

# To the Farthest Frontiers:

Women's Empowerment in an Expanding Europe



Eurostep • Social Watch • WIDE • Karat



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European Commission - Europe Aid

### Published by:

Eurostep & Social Watch

First Edition: 1500 copies, 22 February 2005

### Produced by:



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We would like to thank UNIFEM for its support for the production of this report.

The report is a contribution to the review of the effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. Statements of fact and opinion appearing and opinion appearing in this publication are made on the responsibility of the author alone and do not imply the endorsement UNIFEM.

UNIFEM is the women's fund at the United Nations. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies that promote women's human rights, political participation and economic security. UNIFEM works in partnership with UN organisations, governments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and networks to promote gender equality. It links women's issues and concerns to national, regional and global agendas by fostering collaboration and providing technical expertise on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment strategies.

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BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stability in the Balkans
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CFSDP	Common Foreign, Security and Defence Policy
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
CT	Constitutional Treaty
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DG	Directorate General
EC	European Community
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
EDF	European Development Fund
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EU	European Union
EU15	European Union prior 1 May 2004
EU25	European Union after 1 May 2004
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEDA	Euro – Mediterranean Partnership
MIP	Multi-annual Indicative Programme
NIP	National Indicative Programme
OA	Official Assistance
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PfA	Platform for Action
PHARE	Pologne-Hongrie Assistance à la restructuration des Économies
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
RSP	Regional Strategy Paper
TACIS	Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States
TEU	Treaty on European Union
UN	United Nations
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNWSSD	United Nations World Summit for Social Development
WTO	World Trade Organisation

ALB	Albania
ARM	Armenia
AZE	Azerbaijan
BEL	Belarus
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BUL	Bulgaria
CRO	Croatia
CZE	Czech Republic
EST	Estonia
GEO	Georgia
HUN	Hungary
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KYR	Kyrgyzstan
LAT	Latvia
LIT	Lithuania
MCD	Macedonia
MOL	Moldova
POL	Poland
ROM	Romania
RUS	Russia
SLK	Slovakia
SLN	Slovenia
TAJ	Tajikistan
TKM	Turkmenistan
UKR	Ukraine
UZB	Uzbekistan

This report is the joint effort of many who have contributed to bring understanding and analysis to the report.

Karat is the network of women's organisations in the CEE/CIS region monitoring the implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action with an invaluable knowledge and understanding of the reality of women's life in this region. This report has benefited from Karat's experience, knowledge, analysis and information on the reality of gender equality in the CEE/CIS. Karat's executive director, Kinga Lohmann, the members of the secretariat, particularly co-editor of Polish Gender Assessment of the Impact of EU Accession on the Status of Women in the Labour Market in CEE – Anita Seibert, board members, particularly Pavlina Filipova, authors of Bulgarian and Czech Gender Assessments – Jivka Marinova and Michaela Tominova, and an expert cooperating with Karat – Silke Steinhilber have made extensive contributions and comments during a series of meetings in Warsaw, Berlin and Brussels.

Special thanks also go to various colleagues in the CEE/CIS region who provided constructive and insightful comments on this study. Roxana Tesui from the Centre Partnership for Equality in Romania, Erika Kvapilova and Shamil Tyncherov contributed greatly with their expert knowledge on women across this region. All those present at the consultation meeting in Geneva on 11 December 2004 have also added greatly to this study.

Further, the report has benefited profoundly from the experience, contributions and analysis provided by Social Watch, under the leadership of Ms Karina Batthyány and the social research team, based in Montevideo, who provided the gender indicators, and their analysis, used in the report.

The work of WIDE and the research on how gender equality has been incorporated as an objective in the policies of the EU through accession of New Member States is extensive and their contributions have been very important to the realisation of this report.

The Alliance 2015, and its members HIVOS (Netherlands), Concern (Ireland), German Agro Action (DWHH), Cesvi (Italy) and IBIS (Denmark) have kindly permitted the methodology of 2015Watch to be

used as a framework for the approach developed in this report. Their support is gratefully acknowledged.

The support in Eurostep of Paddy Magguinness (Deputy Director Concern, Ireland), Sylvia Borren (Director Novib-Oxfam Netherlands), Gunta Berzina (Director Latvian NGO Platform), and Olive Towey (Concern) has been vital for the realisation of this report. Rutta Kaupe made important contributions during a consultation in Brussels.

UNIFEM provided funding for the report and the never tiring support and confidence given by its staff has been invaluable. The report benefited greatly from the comments made on an earlier draft by, amongst others, Zina Mounla, Osnat Lubrani, and Damira Sartbaeva, during a consultation meeting that took place in Brussels.

Europe External Policy Advisors (EEPA) has been in charge of the production of this report. The research of the project was supervised by Camilo Tovar, with contributions from Maxi Ussar, Barbara Ann Delcourt, Gianni Balduzzi, Ana Stefanovic and Ben Moore. The cover, lay-out, maps and pictures were produced by Benny Gommers.



Simon Stocker  
Director, Eurostep

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Simon Stocker', written in a cursive style.



**About Eurostep**

*Eurostep* is a network of 16 major NGOs from 12 European countries. Collectively they work in around 100 countries and have a combined annual budget of over • 650 million. *Eurostep* was established in 1990 to co-ordinate activities of its members at the European level. Its two principal aims are first to influence official development co-operation policies of multilateral institution, and in particular those of the European Union; and secondly to improve the quality and effectiveness of initiatives taken by NGOs in support of people centred development.

More information on Eurostep can be found on its website: <http://www.eurostep.org>

**About Social Watch**

Social Watch is an international network informed by national citizens' groups aiming at following up the fulfillment of the internationally agreed commitments on poverty eradication and equality. These national groups report, through the national Social Watch report, on the progression - or regression - from these commitments and goals. The Social Watch groups, organized on an ad hoc basis, have a focal point in each country that is responsible for promoting the initiative; submitting a national report for the yearly publication; undertaking lobbying initiatives before the national authorities to hold them accountable for the policies in place regarding the agreed commitments; promoting a dialogue about the national social development priorities and developing an active inclusive strategy to include other groups into the national group. The international secretariat of Social Watch is hosted by the Third World Institute in Montevideo, Uruguay

More information on Social Watch can be found on its website: <http://www.socialwatch.org>

**About WIDE**

WIDE is a European network of development NGOs, gender specialists and human rights activists. WIDE monitors and influences international economic and

development policy and practice from a feminist perspective. WIDE's work is grounded in women's rights as the basis for the development of a more just and democratic world order. WIDE strives for a world based on gender equality and social justice that ensures equal rights for all, as well as equal access to resources and opportunities in all spheres of political, social and economic life.

More information on WIDE can be found on its website: <http://www.wide-network.org>

**About KARAT**

KARAT is a regional coalition of organizations and individuals that works to ensure gender equality in the Central & Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States countries, monitors the implementation of international agreements and lobbies for the needs and concerns of women in the Region at all levels of decision-making. KARAT members include NGOs from 20 countries:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Albania, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, Slovakia, Ukraine.

More information on KARAT Coalition can be found on its website: <http://www.karat.org>

**About EEPA**

Europe External Policy Advisors (EEPA) is a Brussels-based centre of expertise on the EU's external policies. EEPA's objective is to strengthen the participation of actors that can contribute to a responsible social Europe in EU policy dialogue. EEPA liaises on behalf of NGOs and international organisations with EU institutions, implements research, provides analyses, offers advice to campaigns and disseminates information on EU development and humanitarian assistance, provides training and event organisation related to EU external relations.

More information on EEPA can be found on its website: <http://www.eepa.be>

This is the first joint report of Karat, WIDE, Eurostep and Social Watch. It marks a crucial meeting of civil society organisations in Europe. Karat, a women's network in the CEE/CIS, WIDE, a European network of development NGOs, gender specialists and human rights activists, Eurostep, a network of European development organisations, mainly based in the European Union and Social Watch, a global coalition of citizen's organisations: four coalitions with, a joint constituency in the New Member States of the European Union.

Karat, Wide, Eurostep and Social Watch share a common understanding that the Beijing Platform for Action must inform the strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The objectives of

gender equality and women's empowerment are not only independent Millennium Development Goals but also an essential condition for achieving all of them.

This report sets this political agenda in the context of Europe, the European Union and the CEE/CIS region, with the New EU Member States having a foot in both. It is our strong desire that the European Union will continue to play a global role in promoting social justice and human rights, and to contribute convincingly to the eradication of poverty and the achievement of gender equality, world-wide.

We thank UNIFEM for their support in the realisation of this report. ■



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“

There is no time to lose if we are to reach the Millennium Development Goals by the target date of 2015. Only by investing in the world's women can we expect to get there.”

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, message on International Women's Day, 2003



This study focuses on the question of how Europe is overcoming its former division. Since 1989, Europe has changed beyond all expectations. But while Europe is transcending its former separation, new borders are being put in place. We now use terms such as ‘old Europe’ and ‘new Europe’ or ‘those inside the European Union’ and those ‘outside’, and we have created ‘new neighbours’. One might argue that a new process of inclusion and exclusion has begun, with former partners now divided by the border of the EU.

However, the transformation of Europe also embodies the notion that the distinction between ‘internal’ and ‘external’ is artificial and that – in terms of social development, the borders are entirely permeable. Those who were ‘outside’ yesterday, form part of the European Union today. Today’s ‘new neighbours’ may well be formulating the European Union’s policies tomorrow as its new members. Moreover, the social dimension of the European Union and the CEE/CIS region has become increasingly mutually interdependent, with problems in one part clearly affecting the other.

It is clear that the transformation of the European continent is a thoroughly dynamic process. The European Union is incorporating a large number of CEE countries. These new Member States are transforming the European Union as much as the European Union is changing them. More than anything, the New Member States bring to the EU an intimate knowledge and understanding of Central and Eastern Europe as well as of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and a desire to cherish the invisible links and connections that history has bestowed upon this region.

These connections between Eastern and Western Europe are the most positive consequence of what has emanated from overcoming Europe’s divide. It would indeed be regrettable if Europe’s final unification would ultimately result in the creation of more demarcations and borders that include and exclude different parts of the continent. The European Union should not miss the historic opportunity of a profound

unification in the wider region. Indeed, the eastward enlargement has, more than ever before, provided the EU with an excellent opportunity to realise peace and prosperity inside the Union as well as within the wider region in its entirety. The EU now has the potential to realise the very values upon which it was founded: equality, democracy, and an undivided Europe.

Among Europe’s core objectives are the protection and promotion of human rights, the eradication of poverty and the promotion of equality between women and men. None of these objectives can be achieved in isolation – and all of them are relevant for the European Union both internally and externally. They constitute the backbone of Europe’s social democracy that in turn provide the philosophical foundation of its existence.

Unfortunately, while progress has been made in many areas in the last decade in the CEE/CIS region, it is of great concern to find that poverty has in fact increased and gender equality has deteriorated in recent years.

The Central Asian Republics are now the poorest region in the world after Sub-Saharan Africa. This is shown by the large number of people living in extreme poverty. It is been estimated that currently nearly 20 million people are living in poverty across the poorest group of CIS countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. In some countries, the poverty situation is particularly grave. According to World Bank estimates, 68% of the population of Tajikistan and 55% of that of Moldova are living in absolute poverty.

It is important to see these income levels in the context of the reality of some of the regions. Poverty in the Northern parts of the CEE/CIS region is particularly devastating, given the long periods of extremely cold weather in countries such as Belarus.

Poverty negatively impacts on gender equality. In Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States numerous gender-related problems, such as gender-based violence, segregation in the labour market and insufficient participation of

women in parliaments and decision-making structures are serious matters of concern.

This state of affairs calls for soul-searching in how this situation came about and what can be done to rectify it. The following report aims to add to this effort. It provides an analysis of the extent to which the EU specifically promotes poverty eradication and gender equality in its assistance to countries in the CEE/CIS region. It looks at both the internal and external dimensions of the EU's gender policy, including policies affecting the New Member States from the CEE/CIS, the so-called New Neighbours, and the countries furthest away from the current EU borders.

To be a truly socially responsible Europe, the EU must uphold its values of equality, democracy and human rights in its external as well as in its internal policies.



**Mirjam van Reisen**  
Director, EEPA

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. van Reisen'. The signature is stylized and includes a long horizontal flourish at the bottom.

The year 2005 is important for the international agenda on the promotion of gender equality and the eradication of poverty. The implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Declaration are undergoing a review process. In the context of the Millennium Declaration and the related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular MDG 8, attention is given to donors' commitments to promoting gender equality and poverty eradication in their external assistance.

This publication is an attempt to add to the debates surrounding these reviews by providing an assessment of the EU's commitment to promoting gender equality in its assistance to Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS).

The EU has strongly committed itself to the promotion of gender equality and poverty eradication. Notably, it is a signatory to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), and the Millennium Declaration. All of its Member States have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Numerous internal EU documents contain similar commitments. Therefore, the EU should clearly promote gender equality and poverty eradication in its external assistance to all countries, including those in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

However, there are other reasons beyond these legal and political commitments that should encourage the EU to promote gender equality and poverty eradication specifically in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Firstly, while recognising the heterogeneity of the region, this report establishes that gender inequality and poverty are pressing issues in most countries across the region. Although standard indicators for gender equality, such as the literacy ratio between men and women and the share of women in non-agricultural wage labour, suggest that gender issues are not matters of great concern in CEE/CIS countries, consideration of other aspects like employment segregation and violence against women shows the alarming extent of gender inequality.

Secondly, the relationship between the EU and this region has undergone considerable changes over recent years and it is likely that it will continue to do so. On 1 May 2004 eight CEE countries joined the Union and, once the appropriate instrument has been ratified, all the countries bordering the "new" EU will fall within the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). Thus, categories such as "inside" and "outside" the EU are becoming somewhat fluid and artificial.

The changing relationship between the EU and the CEE/CIS countries has a considerable effect on the policies and instruments applicable to these countries, including policies on gender equality and poverty eradication. This has led to an increased concern that the changing nature of the EU might result in the creation of new divisions, exclusions and inequalities in the region.

This concern is clearly less acute if the EU's policies and instruments towards the region have a strong, clear and coherent commitment to promoting gender equality and poverty eradication.

But, do they?

This report attempts to answer this question. The assessment is based on a four-fold division of the policy process. The legal framework; the budget; programming and implementation; and assessments and evaluations are examined in order to establish whether commitments to gender equality and poverty eradication are carried through the whole policy process.

The general finding of this report is that there is a large gap between policy and implementation.

The legal framework is largely satisfactory, featuring clear commitments to poverty eradication and the promotion of gender equality, enhanced through a two-fold approach of women specific projects and gender mainstreaming. However, as soon as one looks at more specific policy instruments outlining strategies to a certain group of countries, commitments become much weaker and in some cases are completely left out. Some vague references to gender mainstreaming are often

included in one paragraph of the documents with no reference to the overall objective of achieving gender equality, and with no definitions or explanation of how this should be achieved.

A look at the financial framework shows that virtually no money is specifically dedicated to women's empowerment and the expenditure on the social sector is alarmingly low. The amount of money which is spent on projects and programmes that effectively mainstream gender is difficult to identify, as there is no specific EU instrument available to track the data. The Gender Equality Marker devised by the OECD/DAC suggests that in 2003, only three out of all the EC funded projects to Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States included gender equality as an objective. Programming documents also lack a clear gender perspective, and this oversight is subsequently carried through to the implementation documents.

Finally, evaluations carried out by the European Commission hardly ever consider the impact of projects on gender equality and poverty eradication. This comes as no real surprise, as the specific Commission Guidelines for Evaluations do not require such a consideration. Even when gender equality is considered, the evaluations merely consist of one sentence suggesting that gender mainstreaming is not properly applied, but do not provide recommendations to improve the situation.

The report concludes that, for the EU to be true to its founding principles, to be a socially responsible global actor, to avoid creating new divisions on the European continent and to substantially contribute to achieving the MDGs, it must significantly increase its efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in its assistance to Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. ■





## 2005: a crucial year for gender equality and poverty eradication

The year 2005 is crucial for the international agenda of poverty eradication and the promotion of gender equality. The implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the Millennium Declaration are undergoing a 10 and a 5 year review process respectively. Actual progress towards the targets outlined in these documents is being measured. Crucially, the commitment of various donors to these targets in their external assistance to the wider world is also assessed.

This report is an examination of gender equality in one specific region: Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS), in light of its changing nature and increasingly close relationship with the European Union (EU). Particular focus is given to the EU's commitments to promoting gender equality and poverty eradication in its assistance to the region.

The European Union's (EU) relations with its neighbours on the East were fundamentally changed in 1989, after the fall of the Berlin Wall, and in 1991, after the collapse of the Soviet Empire. In the following period significant developments took place that culminated in eight of the EU's previous Eastern neighbours becoming members of the Union on 1 May 2004.

The inclusion of some, implies the exclusion of others. At present the EU's policy towards the region can be roughly divided into four, and soon, five different categories – relating to different policies, and support instruments.<sup>(1)</sup>

Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) is extremely vast, covering 17% of the world's land, holding 9% of the world's population, and comprising many different cultural, linguistic and religious traditions. At the same time, some aspects of the countries' social fabric, notably the level and particular nature of gender inequality and poverty, stem from a shared regional history. Until 1989 all the countries of the region were under communist regimes. Since then, they have undergone substantial political and economic reform programmes. These have increased gender inequality as well as poverty and have led to the inequalities in gender taking a similar form across the region.

The EU's assistance to the CEE/CIS region as a whole should prioritise these particular aspects of gender inequality and poverty.

However, does it?

