

GOAL 8

DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

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Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership For Development

The Millennium Development Goals represent a partnership between the developed and developing countries to create an environment at the national and global levels that is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty.²¹⁴ Goal 8 deals primarily with macroeconomic and general economic policy issues, and the role of donors and international financial institutions in working with developing countries to support development through global partnership. It also deals with access to drugs, and to new technologies. As of April 2007, 23 donor reports had been submitted under Goal 8, including three from one donor.

Matrix 23: Global targets and indicators for global partnership

Targets		Indicators	
		<i>All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible</i>	
8.A	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</i></p> <p>Official development assistance (ODA)</p>	
		8.1	Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
8.B	Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	8.2	Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
		8.3	Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
		8.4	ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes
		8.5	ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes
8.C	Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	Market access	
		8.6	Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty
		8.7	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
		8.8	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross

Matrix 23: Global targets and indicators for global partnership		
8.D	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	<p>domestic product</p> <p>8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p>Debt sustainability</p> <p>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives</p> <p>8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
8.E	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
8.F	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	<p>8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population</p> <p>8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>8.16 Internet users per 100 population</p>

Although virtually all donor countries have gender policies, only eight of the reports reviewed by UNDP in 2005 mentioned gender issues or concerns under Goal 8. Most of those were in reports from developing rather than donor countries.²¹⁵

A. Issues for a gender-responsive rights-based analysis

1. Implementation of non-discriminatory trading and financial systems is not gender neutral

Most countries experience at least some degree of sex segregation in the labour market. In some sectors—eg mining and related industries—the majority of workers are men. In some occupations—especially those requiring higher education and higher skills—men also form the majority of workers. Women are the majority of workers in sectors that are dependent on poorly paid

and ‘unskilled’ labour, and in home-based industries, especially at the lower levels.

This sex segregation means that policies and programmes to implement open rule-

based free trading systems are not gender neutral, as they affect different sectors, industries and occupations in different ways. Expanding industries benefit and grow, creating new jobs.

Declining industries are unable to compete in a more open market and contract, creating unemployment. If, as is often the case, women are concentrated in the declining industries, they are negatively affected by trade or financial liberalization, particularly in the short term. This is exacerbated by gender bias, where women are the first to lose their jobs because employers assume that men are the main income-earners in their households. Policies and programmes are needed to provide safety nets and new opportunities for

Jobless growth – a new paradigm is needed

ILO describes the dominant economic policy regime as generating jobless growth—economic growth that does not generate increased employment. This tends to disadvantage women seeking to enter the labour market. The current policy framework stresses macro economic stability, freer markets, a smaller role for the public sector and uninhibited international flows of capital and goods. However, it does not extend the same freedom of movement to the labour market. The ILO argues that alternative policies are needed to secure economic stability without sacrificing the welfare of working people or entrenching existing gender inequalities. It notes that the most difficult challenge is political: to create the policy space needed to support sustainable poverty reduction, gender equity and decent work for all.²¹⁶

Economic reform in Viet Nam was not gender neutral

IFIs and international donors have played a significant role in policy development and development finance in Viet Nam. Official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of Gross National Income ranged from 3.7 to 5.7 percent between 1994 and 2002 and ODA per capita ranged from US \$12.90 in 1996 to US \$ 22.92 in 2005.²¹⁷

Although economic reforms in Viet Nam under Doi Moi were gender-neutral in intent, culturally determined patterns of horizontal and occupational segregation resulted in gender biases and increased social stratification. Women bore the brunt of deflationary measures such as fiscal austerity and public sector downsizing during the early reform period. As globalization accelerates in Viet Nam, output shares of foreign direct investment (FDI) and the private sector in general are expected to rise at the expense of state enterprises. Given the extent of gender wage discrimination in the private sector, government will need to increase competition in the high-wage sectors of the economy and strengthen laws against gender discrimination in order to achieve Goal 3.²¹⁸

women in declining industries, and to provide training and other support to assist women to move into expanding industries and occupations.

