

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

DANIDA



**Gender Equality
Development Engagement 1.2**

under the

Governance Thematic Programme

under the

**Danish-Arab Partnership Programme, 2017-2021
(DAPP)**

DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENT DOCUMENT

Draft

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFTURD	L'Association des Femmes Tunisiennes pour la Recherche sur la Développement
ATSR	L'Association Tunisienne de la Santé de la Reproduction
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEWLA	Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAPP	Danish Arab Partnership Programme
DED	Development Engagement Document
DFPA	Danish Family Planning Association
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEE	Gender Equality Engagement
HRB	Human Rights Based
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practices
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JWU	Jordanian Women's Union
KVINFO	The Danish Centre for Research and Information on Gender, Equality and Diversity
LDDF	Ligue Démocratique des Droits des Femmes
LGBT DK	The Danish National Organisation for Gay men, Lesbians, Bisexuals and Transgender persons
MENA	The Middle East and North Africa
MOV	Means of Verification
MP	Member of Parliament
M&E/ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PCM	Project/Programme Cycle Management
PCMS	Project/Programme Cycle Management System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TAO	Technical assistance offices of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	The United Nations
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAW	Violence Against Women

1 INTRODUCTION

The present Development Engagement Document (DED) details the objectives and management arrangements for the development cooperation concerning the development engagement Gender Equality 2017-2021 as agreed between the parties specified below.

The DED is annexed to the Bilateral Agreement with KVINFO (Implementing Partner) and constitutes an integrated part hereof together with the programme document of the Danish-Arab Partnership Programme 2017-2021 (DAPP). The Danish support is part of the support provided under the Governance Thematic Programme of DAPP.

2 PARTIES

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

and

KVINFO, the Danish Centre for Research and Information on Gender, Equality and Diversity.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 The Danish-Arab Partnership Programme 2017-2021 (DAPP)

Since its inception in 2003, Danish Arab Partnership Programme (DAPP) has combined country-level and regional interventions and been a unique instrument for building relations between Denmark and MENA partners. DAPP's vision is to promote a democratic, prosperous and stable MENA region. While the new phase of the programme (2017-21) builds on the best elements of previous phases, particularly partnerships, its leaner and refocused design reflects: i) Demand from local partners, ii) Danish foreign policy interests in the MENA region; iii) Challenges and opportunities of the regional context; and iv) Lessons learned and comparative advantages of DAPP.

DAPP combines regional activities with interventions in priority countries currently comprising Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia where there is potential for reform under relative stability. The strategic programme objective is that '*Public institutions, civil society and businesses advance governance standards and provide economic opportunities*'. Gender equality is one of a total of three engagements under the thematic programme on governance, the other two focusing on human rights and free media.

3.2 Regional and country context

The **MENA region** (Middle East, North Africa) is characterized by conflict, refugees and migration flows and low levels of gender equality. Despite some progress regarding women's education, health and political participation, shortfalls remain significant relative to global benchmarks. Furthermore, factors such as age, level of education, place of living and sexual orientation influence and differentiate significantly on women's situation. The MENA region is ranked as furthest away from gender parity¹, the lack of gender equality is identified as a main barrier to human and economic development in the region and as a key issue in relation to fulfilling the SDGs.² Most countries in the region have ratified CEDAW but with reservations³. Discrimination of women is common in legislation, especially in sharia based family laws, and violence against women is widespread on many levels in society, from domestic violence to gender based state discrimination. Conservative gender perceptions are barriers to women's social and economic empowerment and to women's sexual and reproductive rights, i.e. through common occurrence of harmful

¹ World Economic Forum Gender Gap Report 2016: <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/performance-by-region-and-country/>

² Arab Human Development Reports: <http://www.arab-hdr.org/>

³ UNOHCHR UPRs: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx> and UN WOMEN statuses Declarations, Reservations and Objections to CEDAW: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reservations-country.htm>

traditional practices such as child marriage and lack of acceptance of sexual diversity. Increase in representation of women in parliament is often a result of non-transparent quota laws and not necessarily an indication of a gender transformatory political empowerment of women candidates and voters.

Jordan is under heavy pressure from conflict in Syria and influx of refugees. Generally, duty bearers have a positive attitude to enhancing gender equality but progress is slow and faces backlash in some areas. Child marriages are frequent among refugees and the trend is spreading to host communities. Due to the influence of tribal clans and the weak political party system, the small rise in women's political participation is not matched by political empowerment and influence of female politicians. Women's democratic civil society activism needs strengthening. Legislation regarding violence against women is contradictory with loop holes such as only men living together with the victim can be persecuted for domestic violence and better protection is needed. Jordan ratified CEDAW in 1992 but with reservations. Women are discriminated in personal status law regarding marriage, divorce, custody of children, inheritance and by denying women equal nationality rights.

Although gender discrimination in legislation is prevalent in **Egypt**, the constitution of 2014 holds potential for democratic development and legal reform towards gender equality is not yet fulfilled. On the contrary, the space of civil society is closing with restrictive legislation and crack-downs on women's rights organisations. State feminism in certain areas seems to be on the rise but with shrinking space for civil activism for gender equality profound changes of societal gender balances will be difficult to obtain.⁴ Women's democratic civil society activism needs strengthening. Egypt is a brutalized society where gender based violence is widespread at all levels. Recently, government has taken initiatives to address violence against women. Women's political participation has been enhanced through one-time quotas and presidential nominations of women MPs but this has not been matched with increase in political influence. Egypt ratified CEDAW in 1981 but with reservations.

Tunisia has since the revolution followed a gender transformatory path towards a democratic society. The situation is fragile due to terrorism, radicalization, spill-over of extremist cells from Libya, a weak economy and unemployment. The progress in gender equality is not yet sustainably embedded in society and backlash should be prevented. The high number of women MPs (30%) should be encouraged to work for gender mainstreaming legislations and policies in nonpartisan cooperation. Tunisia has ratified CEDAW without reservations including the Optional Protocol. Gender equality is guaranteed in the 2014 constitution and the family code in Tunisia is progressive but contains loop holes such as the fact that a rapist can avoid persecution by marrying the victim. The minorities' rights movement has been able to officially organize and is in need of support and capacity development on issues such as counselling.