In light of the review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action<sup>(2)</sup> and the Millennium Declaration<sup>(3)</sup> in 2005, in which the EU and its Member States clearly committed themselves to focus on the eradication of poverty and the promotion of gender equality in all their actions, including their external assistance, this is a particularly pressing question.

This report is an attempt to add to the debates surrounding the reviews by analyzing the operationalisation of the EU's commitments to gender equality and poverty eradication in its assistance to the CEE/CIS region.

### **Gender Equality and Poverty in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States**

The struggle of transition from centrally-planned, Soviet-style economic policies and dictatorial governments to democratic market-economies has deeply affected every aspect of life in the CEE/CIS region. Economic upheavals combined with the fact that the majority of states emerging out of the Soviet Union have very little experience in independent statehood and/or building of democratic institutions,



“ In the countries with economies in transition, women’s political participation declined, in part as a result of the dramatic political and economic changes that took place in those societies, although a reversal of the decline has been observed more recently. ”

Review of the Further Implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth Special Session of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, 1 December 2004, E/CN.5/2005/6.

has led to numerous conflicts over the past fifteen years.

The transition has had a particularly severe impact on poverty and gender equality. Absolute poverty has increased five-fold, GDP has fallen, social security systems have been dismantled and employment and wages have fallen considerably. The effects of transition on gender equality are more difficult to

measure, as the situation for women is still affected by the remnants of the Soviet regime. As a result most of the standard indicators used to measure gender equality such as information on health and education, have traditionally been relatively good in the region. According to the Human Development Index, for example, none of the countries in the CEE/CIS region fall within the low gender related development index or the low gender empowerment index. Indeed, 11 out of the 28 countries are listed as having a higher gender related development index.<sup>(4)</sup>

Notably, the literacy rate of women throughout the region is as high as it is for men, in some cases even indicating an imbalance in favour of women and as many boys as girls enrol in education at all levels. The share of women in non-agricultural wage employment also indicates a very positive picture. Research by Social Watch shows that the share of women in the non-agricultural sector in the CEE/CIS is higher than in the EU 15.<sup>(5)</sup>

Similarly, figures on the gender gap in economic activity and earned income show that, on the whole, the CEE/CIS countries tend to do better than the EU 15. Social Watch found that the worst performing countries are Austria – where women earn only 36% compared to men-, Ireland, Greece and Spain. (see annex 4a)

However, consideration of other indicators paints a very different picture. Figures on the share of seats held by women in national parliaments show that the average

**Table 1:  
Percentage of Women Parliamentarians as of May 2004**

Percentage of Women Parliamentarians as at 1 May 2004	Single or Lower House	Upper House or Senate	Both Houses combined
Global averages	15.6%	14.4%	15.4%
Nordic countries	39.7%	N/A	39.7%
Americas	18.6%	18.3%	18.5%
Europe - OSCE member countries including Nordic countries	18.1%	15.3%	17.6%
Europe - OSCE member countries excluding Nordic countries	16.1%	15.3%	15.9%
Asia	15.1%	14.8%	15.1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.6%	13.0%	14.4%
Pacific	11.1%	20.5%	
CEE/CIS	13.1%	10.5%	11.7%
Arab States	6.0%	7.5%	6.4%

percentage of women is 13%, putting the CEE/CIS region in the second worst place globally. (see table 1) Indicators measuring maternal health also show that gender inequality is still a pressing issues across the region. Social Watch found that maternal mortality rates are highest in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan, while they are lowest in Sweden, Slovakia, Austria and Spain. (see annex 4d)

Research also indicates that, across the region, the situation of women in the labour market is a particular cause for concern. Discrimination in the employment sector and employment segregation has increased. Women are increasingly concentrated at the lower end of the labour markets and mainly employed in the service sector. The combination of this with the dismantling of social security systems has led many women to feel a loss of economic and social security. This loss on the one hand, along with greater choice on the other, is responsible for the severe changes in women's life cycles <sup>(6)</sup> in the CEE/CIS region over the last fifteen years. (see graph 1)

Violence against women, including domestic violence is a very serious problem in the CEE/CIS region. 21% of women in Ukraine, 22% in Russia, 29% in Romania and 53% of women in Armenia report experience of spousal physical abuse. <sup>(7)</sup> In Uzbekistan and Tajikistan sexual harassment at the workplace has become increasingly commonplace and the rate of suicide through self-immolation has increased. <sup>(8)</sup>

Finally, the economic hardship and desperation

“53% of Armenian women are reported to have been abused 1-3 times in the course of their lives” <sup>(12)</sup>

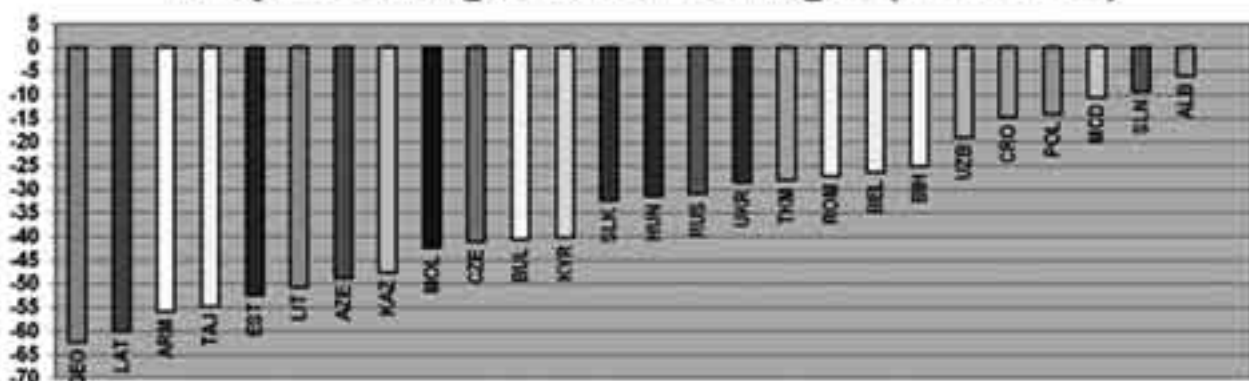
endured by women, combined with numerous conflicts and loosening of border controls, has led to an increase in trafficking of women and children across the region. Trafficking is not only sexual exploitation and labour exploitation, it also often results in physical violence, sexual assault, rape, threats and other forms of coercion. <sup>(9)</sup>

All the above shows that, while keeping the geographical, economic, cultural and religious heterogeneity of the CEE/CIS in mind, it has to be recognized that gender inequality is a very serious issue of concern across the region. Due to the region's shared history, certain commonalities in the way in which gender inequality manifests itself in the countries of the CEE/CIS can be identified and should inform any donor's assistance to this region.

#### The EU's commitments to gender equality

Gender equality is one of the key principles of the European Union. Article 3 (2) of the Treaty establishing the EC <sup>(10)</sup> explicitly commits it to the promotion of gender equality in all its actions. Various other documents such as the 1998 Council Regulation, “on integrating gender issues in development cooperation” <sup>(11)</sup> further elaborate on this commitment and outline the twofold strategy the EU is to pursue in order to promote gender equality in its actions. This approach consists of on the one hand, mainstreaming of gender into all development co-operation, and on

Graph 1: Change in % of marriages (1989-1999)



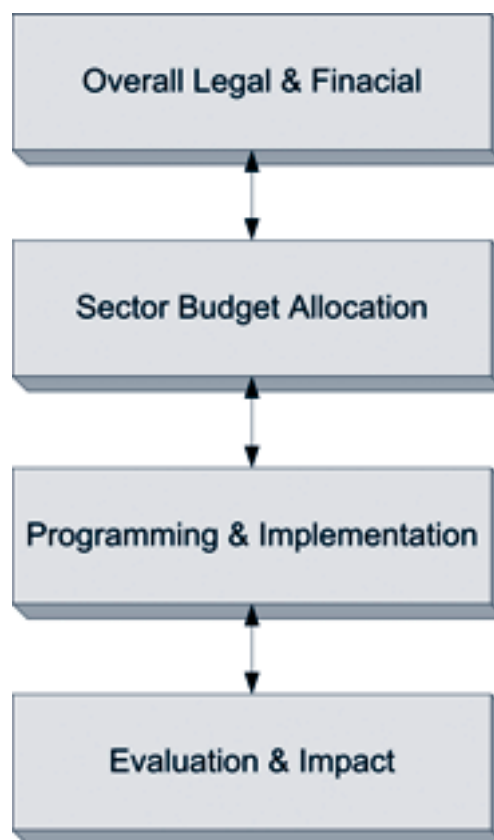
the other hand, inclusion of specific measures targeting women. The EC Treaty also refers to poverty eradication as one of the EU's objectives in its development co-operation policies. This commitment to poverty eradication is even more strongly expressed in the 2000 Joint Commission and Council Statement on EU Development Policy, which presents it as the "overall objective" of EC development cooperation policy.<sup>(13)</sup>

The EU has also committed itself to promoting gender equality and the eradication of poverty at the international level. Firstly, all Member States have signed the 2000 Millennium Declaration, which is strongly committed to poverty eradication and includes equality between men and women as a fundamental value. Secondly, all EU Member States are party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)<sup>(14)</sup> and are thus legally bound to actively advance and promote gender equality. Thirdly, the EC was actively involved in the drafting process of, and is a signatory to, the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which has at its heart the empowerment of women. This document includes a comprehensive range of measures to be taken to achieve gender equality. Most importantly, the Beijing Platform for Action establishes a strong link between gender equality and poverty eradication and highlights crucial gender concerns in twelve specific areas, many of them linked to the MDGs.

The EU is therefore politically and, to a certain extent, legally obliged to promote gender equality and poverty eradication in all its actions, including in its assistance to the CEE/CIS region.

**Focus of the report – the 2015 Watch methodology**  
Based on these insights, the following analysis will examine to what extent these commitments have been operationalized in the EU's assistance to the CEE/CIS region. To do so, a methodology, specifically devised by Alliance 2015<sup>(15)</sup> will be used. The methodology is based on the assumption that the quality of interventions is determined by the quality of the policy process which, therefore, needs more detailed analysis.

To do so the policy process is divided into the following four stages:



For the purpose of this report, each policy phase in all the different EU instruments to the CEE/CIS region is analysed in order to determine the extent to which the EU promotes gender equality and poverty eradication. Commitments to gender equality are measured through a threefold approach: Firstly, specific references to enhancing gender equality and to the empowerment of women will be considered. This is particularly important, as many of the problems specifically faced by women in the CEE/CIS region, such as domestic violence, require a women-targeted approach. Secondly, three areas with particular effect on most women's lives (poverty reduction, access and quality of education, access and quality of health care) will be examined to determine whether they are given adequate attention and whether projects focussing on these sectors include a gender perspective. Thirdly, this report will examine to what extent gender aspects are considered in the general priority sectors of EC assistance to the CEE/CIS, as most of them have a different impact on women and men. ■





## EU Member States

These are the states which were members of the European Union before the enlargement on 1 May 2004.



## New Member States of the European Union.

These 8 countries are now part of the EU and take part in the internal policies of the Community, including the Community policies on gender equality managed by the Commission Service for Employment and Social Affairs.

## Accession Countries

Accession Countries, are the countries who have been formally approved as candidates for EU membership. The EU policy toward these countries will be defined through special pre-accession assistance, which is managed by DG Enlargement and is identified on a country by country basis. Currently, Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia still fall within specific EU policy instruments: PHARE and CARDS.

## Potential Candidate Countries

Potential Candidate Countries have not yet been officially accepted as candidates for EU membership, but negotiations are under way. Currently they all fall under the CARDS policy.

## European Neighborhood Countries

These are all the countries that border the post-enlargement EU. Once the European Neighborhood Instrument is implemented, the relation which these countries will have with the EU will be based on the European Neighborhood Policy. Its main objective is to offer the EU's neighbours, "a chance to participate in various EU activities, through greater political, security, economic and cultural co-operation." Currently,

## Countries falling within EU Development Cooperation Policy

The relation between these countries and the EU is defined through general EU development cooperation policy and currently the TACIS policy instrument.



How has the EU translated its obligations under CEDAW, its commitments under the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Declaration into the legal framework of policies affecting the CEE/CIS region ?

### General EC Law

Presently, gender equality is a fundamental principle of the EC. However, it was not until the Treaty of Maastricht, 1992, that the concept was explicitly included in its primary law, and then only with regard to the labour market and treatment at work. The first general and comprehensive commitment to the promotion of equality between women and men was made in the Treaty of Amsterdam, 1999. Article 2 of the treaty states that, “*the Community shall have as its task (...) to promote (...) equality between men and women (...)*”. Further, article 3 (2), commits the EU to eliminating gender inequality and promoting equality between men and women in all its activities. This is a crucial amendment to the EU’s primary law, as it not only mentions gender equality as a principle, but as an objective of actions undertaken by the EU. Despite this positive framework, a closer look at the EU’s specific commitments to gender equality in its development cooperation and external relations reveals that no specific reference to the concept is made in

**This section will analyse the legal framework for the promotion of gender equality by looking at:**

- General EC Law
- Enlargement
- European Neighborhood Policy
- Development Cooperation
- Regional Assistance Programmes

these parts of the Treaty. Notably article 177, which outlines the precise and general objectives of EU development cooperation, mentions principles such as democracy, the rule of law and general human rights, but does not include gender equality.<sup>(1)</sup>

The EC Treaty might be replaced by the Constitutional Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe,<sup>(2)</sup> once it has been ratified by the Member States. The Constitution for Europe also contains a strong and comprehensive commitment to equality between men and women. The principle is enshrined in the Union’s values and objectives, and re-affirmed in articles 83 and 116, both of which are dedicated to the objective of eliminating inequality between men and women. Article 116 merits particular attention as it commits the EU to mainstreaming gender across all its activities.

### What is gender mainstreaming

“Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies and programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.<sup>(3)</sup>”

“Gender mainstreaming is the (re)organisation, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and at all stages, by the actors normally involved in policy-making.”<sup>(4)</sup> ?

It states that, *“In all the activities referred to in this Part, the Union shall aim to eliminate inequalities and to promote equality between women and men.”* Furthermore, a declaration on violence against women can be found in annexed to the Treaty.

Considering the EU’s commitments in relation to its external activities, however, the picture is less positive. Article 3.4 clearly states that,

*“In its relations with the wider world, the Union shall (...) contribute to peace, security, sustainable development of the Earth, solidarity and mutual respect among peoples, free and fair trade, eradication of poverty and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of the child.”*

References to gender equality or women’s rights are conspicuous only by their absence. Moreover, the articles specifically dedicated to EU development cooperation and external relations do not mention gender equality as an objective or even as a guiding principle. Article 292 states that the guiding principles which the EU seeks to advance in the wider world are:

*“democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of*

***Treaty of Amsterdam, 1999***

*Article 3.2: In all the activities referred to in this Article, the Community shall aim to eliminate inequalities, and to promote equality, between men and women.*

***Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe, 2004***

*Article III 116: In all the activities referred to in this part, the Union shall aim to eliminate inequalities, and to promote equality between men and women.*

*equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.”*

Although it can be argued that the general commitment of the EU to promote gender equality in all its actions includes its relations with the wider world, the general neglect of gender issues in EU’s external relations indicates the need for its specific re-affirmation. Regarding poverty eradication, the Treaty clearly states that, *“Union development cooperation policy shall have as its primary objective the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty.”*

**Table 2:**  
Summary of the analysis on the legal framework

Legal Document	Gender equality is included as an objective	Gender equality is included as an objective in external relations	Gender mainstreaming is included as a strategy	Poverty eradication is included as an overall objective of development cooperation
Treaty Establishing the EC	Yes	No	Yes	No
Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Common Framework on Gender Equality 2001-2005	Yes	Yes	Yes	not applicable

## II. Legal Framework

The overall commitment to gender equality is reflected in the EU's secondary and soft law. Notably, the Community Framework on Gender Equality (2001-2005) <sup>(6)</sup> provides a framework for action within which all community activities must contribute to the goal of eliminating inequalities and promoting equality between women and men. This commitment has been translated into legally binding and directly applicable provisions on gender equality in the EU's internal law, particularly in relation to employment and social security issues. <sup>(6)</sup>

### *Copenhagen Criteria for Accession to the EU:*

*Countries must:*

*be a stable democracy where the rule of law and respect for human and minority rights is ensured.*

*dispose of a functioning market economy which has the capacity to compete within the single European markets*

*transpose the *acquis communautaire*, the common body of EU legislation, into national legislation and ensure its implementation.*

### **Enlargement and Accession**

In preparation for membership of the EU, candidate countries are required to meet three basic criteria, entitled the Copenhagen Criteria .

The efforts to meet these criteria have had a mixed impact on gender equality across the CEE/CIS region. Firstly, the alignment with the *acquis communautaire*, the transposition of all EC law, including all directives on gender equality, has had a positive effect on the legal status of women. Notably, it has contributed to the creation of institutional bodies and legal mechanisms that support gender equality, if only in employment and social policy matters. Despite these positive developments, it is disputed to what extent various changes in the law have actually improved women's and men's lives, as there is often a stark difference between passing and implementing legislation. For instance, WIDE's research on the Czech Republic suggests that, "*The changes in the Labour Code concerning discrimination have gone largely unnoticed.*"<sup>(7)</sup>

Moreover, an analysis of the entire 31 chapters of the *acquis communautaire* reveals that gender equality is only mentioned in chapter 13 which focuses on employment and social policy. <sup>(8)</sup> The failure to mention gender equality throughout the document is a serious omission as it suggests that gender equality is not being mainstreamed or treated as a cross-cutting issue in the enlargement process. Various women's rights advocates have expressed concern about the EU's almost exclusive focus on gender equality in employment and social policy. <sup>(9)</sup>

**Table 3:**  
Summary of the analysis on enlargement and accession

Legal Document	Gender equality is included as an objective	Gender mainstreaming is included as a strategy	Poverty eradication is included as an overall objective of development cooperation
Copenhagen Criteria	No	No	No
Acquis Communautaire	Yes, but very limited	No	No



The emphasis on gender equality in employment and social policy reflects the detail outlined in this area in the EU Treaties related to the EU’s internal social and employment policy, and hence, the emphasis given in legal terms to this aspect of gender equality. While this is important, other aspects of women’s rights, which have remained untouched by the negotiations on legal reform in the preparation of accession to the European Union, are at least equally relevant to the CEE/CIS region.