Other macroeconomic policies promoted by many development donors, and particularly the international financial institutions (IFIs), include privatization of government banks, transport networks and public utilities; reductions in public sector spending; reducing the civil service. These policies are often attached as a condition of aid or loans. Again, these policies are not gender neutral. For example, women and girls, particularly in poor countries and poor families, are highly dependent on public sector services. However unsatisfactory and inefficient they may be, public services are usually more accessible to the poor and to women than privatized services, however efficient and effective these may be.²¹⁹

Privatization, public sector cuts, free trade and financial liberalization have failed to deliver poverty reduction, increased gender equality or many of the other promised benefits in many poor countries. All such policies need to be subject to gender-responsive rights-based analysis to identify the benefits and costs and how these are distributed; the likely impact on the poor, women and other vulnerable groups. The analysis should then inform decisions about whether and how to implement the policies, including the design of strategies to enhance positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts.

2. Increased global partnership resources are needed

In the poorest countries and for the poorest women and girls, the MDGs are simply not achievable within current national budgets.²²⁰ Both the total amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by donor countries to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and the share of that ODA directed toward policies that are pro-poor, gender-responsive and rights-based, must be increased.

Donors should support gender analysis of national and sectoral budget processes, as well as of their own aid budgets, in order to ensure that programmes that promote gender equality and fulfil the rights of women and girls receive an adequate share of the available resources.

Resource allocation should also reflect that agriculture is the main livelihood of the poor. However, between 1983-1987 and 1998-2000, ODA for agriculture in Asia and the Pacific fell by 57 percent to an annual average of \$5.1 billion. Lending for agriculture by multi-lateral lending agencies such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank also showed a downward trend. As a result, growth and productivity in agriculture have stalled. Alongside this, the decline in poverty has been slowing down in the region since the late 1980s.²²²

Agricultural development linked to declines in poverty

When agricultural development was placed high on the development agenda, poverty declined rapidly in Viet Nam, Thailand, Bangladesh, and many other countries in Asia and the Pacific. In China for example, half of the decline in poverty occurred in the first half of the 1980s when agriculture was given priority.²²¹

3. Increased funding and support is needed to improve gender-responsive data

A key theme under all goals has been the need for gender-responsive and sex-disaggregated data. These are essential to evidence-based policy formulation and programme design;

effective gender analysis of budget outcomes; and monitoring progress in implementing the MDGs. Lack of such data jeopardizes the achievement of the MDGs.

Given the many urgent and pressing priorities faced by developing country governments, particularly in the least developed countries, it is unlikely that they will allocate sufficient funding to provide the statistics needed. Under the global partnership, donor countries, international financial institutions and UN agencies have an important role in addressing this by increasing their support for gender-responsive data collection, analysis and dissemination. This may be through ODA and technical assistance in areas such as policy development, data collection and training.

4. Many targets and indicators under Goal 8 are the responsibility of donor countries

Goal 8 explicitly covers two sets of players in the global partnership – donor countries, and developing countries. Many of the indicators under Official Development Assistance and market access are the responsibility of donor countries. The development of non-discriminatory trading and financial systems also involves donor countries. As explained below, the introduction of such systems is not gender neutral. Donor countries should therefore be incorporating a gender-responsive rights-based perspective in this work, and reporting their progress against the relevant targets in Goal 8 in the same way that developing countries report their progress

Donor countries might also consider developing national, or in some cases regional or subregional, sets of the relevant MDG targets and indicators under Goal 8, with corresponding intermediate targets and indicators, to reflect their particular situation. Women's groups in donor countries might lobby and assist their governments to ensure that this responsibility is recognized and fulfilled.

Regional and global summaries of progress against the Millennium Development Goals should include the donor-focused targets, as well as those focused on developing countries. This is in keeping with the spirit of global partnership, ensuring that both donor and developing countries are held accountable for their commitments.

