the Commission to propose a list of priority countries on the basis of needs for progress towards the MDGs.
12. The EU aims to adopt in 2010 an EU Action Plan for situations of conflict and fragility to better address such situations in a comprehensive and integrated way, and better integrate development objectives in planning and implementing peace operations.

Improving the impact of policies on development and on the MDGs

13. The EU recognises the interdependence of progress on the different MDGs and the impact of off-track MDGs, such as hunger, child and maternal health, and sanitation, on the achievement of progress in other areas. In this regard, the Council refers to its Conclusions on an EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges¹ and on the EU role in Global Health Global² where it prioritises strategies and actions that improve the impact of policies essential to the achievement of the MDGs.
14. The EU reiterates its strong commitment to gender equality as a human right, a question of social justice and a core value of the EU development policy. Bearing in mind that gender equality is not only a goal in itself but also central in achieving all MDGs, the Council has adopted the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development (2010-2015) (see Annex). Gender equality, women's political and economic empowerment and women's enjoyment of human rights are essential for poverty reduction and sustainable development, for women as economic actors and for addressing the main health challenges, with particular links to nutrition, water and sanitation, and maternal mortality. A progress report regarding the implementation of the plan will be presented and discussed annually and a mid-term review will be conducted in 2013. The EU also firmly supports the establishment of a composite UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.
15. The EU and its Member States will enhance their support for national education plans that will among others improve access, inclusion and quality of education available for all children, regardless of their background, ethnicity, gender, disability, health, home language or socio-economic status. This support shall be given through bilateral and multilateral channels including through the Education for All Fast Track Initiative, the reform of which its EU partners will continue to support.

¹ Council Conclusions of 10 May 2010 (document 9653/10).

² Council Conclusions of 10 May 2010 (document 9644/10).

16. The EU considers that the cultural dimension should be taken into account when designing development strategies and programmes, and encourages partner countries to formulate their cultural policies and to consider including the cultural sector as one of the areas for international cooperation.
17. The EU also recognises that natural disasters pose a serious threat to development and will continue the implementation of the EU Strategy on Supporting Developing Countries in Disaster Risk Reduction as a means of achieving the MDGs.

Policy Coherence for Development

18. The EU takes development objectives into account in non-development policies that are likely to affect developing countries and is committed to support them in achieving the MDGs through its wider political agenda. The EU will continue to enhance PCD, and encourages all other partners to take a similar approach, and in this regard considers useful a global High-Level Event to address policy coherence for development, to be prepared in the framework of relevant international and multilateral fora.
19. The PCD work programme outlined by the European Commission for the period 2010-2013 supports a strengthened focus on those policy areas being potentially most relevant for meeting the MDGs, notably trade and finance, climate change, food security, migration and security. In accordance with its Conclusions on Policy Coherence for Development of 18 November 2009, the Council encourages consultation with Member States with a view to a proactive and early use of the PCD Work Programme as a tool to guide EU decision-making on the broad range of decisions that affect developing countries beyond development assistance.

Mobilising more and predictable financing for development

20. The EU considers that all available financing for development needs to contribute to inclusive, sustainable economic growth and decent employment, which are key for achieving MDGs.
21. Mobilisation of domestic resources is crucial for the provision of public goods and central for the redistribution of wealth and for accountability of governments towards their citizens. Fair, effective and efficient tax systems, as well as sustained commitment to address harmful tax practices and tax evasion, will increase domestic resources. This requires increased international cooperation and enhanced transparency. The EU will support developing countries in building their capacities, and will also push for a more development-friendly international framework. In this regard, following on from the Commission Communication on Tax and Development of 21 April 2010, the Council has adopted Conclusions on Tax and Development – Cooperating with Developing Countries on Promoting Good Governance in Tax Matters.

