

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE**

Cancels & replaces the same document of 30 May 2024

DAC Network on Gender Equality

Official Development Assistance for gender equality in Ukraine in 2022

This note presents key facts about the extent to which official development assistance (ODA) committed to Ukraine in 2022 included gender equality objectives. The information provided in this note is intended as background for the Ukraine Recovery Conference on 11-12 June 2024 in Berlin, Germany. DAC members might wish to draw on these data and key messages as they prepare for the conference.

This is a re-issue to change the classification of the document to *Unclassified*.

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Official Development Assistance for gender equality in Ukraine in 2022

Key data and messages for the Ukraine Recovery Conference – June 2024

Every development co-operation, humanitarian intervention and peace effort will have an impact on gender equality, whether intended or not. **Unless there is a concerted effort to recognise and address existing inequalities and discrimination, a project or programme may inadvertently do harm or intensify them.**

This note presents key facts about **the extent to which official development assistance (ODA) committed to Ukraine in 2022 included gender equality objectives**. This time period corresponds to the start of Russia's large-scale aggression against Ukraine and provides a picture of how members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) reacted in this emergency situation. A note on methodology can be found at the end.

If gender equality objectives and considerations are not integrated into all development and humanitarian assistance interventions, **risks and missed opportunities arise, hampering efforts to protect all women and girls, to advance basic human rights, and to pursue inclusive and sustainable recovery and reconstruction**. During emergencies and crises, women and girls are often affected the most, and it is essential to take their needs, representation, and participation into account in international response.

Comprehensive gender equality analyses, using disaggregated data when designing programmes and projects, and consulting relevant stakeholders, are crucial and can help ensure that interventions will not perpetuate or exacerbate gender inequalities. In emergency situations where ODA needs to be delivered quickly, existing gender analyses (from the organisation or fund receiving and implementing the ODA), as well as rapid gender analyses can be useful tools to ensure quick action, while at the same time ensuring that ODA includes gender equality objectives. UN Women undertook a rapid gender analysis of Ukraine already in early 2022¹, which found that women were playing a key role in the humanitarian response but were not fully involved in decision-making, and that women were disproportionately affected by the multi-sectoral and compounded impact of the crisis. Later studies have confirmed severe human rights abuses such as trafficking and sexual violence.²

¹ [Rapid-Gender-Analysis-of-Ukraine-en.pdf](#)

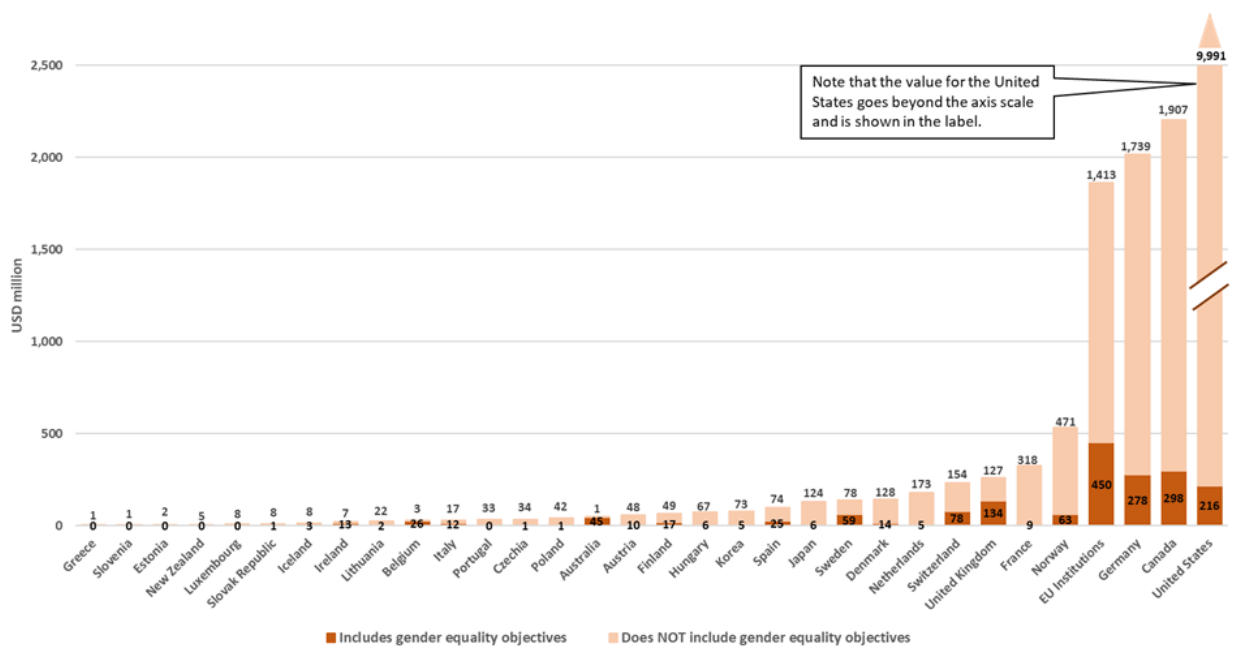
² [In Focus: War in Ukraine is a crisis for women and girls | UN Women – Headquarters](#)