Despite increasingly gender conservative majority in parliament, **Morocco** has a strong women's movement able to mobilize and voice opinions i.e. on the issue of abortion and sexual rights. The constitution of 2011 stipulates full gender equality but implementing measures are lacking. Likewise, the progressive family law reform of 2004 still has shortcomings from a gender perspective and the implementation has failed especially women in poor and marginalized rural areas. Due to quota of seats in the national and regional legislatures women constitute 30% of elected politicians but measures are needed to secure that representation is transformed into influence, i.e. through support of the regional gender equality commissions. Regarding gender-based violence both legal reform and better protection of victims are needed; child marriage is on the rise, despite legislation. Article 475 of the Moroccan penal code which allowed the rapist to escape justice by marrying his victim was repealed in 2014 but social problems and stigmatization of rape victims are still societal problems that need to be addressed. Morocco ratified CEDAW in 1993 but with reservations.

⁴ <https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/events/files/2016hlpf-national-voluntary-review-egypt-report-en.pdf>

4 OBJECTIVES AND THEORY OF CHANGE

4.1 Objective and outcomes

The objective of the Gender Equality Engagement is: 'Legal reform, equal political participation and prevention of violence enhanced.'

The Gender Equality Engagement has four intervention areas with the following outcomes:

- Legislative reform enhanced through partnerships to recognise equality between men and women including distribution of resources
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights enhanced through partnerships
- Equal participation of men and women in politics improved through partnerships
- Gender based violence prevented and victims supported through partnerships.

In addition, a country level objective for the engagement has been defined:

- Moroccan / Tunisian / Egyptian / Jordanian women enjoy equal access to justice, and women victims of violence are protected and violence prevented. Women are empowered to influence political decision making processes, and all persons enjoy sexual and reproductive rights and health.

4.2 Lessons learned from earlier interventions

As a key actor in the field of gender equality nationally and internationally, KVINFO and partners have conducted numerous bilateral projects and regional programmes in the MENA region since 2006. The Gender Equality Engagement builds on the results and lessons learnt thus achieved in the fields of legal reform and gender equal access to justice, gender equal political participation, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), gender based violence, violence against women, documentation and gender research, and dialogue on gender equal values (gender, sexuality, religion) – such as:⁵

- Political empowerment of women through advocacy for gender equality in election laws and capacity development of female political candidates - in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia.
- MENA regional exchange of experiences and learning on gender equality in constitutions – from Tunisia to Egypt, Jordan and Yemen.
- Implementation of the Family Code in Morocco – i.e. training of judges in mediation, training of court staff in counselling of victims of domestic violence and in gender aware reception of citizens. The recommendations of a study conducted under this project were included in the national strategy on combatting violence against women.
- Strengthened female leadership and entrepreneurship in Jordanian big private sector companies, in Moroccan and Tunisian networks of female artisans, and in Moroccan trade union through establishment of a cross-union network of female unionists.
- Combatting/prevention of under-age marriage in Morocco and Jordan through data collection, awareness raising and advocacy.

Other key lessons learned:

- One of KVINFO's strengths is the ability to work in equal partnerships based on mutual respect and cooperation; maintaining dialogue is key to obtaining good results.⁶

⁵ 'Evaluation of KVINFO's programmes in the MENA region 2006-2014':

http://kvinfo.dk/sites/default/files/evaluation_kvinfo-in-mena_final.pdf

'Evaluation of the Danish Arab Partnership Programme':

http://www.netpublikationer.dk/um/evaluation_2015_05/html/helepubl.html;

⁶ Ibid and 'Capacity Assessment: KVINFO - Danish Centre for Information on Gender, Equality and Ethnicity', Bente Consulting ApS, 2011

- As gender equality in different societal areas is interlinked, it is important to address gender issues in all societal fields focusing on political, socio-economic and civil rights.
- A demand driven and contextualized approach to cooperation and programming is crucial to achieving results on the ground leading to lasting change.
- Men and boys constitute both allies and part of the ultimate target group as gender inequality is harmful to men and boys too. Likewise, it is crucial that youth and the rural population take part in and benefit from societal reform. To this end, the application of an intersectional methodology to programming has proven useful.
- During the last 10 years, KVINFO's engagement in the MENA region has developed from a number of smaller bi-lateral and regional projects with many different project strategies and methodologies as well as a big partner portfolio into larger and more comprehensive programmes still with a diversified implementation strategy. To secure and better document the achievement of expected results, this engagement builds on a leaner programme modelled around a clear and focused theory of change with a double focus on 'legal and policy reform' and 'implementation'. This innovation take on programming includes a limited number of carefully targeted programme interventions mutually supplementing and reinforcing each other as well as a lower number of implementing partners.
- Still, diversity in programming has proven important to foster innovative thinking. KVINFO will continue to draw on its broad and diverse network of civil society organisations, governmental institutions, academia, private sector actors and trade unions. Last but not least, KVINFO will cooperate with a committed and effective group of Danish and MENA organisations with thorough expertise in one or more of the intervention areas part of the gender equality engagement to supplement and further qualify KVINFO's expertise and experience.

4.3 Justification and comparative advantage

KVINFO's and its MENA and Danish partners' approach takes its point of departure in the feminist analysis that no country yet has reached gender equality and challenges therefore are common globally. Additionally, the experience and expertise in working with gender equality issues in the Danish context constitutes a clear comparative advantage of KVINFO and its Danish partners as compared to other international actors in the MENA region.

In the MENA region, a number of structural barriers for the realisation of women's human rights persist, hindering the achievement of formal as well as actual gender equality. This lack of gender equality and women's low societal participation constitute severe challenges to further human development, economic growth in and democratization of the MENA region. The DAPP programme's theory of change focuses on gender equality both as a separate engagement and as a crosscutting priority throughout all DAPP engagements.

Achieving results in the fields of gender equality and women's empowerment directly contributes to attaining the long-term vision of the DAPP, namely a 'democratic, stable and prosperous Middle East and North Africa'. Gender discriminatory laws and legislation, especially personal status and family laws and reservations to the CEDAW⁷ and Istanbul conventions⁸ are among the most serious barriers to women's societal participation as is the high occurrence of gender based violence and violence against women as well as the poor political representation and influence of women.

By addressing both gender discriminatory legislation and the lack of implementation of reforms and policies promoting women's rights in all four intervention areas of the programme, the Gender Equality Engagement directly targets the main obstacles for women's full societal participation, and thereby contributes to further human development and democracy in the MENA region. The civil society

⁷ UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

⁸ Council of Europe convention against violence against women and domestic violence opened for signature on May 11, 2011, in Istanbul, Turkey

organisations (CSO) representing rights holders and duty bearer organisations in the Gender Equality Engagement all identify women's empowerment and gender equality as key to their countries' democratic development. There is a high demand for the international community to support legal reform and good governance to achieve gender equality, and it is this demand that the Gender Equality Engagement responds to through supporting the efforts of targeted MENA and Danish CSOs to push for reforms and support implementation of measures to further gender equality.