22. Regional integration and trade are crucial for significant development benefits, growth and jobs, generating resources to sustain progress towards the MDGs. The EU will continue to work towards an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive outcome of the Doha Development Agenda, which should contain elements of real value for developing countries, particularly the poorest, as well as bilateral and regional trade agreements with a wide variety of developing countries, taking into account their different needs and development situations. The Council underlines the potential of the WTO compatible and development-oriented Economic Partnership Agreements in the context of the MDGs.
23. Unilaterally, the EU has delivered on the commitment made in the 2005 WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration to provide duty-free and quota-free market access for all products from all LDCs and calls on other developed countries, as well as emerging economies and developing countries in a position to do so, to fulfil this commitment and thus to open up their markets for LDC exports.
24. The EU and its Member States have already reached their collective target to spend €2 billion annually on Trade Related Assistance, and their total Aid for Trade (AfT) has reached record high levels of €10.4 billion. The Council calls upon them to sustain their efforts, and in particular to give increased attention to LDCs and to joint AfT response strategies and delivery. It calls on other partners to make similar efforts. In particular, the Council calls on the EU and its Member States to reach agreement on regional Aid for Trade packages in support of ACP regional integration, under the leadership of the ACP regional integration organisations and their Member States, and involving other donors.
25. A vibrant private sector is dependent on a business environment which is conducive to both foreign and domestic investments. The EU and its Member States will continue to encourage and to support the development of the private sector, including small and medium enterprises through measures enhancing the overall investment climate for their activity, inter alia through promoting inclusive finance and through relevant EU Investment Facilities and Trust Funds.
26. In addition the EU and its Member States commit to increasing their efforts to mobilize the private sector and engage with business to help accelerate progress towards the MDGs including by promoting the UN Global Compact and the Corporate Social Responsibility principles. Innovative public-private partnerships with the business and NGO community, combining and reinforcing each other's knowledge and capabilities, can enhance the effectiveness of our aid.
27. In the framework of the review of the European Investment Bank's (EIB) external mandate, the EU and its Member States should strengthen the capacity of the EIB to support EU development objectives and to promote efficient blending of grants and loans in third countries including in cooperation with Member States finance institutions or through facilities for development financing.

ODA

28. ODA is an indispensable element of a meaningful global development partnership. The EU accounts for more than a half of global ODA and reaffirms its commitment to increasing its aid spending to reach 0.7% of GNI by 2015³. The EU calls on all other international donors – including new and emerging partners – to raise their level of ambition and to increase their ODA efforts to a level similar to the EU, thus contributing their fair share to the global development efforts.
29. The EU expresses satisfaction that despite the economic and financial crisis, many Member States have managed to maintain or raise their ODA spending. However, the Council acknowledges that the EU will not reach the collective EU intermediate target of 0.56% ODA/GNI by 2010. It therefore urges the Member States, particularly those clearly behind schedule, to deploy necessary efforts in order to meet 2015 ODA commitments as set out by the May 2005 GAERC³.
30. In this regard, the Council asks Member States to take realistic, verifiable actions for meeting individual ODA commitments until 2015. Underlining that this issue falls within the competence of Member States, the Council invites Member States to share information on these actions and, within their respective budget allocation processes, on their planned ODA spending for the next budgetary year as well as their intentions for the remaining period until 2015. The Council will examine a report in the framework of the Monterrey process and will assess progress annually.

Innovative financing

31. Innovative financing sources and mechanisms complement other resources. The EU seriously considers proposals for innovative financing mechanisms with significant revenue generation potential, with a view to ensuring predictable financing for sustainable development, especially towards the poorest and most vulnerable countries. The EU calls on all parties to significantly step up efforts in this regard, welcomes the ongoing work by the Leading Group on innovative Financing for Development, and takes note of the ongoing work of the Task Force on International Financial Transactions for Development and of the Task Force on Innovative financing for Education.

³ Council Conclusions of 24 May 2005 (doc. 9266/05, including Annexes 1 and 2), paragraph 4.

