The G7 Research Group at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College in the University of Toronto presents the

2018 Charlevoix G7 Interim Compliance Report
10 June 2018 — 10 December 2018

Prepared by
Angela Min Yi Hou, Julia Tops, and Cindy Xinying Ou

25 February 2019

www.g7.utoronto.ca
g7@utoronto.ca
@g7_rg

“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit
Contents

Preface .......................................................................................................................... 3
Research Team ............................................................................................................... 4
  Lead Analysts ............................................................................................................. 4
  Compliance Analysts ................................................................................................. 4
Executive Summary ...................................................................................................... 6
  The Interim Compliance Score .................................................................................. 6
  Compliance by Member .............................................................................................. 6
  Compliance by Commitment ...................................................................................... 6
  The Compliance Gap Between Members .................................................................... 6
Future Research and Reports .......................................................................................... 6
  Table A: 2018 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*............................... 7
  Table B: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores ........................................ 9
  Table C: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores by Country ....................... 10
  Table D: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment ............... 11
1. Democracy: Terrorism .............................................................................................. 12
2. Democracy: Transparency ....................................................................................... 42
3. Trade: International Rules and Intellectual Property Rights .................................... 53
4. Macroeconomic Policy: Growth that Works for Everyone ...................................... 68
5. Labour and Employment: Skills and Education ..................................................... 103
6. Health: Mental Health .............................................................................................. 137
7. Development: African Agenda 2063 ....................................................................... 153
8. Development: International Development Partnerships and Private Sector Investments ........................................................................... 178
9. Gender: Development Finance ............................................................................... 198
10. Climate Change: Gender ...................................................................................... 223
11. Climate Change: Paris Agreement ......................................................................... 238
12. Climate Change: Insurance Risk .......................................................................... 266
13. Environment: Earth Observation Technologies .................................................... 280
14. Environment: Coastal Resilience .......................................................................... 299
15. Environment: Ocean Plastics Charter .................................................................... 313
16. Environment: Marine Litter ................................................................................... 331
18. Gender: Quality Education for Girls and Women .................................................. 375
19. Gender: Equality in Labour Markets ..................................................................... 401
20. Gender: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Digital Contexts ......................... 422

25 February 2019
9. Gender: Development Finance

“Supporting development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhance economic opportunities for women.”

G7 Charlevoix Leaders’ Communiqué

**Assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background**

There have been many commitments made at G7 summits aimed at promoting women’s rights as well as women’s economic and employment equality.¹³⁷¹ Addressing gender equality first came on the G7 agenda at the 2010 Muskoka summit, where members committed to addressing gender inequality for women and girls in education.¹³⁷² Gender equality went off the summit agenda until the 2014 Brussels summit. On 5 June 2014, G7 leaders stated that employment and participation of women was a priority within the ambitious and comprehensive growth strategies in the global economy with the goal to create a resilient economy.¹³⁷³ The feature was a component of the overall strategy and growth plan to enhance the economy.¹³⁷⁴

At the Schloss Elmau Summit, on 8 June 2015, the G7 countries committed to supporting women’s entrepreneurship.¹³⁷⁵ The G7 leaders highlighted the strength of women’s entrepreneurship as a driver in innovation, growth, and jobs.¹³⁷⁶ Such strength was being limited by the barriers facing women in starting and growing businesses.¹³⁷⁷ This included “mak[ing] girls and women aware of the possibility of becoming entrepreneurs.”¹³⁷⁸ Leaders further stated: “we will address the specific needs

---

of women entrepreneurs, e.g. by promoting their access to finance, markets, skills, leadership opportunities, and networks.”

Gender equality and women’s empowerment was highlighted under Japan’s presidency at the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit. On 27 May 2016, the G7 leaders committed to “create a society where all women and girls are empowered and actively engage for sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth.” The commitment also pledged to “empower women and girls, including through capacity-building such as education and training as well as promoting the active role of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields. The G7 Guiding Principles for Building the Capacity of Women and Girls were created.

Attention to gender equality continued at the 2017 G7 Taormina Summit. On 27 May 2017, the G7 leaders committed to “mainstreaming gender equality in all our policies.” Such mainstreaming of gender equality in all policies led to the first G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment.

On 9 June 2018, G7 members endorsed the Charlevoix Commitment on Equality and Economic Growth, which is an encompassing commitment to work together to maximize the economic prosperity of all citizens. The G7 members also indicated the value of development and assistance that promotes greater equality of opportunity, gender equality and prioritizes the most vulnerable to work.

Commitment Features
The G7 member agreed to “support ... development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.”

The first component of the commitment is “supporting development [of] finance programs.” These finance programs must also “strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality.” “Support” is understood to mean “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.” Strive is defined as “to devote serious effort or energy.” Development is defined as “the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions.” To advance is “move or push

---

forward, make progress, give active support to, promote, cause an event to occur at an earlier date.”

This commitment continues by stating that while G7 members support the development of finance programs for gender balance, they will also “promote mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries.” Finance programs are defined as “providing financial resources to finance a need, program, or project.” In order to achieve this goal G7 members will “provide … access to capital [to] enhance economic opportunities for women.” Thus, while there are two parts to this commitment, the second part is connected to the first part by the conjunction “while,” suggesting that the first more general part on supporting the development of finance programs for gender equality is the intended core of this commitment.

The development of finance programs can be achieved by providing financing to a program being led by an international organization. For full compliance, it must be evident that the financing will support the development of financing programs and/or including access to capital. “Support” could also include a relevant policy initiative or program that fulfils the welfare target of the commitment regarding gender equality and women’s economic empowerment.

