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**INTERACTIVE EXPERT PANEL**

**“Capacity-building for mainstreaming a gender perspective  
in the development, implementation and evaluation of national economic  
policies and programmes and budgets”**

**Presentation\***

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\* The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations.



# How do DAC statistics measure gender equality focused aid

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# How do DAC statistics measure gender equality focused aid ?

## 1. CRS reporting on aid activities

## 2. Monitoring of aid flows targeting gender equality

Sector code for Women's equality organisations and institutions

Gender equality policy marker:

- Methodology and definition
- Data presentation and interpretation
- Quality of reporting, coverage



# The CRS: a source for internationally comparable statistics on aid flows

- Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and a number of multilateral donors report their aid activities to the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database.
- Common reporting rules and standards ensure data **homogeneity and comparability** at the international level.



# Monitoring of aid flows targeting gender equality and women's empowerment

- Two instruments are used in DAC statistics to monitor aid flows targeting gender equality:

**Sector code** for Women's equality organisations and institutions

**Policy marker** for gender equality

# Sector code for Women's equality organisations and institutions, aid flows in 2006, USD million

Australia	2
Austria	2
Belgium	3
Canada	12
Denmark	12
Finland	5
France	
Germany	
Greece	1
Ireland	3
Italy	
Japan	0
Luxembourg	1

Netherlands	10
New Zealand	2
Norway	
Portugal	
Spain	46
Sweden	
Switzerland	
United Kingdom	0
United States	28
EC	24

<b>DAC members</b>	<b>150</b>
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# Gender equality policy marker: reporting method

- In their reporting to the DAC, donors are requested to indicate for each individual activity whether or not it targets gender equality as one of its policy objectives.
- Scoring system:

**2 Principal objective**  
**1 Significant objective**  
**0 Not targeted**


*1+2 = Gender equality focused aid*



# Gender equality policy marker: working definition for statistical reporting purposes

- **Definition:** An activity should be classified as gender equality focused if it is intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex.
- **Criteria for eligibility, examples, and frequently asked questions** are also provided in the CRS reporting directives, to ensure common understanding of the definition among reporters.
- This material was developed in close collaboration between the DAC Working Party on Statistics and the DAC GENDERNET.





# Examples of gender equality focused aid activities reported to the CRS, in 2005-2006

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Amount USD '000</b>	<b>Sector</b>
Denmark	Somalia	Engaging somali women in the reconciliation and democratisation processes	1700	Peace building
Finland	Nepal	Rational, equitable and sustainable use of water at the village level.	5000	Water