Making more effective use of development resources

32. All resources available for development have to be used effectively. The EU calls on all donors, traditional and new or emerging, to spend their ODA in line with the international Aid Effectiveness principles in order to achieve results and maximise aid impact. The same principles have to apply to all spending that is channelled to developing countries in the framework of the cooperation known as South-South cooperation, by non-state actors, local authorities and charity organisations, including climate and biodiversity finance. Effectiveness has to guide also ongoing reform processes of international development organisations, including vertical and Global Funds.
33. The EU is firmly committed to deliver on aid effectiveness and has adopted an Operational Framework for Aid Effectiveness⁴, focusing on practical implementation steps. On joint programming⁵, the Commission will present a proposal to the Council by 2011 for progressive synchronisation of EU and national programming cycles at partner country level and based on partner countries' development strategies and taking into account their programming cycles. This process should speed up progress to develop joint EU country strategy papers and multiannual programmes where appropriate.
34. The EU and its Member States are strongly committed to significantly reduce cross country aid fragmentation and to further improve in-country division of labour, through better sharing of information and coordination among EU donors. In this context, the Council has agreed to complete the subchapter on cross-country division of labour in the EU Operational Framework on Aid Effectiveness which will also allow addressing together the orphans' gap and improving situations where partner countries are lagging behind in the MDGs.
35. Mutual accountability is a priority for the EU but progress on this principle of aid effectiveness remains slow. The EU reaffirms the importance of transparency and accountability for development at all levels and believes that the HLPF should be an occasion for all partners to consider how accountability mechanisms⁶ can best help making progress on global commitments.

⁴ Council Conclusions of 17 November 2009 (document 15912/09).

⁵ Council Conclusions of 11 April 2006 (document 8388/06).

⁶ Monterrey Consensus and the Accra Agenda for Action.

36. The Council calls on the Commission to make proposals on a common EU approach for implementing commitments on mutual accountability and transparency in order for the Council to adopt a 4th chapter in the EU Aid Effectiveness Operational Framework at its November 2010 meeting. This should include concrete measures such as undertaking a leadership role in partner countries through the establishment of simple and cost effective mutual performance assessment frameworks, supporting the engagement of civil society organisations, media, local governments and partners in this process, transforming the EU Monterrey Report into a model of transparency and accountability, and providing comprehensive and comparable information on development expenditure and actively participating in international efforts to forge common aid information standards.
37. The Council highlights the efforts of those MS that have joined the EU since 2004 and underlines the importance of capitalising on the transition experience and strengthening their role as donors. In this context, the Council welcomes the on-going work on the European Transition Compact (ETC) with a view to making it operational in the EU development co-operation framework as soon as possible.
38. The EU calls on partners to spend climate finance in line with the Copenhagen Accord and the aid effectiveness principles. The EU will do so when implementing the commitment to provide €2.4 billion fast-start funding annually for developing countries from 2010 to 2012. The Council calls on the EU and its Member States to report fully and in a coordinated manner, on their contributions to fast start climate financing, before Cancún and on a yearly basis thereafter.
39. The EU also calls for making the global development architecture more effective and efficient. The EU and its Member States will continue to support the ongoing One UN reform process by delivering a coherent message at UN governing bodies and by providing political, financial and technical support to the “Delivering As One” initiative at country level. The EU supports increasing UN system-wide coherence and effectiveness by progressively improving the functioning of agencies. "

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development EU Plan of Action 2010-2015

Specific Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Timetable					
			'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
1. Strengthen the lead role of the EU in promoting GEWE in development	A.1.1 Ensure high-level political commitment and follow-up of the Action Plan through a transparent accountability mechanism.	1.1.1 An update on the progress of the Action Plan will be provided at least once a year						
	A.1.2 Enhance communication and visibility on the European commitments on gender equality and women's rights in development.	1.2.1 From 2011 at least 80% of the commitments on GEWE in development of Member States and the Commission are available at: www.wikigender.org .		*				
		1.2.2 The Annual Report on the EU's Development and External Assistance informs on gender equality in development and its data are disaggregated by sex where possible and relevant.						
	A.1.3 Define EU lead donors at partner country-level on gender equality for a given period.	1.3.1 An EU donor is appointed as gender lead donor in each partner country for the period 2010-2015 and 3 Member States are associated to joint work on gender (functions of lead donor to be determined case-by-case).						
	A.1.4 Strengthen cooperation on the promotion of gender equality with partner regional organisations	1.4.1 In 2011, a medium term strategy of cooperation with the African Union on gender equality and women's empowerment is established.		*				