Many of these issues are being addressed through the work of the inter-agency MDG Gap Task Force, which has the objective of developing a methodology to systematically track international development commitments, primarily under Goal 8, and their fulfilment at the international and country levels. This work will feed into a high-level meeting in September 2008 which will bring together Heads of State or Government, as well as leaders of civil society and the private sector, with a view to bridging the implementation gap, strengthening accountability of all parties in the global partnership for development, helping to translate existing commitments into action, and evoking new commitments needed to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

5. Some indicators under Goal 8 are the responsibility of developing countries

To date, national MDG reports from developing countries have generally only addressed Goals 1 to 7. However, indicators on the total amount of ODA received from all donors, debt sustainability, access to pharmaceuticals and access to new technologies can only be monitored by developing countries. These need to be included in sets of national and intermediate targets and indicators—adapted as appropriate to reflect the local circumstances—and reported against in national MDG reports. Women's groups in developing

countries should ensure that these targets and indicators are not overlooked, and that they are addressed in a gender-responsive rights-based way.

6. International financial institutions are also part of the global partnership

International financial institutions include the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and regional banks such as the Asian Development Bank. They were established as part of the United Nations system, participated in the global UN conferences and support implementation of the MDGs. IFIs are key players in the global partnership for development. They provide loans and some grant funding to developing countries, particularly the poorer countries, and also develop and implement development programmes in collaboration with receiving countries.

Voting power in both the IMF and the World Bank is based on member contributions and rests with the majority shareholders, which are industrialized countries. Borrowing countries thus have little say in the IFI policies to which they are subjected and often little discretion in practice about whether to accept the conditions attached to their loans.²²³

Debt relief and debt sustainability are inextricably linked with the providers of loans to developing countries—both the individual donor countries, and the international financial institutions supported by those donor countries. Both the IMF and the World Bank provide policy-based loans that require reforms in a sector or the economy as a whole, known as ‘conditionalities’, that the IFIs regard as requirements for sound economic policy and development. However, conditionalities have often failed to generate growth and have tended to prioritize decreasing government expenditure and repaying debts over reducing poverty and realizing human rights. An International Poverty Centre study of financial liberalization in Africa found that although it modestly reduced substitution between public and private savings and increased the correlation between private credit and investment, the correlation with both liquidity and private-sector credit expansion was negative and it had no effect on growth. The paper concluded that on the basis of the empirical evidence, the policy had been ‘a flop’.²²⁴

In the past, conditionalities have included potentially harmful reforms such as reducing public sector expenditure and balancing the budget. While sound policies in theory, in practice these sometimes lead to cuts in public expenditure on health and education, introduction of user fees, and the laying-off of other state employees regardless of the economic cycle. Without sufficient attention to complementary policies to ameliorate these effects and, in some cases, their adoption in periods of recession, such reforms may negatively affect progress toward achievement of the MDGs. In health and education, cutbacks and the introduction of user-fees both reduce women’s access, impacting directly on goals 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. In the public sector—which in many countries is a major source of employment for young women with higher levels of education—reducing employment often results in women losing their jobs first.

However since the early 2000s, IFIs have paid more attention to and begun to increase funding for the social sectors, and some have made significant progress in mainstreaming gender in social programmes. Some IFIs have had gender policies since the 1980s. In 2003, the heads of the IMF and the World Bank committed their institutions to promote gender equality, commitments that are slowly being realized through major shifts in the social content of country assistance programmes.²²⁵ In reaction to strong criticism from feminist groups, some, including the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, have established gender advisory groups made up of leading gender experts and feminist advocates, which act in an advisory and individual capacity.

Despite these achievements in incorporating gender into social programmes, IFIs remain less gender-responsive in their approaches at the macroeconomic level, both in the conditionalities they attach to loans, and in their general promotion of privatization and liberalization. The differential impacts of investment in infrastructure on women and men, and on the poor is still overlooked.

