March 2017

Statistics based on DAC Members’ reporting on the Gender Equality Policy Marker, 2014-2015

Creditor Reporting System database
## THE GENDER EQUALITY POLICY MARKER

### DEFINITION
An activity should be classified as gender equality focused (score Principal or Significant) if:

- It is intended to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex.

### CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY
Gender equality is explicitly promoted in activity documentation through specific measures which:

- a) Reduce social, economic or political power inequalities between women and men, girls and boys, ensure that women benefit equally with men from the activity, or compensate for past discrimination; or

- b) Develop or strengthen gender equality or anti-discrimination policies, legislation or institutions.

This approach requires analysing gender inequalities either separately or as an integral part of agencies’ standard procedures.

### EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

- Examples of activities that could be marked as principal objective:
  - legal literacy for women and girls;
  - male networks against gender violence;
  - a social safety net project which focuses specifically on assisting women and girls as a particularly disadvantaged group in a society;
  - capacity building of Ministries of Finance and Planning to incorporate gender equality objectives in national poverty reduction or comparable strategies.

Such activities can target women specifically, men specifically or both women and men.

- Examples of activities that could be marked as significant objective:
  - activity which has as its principal objective to provide drinking water to a district or community while at the same time ensuring that women and girls have safe and easy access to the facilities;
  - a social safety net project which focuses on the community as a whole and ensures that women and girls benefit equally with men and boys.

### N.B.
Support to women’s equality organisations and institutions (**CRS sector code 15170**) scores, by definition, principal objective.
OVERVIEW

Gender Equality Focus of DAC Members’ Aid by Sector

*Average annual value of commitments in 2014-2015 constant 2014 USD 40.2 billion*

**Coverage** – All DAC members report on the gender equality focus of their aid. As from 2010 data, the calculation of allocable aid is no longer based on sectors but on types of aid. This new methodology slightly extends the scope of aid screened, mainly with the inclusion of humanitarian aid. The calculation includes the following types of aid: sector budget support, core support to NGOs, support to specific funds managed by international organisations, pooled funding, projects, donor country personnel and other technical assistance, and scholarships in donor country. The term *bilateral allocable aid* in this publication refers to this new methodology.

This chart is based on commitment data, which best reflect current policies by donors. A two-year average is given, as the focus and volume of commitments vary from year to year. DAC members use a ‘marker’ to identify activities that have gender equality as a principal or significant objective. Reporting has strongly improved over the years, and although some members encounter difficulties in applying the methodology, the currently available data nevertheless give a reliable indication of the extent to which those donors that report address gender equality in their aid programmes.
**AID AT A GLANCE - DONORS' CHARTS**

The following charts (2014-2015) summarise statistics on aid focused on gender equality and women's empowerment extended by each DAC member. Information shown includes the gender equality policy marker coverage, the top ten recipients and a sector breakdown of aid focused on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Charts are not shown for Hungary which became DAC member in 2016 and did not report on the marker in 2014-2015.

**Guidance for the interpretation of the charts:** The first element to take into account when analysing the data for one country or when comparing data between countries is the COVERAGE RATIO, i.e. the proportion of aid which is screened. A high percentage of gender equality focused aid ALONE does not mean that aid is well aligned with the gender equality policy objective, such a conclusion would only be valid for a donor with 100% coverage. When comparing data between donors, both coverage ratio and % of aid focused on gender equality and women's empowerment have to be considered. (A number of members do not screen contributions that are by nature likely to fall under the "not targeted" category, e.g. imputed student costs. Therefore, a high amount in the category “not screened” generally increases the percentage of gender equality focused aid significantly.)

**Aid in support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, 2014-2015 average (2014 USD million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Significant</th>
<th>Sub-Total: Gender Equality focused</th>
<th>as % of aid screened</th>
<th>Not targeted</th>
<th>Total: aid screened</th>
<th>Not screened</th>
<th>Bilateral allocable, total</th>
<th>Support to women's equality organisations and institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1,423</td>
<td>1,597</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>2,896</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>3,171</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2,105</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>3,272</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Institutions</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>5,383</td>
<td>5,599</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10,713</td>
<td>16,312</td>
<td>2,858</td>
<td>19,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2,239</td>
<td>2,292</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>1,091</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5,652</td>
<td>6,743</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>7,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>6,092</td>
<td>6,295</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>8,479</td>
<td>14,774</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>15,411</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>5,366</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11,191</td>
<td>16,817</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>17,942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2,049</td>
<td>2,318</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>2,035</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>3,415</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2,786</td>
<td>3,819</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>1,733</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>2,444</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,018</td>
<td>2,339</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>3,161</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2,975</td>
<td>6,136</td>
<td>1,848</td>
<td>7,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,704</td>
<td>3,770</td>
<td>5,474</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20,737</td>
<td>26,211</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DAC members</td>
<td>5,697</td>
<td>34,514</td>
<td>40,211</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>73,717</td>
<td>113,928</td>
<td>8,013</td>
<td>121,941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: An activity can target gender equality as a "principal objective" or "significant objective". Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was found to not be targeted to it.
Australia

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 91%.

Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
2014-2015 (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector breakdown</th>
<th>Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and civil society</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and reproductive health</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social infrastructure</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>1,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>1,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>3,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
Total non bilateral allocable aid | 260 |
Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal) | 53 |
Contribution to UN Women (multilateral) | 8 |

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

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Australia

Significant objective 1,451 1,395
Not targeted 1,232 1,345
Not screened 399 172
Total bilateral allocable aid 3,239 3,104
Gender equality focused aid (3) 57% 54%

Memo:
Total non bilateral allocable aid 260
Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal) 53
Contribution to UN Women (multilateral) 8

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Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

---

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
**Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2014-2015**

**Austria**

Investment in gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 85%.

### Gender equality focus of donor's aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo:**
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 369
- Aid to Women's equality organisations (included in principal): 0.8
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 0.3

### Top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sector breakdown

- **Gender equality focus of sectors 2014 USD million**
  - Education
  - Health and Population
  - Other Social Infrastructure
  - Economic Infrastructure
  - Production
  - Government and Civil Society
  - Water and Sanitation
  - Population and Reproductive Health
  - Women's equality

- **Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid 2014 USD million**
  - Uganda
  - Mozambique
  - Ethiopia
  - Burkina Faso
  - West Bank and Gaza Strip
  - Kosovo
  - Georgia
  - Armenia
  - Moldova
  - Bhutan

### Notes

1. Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
2. DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
3. % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Source:** (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender)
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment  
2014-2015 (1)

Belgium

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

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Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 98%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 USD million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memo:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non bilateral allocable aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to Women’s equality organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(included in principal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to UN Women (multilateral)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sector breakdown

Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

Top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 USD million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender equality focus of sectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 USD million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
2014-2015

Canada

Investment in gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>1,704</td>
<td>2,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>1,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 583
- Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal): 4
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 9

(*) break in bilateral allocable calculation method in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top ten recipients</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender equality focus of sectors
2014 USD million

Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme
2014 USD million

Sector breakdown
Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid
2014 USD million

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
2014-2015 (1)

**Czech Republic**

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 84%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memo:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to UN Women (multilateral)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Sector breakdown**

**Top ten recipients**

### Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid 2014 USD million</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid 2014 USD million</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3) 2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender equality focus of sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Social Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifunctional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid 2014 USD million</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3) 2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Note:** Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender)
### Denmark

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 91%.

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>1,933</td>
<td>1,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>1,588</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo:**
- Total non bilateral allocable aid
- Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal)
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral)

### Sector breakdown

**Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector**

- Economic infrastructure (30%)
- Production (25%)
- Education (20%)
- Health and Population (15%)
- Government and civil society (10%)
- Other social infrastructure (5%)
- Multisector (5%)

### Top ten recipients

#### Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Note:** Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 85%.

* Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Note:** Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

---

**Source:** (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender)
Investment in gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker; the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo:**
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 127
- Aid to Women's equality organisations (included in principal): 16
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 46

### Sector breakdown

#### Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

- Economic infrastructure
- Education
- Government and civil society
- Population and reproductive health
- Other social infrastructure
- Multisector
- Water and sanitation
- Production

#### Gender equality focus of sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Population</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Social Infrastr., incl. Women's equality</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top ten recipients

**Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support…), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender)
France

2014-2015

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2). An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 89%.

Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>5,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>6,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:

- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 2,159
- Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal): 6
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 1

*(*) break in bilateral allocable calculation method in 2010

Top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total aid</td>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (People’s Republic of)</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment 2014-2015 (1)

Germany

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 96%.

Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>5,711</td>
<td>6,473</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>9,303</td>
<td>7,655</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>15,575</td>
<td>15,248</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>5,924</td>
<td>6,473</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 2,385 USD million
- Aid to Women’s equality organisations: 28 USD million
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 3 USD million

Gender equality focus of sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender equality focused aid by sector</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and reproductive health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and civil society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top ten recipients</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3) % of bilateral allocable aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender)
Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 90%.

