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

DAC Network on Gender Equality

**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE DAC NETWORK ON GENDER
EQUALITY, 14-16 JUNE 2011**

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NINTH MEETING OF THE DAC NETWORK ON GENDER EQUALITY
OECD Headquarters, Paris, 14-16 June 2011

SUMMARY RECORD

1. Opening session

1. The Chair (**Ineke van de Pol**, Netherlands) welcomed participants. The summary record of the Eighth meeting of the DAC Network on Gender Equality (16-18 June 2010) [DCD/DAC/GEN/M(2010)1/PROV] was approved, and the draft annotated agenda of the Ninth meeting [DCD/DAC/GEN/A(2011)1/REV1] adopted.

2. Development Assistance Committee – Priorities

2. **Ineke van de Pol** explained the structure of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and introduced the work of the Network on Gender Equality, one of the DAC's subsidiary bodies. The GENDERNET focuses on the DAC's core activities (aid effectiveness, peer reviews, statistics) and on women's economic empowerment.

3. The GENDERNET's DAC Facilitator, **Martinus Desmet** (Belgium), reminded participants that 2011 marks the 50th anniversary of the OECD and the DAC, and noted that gender equality was highlighted as a priority at this year's Ministerial Council Meeting. He stressed that members of the GENDERNET have an important role to play in ensuring linkages with their DAC delegates.

3. Election of the Chair and Bureau

4. The Secretariat thanked Ineke van de Pol (Netherlands) and Päivi Kannisto (Finland) for their contributions as Chair and Bureau member respectively.

5. **Diana Rivington** (Canada) nominated Áine Doody (Ireland) and Annika Törnqvist (Sweden) as Co-Chairs of the Network, and Christine Brendel (Germany) and Jin-young Kim (Korea) as Bureau members. **Ineke van de Pol** seconded the nominations which were approved by acclamation. [Secretariat note: Jin-young Kim has since become unavailable].

4. Preparing for the HLF-4

Overview of HLF-4 and key opportunities for integrating gender equality

6. **Brenda Killen** (Head of the Aid Quality and Architecture Division, Development Co-operation Directorate) provided an overview and update on the preparations for the Busan High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4). The Busan agenda involves two dimensions: a 'backward-looking' appraisal of the Paris and Accra processes (what worked and did not work based on sound statistical evidence) and a 'forward-looking' section, situating aid in its broader development context (non-traditional partnerships, diversification of partner countries, aid as a catalyst) on the second and third days. Busan will need to agree on the key features of high quality aid and a governance/monitoring framework towards 2015.

7. Ms. Killen identified key entry points and opportunities for integrating gender equality dimensions into the HLF-4, such as providing inputs for the Busan Outcome Document (including at the meetings of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness in July and October 2011), working on a possible ‘building block’ for post-Busan implementation, providing examples for each of the key themes for Busan using gender equality as the lens, and organising a side event or setting up a stand at the Knowledge and Innovation Space.

8. **Jinkyu Jeong** (DAC delegate, Korea) introduced Korea’s Gender Initiative for Busan. The initiative is based on gender equality and women’s empowerment as effective tools for meeting overall development goals. It includes organising an Informal Consultative DAC meeting on 16 June, a Side Meeting to the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF) on 6 July, and a HLF-4 Gender Agenda Initiative Workshop on 24 June in Seoul. [Secretariat note: at the WP-EFF side meeting on 6 July, a “call for action” was agreed which will be made available to WP-EFF members.]

Initiatives to integrate gender equality into and involving women and women’s organisations in Busan

9. **Jenny Hedman** (GENDERNET Secretariat) presented the findings from the gender equality module of the 2011 Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey. The main objectives of this optional module, which includes 3 gender equality indicators (ownership, results and mutual accountability), were to facilitate dialogue, generate evidence, and test a few gender equality indicators for any monitoring framework post-Busan. 24 of the 80 Paris Declaration survey countries tested the module. Key messages for Busan that can be identified from the module findings include:

- For effective results-management, both governments and donors need to make use of existing data disaggregated by sex for policy and programme management and decision making. Donors should also support country capacity for the collection of data disaggregated by sex.
- Donors and partner countries need to ensure that resources for gender equality *match* their policy objectives and commitments.
- Donors and partners should systematically address progress against agreed commitments on gender equality in policy dialogue and mutual assessment reviews at the country level.

10. Findings from the gender equality module are included in the *Report on Progress since Paris*. A separate report on the findings will be prepared.

