

Aid Effectiveness and Gender Equality

Workshop on Strengthening
Implementation of the EU Gender
Equality Action Plan

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Key-principles of the Paris Declaration through a gender lens: opportunities and challenges
3. Entry points for increased gender-sensitivity
4. Making donor agencies more apt for gender-sensitive aid
5. Selected references

1. Introduction (1)

- shifts in aid modalities

- Paris Declaration: reform agenda around 5 key-principles
 - ownership
 - harmonisation
 - alignment
 - management for development results
 - mutual accountability

1. Introduction (2)

- gender dimension in aid effectiveness agenda
 - largely neglected in PD
 - absent from the 12 monitoring indicators
 - absent from major evaluation efforts
 - slight improvement in AAA
 - DAC Guiding Principles for Aid Effectiveness, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (December 2008)
 - (optional) assessment on 3 gender equality performance indicators in 2011 survey

- important efforts of
 - 'internal' mobilisation network (gendernet)
 - other mobilisation networks, including gender CSOs and networks

1. Introduction (3)

- no unequivocal position on expected effects of PD/AAA on gender equality & women's empowerment

→ consensus: PD/AAA key-principles entail opportunities & challenges



(see Holvoet and Inberg, 2009)

2. PD through a gender lens: opportunities & challenges (1)

Key-principles	Opportunities	Challenges
Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -↑ effective implementation of policies -most countries have national gender plans & apparatus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -misused as excuse to abandon responsibility -national gender policies often marginalised -national gender apparatus often weak
Harmonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -clarification of notions -reduction of confusion -joint analytical work -harmonise programming and funding for gender equality and empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -gender concerns sidelined to reach consensus -harmonisation towards the lower end -sectoral focus > horizontal issues

2. PD through a gender lens: opportunities & challenges (2)

Key-principles	Opportunities	Challenges
<p>Alignment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -↑ gender mainstreaming through influence and dialogue at the overall sector & macro-level (↔ projects) -integration of gender perspective in BS entry points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .policy dialogue .appraisal and monitoring of quality of national plans and processes and systems .capacity building .M&E exercises (joint reviews, etc.) -room for 'gender equality' & empowerment projects (agenda-setting track) in portfolio approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -uncritical alignment to gender-blind policies & processes -curtailing of donor's agenda-setting 'gender equality' & 'empowerment' track

2. PD through a gender lens: opportunities & challenges (3)

Key-principles	Opportunities	Challenges
<p>Management for development results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -collection of evidence about results -focus on targets diminishes policy evaporation -analysis of failing development results could identify gender-blindness as a causal factor -similarities among results-oriented budgeting and gender budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -‘gender equality’ and ‘women’s empowerment’ often not captured in targets -indicatorism and lack of analysis of failing results -‘management for results’ often misinterpreted as ‘management by results’ -reductionist focus on gender equality in education -lack of (use) of sex-disaggregated data
<p>Mutual accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -assessment of gender-sensitivity of donor practices -participation of non-state gender actors in accountability and review exercises -use of gender budgeting as accountability instrument 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -accountability reduced to a narrow interpretation of aid effectiveness -absence of a strong gender demand side among non-state actors

3. Entry points for increased gender-sensitivity: overview (1)

Entry points	Suggestions for ↑ gender-sensitivity
joint ex-ante appraisal of quality of national and sector policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country Gender Profile (content) - Gender Equality Screening Checklist - Gender Equality Policy Marker
joint ex-ante appraisal of quality of institutional apparatus for policy-making, implementation, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country Gender Profile (institutional apparatus) - Gender Equality Screening Checklist
mapping of national non-government actors (including CSOs, research institutes, parliament)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country Gender Profile (non-government actors)