Box 1. Key messages

1. 90% of bilateral allocable ODA to Ukraine from DAC members in 2022 did not include any gender equality objectives. This is a lost opportunity to advance gender equality while responding to the crisis.
2. Some DAC members do better than others, but there was generally a lower integration of gender equality objectives in ODA to Ukraine in 2022 than on average across countries.
3. The low integration of gender equality in ODA to Ukraine is seen across sectors and channels of delivery.
4. Post conflict recovery and reconstruction efforts funded by ODA should better account for the needs and participation of women to help build more stable and peaceful societies.

DAC members providing ODA to Ukraine

Figure 1. Volume of ODA for Ukraine that includes and does NOT include gender equality objectives, per DAC member, 2022



Note1: The bar for the United States is broken to be able to show all DAC members. The value for the United States goes beyond the axis scale and is shown in the label.

Note2: While these data are normally presented using averages over two years, this chart presents data for 2022 only – corresponding to the start of Russia's large-scale aggression against Ukraine.

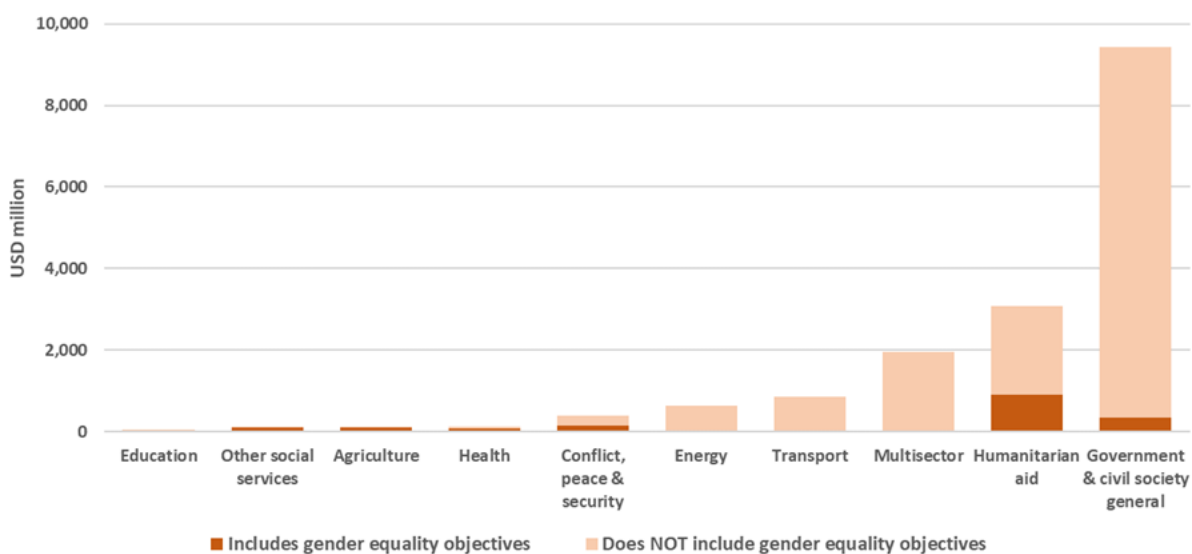
DAC members committed **USD 18.9 billion** in bilateral allocable ODA to Ukraine in 2022, a significant increase from USD 1.3 billion in 2021. In 2022, USD 17.1 billion (90%) did not include any gender equality objectives, and only USD 1.7 billion (9%) integrated gender equality as a significant (secondary) objective and USD 44 million had gender equality as the principal (dedicated) objective (0.2%).