Given all these roles, it is clear that the IFIs are part of the global partnership. Recognition of their role in achieving the MDGs brings with it accountability to the global community for fulfilling this role. As such, it seems appropriate for IFIs to develop agency-level sets of MDGs, similar to those developed by donor countries, and to report on progress against these goals. Where IFIs influence macroeconomic policies or developing country budget policies through conditionalities, its MDG reporting framework should include the macroeconomic and gender-budgeting aspects addressed under Goals 1 and 3 in this report, as well as the relevant items under Goal 8. One of the main benefits of doing this will be to increase awareness across individual agencies of their impact on the MDGs, and to ensure that all parts of the agency incorporate a gender-responsive rights-based approach that supports their achievement.

7. United Nations agencies and NGOs are also players in the global partnership

United Nations agencies are also players in the global partnership for development, and have a key role in encouraging a gender-responsive rights-based approach globally. The overarching policy and monitoring frameworks developed by individual UN agencies on particular issues influence the way in which individual countries approach these issues locally. For example, incorporating a gender-responsive rights-based analysis of climate change into the relevant UN documents and discussions will support and encourage countries to recognize their national gender and rights issues in relation to climate change. Not doing so makes it more likely that countries' responses to climate change will be gender- and rights-blind. For this reason, it may be appropriate and useful for individual UN agencies to go through the MDGs, identify those most relevant, and develop gender-responsive rights-based targets and indicators to guide their work.

United Nations Secretary-General

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, has stressed the need for the United Nations itself to be an accountable member of the global partnership. 'Even as I work with you to rally international support, I am striving to increase the United Nations' own effectiveness in advancing its development priorities. I have repeatedly said that we should be measured by our results, not just our rhetoric. Today's United Nations cannot simply champion development; it must deliver every day on its promises.'²²⁶

In some countries, larger international NGOs may have development programmes almost as large as many bilateral donors. They tend to focus on advocacy and programme delivery, often in partnership with governments in both donor and developing countries, as well as with other NGOs. Some, especially those working on issues such as poverty, education and health, are likely to already incorporate a gender-responsive rights-based approach in their work. Others working in areas that are not traditionally seen as 'women's issues'—such as biodiversity—may not be. Without a gender-responsive rights-based approach, some of their programmes may undermine the overall achievement of the MDGs. Developing a set of organization-level MDG targets and indicators will increase awareness across the NGO of its impact on the MDGs, and ensure that all areas incorporate a gender-responsive rights-based approach in their work, thereby supporting the achievement of the goals.

8. Donor aid programmes should mainstream a gender-responsive rights-based perspective

All major donor countries have commitments under CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action. They also have gender equality and women's empowerment policies both domestically and in relation to their aid programmes.

It is therefore important that the commitment of donor countries to gender equality and human rights is comprehensive, and integrated into their aid programmes. National targets and indicators under Goal 8 need to incorporate a gender-responsive rights-based element to identify whether aid programmes integrate these commitments, as reflected for example in routine use of gender analysis; routine use of gender statistics in all sectors; and appropriate resource allocations to mainstream gender-responsive rights-based and women's empowerment perspectives.

Box 4. Extracts on gender from selected donor country reports

Australia: The 2005 Australian report, which predates AusAID's 2007 strong gender equality policy, makes no mention of women or gender. The Australian aid programme in 2005 focused on the fundamentals for achieving the MDGs, broad-based economic growth, good governance and stability, while directly investing in those sectors explicitly identified in the MDGs.²²⁷

Denmark: The 2002 report noted that DKK 70 million had been allocated to pilot projects on gender equality and poverty reduction, equating to less than 1 percent of total Danish ODA. This led in 2004 to a 'Strategy for Promoting Gender Equality Between Women and Men in Danish Development Cooperation'. The objective was to promote gender equality in rights, access to and control over resources, and access to political and economic influence. The 2004 report did not indicate a specific allocation of resources for gender equality.²²⁸

Finland: The 2004 report noted a steady increase in funds for gender equality between 1998 and 2003 with 'at least one project' in each long-term partner country promoting gender equality. 'However, the number of projects primarily focusing on this objective . . . is relatively low'.²²⁹

Sweden: The 2004 report emphasized the importance of a strong poverty reduction focus, a gender equality perspective and a human rights perspective irrespective of channel. No financial commitment was mentioned.²³⁰