11. **Lydia Alpizar** (AWID) offered an update on the activities of women’s organisations in preparation for Busan. She first retraced women’s groups’ struggle for inclusion and recognition in the Paris and Accra processes. Women’s groups are actively engaged in influencing development policy on the ground and at the global level. Some of the strategies in place to influence Busan include advocacy efforts within the CSO Better Aid Coordination Group and WP-EFF, meaningful participation in the HLF-4 CSO Delegation, and regional and international consultations/resource mobilisation for women’s groups.

12. **Kasia Staszewska** (Women in Development Europe) reported on the International Consultation on Development Cooperation, Women’s Rights and Gender Equality in Brussels (9-10 June 2011). The need to move beyond aid effectiveness towards a human rights based approach as the main foundation for development co-operation was strongly emphasised. Some of the CSO demands made for Busan concern democratic ownership (meaningful CSO participation backed up by access to information), ensuring increased and sustainable financial resources for gender equality (support for local women’s rights organisations), and switching from mutual accountability to “multiple accountabilities” (including other key development actors such as CSOs, women’s groups, the private sector, and parliamentarians).

13. **Nisreem Alami** (UN Women) presented UN Women's strategy for engaging in the HLF-4, which consists of documenting the evidence from the past four years of programming on gender responsive budgeting (GRB) and aid effectiveness, providing technical and programmatic support to partner countries to implement the Paris Declaration and mobilise for the HLF-4, and participating in the official UN delegation to Busan. For UN Women, the HLF-4 constitutes an opportunity to address four key challenges: promoting coherence between policy drivers and women's rights; strengthening the political positioning of gender equality and women's rights in broader development processes and policies; improving technical aid/development management mechanisms and instruments; and, expanding the scope of gender focussed aid to new sectors. Ms. Alami stressed that further reflection is needed on how to make the connection between "the centre" (where budget reforms take place) and what happens to women on the ground.

Breakout discussions and summary – moving beyond political commitments

14. The breakout discussions focussed on identifying key messages and monitorable actions on gender equality for inclusion at HLF4 and in the Busan outcome document, linked to the key themes for Busan.

15. The main conclusions of the breakout groups are contained in two documents: "GENDERNET Action Plan for Busan" and "Gender Equality in Busan and Beyond – Summary from a discussion in the meeting of the DAC Network on Gender Equality." The 'messages' document is attached as an annex. GENDERNET members were invited to treat this as a menu of options for fostering discussion with their agency colleagues in the WP-EFF and their DAC delegates in preparation for the July and October 2011 meetings of the WP-EFF.

5. Women's Economic Empowerment

16. The objectives of this segment of the agenda were to present recent GENDERNET products on women's economic empowerment and to provide an update on ongoing activities on women's economic empowerment by the OECD and other international actors.

GENDERNET products

17. **Patti O'Neill** (GENDERNET Secretariat) presented the issues paper on *Women's Economic Empowerment* (April 2011) prepared by the GENDERNET as an input to the DAC Network on Poverty Reduction's Task Team on Empowerment. Thirteen members, in particular Sweden and the Netherlands, provided inputs. The paper identifies women's economic empowerment as a prerequisite for sustainable development, pro-poor growth and the achievement of all the MDGs; provides examples of good practice; and, analyses DAC members' aid to women's economic empowerment.

18. **Cécilia Piemonte** (OECD DCD, Statistics division) provided an overview of the study on *Aid in Support of Women's Economic Empowerment* (January 2011). This study's qualitative analysis of donor support for women's economic empowerment was drawn from the GENDERNET's issues paper on *Women's Economic Empowerment*. This study shows that aid committed by DAC members to gender equality and women's empowerment in the economic and productive sectors amounted to USD 4.6 billion on average per year in 2007-08. This represented one-fifth of total aid in these sectors, which is a lower share allocated for gender equality than to all sectors combined. Additional findings demonstrate that only a small share of the USD 4.6 billion targeted gender equality or women's empowerment as the main ("principal") objective (2%).

19. These papers are available at the GENDERNET website (www.oecd.org/dac/gender). Printed copies can be obtained from the Secretariat.

AWID Forum 2012 – Transforming Economic Power to Advance Women’s Rights and Justice

20. **Lydia Alpizar** (AWID) informed participants about the next AWID International Forum on Women’s Rights and Development to be held in Istanbul, Turkey (April 2012). The Forum will focus on transforming economic power. It is an effort to go beyond the usual “comfort zones” for women’s groups. The Forum is an important opportunity for donors to learn directly from the experiences of grassroots women’s organisations.