The **United States** committed more than half of the total volume of ODA in 2022 by all DAC members, close to USD 10 billion. **Canada, Germany, and the EU Institutions** were among the major contributors with more than USD 1 billion each. All of them included very low shares of gender equality objectives in their ODA to Ukraine: the United States 2%, Canada and Germany 14% and the EU Institutions 24%.

Out of the top 10 DAC providers of ODA to Ukraine in 2022, the **United Kingdom** had the highest share of ODA with gender equality objectives, with 51%, followed by **Switzerland**, with 34%, and the **EU Institutions**, with 24%. An example of a project that integrates gender equality as a significant objective is the EU-funded action on ceasefire monitoring, dialogue, and mine action for an inclusive peacebuilding process. It aims to build confidence and enhance human security with a particular focus on the situation of women and youth. Another example is an EU-funded project aimed at mitigating the disruption of education and psycho-social development and providing support to victims of sexual violence in conflict in Ukraine. Both of these programmes were reported in the sector of “Conflict, peace and security” (see below).

Sectors benefiting from ODA in Ukraine in 2022

Figure 2. Volume of ODA for Ukraine that includes and does NOT include gender equality objectives, per sector, top 10 sectors in terms of volume, 2022



Note: While these data are normally presented using averages over two years, this chart presents data for 2022 only – corresponding to the start of Russia’s large-scale aggression against Ukraine.

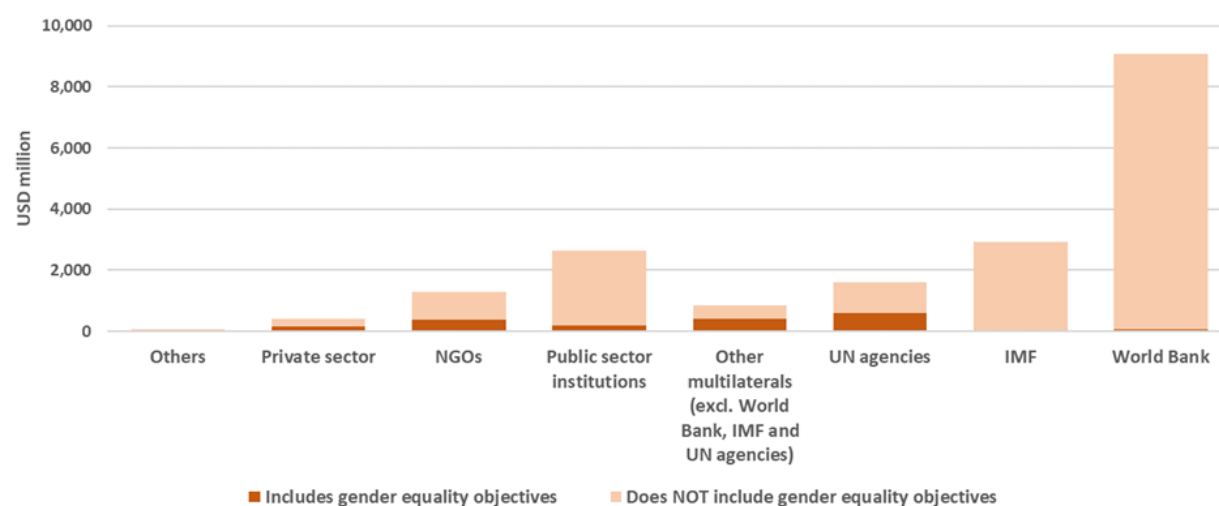
Several sectors in Ukraine benefited from bilateral allocable ODA in 2022, but more than half of the ODA was to the **“government and civil society general”** sector (**USD 9.4 billion**), largely to support public sector policy and administrative management specifically (USD 8.7 billion). This can for example include institution-building assistance to strengthen core public sector management systems and capacities, as

well as public policy co-ordination, human resource management, or organisational development. Out of total ODA directed to the “government and civil society general” sector, only USD 336 million (less than 4%) included gender equality objectives. This included for example a programme intended to improve gender justice in Ukraine within the areas of leadership and political participation, as well as prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence. **USD 9.1 billion (96%) in the “government and civil society general” sector did not include any gender equality objectives.** This included programmes such as: support for building greater democratic resilience through media training, as well as support to civil society, capacity development of lawyers, health professionals and other human rights defenders, legal assistance to victims of human rights violations, and institutional capacity building and administrative modernisation.