Germany: The 2005 report noted that it was working to ensure that some of the funds liberated by HIPC debt relief benefited women through primary education for girls or improving the situation of women. It also provided special funds to put a gender perspective into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Germany was also planning to evaluate implementation of gender equality in the institutions of German development cooperation.²³¹

Box 4. Extracts on gender from selected donor country reports

European Union: An EU report covering 2000–2004 reported that most EU Member States regard gender equality as a crosscutting theme in development policy, supporting both mainstreaming a gender equality perspective in all activities of development cooperation, and funding programmes aimed especially at empowerment for women and girls. However, the report also commented that ‘the EU should call for a clearer political commitment of donors and partner countries to gender equality. Indeed, efforts towards gender equality should be an integrated part of EU investments in all of the MDGs.’ There should also be a ‘stronger emphasis on gender equality as a goal in itself, [and] its central role in development policy with a focus on poverty reduction, human rights and the MDGs’.²³²

United Kingdom: in addition to mainstreaming a gender equality perspective, the United Kingdom also supports gender specific activities to promote the rights of women and girls. In 2003/04 DFID committed £297 million to promote gender equality and empowering women.²³³

B. National long-term targets and indicators

Matrix 24 below suggests a range of long-term targets and indicators for the global partnership based on the preceding gender-responsive rights-based analysis of Goal 8. They should be adapted and added to so that they are relevant and useful.

In developing countries, women’s groups should ensure that data and references in CEDAW country reports to issues relevant under Goal 8, such as access to pharmaceuticals and new technologies, are used in the process of developing national and subnational targets and indicators. The responses of the CEDAW Committee on these matters to the most recent country report may also be useful in providing a global and rights-based perspective.

The relevant sections of the Beijing Platform and National Action Plans based on the Platform also provide information on government commitments. Each section of the Platform included specific commitments by governments, international bodies including relevant United Nations organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors and non-governmental organizations, as well as a section on the international level under Chapter VI Financial Arrangements.

Matrix 24: National long-term targets and indicators for global partnership	
Targets	Indicators (see note # below)
Official development assistance	
L8.A Increase amount of ODA provided by donor countries to 0.7 percent GNP for OECD /DAC donors and 0.15 percent for least developed countries	L8.A.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income (unchanged from global indicator 8.1)
L8.B Increase share of this devoted to pro-poor, gender-responsive rights-based policy support and programmes	L8.B.1 Proportion of net ODA allocated to pro-poor, gender-responsive rights-based policy support and programmes
L8.C Increase support from donors and IFIs for the collection, analysis and dissemination of gender-responsive and sex-disaggregated data	L8.C.1 Number of MDG indicators monitored using gender-responsive and, where appropriate, sex-disaggregated data L8.C.2 National statistics offices routinely collect gender-responsive and, where appropriate, sex-disaggregated data L8.C.3 Gender-responsive and sex-disaggregated data collected, analysed and disseminated in Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), fertility and household surveys where appropriate
L8.D Gender-responsive rights-based perspective mainstreamed in donor aid programmes	L8.D.1 Routine use of gender analysis in donor aid programmes L8.D.2 Routine use of gender statistics in all sectors in donor aid programmes L8.D.3 Appropriate resource allocations to mainstream gender-responsive rights-based perspective in donor aid programmes L8.D.4 Number of sectors and local government bodies routinely using gender budget analysis