**European Neighbourhood Policy**

With the accession inclusion of ten countries to the EU in May 2004, the Union’s external borders changed considerably. To avoid any stark division in the region, to encourage co-operation with its new

**Table 4:**  
Summary of the analysis of the European Neighbourhood Policy

Legal Document	Gender equality is included as an objective	Gender mainstreaming is included as a strategy	Poverty eradication is included as an objective of development cooperation
Commission Communication, July 2003	No	No	Yes, but not as an overall objective
Commission Communication, May 2004	No	Yes, but not obligatory	No

neighbours but also with a view to securing its borders, the EU has developed a new European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). This policy, once in force, will define the EU’s relations with 17 countries, including six from the CEE/CIS region. <sup>(10)</sup>

Two European Commission Communications on the ENP have so far been produced. The first, entitled “*Paving the way for a new Neighbourhood Instrument*”<sup>(11)</sup> does not mention gender or women at all. Poverty eradication, health and education are all mentioned, however, not as principle objective of the ENP. A second document, the Commission Communication “*European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper*”,<sup>(12)</sup> includes gender equality as one of the “shared values” to be taken into account when devising action plans in the context of the ENP. The “*promotion of equal opportunities for women*” is only mentioned in the context of regional cooperation with Mediterranean countries and is optional: “*possible areas for further sub-regional co-operation will be identified in the bilateral action plans and may include ... promotion of equal opportunities for women.*”

In a policy which aims to create a large area of shared values, peace and prosperity in wider Europe, the issue of gender equality is conspicuous only by its absence. There is clearly a need for an articulation of gender equality as an objective of the New Neighbourhood Policy, and an identification of parameters defining a judicial framework for action in this area.

**Regulation 806 on promoting gender equality in development co-operation**

The objectives to be pursued by this Regulation, in accordance with the goal of promoting gender equality and empowering women as specified by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action...are the following: to support gender mainstreaming in all areas of development co-operation, combined with specific measures in favour of women of all ages, with the goal of promoting gender equality as an important contribution to poverty reduction.

## II. Legal Framework

### Development Co-operation Policy

Countries of the CEE/CIS region which are classified as developing countries by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD are eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA). EU ODA is arranged through a number of legal instruments under the EU Development Cooperation Policy.

A Council resolution adopted in 1998 sets a framework for gender policy in development co-operation.<sup>(13)</sup> Though not legally binding it provides an important reference to a framework for action in this area. The resolution contains a two-fold approach to gender: (i) gender mainstreaming in the conception, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes and interventions, and (ii) support to specific activities with women.

In 2000 a Joint Commission and Council Statement on EU Development Policy was adopted. This white paper seems to be shifting from the approach set out in the resolution, as it exclusively focuses on gender mainstreaming and does not mention women specific projects. The statement outlines six priority areas of EU development cooperation, and presents gender equality as a cross-cutting concern, alongside the promotion of human rights, children's rights and the environment. It is stated that these concerns, "*should be mainstreamed at every stage of execution*". The statement does not explain how the strategy of gender mainstreaming is to be implemented.

The development policy on gender mainstreaming has been further elaborated in the 2001 *Programme of Action for the mainstreaming of gender equality in Community Development Co-operation*.<sup>(14)</sup> The document highlights the link between gender inequality and poverty and presents gender mainstreaming as an important tool for achieving the eradication of poverty. It states that,

*"The main objective of the European Community Development Policy is to foster sustainable development designed to eradicate poverty in developing countries. Gender mainstreaming is an essential part of this."*

Regulation 806/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council on promoting gender equality in development co-operation	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
Reproductive and sexual health	Inequalities and inadequacies in, and unequal access to, health care and related services.
Violence against women	Violence against women
Education and Training	Inequalities and inadequacies in, and unequal access to, education and training
Environment	Gender inequalities in the management of natural resources and in the safeguarding of the environment
Human rights	Lack of respect for, and inadequate promotion and protection of, the human rights of women
Conflict prevention	The effects of armed or other kinds of conflict on women, including those living under foreign occupation
Democratization and participation of women in political, economic and social decision-making process	Inequality between men and women in the sharing of power and decision-making at all levels

Gender should be "*analyzed and integrated into the six priority areas of EC development cooperation activities.*" The document gives a very useful outline of what kind of gender issues arise within these, seemingly neutral, priority areas.

**Table 6:**  
Summary of the analysis of the EC Development Co-operation analysis

Legal Document	Gender equality is included as an objective	Inclusion of women targeted actions	Gender mainstreaming is included as a strategy	Poverty eradication is included as an objective of development cooperation
European Development Council, Council Resolution: Integrating gender issues in development cooperation. Brussels, European Council, 20 December 1995.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Joint Commission and Council Statement on EU Development Policy, 2000	No	No	Yes	Yes

Regulation 806 “*on promoting gender equality in development cooperation*” re-focuses EC gender policy in development cooperation on the twofold approach of (i) mainstreaming and (ii) specific action. (see page 25) Presenting gender equality as its overall aim, as well as recognizing the importance of gender equality to eradicating poverty, the regulation calls for gender mainstreaming in the six priority areas of EC development policy and for specific measures for the empowerment of women. In particular, it calls for action in the field of reproductive and sexual health, violence against women, girl-child issues, education and training of women, the environment, human rights, conflict prevention, democratization and the

participation of women in the political, economic, and social decision-making process. Thus, it endorses almost all the critical areas of concern outlined in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for action, as shown in table 8.

Moreover, the regulation specifically reiterates the importance of CEDAW, as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals. It provides a comprehensive understanding of gender equality as well as a strong and clear commitment by the EU to promoting equality between men and women in development cooperation.

**Table 7:**  
Summary of the analysis of regional assistance programmes

Legal Document	Gender equality is included as an objective	Inclusion of women targeted actions	Gender mainstreaming is included as a strategy	Poverty eradication is included as an objective
PHARE Council Regulation	No	No	No	No
CARDS Council Regulation	Yes	No	No	Yes
TACIS Council Regulation	No	No	Yes	No
Pre-accession Assistance to Turkey	Yes, only with reference to Social Policy and Employment	No	Yes	No

### PHARE:

**Countries covered by PHARE are:**

Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria.

**Central objective:** Provision of assistance to countries in their preparation for EU accession<sup>1</sup>

### CARDS

**Countries covered by CARDS are:**

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro.

**Central objective:** Provision of assistance to support the participation of these five countries in the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP).

### TACIS

**Countries covered by TACIS are**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

**Central objective:** support the transition to market economies and democratic societies through grant-financed technical assistance.

### Pre-accession financial assistance to Turkey

**Country covered:** Turkey

**Central objective:** Provision of assistance to support Turkey to carry out reforms required for membership to the EU as stated in the Accession Partnership for Turkey.

### Regional Assistance Programmes

As outlined above, cooperation with all countries in the CEE/CIS region is further defined through specific policies and programmes: PHARE, CARDS, TACIS, and Pre-Accession Assistance for Turkey. An analysis of the commitments to gender equality and poverty eradication in all these policies reveals that overall, they are very weak and inconsistent. The PHARE regulation does not refer to gender equality, women or poverty at all. CARDS and TACIS do mention gender, although in rather weak terms. CARDS states that Community Assistance shall be for, “*social development, with particular reference to poverty reduction, gender equality...*”. The formulation in the TACIS regulation is even more cursory: “*Measures shall be implemented taking into account (...) the promotion of equal opportunities for women.*” There is no explanation as to which opportunities are referred to or with whom women should be equal. Thus, gender equality is not explicitly considered as an objective in PHARE, CARDS or TACIS. Further, gender

mainstreaming is not included as a strategy in any of the regulations.

The pre-accession assistance to Turkey contains slightly stronger commitments to gender equality. In the Accession Partnership, equal treatment for women and men in relation to Social Policy and Employment is included as an objective. Moreover, gender aspects should be taken into account, “*prior to appraisals of programmes and projects*”.<sup>(15)</sup>

This analysis shows that the strong commitments at the highest legal level, are not followed through in the specific regulations, defining the EU’s relation to the CEE/CIS region. Nowhere is there a clear and explicit commitment to gender equality as an independent objective of the EU’s assistance to these countries. Gender mainstreaming, if included at all, is referred to in very weak terms, and in the case of TACIS (reference to “equal opportunities of women”) seems misunderstood. Commitments to poverty eradication are also very weak.

**i** How much EC aid to the CEE/CIS region is dedicated to the promotion of gender equality?

This section gives an overview of the financial instruments and their sectoral allocation, and provides a budget analysis of available resources for promoting gender equality in the region.

### Pre-Accession aid – PHARE

The PHARE programme is for the largest part allocated through annual National Programmes bilaterally agreed with each country. Assistance to the current ten New Member States was arranged under this system until 2003. Each country has its own system of categorisation of assistance, making any comparison close to impossible. This is a likely explanation why the European Commission does not provide comparative figures of sectoral allocation under the PHARE programme. The Commission also does not encode the allocations under the programme under a system of agreed categories for further analysis. This creates an obstacle for a comparative analysis of how resources support measures to promote gender equality.

### OECD instruments to measure budgetary allocation to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women

- Credit Report System Sector: Women in Development (WID)  
This considers projects which specifically target women.
- Gender Equality Marker:  
This measures whether the promotion of gender equality in any given project is
  1. the principle objective
  2. the significant objective
  3. not an objective at all

### This section will analyze resource allocation through:

- PHARE Instrument
- CARDS Instrument
- TACIS Instrument
- Pre-Accession Assistance to Turkey

The budget line for PHARE contains an explicit remark regarding gender mainstreaming in all the measures taken under these budget lines. It states that, *“All the measures should be subject to gender mainstreaming. Furthermore, an appropriate yet nonetheless substantial portion of the Phare budget, to be used exclusively for projects aimed at women, will be earmarked for this purpose”*.<sup>(1)</sup>

An analysis of projects allocated under the financial agreements in 2003 shows that many do not have any specific allocation of funds to the social sector. Even if they do, a closer look suggests that most of the money is dedicated to the promotion of business development and support for small and medium-sized enterprises, such as in the case of Bulgaria and Poland. Depending on the design and goals of this support, business development can positively impact on the empowerment of women, however nothing in the projects analysed suggests that a gender perspective is included in any adequate or consistent manner of the projects analysed seem to be directly relevant to promoting women’s equality or to addressing specific

### Facts and Figures:

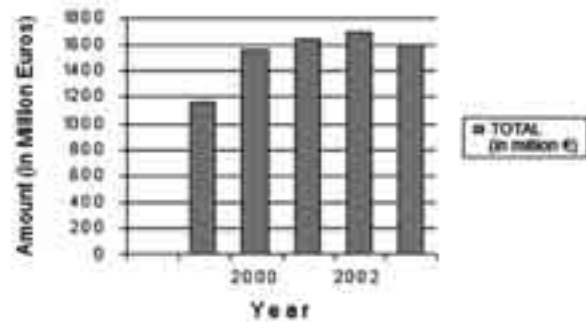
- The EU and its Member States provide more than 50% of ODA and OA<sup>(2)</sup> world wide
- The European Commission provides 10% of ODA world wide
- The EC Budget 2003 committed 35% of EC external aid to the CEE/CIS region.
- More than 50% of this aid was given to the PHARE programme.



gender problems such as: domestic violence, reproductive health-care and maternal health care, HIV/AIDS, child care, discrimination against women in employment (wage differential), women's unemployment, women's access to productive resources (land, etc), and the lack of political representation of women. In fact, social support systems are hardly supported and poverty and social exclusion are not focused on by the activities funded under the PHARE programme.

Despite the legal obligation included in the budget to earmark funds for gender, the implementation of this cannot be tracked because the EU does not adequately use the OECD Gender Equality Marker which would allow the measurement of resources allocated to gender mainstreaming. (see page 29) Thus, the only way to establish whether any EC assistance under PHARE mainstreams gender in an adequate way is to screen every project individually. This would require very extensive research and is beyond the scope of this study. Although some tentative research on projects in Romania suggests that various projects, not recorded as mainstreaming gender or as having women as a specific target group, do indeed promote gender equality,<sup>(3)</sup> no comprehensive conclusions can be drawn from this. What, however, clearly emerges from

Graph 2: PHARE Commitments (1999-2003)



the above is the need for the EU to adequately use the OECD Gender Equality Marker. Only when this is the case will the aid process be transparent and allow for accountability on the part of the EU institutions.

**CARDS, TACIS & Pre-Accession Assistance to Turkey**

Similar to PHARE, CARDS and the Pre-Accession Assistance to Turkey contain a commitment to promoting gender equality through its financial assistance, while TACIS does not mention gender at all. The actual implementation of these commitments can be tracked through figures provided by the OECD/DAC through CRS/WID and the Gender Equality

Table 8: Summary of the analysis of the financial framework

Instrument	Commitment in the Budget Line	OECD Sector Women in Development	Gender Marker	Basic Social Services	Education	Health
PHARE	"an appropriate yet nonetheless substantial portion of the Phare budget, to be used exclusively for projects aimed at women, will be earmarked for this purpose"	0.00%	no available data	Bulgaria: 20% Latvia: 10%	0.00%	0.00%
CARDS	general commitment to promote gender equality	0.00%	one project principle objective	0.53%	6.00%	1.63%
TACIS	nothing on gender	0.00%	one project significant objective	0.00%	4.58%	0.00%
Pre-Accession Assistance to Turkey	general commitment to promote gender equality	0.02%	one project significant objective	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Marker (see page 29). These show that no EC funds under TACIS or CARDS were committed to projects specifically targeting women. The analysis of funding to Turkey reveals one EC funded project specifically targeted at women, which accounts for only 0.02% of the total EC commitments to Turkey in 2003.<sup>(4)</sup> (see table 8)

With regard to the Gender Equality Marker, data on EC commitments in 2003 show that only three projects have been marked as including gender equality as a significant objective, and one project as having gender as a principle objective.<sup>(5)</sup> (see table 8)

Commitments to basic social services in all the financial instruments is, if existent at all, alarmingly low. For details please see table 12.

### Conclusion

#### Distribution of EC aid

Community Aid has become increasingly skewed from Lower Income Countries to Middle Income Countries during the last decade.

Per capita receipt of EC aid by:

- Low Income Countries :\$ 0.55
- Middle Income Countries: \$ 1.2
- CEE/CIS region: \$ 5.44

**Table 9:**  
Where does the money go?  
(Top three sectors)

Instrument	Sector	% of total budget
CARDS	government and civil society	33.38%
	judicial development	7.40%
	economic infrastructure, energy generation and supply	19.31%
TACIS	economic infrastructure, energy generation and supply	34.55%
	social services, mainly research/scientific institutions	24.86%
	economic and development policy/planning	21.43%
Pre-Accession Assistance to Turkey	government and civil society	47.59%
	rural development	31.06%
	multi-sector aid	21.47%

The European Community has invested extensive amounts of resources in the CEE/CIS region. However these investments have, by and large, not been used to address increasing problems of social exclusion and poverty. The allocation of resources fails to reflect the priority given to 'social cohesion' in the legal definition of the programme. Additionally, gender problems have been entirely ignored, despite the legal obligations in some instruments such as PHARE, to address issues related to gender equality. ■

**i** Are the EU's commitments to promoting gender equality and poverty eradication adequately reflected in programming and implementation of assistance to the CEE/CIS region ?

The EU defines its strategies of assistance to the CEE/CIS region through Accession Partnerships and Country Strategy Papers.

The Accession Partnerships provide an assessment of priority areas of the *acquis communautaire*, in which the candidate country needs to make progress in order to prepare for accession, and outline the ways in which the PHARE Programme will support such accession preparations. The Accession Partnerships thus provide a single framework for the programming of the priorities of each candidate country and of the financial means available to implement those priorities. Accession Partnerships are revised annually.

Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) are drafted according to specific guidelines from the European Commission. CSPs provide a country analysis which outlines the overall situation in a recipient country and defines the priorities of the EC response strategy. This strategy is then translated into a specific range of programmes and projects in a Multi-Annual or National Indicative Programme (MIP or NIP).

### Accession Partnerships

An analysis of the previous Accession Partnerships shows that most countries must make a special effort to align with Community legislation on gender equality. However, as outlined in chapter II, focus on gender equality is limited to issues of Social Policy and Employment and gender is not mainstreamed throughout the 31 chapters of the *acquis*. None of the Accession Partnerships refer to education and health issues in relation to women or gender or to poverty reduction.

### Country Strategy Papers :

#### A. Commission Guidelines

The drafting of CSPs is mainly guided by the European Commission "*Guidelines for implementation of the*

**This section will analyse programming and implementation by looking at:**

- Accession Partnerships
- Country Strategy Papers:
  - Commission Guidelines
  - Country Analysis
  - EU Response Strategy
  - Multi-Annual and National

*Common Framework for Country Strategy Papers*"<sup>(1)</sup> of May 2001, which includes a list of principles that shall motivate all aspects of programming. While poverty reduction and gender equality are included, their consideration is optional. Gender is presented as a cross-cutting issue to be "mainstreamed". However, no guidance is given as to how this should be done. Moreover, inclusion of a gender perspective in the EC response strategy is made conditional upon whether the country analysis indicates a, "*major disparity of treatment between men and women*". This is problematic, as the guidelines do not require a consideration of gender inequalities in the country analysis. An examination of all CSPs for the CEE/CIS region reveals that gender inequality is included in only five out of the fourteen country and regional analyses. Therefore, only in these five countries is the EU required to take gender issues into account. This point is further elaborated in the section on *country analysis* below.