3. Entry points for increased gender-sensitivity: overview (2)

Entry points	Suggestions for ↑ gender-sensitivity
joint capacity building of national actors (government and non-government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inclusion of gender dimension in existing capacity building efforts - CD of national/ sector government gender apparatus - CD of national (gender) demand side
joint monitoring, review and policy dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender coordination/working group - gender indicators in PAFs and joint (sector) reviews - discuss gender issues in policy dialogue
joint evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender dimension in (joint) evaluative exercises (dependent & independent variable)
(joint) well-aligned projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aimed at GEWE

3. Entry points for increased gender-sensitivity (3)

- joint ex-ante appraisal of quality of national and sector policies
 - **Country Gender Profile (compulsory in next generation of CSP and NIP) (GA, I.3.4.3)**
 - verification of integration of gender dimension in national/sector policy diagnosis, selection of priorities, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
 - verification of integration of gender policies in national/sector development policies and plans
 - useful format: OECD/DAC gender performance 'ownership' indicator
 - **Gender Equality Screening Checklist (compulsory for new projects since 2010)**
 - **Application of the Gender Equality Policy Marker (compulsory) (GA, A.6.2)**
 - G-0: gender equality is not targeted
 - G-1: gender equality is a significant objective
 - G-2: gender equality is a principle objective

3. Entry points for increased gender-sensitivity (4)

- joint ex-ante appraisal of quality of institutional apparatus
 - **Country Gender Profile**
 - verification of gender sensitivity of existing processes and institutional apparatus for policy-making, implementation, budgeting, M&E
 - verification of involvement of existing national/ sector gender apparatus in different stages
 - verification of presence/ quality of gender apparatus
 - useful formats: OECD/DAC gender performance 'managing for results' and 'mutual accountability' indicator
 - **Gender Equality Screening Checklist**

3. Entry points for increased gender-sensitivity (5)

- mapping of national non-government actors
 - Country Gender Profile
 - mapping and assessment of the capacity of national gender demand side
 - assessment of involvement national gender demand side in PRSP and sector program processes
 - useful format: OECD/DAC gender performance 'mutual accountability' indicator

- joint capacity building of national actors
 - inclusion of gender component in existing capacity building efforts
 - capacity building of national/sector government gender apparatus and of national (gender) demand side (GA, A.5.2)
 - useful tool/instrument: gender responsive budgeting

3. Entry points for increased gender-sensitivity (6)

- joint monitoring, review and policy dialogue
 - gender coordination/working group (GA, A.3.3) -> division of labour for participation in sector, macro-economic and budget working groups
 - inclusion of gender process and results indicators in (donor) PAFs (GA, A.4.1) -> gender disaggregated indicators in variable tranches
 - inclusion of gender issues in joint (sector) reviews (GA, A.3.4) and policy dialogue (GA, A.3.2, GA, A.4.2)

- joint evaluation
 - inclusion of gender dimension in various (joint) evaluative exercises (public expenditure surveys, poverty and social impact assessment, poverty impact assessment, evaluation of Paris Declaration)
 - gender as dependent and independent variable

- (joint) well-aligned projects in portfolio approaches
 - inclusion of projects which are oriented towards specific target groups/ specific objectives, including women's empowerment

4. Making donor agencies more apt for gender-sensitive aid (1)

➤ Commitment

- EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development (GA, A.1.1)

➤ Capacity

- elaboration of tools and instruments for ↑ gender-sensitivity
 - gender training of EU staff (A2b.1-6)
 - training of gender focal points (GA, A.2b.7)
 - GRB tools and approaches are useful: bridging function between gender experts and PFM/ macroeconomic/ budget support experts
- AND
- broaden mandates of gender focal points beyond the project modality
 - locate gender focal points hierarchically higher → increase their leverage

4. Making donor agencies more apt for gender-sensitive aid (2)

➤ Incentives

- need for clear-cut system of sticks and carrots ->
 - inclusion of gender indicators in PAF of donor's performance
 - use of indicators & targets in the EU Gender Action Plan
- international incentives
 - G-marker
 - DAC peer review

5. Selected references

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Thank you!



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Annex: tools for integrating gender dimension in different phases of GBS cycle

Fig.1: Some tools and entry points for gender mainstreaming in GBS