OECD-wide gender equality project and the outcomes of the OECD’s Ministerial Council Meeting

21. **Willem Adema** (OECD Directorate on Employment, Labour and Social Affairs) presented the OECD-wide project on gender equality which focuses on the three Es – education, employment and entrepreneurship. The project aims to gather data on gender equality and gender-related choices in the sectors of education, employment and entrepreneurship. Possible outcomes include a Toolkit of briefs on different topics and gender equality indicators for OECD countries, emerging economies and selected developing countries.

22. **Dirk Dijkerman** (DAC delegate, United States) reported on the 2011 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, where it was announced that the OECD and other international organisations will work together to generate a set of gender equality indicators. A plan for this will be presented at the Busan HLF-4, as part of the Forum’s focus on “results”.

23. **Participants** welcomed the different initiatives and stressed the importance of sex-disaggregated data. The discussion focused on the complementarity of the OECD horizontal gender project and efforts by other international actors.

World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development – Emerging Main Messages

24. **Ana Revenga** and **Sudhir Shetty** (World Bank, by video conference) presented the emerging main messages from the forthcoming 2012 World Development Report on gender equality and development. Despite the growing body of evidence on the benefits of gender equality to individuals and countries, there are still gaps in knowledge both on how and why gender equality matters for development and on how best to take account of these links in policy design. The 2012 WDR aims to bridge these gaps by building on and synthesising the growing body of multi-disciplinary theory, evidence and data while highlighting the major knowledge gaps that remain. The report argues that gender equality matters *in its own right* and it matters *for development* in terms of productivity gains, rising economic costs of gender inequalities, and impacts on the next generation. For further information, please visit the World Development Report Website at www.worldbank.org.

25. **Participants** stressed that the report needs to focus on operational recommendations and should aim to become a “game changer”. The discussion focused on the need for figures and sound evidence to convince government officials of the importance of investing more on gender equality.

6. Workshop on Women and Agriculture

Background and Objectives

26. Women are major players in agriculture, making up the majority of farmers and farm labourers in many countries. Women produce most of the food that is consumed locally and are responsible for household food security in many rural areas.

27. The expected outcomes of the workshop were to identify opportunities to support women's economic empowerment through agriculture; to foster fresh ideas for the GENDERNET's work programme, including identifying ways to deepen collaboration with UN Women and IANWGE; and, to contribute to the OECD's work on food security.

Workshop session 1: Setting the scene

28. **Dr. Regina Mwatha Karega** (Kenya National Commission on Gender and Development) provided a national perspective on women in agriculture. In Kenya, 75% of the population works in the agricultural sector, with women owning only 1% of the land. Funding for gender initiatives should be tackled at the sectoral level, including by increasing the capacity and awareness of finance officers. Dr. Mwatha Karega argued that further reflection is needed on the different ways in which women and men approach financing. Women should approach the agricultural sector from a market perspective. They must be supported to understand agriculture not only as a means of subsistence but as a business.

29. **Caren Grown** (USAID) elaborated on the issue of inclusivity and announced that USAID has designed a new strategy for increasing agricultural productivity in an inclusive way by engaging a variety of actors from the private and small holder sectors. USAID will implement a women's initiative on agriculture that will include an index containing relevant indicators on women's access and control over land, adequacy of male/female agricultural income and women's leadership in agricultural institutions.

Case study: Agriculture Support Programme Zambia (a Sida programme)

30. **Sanne Chipeta** (consultant, by video conference) presented the lessons from integrating a gender equality approach into extension services. The results demonstrate that reaching out to women through extension services can lead to important improvements in food security, agricultural productivity, growth in productive assets and increased incomes.

31. **Participants** were interested in learning more specific details about the Kenyan and Zambian projects and on how to engage locally with extension workers and farmers.

Workshop session 2: The state of the art

32. **Marcela Villarreal** (Food and Agriculture Organization) provided an overview of the findings of the FAO report on *The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011*. The report finds that women comprise 43% of the agricultural labour force in developing countries and that the agricultural sector is underperforming because of gender inequality in the distribution of resources for agricultural development. Closing the gender gap or providing women with the necessary resources and opportunities to increase their productivity could lead to growth in agricultural output (from 2.5 to 4% at the national level); food security gains (12 to 17% reduction in the number of hungry – 100 to 150 million people lifted out of hunger); and, broader economic and social gains (better health, nutrition, and education outcomes for children). Good agricultural policy must therefore consider gender differences, ensure equality for women under the law and provide public services and technologies to free up women's time.