4.4 Strategic approach

Country level:

On the global policy level the SDGs are an important point of reference for the programme as the SDGs can serve as a shared reference for cooperation between duty bearers and rights holders at country level. All priority countries have developed national SDG plans and the Arab regional coordination and monitoring is organized by ESCWA.⁹ Egypt and Morocco have already submitted the first national voluntary reviews. Jordan will submit their first report in 2017. Especially relevant to the work of KVINFO and its partners, are the SDGs 5, 16 and 17.¹⁰

In line with Danish development cooperation strategy *The Right to a Better Life*,¹¹ KVINFO and its partners strive to integrate the norms, principles and goals of international human rights standards in programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Initiatives under KVINFO's programme aim at achieving systemic change and target both rights holders and duty bearers. Programme interventions are linked to international human rights frameworks and mechanisms, in particular CEDAW and the UPR process. The human rights principles of targeting structural root causes, focus on non-discrimination, equality, and empowerment of right holders and accountability are considered and integrated into the design, implementation and monitoring phases of programme interventions to achieve comprehensive human rights based approach. The strong HRBA approach in the Gender Equality Engagement programming contributes considerably to sustainability of outcomes.

The Gender Equality Engagement country groups and thematic reference groups will ensure that all programme interventions are aligned with strategies, plans and policies of the implementing MENA partners as well as with relevant national plans and policies to secure complementarities, synergies and contribution to sustainability of results. Furthermore, drawing upon a broad network in the region KVINFO takes part in different formal and informal fora to be kept informed of relevant new legislation, policies and implementation initiatives including programmes and projects by international donors and regional and national actors. Permanent presence in Jordan and Tunisia and regular monitoring trips to Egypt and Morocco will allow KVINFO to meet with key donors and actors in the field of gender equality to coordinate and secure synergies and complementarity of interventions. Through local partners and information from donor meetings in the focus countries, KVINFO will provide and gain information on support to gender equality and thereby contribute to aligning the DAPP gender equality programme to other bi- and multilateral partners. KVINFO is a member of the EuroMed Rights' Gender Working Group and utilises this forum as well to better align programme interventions pertaining to women's rights.

Synergies:

KVINFO will take full advantage of the new DAPP-team set-up with technical advisory offices (TAO) and Danish representations in the region; drawing upon their analyses and access to donor coordination. With its partners, KVINFO will participate in regular DAPP coordination meetings in the four focus countries.

⁹ Arab Forum for Sustainable Development: <https://www.unescwa.org/arab-forum-sustainable-development-2016>

¹⁰ SDG 5: 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'; SDG 16: 'Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'; SDG 17: 'Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development Finance'.

¹¹ Strategic Framework for Gender Equality, Rights and Diversity in Danish Development Cooperation, 2014:

file:///C:/Users/B024932/Downloads/4985%20DANI%20Strategi%20Ligestilling_UK_5NY.pdf

Both through these meetings and through meetings in Copenhagen among the strategic DAPP partners KVINFO will work to secure complementarity and synergies between the different DAPP engagements. Among fields of high relevance for coordination and cooperation are interventions in the Human Rights' Engagement such as alignment of national legislation with the CEDAW, the Istanbul convention and other international and regional conventions; interventions in the Social Dialogue Engagement especially with regard to the cooperation with trade unions and female trade unionists on strengthening the role of women in political decision-making; interventions in the Youth Participation and Employment Engagement in the fields of legislative reform to recognise equality between men and women including distribution of resources; and in the Free Media Engagement as gender equality in public communication is important to securing that women's rights are part of the public agenda.

Regional level:

Even though every country in the MENA region has its own challenges regarding gender equality common challenges such as gender discriminatory legislation rooted in different interpretations of sharia, low political representation of women, discrimination of sexual minorities, and traditional harmful practices such as underage marriages exist.

The emphasis of the Gender Equality Engagement is on country level interventions and regional activities will provide an important opportunity to share experiences, lessons learnt and promising practices and further build capacity among programme partners working in the same fields of intervention. Knowledge, experience and know-how from successful interventions in one country can be transferred to other countries. As an example, the very positive experience of civil society influence and advocacy in relation to the constitution writing process in Tunisia was shared with KVINFO partners in other MENA countries that are at different levels in the constitution writing process in their respective countries. The regional network of shelter for victims of violence constitutes another example of how the application of regionality can function as a valuable add-on and supplement to interventions at national level.

Where relevant, as for example in programme interventions furthering gender equal participation in politics, the Gender Equality Engagement will aim at tapping into existing MENA regional networks of female politicians. Whenever stronger impact can be achieved by additional regional joint interventions, KVINFO will prioritize this and bring partners together to add value such as capacity development of MENA shelters for women victims of violence to improve prevention of violence and protection of and support to victims. Combatting the harmful traditional practices (HTP) of under-age marriage is another field of intervention with a high potential for regional exchange of experiences and promising practices.

Due to the current political situation, working regionally might be the only way for Egyptian NGOs to uphold their work. Other issues, such as sexual rights are still extremely controversial in most countries in the region and cannot be addressed openly and therefore cooperation and informal networking at a regional level is a way forward to support suppressed sexual minorities and creating a forum to meet.

As described in the previous section on strategic approach at country level, the Gender Equality Engagement will contribute to the fulfilment of the SDGs, especially SDG 5, as an integrated part of programming and monitoring.¹² Regional bodies in the Arab region, such as ESCWA, are focusing on the SDGs but targets and indicators will be set within national frameworks in each priority country. Learning more about the SDGs and monitoring measures and methods is a priority to all Gender Equality Engagement partners and hence an activity that advantageously will be organized at a regional level. Provided there is a demand among MENA partners, SDG advocacy could also be included as a regional programme activity.

Other important international normative frameworks as CEDAW, the optional protocol and the Istanbul Convention call for regional cooperation and joint advocacy targeting national duty bearers in the four

¹² Monitoring against SDG 5 is integrated into the Results Framework at impact and outcome levels.

Gender Equality Engagement focus countries. EuroMed Rights is working on advocacy for the Istanbul convention in the Arab region and any initiatives within the programme in this regard will of course be coordinated with EuroMed Rights for synergies as well as with other actors.