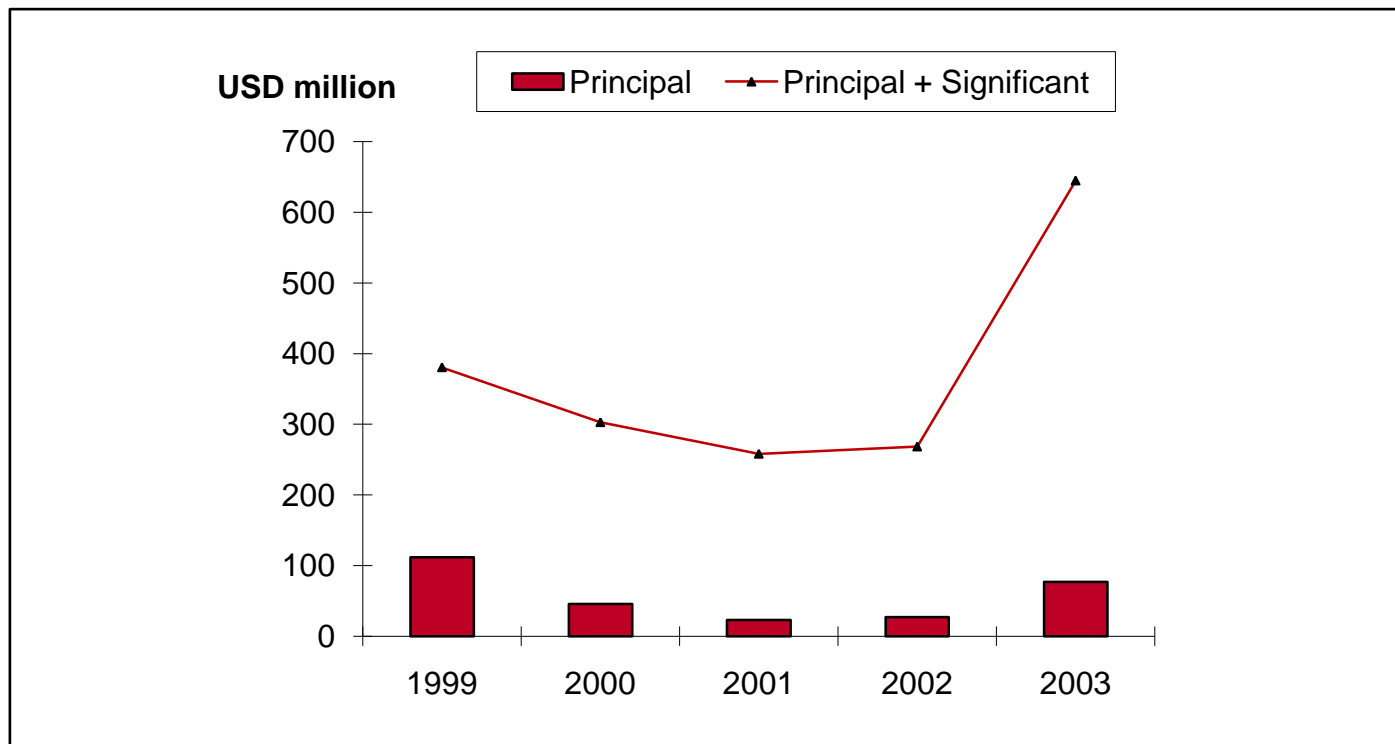


# Gender equality policy marker: data presentation and interpretation

- The marker gives an **indication** of the policy objective of aid activities. Less than the full value of the activity targets the gender-equality objective.
- Examples that follow illustrate the uses of the marker data.

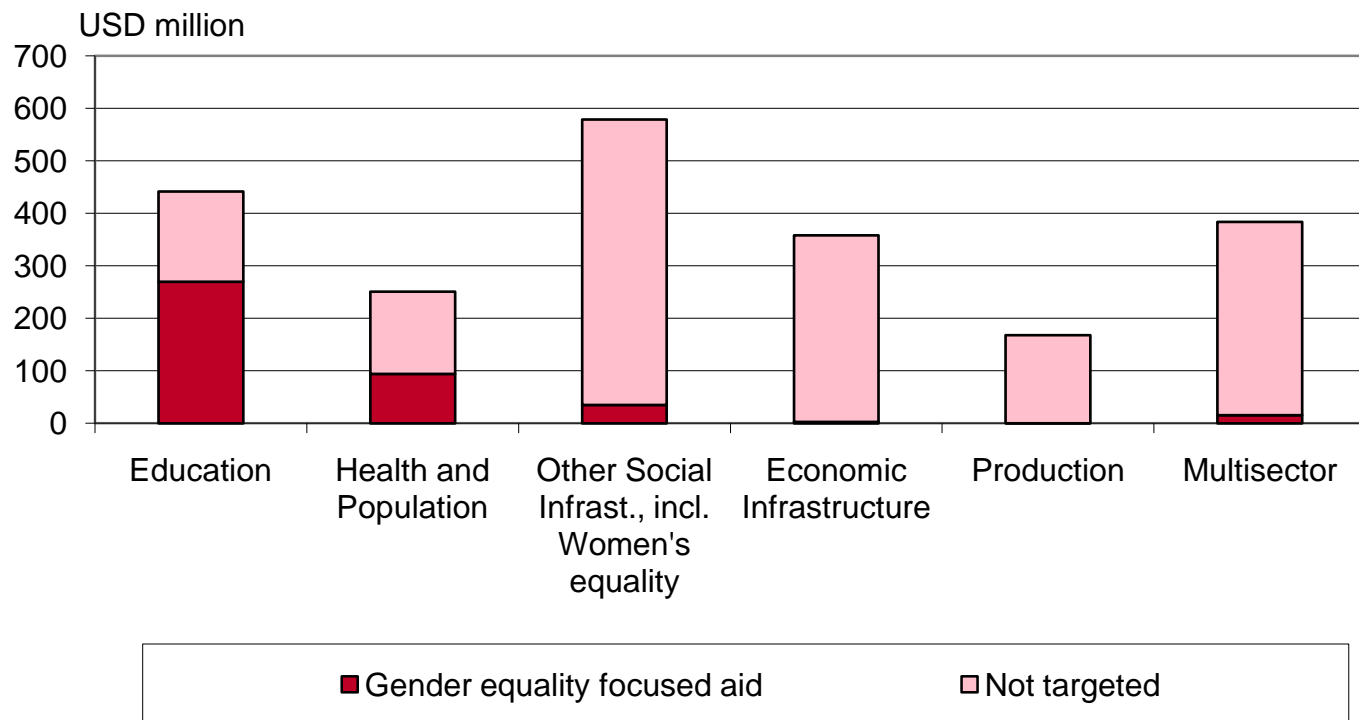
# Illustration 1: gender equality focused aid to education, selected DAC members 1999-2003

- The marker provides an **interval**, and amounts of aid actually targeting the objective are between the lower and higher limits of the interval. It helps **monitoring change in donors' programmes over time**.