33. **Eija Pehu** (World Bank) updated participants on the current efforts to mainstream gender equality into the World Bank's agriculture operations. The World Bank has more than doubled its lending to agriculture from 4% in 2002 to 11% of its portfolio in 2011. The renewed interest in agriculture is an opportunity for enhancing women's empowerment in this sector. This process will require effective management; leadership commitment; resources (Gender Action Plan); and, technical and policy support (Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook, Gender and Land Toolkit, etc.). Today, the World Bank is committed to measuring all new projects against gender responsive indicators and to improving the integration of gender equality into its agricultural work.

34. **Participants** called attention to the importance of capacity building at the grassroots level through paralegal and technical training to enable women to become more knowledgeable about their rights and about agricultural issues. They also emphasised the importance of using engaging language to obtain political support from decision makers.

An interactive panel discussion

- **Violet Shivutse** (Shibuye Community Health Workers and GROOTS Kenya) offered a community perspective on how a grassroots women's movement may become an effective tool for gender equality and women's empowerment. The Kenyan Grassroots Women Caregivers' movement decided to organise watch dog groups to prevent and raise awareness on land grabbing and women's disinheritance. The group also lobbied for women to take up leadership positions. The movement has been very effective at enhancing women's participation and at promoting alliances between women leaders and grassroots women.
- **Carola von Morstein** (GIZ) discussed the importance of value-chain approaches to agriculture as a vehicle for linking small businesses to markets. However, she also warned of the possible dangers inherent to these approaches such as that of tying women to traditional, less profitable, agricultural sectors.
- **Eva Ohlson** (Sida, Zambia, by video conference) focussed on the importance of improving women's access to land, markets and technology in order to support their economic empowerment. This, in turn, will have positive side effects such as reducing early marriage.
- **Regina Mwatha Karega** (Kenya National Commission on Gender and Development) reminded participants of how important it is to have clear/global indicators on agriculture that focus particularly on gender equality and nutrition.

35. **Participants** stressed the need for dialogue between multilateral and bilateral agencies in order to identify the possible synergies in the implementation of their different gender action plans.

Workshop session 3: Empowering women through agricultural programming

36. **Yasuko Nishino** (Japan International Cooperation Agency) updated participants on the role played by JICA in supporting agriculture in African countries and offered a brief introduction to the two JICA case studies.

Case study: Participatory Action Research on Gender and Agriculture Innovations in Ethiopia

37. **Sakketa Tekalign Gutu** (Adamitulu Agricultural Research Centre, Ethiopia) presented the project "Abdi Boru Community Development Initiative: Hope of Tomorrow." The project's main objectives are to improve the quality of life of the rural community and to empower women through promotion and integration of both scientific and indigenous knowledge, by integrating the 'KAIZEN' (continuous improvement) approach used for rural development in Japan.

Case study: Promoting Women's Empowerment in Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project in Kenya

38. **Florence Khaemba Mangoli** (Horticultural Crops Development Authority, Kenya) presented the project "Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project in Kenya" which supports small scale farmers to increase their income by focussing on producing marketable and better quality crops. The project addressed women's role in farming and farm management, encouraging a changed relationship between men and women within the household from "one farm manager and one farm labourer" towards a more equal approach to farm management as partners. As a result, the average income of small scale farmers was doubled.

39. **Dr. Jiro Aiwaka** (JICA) emphasised the importance of taking the gender dimension into account as a key step towards the overall improvement of agriculture. Women and men must be partners, not rivals in development projects.

Case study: Making value chains work for women and men – a video presentation introduced by IFAD

40. This video presentation set out how IFAD supported Oxfam Novib to pilot a community-led methodology for market/value chain development, which aims for both pro-poor wealth creation and gender justice. The project was implemented in Uganda involving local organisations in the coffee, maize, beans and fruits value chains. The methodology has proven to be effective for increasing income and for women's empowerment.

Workshop session 4: A joint session with the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC)

41. **A delegation of participants** to the *SWAC Conference on agricultural and food price volatility: African views and perspectives* (14-15 June) joined the GENDERNET meeting to report on the conference's main conclusions. It was noted that the problem of transaction costs in Africa has been exacerbated by price volatility, which has been a recurrent element of all nutritional and food crises on the continent. The SWAC conference participants had encouraged governments and regional bodies to better address the structural causes of the food crises in the region. The conference had agreed to improve the transparency of agencies dealing with food stocks at the international level and work to create a proper business environment capable of attracting increased investments in agriculture.