Access is “the right to obtain or make use of the entity in reference.” Capital is “relating to or being assets that add to the long-term net worth of a corporation.” “Access to capital” signifies providing access to capital to women in the pursuit of enhancing economic opportunities for women to promote gender equality and economic empowerment. Members must demonstrate the specific allocation of capital to be accessed by women for the purpose of enhancing economic opportunities.

To promote is to “support or renew old efforts or create new efforts in the area and should not have to be a brand-new initiative but contribute to growth or prosperity of, to help bring into being.” Support requires “aid” while promote may not require an actual financial contribution. Examples of compliance for access to capital could be creating a capital fund for women to start personal businesses or any sort of entrepreneur venture. Another example could be accessing capital for mothers to have childminding in order to aid them in getting back into the workforce to enhance their economic earning opportunities.

In scoring compliance greater weight will be given to the fulfillment of the first part of the commitment. Moreover, it is noted that should the G7 member promote greater access to capital for women, this could count as supporting the development of a financing program to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality.

To achieve full compliance, G7 member countries must take action according to both parts of the commitment by supporting development finance programs while also promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries specifically by providing access to capital. The G7 member must promote mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries through access to capital to receive a score of +1.

Partial compliance will be awarded if only the first part of the commitment is met but there is no promotion of mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries specifically by providing access to capital. A score of no compliance will be accorded only with no demonstrable compliance to any part of the commitment.

---

Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>G7 member does NOT take any efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality AND does not promote mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality but HAS NOT taken efforts in promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality AND has taken efforts in promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that advance women’s economic empowerment, whilst also reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women.

On 29 June 2018, Minister of Finance Bill Morneau announced that he would become an International Gender Champion (IGC), led by the United Nations to unite international leaders in support of gender equality. As an IGC, Minister Morneau supports the IGC Panel Parity Pledge to no longer sit on single-sex panels. Additionally, he made two individualized commitments: 1) to pursue gender budgeting and 2) to achieve gender parity in Canadian appointments to the International Financial Institutions where the Minister is governor and to ensure appointees prioritise gender equality. Minster Morneau made the announcement at the iW50 Summit in Paris and invited other G7 leaders to join him as IGCS.

On 13 August 2018, the Business Development Bank of Canada announced that it would be hosting “WE Talk Business” boot camps throughout 2018 and 2019, to enhance women entrepreneurs’ business skills and financial literacy. The boot camps are part of the Women Entrepreneurship

---

Strategy, a CAD2 billion government plan launched under Budget 2018 that aims to help businesswomen through a focus on access to capital, data and federal innovation programming.1397

On 6 September 2018, Status of Women Canada awarded CAD498,000 to Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters for their project, “Untapped Potential: Attracting and Engaging Women in Canadian Manufacturing.”1398 This project aims to increase Canadian women’s participation in the manufacturing sector by collaborating with working groups and creating a web portal.1399 The budget was provided as part of the Status of Women Canada’s “Women’s Program,” a federal funding program that releases annual calls for proposals.1400 The current 2017 calls are entitled: “Support for Women’s Economic Security,” which uses CAD10 million to address systemic barriers and encourage partnerships with the private sector to find innovative solutions, and “Addressing the Economic Security and Prosperity of Indigenous Women,” which uses CAD5 million to focus on indigenous groups.1401

On 21 and 22 September 2018, The Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland co-chaired a meeting of women foreign ministers along with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission Federica Mogherini. The meeting focused on the meaningful participation of women in foreign policy.1402 They pledged to work together to promote shared values and to work towards building a network of governments and civil society organisations to support gender empowerment.1403

On 23 September 2018, Canada marked the start of its first ever Gender Equality Week.1404 The Minister of Families, Children and Social Development Jean-Yves Duclos announced that the Government of Canada would be launching its Employment Insurance parental sharing benefits in

March 2019. Employment Insurance parental sharing benefits provide additional insurance to parents who share benefits. In turn, this allows working mothers to attain greater financial security whilst shifting childcare responsibilities away from them.

On 28 September 2018, the Minister of Small Business and Export Promotion Mary Ng and the Minister of Status of Women Maryam Monsef introduced the Women Entrepreneurship Strategy Ecosystem Fund, which will use CAD85 million to fund organizations that support women entrepreneurs. The fund is part of the Canada’s Women Entrepreneurship Strategy launched under Budget 2018.

On 15 October 2018, the Minister of Status of Women Canada Maryam Monsef, introduced the department’s newest call for proposals as part of the “Women’s Program,” entitled the “Capacity-Building Fund.” The fund will use CAD100 million over five years to build the organisational capacity of women’s organisations.

On 19 October 2018, the Minister of Small Business and Export Promotion Mary Ng, and the Minister of Public Services and Procurement and Accessibility Carla Qualtrough, announced the launch of the Women Entrepreneurship Fund, as part of Canada’s Women Entrepreneurship Strategy. The Women Entrepreneurship Fund makes CAD20 million directly available to women-owned businesses that are pursuing markets abroad or scaling up.

---

On 29 October 2018, the Government of Canada Introduced the second Budget Implementation Act for Budget 2018, “Equality + Growth: Strong Middle Class.” This act seeks to establish the Department for Women and Gender Equality (WAGE), which would be a formal department that is less vulnerable to change and a centre of gender expertise through Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+).

On 1 November 2018, Status of Women Canada announced the funding of the Young Women’s Christian Association of Canada (YWCA), as part of its ongoing Women’s Program call for proposals. The YWCA will receive CAD1.25 million for a project that will improve access to jobs for Canadian women by identifying systemic barriers faced by marginalised women communities, and testing solutions across 20 YWCAs.