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

#### 2014 USD million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total bilateral allocable aid</strong></td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo:**

- **Total non bilateral allocable aid**
- **Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal)**
- **Contribution to UN Women (multilateral)**

### Sector breakdown

**Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector**

- Economic infrastructure
- Education
- Government and civil society
- Health
- Population and reproductive health
- Other social infrastructure
- Water and sanitation
- Production

### Top ten recipients

**Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Note:** Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

**Source:** (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Iceland

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 5
- Aid to Women's equality organisations (included in principal): 2
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 1

(*) break in bilateral allocable calculation method in 2010

### Sector breakdown

#### Top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support…), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
2014-2015

Ireland

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Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 98%.

Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
- Total non bilateral allocable aid:
  - Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal): 6 5
  - Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 2 2

(*) break in bilateral allocable calculation method in 2010

Sector breakdown

Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

Top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
### Italy

Investment in gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 83%.

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>717</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo:**
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 897
- Aid to Women's equality organisations (included in principal): 15
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 2

(*) break in bilateral allocable calculation method in 2010

### Sector breakdown

#### Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

- **Economic infrastructure**
  - 88
- **Production**
  - 60
- **Water and sanitation**
  - 40
- **Education**
  - 20
- **Health**
  - 10
- **Government and civil society**
  - 5
- **Other social infrastructure**
  - 2
- **Population and reproductive health**
  - 1
- **Multisector**
  - 1

### Top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid (USD million)</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid (USD million)</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid (USD million)</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown

(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999

(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Note:** Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender)
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2014-2015 (1)

Japan

Investment in gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a "principal objective" or "significant objective". Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 94%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>2,871</td>
<td>7,862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>10,856</td>
<td>11,527</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>15,351</td>
<td>20,534</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo: Total non bilateral allocable aid 1,002 1,283

Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal) 8 16

Contribution to UN Women (multilateral) 4 5

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2014-2015 (1)

Korea

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Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 98%.

Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>2,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>2,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
Total non bilateral allocable aid: 80
Aid to Women's equality organisations (included in principal): 2
Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 5

Sector breakdown

Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

Gender equality focus of sectors 2014 USD million

Top ten recipients

Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients

2014 USD million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People's Democratic Republic</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

2014 USD million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People's Democratic Republic</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 99%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 23
- Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal): 0.3
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 1.3

 Sector breakdown

Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

Gender equality focus of sectors

Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

Luxembourg

2014-2015 (1)

**Top ten recipients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total aid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender equality focused aid</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.
Netherlands

Investment in gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a "principal objective" or "significant objective". Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

**Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>1,562</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>2,795</td>
<td>4,035</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 1,168 in 2014 USD million, 2,089 in 2015 USD million
- Aid to Women's equality organisations (included in principal): 24 in 2014 USD million, 136 in 2015 USD million
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 11 in 2014 USD million, 0 in 2015 USD million

**Sector breakdown**

Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

**Top ten recipients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender equality focus of sectors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2002-03: 920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Population</td>
<td>2002-03: 920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Social Infrastructure</td>
<td>2002-03: 920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Infrastructure</td>
<td>2002-03: 920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>2002-03: 920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's equality</td>
<td>2002-03: 920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
<td>2002-03: 920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Note:** Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac_STATS/GENDER
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

New Zealand

2014-2015

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All activities have been screened against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

### Sector breakdown

#### Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

#### Top ten recipients

### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

#### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown

(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999

(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>2,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>3,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo:**
- Total non bilateral allocable aid | 578 | 919 |
- Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal) | 114 | 43 |
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral) | 30 | 12 |

(*) break in bilateral allocable calculation method in 2010

### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>174, 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>1227</td>
<td>127, 24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93, 28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90, 59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84, 42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71, 44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64, 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63, 47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>58, 58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56, 40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sector breakdown

**Gender equality focus of sectors 2014 USD million**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Population</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Social Infrastructure</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Infrastructure</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender equality focused aid**

- Not targeted: 0%
- Not screened: 0%
- Significant: 32%
- Principal: 23%

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender

---

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown

(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999

(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Note:** Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2014-2015 (1)

Poland

Investment in gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2). An activity can target gender equality as a "principal objective" or "significant objective". Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker; the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

### Gender equality focus of donor's aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal objective</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total bilateral allocable aid: 82 107