42. **GENDERNET participants** stressed that gender inequality is one of the structural factors that needs to be addressed in order to effectively fight global hunger and food crises. If investment in agriculture does not take gender inequalities into account, the overall impact of such investments will be limited. Reducing gender inequalities could lead to higher productivity and efficiency which would enable governments to better handle food crises. The issue of ensuring financial resources and property rights for female partners in agriculture was emphasised.

Workshop session 5: Empowering women through land and property rights

Case study: Kyrgyzstan Women's Land Rights Programme (supported by UN women)

43. **Aida Jamangulova** (Community Development Alliance) presented the project "Kyrgyzstan Women's Land Programme" through which UN Women successfully mobilised women's self help groups for food security, agricultural management and rehabilitation of community infrastructure in partnership with local governments, the World Bank, FAO, the World Food Programme and the private sector. One of the major lessons from this project is that *land ownership is not enough* because, even when women have access to land, a shortage of cash and agricultural inputs may prevent them from using the land productively. A holistic approach is needed.

44. **Klaus Deininger** (World Bank, by videoconference) noted that land projects involve significant risks, especially in the face of discrimination and inequalities, but that they may also present opportunities to increase the bargaining power of women within the household. Land is highly contested and scarce in many regions of the world. Thus, any type of land intervention must take into account the particular characteristics of each country. One possible way to integrate a gender perspective into land interventions is through education, including information campaigns about inheritance and property law so that women are aware of their rights. Effective monitoring of the implementation of land projects is also essential to ensure that women are not disadvantaged by official structures.

45. **Caren Grown** (USAID, and Professor of Economics at the American University, Washington) introduced participants to the ‘Gender Asset Gap Project’ on women’s control of assets. The project’s objective is to better understand asset ownership patterns in the household in three countries: Ecuador, Ghana, and India. The study examines the incidence of asset ownership of men and women separately within the same household to estimate the ‘gender asset gap’ – the difference in male and female distribution of owned assets – and, the ‘gender wealth gap’ – the difference between the value of assets owned by males and females.

46. **Participants** discussed the importance of going beyond awareness of rights towards active participation of women in land acquisition projects. For instance, one effective way of encouraging female ownership in Nepal was to reduce administration fees whenever land was registered in the name of a woman. The increasing attention being paid to land issues globally is an opportunity to address gender equality and women’s empowerment in this context.

Workshop session 6: Food security and gender equality – brief presentations and a panel discussion

47. **Pamela Caro** (Women’s Development Research Centre, Chile and adviser to ANAMURI, Rural and Indigenous Women Association) introduced participants to the concept of *food sovereignty*, developed by the Via Campesina organisations in Latin America. Food sovereignty is defined as the right of the people to determine ‘their own agricultural and food policies, including the protection and regulation of agricultural and livestock production, as well as the domestic trade of agricultural goods.’ The concept recognises and values the contribution of peasant women to the processes of food production.

48. **Alyson Brody** (Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex) informed members of ‘The Gender and Food Security Programme’, funded by Irish Aid and managed by BRIDGE at IDS. This project raises awareness of the key dynamics of gender equality and food security, offers a global forum for discussion and provides up-to-date and evidence-based information. Through this process, BRIDGE will develop relationships with individuals and organisations working from different perspectives - grassroots, policy, research and advocacy – and the project will place emphasis on reaching those who are often on the margins of knowledge exchange and policy-making.

49. **Carmel Cahill** (OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate) introduced the G20 food security initiative, noting that it focuses on price volatility in food and agricultural markets. An Interagency Policy Report is available from the Secretariat.

50. **Earnán O Cléirigh** (Secretariat of the DAC Network on Poverty Reduction) introduced the POVNET’s work on food security. A recent review of the progress on MDG1 showed that, despite high rates of economic growth in developing countries, the benefits of growth are not reaching the poor. Poverty seems to drive hunger while hunger drives poverty. This has led to a renewed focus on food security and commitments to increase resources by bilateral and international organisations. The features of the POVNET work on food security involve: i) tracking aid for agriculture/food security, ii) guidance to

donors on effective support for investment in agriculture and food security and iii) operationalising the Paris Declaration principles/AAA for the more effective delivery of support to agriculture/food security.

51. **Participants** welcomed further guidance on how to incorporate food security dimensions into gender equality programmes and how to effectively promote the discussion on food security issues. One possible way to fight the yearly 30% waste in food production may be through education.

Workshop session 7: What have we learned about what works?