On 5 November 2018, the Honourable Maryam Monsef, Minister of Status of Women Canada announced an amount of CAD547,300 to be invested in a project led by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities that aims to increase women’s public and political participation. Entitled “Towards Parity in Municipal Politics,” the project will introduce a national strategy to increase women’s participation and decision-making opportunities at a municipal level.

On 5 November 2018, the Minister of Small Businesses and Export Promotion Mary Ng announced further investments to be made under the Venture Capital Catalyst Initiative, a funding program for new companies with high potential. These investments are specifically focused on the creation of gender parity, by prioritising emerging women-owned businesses.

On 29 November 2018, Status of Women Canada announced the funding of the Canadian Institute of Forestry a total of CAD467,000 as part of its Women’s Program call for proposals.

---


Canada has only partially complied towards supporting women’s economic empowerment. Canada has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality with Canada’s launch and investment in several finance programs such as the Capacity-Building Fund, the WES Ecosystem Fund, the Women Entrepreneurship Fund, and the Venture Capital Catalyst Initiative. Additionally, Canada has supported the development of programs that provide further sources of capital, such as the introduction of WE Talk Business Schools, Employment Insurance parental sharing benefits, WAGE, and the WEKH. In addition, Canada is working with partner countries, Canada has supported women empowerment at an international level most notably through Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland’s ministerial meeting and Minister of Finance Bill Morneau’s participation as an IGC. However, Canada has not partnered with G7 members specifically for the provision of access to capital as outlined in its G7 commitment.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Ridhwana Lalloo}

\textbf{France: 0}

France has partially complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that advance women’s economic empowerment, whilst also reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women.

Companies are also required to report on actions taken to combat gender pay gaps. Companies that do not follow this law will face financial penalties of up to 1 percent of the total payroll.

On 7 September 2018, the Board of directors and the Supervisory Board of French public limited companies and French limited partnerships passed a new decree that corporate governance reports must contain information on how a company plans to achieve a balanced representation of men and women on the executive committee if one is present. Additionally, companies are to report what the gender balance among the 10 percent of positions with the highest responsibilities in the company.

On 21 September 2018, the Minister of Culture Francoise Nussen, announced that in 2019 France will launch a funding bonus for production companies in which key crew members are women. If the crew are women the production will be eligible for a 15 percent bonus. The purpose of this is for film companies to hire more women.

France has partially complied with their commitment to support development finance programs that advance women’s economic empowerment, whilst also reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women. France has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs by creating a fund for organizations to promote mutually reinforcing economic prosperity by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women. For example, France providing incentives for companies who usually do not hire women to hire women.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Cindy Lawrence

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that advance women’s economic empowerment, whilst also reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women.

Germany’s Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ) has outlined the following strategies to advance women’s economic empowerment: promote women’s access to financial products; improving social protection systems for women; improving working conditions for women; improving women’s vocational training; eliminating legal, social and cultural discrimination for women; improving conditions for women’s employment; and enhancing

---

engagement with the private sector.\textsuperscript{1433} To do this BMZ plans on promoting the “access to financial products.”\textsuperscript{1434} The timeframe to increase the participation of women in vocational training is 2030.\textsuperscript{1435}

On 9 June 2018, Germany along with Canada, Britain, Japan, and the European Union contributed to a CAD3.8 billion investment to promote education for women and girls.\textsuperscript{1436} In partnership with the World Bank, this initiative is the largest investment in the education of women and girls around the world.\textsuperscript{1437} The funding will go towards providing women with essential skills that will help them with employability and job searching; improving training quality for teachers; gathering data on the education of women and girls; supporting innovative education methods, specifically for vulnerable groups; and ensuring developing countries encourage women and girls to get at least 1 twelve years of quality education.\textsuperscript{1438}

On 11 to 13 June 2018, Gender@International Bonn at the Global Media Forum held an organizing session with the intention to close the digital gender gap in order to empower women in the digital era.\textsuperscript{1439} This event was aimed at teaching women and girls how to close the digital gender gap.\textsuperscript{1440} The event aimed to showcase Asia and Africa’s best practices for promoting girls and women’s access to jobs in information and communications technologies, along with recommendations on how to overcome the digital gender gap.\textsuperscript{1441} The goal of the event was to promote access to technology jobs for women and girls by using best practices from Asia and Africa.\textsuperscript{1442}

Germany has partially complied in its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually


reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women. They have only partially complied because they have not made as much investments in their own country.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Cindy Lawrence*

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 27 June 2018, the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Policies, in agreement with the Italian Ministry of the Interior, announced the Recruitment Bonus for Women Victims of Gender Violence in the Official Gazette.1443 The Bonus aims to facilitate the job reintegration of women by providing monthly tax reliefs of up to EUR 350 for social cooperatives that hire women victims of gender-based violence with a permanent contract. EUR1 million has been allocated yearly from 2018 to 2020.1444

On 19 July 2018, representatives from Italy’s Project for Supporting Women’s Education and Empowerment of women for inclusive local development (PAEF plus) met with the Senegal Minister of National Education to discuss greater support for the project.1445 Funded through Italian cooperation, PAEF plus contributes to gender equality in Senegal by eliminating inequalities in access to primary and secondary education, supporting the implementation of a gender policy, and providing financial support for women belonging to mothers’ associations.1446

On 20 July 2018, the Italian National Labor Inspectorate and National Equality Advisor signed a draft agreement expressly aimed at promoting equal opportunities between men and women and fighting gender discrimination through several actions, including the organization of professional training on gender equality.1447