### EC Programming Documents

- Country Strategy Paper (CSP)
- Regional Strategy Paper (RSP)  
*contain:*
  - Country Analysis
  - EC Response Strategy
- Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP)
- National Indicative Programme (NIP)  
*contain:*
  - Specific range of projects and programmes that will be undertaken by the EC.



Although poverty eradication appears as one of the fundamental principles in the Guidelines, it is not one of the main criteria for the drawing up of CSPs. A reference to poverty appears in one of the six common elements that a CSP should include, but this is not defined as an objective or a priority and do not have to be included as a matter of obligation. The CSP guidelines do not include any reference to basic education and/or health as criteria to be addressed in the strategy papers.

CSPs must be coherent and consistent with other EU policies, and there are certain areas where coherence must be ensured. This is specified in the European Commission document “*Country Strategy Papers and Policy Mix: Guidelines for the examination of the issue of Policy Mix in CSPs.*”<sup>(2)</sup> Accordingly, policies on development, trade, agriculture, fishing and foreign and security policy must be at the centre of the coherence analysis.

### **B. Country Analysis**

As stated above, the guidelines do not require CSPs to include an assessment of gender inequality or poverty in the country analysis. Despite this, most of the country or regional strategies analysed for this report acknowledge the existence of the problem of poverty. Concerning gender equality and the situation of women, only four out of the twelve country strategy papers considered include these issues in their country analysis.<sup>(3)</sup> Even within these four, some are very restrictive and limited in the extent to which they consider gender issues. The Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 for Serbia and Montenegro merely recognizes that, “*Gender discrimination is still an issue that requires attention,*” but does not elaborate further on this point. Concerning the regional strategy papers, only in the case of Central Asia is an analysis of the status and situation of women provided.

Issues concerning education are considered in nine out of the twelve country analyses examined. The Country Strategy Papers for Belarus and the Russian Federation do not analyse the state of education in the respective countries. Moreover, none of the regional strategy papers analysed (Central Asia and CARDS) include any reference to education in their regional analysis. The main problems identified in the education sector are the decline in quality, the decrease in enrolment

rates and the increase in drop-out rates in primary, and secondary education as well as access to education for minorities (i.e. Roma in Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). Only the country analysis on Armenia includes a gender perspective regarding education. It states that the, “*decline of the educational system has put back the cause of women particularly in the rural sector*”.

An analysis of the state of health and the health care system is included in nine out of the twelve country strategy papers considered with only Albania, Armenia and the Russian Federation not including any reference. Some of the most pressing problems outlined include the general deterioration of people’s health, especially that of women and children’s.

### **C. EC response strategy**

An examination of the inclusion of gender equality or gender mainstreaming in the proposed EC response strategies shows that they are generally not integrated. Nine out of the thirteen documents analysed do not contain any reference to gender at all. Four documents include mainstreaming as a strategy; however, do so in weak terms. The EC response strategy for Central Asia is a good example to illustrate the weakness of the language used. First, gender mainstreaming is only included in the “*Track 3: Pilot poverty reduction schemes*” and does not seem to be an element that should apply to other priority areas of the EC cooperation. Secondly, the terms used relegate gender mainstreaming to a rather minor priority as it states: “*Finally, development of civil society, gender issues and promotion of participation in public decision-making will be central to efforts aimed at poverty reduction*”.

Furthermore, gender equality is not considered as an objective in any of the response strategies, with the exception of Albania and Georgia. The EC response strategy for Albania states that, equality between men and women, “*is a question of fundamental human rights and a precondition for fair, democratic and sustainable development. Development co-operation should focus on the structural reasons for inequality and promote the participation of both men and women in the process of increasing gender equality. Focus should be on the relation between men and women rather than on women exclusively. The gender*



*perspective should be an integral part of all development co-operation with Albania’.*

Poverty eradication is clearly stated as a ‘critical objective’ for most EC support to the CEE/CIS region, with the exception of the Russian Federation and Belarus.

Throughout the CSPs analysed, education is given much attention. Mostly, however, reference is made to vocational education training (VET) and to higher education (TEMPUS) and no gender perspective is included. Only four out of thirteen strategy papers include health reform in their EC response strategy

and again no specific reference to gender or particular issues primarily affecting women, such as reproductive health, is included.

#### ***D. Multi-Annual and National Indicative Programmes***

An analysis of the Multi-Annual and National Indicative Programmes (MIPs/NIPs), which give an overview of specific programmes and projects shows that none explicitly refer to poverty eradication. With the exception of the NIP 2005-2006 for Central Asia, none of the programmes make any reference to gender equality or the strategy of gender mainstreaming.

It is important to note that none of the other countries

which showed problems of gender inequality in the country analysis (Serbia, Armenia and Belarus) or which according to their EC response strategy should include gender aspects (Albania, Georgia and Serbia) actually include any commitment to gender mainstreaming or specific projects in their MIPs/NIPs.

Education, in particular support to vocational education training (VET) and to higher education (TEMPUS), is included as a priority sector in all MIPs/NIPs of the CEE/CIS countries. The TEMPUS programme focuses on the development of the higher education systems and its main beneficiaries are universities. For example in Armenia, the programme of 2002-2004 addresses the following issues in particular:

- curriculum development and renewal in priority areas;
- reform and modernisation of the structure and management of higher education institutions in view of strengthening their role in the society;
- development of skills related training to address specific higher and advanced level skills shortage during the transition, in

particular through improved and extended links with industry;

- contribution of higher education and civil society training.

This focus on higher education and vocational education training suggests that the EC strategy on education in the CEE/CIS region outlined in the NIPs, does not correspond to the needs and problems identified in the country analyses.

Concerning health, only four MIPs<sup>1</sup> include specific programmes on health sector reform while the poverty alleviation programmes described in the IP 2005-2006 for Central Asia require a specific focus to the strengthening of preventive and primary healthcare. As an example, the expected results of the programmes that support health sector reform in the MIP 2004-2006 for Georgia are:

- functioning and more efficient health services;
- sustainable financing of health system;
- improving access to primary health care;
- preventive medicine activities expanded.

However, none of these programmes include specific focus on gender or on issues of specific importance to women.

**Table 10:**  
Summary of the analysis of programming and implementation

	Is gender equality included as an objective?	For guidelines: does gender equality have to be an objective?	Is gender mainstreaming included as a compulsory strategy?	For guidelines: does gender mainstreaming have to be included?	Is poverty eradication included as an objective?
Accession Partnerships	No	-	No	-	No
CSP Guidelines	-	No	-	No	-
CSP Country Analysis	Only in 4/13	-	Yes	-	Yes 9/13
CSP EC Response Strategy	Only in 1/13	-	Yes in 11/13	-	no gender focus
MIP/NIP	no gender focus	-	No	-	No



To what extent is the impact of EC programmes and projects on gender equality in the CEE/CIS region evaluated ?



Since 2000, the European Commission has emphasised that its programmes should be measured in terms of actual impact in recipient countries. For candidate countries, annual progress reports are produced, assessing the progress of the criteria for accession in every country. Assistance to the other countries in the CEE/CIS region is evaluated through European Commission Evaluations. For the purpose of these evaluations, specific guidelines were drawn up by the European Commission in 2001.

#### Candidate Countries' Annual Progress Reports

It is clear from the *Annual Progress Reports* that no systematic analysis of the legal and de facto progress of candidate countries in the field of equal opportunities has been undertaken. Statements on the situation of women and on gender equality are scarce, remain very general, and do not allow for year-to-year or country-to-country comparisons of progress. Criteria and indicators for assessing progress are not explained. Moreover, information in the Annual Reports on gender inequality in candidate countries is often incomplete or obsolete.

For instance, the *Regular Report on Poland's Progress Towards Accession*, only includes a few references to gender equality in the chapter on social policy and employment addressing the progress towards adopting the *acquis communautaire* on the equal treatment of women and men. Furthermore, the comments were limited to the proposed legislative changes. The report states that progress has been made because the *acquis communautaire* on equal treatment of women and men has more or less been transposed through amendments to the Labour Code. This ignores the de facto situation in the country.

In none of the reports has gender been mainstreamed.

#### This section will analyse evaluations by looking at:

- Candidate Countries' Annual Progress Reports
- European Commission Evaluation Guidelines
- Five EC Evaluations
  - CARDS
  - Russian Federation
  - Moldova
  - Turkmenistan
  - Ukraine

#### European Commission Evaluation Guidelines

The guidelines for Commission evaluations of development programmes are enshrined in the document, "*Evaluation in the European Commission*"<sup>(1)</sup> issued by the Evaluation Unit in 2001. They define the evaluation principles, criteria and basic issues to be taken into account in EC evaluations. Gender equality, poverty alleviation and the environment are included in the annex as "*key cross-cutting issues for consideration in the evaluation of EC aid programmes*". However, there is no obligation to take any of the cross-cutting issues into account. The document states that they only need to be considered, "*when carrying out an evaluation of any project in which they could be of significance.*" Also the analysis of the actual impact of projects on cross-cutting issues is optional. The guidelines state that, "*Where appropriate, all gender related, environmental and poverty related impacts and any lack of overall impact resulting from neglect of these issues*" should be examined. Thus, it is not obligatory that evaluations consider gender and poverty eradication as part of any evaluation procedure.

The lack of focus on gender and poverty in the evaluation guidelines is carried through to the actual evaluations done by the Commission. Below it is assessed whether poverty eradication and gender were considered in the evaluations examined. In the next section an overview of the actual impact reported in those evaluations in terms of poverty and gender is given.



## Consideration of ‘poverty’ and ‘gender’ in evaluation reports

In the sample of five evaluations examined for this study<sup>(2)</sup>, poverty eradication is mentioned in four and gender equality in only three.

### Poverty eradication:

The country evaluation of Moldova recognises poverty as a very serious problem. However, it does not evaluate the impact of EC assistance on poverty reduction. The evaluation of the CARDS region similarly mentions poverty as a crucial problem in the region and concludes that the EC strategy should have a stronger poverty focus. Also the evaluations on Turkmenistan and Ukraine consider the impact of EC assistance on poverty reduction, while the evaluation of the assistance given to the Russian Federation does not consider poverty at all.

### Gender equality:

Gender equality, or any reference to women’s rights or women’s issues, is missing from the evaluations on EC assistance to the Russian Federation and Moldova. Although the evaluation of the CARDS region considers gender, it does so in a very limited way. The report simply concludes that, “*gender mainstreaming has been (...) weak in most countries*” and recommends that gender mainstreaming should be included in most sectoral programmes. This is problematic as firstly no explanations or strategies for improvement are

provided. Secondly, the evaluation only recommends inclusion of gender in *most* sectoral programmes. This is similar to the findings in the evaluation for Turkmenistan. It states that, generally, no evidence of activities in favour of gender equality is found, but provides no recommendations to improve the situation.

Gender equality is also mentioned in the country evaluation of Ukraine. One of the evaluation questions in the report is: “*How far have the Commission’s programmes taken into account cross-cutting issues such as equal opportunities for women...?*” The judgement criteria for this question include whether programmes/projects have systematically taken into account cross-cutting issues and the indicators are the percentage of programmes/projects that have included relevant cross-cutting issues in their objectives and activities. This does not provide relevant information of the actual impact of projects on gender inequalities.

The above shows that, if included at all, gender equality, presented as a cross-cutting issue, has been fundamentally misunderstood.

Apart from the above, it is important to note that, although rhetorically stressing the importance of evaluating the effectiveness of its programmes since 2000, there has been a dramatic decline in the number of evaluations carried out since then.

Table 11:  
Evaluations carried out by EuropeAid/Aidco 2000-2003

	Is the impact of the projects on gender equality evaluated?	For guidelines: Does the impact on gender equality have to be evaluated?	Is the implementation of gender mainstreaming evaluated?	For Guidelines: Does the implementation of gender mainstreaming have to be evaluated?
Candidate Countries Annual Progress Reports	No	-	No	-
Commission Evaluation Guidelines	-	No	-	No
Commission Evaluations	No	-	Yes	-

**What is the reported impact on poverty eradication and gender equality?**

Any examination of the actual impact of EC assistance on gender equality and poverty eradication in the five countries, based on the available reports, is problematic as the information provided is very limited.

The few evaluations which do consider gender mainstreaming, curiously do not focus on the impact of mainstreaming on equality between women and men, but rather on whether gender mainstreaming as a strategy is considered in the projects. This reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of gender mainstreaming, as it must not be seen as an end in itself but merely as a strategy to achieve the objective of gender equality.

Where the impact on poverty eradication was considered the effectiveness of its inclusion is questionable. The projects in Ukraine were considered as “highly relevant to the growing poverty and health needs of the population” while in Turkmenistan the impact of TACIS on poverty alleviation was seen as “minimal”. ■



With the addition of 10 countries to the EU on 1 May 2004, eight of which come from Central and Eastern Europe, Europe is overcoming the painful division it suffered during the Cold War. This new era provides an historic opportunity to unify the continent. It is vitally important that the enlargement of the European Union does not create new divisions and new forms of inclusion and exclusion.

The European Union has a clear responsibility to ensure the inclusive nature of its relations to Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. This needs to be reflected in all its policies towards the region.

The assistance programmes of the European Commission towards the region have been very much biased to ends supporting businesses, liberalisation and administrative reform - while overlooking the social dimensions of the reform policies carried out in the last fifteen years.

With a strong emphasis on economic reform, gender equality has been relegated down the policy agenda, and the consequences of this downgrading are becoming increasingly visible.

There is demonstrable evidence that the economic reforms have created significant insecurity for many women. The labour market is characterised by strong gender segregation. There are still pressing problems in health care, with indicators related to reproductive health, such as high maternal mortality rates in a number of countries, being reasons for concern.

The lack of representation of women in national parliaments is also a serious problem. With 13% women parliamentarians the region only one place above the Arab region. Problems of violence against women, including domestic violence, need to be addressed but suffer from a lack of adequate attention and investment.

For the EU to be a credible global player it is essential that Europe's values are reflected in its internal as well

as its external policies – and this is especially vital for the EU's relations with Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States – given their ever-closer relationship.

Moreover, the EU and its Member States have committed themselves to the promotion of gender equality and poverty eradication in all their external assistance, as they have signed the BPfA and the Millennium Declaration and all the Member States have ratified CEDAW.

This report has attempted to analyze to what extent the EU recognizes its responsibilities and lives up to its commitments in its assistance to Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

This was done by dividing the development policy process into four phases: the legal and financial framework, budget allocation, programme and implementation and evaluation and impact.

The overall finding is that there is a great gap between high level legal obligations and political commitments and their actual implementation on the ground. In other words, when it comes to gender equality and poverty eradication, there seems to be a “policy evaporation” the further one moves through the process.

The European Union's commitments to promoting gender equality, as set out in the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the legal framework of the EC Treaty do not sufficiently inform the more specific legal documents on various policies and instruments towards the CEE/CIS. While the new Constitutional Treaty does affirm the legal obligations in relation to gender equality, this rhetoric will be meaningless if systematic measures are not taken to tackle the pre-existing structural inadequacies throughout the policy process.

These few and vague references to gender mainstreaming indicate a fundamental misunderstanding of the strategy. Firstly they often do not contain the word “gender” but rather refer to “equal

opportunities for women”. Secondly, they are not matched with a general objective of gender equality. This indicates that gender mainstreaming is being misunderstood as an end in itself rather than as a tool in order to achieve the objective of gender equality. Worse still, is the fact that its consideration is in the first place restricted to the areas of employment and social policy. These problems of misinterpretation and restriction compound each other, and reinforce that structural gap between legal obligations and political commitments, and implementation on the ground.

The financial framework shows a continuation of this trend with extremely limited resources allocated to women specific projects, decreasing amounts dedicated to basic social services and no device to measure funds that go to projects which successfully mainstream gender. Data from the OECD/DAC indicate that only three out of all the EC projects in the CEE/CIS region in 2003 included some gender component.

The lack of focus on gender equality and poverty eradication is carried through to the programming and implementation documents. Although the majority of documents analysed make reference to gender mainstreaming only one combines this with the objective of achieving gender equality.

Concerning evaluations the analysis shows that overall the total number of evaluations carried out by the Commission has decreased considerably over recent years. Further, the evaluations examined did not adequately consider the impact of EC aid to the CEE/CIS on the promotion of gender equality.

