



Findings and messages from the gender equality module of the 2011 Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey



Background

- The Paris Declaration (2005) and its Monitoring Survey
- The *Accra Agenda for Action* and the *DAC Guiding Principles for Aid Effectiveness, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment* (2008)
- Ensuring a gender equality dimension in the 2011 Paris Declaration monitoring survey - an **optional module** with 3 indicators:
 - i. **Ownership** of gender equality
 - ii. Managing for gender equality **results**
 - iii. Mutual **accountability** for gender equality



Overview of results

24 of the Paris Declaration survey countries tested the module:

Albania, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Cape Verde, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Togo, Zambia.

- Exchange and dialogue on gender equality.



Gender equality indicator 1: ownership

Selected findings:

- All national development strategies address gender equality - as a **“cross cutting” issue**.
- Half of the 24 countries have identified gender equality **objectives**, but **few have allocated a budget** for achieving these.
- **Donors align** to partner countries’ gender equality priorities, but **do not seem to allocate enough human and financial resources** to fully implement their commitments on gender equality.



Gender equality indicator 2: “results”

Selected findings:

- Data disaggregated by sex are very **rarely collected systematically** and **not necessarily used** in decision making.
- When sex disaggregated data are used as a basis for decision making, this **leads to an increased focus** on and budget allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment.
- Donors **tend to use**, data disaggregated by sex when available, but their support for collecting sex-disaggregated data is **limited**.



Gender equality indicator 3: mutual accountability

Selected findings:

8 of the 16 countries where broad based dialogue is in place state that gender equality is addressed, or partly addressed, in the dialogue.



Some key messages for Busan

For effective results-management:

- Both governments and donors need to **make use of existing data** disaggregated by sex for policy and programme management and decision making.
- Donors should **support country capacity** for the collection of data disaggregated by sex.



Some key messages for Busan

Ownership

- Donors and partner countries need to ensure that resources for gender equality **match** their policy objectives and commitments.

Accountability

- Donors and partners should systematically address progress against agreed commitments on gender equality **in policy dialogue and mutual assessment reviews** at the country level.



Next steps

- Separate **report**: *Findings from the gender equality module of the 2011 Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey*
- Help identify key messages and monitorable actions for HLF-4 and its **outcome** document.
- Possible gender equality **indicators for a potential monitoring framework post-Busan?** On:
 - ownership / results / accountability (from module), and/or
 - **funding** (aid and government spending)
 - harmonisation
 - sector-specific



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