On 3 August 2018, the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (IACS) formed a new partnership with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia that launched an initiative to empower women refugees from Syria in Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt.1448 Among other issues, this initiative will build on the capacity of women leaders among

---

1448 UN-ESCWA and Italy partner to support empowerment of women refugees from Syria, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Beirut), 3 August 2018. Date of access: 7 October 2018. https://www.unescwa.org/news/un-escwa-and-italy-partner-support-empowerment-women-refugees-syria.
refugees from Syria with a specific focus on improving the socio-economic empowerment of women, through activities orientated to income generation.\textsuperscript{1449} The Government of Italy pledged EUR6 million to the overall initiative, beginning in August 2018 through September 2020.\textsuperscript{1450}

On 25 September 2018, the Italian Parliament presented a bill for the creation of a Parliamentary Commission on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality.\textsuperscript{1451} The proposed Parliamentary Commission aims to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment by striving to eliminate the gender gap, create employment opportunities for women, and eradicate female poverty.\textsuperscript{1452} The budget of the Parliamentary Commission is proposed to be EUR100 thousand for 2018, and a half for the following year.\textsuperscript{1453}

On 10 October 2018, the Deputy Prime Minister of Italy and Minister of Labor and Social Policies Luigi Di Maio pledged to extend the mandate of the women’s option for the 2015 to 2018 period by including it in the Budget Law for the 2019 to 2021 period.\textsuperscript{1454} The women’s option legislation provides women workers access to early retirement benefits at the age of 57 or 58 for self-employed women.\textsuperscript{1455}

On 11 October 2018, the Italian Department for Equal Opportunities hosted a monitoring roundtable that identified ways to promote the development and growth of women’s entrepreneurship.\textsuperscript{1456} At this event, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development presented an updated progress report on the Women’s Special Entrepreneurship SME Fund for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and promoted wider access to the fund for women-owned companies.\textsuperscript{1457}

\textsuperscript{1449} UN-ESCWA and Italy partner to support empowerment of women refugees from Syria, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Beirut), 3 August 2018. Date of access: 7 October 2018. https://www.unescwa.org/news/un-escwa-and-italy-partner-support-empowerment-women-refugees-syria.

\textsuperscript{1450} UN-ESCWA and Italy partner to support empowerment of women refugees from Syria, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Beirut), 3 August 2018. Date of access: 7 October 2018. https://www.unescwa.org/news/un-escwa-and-italy-partner-support-empowerment-women-refugees-syria.


On 9 November 2018, the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Policies published its Interministerial Decree concerned with the 2019 Women Recruitment Bonus.\textsuperscript{1458} The Decree serves to identify sectors and professions characterized by a rate of male-female disparity that exceeds at least 25 percent of the average annual value, for the application of the 2019 Women Recruitment Bonus.\textsuperscript{1459} The Bonus provides a financial incentive for companies aimed at hiring women over 50 who have been unemployed for more than 12 months, women of any age who have been unemployed for at least 24 months, women residing in disadvantaged areas, or women employed in sectors with a high rate of gender inequality.\textsuperscript{1460}

On 13 November 2018, the AICS branch in El Salvador, the UN Women branch in Honduras, and the Italian Embassy in Guatemala and Honduras launched the “Economic Empowerment of Women in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador” project.\textsuperscript{1461} The project aims to broaden economic opportunities for women in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador by creating tools for women micro-entrepreneurs in rural areas to create entrepreneurial networks that open up markets and increase competitiveness for women-led businesses.\textsuperscript{1462} The Government of Italy pledged EUR3.5 million towards the regional initiative.\textsuperscript{1463}

On 23 November 2018, the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Policies announced that EUR 61 million was granted to fund new initiatives and projects of national importance in the year 2018.\textsuperscript{1464} Of the thirteen objectives identified to gain access to funding, achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls was promoted.\textsuperscript{1465}

On 4 December 2018, the impact of the assistance and empowerment of Syrian refugee women and girls and host communities in Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon initiative, funded by Italian cooperation, was presented in the Jordanian capital.\textsuperscript{1466} The Italian Ambassador to Jordan Fabio Cassese chaired

\textsuperscript{1466} Crisi siriana, un programma regionale dedicato alle donne per promuovere sviluppo e diritti, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (Amman), 4 December 2018. Date of access: 6 December 2018. https://www.aisc.gov.it/2018/27660/
the event and stressed that “gender equality and women’s rights are a central concern of Italian politics in development cooperation.”

Italy has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries that include providing access to capital that enhance economic opportunities for women.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analytst: Foti Vito

Japan: −1

Japan has not complied in its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 28 November 2018, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Vietnam Office and the Vietnam Women’s Union signed agreements to promote “gender-responsive financial inclusion,” through commercial banks and microfinance organizations. This project is planned to be implemented from March 2019 to March 2021. As per, the news source Vietnam Plus, “although the majority of customers of microfinance services are women, the types of financial products available to them are quite limited.”

Japan has taken the effort to promote economic and stability in a partner country through agreeing to provide access to capital via commercial banks and microfinance organization that enhance economic opportunities for women. However, this action is not mutually reinforcing and involves finance programs carried out by private institutions, not the Japanese government. Therefore, Japan has not complied in its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

Thus, Japan receives a score of −1.