To be true to its founding principles and its political and legal obligations, the EC must considerably improve its implementation of high level statements on gender equality and poverty eradication in its external assistance to the CEE/CIS region. This is necessary in order to realise the vision of the EU as a socially responsible, global actor in the wider European region, which actively contributes to a more peaceful, stable, and just world. ■





### Towards an integrated social Europe

- 1 The European Union must strive to achieve a region of prosperity for Europe in its entirety. It is, therefore, of crucial importance that poverty and social exclusion is addressed in the wider region of Europe as a whole, including the New Member States and the other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.
- 2 The European Union's assistance to Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States prior to May 2004, including assistance to the then accession countries did not adequately address the social aspects of the reform processes that had taken place. Projects were strongly biased towards developing and supporting private sector enterprises. The accession negotiations as well as assistance programmes to other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, should have included gender in a more comprehensive way. Today, the countries which have now joined the Union are in a better situation, as the internal EU gender policies are more comprehensive. However, the countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States still outside the EU need the Union to strengthen its support for social policies and ensure that assistance is geared towards pressing social problems such as gender inequality and poverty in the region as a whole. The European Neighbourhood Policy - and the regulation negotiated as part of the EU financial perspectives 2007-2013 - should adequately reflect this need.
- 3 The European Commission should organise a conference and ongoing process of dialogue with women's organisations of countries to be included in the European Neighbourhood Policy, on the inclusion of gender equality objectives and measures in the policy.
- 4 The European Parliament and the EU Council should follow with vigilance the definition of the European Neighbourhood Policy and ensure that the objective of women's equality is adequately addressed.
- 5 The European Commission – and the EU Budget Authority, must ensure that gender experts are appointed to ensure that gender equality is adequately pursued as part of the European Neighbourhood Policy.
- 6 In the context of agreeing the Financial Perspectives, the EU Council must ensure that adequate allocations are made to ensure gender equality in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy, and the Budget Authority must ensure that adequate provisions are built in to measure whether these allocations have been implemented by the European Commission.
- 7 The Political Dialogue of the European Union with Third Countries in the CEE/CIS must address gender equality issues, and in particular, address the issue of extremely low representation of women in national Parliaments of these countries.
- 8 The European Parliament, the political groups and their constituent members within EU Member States, as well as the European Commission must ensure equal political representation of women from all Member States, including New Member States.
- 9 The EU Council and European Commission must ensure that accession negotiations with future candidates should include goals to achieve gender equality in a more comprehensive way.

## Developing a European Union Policy for gender equality in the CEE/CIS region

### *The EU's legal and political framework*

- 10 The different weight given to the objective of gender equality in the EU's internal and external actions in the Treaty of the European Union should be re-balanced. Gender equality, the empowerment of women, and the promotion of women's human rights, must be recognized as explicit objectives of the EU's policies with the wider world in their own right.
- 11 The enlargement procedure, including the *acquis communautaire*, should include more specific references to gender equality.
- 12 In line with the BPfA, gender mainstreaming must be clearly presented as a strategy, alongside women-specific projects, to achieve the objective of gender equality, and not as an objective in itself. This must be clearly recognized in all relevant political and legal EU documents, such as the PHARE, TACIS, CARDS regulations, accession aid to Turkey and the new European Neighbourhood Instrument. The Commission should explicitly identify how the programmes will ensure that gender is to be mainstreamed.
- 13 Many countries that will be included in the European Neighbourhood Policy are listed among developing countries. This aspect, and related awareness of poverty in these countries, need to influence the shape and priorities of the policy. Commitments of the EU, to the regulation on gender in development, should also be applied to the developing countries of the CEE/CIS region.

### *Financial support*

- 14 Financial resources allocated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women should be clearly identified. This should

be done through the OECD/DAC recording system of sectoral allocations ('reporting of the purpose of aid') and the OECD/DAC Gender Equality Marker. This would allow more precise tracking of financial support to countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States that is allocated to the promotion of gender equality. This would also crucially increase the level of transparency and accountability of EC procedures

### *Programming & Implementation*

- 15 Commission guidelines for Country Strategy Papers and other national or regional planning/programming documents for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States should include the strategy of gender mainstreaming and the objective of gender equality in an explicit and consistent way. The promotion of gender equality must be presented as a matter of obligation in all country strategies and not made dependent upon the verdict of the country analysis on the status of women in the given country.
- 16 The participation of civil society organisations, particularly women's organisations, in the political dialogue process should be strengthened and should be institutionalised. The EU should establish structures for ongoing civil society participation in the programming phase where the country analysis is undertaken and priorities for action are identified.

### *Evaluations & Impact*

- 17 Commission guidelines on evaluations must include explicit reference to gender and must make an evaluation of the impact of any project on gender equality compulsory.
- 18 Commission Evaluations must be carried out on a more frequent basis to allow for greater accountability.

- 19 Annual Progress Reports on EU Accession Countries must include an assessment of the situation of gender equality in the country as a matter of obligation.
- 20 The Commission must develop indicators to monitor whether European Community aid is having an impact on promoting gender equality goals. Civil Society, including Women's Rights' organisations could play a role in monitoring the Commission's gender equality goals.
- 21 The European Commission should establish six permanent positions for gender experts in DG External Relations, DG Development, EuropeAid, DG Trade, DG Enlargement and ECHO. There must be coordination between these officials to ensure policy coherence.
- 22 Gender awareness training of EC staff should be compulsory, periodic and aimed at staff at all levels.
- 23 The European Commission should engage in a dialogue and follow up with women's organisations from the Central Asian Republics. The European Commission should identify how it can ensure that gender equality is promoted in this region, with a view to ensure that the European value of equality between men and women is promoted in these countries. Specific gender expert(s) should be appointed to address this issue, and work with Member States to strengthen common action in this regard. Special financial allocations to supporting gender equality in the CIS region should be identified.
- 24 The European Commission should strengthen its engagement with Civil Society Women's Organisations in the countries included in the European Neighbourhood Policy, as well as in Central Asia, with a view to strengthen civil society and women's organisations in these countries and their ability to engage in EU co-operation with their countries and regions.
- 25 The European Commission should identify specific financial support in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy to strengthen women's organisations in its neighbouring region.■

### *Human resources*

### *Strengthening women's organisations*

- 21 The European Commission should establish six permanent positions for gender experts in DG External Relations, DG Development, EuropeAid, DG Trade, DG Enlargement and ECHO. There must be coordination between these officials to ensure policy coherence.
- 22 Gender awareness training of EC staff should be compulsory, periodic and aimed at staff at all levels.

**Introduction:**

- 1 New Member States, Accession Countries, Potential Candidate Countries, countries that fall within gender EC Development Cooperation Policy and, subject to ratification of European Neighborhood Instrument, countries that are covered by the new Neighborhood Policy.
- 2 *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, Fourth World Conference on Women, 15 September 1995, A/CONF.177/20 (1995) and A/CONF.177/20/Add.1 (1995).
- 3 UN, *United Nations Millennium Declaration*, UN General Assembly 55/2, N.Y., 8 September 2000.
- 4 UNDP, *Human Development Report: Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World*, 2004, available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>
- 5 In Malta, Luxembourg and Spain the participation of women in the non-agricultural sectors is less than 40%, whereas in Sweden, Bulgaria, Estonia, Slovakia, Ukraine, Latvia, Moldova and Belarus it is more than 50%. See Social Watch, Annex 4a
- 6 The term "life cycle" refers to different stages in a woman's life depending mainly on her age.
- 7 see: <http://www.astra.org.pl/violence.htm>
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 see: [http://www.stopvaw.org/Trafficking\\_in\\_Women.html](http://www.stopvaw.org/Trafficking_in_Women.html)
- 10 European Union, *Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe*, at: [http://europa.eu.int/constitution/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/constitution/index_en.htm).
- 11 Council of the European Union, Council Regulation (EC) No 2836/98 of 22 December 1998 on *integrating of gender issues in development cooperation*.
- 12 see: <http://www.astra.org.pl/violence.htm>
- 13 Council of the European Union, *Declaration by the Council and the Commission on the European Community's development policy*, Brussels, 16 November 2000.
- 14 *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, UN GA, 1979, available at: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm>.
- 15 Alliance 2015 is a group of development NGOs across Europe who are dedicated to contribute to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals.  
see: <http://www.alliance2015.org>

**Chapter II: Legal Framework**

- 1 European Union, *Consolidated version of the Treaty on the European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community*, Official Journal of the European Communities, article 177: "Community policy in the sphere of development cooperation...shall foster: the sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries...the smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy, the campaign against poverty in the developing countries...The Community Policy in this area shall contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and to that of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms."
- 2 European Union, *Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe*, at: [http://europa.eu.int/constitution/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/constitution/index_en.htm).

- 3 ECOSOC, *Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system*, July 1997.
  - 4 Council of Europe, *Gender mainstreaming: conceptual framework, methodology and presentation of good practices*, May 1998.
  - 5 European Commission, *Community Framework Strategy on Gender Equality*. (2001-2005)
  - 6 Council Directive 75/117/EEC; Council Directive 76/207/EEC; Council Directive 256/EC and 1999/311/EC.
  - 7 WIDE, Information Sheet, *Gender equality and EU accession: The situation in the Czech Republic*, November 2003.
  - 8 WIDE , Steinhilber, S., *Women's Rights and Gender Equality in the EU Enlargement – an Opportunity for Progress*, October 2002.
  - 9 Ibid.
  - 10 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.
  - 11 Commission Communication, *Paving the way for a New Neighborhood Instrument COM (2003)393FINAL*, 1.07.2003.
  - 12 Commission Communication *European Neighborhood Policy Strategy Paper COM (2004) 373FINAL*, 12.05.2004.
  - 13 European Development Council, Council Resolution: *Integrating Gender Issues in Development Co-operation*, Brussels, European Council, 20 December 1995.
  - 14 European Commission, *Programme of Action for the Mainstreaming of Gender Equality in Community Development Cooperation*, 2001/295 (2001).
  - 15 Council of the European Union, Council Regulation (EC)2500/2001 of 17 December 2001 concerning pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey and amending Regulations (EEC)3906/89, (EC)1267/1999, (EC)1268/1999 and (EC)555/2000.
- Chapter III: Financial Framework**
- 1 Council of the European Union, Council Regulation (EC)99/2000 of 29 December 1999 concerning the provision of assistance to the partner States in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
  - 2 The OECD divides aid recipients into two groups (see annex 5). Group one receives Official Development Assistance (ODA) and group two receives Official Assistance (OA).
  - 3 Information provided by Roxana Tisuy, center partnership for equality in Romania, 2004.
  - 4 OECD/DAC, International Development Statistics, available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm>
  - 5 Ibid.
- Chapter IV: Programing and Implementation**
- 1 Commission of the European Communities, *Guidelines for implementation of the Common Framework for Country Strategy Papers*, Secretariat of the IQSG, D(2001), Brussels, 4 May 2001.
  - 2 European Community, CARDS Programme, *Albania Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and National Indicative Programme 2002-2004*, 20 November 2001.
- European Community, *Republic of Armenia, Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and National Indicative Programme 2002-2003*, 27 December 2001;

European Community, *Armenia, Tacis National Indicative Programme*, 2004-2006, 18 September 2003;

European Community, *Azerbaijan, Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and National Indicative Programme 2002-2003*, 27 December 2001;

European Community, *Azerbaijan, Tacis Indicative Programme 2004-2006*, 22 May 2003;

European Community, *Belarus, Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme 2005-2006*, 28 May 2004;

European Community, *Bosnia and Herzegovina, Country Strategy paper 2002-2006 and Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2002-2004*;

European Community, *CARDS Assistance Programme to the western Balkans, Regional Strategy paper 2002-2006 and Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2002-2004*;

European Community, *Central Asia, Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and Indicative Programme 2002-2004*, 30 October 2002;

European Community, *Tacis Central Asia Indicative Programme 2005 – 2006*, 20 August 2004;

European Community, *Croatia Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006*;

European Community, *Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2002-2004*;

European Community, *Georgia, Country Strategy Paper 2003-2006 and Tacis National*

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#### Annex 4b: Legend & Methodology

- 1 The question of the accessibility of information is another issue altogether. Most international institutions' large databases can only be accessed by paying high-cost subscriptions.
- 2 These problems include, for example, the fact that the dates for which information is available often do not coincide, and the significant differences in the figures provided by different sources for the same year.
- 3 Large databases can be consulted that refer to the original source from which the information was taken.
- 4 For this the variable was normalised (by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation) and then the mean positive values and the mean negative values for the normalised indicator were calculated. The four categories were established according to the values above and below the mean positive values for the normalised indicator, and the values above and below the mean negative values for the normalised indicator.
- 5 In the case of the table showing morbidity and mortality rates the child immunisation ranking was included as another indicator in the calculations of the average value for the area. The immunisation table is presented separately and ordered according to the average value of its indicators.
- 6 The possible range for the average of the area was divided into four groups as follows: group 1 (between 4 and 3.26); group 2 (between 3.25 and 2.6); group 3 (between 2.5 and 1.76); group 4 (between 1.75 and 1). ■

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### **Background: the European Union**

The origins of the European Union (EU) lie in the European Economic Community (EEC), which was established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957, and which came into effect the following year. Initially, the EEC consisted of just six countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. However, since its creation, it has undergone five rounds of enlargement. In 1973, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined. They were followed by Greece in 1981, Spain and Portugal in 1986, and Austria, Finland and Sweden in 1995. The biggest enlargement to date took place on 1 May 2004 when no less than ten countries joined the EU. The accession of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia has increased the EU's population to more than 450 million.

The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of twenty-five democratic European countries. It was established in 1993 when the then twelve members of the European Community (EC) ratified the Treaty on European Union, (commonly known as the Maastricht Treaty). The EU is unique as an international organisation in that although it is officially a union, it is not a federation of states like the United States of America. Nor is it an organisation for inter-governmental co-operation. Instead, its member states delegate some of their decision making powers on specific matters to a set of five shared institutions.

The European Parliament represents the citizens of the EU. Originally, the Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) were nominated by their respective national governments but since 1979 they have been elected by direct universal suffrage every five years. The present parliament was elected in June 2004. Like all parliaments, the European Parliament has three fundamental powers: legislative power, budgetary power and supervisory power.

The Council of the European Union, (commonly known as the Council), is the EU's main decision-making body. It represents the governments of the Member States, and its meetings are attended by

ministers from each of those governments. Although it is described as a single institution, there are actually nine different Council configurations organised according to policy areas. Each minister in the Council is empowered to commit his or her government. The Presidency of the Council rotates every six months, thus enabling the government of each Member State to take charge of the Council agenda and to chair all of its meetings.

The European Commission represents and upholds the interests of the EU as a whole. It is the driving force within the EU's institutional system and it has four main roles: to propose legislation to the Parliament and the Council, to manage and implement EU policies and the budget, to enforce EC law, and to represent the EU on the international stage. It is appointed every five years within six months of elections to the European Parliament. The current Commission took office on 22 November 2004

The European Court of Justice ensures that EC law is interpreted and applied in the same way in each Member State. It is empowered to settle legal disputes between Member States, EU institutions, businesses and individuals. The Court is composed of one judge per Member State. They are appointed by joint agreement of the governments of the Member States

The fifth EU institution is the European Court of Auditors. Its role is to check that all the Union's revenue has been received and all its expenditure incurred in a lawful and regular manner and that the EU budget has been properly managed. The Court of Auditors is composed of one member from each Member State. Its members are appointed by the Council.

### **The European Union: definition**

The European Union was established by the "Treaty establishing the European Union", also called the Maastricht Treaty (1993). The Treaty established the European Union as a political entity of the then 12 Member States, with three pillars of competence: European Community policies, where the European Community has exclusive competence (in areas such



as agriculture and trade); Justice and Human Affairs (an area of intergovernmental co-operation) and The Common Foreign Security and Defence Policy (CFSDP, another area of intergovernmental co-operation).

**The European Community: definition**

The European Community is the part of the European Union where the Commission can act on behalf of the Member States, and where it has competence to deal with the policy areas defined in the Treaty. Development Co-operation is an area of European Community competence. The European Community shares this competence with the Member States, who also have retained an independent competence for this policy area. Enlargement is another area of competence of the European Community, although the final accession of new members is decided at intergovernmental level by the Member States. ■

Annex 2: The Millennium Development Goals and the Beijing Platform for Action Critical Areas of Concern	
MDGs	BPEFA Critical Areas of Concern
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women
	Inequalities in economic opportunities and access to resources
	Lack of respect for the human rights of women
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Unequal access to education and training
	Lack of respect for the human rights of women
	Discrimination against and violations of the rights of girls
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Violence against women
	Unequal access to education and training
	Inequalities in the sharing of power and decision making
	Weak government and non-government mechanisms for the advancement of women
	Lack of respect for the human rights of women
Goal 4, 5 & 6: Reduce child mortality and improve maternal health	Discrimination against and violations of the rights of girls
	Unequal access to health care and related services
	Violence against women
	Effects of armed conflict on women
	Lack of respect for the human rights of women
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Discrimination against and violations of the rights of girls
	Gender inequalities in the management of the environment
	Lack of respect for the human rights of women
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women
	Inequalities in economic opportunities and access to resources
	Lack of respect for the human rights of women
	Stereotyping of women and inequality in access to the media

Effective 8 September 2003

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day <sup>a</sup> 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 <sup>b</sup> 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate <sup>a</sup> 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex 19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS <sup>b</sup> 19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures <sup>a</sup> 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>	
<p><b>Target 12:</b> Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p> <p><b>Target 13:</b> Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p><b>Target 14:</b> Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p><b>Target 15:</b> Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</p> <p><b>Official development assistance (ODA)</b></p> <p>33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p><b>Market access</b></p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><b>Debt sustainability</b></p> <p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative</p> <p>44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
<p><b>Target 16:</b> In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total</p>
<p><b>Target 17:</b> In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p><b>Target 18:</b> In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>48. Personal computers in use per 100 population</p> <p>Internet users per 100 population</p>

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<http://www.un.org/millenniumdeclaration/ares552a.htm>). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty".

Note: Goals, targets and indicators effective 8 September 2003.