Matrix 24: National long-term targets and indicators for global partnership	
L8.E International financial institutions accountable to international human rights bodies	L8.E.1 International financial institutions take human rights implications of economic policy into account in providing policy-based loans to developing countries
	L8.E.2 Proportion of IFI loans and grants to developing countries that are genuinely pro-poor and not merely dependent on the trickle-down effect to reduce poverty
	L8.E.3 Trends over time in the percentage of poor households in countries or areas of countries that are heavily dependent on IFI finance
L8.F International financial institutions held to account for implementation of their gender policies	L8.F.1 Proportion of IFI loans and grants to developing countries that are pro-poor, gender-responsive, rights-based and benefit women and girls
	L8.F.2 Proportion of IFI loans and grants to developing countries that specifically target women and girls and/or gender issues
	L8.F.3 Proportion of IFI projects and programmes that incorporate gender analysis and use sex-disaggregated data
L8.G Donors held to account for implementation of their gender policies	L8.G.1 Proportion of ODA to developing countries for gender-responsive rights-based policies that benefit women and girls
	L8.G.2 Proportion of ODA to developing countries that specifically target women and girls and/or gender issues
	L8.G.3 Proportion of ODA projects and programmes that incorporate gender analysis and use sex-disaggregated data
Market access	
L8.H Trade policies take into consideration the impact of free trade agreements on women and sectors and industries where women are the major part of the labour force	L8.H.1 Gender analysis considered by developed countries in promoting trade policies in developing countries
	L8.H.2 Developed countries reduce and remove tariffs and non-tariff barriers on crops and products produced by women
	L8.H.3 Proportion of ODA provided to help build the capacity of women to engage in international trade

Matrix 24: National long-term targets and indicators for global partnership**Debt sustainability**

L8.I	Funds released by debt relief initiatives, including HIPC, are used to support gender equality and women's rights	L8.I.1	Donors giving debt relief to poor countries work with governments to ensure that at least half of the funds released are used to support programmes that primarily benefit women and girls, particularly in education and health
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Essential drugs

L8.J	Women and girls have access to essential drugs	L8.J.1	Proportion of the population with access to essential drugs, by sex and other relevant socio-economic characteristics
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New technologies

L8.K	Women and girls have access to and use telephone lines and mobile phones	L8.K.1	Number of women and girls with access to a public telephone within 5 minutes from where they live
		L8.K.2	Number of women and girls with access to a mobile phone within 5 minutes from where they live, including village mobile phone schemes
		L8.K.3	Ratio of females to males owning a mobile phone
L8.L	Women and girls have access to and use computers and the internet	L8.L.1	Number of women and girls with access to a computer within 30 minutes from where they live
		L8.L.2	Number of women and girls with access to the internet within 30 minutes from where they live, including public access internet facilities
		L8.L.3	Ratio of females to males owning a computer

All individual level indicators should be disaggregated by sex, rural/urban location and other relevant socio-economic variables, particularly those relating to minority groups and, where relevant, internally displaced persons.

C. Gender-responsive rights-based strategies

1. Direct more ODA, loans and grants to gender-responsive rights-based policies and programmes

In the same way that developing country budgets need to invest more in gender-responsive rights-based policies and programmes, donor countries and IFIs should ensure that more of their ODA, loans and grants are directed towards such policies and programmes.

Strategies to address this issue include:

- women's groups in donor countries lobby their governments to direct their ODA in this way;
- women's groups work with the women's national machinery to lobby donors for increased support for gender equality and women's rights;
- use the previous country CEDAW report and the Committee's concluding observations to support such advocacy;
- use gender statistics and gender analysis to support advocacy, emphasizing the importance of women in achieving all eight MDGs and the benefits for all from gender equality and women's empowerment;
- donors to undertake gender-responsive rights-based analysis of their development programmes and budgets;
- support gender-responsive rights-based analysis of total ODA and/or loans and grants to support lobbying and advocacy.

2. Increase funding and support to improving gender-responsive and sex-disaggregated data

Both funding and technical assistance are needed to develop better gender-responsive rights-based data. Donor countries, IFIs and UN agencies all have a role. In some cases, including the requirement for such data on a particular issue in a key document may be the first step. Others include improving the collection, dissemination and analysis of gender-responsive rights-based data and the presentation, where appropriate, of sex-disaggregated data.

