



From Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF)

Building on GAP II

The EU GAP II is a good and ambitious basis for the GAP III and roadmap. The concrete objectives, the three-pronged approach, the indicators and financial targets of GAP II were strong and effective.

The fact that the GAP II was incompletely implemented is a reason for the EU to build on the structure, objectives and indicators of GAP II and expand it in GAP III.

One of the essential targets of GAP II was to aim for 85% of all funding to have an OECD DAC Gender Marker 1 or 2 by 2020 (see indicator 5.3.2), meaning that one of the sub-objectives of the action or the main objective of the action should be to help improve gender-equality.

Even though this target was not achieved, it needs to remain as a key target for GAP III. Additionally, an increase of the number of programmes that have gender equality as a main objective (Gender Marker 2) should be set as a target (ideally 20%) under GAP III.

New emerging issues: feminist organisations, ecofeminism and intersectionality

We suggest that GAP II is extended with new emerging areas of action, and push for further implementation and related funding for this implementation.

We are pleased to see that the GAP III tries to bring a more intersectional focus. We would like to see stronger commitments to an intersectional and ecofeminist analysis and approach. We see it as essential that the roadmap and the new GAP III uses inclusive language, such as “women in all their diversity”.

1. Engage women’s rights and feminist organisations
 - The roadmap should allow time for consultation with local feminist and women’s rights organisations in partner countries. Many EU delegations have not yet consulted local women’s rights and feminist organisation.
 - Women’s rights and feminist organisations should be included throughout the development of the roadmap and the design and implementation as well as the monitoring of the GAP III. A stand-alone goal on the engagement of these organisations should be introduced.
2. Take an ecofeminist and intersectional approach/analysis
 - GAP II called for the participation of women in environmental decision-making (e.g. regarding climate change), however it lacked a thorough ecofeminist approach on environmental and natural resources protection. Throughout the roadmap and the GAP III an ecofeminist approach and

analysis has to be taken, such as making the link between gender-based violence and climate action.

- The intersectional approach is weak and has to be expanded to natural resources; more commitment is needed in terms of transformation of economies to be circular and gender-just.
- Fiscal policies must give the right incentives, i.e. subsidies not be given to extractive industries and fiscal havens, but must give incentives to local cooperatives as well as social and gender just initiatives.

3. Cultural shift and policy coherence

- GAP III needs to address the role of men as feminists changing attributed gender roles as well as barriers created by toxic masculinities. This can be reached by the use of non-sexist, non-gender-stereotyped (or positive intersectional) language in all EU external policies and programmes.
- GAP III has to deliver on the objective of GAP II to strengthen the EU and EEAS internal institutional capacities: it is crucial that the political leadership presents the intersectional, ecofeminist and gender approach inside and outside of its institutions.
- GAP III should be included into other EU policies and its relevant objectives have to be made part of EU Partnership Priorities with partner countries and specific country strategies.