- \* For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.
- \* An alternative indicator under development is "primary completion rate".
- \* Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. Since the condom-use rate is only measured among women in union, it is supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations (indicator 19a) and an indicator on HIV/AIDS knowledge (indicator 19b). Indicator 19c (contraceptive prevalence rate) is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals.
- \* This indicator is defined as the percentage of population aged 15-24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. However, since there are currently not a sufficient number of surveys to be able to calculate the indicator as defined above, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNAIDS and WHO, produced two proxy indicators that represent two components of the actual indicator. They are the following: a) percentage of women and men 15-24 who know that a person can protect herself/himself from HIV infection by "consistent use of condom"; b) percentage of women and men 15-24 who know a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.
- \* Prevention to be measured by the percentage of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets; treatment to be measured by percentage of children under 5 who are appropriately treated.
- \* An improved measure of the target for future years is under development by the International Labour Organization.

**Sources:** UNESCO Website Database, October 2004 (www.unesco.org); World Development Indicators 2004, World Bank and World Education Report, 1998 (UNESCO)

## HUMAN RIGHTS

**The right to non discrimination on the base of sex is enshrined in:**

- UDHR** - Art. 2 & 26
- CESCR** - Art. 3 & 7
- CEDAW** - Art. 7, 10 & 11
- CRC** - Art. 29

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Gender equity is considered in:  
 Millennium Development Goals – Goal 3  
 World Summit for Social Development  
 Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

## LEGEND

### Progress or Regression:

- >>>> **Significant progress**
- >> **Slight progress**
- = **Stagnant**
- << **Slight regression**
- <<<< **Significant regression**

### Current situation and Current situation related to world context (for each indicator):

- 4** **Countries in progress**
- 3** **Countries above average**
- 2** **Countries below average**
- 1** **Countries in regression**

- UDHR:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.
- CERD:** International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965.
- CESCR:** International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.
- CEDAW:** Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979.
- CRC:** Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

## Methodology and data management

The use of electronic media has made it considerably easier to access available data and other information,<sup>1</sup> but many of the deficiencies that Social Watch has signalled in previous years continue to make it difficult to carry out comparative analysis on the evolution of the indicators.<sup>2</sup> The first choice continues to be the most recent source provided by any of the international institutions that are generally recognised as providing reliable data, even if some changes appear surprising and could be interpreted in different ways, or be seen to result from a variety of causes.

In those cases in which the most recent data were not available from these institutions, the choice made from among the alternatives on offer is a “secondary” source whose data for previous years most closely and consistently matched the data published by the acknowledged authority on the subject.

If several alternative sources are available, the source chosen is that which is best-known and regarded as being (or basing its information on)<sup>3</sup> the best authority on the topic in question. If none of the above criteria could be applied, the source chosen is that offering data from the largest number of countries. In cases in which the data was related to a period (for instance, 1995-1997) rather than to a single year, the data is assigned to the year falling in the middle of the period (which in the above example would be 1996) in order to allow for the calculation of the rate of variation.

## Measuring countries’ present situation and the rate of change

In each of the thematic areas the information is displayed in relation to the chosen indicators. In general, each indicator covers a number of columns: the first and second columns show the country’s initial situation (data from 1995 or the closest possible year), the third and fourth columns show the latest available data, the fifth column shows progress or regression, and the sixth column shows the current situation related to the world context.

In order to assess the evolution of each indicator, two aspects have been taken into account: the initial and



final levels, and the rate of change of progress or regression. The **situation** of a country according to each indicator is given by the last available value for that indicator.

Each country is assigned a value from 1 to 4 (1 indicates the worst case and 4 indicates best case) according to the distribution of values for each indicator<sup>4</sup>. The value for all of the indicators for that area is then given by the average of the values for each country.<sup>5</sup> In this way, a self-referential ranking is obtained, independent of the distance from the goals or from specific conceptually defined levels.

This ranking was only applied to those countries with information for at least half the indicators that make up the overall thematic area. To avoid giving a false impression of accuracy, the average values were rescaled<sup>6</sup> to create four country categories:

- Countries in progress
- Countries above average
- Countries below average
- Countries in regression

A fifth group is also presented showing information for those countries which lack sufficient data to be included in the ranking (*Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area*).

Within each group the countries are listed in alphabetical order.

The **rate of change** for each country is obtained by considering the variation in the values of the indicator over the time period within which the measurements are made. The quotient between the variation in the indicator and the time period reflects the rate of change for the item in question.

The values for this rate of change have also been rescaled in sections (using a reference scale from 1 to 5), which are presented in the tables in the column entitled "Progress or regression". A series of symbols is used to illustrate the changes in order to make the information easier to read and to avoid the false

impression of accuracy given by a numerical value. The categories defined in this rescaling are as follows:

>>>>	<i>Significant progress</i>
>>	<i>Slight progress</i>
=	<i>Stagnant</i>
<<	<i>Slight regression</i>
<<<<	<i>Significant regression</i>

"*Significant progress*" applies to those countries which are progressing at rates above the average for all countries making progress.

"*Slight progress*" applies to those countries which are progressing at rates below the average for all countries making progress.

"*Stagnant*" refers to those countries where no changes (or quantitatively insignificant changes) have been recorded over the period in question.

"*Slight regression*" applies to those countries which are regressing at rates below the average for all countries regressing (i.e. they are regressing more slowly).

"*Significant regression*" applies to those countries which are regressing at rates above the average for all countries regressing (i.e. they are regressing more rapidly).

### Gender Ranking

Gender equity is a complex concept involving multiple dimensions of both a quantitative and qualitative nature, for many of which there are no data records available. The last Social Watch Report (2004) includes a ranking of those countries for which data is available in terms of the different dimensions selected as indicators in the thematic area relating to gender equity. The dimensions chosen are: education, economic activity and participation in political and economic decision-making ("empowerment"). The ranking was constructed by combining the internal ranking for each of the above-mentioned dimensions in a single final index of countries. The challenge faced was how to unify the different dimensions along which gender

equity has been measured, in order to obtain a more comprehensive ranking than that provided for each dimension separately or in traditional indexes.

The final index measuring gender equity constructed by Social Watch for the 2004 report, takes into account the three dimensions of education, economic activity and empowerment, sorting countries into groups on the basis of the average values of their indicators.

To construct the table ranking countries according to their performance in the dimensions relating to gender equity, use is made of the same method that Social Watch uses in other areas. That is, the values shown relate to the average of each country's performance in the different dimensions of analysis, which in this case are: education, economic activity and empowerment. The unified index is calculated by combining each country's values for the component dimensions in an unweighted average.

Each country is classified in one of four categories according to the distribution of each indicator. The average for the area is calculated on the basis of the average of the values resulting from that classification. This first scaling exercise eliminates the gaps between values and standardises their distribution. The general ranking therefore provides no more than a basic indexing criterion referring to countries' relative positions and not to the indicators' conceptual levels. When countries share the same relative position, they are listed in alphabetical order.

There follows an updating of the Gender Ranking and its calculation as of November 2004 for the countries considered in this report. ■

GENDER GAP IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EARNED INCOME						
<p>"States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men" Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 3. 1979</p>			<p>"We are convinced that ... women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace" Beijing Platform for Action, Paragraph 13. 1995</p>			
Country	Region	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income				
		Year	Data	Current Situation	Current Situation related to world context	
<b>Countries in progress</b>						
Belarus	BLR	CIS	1991/2001	0.66	3	4
Bulgaria	BGR	CEE	1991/2001	0.56	4	4
Denmark	DNK	UE15	1991/2001	0.72	4	4
Estonia	EST	CEE	1991/2001	0.63	3	4
Finland	FIN	UE15	1991/2001	0.70	4	4
Latvia	LVA	CEE	1991/2001	0.69	4	4
Lithuania	LTU	CEE	1991/2001	0.67	4	4
Moldova	MDA	CIS	1991/2001	0.68	3	4
Norway	NOR	Europe	1991/2001	0.74	4	4
Slovakia	SVK	CEE	1991/2001	0.65	3	4
Sweden	SWE	UE15	1991/2001	0.83	4	4
Tajikistan	TJK	CIS	1991/2001	0.62	3	3
United Kingdom	GBR	UE15	1991/2001	0.80	3	3
<b>Countries above average</b>						
Armenia	ARM	CIS	1991/2001	0.68	4	4
France	FRA	UE15	1991/2001	0.59	3	3
Hungary	HUN	CEE	1991/2001	0.59	3	3
Kazakhstan	KAZ	CIS	1991/2001	0.56	3	3
Poland	POL	CEE	1991/2001	0.62	3	3
Russian Federation	RUS	CIS	1991/2001	0.64	3	4
Slovenia	SVN	CEE	1991/2001	0.62	3	3
Turkmenistan	TKM	CIS	1991/2001	0.63	3	4
Ukraine	UKR	CIS	1991/2001	0.53	2	3
Uzbekistan	UZB	CIS	1991/2001	0.66	4	4
<b>Countries below average</b>						
Azerbaijan	AZE	CIS	1991/2001	0.57	2	3
Belgium	BEL	UE15	1991/2001	0.50	2	2
Croatia	HRV	CEE	1991/2001	0.56	2	3
Czech Republic	CZE	CEE	1991/2001	0.58	2	3
Georgia	GEO	CIS	1991/2001	0.40	1	2
Germany	DEU	UE15	1991/2001	0.53	2	2
Ireland	IRL	UE15	1991/2001	0.40	1	2
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	CIS	1991/2001	0.65	3	4
Macedonia, FYR	MKD	CEE	1991/2001	0.55	2	3
Netherlands	NLD	UE15	1991/2001	0.53	2	3
Portugal	PRT	UE15	1991/2001	0.54	2	3
Romania	ROM	CEE	1991/2001	0.58	3	3
Switzerland	CHE	Europe	1991/2001	0.50	2	2
Turkey	TUR	CEE	1991/2001	0.60	3	3
<b>Countries in regression</b>						
Albania	ALB	CEE	1991/2001	0.56	2	3
Austria	AUT	UE15	1991/2001	0.36	1	1
Cyprus	CYP	UE25	1991/2001	0.47	1	2
Greece	GRC	UE15	1991/2001	0.43	1	2
Italy	ITA	UE15	1991/2001	0.45	1	2
Luxembourg	LUX	UE15	1991/2001	0.38	1	1
Malta	MLT	UE25	1991/2001	0.37	1	1
Spain	ESP	UE15	1991/2001	0.44	1	2
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area</b>						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	CEE				
Serbia and Montenegro	SAM	CEE				

GENDER GAP IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EARNED INCOME									
"States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men". Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 3, 1979.					"We are convinced that ... women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace". Beijing Platform for Action, Paragraph 13, 1995.				
Country		Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector as percentage of total non-agric. Employees							
		Year	Data (%)	Year	Data (%)	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current Situation	Current Situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Belarus	BLR	1995	56.20	2002	55.81	<<	<<	4	4
Bulgaria	BGR	1995	53.01	2002	51.31	<<	<<	4	4
Denmark	DNK	1995	49.56	2002	49.00	>>>>	>>	3	4
Estonia	EST	1995	50.86	2002	51.50	>>	>>	4	4
Finland	FIN	1995	51.10	2002	50.70	<<	<<	4	4
Latvia	LVA	1995	53.30	2002	53.40	=	=	4	4
Lithuania	LTU	1995	55.00	2002	50.31	<<<<	<<<<	4	4
Moldova	MDA	1995	52.81	2002	53.70	>>	>>	4	4
Norway	NOR	1995	47.61	2002	48.30	>>	>>	3	4
Slovakia	SVK	1995	49.10	2002	52.00	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
Sweden	SWE	1995	51.30	2002	50.00	<<	<<	4	4
Tajikistan	TJK	1995	44.00	2002	50.41	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
United Kingdom	GBR	1995	50.20	2002	50.41	>>	>>	4	4
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Armenia	ARM			1998	45.50			2	3
France	FRA	1995	45.70	2002	47.01	>>	>>	3	4
Hungary	HUN	1995	45.90	2002	46.70	>>	>>	3	4
Kazakhstan	KAZ	1995	53.81	2002	48.10	<<<<	<<<<	3	4
Poland	POL	1995	47.30	2002	47.60	>>	>>	3	4
Russian Federation	RUS	1995	45.70	2002	49.61	=	=	3	4
Slovenia	SVN	1995	48.00	2002	47.30	=	=	3	4
Turkmenistan	TKM								
Ukraine	UKR	1995	50.70	2002	53.21	>>>>	>>	4	4
Uzbekistan	UZB	1995	43.60	2002	41.81	<<	<<	2	3
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Azerbaijan	AZE	1995	42.71	2002	48.40	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Belgium	BEL	1995	42.00	2002	45.21	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Croatia	HRV	1995	47.70	2002	45.70	<<<<	<<<<	2	3
Czech Republic	CZE	1995	40.30	2002	46.70	>>	>>	3	4
Georgia	GEO	1995	45.11	2002	46.50	>>	>>	3	4
Germany	DEU	1995	43.00	2002	45.30	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Ireland	IRL	1995	44.40	2002	47.80	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	1995	46.01	2002	46.41	<<	<<	2	3
Macedonia, FYR	MKD	1995	39.50	2002	41.81	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Netherlands	NLD	1995	41.70	2002	46.00	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Portugal	PRT	1995	45.30	2002	46.70	>>	>>	3	4
Romania	ROM	1995	42.00	2002	45.20	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Switzerland	CHE	1995	44.20	2002	47.20	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Turkey	TUR	1995	16.70	2002	30.60	>>>>	>>>>	1	1
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Albania	ALB	1995	40.01	2002	40.21	>>	>>	1	3
Austria	AUT	1995	42	2002	44.1	>>	>>	2	3
Cyprus	CYP	1995	39.1	2002	42.41	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Greece	GRC	1995	37.6	2002	40.5	>>>>	>>>>	1	3
Italy	ITA	1995	37	2002	40.9	>>>>	>>>>	1	3
Luxembourg	LUX	1995	35.91	2002	37.51	>>	>>	1	2
Malta	MLT	1995	38.7	2002	33.8	>>>>	>>>>	1	2
Spain	ESP	1995	36.1	2002	39.9	>>>>	>>>>	1	3
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area</b>									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BDH	1990	43.40						
Serbia and Montenegro	SAM	1990	46.45						



EDUCATION									
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Literacy Ratio Gap (women/men)									
Country	Region	Year	Date	Year	Date	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current Situation	Current situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Albania	CEE	1995	0.96	2005	0.98	*	*	2	3
Austria	UE15								
Belgium	UE15								
Cyprus	UE25	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Czech Republic	CEE								
Germany	UE15								
Denmark	UE15								
Spain	UE15	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Estonia	CEE	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Finland	UE15								
France	UE15								
United Kingdom	UE15								
Georgia	CIS								
Greece	UE15	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Croatia	CEE	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Hungary	CEE	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Ireland	UE15								
Italy	UE15	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Lithuania	CEE	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Luxembourg	UE15								
Latvia	CEE	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Moldova	CIS	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Macedonia, FYR	CEE								
Malta	UE25	1995	1.03	2005	1.02	*	*	4	4
Netherlands	UE15								
Norway	Europe								
Poland	CEE	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Portugal	UE15	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Romania	CEE	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Russian Federation	CIS	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE								
Slovakia	CEE								
Slovenia	CEE	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Sweden	UE15								
Ukraine	CIS	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Armenia	CIS	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	3	4
Belarus	CIS	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Kazakhstan	CIS	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Azerbaijan	CIS								
Bulgaria	CEE	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	3	4
Switzerland	Europe								
Kyrgyzstan	CIS								
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Tajikistan	CIS	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	4	4
Turkey	CEE	1995	0.93	2005	0.97	*	*	1	3
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area</b>									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE								
Turkmenistan	CIS								
Uzbekistan	CIS	1995	1.00	2005	1.00	*	*	3	4



EDUCATION									
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Net Primary Enrolment Ratio Gap (women/men)									
Country	Region	Year	Data	Year	Data	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current situation	Current situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Albania	CEE	1995	1.03	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Austria	UE15	1995	1.03	2001	1.01	*	*	4	4
Belgium	UE15	1995	1	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Cyprus	UE25	1995	1	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Czech Republic	CEE	1995	1	2002	1.00	*	*	4	4
Germany	UE15	1995	1.02	2002	1.02	*	*	4	4
Denmark	UE15	1995	1	2000	1.00	*	*	4	4
Spain	UE15	1995	1	2002	0.99	*	*	2	3
Estonia	CEE	1995	0.98	2001	0.98	*	*	2	3
Finland	UE15	1995	1.01	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
France	UE15	1995	1	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
United Kingdom	UE15	1995	1.01	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Georgia	CIS	1995	1.01	2002	1.00	*	*	4	4
Greece	UE15	1995	1	2001	1.01	*	*	4	4
Croatia	CEE	1994	0.99	2002	0.98	*	*	2	3
Hungary	CEE	1995	0.99	2002	0.99	*	*	2	3
Ireland	UE15	1995	1.02	2001	1.01	*	*	4	4
Italy	UE15	1995	0.99	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Lithuania	CEE	1997	0.99	2001	0.99	*	*	2	3
Luxembourg	UE15	1998	1.03	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Latvia	CEE	1995	0.98	2001	0.99	*	*	2	3
Moldova	CIS	2000	1	2002	0.98	*	*	2	3
Macedonia, FYR	CEE	1995	0.98	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Malta	UE25	1995	0.99	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Netherlands	UE15	1995	0.99	2001	0.99	*	*	2	3
Norway	Europe	1995	1	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Poland	CEE	1999	1	2002	1.00	*	*	4	4
Portugal	UE15	1995	1						
Romania	CEE	1995	0.99	2001	0.98	*	*	2	3
Russian Federation	CIS	1993	1						
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE			2001	1.00			4	4
Slovakia	CEE	2000	1.01	2002	1.02	*	*	4	4
Slovenia	CEE	1995	1	2001	0.99	*	*	2	3
Sweden	UE15	1995	1	2002	1.00	*	*	4	4
Ukraine	CIS	1999	0.99	2002	0.99	*	*	2	3
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Armenia	CIS	2000	1.02	2002	0.99	***	**	2	3
Belarus	CIS	1994	0.99	2002	0.98	*	*	1	3
Kazakhstan	CIS	2000	0.99	2002	0.99	*	*	2	3
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Azerbaijan	CIS	1999	1.02	2002	0.98	**	**	1	3
Bulgaria	CEE	1995	0.97	2001	0.98	*	*	1	3
Switzerland	Europe	1995	0.99	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	CIS	1995	0.98	2002	0.98	*	*	1	2
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Tajikistan	CIS	1999	0.94	2002	0.95	*	*	1	2
Turkey	CEE	1994	0.96	2002/00	0.93	*	*	1	2
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area</b>									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE								
Turkmenistan	CIS								
Uzbekistan	CIS								