Strategies to address this issue include:

- ensure that women's groups and the national women's machinery undertake basic training in gender-responsive data collection and simple ways of using gender statistics and sex-disaggregated statistics, so that they can become effective partners of national statistics offices but also hold them accountable for collecting and disseminating good quality gender-responsive statistics;
- advocate with donors and IFIs to increase the financial resources directed to gender-responsive rights-based data collection;
- advocate for adequate funding for gender-responsive statistics with external agencies involved in and supporting specific surveys, such as UNICEF for the Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey, UNFPA for Demographic and Health Surveys and other demographic and fertility surveys, the World Bank and regional banks for national household surveys;
- where opportunities exist, include a requirement for gender-responsive rights-based data in key international documents and agreements.

3. Encourage all members of the global partnership to report against relevant areas of Goal 8

Goal 8 comprises a mixture of targets and indicators, with some relevant to donor countries, and others relevant to developing countries. In addition, while the MDG does not specifically address this, IFIs are also key players in the partnership, with much the same responsibilities as donor countries. UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector also have a role.

The global partnership

‘This effort must involve all our partners, from international financial and development institutions, to NGOs and the private sector. In particular, all United Nations member States – developed and developing, North and South – must work together towards these goals.’²³⁴

In response to this:

- donor countries should report against relevant targets and indicators under Goal 8 (and any other appropriate goals);
- developing countries should ensure relevant targets and indicators under Goal 8 are included in their national sets, and report against these;
- IFIs should consider developing their own agency-level sets of MDG targets and indicators addressing relevant areas of Goal 8 and any other appropriate goals, such as those dealing with macroeconomic policies and budgeting under Goals 1 and 3;
- UN agencies and NGOs could consider developing their own agency-level sets of gender-responsive rights-based MDG targets and indicators to inform their own work;
- private sector companies may wish to also develop a set of gender-responsive rights-based MDG targets and indicators relevant to their role.

4. Integrate a gender-responsive rights-based perspective in national monitoring of aid effectiveness

As donors and recipient countries alike strive to maximize development impact, new international, regional and national initiatives have emerged to promote and monitor the effectiveness of ODA and development programmes. In 2005 donors and partner countries agreed on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability. The Declaration is founded on the five principles for aid effectiveness identified in the title and includes measurable targets for 2010 and a set of 12 indicators to monitor progress in achieving them. The document provides the basic framework for improving the effectiveness of Official Development Assistance for the remainder of the decade and beyond. However, gender receives only a passing mention in paragraph 42, where gender equality is noted as an example of a cross-cutting issue, together with 'other thematic issues'. The MDGs themselves also only receive a passing mention, in the first paragraph.

The lack of a gender-responsive rights-based perspective in the Paris Declaration and a clear link to the MDGs and in the monitoring indicators presents a challenge to efforts to build a gender-responsive rights-based global partnership to implement the MDGs. In the past, innovative programmes for gender equality and women's empowerment have often relied on donor funding and donor-driven support for the adoption at national level of what were, at the time, new ideas about development from the global level. The new aid modalities that are increasingly adopted in support of Paris Declaration commitments to national ownership and

alignment, such as direct budget support and sector-wide approaches, may lead to a reduction in the type of flexible and innovative funding that has been strategically important in the development and promotion of gender mainstreaming strategies.

Strategies to address this issue include:

- gender experts and women's research groups analyse donor aid programmes and budgets from a gender-responsive rights-based perspective to provide data to advocate for increased aid funding for gender equality and women's empowerment;
- gender advocates and women's organizations use the analysis to work with donors to integrate a gender-responsive rights-based approach throughout their aid programmes, focusing particularly on the new aid modalities such as direct budget support and sector wide approaches;
- gender advocates and women's organizations advocate for and provide technical support to gender-responsive rights-based analysis of donor budgets and programmes;
- gender experts and women's research groups collaborate with national monitoring mechanisms to develop gender-responsive rights-based indicators for monitoring commitments under the Paris Declaration;
- gender advocates and women's organizations use the analysis to collaborate at the subregional, regional and international levels to advocate for incorporation of a gender-responsive rights-based perspective to the monitoring of aid effectiveness under the Paris Declaration and related instruments.