Analytst: Tyler Rae McMurdø
United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied in its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 20 August 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May announced that the United Kingdom will be initiating a GBP 200 million “Women’s Integrated Sexual Health” program to help the poorest, most marginalized women and girls in nineteen countries around the world gain access to birth control in effort to promote economic empowerment and gender equality.1472 The British government recognizes the link between access to birth control and economic empowerment and gender equality.1473 Through this initiative, the British government announced that through its “Leave No Girl Behind” program in Kenya, it will support 5000 girls to resume their education.1474

On 22 September 2018, the Minister for Women Victoria Atkins announced a new government start-up fund of GBP 489,050 for relevant organizations to help women returners to work get back into work and progress in their careers through investment in “training, refreshing skills and facilitating work placements.”1475 Atkins affirmed her goal of women’s economic empowerment and gender equality through this fund by stating, “for too long, taking time out of work to care for others has cut short careers and brilliant, talented women are unable to re-enter industries which will not support them to return … By taking action on this issue we can grow the economy and achieve true equality in our workplaces.”1476

On 13 November 2018, the Government of the United Kingdom invested GBP 200 million in the Wish program which will be implemented by the International Planned Parenthood Federation and Maria Stopes International.1477 This program will promote development and “increase the availability of contraceptives in twenty-seven countries across Africa and Asia” and aims to help empower women to “stay in education, forge a career, [and] stay healthy.”1478

---


25 February 2019
On 23 November 2018, the UK announced it will invest GBP50 million to provide funding for initiatives to end female genital mutilation (FGM) in Africa by 2030.\textsuperscript{1479} As per the Guardian, the Department for International Development, approximately GBP15 million of this funding “will be allocated to Sudan, where an estimated 87 percent of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have undergone FGM.”\textsuperscript{1480} In Sudan, this money will be used to support the Saleema Initiative, which runs clubs at schools to discuss women and girls’ rights and FGM.\textsuperscript{1481}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment. The United Kingdom has taken efforts to support development of finance programs by creating a fund for organizations to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality and has taken effort to promote mutually reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries (such as Kenya and Sudan) by providing access to capital that enhance economic opportunities and gender equality for women.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Tyler Rae McMordo}

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to supporting development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 11 June 2018, the U.S. extended its “2X” initiative to G7 members, creating a new and collaborative goal of mobilizing USD 3 billion by 2020 for investment in business activities that will benefit women.\textsuperscript{1482} Development Finance Institutions from G7 countries will use innovative ways, including using blended finance, to support investments and initiatives that provide women in developing countries with access to leadership opportunities, quality employment, finance, enterprise support.\textsuperscript{1483}

On 17 July 2018, U.S. Senate passed The Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act.\textsuperscript{1484} The Act develops a development cooperation policy for the United States to support women’s economic empowerment and financial inclusion.\textsuperscript{1485} Additionally, the Act authorizes


USAID to support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those owned, managed, and controlled by women.\textsuperscript{1486}

On 18 July 2018, the U.S. House of Representatives approved a development finance bill called The Better Utilization of Investment Leading to Development (BUILD) Act.\textsuperscript{1487} This creates a new agency which will combine the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the U.S. Agency for International Development’s Development Credit Authority in order to expand U.S. development finance capabilities.\textsuperscript{1488}

On 12 September 2018, OPIC CEO Ray Washburne said that OPIC will have more capital for initiatives that invest in women-owned businesses should The BUILD Act be passed by U.S. Congress.\textsuperscript{1489} On 3 October 2018, U.S. Senate passed The BUILD Act legislation, creating a USD 60 billion agency called the U.S. International Development Finance Corp.\textsuperscript{1490} On 5 October 2018, President Donald Trump signed the BUILD Act into law.\textsuperscript{1491} The passing of the BUILD Act led to the creation of the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (USIDFC), which will take up to a year to operationalize.\textsuperscript{1492} The USIDFC will help the U.S. solidify the work of different U.S. agencies that assist in fostering the private sector abroad. It will also help the U.S. work better on development challenges with its allies such as Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and other partners with enhanced capabilities.\textsuperscript{1493} The USIDFC can also help with a series of national security and foreign policy challenges to better the current development finance instruments in the U.S.\textsuperscript{1494} The BUILD Act allows USIDFC to: make equity investments; provide technical assistance; increase the ability to take smart risks using local currency loans, first loss guarantees, and the provision of small grants; raise the spending cap of the USIDFC’s investments to USD60 billion, more than doubling OPIC’s current USD29 billion funding cap; provide a 7-year authorization; and create a “preference” for U.S. investors, rather than a requirement.\textsuperscript{1495} Another key aspect of USAID


\textsuperscript{1491} Trump Strikes A Blow In US-China Struggle with BUILD Act to Contain Xi’s Belt and Road, South China Morning Post (Hong Kong), 20 October 2018. Access Date: 9 December 2018. https://www.scmp.com/week- asia/geopolitics/article/2169441/trump-strikes-blow-us-china-stuggle-build-act-contain-xis


\textsuperscript{1495} Trump Strikes A Blow In US-China Struggle with BUILD Act to Contain Xi’s Belt and Road, South China Morning Post (Hong Kong), 20 October 2018. Access Date: 9 December 2018. https://www.scmp.com/week- asia/geopolitics/article/2169441/trump-strikes-blow-us-china-stuggle-build-act-contain-xis

which will be transferred over to USIDFC is the Office of Private Capital and Microenterprise within the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment.\textsuperscript{1496}

On 25 September 2018, Advisor to the President Ivanka Trump announces that The White House is planning on launching “an umbrella initiative” in 2019.\textsuperscript{1497} The initiative will focus on economic empowerment of women for three pillars: vocational education and skills training, promotion of women entrepreneurs, and eliminating barriers and creating enabling environments so women in the developing world are able to freely and fairly participate in their local economies.\textsuperscript{1498}