Increasing women's return in agriculture

52. **Florence Kondylis** (Development Impact Evaluation Initiative, World Bank) introduced members to the World Bank's pilot initiative on impact evaluations aimed at increasing women's returns in agriculture (DIME). For example, the Agricultural Adaptations Program was started in Africa in 2009 with the goal of designing, implementing and testing alternative interventions to narrow the gender gap. The early findings from the project demonstrate that the shift from advocacy to testing innovative strategies has been a success: 65% of projects which joined the programme are now implementing gender-specific interventions and 100% of survey results are disaggregated by sex.

How to ensure that investments target rural women – IFAD mechanisms and experiences

53. **Rosemary Vargas-Lundius** (IFAD) stressed the relationship between gender equality achievements and a project's overall achievements. She explained how, in order to ensure that investments in agricultural projects reach rural women, IFAD uses a targeting policy which focuses on women within all identified target groups. IFAD will continue to promote gender equality including in its approaches to policy, results framework (systematise monitoring and reporting on gender equality progress), staff training and knowledge management.

Monitoring gender equality results in the context of rural development projects – the ADB experience

54. **Shireen Lateef** (Asian Development Bank) presented results from the Small Scale Water Resources project in Bangladesh. The project included a Gender Action Plan with targets for women's participation and benefits; a road map for implementation; and, a tool for monitoring implementation and tracking results. The project has collected sex-disaggregated data on 12 indicators that show that women are not yet sufficiently participating in decision-making bodies. This low participation of women is a product of physical limitations (malnourishment) and social and cultural constraints.

Workshop session 8: Pulling the threads together

55. **GENDERNET members** emphasised the importance of sex-disaggregated data on food security and access to assets in order to influence discussions at the G20, at the HLF4 in Busan, and within the World Bank. In the context of an increased focus on agricultural issues, there is scope to scale-up work on gender equality and women's empowerment. GENDERNET members should liaise with colleagues working on agriculture. It was noted that GENDERNET could consider a product on food security and gender equality, also making the linkage to climate change. See also agenda item 9 where UN Women and the GENDERNET members have proposed holding the next joint workshop with the UN's Interagency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) on rural women and agriculture. This would be a contribution to the leadup to the 2012 UN Commission on the Status of Women.

7. Implementation of the GENDERNET Work Programme

DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Study on aid to gender equality, including budget support and the gender equality policy marker

56. **Valerie Gaveau** (OECD DCD's Statistics division) noted that all 24 DAC members now use the DAC gender equality policy marker. She presented the forthcoming Overview chapter of the CRS report on aid in support of gender equality (Chapter 1). The analysis is based on data collected using the DAC gender equality policy marker. The Overview chapter will address member countries' allocations of aid targeting gender equality, as well as methodological issues such as how to measure the gender equality focus of general budget support and contributions to multilateral agencies. Two chapters of the CRS report have already been published as documents: *Aid in support of women's economic empowerment* (Chapter 2) and *Aid in support of gender equality in fragile and conflict-affected states* (Chapter 4). The remaining chapters, in addition to the Overview, will address aid to gender equality in education and health and, for the first time, in humanitarian contexts. These chapters will be published over the course of this year. For further information on aid to gender equality, please visit www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender.

57. **Participants** highlighted the challenge of measuring the gender equality focus of general budget support. It was noted that the GENDERNET could occasionally review the content of policy dialogue in donor co-ordination groups on budget support at the country level. A qualitative analysis of the extent to which dialogue addresses gender equality could then be presented along with the aid figures on GBS.

GENDERNET Issues Brief on policy and political dialogue

58. **Jenny Hedman** (GENDERNET Secretariat) updated participants on progress on the GENDERNET's next Issues Brief in the series on aid effectiveness and gender equality. The brief will address policy and political dialogue on gender equality at the partner country level, including in the context of budget support and programme-based approaches. Members were invited to provide further case studies for the brief. An outline is available from the Secretariat on request.

GENDERNET's Practice Notes

59. Members were also invited to provide the Secretariat with any new "Practice Notes" about gender equality for posting on the GENDERNET web site (www.oecd.org/dac/gender).

Integrating gender equality dimensions into INCAF's work on statebuilding, peacebuilding and security

60. **Jenny Hedman** informed members about the forthcoming work of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) on the linkages between statebuilding and gender equality. INCAF will be preparing a policy brief with recommendations, including practical examples of good practice. A reference group of members will provide guidance. Ideally, members of the reference group should include both INCAF and GENDERNET representatives.

8. Working Together to Move the Gender Agenda Forward in the Multilateral Development Banks

61. The overall objective of this session was to identify strategic opportunities for partnerships in order to implement IDA16 and the messages of the WDR 2012. The consultation also aimed to develop a strategic approach to the annual meetings of the World Bank (September) and to foster mutual learning on

measuring results. Other topics included the bilateral agencies' expectations of the multilateral banks and how to work together on IDA16 and on the Asian Development Fund XI.