Humanitarian aid to Ukraine in 2022 amounted to USD 3.1 billion, up from USD 144 million in 2021. Out of the USD 3.1 billion, only USD 908 million (29%) included gender equality objectives. This included for example programmes to ensure people affected by the conflict were protected in line with applicable international norms and humanitarian principles, and to facilitate access to basic sexual and reproductive health services. However, **all humanitarian aid should take gender equality into account.** Several humanitarian aid programmes in Ukraine in 2022 that were intended to support affected people, provide basic food and health services, shelter and medical material were reported to the OECD as *not* considering gender issues. The share of 29% is higher than the average share of humanitarian assistance with gender equality for all partner countries combined, which is only 18%. However, it is still very low considering that crises can exacerbate gender inequalities, see an increase gender-based violence, and often exclude women from basic services and decision-making processes.

Channels of delivery of ODA to Ukraine

Figure 3. Volume of bilateral ODA for Ukraine that includes and does NOT include gender equality objectives, per channel of delivery, 2022



Note 1: This chart shows the channel of delivery of the bilateral ODA provided by DAC members, as reported to the OECD by DAC members.

Note 2: The column “Others” include PPP & networks, think tanks & universities, and others.

Note 3: While these data are normally presented using averages over two years, this chart presents data for 2022 only – corresponding to the start of Russia’s large-scale aggression against Ukraine.

The USD 18.9 billion of bilateral allocable ODA committed by DAC members to Ukraine in 2022 were channelled through a variety of organisations, and **in all channels there was a low integration of gender equality**. From the USD 9.1 billion of ODA channelled through the World Bank, only USD 54 million included gender equality policy objectives by the DAC members, which represents merely 0.6%. None of the USD 2.9 billion channelled through the IMF included gender equality objectives. From the USD 1.6 billion channelled by DAC members through UN agencies, USD 585 million (36%) included gender equality objectives. From the USD 2.6 billion channelled through public sector institutions, only USD 33 million (7%) included gender equality objectives, from the USD 1.3 billion channelled through NGOs, only USD 363 million (28%) did, and from the USD 423 million channelled by DAC members through private sector actors, only USD 166 million (39%) included gender equality objectives.

Note on source and methodology:

Figures refer to bilateral allocable official development assistance (ODA) based on latest OECD data available on 3 May 2024, in 2022 prices, using the [DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker](#) of the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). This qualitative statistical tool enables the examination of development finance and the identification of gender equality as either a principal policy objective (dedicated funding, “score 2”), a significant objective (funding that integrates/mainstreams gender equality, “score 1”), or not an objective (“score 0”). Analyses use commitments, rather than disbursements, to capture the policy intention for the activity at the design stage.

Averages of two years are usually used to reduce volatility since commitments are recorded in full in the year they are made, even if multi-year, and irrespective of when they are disbursed. However, only the year 2022 was used in the analyses in this document since they refer to a specific situation in a specific moment in time. The percentages are calculated based on a denominator of ODA with gender marker scores 0, 1 and 2, and excludes ODA that was not reported against the marker. The gender marker with the 0-1-2 scoring system has existed since 1997. This note was prepared by the Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Team in the OECD’s Development Co-operation Directorate, which also supports the DAC Network on Gender Equality. Charts can be used and should include as a source the [Creditor Reporting System, OECD-DAC statistics](#). 2023 final data will be available in December 2024-January 2025 ([OECD CRS Data Cycle](#)).

Stay in touch

The OECD Development Co-operation Directorate helps governments and multilateral organisations move the needle for more gender transformative development co-operation. It holds the largest database on official development assistance (ODA) based on the reporting by members of the [OECD Development Assistance Committee \(DAC\)](#). The DAC has recently approved a new [Recommendation on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of All Women and Girls](#), which provides a comprehensive framework to incentivise, support, and guide the international community to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls globally. The DAC also adopted, in 2023, the [Guidance for Development Partners on Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls](#), providing practical steps and examples of good practices to drive change for gender equality. The *DAC Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment* adopted five years ago serves to guide government policies, practices and operations worldwide, and including in contexts like Ukraine.

The OECD’s Development Co-operation Directorate analyses overall development finance with gender equality objectives and is preparing a comprehensive report of global public and private finance for gender equality and will identify gaps and ways to close them. Stay tuned for the report coming out later in the year.



<http://oe.cd/4UK>

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