P R E S S

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Specific Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Timetable					
			'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
		1.4.2 During 2011 and 2012, cooperation is strengthened and concrete synergies are made with policies and programmes of organisations in other regions in Latin America, Africa and Asia						
	A.1.5 Strengthen cooperation and partnerships with relevant international organisations, in particular with the future UN Gender Entity	1.5.1 During 2010 and 2011, the EU will support the establishment of the UN Gender Entity						
		1.5.2 By 2012, a medium-term joint EU strategy of cooperation with new UN Gender Entity/UNIFEM on GEWE is established, including through adequate funding to the Fund for Gender Equality as a tool to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs.		*	*			

Specific Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Timetable					
			'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
2. Ensure adequate human and financial resources for GEWE:	A.2a.1 MS and COM identify financial resources for GAP implementation	I.2a.1.1 Under the Thematic Programme Investing in People, budget allocations for gender are increased by at least €10 million for 2011-2013 (to be confirmed as part of the Investing in People MTR).						
		I.2a.1.2 By 2011, the efficiency of the current EC funding Instruments in addressing GEWE is assessed in time for considering how to include GEWE priorities in External instruments in the new FFPP						
		I.2a.1.3 By 2010, MS identify and exchange information on financial resources for GEWE and GAP, both for bilateral and multilateral instruments						
2a) Financial resources	A.2b.1 Include gender in the core-curriculum of EU development staff at HQ and partner country-level.	I.2b.1.1 By 2013 gender training is part of the training for EEAS staff.				*		
		I.2b.2.1 In 2013 gender perspectives are mainstreamed in the existing methodological training (PCM, new aid modalities, etc.) programmes for EU staff.				*		
		I.2b.3.1 By 2015, all EU HOMs receive gender equality training.						*
		I.2b.4.1 In 2012 a core set of online gender training is available for EU development staff.						
		I.2b.5.1 In 2012 specific gender equality trainings are available on Train4DEV.			*			*
		I.2b.6.1 In 2015, gender has been mainstreamed in all trainings offered by Train4DEV.						
		I.2b.7.1 By 2011 GFP receive gender training. Exchange of information amongst them is ensured through the GFP Network.		*				
2b) Build in-house capacity on gender equality issues in development	A.2b.2 Make training programmes for EU-staff in development gender sensitive.	I.2b.2.1 In 2013 gender perspectives are mainstreamed in the existing methodological training (PCM, new aid modalities, etc.) programmes for EU staff.				*		
	A.2b.3 Make gender expertise one of the core competences of EU HOMs.	I.2b.3.1 By 2015, all EU HOMs receive gender equality training.						*
	A.2b.4 Develop an online Toolkit with core know-how on gender equality and development;	I.2b.4.1 In 2012 a core set of online gender training is available for EU development staff.						
	A.2b.5 Develop a gender training within Train4DEV;	I.2b.5.1 In 2012 specific gender equality trainings are available on Train4DEV.			*			*
	A.2b.6 Mainstream gender within the Train4DEV initiatives.	I.2b.6.1 In 2015, gender has been mainstreamed in all trainings offered by Train4DEV.						
	A.2b.7 Continue building the capacity of the Gender Focal persons in the EU Delegations.	I.2b.7.1 By 2011 GFP receive gender training. Exchange of information amongst them is ensured through the GFP Network.		*				