EDUCATION									
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Net Primary Enrolment Ratio Gap (women/men)									
Country	Region	Year	Data	Year	Data	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current Situation	Current situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Albania	CEE	1995	1.03	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Austria	UE15	1995	1.03	2001	1.01	*	*	4	4
Belgium	UE15	1995	1	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Cyprus	UE25	1995	1	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Czech Republic	CEE	1995	1	2002	1.00	*	*	4	4
Germany	UE15	1995	1.02	2002	1.02	*	*	4	4
Denmark	UE15	1995	1	2000	1.00	*	*	4	4
Spain	UE15	1995	1	2002	0.99	*	*	2	3
Estonia	CEE	1995	0.98	2001	0.99	*	*	2	3
Finland	UE15	1995	1.01	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
France	UE15	1995	1	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
United Kingdom	UE15	1995	1.01	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Georgia	CIS	1995	1.01	2002	1.00	*	*	4	4
Greece	UE15	1995	1	2001	1.01	*	*	4	4
Croatia	CEE	1994	0.99	2002	0.99	*	*	2	3
Hungary	CEE	1995	0.99	2002	0.98	*	*	2	3
Ireland	UE15	1995	1.02	2001	1.01	*	*	4	4
Italy	UE15	1995	0.99	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Lithuania	CEE	1997	0.99	2001	0.98	*	*	2	3
Luxembourg	UE15	1998	1.03	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Latvia	CEE	1995	0.96	2001	0.98	*	*	2	3
Moldova	CIS	2000	1	2002	0.99	*	*	2	3
Macedonia, FYR	CEE	1995	0.96	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Malta	UE25	1995	0.99	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Netherlands	UE15	1995	0.99	2001	0.98	*	*	2	3
Norway	Europe	1995	1	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Poland	CEE	1999	1	2002	1.00	*	*	4	4
Portugal	UE15	1995	1						
Romania	CEE	1995	0.99	2001	0.99	*	*	2	3
Russian Federation	CIS	1993	1						
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE			2001	1.00			4	4
Slovakia	CEE	2000	1.01	2002	1.02	*	*	4	4
Slovenia	CEE	1995	1	2001	0.99	*	*	2	3
Sweden	UE15	1995	1	2002	1.00	*	*	4	4
Ukraine	CIS	1996	0.99	2002	0.99	*	*	2	3
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Armenia	CIS	2000	1.02	2002	0.99	***	**	2	3
Belarus	CIS	1994	0.96	2002	0.98	*	*	1	3
Kazakhstan	CIS	2000	0.99	2002	0.99	*	*	2	3
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Azerbaijan	CIS	1996	1.02	2002	0.98	**	**	1	3
Bulgaria	CEE	1995	0.97	2001	0.98	*	*	1	3
Switzerland	Europe	1995	0.99	2001	1.00	*	*	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	CIS	1995	0.96	2002	0.96	*	*	1	2
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Tajikistan	CIS	1998	0.94	2002	0.95	*	*	1	2
Turkey	CEE	1994	0.96	2002.00	0.93	*	*	1	2
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area</b>									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE								
Turkmenistan	CIS								
Tzbekistan	CIS								

EDUCATION									
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Gross Tertiary Enrolment Ratio Gap (women/men)									
Country	Region	Year	Data	Year	Data	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current Situation	Current situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Albania	CEE	1995	1.29	2000/2001	1.7	*	*	4	4
Austria	UE15	1995	1.06	2000/2001	1.2	*	*	4	4
Belgium	UE15	1995	1.03	2000/2001	1.2	*	*	4	4
Cyprus	UE25	1995	1.52	2000/2001	1.3	*	*	4	4
Czech Republic	CEE	1995	0.82	2001/2002	1.1	>>	>>	4	4
Germany	UE15	1995	0.85	2001/2002	1.0	>>	>>	4	4
Denmark	UE15	1995	1.22	2000/2001	1.4	*	*	4	4
Spain	UE15	1995	1.17	2001/2002	1.2	*	*	4	4
Estonia	CEE	1995	1.17	2000/2001	1.4	*	*	4	4
Finland	UE15	1995	1.16	2000/2001	1.2	*	*	4	4
France	UE15	1995	1.27	2000/2001	1.2	*	*	4	4
United Kingdom	UE15	1995	1.10	2000/2001	1.2	*	*	4	4
Georgia	CIS	1995	1.17	2001/2002	1.0	*	*	4	4
Greece	UE15	1995	0.99	2000/2001	1.1	>>	>>	4	4
Croatia	CEE	1995	1.00	2001/2002	1.1	*	*	4	4
Hungary	CEE	1995	1.19	2001/2002	1.3	*	*	4	4
Ireland	UE15	1995	1.07	2000/2001	1.3	*	*	4	4
Italy	UE15	1995	1.17	2000/2001	1.3	*	*	4	4
Lithuania	CEE	1995	1.52	2000/2001	1.5	*	*	4	4
Luxembourg	UE15	1995	0.53	2000/2001	1.1	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
Latvia	CEE	1995	1.36	2000/2001	1.4	*	*	4	4
Moldova	CIS	1995	1.26	2001/2002	1.3	*	*	4	4
Macedonia, FYR	CEE	1995	1.24	2000/2001	1.3	*	*	4	4
Malta	UE23	1995	1.08	2000/2001	1.3	*	*	4	4
Netherlands	UE15	1995	0.93	2000/2001	1.1	>>	>>	4	4
Norway	Europe	1995	1.29	2000/2001	1.5	*	*	4	4
Poland	CEE	1995	1.48	2001/2002	1.4	*	*	4	4
Portugal	UE15	1995	1.33	2000/2001	1.3	*	*	4	4
Romania	CEE	1995	0.98	2000/2001	1.2	>>>>	>>	4	4
Russian Federation	CIS	1995	1.25	2001/2002	1.3	*	*	4	4
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE	1995	1.22	2000/2001	1.2	*	*	4	4
Slovakia	CEE	1995	1.03	2001/2002	1.1	*	*	4	4
Slovenia	CEE	1995	1.35	2000/2001	1.3	*	*	4	4
Sweden	UE15	1995	1.29	2001/2002	1.4	*	*	4	4
Ukraine	CIS	1995	1.31	2001/2002	1.2	*	*	4	4
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Armenia	CIS	1995	1.07	2001/2002	1.2	*	*	4	4
Belarus	CIS	1995	1.18	2001/2002	1.4	*	*	4	4
Kazakhstan	CIS	1995	1.28	2001/2002	1.2	*	*	4	4
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Azerbaijan	CIS	1995	1.03	2001/2002	1.0	*	*	4	4
Bulgaria	CEE	1995	1.70	2000/2001	1.4	*	*	4	4
Switzerland	Europe	1995	0.54	1998/1999	0.8	>>>>	>>	2	2
Kyrgyzstan	CIS	1995	1.11	2001/2002	1.1	*	*	4	4
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Tajikistan	CIS	1995	0.51	2001/2002	0.3	<<<<	<<	1	1
Turkey	CEE	1995	0.61	2001/2002	0.7	>>	>>	3	3
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area</b>									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE	1995	1.00						
Turkmenistan	CIS	1995	1.11						
Uzbekistan	CIS	1995	1.12						



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT				
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Country	Region	Female legislators, senior officials and managers		
		Latest available data(%)	Current Situation	Current Situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>				
Lithuania	CEE	44	4	4
Moldova	CIS	40	4	4
<b>Countries above average</b>				
Austria	UE15	29	3	3
Belgium	UE15	30	3	3
Germany	UE15	34	4	3
Denmark	UE15	22	1	2
Estonia	CEE	37	4	4
Finland	UE15	28	2	3
France	UE15			
Hungary	CEE	35	4	4
Luxembourg	UE15			
Latvia	CEE	37	4	4
Netherlands	UE15	26	2	2
Norway	europa	28	2	3
Poland	CEE	34	4	3
Russian Federation	CIS	37	4	4
Slovakia	CEE	31	3	3
Sweden	UE15	31	3	3
Ukraine	CIS	36	4	4
<b>Countries below average</b>				
Bulgaria	CEE			
Belarus	CIS			
Switzerland	europa	28	2	3
Czech Republic	CEE	26	2	2
Spain	UE15	31	3	3
United Kingdom	UE15	31	3	3
Georgia	CIS	25	2	3
Croatia	CEE	26	2	2
Ireland	UE15	26	2	3
Portugal	UE15	29	3	3
Romania	CEE	31	3	3
Slovenia	CEE	26	3	3
<b>Countries in regression</b>				
Albania	CEE			
Azerbaijan	CIS			
Cyprus	UE25	14	1	1
Greece	UE15	26	2	2
Italy	UE15	21	1	2
Macedonia, FYR	CEE	19	1	2
Malta	UE25	17	1	1
Turkey	CEE	7	1	1
Uzbekistan	CIS			
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area</b>				
Armenia	CIS			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE			
Kazakhstan	CIS			
Kyrgyzstan	CIS			
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE			
Tajikistan	CIS			
Turkmenistan	CIS			

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Country	Region	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total)		
		Latest available data(%) <sup>1</sup>	Current Situation	Current Situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>				
Lithuania	CEE	70	4	4
Moldova	CIS	64	4	4
<b>Countries above average</b>				
Austria	UE15	48	2	3
Belgium	UE15	48	2	3
Germany	UE15	49	2	3
Denmark	UE15	51	2	3
Estonia	CEE	68	4	4
Finland	UE15	52	2	3
France	UE15			
Hungary	CEE	62	3	4
Luxembourg	UE15			
Latvia	CEE	66	4	4
Netherlands	UE15	48	2	3
Norway	europe	48	2	3
Poland	CEE	80	3	4
Russian Federation	CIS	64	4	4
Slovakia	CEE	61	3	4
Sweden	UE15	50	2	3
Ukraine	CIS	64	4	4
<b>Countries below average</b>				
Bulgaria	CEE			
Belarus	CIS			
Switzerland	europe	45	1	2
Czech Republic	CEE	52	2	3
Spain	UE15	46	1	2
United Kingdom	UE15	44	1	2
Georgia	CIS	64	4	4
Croatia	CEE	51	2	3
Ireland	UE15	52	2	3
Portugal	UE15	51	2	3
Romania	CEE	56	3	4
Slovenia	CEE	55	3	3
<b>Countries in regression</b>				
Albania	CEE			
Azerbaijan	CIS			
Cyprus	UE25	46	1	3
Greece	UE15	48	2	3
Italy	UE15	45	1	3
Macedonia, FYR	CEE	51	2	3
Malta	UE25	40	1	2
Turkey	CEE	31	1	1
Uzbekistan	CIS			
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area</b>				
Armenia	CIS			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE			
Kazakhstan	CIS			
Kyrgyzstan	CIS			
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE			
Tajikistan	CIS			
Turkmenistan	CIS			



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Country	Region	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total)							
		Year	Data(%)	Year	Data(%)	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current Situation	Current Situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Lithuania	CEE	1995	9	2001	19	>>	>>	2	3
Moldova	CIS	1995	4						
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Austria	UE15	1995	7	2001	31	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Belgium	UE15	1995	8	2001	19	>>	>>	2	3
Germany	UE15	1995	7	2001	56	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Denmark	UE15	1995	19	2001	45	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
Estonia	CEE	1995	10	2001	14	>>	>>	2	2
Finland	UE15	1995	18	2001	44	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
France	UE15	1995	9	2001	38	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
Hungary	CEE	1995	6	2001	36	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Luxembourg	UE15	1995	8	2001	29	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Latvia	CEE	1995	18	2001	7	<<<<	<<<<	1	1
Netherlands	UE15	1995	20	2001	31	>>	>>>>	3	4
Norway	Europe	1995	44	2001	42	<<	<<	4	4
Poland	CEE	1995	6	2001	19	>>	>>>>	2	3
Russian Federation	CIS	1995	2						
Slovakia	CEE	1995	13	2001	19	>>	>>	2	3
Sweden	UE15	1995	33	2001	55	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
Ukraine	CIS	1995	1						
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Bulgaria	CEE	1995	9	2001	18	>>	>>	2	3
Belarus	CIS	1995	4	2001	26	>>>>	>>>>	3	3
Switzerland	Europe	1995	7	2001	26	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Czech Republic	CEE	1995	1						
Spain	UE15	1995	10	2001	18	>>	>>	2	3
United Kingdom	UE15	1995	6	2001	33	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Georgia	CIS	1995	3	2001	10	>>	>>	1	2
Croatia	CEE	1995		2001	16			2	2
Ireland	UE15	1995	11	2001	18	>>	>>	2	3
Portugal	UE15	1995	18	2001	10	<<<<	<<	1	2
Romania	CEE	1995	3	2001	20	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Slovenia	CEE	1995		2001	15			2	2
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Albania	CEE	1995	12	2001	15	>>	>>	2	2
Azerbaijan	CIS	1995	5	2001	3	<<	<<	1	1
Cyprus	UE25	1995	6						
Greece	UE15	1995	6	2001	7	>>	>>	1	1
Italy	UE15	1995	10	2001	18	>>	>>	2	3
Macedonia, FYR	CEE	1995		2001	11			1	2
Malta	UE25	1995	2	2001	5	>>	>>	1	1
Turkey	CEE	1995	5	2001	0	<<	<<	1	1
Uzbekistan	CIS	1995	3	2001	4	>>	>>	1	1
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area</b>									
Armenia	CIS	1995	2						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE								
Kazakhstan	CIS	1995	1	2001	18	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Kyrgyzstan	CIS	1995	6						
Sarba and Montenegro	CEE								
Tajikistan	CIS	1995	4						
Turkmenistan	CIS	1995	4						

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Country	Region	Women in Parliament							
		Year	Data(%)	Year	Data(%)	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current Situation	Current Situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Lithuania	CEE	1997	17.50						
Moldova	CIS	1997	4.80	2004	12.90	>>>>	>>>>	2	2
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Austria	UE15	1997	25.80	2004	33.90	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
Belgium	UE15	1997	12.00	2004	25.30	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
Germany	UE15	1997	26.20	2004	32.20	>>	>>	4	4
Denmark	UE15	1997	23.00	2004	38.00	>>	>>	4	4
Estonia	CEE	1997	12.90	2004	18.80	>>	>>	3	3
Finland	UE15	1997	33.50	2004	37.50	>>	>>	4	4
France	UE15	1997	6.40	2004	12.20	>>	>>	2	2
Hungary	CEE	1997	11.40	2004	9.80	<<	<<	1	2
Luxembourg	UE15	1997	20.00	2004	20.00	*	*	3	3
Latvia	CEE	1997	9.00	2004	21.00	>>>>	>>>>	3	3
Netherlands	UE15	1997	31.30	2004	36.70	>>	>>	4	4
Norway	Europe	1997	38.40	2004	38.40	<<<<	<<<<	4	4
Poland	CEE	1997	13.00	2004	20.20	>>>>	>>>>	3	3
Russian Federation	CIS	1997	10.20	2004	9.80	<<	<<	1	2
Slovakia	CEE	1997	14.70	2004	19.30	>>	>>	3	3
Sweden	UE15	1997	40.40	2004	45.30	>>	>>	4	4
Ukraine	CIS	1997	3.80	2004	5.30	>>	>>	1	1
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Bulgaria	CEE	1997	13.30	2004	26.20	>>>>	>>>>	3	4
Belarus	CIS			2004	10.30			1	2
Switzerland	Europe	1997	21.00	2004	25.00	>>	>>	3	4
Czech Republic	CEE	1997	15.00	2004	17.00	>>	>>	2	3
Spain	UE15	1997	24.80	2004	36.00	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
United Kingdom	UE15	1997	8.50	2004	17.60	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Georgia	CIS	1997	8.80	2004	9.40	>>	>>	1	2
Croatia	CEE	1997	7.00	2004	17.80	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Ireland	UE15	1997	13.90	2004	13.30	<<	<<	2	2
Portugal	UE15	1997	13.00	2004	19.10	>>	>>	3	3
Romania	CEE	1997	7.00	2004	10.70	>>	>>	1	2
Slovenia	CEE	1997	7.80	2004	12.20	>>	>>	2	2
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Albania	CEE	1997	12.10	2004	5.70	<<<<	<<<<	1	1
Azerbaijan	CIS	1997	12.00	2004	10.50	<<	<<	1	2
Cyprus	UE25	1997	5.40	2004	10.70	>>	>>	1	2
Greece	UE15	1997	8.30	2004	14.00	>>>>	>>>>	2	2
Italy	UE15	1997	11.10	2004	11.50	>>	>>	2	2
Macedonia FYR	CEE	1997	3.30	2004	18.30	>>>>	>>>>	2	3
Malta	UE25	1997	5.80	2004	8.20	>>	>>	1	2
Turkey	CEE	1997	2.40	2004	4.40	>>	>>	1	1
Uzbekistan	CIS	1997	6.00	2004	7.20	>>	>>	1	1
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area</b>									
Armenia	CIS	1997	8.30	2004	4.80	<<	<<	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE			2004	16.70			2	3
Kazakhstan	CIS	1997	13.40						
Kyrgyzstan	CIS	1997	1.40	2004	10.00	>>>>	>>>>	1	2
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE			2004	7.90			1	2
Tajikistan	CIS	1997	2.80	2004	12.70	>>>>	>>>>	2	2
Turkmenistan	CIS	1997	18.00	2004	26.00	>>>>	>>>>	3	4