Gender equality focused aid (3): 1% 2%

Memo: Total non-bilateral allocable aid

Aid to Women's equality organisations (included in principal): 0.20 0.11

Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 0.03 0.01

(*) break in bilateral allocable calculation method in 2010

### Sector breakdown

Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

- Economic infrastructure
- Education
- Government and civil society
- Health
- Multisector
- Population and reproductive health
- Production
- Other social infrastructure
- Water and sanitation

### Top ten recipients

Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients 2014 USD million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Portugal

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

**Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memo:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to UN Women (multilateral)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top ten recipients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor Leste</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (People’s Republic of)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sector breakdown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Population</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social infrastructure</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s equality</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and civil society</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender)
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
2014-2015 (1)

Slovak Republic

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker; the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo:**
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 4.0
- Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal): 0.01
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 0

### Sector breakdown

#### Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

#### Top ten recipients

**Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients 2014 USD million**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

**Gender equality focus of sectors 2014 USD million**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and reproductive health</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note

- (1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
- (2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
- (3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

**Source:** (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender)
Slovenia

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An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 93%.

Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memo: Total non bilateral allocable aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to UN Women (multilateral)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender equality focus of sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
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All activities have been screened against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

## Spain

### Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

**2014-2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

#### Top recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender equality focus of sectors

#### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: [CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender](www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender)
Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 98%.

### Sector breakdown

#### Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector

- Economic infrastructure: 80%
- Education: 70%
- Government and civil society: 60%
- Health: 50%
- Production: 40%
- Water and sanitation: 30%
- Population and reproductive health: 20%
- Other social infrastructure: 10%
- Multisector: 0%

#### Gender equality focus of sectors 2014 USD million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic infrastructure</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and civil society</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and reproductive health</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social infrastructure</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top ten recipients

#### Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients 2014 USD million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid 2014 USD million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>80</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>67</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank and Gaza Strip</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note:

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown

(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999

(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Switzerland

Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment 2014-2015 (1)

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2).

An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>2,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>2,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
- Total non bilateral allocable aid: 628
- Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal): 1
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral): 53

(*) break in bilateral allocable calculation method in 2010

Nepal: 70 9% 24%
Kosovo: 55 55 9%
Tanzania: 53 53 48%
Syrian Arab Republic: 49 49 5%
Myanmar: 46 46 4%
Mali: 46 46 4%
Niger: 45 45 1%
Afghanistan: 42 42 38%
Ukraine: 42 41 19%
Burkina Faso: 38 38 6%

*Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
United Kingdom

2014-2015 (1)

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2). An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it. Not all activities have been screened against the gender marker: the coverage ratio for bilateral allocable activities is 77%.

Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>2,032</td>
<td>1,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>2,623</td>
<td>3,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not screened</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>2,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>8,070</td>
<td>7,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo:
- Total non bilateral allocable aid 495 1,764
- Aid to Women’s equality organisations (included in principal) 47 31
- Contribution to UN Women (multilateral) 0 0

Sector breakdown

Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender equality focus of sectors

Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
- DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
- % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

Source: (Creditor Reporting System) CRS Aid Activity database at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender
Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

**United States**

**2014-2015**

Investment in gender equality and women’s empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development. A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment in development co-operation is a means for enhancing the total effectiveness of aid (2). An activity can target gender equality as a “principal objective” or “significant objective”. Principal means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. Significant means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. Not targeted means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but was not found to have targeted it.

All activities have been screened against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio is thus 100%.

### Gender equality focus of donor’s aid programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 USD million</th>
<th>2015 USD million</th>
<th>% of bilateral allocable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal objective</td>
<td>1,859</td>
<td>1,549</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant objective</td>
<td>3,943</td>
<td>3,597</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not targeted</td>
<td>19,904</td>
<td>21,570</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilateral allocable aid</td>
<td>25,706</td>
<td>26,716</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality focused aid (3)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Statistics on gender focus exclude bilateral non-allocable aid since several members do not apply the gender marker on these forms of aid. This category includes programme assistance (e.g. general budget support...), debt relief and in-donor expenses.

### Sector breakdown

- **Percentage of gender equality focused aid by sector**
  - Economic infrastructure
  - Education
  - Government and civil society
  - Health
  - Population and reproductive health
  - Production
  - Water and sanitation
  - Multisector

### Top ten recipients

#### Gender equality focus in aid to top ten recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total aid USD</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid USD</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>2,126</td>
<td>2,126</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total bilateral allocable aid USD</th>
<th>Gender equality focused aid (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>2,126</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Amounts are average commitments for 2014-2015, unless otherwise shown
(2) DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-operation, 1999
(3) % of bilateral allocable aid excluding activities not screened against the gender equality marker.

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