# Illustration 2: gender equality focus by sector, Netherlands 2004-2005

- Marker data allow **comparison across sectors** of the extent to which donors aid programmes are targeted to gender equality

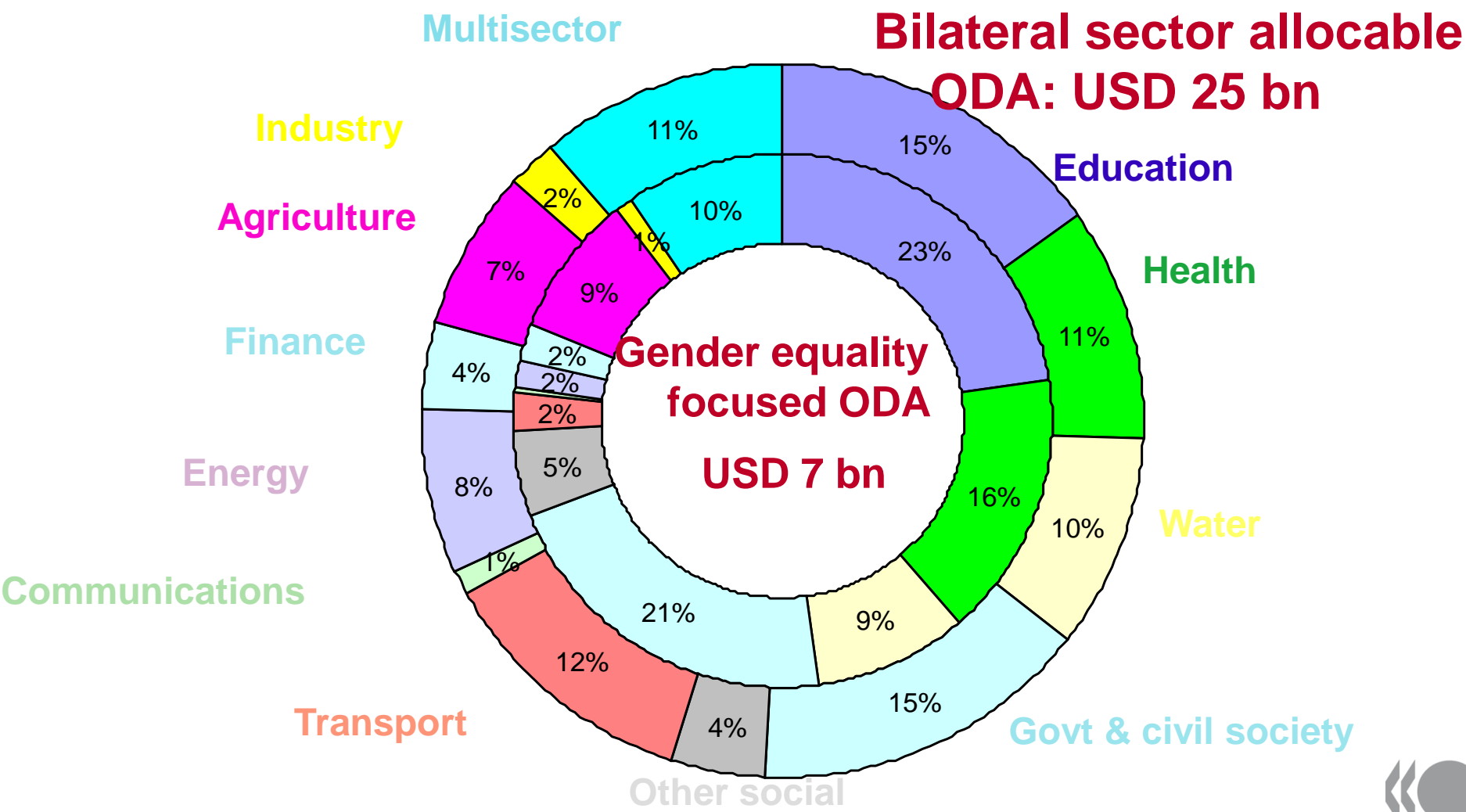


# Illustration 3: top ten recipients of gender equality focused aid, Denmark 2004-2005

- Marker data allow examination of the gender equality focused aid **by recipient**.

	USD million	share in sector allocable aid
Uganda	59	72%
Bolivia	49	90%
Benin	43	44%
Kenya	26	55%
Burkina Faso	24	30%
Viet Nam	18	23%
Nepal	17	89%
Nicaragua	16	20%
Zambia	11	24%
Sudan	10	55%

# Illustration 4: Gender equality focus of bilateral ODA by sector, 2004-2005



# Which donors report to the CRS, and on the gender equality policy marker ?

- **DAC members**

Reporting to the CRS is mandatory for DAC members, and all do report.

Sixteen members report on the gender equality policy marker. Each member's statistics are summarised in standard tables and charts, and available on the DAC website.



# Reporting from multilateral donors

- The CRS contains data for the following multilateral donors:
  - the World Bank and regional development bank (AfDB, AsDB, IDB)
  - a few UN agencies: UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA
  - others: GFATM, IFAD, FTI
- None report on the gender equality dimension of their aid programmes.
- The DAC Secretariat encourages multilaterals to report to the CRS, and to introduce the well defined DAC policy marker methodology to measure their aid in support of gender equality.





**For more information**

Methods and data are available on  
the DAC website at

**[www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs)**