62. **Annika Törnqvist** (Sweden) informed participants of the role played by the GENDERNET's informal group on IDA16 in achieving the successful inclusion of gender equality as a special theme of IDA16 (2011-2014). She stressed that the next crucial step will be implementation by the Bank of this commitment.

63. **Shireen Lateef** (Asian Development Bank) explained that the ADB's ADFXI will also have gender equality as a special consideration.

64. **Participants** discussed the importance of IDA16 and that it will be crucial to create demand for accessing the funding for gender equality at the country level. Participants noted that bilateral donors will have higher expectations of the Banks' approaches to gender equality post-IDA16 and the World Development Report. Gender equality will need to become part of the Banks' *core* activities.

9. Working with UN Women

Introduction to UN Women's strategic plan and the priority areas for action, including the path forward

65. **Unni Ramboll** (UN Women) introduced participants to UN Women's Strategic Plan for 2011-2013. The plan outlines 6 main priorities or goals (1) to increase women's leadership and participation; (2) to enhance women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities; (3) to prevent violence against women; (4) to strengthen implementation of the women, peace and security agenda; (5) to make gender equality central to national planning and budgeting at all levels; and, (6) to strengthen the normative and policy frameworks at country-level through intergovernmental decision-making.

66. **Päivi Kannisto** (Finland) offered a bilateral view on the processes and challenges faced by UN Women. She noted that UN Women will need to ensure effective capacity building on the ground in order to succeed and that collaboration with other donors at the country level will be key. From a partner country perspective, **Regina Mwatha Karega** (Kenya) stressed the importance of including civil society in the work of UN Women. She encouraged UN Women to focus on women's economic rights.

67. **Participants** welcomed the creation of UN Women and the appointment of Ms. Bachelet as its Head. They further stressed the issue of capacity in country offices and cautioned against developing additional gender equality indicators. Strategic co-ordination among donor agencies will help avoid any unnecessary multiplication of projects on the ground.

Biennial workshop with the UN's Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE)

68. **Patti O'Neill** (GENDERNET Secretariat) reminded participants of the longstanding relationship between the GENDERNET and the UN IANWGE. Every two years the Networks organise a workshop on a 'hot' topic of mutual relevance. The GENDERNET reiterated its commitment to working closely with IANWGE. The next workshop is due to be held in early 2012. It was suggested that the 2012 IANWGE workshop could have *rural women and agriculture* as its theme in preparation for the 2012 UN Commission on the Status of Women.

10. Closing Session of the GENDERNET Meeting

69. **Martinus Desmet** (DAC facilitator) concluded by congratulating the GENDERNET on some of its recent achievements, stressing:

- The ground-breaking practical guidance on using the principles of the *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* to advance gender equality and women's rights, including the optional gender equality module of the 2011 Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey.
- The increase of DAC members' application of the gender equality policy marker when reporting their aid to the Creditor Reporting System and the analysis of aid focussed on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment.
- The successful advocacy and influencing by members for a World Development Report on gender equality and for the inclusion of gender equality as a special theme of IDA16.
- The inclusion of specific language on women and girls in priority areas of the outcome document of the MDG summit in September 2010. All the language which was agreed by members is reflected in the document.
- The practical workshops designed for mutual learning and to encourage innovative practices – on agriculture, peacebuilding and statebuilding in post-conflict situations, trade, economic empowerment, and managing for results.

70. **Ineke van de Pol** (Chair) closed the Ninth Meeting of the GENDERNET by highlighting the main issues arising from the discussions. The most immediate opportunity is to ensure that gender equality dimensions are integrated into the HLF-4 and its follow-up. She encouraged GENDERNET members to monitor and use all relevant entry points, and to follow-up on the findings from the workshop on women and agriculture within their agencies. Members were invited to stay well-informed about the DAC strategic discussions on its future directions and the role and reorganisation of the DAC's subsidiary bodies.

ANNEX 1:

GENDER EQUALITY IN BUSAN AND BEYOND

**Summary from a discussion in the meeting of the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)
14-16 June 2011**

Strong commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment are included in the *Accra Agenda for Action* (2008). HLF-4 in Busan should build on and take forward these commitments.

Gender equality in the Accra Agenda for Action (2008)

Para 3: "Gender equality, respect for human rights, and environmental sustainability are cornerstones for achieving enduring impact on the lives and potential of poor women, men, and children. It is vital that all our policies address these issues in a more systematic and coherent way."