Regional activities form an integral part of the results framework, as a regional activity is designed to lead to a country specific change. Regional actors are not targeted directly and targeted regional outcomes are not expected. Regional activities described above primarily aim to strengthen results at country level.

New and innovative approaches

As compared to previous DAPP programmes on gender equality the Gender Equality Engagement 2017-2021 contains a number of new and innovative approaches such as:

- Programme interventions to promote sexual rights in Tunisia and Morocco as well as in Egypt if possible in the longer run.
- Men and boys play an important role in programme interventions both as allies to women and girls and as direct beneficiaries i.e. in activities to challenge and change stereotypical perceptions of masculinity harmful to men and boys.
- KVINFO applies an intersectional approach to programming. This ensures that mainstreaming of relevant social categorizations such as gender, age, and socio-geographical status takes place in all programme interventions, which is also in line with a human rights based approach to development
- KVINFO has engaged an acclaimed expert on gender monitoring and statistics to head the programme monitoring against SDGs and to capacity develop programme partners on the production and utilization of data for gender aware M&E.¹³
- The careful selection of a limited number of partners with the ability to cover several of the intervention areas will allow for synergies and streamlining of the programme and simultaneously secure good results. As an example, partners working with female politicians and candidates on increasing women's political participation will be able to also engage these groups in interventions related to SHRH, GBV and legislative reform. Likewise, synergy takes place between outcome 1 'legislative reform' and the work on legal and policy reform within the other intervention areas.

4.5 Theory of Change

The theory of change (ToC) of the engagement builds on the following key assumptions:

Civil society is a crucial agent of change in a democratic society and the role of civil society organisations in the MENA region needs to be strengthened to achieve the objectives of DAPP. A society without gender equality cannot be a democratic society in essence.

In MENA, the mutual scepticism between civil society organisations and duty bearer institutions is a severe barrier to dialogue and development. The engagement addresses this through a strategy of working with rights holders' organisations to influence and hold duty bearers accountable. Thus the engagement contributes directly to both the long term DAPP vision of 'A democratic, stable and prosperous Middle East and North Africa' and to the thematic DAPP objective of enhancing governance standards.

In MENA, as globally, barriers to gender equality and women's full societal participation, political representation and social and political civil activism are rooted in a complex and mutually reinforcing structure of legislative discrimination and cultural barriers, conservative religious beliefs, traditional harmful practices, gender based violence and prejudices which should all be addressed simultaneously but with context sensitive and specific approaches.

¹³ The Head of Gender Division at Department of Statistics, Jordan, will be engaged as one of the five key personnel as local expert on a short-term assignment. See Annex 3, page 7 for list of key personnel.

To increase gender equality and strengthen women's rights, civil society needs participation and commitment from persons of all genders. Women's rights - to vote, to equal pay, to divorce and custody of children, to sexual and reproductive health etc. - are passed by parliaments dominated by men and implemented by authorities, usually also lead by predominantly men. Hence, men and boys should be perceived as potential allies as society as a whole has a lot to gain from gender equality.

Hence the ToC of the gender equality engagement is to address a number of contextualized challenges in the four focus countries within the programme intervention areas in order to obtain the expected results of the gender equality engagement.¹⁴ All interventions are structured on a complimentary approach to programming focusing on two tracks: 1) Legal and Policy Reform and 2) Implementation. At the same time, interventions are designed to contribute to change in behaviour among both rights holders and, more important, duty bearers – targeting both individuals, organisations and institutions. The engagement will support civil society organisations working for rights holders to claim their rights in influencing and pressuring duty bearers to respect, protect and fulfil human rights. Civil society organisations working for rights holders to claim their rights and duty bearers directly influenced and targeted by the engagement constitute the 'boundary partners' of the engagement.

This two-track complimentary programming approach contributes to both a programmatic holistic reform agenda and to sustainability of results. Through the focus on legal and policy reform the engagement will directly address the current need in the MENA region for legislative reform, policy development and abolishment of gender discriminatory legislation to promote and further gender equality. At the same time, the programmatic focus on implementation of legal and policy reforms acknowledges that legal reform in itself and policies however well formulated and gender equal will not have any effect on the ground without effective implementation.

All country level ToCs provide a country specific contextualization of each intervention area while at the same time being structured in the same way - including:

- A context specific country level outcome/objective
- Bridging outcomes formulated per actor in order to capture the behavioural changes of the targeted boundary partners or institutions, both rights holders and duty bearers
- Merged bridging outcomes capturing the behavioural changes of all boundary partners, both rights holders and duty bearers – referring to the Results Framework output level
- Examples of outputs contributing to the changes in actors – at this level, focus is on the implementing partners' capacity to influence and examples of context specific activities

The engagement responds to the contextual differences by emphasizing the various areas of intervention differently in the focus countries, hence programme interventions vary from country to country. Yet, interventions are designed to strengthen institutions and organisations that contribute to change among both rights holders and duty bearers, although partners and stakeholders will vary from country to country. The paragraphs below contain examples of country specific boundary partners.

In the intervention area of legislative reform, the engagement includes interventions on both 'legal and policy reform' and 'implementation' in all countries as the lack of non-discriminatory and gender aware legislation, alignment of national legislation with international conventions and implementation of women's rights is a common problem. In Jordan the focus lies on implications of Jordan's failure to lift her reservations to the CEDAW. Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia focus is on family law. In Egypt the sharia-based family law is highly discriminatory to women regarding divorce, custody, alimony and inheritance. In Morocco both the 2004 Family Code i.e. concerning inheritance and the 2011 Constitution especially the

¹⁴ The objective and outcomes of the engagement are listed in section 4.1. Intervention areas correspond with the four outcomes.

