

## **EU Results Framework Indicator methodology note**

1. Indicator name
<p><b>Proportion of EU funded cooperation and development initiatives promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment</b></p>
2. Technical Definition
<p>The indicator is intended to report the share of EU funded cooperation and development initiatives promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment i.e. initiatives that score G2 or G1 on the OECD Gender Marker, on an annual basis.</p> <p>In their reporting to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), donors are requested to indicate for each activity to what extent it targets gender equality as one of its policy objectives.</p> <p>In line with the OECD DAC<sup>1</sup>, an activity is “gender equality focused” if it explicitly promotes gender equality and women’s empowerment. The OECD DAC definition is an activity that “is intended to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex”. There are 3 G markers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G2 – Principal objective (marked 2) means that gender equality is the main objective of the project/programme and is fundamental in its design and expected results.</li> <li>• G1 - Significant objective (marked 1) means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/programme.</li> <li>• G0 - Not targeted (marked 0) means that the project/programme has been screened against the gender marker but has not been found to target gender equality.</li> </ul> <p>It requires analysing gender inequalities either separately or as an integral part of agencies’ standard procedures.</p>
3. Rationale (including which policy priority, and how is this indicator linked to that policy priority)
<p>Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Gender equality is essential to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, both as a standalone goal and mainstreamed throughout others.</p> <p>The EU is legally committed to Gender Equality. Including in, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The European Charter of Fundamental rights: Article 23 "Equality between men and women"</li> <li>- The Lisbon Treaty, Articles 2, 3, 8, 10 &amp; 157</li> </ul> <p>Amongst other documents, the commitment by European Commission’s Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) to gender mainstreaming is stated in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gender Action Plan (GAP) II 2006 - 2020:</b></li> <li>• <b>New European Consensus on Development (2017)</b></li> <li>• <b>DCI Regulation (2014-20), para 7:</b> "Respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, the promotion of the rule of law, democratic principles, transparency, good governance, peace and</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf>

<p><u>stability and gender equality are essential for the development of partner countries, and those issues should be mainstreamed in the Union's development policy, particularly in programming and in agreements with partner countries"</u> <b>Para 12</b> includes a specific reference to the GAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Agenda for Change (2011)</b></li> <li>• <b>Council Conclusions on post 2015</b></li> </ul> <p>The OECD gender equality marker allows an approximate quantification of aid flows that target gender equality as a policy objective. It improves transparency and accountability on gender commitments.</p> <p>In its Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Gender Action Plan II), the EC committed to at least 85% of all new proposals scoring G-2 (gender as a principle objective) or G-1 (gender as a significant objective) by 2020.</p>
<b>4. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)</b>
<p>Data will be sourced from DEVCO's internal systems (e.g. CRIS).</p> <p>Step 1- For a given year, a set of Decisions will be selected using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instrument: those managed by DEVCO<sup>2</sup>;</li> <li>• Commitment date (VISA ORDO): between 1<sup>st</sup> of January and 31<sup>st</sup> of December of the year to be reported.</li> </ul> <p>Step 2 – Corresponding G markers (G0, G1, G2) will be extracted and associated to all the Decisions identified above.</p> <p>Step 3 – The number of Decisions scoring G1 or G2 will represent the number of initiatives financed by the EU that are contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment in the year to be reported.</p> <p>Step 4 - <i>The share of EU funded cooperation and development initiatives promoting gender equality and women's empowerment</i> will be calculated by dividing the number of Decisions obtained in Step 3 by the number of Decisions identified in Step 1.</p> <p>A standard extraction from DG DEVCO's internal systems (data warehouse) following the above criteria is used every year.</p>
<b>5. Level of disaggregation</b>
n/a
<b>6. Is it used by another organisation or in the framework of international initiatives, conventions, etc? If so, which?</b>
Gender markers are standard practice amongst OECD DAC members who report yearly on the resources that are gender equality focused.
<b>7. Other issues</b>

<sup>2</sup> DCI, EDF, EIDHR, Nuclear Safety, IcSP and Greenland

Care should be taken when attributing a gender marker to a project/programme, and checks should be carried out to ensure this is being done appropriately.