In October 2018, the Council on Foreign Affairs publishes a report introducing the “Women’s Workplace Equality Index” which ranks 189 countries on legal gender equality in the world place.\textsuperscript{1499} The United States ranks 20\textsuperscript{th} out of 189 countries.\textsuperscript{1500}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment. The United States has taken measures to support development programs for women through the passing of Acts. The United States has also promoted economic prosperity and stability in partner countries by collaborating with other G7 members — Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the European Union — and through its own national projects, in order to enhance access to capital for women, specifically by improving financial inclusion and opportunities for developing countries.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Tirtha Shab}

\section*{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 14 June 2018, the European Commission proposed a 30 percent funding increase for the external action budget of the European Union from EUR94.5 billion in the period 2014-2020 to EUR123 billion from 2021 to 2027.\textsuperscript{1501} Among other features, an element of the new external budget proposal is the implementation of a streamlined Neighborhood, Development and International Cooperation
Instrument that will jointly address global challenges such as gender equality in external partner countries by promoting and financing greater external action programs.\footnote{EU budget: Making the EU fit for its role as strong global actor, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (Brussels) 14 June 2018. Date of access: 30 September 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-budget-making-eu-fit-its-role-strong-global-actor_en.}


From 10 to 11 July, the European Commission, the European Trading Foundation, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development held the Working Group on SME and Entrepreneurship Policy event in Tunis. Among other topics, this event re-affirmed a commitment to the entrepreneurship potential of women and the skill base of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and assessed that education, employment, and economic policies need to be re-evaluated in order to promote women entrepreneurship.\footnote{A more entrepreneurial drive in North Africa and the Middle East, European Trading Foundation (Turin), 31 July 2018. Date of access: 30 September 2018. https://www.etf.europa.eu/en/news-and-events/news/more-entrepreneurial-drive-north-africa-and-middle-east-en.}

On 18 July 2018, the EP published a briefing titled “Women in the Western Balkans: Gender equality in the EU accession process” that reaffirms gender equality as part of the accession conditions that candidate and potential candidate countries from the Western Balkans have to comply.\footnote{Women in the Western Balkans: Gender equality in the EU accession process, European Parliament (Brussels) 18 July 2018. Date of access: 27 October 2018. http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/625139/EPRS_BRI(2018)625139_EN.pdf.} The briefing promotes that the Western Balkans should strive to advance gender equality by investing in
the potential and skills of women to underpin achievements such as economic growth, employment, and social cohesion.\textsuperscript{1509}

On 24 July 2018, the European Commission launched the 2018-2020 Work Programme for Horizon Europe, a framework research and innovation program that aims to eliminate gender inequalities women face in fields of research and innovation.\textsuperscript{1510} This initiative will conduct an analysis of current gender gaps and biases in the allocation of grants in order to contribute to more gender equal research grant systems at the EU level.\textsuperscript{1511}

On 27 July 2018, the European Investment Bank (EIB) signed a financial agreement worth EUR375 million with the National Bank of Egypt to fund investments by SMEs and mid-caps in Egypt under the EIB’s Economic Resilience Initiative.\textsuperscript{1512} This agreement will enhance the prospects for more resilient and inclusive growth in Egypt through financial inclusion and the creation of sustainable employment opportunities, particularly for women and in less-developed areas.\textsuperscript{1513} A percentage of the EIB’s financing, which come from EU support, will target firms specifically owned or run by women.\textsuperscript{1514}

On 28 August 2018, the European Parliament passed the resolution on “Gender Budgeting in the EU Budget — The way forward.”\textsuperscript{1515} This resolution affirms gender mainstreaming as an effective strategy towards realizing gender equality, which involves the integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures, and spending programs.\textsuperscript{1516} The resolution calls on the European Commission and the Council of the European Union to re-affirm their commitment to gender equality by a clear commitment on gender budgeting in the regulation of the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027.\textsuperscript{1517}


25 February 2019
217
From 29 to 30 August 2018, the EU, in partnership with the UN Women and the International Labor Organization, launched the “Win-Win: Gender equality means good business” regional programme at the 2018 Women’s Empowerment Principles Forum.1518 This initiative will engage private sector companies, women’s business networks, women entrepreneurs and others to foster women’s economic empowerment and exchange good practices to advance gender equality and promote partnerships and innovation between women from Europe and Latin American region.1519 The initiative will be implemented across six countries over a period of three years: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Jamaica, and Uruguay.1520

On 30 August 2018, the EU through its “Support to SME Development in Armenia” (EU-SMEDA) and EU4Business initiative funded the second gathering of the Women Entrepreneurs’ Club in Yerevan.1521 This initiative was officially opened by the Head of the EU Delegation to Armenia Ambassador Piotr Switalski and brought women entrepreneurs together to exchange their experience, build new business connections and cooperation opportunities in order to promote more participation of women in entrepreneurship and narrow the gender gap.1522

On 5 September 2018, the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the EC Frederica Mogherini announced a new EUR2 million programme that will train and educate Afghan women in Kazakhstan.1523 This initiative strives to economically empower women to advance gender equality.1524

On 18 September 2018, the EU through its EU Initiative for Financial Inclusion supported the extension of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development’s Women in Business Programme to launch in Morocco.1525 This initiative will provide EUR 35 million to support women-led SMEs and provide business advice, training, mentoring and network-building services to women entrepreneurs.1526

From 21 to 22 September 2018, the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission Frederica Mogherini, alongside the Minister