§19 stipulations of equality still need support for implementation. In Tunisia the engagement will contribute the ongoing alignment of all legislation with the Constitution and its stipulation of full gender equality.¹⁵

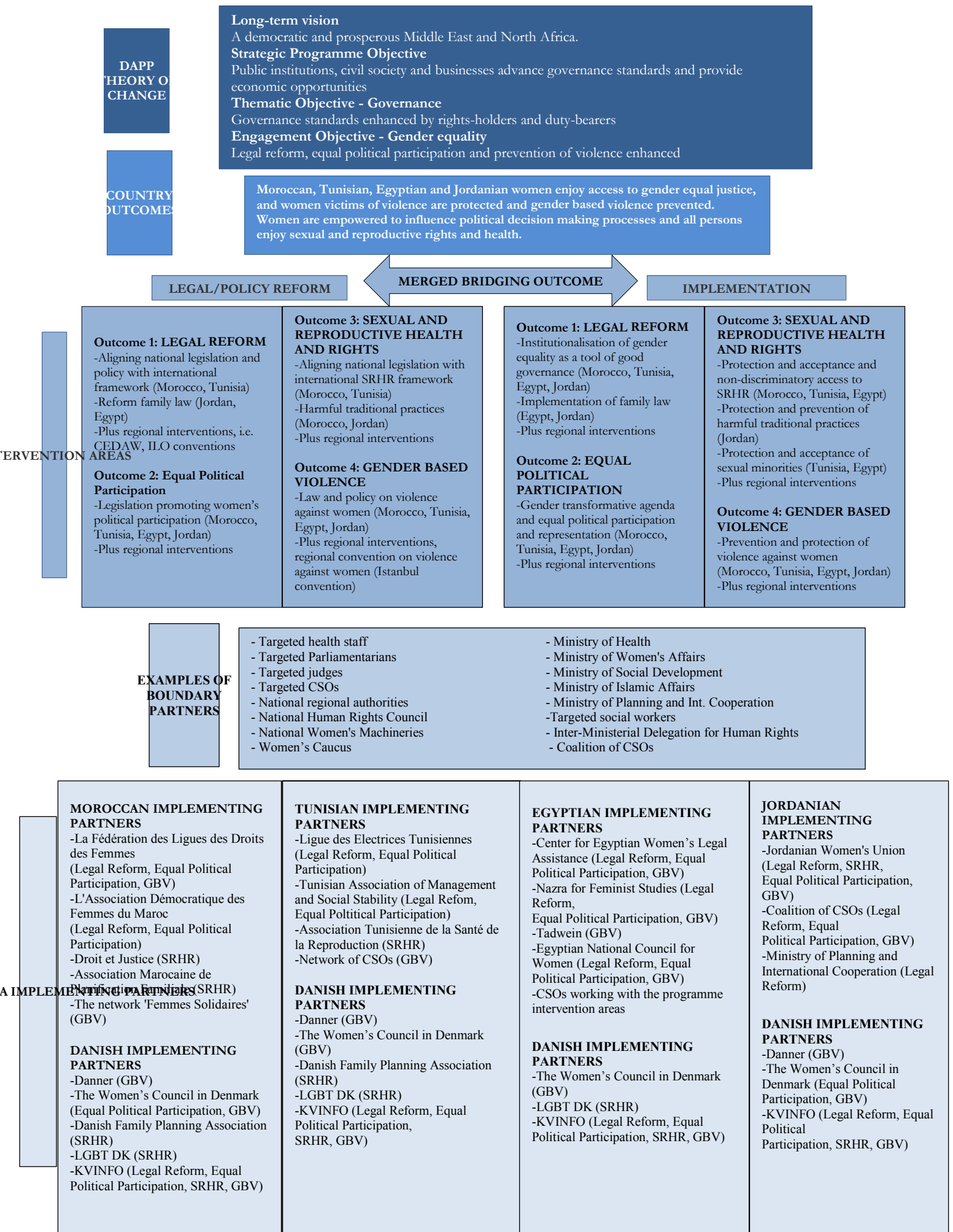
At a regional level, the Gender Equality Engagement will contain interventions to lift the reservations against the CEDAW in Jordan, Egypt and Morocco as well as other activities to supplement country specific interventions. The engagement will support civil society organisations that work for rights holders to demand, ensure/access their rights such as the Jordanian Women's Union (JWU), Jordan, La Fédération des Ligues des Droits des Femmes (FLDF), Morocco and Ligue des Electricités Tunisiennes (LET), the Tunisian Association of Management and Social Stability (TAMSS), Tunisia, and Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance (CEWLA) and Nazra for Studies and Research, Egypt, targeting duty bearers such as ministries of justice and of planning and international cooperation, national women's commissions as well as parliamentarians and women parliamentarian caucuses to push for legislative reform in the relevant fields.

Interventions on SRHR include 'legal and policy reform' and 'implementation' of legislation, policies and other measures to prevent and combat the harmful traditional practice of under-age marriage in both Jordan and Morocco where this problem is growing. In Morocco and Tunisia where openings for furthering more progressive agendas exist, the engagement will also work to make SRHR a priority by aligning national legislation with international SRHR frameworks and promoting protection, acceptance and non-discriminatory access to SRHR including sexual rights. The engagement will support civil society organisations that work for rights holders to claim their rights such as JWU (Jordan), Droit et Justice and l'Association Marocaine de Planification Familiale (Morocco) and l' Association Tunisienne de la Santé de la Réproduction (Tunisia) in targeting duty bearers to respect, protect, fulfil human rights such as ministries of justice, of Islamic Affairs and of Public Health, national human rights councils and targeted parliamentarians to push for reform in the field of SRHR. In the longer run, the engagement will seek to also undertake work on sexual rights in Egypt as the activism community here is growing. Country specific interventions will be supplemented by regional activities such as for Maghrebians activists.

Interventions on participation in politics include 'legal and policy reform' and 'implementation' in all countries as the under-representation of women in politics and low level of women's participation in political decision-making is a shared challenge. Also, all countries have strong women's organisations with potential for fostering female politicians with gender transformatory agendas to change this and secure more gender equal participation in politics. In Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia, emphasis will be at national level and gender equal representation and participation in parliaments, whereas the engagement in Morocco will work to support the regional gender equality commissions established during the recent decentralization process. The engagement will support civil society organisations that work for rights holders to claim their rights such as JWU, Jordan, FLDF, Morocco, LET or TAMSS, Tunisia and CEWLA or NAZRA, Egypt, in targeting duty bearers such as national councils for women, parliamentarians and women parliamentarian caucuses, and pushing for reform and implementation of measures to increase women's political participation. Country specific interventions will be supplemented by regional interventions when it adds value and reinforces impact.

Interventions on GBV and violence against women include legal and policy reform and implementation in Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. Partners in Egypt will carefully assess how interventions could be designed as violence against women, both in the private and the public sphere, is a problem of great prevalence and seriousness. At a regional level, interventions will promote the Istanbul Convention, to develop shelters for women victims of violence as well as other activities to supplement country specific interventions.

¹⁵ Challenges are defined in the 2016 report 'Inégalités et discriminations à l'encontre des femmes & des filles dans la législation tunisienne', CREDIF, UN Women and Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfance.



4.6 Cross-cutting issues

When implementing projects and programmes in the MENA region, KVINFO applies a HRB approach applying the principles of non-discrimination and equality, participation, empowerment and accountability as cross-cutting issues mainstreamed into and guiding all phases of KVINFO's programmes and activities.

