

# Procedure file

Basic information	
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	2015/2754(RSP)
Resolution on the renewal of the EU plan of action on gender equality and women's empowerment in development	
Subject	
4.10.04.01 Programmes and actions for gender equality	
4.10.09 Women condition and rights	
6.30 Development cooperation	

Procedure completed

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>DEVE</b> <a href="#">Development</a>	 <a href="#">MCAVAN Linda</a>	23/06/2015
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	<a href="#">International Cooperation and Development</a>	MIMICA Neven	

Key events			
22/09/2015	Vote in committee		
07/10/2015	Debate in Parliament		
08/10/2015	Results of vote in Parliament		
08/10/2015	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T8-0350/2015</a>	Summary
08/10/2015	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2015/2754(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 136-p5
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	DEVE/8/03747

Documentation gateway	

Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE567.463</a>	02/09/2015	EP	
Oral question/interpellation by Parliament		B8-0762/2015	05/10/2015	EP	
Oral question/interpellation by Parliament		B8-0763/2015	05/10/2015	EP	
Motion for a resolution		<a href="#">B8-0988/2015</a>	05/10/2015	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T8-0350/2015</a>	08/10/2015	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		<a href="#">SP(2015)774</a>	25/02/2016	EC	

## Resolution on the renewal of the EU plan of action on gender equality and women's empowerment in development

The European parliament adopted by 524 votes to 55 with 83 abstentions, a resolution on the renewal of the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Womens Empowerment in Development.

Members recalled that the EU was committed to promoting gender equality and ensuring gender mainstreaming in all of its actions.

In this context, they believed that the conclusions of the evaluation of first action plan for gender equality (GAP1) showed the clear need for a step change in EU action on gender equality and womens empowerment and that a renewed political commitment by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission was required to improve performance.

They stressed the importance of implementing the main recommendations of the evaluation in the successor to the GAP1.

Welcoming the publication of the 2nd Action Plan on gender equality (GAP2), Parliament urged the Commission and EEAS to begin implementation of the new plan as soon as possible, and to involve Parliament in consultation throughout that process.

Content of the 2nd Action Plan: Parliament considered that GAP2 should focus on all aspects of EU external policy development cooperation, humanitarian aid, trade, human rights and foreign affairs, migration and asylum in line with the policy coherence for development principle, and should apply to developing, neighbourhood and enlargement countries alike.

Recalling that progress towards gender equality and womens empowerment should be core business for EU institutions, Parliament wanted this issue to be integrated into all Union policies.

With particular regard to development policy, Parliament called on all EU delegations to submit an annual GAP report and for EU delegations to present a summary of progress towards gender equality and womens empowerment. At the same time, Parliament felt that the review of EDF country programming provided an opportunity to ensure that full implementation of GAP2 was on track.

Data collection and targets: Members insisted on the use of gender-sensitive quantitative and qualitative indicators and systematic and timely collection of gender disaggregated data with regard to the beneficiaries and participants across all actions as part of the monitoring and evaluation process. They underlined the need to invest in national statistics and calls on all the Member States to establish gender-sensitive monitoring systems. Parliament invited EU delegations and the Member States embassies to prioritise high-quality gender analysis as the basis for country-level strategy and programming. The EU should revise national indicative plans from the point of view of the new GAP.

Members stressed the need for clear targets and indicators, measured and disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other factors and improved tracking of budgetary allocations.

Key aspects for the new GAP: Parliament believed that the GAP must address a comprehensive approach for the full implementation of the EU guidelines on violence against women and girls with increased efforts and resources to eliminate all discriminatory practices against women. There must be efforts to combat:

- trafficking in human beings,
- female genital mutilation,
- forced sterilisation,
- forced pregnancy,
- gendercide,
- domestic violence and marital rape,
- child, early and forced marriage and
- gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Parliament called for the development of specific EU actions to strengthen the rights of different groups of women, with special attention being given to young people, migrants, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons.

Members highlighted the fact that the use of rape as a weapon of war and oppression must be eliminated. They underlined the vulnerability of women migrants, refugee and asylum seekers. They called for further efforts to increase womens access to health and health education and family planning.

In general, Parliament believed that businesses had an important role to play in advancing gender equality through actions that contribute to womens economic empowerment. It highlighted the positive role that micro-finance, social entrepreneurship, and alternative business models continued to have in the field of womens economic empowerment and inclusion. It also emphasised the need for womens inclusion and representation in emerging economic fields. The GAP2 must address the situation of LGBTI persons in third countries, and the importance of strengthening womens legal rights and access to justice.

Promote increased participation of women in peacekeeping: Members called on the EU to promote increased participation of women in

peacekeeping, peace building processes and EU military and civil crisis management missions. They reiterated, their call on the EU for the incorporation of gender perspectives and womens rights in all peace and security initiatives.

Parliament underlined the importance of measures strengthening leadership and participation of women and womens rights organisations in the public as well as private spheres.

Lastly, it underlined the need to involve men and boys and promote their active engagement and responsibility in addressing discriminatory social norms and combating gender stereotypes and violence against women and girls.