---


On 27 September 2018, the EU in partnership with the United Nations announced a EUR50 million regional programme to end femicide in Latin America as part of the Spotlight Initiative, a partnership to promote gender equality and women and girl’s empowerment by eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, backed by an initial EUR500 million.\footnote{The EU funded project DAWRIC organises two events on gender equality in Lebanon, EU Neighbours (Brussels), 4 October 2018. Date of access: 19 October 2018. https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/stay-informed/news/eu-funded-project-dawric-organises-two-events-gender-equality-lebanon.}

On 29 September 2018, the EU through its “Direct Action for Women — Reform, Inclusion and Confidence” funded the organization of gender equality training and round table discussions that focused on the importance of women economic empowerment in Lebanon.\footnote{The Jobs, Skills and Finance for Women and Youth Programme has Launched in The Gambia, UN Capital Development Fund (Banjul), 9 October 2018. Date of access: 19 October 2018. http://www.uncdf.org/article/3967/the-jobs-skills-and-finance-for-women-and-youth-programme-has-launched-in-the-gambia.}

On 9 October 2018, the EU supported the launch of the “Jobs, Skills and Finance for Women and Youth Programme.”\footnote{The Jobs, Skills and Finance for Women and Youth Programme has Launched in The Gambia, UN Capital Development Fund (Banjul), 9 October 2018. Date of access: 19 October 2018. http://www.uncdf.org/article/3967/the-jobs-skills-and-finance-for-women-and-youth-programme-has-launched-in-the-gambia.} This initiative will provide EUR15 million to stabilize the economic, social, and security situation of The Gambia by facilitating social inclusion and employment of youth and women, with a specific emphasis on promoting gender equality.

On 27 September 2018, the EU in partnership with the United Nations announced a EUR50 million regional programme to end femicide in Latin America as part of the Spotlight Initiative, a partnership to promote gender equality and women and girl’s empowerment by eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, backed by an initial EUR500 million.\footnote{EU behind the Women4Mediterranean Conference 2018, EU Neighbours (Brussels), 20 August 2018. Date of access: 13 October 2018. https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/stay-informed/news/eu-behind-women4mediterranean-conference-2018.}

On 29 September 2018, the EU through its “Direct Action for Women — Reform, Inclusion and Confidence” funded the organization of gender equality training and round table discussions that focused on the importance of women economic empowerment in Lebanon.\footnote{The EU and Canada reiterate a shared commitment to advance gender equality and women's contributions to peace and security at the women Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, European Union External Action (Montréal) 23 September 2018. Date of access: 13 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/officials/headquarters/homepage/50954/eu-and-canada-reiterate-shared-commitment-advance-gender-equality-and-women’s-contributions_en.}

On 9 October 2018, the EU supported the launch of the “Jobs, Skills and Finance for Women and Youth Programme.”\footnote{The Jobs, Skills and Finance for Women and Youth Programme has Launched in The Gambia, UN Capital Development Fund (Banjul), 9 October 2018. Date of access: 19 October 2018. http://www.uncdf.org/article/3967/the-jobs-skills-and-finance-for-women-and-youth-programme-has-launched-in-the-gambia.} This initiative will provide EUR15 million to stabilize the economic, social, and security situation of The Gambia by facilitating social inclusion and employment of youth and women, with a specific emphasis on promoting gender equality.

From 10 to 11 October, the EU supported the 2018 edition of the Women4Mediterranean Conference entitled “Women build inclusive societies in the Mediterranean” that gathered more than 300 high-level stakeholders from all sectors involved in gender equality and women’s empowerment in the Euro-Mediterranean region, including the Secretary General of the European External Action Service Helga Schmid.\footnote{The Jobs, Skills and Finance for Women and Youth Programme has Launched in The Gambia, UN Capital Development Fund (Banjul), 9 October 2018. Date of access: 19 October 2018. http://www.uncdf.org/article/3967/the-jobs-skills-and-finance-for-women-and-youth-programme-has-launched-in-the-gambia.} The conference followed the declaration of the “Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society” that was sponsored by the European Union and attached great importance to the economic rights of women, including the entitlement of all women...
to freely earn decent living in the labor market with equal pay and equal access to economic resources.\textsuperscript{1534}

On 15 October 2018, the Head of the EU Delegation to Serbia Ambassador Sem Fabrizi announced the implementation of a three-year project entitled “Priority Action for Gender Equality” in partnership with UN Women.\textsuperscript{1535} This initiative will strengthen administrative capacities for gender equality and contribute to the empowerment of women in the labour market, women’s entrepreneurship, and the empowerment of rural women, through awarding at least 30 financial grants to women’s civil society organizations in Serbia.\textsuperscript{1536}

On 17 October 2018, the European Commission provided an additional EUR15 million in support of its pledge to assist Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, backed by an initial EUR65 million in humanitarian assistance.\textsuperscript{1537} The priority of this support package will focus on advancing gender equality by meeting the needs of female-headed households and families.\textsuperscript{1538}

On 26 October 2018, the EC greenlighted the start of the implementation of the Instrument for Pre-accession for Rural Development II program for Albania.\textsuperscript{1539} The program enables Albanian farmers and agribusiness to have access to EUR71million of funding from the EU available for the period 2014-2020 for investment in agriculture and rural development, with particular emphasis on creating new employment opportunities for women in agriculture.\textsuperscript{1540}

On 16 November 2018, the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica participated in a Gender Equality panel alongside the United Nations, the Chinese government, and non-governmental organization representatives during the China-EU Development Conference. During the panel, Mimica highlighted the EU’s interest to work more in and with China on advancing gender equality following a meeting with the chair of the newly


\textsuperscript{1539}EU greenlights the start of the implementation of IPARD II programme for Albania, Independent Balkan News Agency (Pomorie), 26 October 2018. Date of access: 27 October 2018. https://balkaneu.com/eu-greenlights-the-start-of-the-implementation-of-ipard-ii-programme-for-albania/