GENDER RANKING								
This Ranking combines the three dimensions Social Watch has selected to monitor gender equity. For each dimension presented (Education, Economic Participation and Empowerment) is assigned one of the four categories relating to present situation. The position of countries in the ranking was determined by calculating the unweighted average of their values in all three dimensions before being categorized according to present situation.								
Country	Region	Round	Education		Economic Participation		Empowerment	
			Area position (current situation)	Area average (current situation)	Area position (current situation)	Area average (current situation)	Area position (current situation)	Area average (current situation)
Finland	UE15	11	4	(4.00)	4	(4.00)	3	(3.00)
Latvia	CEE	11	4	(3.50)	4	(4.00)	3	(3.00)
Lithuania	CEE	11	4	(3.50)	4	(4.00)	4	(1.50)
Norway	Europe	11	4	(4.00)	4	(3.50)	3	(3.00)
Sweden	UE15	11	4	(4.00)	4	(4.00)	3	(3.25)
Denmark	UE15	10	4	(4.00)	4	(3.50)	3	(2.75)
Estonia	CEE	10	4	(3.50)	4	(3.50)	3	(3.25)
France	UE15	10	4	(4.00)	3	(3.00)	3	(3.00)
Moldova	CIS	10	4	(3.50)	4	(3.50)	4	(1.33)
Poland	CEE	10	4	(4.00)	3	(3.00)	3	(3.00)
Russian Federation	CIS	10	4	(4.00)	3	(3.00)	3	(3.00)
Slovakia	CEE	10	4	(4.00)	4	(3.50)	3	(2.75)
Ukraine	CIS	10	4	(3.50)	3	(3.00)	3	(3.00)
United Kingdom	UE15	10	4	(4.00)	4	(3.50)	3	(3.25)
Austria	UE15	9	4	(4.00)	1	(1.50)	3	(3.00)
Belarus	CIS	9	3	(3.25)	4	(3.50)	2	(2.50)
Belgium	UE15	9	4	(4.00)	2	(2.00)	3	(3.18)
Bulgaria	CEE	9	2	(4.00)	4	(4.00)	2	(2.50)
Czech Republic	CEE	9	4	(4.00)	2	(2.50)	2	(2.00)
Germany	UE15	9	4	(4.00)	2	(2.00)	3	(3.25)
Hungary	CEE	9	4	(3.50)	3	(3.00)	3	(2.75)
Portugal	UE15	9	4	(4.00)	2	(2.50)	2	(2.25)
Slovenia	CEE	9	4	(3.50)	3	(3.00)	2	(2.50)
Croatia	CEE	8	4	(3.50)	2	(2.00)	2	(2.00)
Georgia	CIS	8	4	(4.00)	2	(2.00)	3	(3.00)
Ireland	UE15	8	4	(4.00)	2	(2.00)	2	(2.00)
Kazakhstan	CIS	8	3	(3.00)	3	(3.00)	3	(3.00)
Luxembourg	UE15	8	4	(4.00)	1	(1.00)	3	(3.00)
Netherlands	UE15	8	4	(3.50)	2	(2.00)	3	(3.18)
Romania	CEE	8	4	(3.50)	3	(2.50)	2	(2.25)
Albania	CEE	7	4	(3.50)	1	(1.50)	1	(1.50)
Armenia	CIS	7	3	(3.25)	3	(3.00)	1	(1.00)
Cyprus	UE25	7	4	(4.00)	1	(1.50)	1	(1.00)
Greece	UE15	7	4	(4.00)	1	(1.00)	1	(1.75)
Italy	UE15	7	4	(4.00)	1	(1.00)	1	(1.50)
Macedonia, FYR	CEE	7	4	(3.50)	2	(2.00)	1	(1.50)
Spain	UE15	7	4	(3.50)	1	(1.00)	2	(2.50)
Switzerland	Europe	7	2	(2.33)	2	(2.50)	3	(2.25)
Tajikistan	CIS	7	1	(1.75)	4	(3.50)	2	(2.50)
Uzbekistan	CIS	7	3	(3.00)	3	(3.00)	1	(1.00)
Azerbaijan	CIS	6	2	(2.33)	2	(2.50)	1	(1.50)
Kyrgyzstan	CIS	6	2	(2.50)	2	(2.50)	1	(1.00)
Malta	UE25	6	4	(4.00)	1	(1.00)	1	(1.00)
Turkey	CEE	4	1	(1.33)	2	(2.00)	1	(1.50)
Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE						2	
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE		4	(4.00)		(3.00)	1	(1.50)
Turkmenistan	CIS				3		3	



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH							
... States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.' Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Article 12. 1979				"Provide more accessible, available and affordable primary health-care services of high quality, including sexual and reproductive health care, which includes family planning information and services, and giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care..." Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action. Paragraph 106. 1995			
Country	Region	Round					
		Year	Data	Year	Data	Current Situation	Current situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>							
Austria	UE15	1995	11	2000	4	4	4
Belarus	CIS	1995	33	2000	35	2	4
Belgium	UE15	1995	8	2000	10	4	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE	1995	15	2000	31	3	4
Croatia	CEE	1995	18	2000	8	4	4
Czech Republic	CEE	1995	14	2000	9	4	4
Denmark	UE15	1995	15	2000	5	4	4
Finland	UE15	1995	8	2000	8	4	4
France	UE15	1995	20	2000	17	3	4
Germany	UE15	1995	12	2000	8	4	4
Ireland	UE15	1995	8	2000	5	4	4
Luxembourg	UE15	1995	0	2000	28	3	4
Norway	Europe	1995	8	2000	18	3	4
Poland	CEE	1995	12	2000	13	4	4
Portugal	UE15	1995	12	2000	5	4	4
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE			2000	11	4	4
Slovenia	CEE	1995	17	2000	17	3	4
Ukraine	CIS	1995	45	2000	36	2	4
Uzbekistan	CIS	1995	60	2000	24	3	4
<b>Countries above average</b>							
Albania	CEE	1995	31	2000	65	2	4
Cyprus	UE25	1995	0	2000	47	2	4
Georgia	CIS	1995	22	2000	32	3	4
Macedonia, FYR	CEE	1995	17	2000	23	3	4
Malta	UE25	1995	0	2000	21	3	4
Moldova	CIS	1995	65	2000	36	2	4
Turkmenistan	CIS	1995	65	2000	31	3	4
United Kingdom	UE15	1995	10	2000	13	4	4
<b>Countries below average</b>							
Armenia	CIS	1995	29	2000	65	2	4
Bulgaria	CEE	1995	23	2000	32	3	4
Kazakhstan	CIS	1995	80	2000	210	1	3
Kyrgyzstan	CIS	1995	80	2000	110	1	3
Romania	CEE	1995	60	2000	49	2	4
Russian Federation	CIS	1995	75	2000	67	2	4
Sweden	UE15	1995	8	2000	2	4	4
<b>Countries in regression</b>							
Azerbaijan	CIS	1995	37	2000	94	1	3
Tajikistan	CIS	1995	120	2000	100	1	3
Turkey	CEE	1995	55	2000	70	2	4
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area</b>							
Estonia	CEE	1995	80	2000	63	2	4
Greece	UE15	1995	2	2000	6	4	4
Hungary	CEE	1995	23	2000	18	3	4
Italy	UE15	1995	11	2000	5	4	4
Latvia	CEE	1995	70	2000	42	2	4
Lithuania	CEE	1995	27	2000	13	4	4
Netherlands	UE15	1995	10	2000	18	3	4
Slovakia	CEE	1995	14	2000	3	4	4
Spain	UE15	1995	8	2000	4	4	4
Switzerland	Europe	1995	8	2000	7	4	4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH									
States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation." Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 12, 1979.					"Provide more accessible, available and affordable primary health-care services of high quality, including sexual and reproductive health care, which includes family planning information and services, and giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care..." Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action, Paragraph 106, 1995				
Country	Region	Percent of women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel							
		Year	Data	Year	Data	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current Situation	Current situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Austria	UE15	1992	100						
Belarus	OS			1999	99.9			4	4
Belgium	UE15								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE			2000	99.2			4	4
Croatia	CEE								
Czech Republic	CEE	1993	96						
Denmark	UE15								
Finland	UE15	1991/1993	100						
France	UE15	1991/1993	98						
Germany	UE15								
Ireland	UE15								
Luxembourg	UE15								
Norway	Europe								
Poland	CEE								
Portugal	UE15								
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE								
Slovenia	CEE	1992	98						
Ukraine	OS								
Uzbekistan	OS	1996	95	2000	97.2	→	→	4	4
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Albania	CEE			2000	95.2			3	4
Cyprus	UE25								
Georgia	OS	1997	74	1999	95.3	→→→	→→→	3	4
Macedonia, FYR	CEE			1997	100.0			4	4
Malta	UE25								
Moldova	OS			1997	98.8			4	4
Turkmenistan	OS								
United Kingdom	UE15								
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Armenia	OS	1997	62	2000	92.3	→	→→→	3	4
Bulgaria	CEE								
Kazakhstan	OS	1995	93	1999	91.0	→	→	3	3
Kyrgyzstan	OS			1997	97.3			4	4
Romania	CEE								
Russian Federation	OS								
Sweden	UE15								
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Azerbaijan	OS	1997	98	2000	88.7	→→→	→→→	1	2
Tajikistan	OS			2000	71.3			2	2
Turkey	CEE	1992	82	1998	87.5	→	→	1	2
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area</b>									
Estonia	CEE								
Greece	UE15								
Hungary	CEE								
Italy	UE15								
Latvia	CEE								
Lithuania	CEE								
Netherlands	UE15								
Slovakia	CEE								
Spain	UE15								
Switzerland	Europe								



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH									
"... States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation." Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 12, 1979.					"Provide more accessible, available and affordable primary health-care services of high quality, including sexual and reproductive health care, which includes family planning information and services, and giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care..." Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action, Paragraph 106, 1995.				
Percent of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel									
Country	Region	Year	Data	Year	Data	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current Situation	Current situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Austria	UE15			1995/2002	100			4	4
Belarus	CIS			1999	100			4	4
Belgium	UE15			1995/2002	100			4	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE	1991	97.4	2000	100	++	++	4	4
Croatia	CEE			1995/2002	100			4	4
Czech Republic	CEE			1995/2002	99			3	4
Denmark	UE15			1995/2002	100			4	4
Finland	UE15			2000	100			4	4
France	UE15			1995/2002	99			3	4
Germany	UE15			1995/2002	100			4	4
Ireland	UE15			2000	100			4	4
Luxembourg	UE15			2000	100			4	4
Norway	Europe			1995/2002	100			4	4
Poland	CEE			1995/2002	99			3	4
Portugal	UE15			2000	100			4	4
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE			1995/2002	99			3	4
Slovenia	CEE			1995/2002	100			4	4
Ukraine	CIS	1998	98.8	1999	99	++	++	3	4
Uzbekistan	CIS	1999	97.5	2000	99	++	++	3	4
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Albania	CEE			2000	99			3	4
Cyprus	UE25			1995/2002	100			4	4
Georgia	CIS			1999	98			3	4
Macedonia, FYR	CEE			1995/2002	97			2	4
Malta	UE25			1995/2002	99			3	4
Moldova	CIS			1997	99			3	4
Turkmenistan	CIS	1999	95.8	2000	97	++	++	2	4
United Kingdom	UE15			1998	99			3	4
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Armenia	CIS	1997	90.4	2000	97	++	++	2	4
Bulgaria	CEE								
Kazakhstan	CIS	1999	89.6	1999	95	++	++	3	4
Kyrgyzstan	CIS			1997	98			3	4
Romania	CEE	1999	99	1999	96	++	++	3	4
Russian Federation	CIS	1999	99.1	1999	99.1	+	+	3	4
Sweden	UE15			1995/2002	100			4	4
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Azerbaijan	CIS	1999	90.8	2000	88	++	++	1	3
Tajikistan	CIS	1999	79	2000	77	++	++	1	3
Turkey	CEE	1993	75.3	1998	81	++	++	1	3
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area</b>									
Estonia	CEE								
Greece	UE15								
Hungary	CEE								
Italy	UE15								
Latvia	CEE	1999	100						
Lithuania	CEE								
Netherlands	UE15	1995	100						
Slovakia	CEE								
Spain	UE15								
Switzerland	Europe								

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH									
... States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation." Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 12, 1979					"Provide more accessible, available and affordable primary health-care services of high quality, including sexual and reproductive health care, which includes family planning information and services, and giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care..." Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action, Paragraph 106, 1995				
Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-45, any method, per cent									
Country	Region	Year	Data (%)	Year	Data (%)	Progress or regression	Progress or regression related to world context	Current Situation	Current situation related to world context
<b>Countries in progress</b>									
Austria	UE 15	1996	50.81						
Belarus	CIS	1995	50.4						
Belgium	UE 15	1992	78.4						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CEE			2000	47.5			2	3
Croatia	CEE								
Czech Republic	CEE			1997	72.0			4	4
Denmark	UE 15								
Finland	UE 15	1989	77.4						
France	UE 15	1994	74.8						
Germany	UE 15	1992	74.7						
Ireland	UE 15								
Luxembourg	UE 15								
Norway	Europe	1985	73.8						
Poland	CEE	1991	43.4						
Portugal	UE 15								
Serbia and Montenegro	CEE			2000	58.3			3	3
Slovenia	CEE	1994	73.8						
Ukraine	CIS			1999	67.8			4	4
Uzbekistan	CIS	1996	55.6	2000	67.2	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
<b>Countries above average</b>									
Albania	CEE			2000	57.5			3	3
Cyprus	UE 25								
Georgia	CIS			2000	40.3			1	3
Macedonia, FYR	CEE								
Malta	UE 25								
Moldova	CIS			2000	62.4			3	4
Turkmenistan	CIS			2000	61.8			3	4
United Kingdom	UE 15	1993	82.0						
<b>Countries below average</b>									
Armenia	CIS			2000	60.5			3	4
Bulgaria	CEE			1997	41.6			1	3
Kazakhstan	CIS	1998	36.1	1999	66.1	>>>>	>>>>	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	CIS			1997	55.3			3	4
Romania	CEE	1993	37.3						
Russian Federation	CIS								
Sweden	UE 15								
<b>Countries in regression</b>									
Azerbaijan	CIS	2000	55.1	2001	55.4	>>	>>	2	3
Tajikistan	CIS			2000	30.8			1	2
Turkey	CEE			1988	63.8			4	4
<b>Countries with insufficient data to summarise the area</b>									
Estonia	CEE	1994	70.3						
Greece	UE 15								
Hungary	CEE	1983	77.4						
Italy	UE 15	1998	60.21						
Latvia	CEE	1995	49.0						
Lithuania	CEE	1995	46.8						
Netherlands	UE 15	1993	76.5						
Slovakia	CEE	1991	74.0						
Spain	UE 15	1995	80.9						
Switzerland	Europe	1995	82.0						

## DAC List of Aid Recipients - As at 1 January 2003

Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)					Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (Official Aid)		
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Other Low-Income Countries (Other LICs) (per capita GNI < \$745 in 2001)	Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) (per capita GNI \$746-\$2975 in 2001)	Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs) (per capita GNI \$2976-\$9205 in 2001)	High-Income Countries (HICs) (per capita GNI > \$9206 in 2001)	Central and Eastern European Countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS)	More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories	
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia Sudan Tanzania Timor-Leste Togo Togo Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	*Armenia *Azerbaijan Cameroon Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire *Georgia Ghana India Indonesia Kenya Korea, Democratic Republic *Kyrgyz Rep. *Madagascar Mongolia Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea *Tajikistan *Uzbekistan Viet Nam Zimbabwe	*Albania Algeria Belize Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina China Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Fiji Guatemala Guyana Honduras Iran Iraq Jamaica Jordan *Kazakhstan Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic) Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States Morocco Namibia Niger	Palestinian Administered Areas Paraguay Peru Philippines Serbia & Montenegro South Africa Sri Lanka St Vincent & Grenadines Suriname Swaziland Syria Thailand *Tokelau Tonga Tunisia Turkey *Turkmenistan *Wallis and Futuna	Botswana Brazil Chile Cook Islands Costa Rica Croatia Dominica Gabon Grenada Lebanon Malaysia Mauritius *Mayotte Nauru Panama *St Helena St Lucia Venezuela ----- Threshold for World Bank Loan Eligibility (\$5185 in 2001) ----- *Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Barbados Mexico *Montserrat Oman Palau Islands Saudi Arabia Seychelles St Kitts and Nevis Trinidad and Tobago *Turks and Caicos Islands Uruguay	Bahrain	*Belarus *Bulgaria *Czech Republic *Estonia *Hungary *Latvia *Lithuania *Poland *Romania *Slovak Republic *Ukraine	• Aruba Bahamas • Bermuda Brunei • Cayman Islands Chinese Taipei Cyprus • Falkland Islands • French Polynesia • Gibraltar • Hong Kong, China Israel Korea Kuwait Libya • Macao Malta • Netherlands Antilles • New Caledonia Qatar Singapore Slovenia United Arab Emirates • Virgin Islands (UK)

\* Central and Eastern European countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS).

• Territory.