The inclusion of youth is crucial as the risk of future generations being marginalized and hindered in becoming positive agents of change is very real. As also stated in the recent Arab Human Development Report 2016 youth is a critical partner to ensure peaceful development in the MENA region, and this gender equality engagement will seek to include as much youth as possible both as agents of change as well as a direct target group.¹⁶ Men and boys are seen both as important allies and partners to women and girls and as gaining benefits from greater gender equality, i.e. with regard to breaking down of stereotypical images of masculinity.

Building on the methodological approach of intersectional analysis, KVINFO's approach to programming entails the application of a comprehensive gender transformatory approach. As youth and men and boys are highly important stakeholders in the quest to achieving gender equality, these groups are mainstreamed into all phases and levels of the engagement.

KVINFO encourages its partners to always include and when relevant specifically target youth, men and boys and to secure a broad geographical outreach in all activities. Furthermore, partners are required to always include during all intervention phases the identity markers of age, (perceived) gender and socio-geography as an analytic tool.

To secure gender transformatory programming, KVINFO's Project/Programme Cycle Management (PCM) system requires partners to always include the identity markers of age, (perceived) gender and socio-geography as an analytic tool during the phases of strategic and concrete planning and design, as well as of implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. Hence the cross-cutting issues of the gender equality, youth and local outreach are integrated into all programme interventions and mainstreamed into all indicators at output, outcome and impact levels.

¹⁶ 'Arab Human Development Report 2016 -Youth and the Prospects for Human Development in a Changing Reality' (http://www.arabstates.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/library/huma_development/arab-human-development-report-2016--youth-and-the-prospects-for)

5 ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

In accordance with the engagement's HRB approach interventions are designed to contribute to change in behaviour among both rights holders and, more important, duty bearers:

5.1 Summary of types of activities

Outcome 1 Legal Reform / Output 1.1 Legal reform and policy reform:

Advocacy will take place to push for legislative and policy reforms and amendments to increase gender equality in family laws and personal status codes. Advocacy will also take place on the alignment of national legislation with international conventions including the lifting of reservations against the CEDAW and ratification of gender relevant ILO conventions. Other examples of activities are capacity development in strategic advocacy, awareness raising and networking.

Outcome 1 Legal Reform / Output 1.4 Implementation of legal and policy reform

Among main activities will be advocacy targeting duty bearers for the implementation of legislative/policy measures to increase gender equality with regard to family law and personal status code. Other examples of activities are capacity development, networking and awareness raising.

Outcome 2 SRHR / Output 2.1 Legal reform and policy reform:

Advocacy will take place to push for legislative and policy reforms to combat Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP), such as under-age marriage. Advocacy will also focus on inclusion of SRHR in national legislation and alignment of national legislation with international conventions on SHR including sexual rights. Other examples of activities are capacity development and awareness-raising on international SRHR frameworks and national SRHR situation.

Outcome 2 SRHR / Output 2.4 Implementation of legal and policy reform

Capacity development will take place on how to protect and prevent HTP and on mobilisation of rights holders and in advocacy on protection, acceptance and non-discriminatory access to SRHR including provision of youth friendly SRHR services. Other examples of activities are networking, awareness raising and advocacy for implementation of SRHR policies.

Outcome 3 Equal Political Participation / Output 3.1 Legal reform and policy reform:

Networking and awareness raising on legislation promoting women's political participation are among the activities that will take place. Also advocacy for legal and policy reform promoting gender equal participation in politics will take place as well as capacity development.

Outcome 3 Equal Political Participation / Output 3.4 Implementation

Networking, study tours and capacity development on how to produce and advocate for a gender transformative agenda in politics are among the activities. Also advocacy on implementation of legislation, procedures and customs related to women's political representation and participation will take place.

Output 4 GBV / Output 4.1 Legal reform and policy reform:

Advocacy to push for legislative reforms to secure protection from and prevention of GBV will take place. Other examples of activities are networking, mobilisation and capacity development.

Output 4 GBV / Output 4.4 Implementation of legal and policy reform:

Knowledge exchange and capacity development through regional network on protection and prevention of violence against women on issues such as legal counselling, rehabilitation, international conventions, psycho-social counselling, shelter methodologies, shelter management, data collection and international conventions constitute a main activity. Other examples are advocacy, mobilisation and awareness raising.

5.2 Summary of results framework

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs will base the actual support on progress attained in the implementation of the engagement as described in the results framework below. Progress will be measured through KVINFO's monitoring framework. During inception from July to December 2017, KVINFO will refine and complete the results framework where partner dialogue has not yet allowed for outputs and indicators to be fully defined.

Results framework			
Engagement title		Danish Arab Gender Equality Programme to promote legal reform, equal political participation and prevent violence through partnerships	
Engagement objective		Legal reform, equal political participation and prevention of violence enhanced	
Impact indicator		% of SDG5 targets related to law reforms, political participation, gender based violence and sexual and reproductive health and rights fulfilled at national level (Source: national SDG 5 reports from the four focus countries)	
Baseline	Year	2016	SDG5 related baselines at national level, for each focus country, related to the four engagement outcomes – to be quantified during inception.
Target	Year	2021	SDG 5 related targets at national level, for each focus country, related to the four engagement outcomes – to be quantified during inception.
Outcome 1		Legislative reform enhanced through partnerships to recognise equality between men and women including distribution of resources	
Outcome indicator 1		Degree to which legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (Unit: %) (SDG indicator 5.1.1.) (Source: proposed UN Women SDG indicator http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf page: 2)	
Baseline	Year	2016	SDG5 related baselines at national level, for each focus country, related to legislative reforms – to be quantified during inception.
Target	Year	2021	SDG5 related targets at national level, for each focus country, related to legislative reforms – to be quantified during inception.
Output 1.1		Legal Reform: Legal and policy reform: Targeted CSOs and duty bearers promote gender equal legislation and policies on gender equality	
Output indicator 1.1		Degree to which targeted CSOs advocate strategically on gender equality in personal status code, family laws and alignment of national legislation to CEDAW. / (MoV: Expert assessment, scale 0-9)	
Baseline	Year	2016	0
Annual target	Year 1	2017	5
Annual target	Year 3	2019	6
Target	Year 5	2021	7
Output 1.4		Legal Reform: Implementation of legal and policy reform: Targeted CSOs and duty bearers support the implementation of gender equal legislation and policies on gender equality	
Output indicator 1.4		Degree to which targeted duty bearers implement gender equal legislation and policies on gender equality. / (MoV: Expert assessment, scale 0-9)	
Baseline	Year	2016	0
Annual target	Year 1	2017	1
Annual target	Year 3	2019	3
Target	Year 5	2021	5
Outcome 2		Sexual and reproductive health and rights enhanced through partnerships	
Outcome indicator 2		Degree to which laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, are in place (Unit: %) (SDG indicator 5.6.2) / (Source: proposed UN Women SDG indicator SDG 5 target http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf p. 33)	
Baseline	Year	2016	SDG5 related baselines at national level, for each focus country, related to