Specific Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Timetable					
			'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
3. Place gender equality issues systematically on the agenda of dialogue with partner countries	A.3.1 Update EU HOMs on relevant gender equality issues.	I.3.1.1 By 2011 guidance notes are sent regularly to EU HOMs that informs on all relevant gender equality issues and challenges.		*				
	A.3.2 Establish specific mechanisms that ensure that gender issues are dealt with in the political and policy dialogue with partner countries	I.3.2.1 By 2013, 50% of agendas for local political dialogue with partner countries shall include gender equality as a topic.				*		
		I.3.2.2 Starting 2011, EU HOMs shall prepare an annual report on development of political dialogue with corresponding partner country authorities in gender issues.		*				
	A.3.3 Gender Coordination mechanism/group (GCS) exists at partner country-level (open to all donors and stakeholders) to enhance gender equality in the aid effectiveness agenda.	I.3.3.1 By 2011 EU encourages the creation of GCS where they do not already exist		*				
		I.3.3.2 By 2012 EU participates in all existing GCS in developing countries to discuss the implementation of gender mainstreaming in national policies, the improvement of economic and political empowerment, land and property rights, and how to encourage men to participate in GEWE activities.			*			
	A.3.4 Ensure that annual country reviews include an assessment of gender equality and that Country Strategy Papers and National Indicative Programmes are gender mainstreamed.	I.3.4.1 By 2013 at least 80% of all annual reviews include a gender analysis.				*		
		I.3.4.2 By 2015 all annual country programme reviews include a gender analysis						*
		I.3.4.3 Next generation CSPs and NIPs have a gender country profile and gender is mainstreamed. At least 50% identify gender equality -related specific actions.						

Specific Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Timetable					
			'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
4. Ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed in EU funded projects and that general budget support and sector support programmes (SWAPs) use sex-disaggregated indicators and include at least one gender equality performance indicator where relevant	A.4.1 Ensure that EU donors in country examine the gender responsiveness of the existing general budget support agreements and SWAPs.	I.4.1.1 In 2010 there is an overview of gender responsive indicators used by EU donors in general budget support programmes, which are monitored regularly	*					
		I.4.1.2 By 2012 EU guidelines on gender-equality indicators and sex-disaggregated indicators are provided to all Delegations and Embassies and monitored regularly.			*			
		I.4.1.3 By 2015 all financing proposals for sector support programmes include gender-sensitive indicators.					*	*
	A.4.2 Include gender equality issues in the permanent dialogue on sector and macro-economic policies.	I.4.2.1 By 2015 all EU guidelines for Policy dialogue and sector/macro review include gender equality specific questions.						*
		I.4.2.2 By 2011 gender equality issues feature on the agenda of sector/macro policy dialogue where relevant; elsewhere, they are discussed at regular EU meetings.		*				
	A.4.3 Continue to make sure that the analysis and integration of gender equality in development programmes is one of the requirements for projects design and implementation.	I.4.3.1 By 2013 all development projects are screened against their gender sensitiveness (quality insurance mechanisms).				*		
		I.4.3.2 By 2013 until 2015 the Result Monitoring Reports provide information on the gender sensitiveness of implementation and make recommendations to improve gender performance.				*		*
	A.4.4 Assess gender mainstreaming EC/EU development cooperation supported interventions.	I.4.4 By 2013 at least 75% of all new proposals score G-2 (gender as a principle objective), or G-1 (gender as a significant objective).				*		

Specific Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Timetable					
			'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
5. Prioritise in-country Non-State Actors' (NSAs) participation and capacity building and advocacy on GEWE	A.5.1 Promote NSAs participation in EC and MS development interventions.	I.5.1.1 By 2013 Gender is regularly on the agenda in EU annual dialogues (gender policy forum) with civil society in each country.				*		
		I.5.1.2 By 2013, an annual report on gender equality dialogue is included in joint annual reports on development cooperation.				*		
	A.5.2 Promote capacity building of NSAs on gender issues.	I.5.2.1 By 2011 the templates for the Calls for Proposals of all thematic programmes are reviewed with a view to making them more gender-sensitive.		*				
6. Improve the EU monitoring, accountability and transparency on allocation of funds for GEWE	A.6.1 Identification of baselines to be able to monitor progress	I.6.1.1 By 2010 the EU and MS have identified baselines for all indicators (where relevant)	*					
	A.6.2 Apply systematically the Gender Equality Policy Marker of the OECD (G-marker).	I.6.2.1 By 2015, the G-marker is applied for at least 80% of all EU projects and annually reported to OECD-DAC.						*
	A.6.3 Track and disseminate the proportion of aid which is invested in GEWE at both sector and global levels.	I.6.3.1 By 2013 information on EC expenditure on gender equality is provided in the Annual Report on the EU's Development and External Assistance.				*		
	A.6.4 Assess gender mainstreaming in EU development interventions.	I.6.4.1 By 2013, a mid-term evaluation is undertaken on EU gender mainstreaming in development cooperation.				*		
	A.6.5 GAP Evaluation	I.6.5.1 In 2015, a final evaluation is undertaken on GEWE in EU development cooperation, and on the GAP, taking into account the results in the field in a sample of partner countries.						*