Para 13c: "Developing countries and donors will ensure that their respective development policies and programmes are designed and implemented in ways consistent with their agreed international commitments on gender equality, human rights, disability and environmental sustainability."

Para 21b: "At country level, donors and developing countries will work and agree on a set of realistic peace- and state-building objectives that address the root causes of conflict and fragility and help ensure the protection and participation of women."

Para 23a: "Developing countries will strengthen the quality of policy design, implementation and assessment by improving information systems, including, as appropriate, disaggregating data by sex, region and socioeconomic status."

The **findings from the optional module on gender equality** of the 2011 *Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey* identify gender equality priorities for Busan linked to ownership, results and accountability.¹ The 2011 GENDERNET meeting helped identify additional gender equality priorities linked to other emerging themes for Busan.

This paper is intended as a "menu of options" which:

- Identifies some key messages on gender equality linked to the emerging themes for Busan. These could be used as inputs for the Busan outcome document.
- Provides ideas for a monitoring framework on aid effectiveness post-Busan.

1. Key messages on gender equality – considerations for the Busan outcome document

Managing for results

- Donors should support country capacity for the systematic collection of data disaggregated by sex to allow for managing for sustainable development results for all.
- Both governments and donors need to *make use of* existing data disaggregated by sex for policy and programme management, decision making and expenditure.² This will help ensure that the aid effectiveness principles have a positive impact on those living in poverty.

To note: At the 2011 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, the World Bank, UN Women and the OECD agreed to work on a **joint plan** to make existing data on gender equality more comparable and identify a list of common

¹ The optional module on gender equality of the 2011 Paris Declaration Survey was tested by 23 partner countries.

² Where data disaggregated by sex are used as a basis for decision making, this tends to lead to an increased focus on and budget allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. (Source: the gender equality module of the 2011 Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey).

indicators for to measure progress towards gender equality. The joint plan will be presented at Busan as a contribution to the **results** agenda.

Ownership and accountability

- We need to ensure that resources allocated for gender equality *match* our objectives and commitments.³
- We should systematically address progress against agreed commitments on gender equality in policy dialogue and mutual assessment reviews at the country level.⁴
- Countries should continue or initiate efforts to ensure that public financial management systems are gender-responsive, including by more rigorous tracking of expenditures on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment.
- The notion of "multiple accountabilities" reflects the complexity of accountabilities in both partner and donor countries.
- The concept of "ownership" should include ownership by women. Women need to be involved in defining country priorities to ensure that all citizens' views are represented.

Inclusive development partnerships

- South-south co-operation between governments can facilitate learning on how to strengthen gender equality. Civil society also has an important role to play.

Conflict and fragility (peacebuilding and statebuilding)

- Gender equality needs to be addressed, and both women and men should be included, in all statebuilding and peacebuilding processes.

Transparency and predictability of aid

- Financial resources for gender equality need to be better tracked and more effectively distributed. This includes both ODA and countries' own budgetary allocations. The DAC gender equality policy marker is a statistical tool for tracking the levels of aid to gender equality.

2. Gender equality indicators in the aid effectiveness monitoring framework post-Busan

Based on the findings of the 2011 Monitoring Survey, GENDERNET members felt that any future aid effectiveness monitoring framework should include gender-specific indicators. Options include:

- Using or refining one or more of the three indicators in the gender equality module of the 2011 Paris Declaration survey. Countries testing these indicators found them "relevant" and "straightforward". The indicators address:
 - i. **Ownership** – gender equality and women's empowerment are grounded in a systematic manner in national development strategies.
 - ii. **Results** – data is disaggregated by sex.
 - iii. **Accountability** – gender equality is addressed in mutual accountability reviews at the country level.
- Identifying an indicator on **financial resources** for gender equality, which would measure aid and/or countries' budget allocations. The statistical DAC gender equality policy marker and/or gender responsive budgeting tools could be used to monitor such an indicator.
- Defining an indicator on donor **harmonisation**. Donor working groups at the country level could be used as a measure for monitoring such an indicator.

³ There is little evidence that donors and countries allocate enough human and financial resources to fully implement their commitments on gender equality. (Gender equality module of the Paris Declaration Survey)

⁴ Many of the countries that opted to test the gender equality module noted that a stronger accountability framework for measuring progress on gender equality and women's empowerment commitments at the country level is needed post-Busan. Progress by both donors and partner countries should be monitored.

ANNEX 2:

9TH DAC NETWORK ON GENDER EQUALITY (GENDERNET) MEETING
14-16 JUNE 2011

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