			sexual and reproductive health and rights – to be quantified during inception.	
Target	Year	2021	SDG5 related targets at national level, for each focus country, related to sexual and reproductive health and rights – to be quantified during inception.	
Output 2.1			Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Legal and policy reform: Targeted CSOs and targeted duty bearers promote legislation and policies on gender equality in regards to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)	
Output indicator 2.1			Degree to which targeted CSOs advocate strategically against under-age marriages and for alignment of national legislation and policies to international gender equality frameworks. / (MoV: Expert assessment, scale 0-9)	
Baseline	Year	2016	0	
Annual target	Year 1	2017	5	
Annual target	Year 3	2019	6	
Annual target	Year 5	2021	7	
Output 2.4			Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Implementation of legal and policy reform: Targeted CSOs and duty bearers support the implementation of legislation and policies including protection, acceptance and non-discriminatory access to SRHR	
Output indicator 2.4			Degree to which targeted duty bearers support the implementation of legislation and policies including non-discriminatory access to SRHR and support the rights of sexual minorities. / (MoV: Expert assessment, scale 0-9)	
Baseline	Year	2016	0	
Annual target	Year 1	2017	1	
Annual target	Year 3	2019	3	
Target	Year 5	2021	5	
Outcome 3			Equal participation of men and women in politics improved through partnerships	
Outcome indicator			% of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (aggregated). (SDG indicator 5.5.1) / (Source: proposed UN Women SDG indicator SDG 5 target http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf page: 24)	
Baseline	Year	2016	SDG5 related baselines at national level, for each country, related to equal participation in politics – to be quantified during inception.	
Target	Year	2021	SDG5 related targets at national level, for each country, related to equal participation in politics – to be quantified during inception.	
Output 3.1			Equal Political Participation: Legal and policy reform: Targeted CSOs and duty bearers promote legislation and policies to enhance women's political participation.	
Output indicator 3.1			Degree to which targeted CSOs advocate strategically for women's political participation. / (MoV: Expert assessment, scale 0-9)	
Baseline	Year	2016	0	
Annual target	Year 1	2017	5	
Annual target	Year 3	2019	6	
Annual target	Year 5	2021	7	
Output 3.4			Equal Political Participation: Implementation of legal and policy reform: Targeted CSOs and duty bearers support women's participation in politics both quantitatively and qualitatively	
Output indicator 3.4			Degree to which targeted duty bearers support and strengthen sound policies promoting women's participation as active citizens. (MoV: Expert assessment, scale 0-9)	

Baseline	Year	2016	0
Annual target	Year 1	2017	1
Annual target	Year 3	2019	3
Target	Year 5	2021	5
Outcomes 4		Gender based violence prevented and victims supported through partnerships	
Outcome indicator 4		% of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the last 12 months. (SDG indicator 5.2.1) (Source: proposed UN Women SDG indicator SDG 5 target – page 4: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf)	
Baseline	Year	2016	SDG5 related baselines at national level, for each country, related to gender based violence – to be quantified during inception.
Target	Year	2021	SDG5 related targets at national level, for each country, related to gender based violence – to be quantified during inception.
Output 4.1		Gender based violence: Legal and policy reform: Targeted CSOs and targeted duty bearers promote legislation to prevent gender based violence and to protect victims.	
Output indicator 4.1		Degree to which targeted CSOs advocate strategically for effective legislation and policy on violence against women. / (MoV: Expert assessment, scale 0-9)	
Baseline	Year	2016	0
Annual target	Year 1	2017	5
Annual target	Year 3	2019	6
Annual target	Year 5	2021	7
Output 4.4-2		Gender based violence: Implementation of legal and policy reform: Targeted CSOs and duty bearers support the implementation of gender equality in relation to violence against women	
Output indicator 4.4		Degree to which targeted duty bearers support protection and prevention on violence against women. / (MoV: Expert assessment, scale 0-9)	
Baseline	Year	2016	0
Annual target	Year 1	2017	1
Annual target	Year 3	2019	3
Target	Year 5	2021	5

Full results framework is attached in Annex 1.

6 RISK MANAGEMENT

KVINFO will monitor and act upon developments in contextual, programmatic and institutional risks. Whereas major developments in risks will be reported in annual progress reports, KVINFO will inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs successively on developments having an immediate and significant impact on implementation. The main risks identified are:

- Shrinking democratic space for civil society operations in Egypt constitutes a major risk factor related to the successful implementation of the Gender Equality Engagement in Egypt especially after the passing of the new restrictive NGO law that further tightens the control of women's rights organisation.
- The presence and continued influx of refugees from Syria in Jordan put an extreme pressure on the economy and political stability in Jordan. Despite the fact that Jordan has clear strategies for gender equality, the government may find itself forced to prioritize other areas at the expense of furthering gender legislation and implementation of gender equality policies.

- The Gender Equality Engagement's objectives may prove to be too ambitious taking into account that the GEE operates in a rather volatile environment with several risk factors that are outside the control of the Engagement and its partners both in Denmark and the MENA.

Risk management framework and a full risk matrix are attached in Annex 4.

7 BUDGET

The total budget, specified per outcome and output, is presented in the table below. Detailed budgets per output and per country/regional can be found in Annex 2. Amounts for 2017-18 constitute a detailed budget while budget amounts for 2019-22 are indicative.