Specific Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Timetable					
			'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
7. Strengthen EU support to partner countries in their efforts to achieve MDGs, in particular MDG 3 and MDG 5	A.7.1 The EU is committed to influence positively the outcome of the UN High Level Meetings on MDGs, other UN meetings and Conferences (CEDAW, BEIJING, and CAIRO), and Summits on Aid Effectiveness with regard to GEWE.	I.7.1.1 The EU positions on MDGs and Aid Effectiveness have a strong focus on GEWE.						
		I.7.1.2 Continue partnering with the UN and the OECD/DAC on advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the MDGs and aid effectiveness agenda.						
	A.7.2 Include gender equality issues in the dialogue and interventions on Food Security, Education, Health and Climate Change.	I.7.2.1 The EU supported interventions in all thematic programmes on Food Security, Education, Health and Climate Change include gender -sensitive indicators.						
	A.7.3 Include gender equality issues in the dialogue and interventions on economic policy and increase support to women's economic (incl. vocational training and employment policy) and political empowerment	I.7.3.1 In 2011 a call for proposals focusing on supporting women's economic and political empowerment activities is launched under the Thematic Programme Investing in People (to be confirmed as part of the Investing in People MTR).		*				
		I.7.3.2 By 2012 Gender-specific qualitative indicators are used to ensure that the gender dimension is taken into account in the EU approach and interventions in Private Sector Development (at macro, meso and micro levels).			*			
	A.7.4 Increase support and expertise in health, addressing maternal mortality and universal access to reproductive health.	I.7.4.1 By 2012 guidelines are adopted and used at country level for policy dialogue on maternal mortality and universal access to reproductive health as part of the planned overall guidelines for policy dialogue on national health strategies.			*			

Specific Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Timetable					
			'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
8. Strengthen EU support to partner countries in combating gender-based violence and all forms of discriminations against women and girls	A.8.1 Offer an ad hoc online course for EU HOMs and Delegations' and MS' staff on how to implement the EU guidelines on Violence Against Women, and Girls and Combating all Forms of Discrimination against them, from the perspective of external assistance.	I.8.1.1 By 2011 at least 50% of the EU Delegations introduce specific measures on the role of external assistance and development co-operation in their local strategies for the implementation of the EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination against them.		*				
		I.8.1.2 By 2015 80% of the EU Delegations introduce specific measures on the role of external assistance and development co-operation in their local strategies for the implementation of the EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination against them.						*
	A.8.2 Increase EU support for NSAs on the implementation of the EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination against them.	I.8.2-8.3.1 The thematic programmes and instruments (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, Investing in People etc) will support NSAs to implement the EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination against them.						
	A.8.3 Systematically involve women's rights networks and organisations in consultations on the launch of local call for proposals in the area of human rights.							
9. Support partner countries in fully implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820, 1888 and 1889	A.9.1 Operationalise the EU comprehensive approach on implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security from the perspective of development cooperation and other external assistance.	I.9.1 By 2013 at least 60% of EU Delegations in fragile, conflict or post-conflict countries develop a strategy to implement the EU Comprehensive approach from the perspective of the sectors they are involved in and development co-operation.				*		
	A.9.2 Support capacity building on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820, as well as 1888 and 1889 in fragile, conflict or post-conflict countries.	I.9.2 Continuous EU support for capacity building on SCR 1325 and 1820 in fragile states increases annually. This level of support will be annually monitored and reported on.						