\textsuperscript{1540}EU greenlights the start of the implementation of IPARD II programme for Albania, Independent Balkan News Agency (Pomorie), 26 October 2018. Date of access: 27 October 2018. https://balkaneu.com/eu-greenlights-the-start-of-the-implementation-of-ipard-ii-programme-for-albania/
established China International Development Cooperation Agency where both sides agreed to greater cooperation on sustainable development.\textsuperscript{1541}

On 20 November 2018, the EU supported the launch of the BUSINESSMED’s three thematic committees in Barcelona, Spain which promote economic integration in the Mediterranean as part of the EU-funded Enhancing Business Support Organizations and Business Networks in the Southern Neighbourhood project.\textsuperscript{1542} One of the three committees is focused on “Women and Youth Empowerment” and aims to promote “cutting-edge and strategic support in women and youth programming in all development contexts.”\textsuperscript{1543}

On 26 November 2018, the EC announced an additional EUR5 million in support of the projects of 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureates Nadia Murad and Doctor Denis Mukwege maintaining its commitment to eradicating violence against women and girls.\textsuperscript{1544} The European support for the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureates is part of the EU’s broader commitment to gender equality and women’s empowerment globally and will ensure the continuity of respective support programmes for victims of sexual violence in Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Congo.\textsuperscript{1545}

On 27 November 2018, the EC announced a financial package worth EUR474 million to support state building and public sector reforms in Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{1546} Among other issues, advancing gender equality is identified as at the core of this EU action financing Afghanistan’s reform agenda.\textsuperscript{1547}

On 29 November 2018, the European Union and the Mauritius Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare announced a Joint Monitoring Framework Agreement with the objective of tracking progress on the implementation of the Mauritius-EU Gender Action Plan.\textsuperscript{1548} The agreement underlines that a number of performance indicators relating to the promotion of gender equality, elimination of gender-based violence, and economic empowerment of women will be more effectively monitored.\textsuperscript{1549}


\textsuperscript{1542} BUSINESSMED’s Launch of the 3 Employer Thematic Committees, EBSOMED (Barcelona), 20 November 2018. Date of access: 25 November 2018. http://www.ebsomed.eu/en/content/activit-s/businessmeds-launch-3-thematic-committees

\textsuperscript{1543} BUSINESSMED’s Launch of the 3 Employer Thematic Committees, EBSOMED (Barcelona), 20 November 2018. Date of access: 25 November 2018. http://www.ebsomed.eu/en/content/activit-s/businessmeds-launch-3-thematic-committees


25 February 2019

221
On 30 November 2018, the first regional Women Entrepreneurs Club (WE Club) was launched in Goris, Armenia, with the support of EU4Business and the EU-SMEDA project.\textsuperscript{1550} The WE Club aims to establish an effective platform for capacity building, business connections and networking for Armenian women entrepreneurs on a monthly basis and EU-SMEDA supports the improvement of the business and investment climate in Armenia, as well as providing access to finance for SMEs.\textsuperscript{1551}

On 3 December 2018, the EU, with the Libyan Ministry of Labor and Rehabilitation, supported the organization of a training program for women under the framework of Libyan Women’s Support Project in the Public Sector.\textsuperscript{1552} The program lasted eight days and about 70 women from 17 public sectors participated in the program aimed at the economic empowerment of women to enhance their role in society.\textsuperscript{1553}

On 4 December 2018, EUR17.2 million in co-financing from the EU through the Western Balkans Investment Framework was announced as part of the modernization of Kosovo’s railway infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1554} It was signed in the presence of the Head of the EU Office in Kosovo Bedri Hamza and supports equal opportunities with an emphasis on workforce diversity and gender equality.\textsuperscript{1555}

On 5 December 2018, EU supported the launch of a new program under the Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls in Tonga.\textsuperscript{1556} The EUR19.5 million program is funded primarily by the EU (EUR 12.7 million) to transform the social norms that allow violence against women and girls to continue, ensure survivors have access to quality response services, and support national and regional institutions to meet their commitments to gender equality in the Pacific region.\textsuperscript{1557}

The EU has taken extensive efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality by passing a resolution for gender budgeting while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in multiple partner countries through funding external action programs that include providing access to capital that enhance economic opportunities for women.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Foti Vito}

\textsuperscript{1554} EU gives an additional 17.2 million Euro for rail project, GazetaExpress (Pristina), 4 December 2018. Date of access: 5 December 2018. https://www.gazetaexpress.com/en/news/eu-gives-an-additional-17-2-million-euro-for-rail-project-174674/
\textsuperscript{1555} EU gives an additional 17.2 million Euro for rail project, GazetaExpress (Pristina), 4 December 2018. Date of access: 5 December 2018. https://www.gazetaexpress.com/en/news/eu-gives-an-additional-17-2-million-euro-for-rail-project-174674/
\textsuperscript{1556} New Pacific Partnership program increases commitment to End Violence Against Women and Girls, Matangi Tonga (Nuku’alofa), 5 December 2018. Date of access: 5 December 2018. https://matangitonga.to/2018/12/05/new-pacific-partnership-program-increases-commitment-end-violence-against-women-and-girls
\textsuperscript{1557} New Pacific Partnership program increases commitment to End Violence Against Women and Girls, Matangi Tonga (Nuku’alofa), 5 December 2018. Date of access: 5 December 2018. https://matangitonga.to/2018/12/05/new-pacific-partnership-program-increases-commitment-end-violence-against-women-and-girls