DKK million	2017-2018*	2019	2020	2021	2022**	Total
Fees	6,4	4,1	3,9	3,9	2,0	20,4
Project related expenses (1)	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,2	2,4
Project related expenses (2)	31,2	20,4	20,7	20,6	9,3	102,3
- Of which admin fee	2,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	0,8	8,8
- Of which contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	38,5	25,0	25,0	25,0	11,5	125,0

DISTRIBUTION PER OUTCOME:						
Outcome 1: Legislative Reform	11,0	7,1	7,1	7,1	3,3	35,7
Output 1.1 Legal/Policy Reform	2,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	0,8	9,1
Output 1.4 Implementation	5,4	3,5	3,6	3,6	1,6	17,6
Fees and project rel exp	2,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	0,9	8,9
Outcome 2: SRHR	6,9	4,5	4,5	4,5	2,1	22,5
Output 2.1 Legal/Policy Reform	2,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	0,9	9,6
Output 2.4 Implementation	3,2	2,1	2,1	2,1	0,9	10,4
Fees and project rel exp	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,2	2,5
Outcome 3: Equal Political Participation	11,0	7,1	7,1	7,1	3,3	35,7
Output 3.1 Legal/Policy Reform	2,8	1,8	1,9	1,9	0,8	9,2
Output 3.4 Implementation	5,4	3,5	3,6	3,6	1,6	17,6
Fees and project rel exp	2,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	0,9	8,9
Outcome 4: GBV	6,9	4,5	4,5	4,5	2,1	22,5
Output 4.1 Legal/Policy Reform	1,6	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,5	5,2
Output 4.4 Implementation	4,5	3,0	3,0	3,0	1,3	14,8
Fees and project rel exp	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,2	2,5
Admin fee	2,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	0,8	8,8
GRAND TOTAL	38,5	25,0	25,0	25,0	11,5	125,0

* This column covers the eighteen months from 1st July 2017 to 31st December 2018 (18 months in total)

** This column covers the six months from January to June of 2022 (six months in total)

8 MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The managerial set-up of the engagement is not a consortium; KVINFO is the DAPP strategic partner cooperating with a number of implementing partners in Denmark and the MENA region. Hence, KVINFO carries the overall legal and financial responsibility of the engagement as well as in regards to the achievement of set objectives of the engagement – including: fund management, monitoring and audit, including quality assurance of sub-grants; programmatic management including strategic design and development of the engagement and programmatic quality assurance of all programme interventions; reporting and overall M&E of the programme.

In cooperation with KVINFO, the implementing partners will have the responsibility of designing, planning, implementing and monitoring the programme interventions within the framework of the engagement. To ensure strong commitment among all implementing partners to the programme's objectives, to benefit from all partners' know-how, and to secure programmatic synergy and mutual learning, following fora will be established:

- A partnership committee including all Danish implementing partners: The Danish Women's Council, Danner, LGBT Denmark and the Danish Family Planning Association.
- Thematic reference groups with participation of all MENA and Danish implementing partners working within the same field of intervention.

This management and monitoring structure should be flexible and able to quickly address programmatic issues, to coordinate interventions to obtain the maximum synergy and respond to needs among partners and/or the ultimate target group. For this reason the thematic reference groups will be supplemented by country groups consisting of both MENA and Danish implementing partners working in the same focus country as well thematic country groups if need arises.

The main purposes of these fora are to secure that all programme interventions are aligned with the programmatic outcomes and impact, to secure cooperation between partners during implementation and monitoring of interventions and to discuss the concrete planning, coordinating, monitoring as well as the strategic development of the Gender Equality Engagement. For a full description of management arrangements see Annex 3.

9 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

In accordance with the Project/Programme Cycle Management (PCM) system established and applied by KVINFO, all implementing partners from Denmark and the MENA region are required to submit progress reports to KVINFO at a quarterly basis: by April 30 for the period of January 1 – March 31; by July 31 for the period of April 1 – June 30; by October 30 for the period of July 1 – September 30; and by January 31 for the period of October 1 – December 31. The annual report covering the period of January 1 – December 31 is required by January 31 for all implementing partners. This report must follow KVINFO's templates for quarterly reports and be signed by the director or chair of the implementing organisation. Furthermore, all implementing partners are required to submit audited accounts of the programme interventions by end of February for the previous year.

An inception review of DAPP will be carried out during the first quarter of 2018. This review will provide an opportunity to assess the results framework, outputs and indicators refined by partners during the first six months of implementation and recommend adjustments, if relevant, to make progress against set objectives measurable.

All reporting will be done in specific reporting templates tailored to meet the requirements of the Gender Equality Engagement, the DAPP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This will secure clear linkage and alignment of all programme interventions with the set outputs, outcomes and impact of the engagements. Reports will be assessed in all the relevant fora for management and monitoring of the engagement.

KVINFO will allocate additional bridging funding 2017 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to further develop and contextualise the ME framework of the engagement. This operationalization and planning

phase will take place in 2017 with all Danish and MENA partners jointly designing and planning the specific programme interventions including the establishing of baselines and setting of annual targets at programme activity and output levels.

Building upon the method of actor based results management and monitoring, the ME setup of the Gender Equality Engagement will combine outcome mapping/progress markers inspired indicators to monitor at programme level. See Annexes 3 and 5 for descriptions of KVINFO's ME system.

10 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial management of the engagement will be conducted in accordance with KVINFO's Accounting Instructions (Regnskabsinstruks) which are revised on an annual basis as well as with requirements of KVINFO's programme/project cycle management system (PCMS) including 'Guidelines for financial management of grants from KVINFO'. The PCMS includes templates for partners' budgets and financial reporting. Grants are transferred in three rates – the last one upon submission and approval of audited accounts and completion report. Partners are required to keep separate records and separate accounts of KVINFO grants and it is recommended but not required that partners use also a separate banking account.

For a full description of financial management including a copy of 'Guidelines for financial management of grants from KVINFO' see Annex 3.

11 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Quality management and assurance of the Gender Equality Engagement will cover both programmatic quality assurance and management as well as quality management, assurance and auditing of administrative procedures and systems concerning the overall administration of the engagement including sub-granting of funds to implementing partners in MENA and Denmark.

To secure proper, high quality programme monitoring and evaluation, KVINFO applies its own internal Project/Programme Cycle Management (PCM) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems aligned with the results framework and theory of change (ToC) of the Gender Equality Engagement and tailored to meet requirements of the DAPP 2017-21 as well as the Danida Aid Management Guidelines.

Administrative and financial quality assurance and management will be conducted in accordance with KVINFO's Accounting Instructions (Regnskabsinstruks). For a full description of quality assurance management see Annex 5.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the programme. After the termination of the programme support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reserves the right to carry out evaluation in accordance with this article.

12 PREREQUISITES

[The Danish cooperation with the implementing partner will become effective if and when the following prerequisites have been met to the satisfaction of Denmark, if any.]

SIGNATURES

Date:

Suzanne Moll, Director a.i. KVINFO

Ministry of Foreign Affairs