5. Women's groups in donor and developing countries should work with donor countries and IFIs

Women's groups in developing countries may have little power to influence the conditions which donor countries and IFIs place on funding provided to their governments. Women's groups in donor countries may be interested and be skilled and effective at lobbying their own governments, but have limited understanding of the issues faced by women in developing countries. By collaborating bilaterally and through regional or international women's organizations, they increase their understanding and skills base, and improve the likelihood of their concerns being heard. Women's groups in donor countries may also be able to provide financial and other support to those in developing countries.

Strategies on which women's groups in developing and donor countries could collaborate include:

- work with and lobby donors to match their gender policies with the financial resources that would be needed to make them effective;
- advocate with relevant donors for a gender audit of their donor agencies, such as that proposed by Germany in its 2005 MDG Report;²³⁵
- advocate with donor development agencies to subject their aid programmes to gender-responsive rights-based analysis;
- advocate with IFIs to subject their loan and grant programmes to gender budget analysis, and to undertake gender-responsive rights-based analysis of any conditionalities which are being considered.

6. Build capacity for integrating a gender-responsive rights-based perspective into economic policy

Global target 8.A calls for the further development of an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. A gender-responsive and rights-based approach is needed to recognize and take into account the potentially differential impact on women and men, and their different needs and priorities. Such an approach is equally important in the development of economic policy documents such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and National Development Plans.

This requires increased skills and understanding in two key groups. On the one hand, capacity-building is needed for economic agencies and economic advisers to recognize the importance of and implement gender-responsive and rights-based policies and strategies. On the other hand, capacity-building is also needed among women's groups, the women's national machinery, and women in the civil service to understand and influence economic policies and programmes.

The various women's agencies and organizations, women in the civil service—especially those in Ministry of Finance or sectoral budget bureaus—and women in parliament can form a very effective lobby group if they present a united front on economic issues to the IFIs, Ministry of Finance and donors. However, women's groups, particularly in the poorer countries, should also recognize the direct and indirect pressures governments face in making policy choices and conducting aid negotiations, and work with them as allies. Women's groups should ensure that they are well advised by gender-sensitive economic experts and are supported by appropriate statistics and analysis.

The increased capacity will enable women's groups, the national women's machinery and women in the civil service to effectively monitor economic policy processes. Where appropriate, they should work with ministries of trade on trade policy, ministries of finance on privatization and/or financial liberalization to represent women's interests and promote gender analysis of any proposed policy changes.

CEDAW country reports and reports to other human rights bodies can be used to draw attention to the need for integrating a gender-responsive rights-based perspective into economic policy in general, and to specific policies and conditionalities. Women's groups in poor countries most affected by inappropriate IFI conditionalities should consider the value of preparing an alternative report to the CEDAW Committee highlighting the negative impact on their rights.

Strategies to address this issue include:

- provide workshops on gender-responsive rights-based approaches to economic advisers and staff in economic agencies;
- assist women's groups and women in the parliament to undertake basic training with gender-sensitive economists so that they can understand the broad policy issues and advocate effectively for gender-responsive rights-based economic policies;
- ensure that gender-sensitive female and male economists work with mainstream economic advisors to advocate a gender-responsive rights-based perspective on policy analysis and decision-making;
- assist women's groups and gender-sensitive economists to work with civil society budgeting groups to introduce a gender-responsive rights-based perspective to their work;

- ensure that women's groups and the national women's machinery are able to engage on an informed basis in the preparation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, National Development Plans and other economic policy documents.

Women's groups might also consider the actions proposed by the Gender Action Guide to World Bank and IMF Policy-Based Lending 2006.

Box 5. Proposed actions from the Gender Action Guide to IFI Policy-Based Lending

- Advocate and lobby countries to implement economic and social policies that address and rectify gender inequality;
- Advocate and lobby IFIs to provide direct budget support as agreed in the Paris Declaration and promote the Paris Principles of national ownership, alignment and harmonization to support national priorities, mutual accountability and managing for development results while promoting gender equality and women's empowerment;
- Work with the World Bank to strengthen its gender policy and extend it to all programmes, including infrastructure projects, and lending;
- Support debtor countries that choose to repudiate debts incurred through lending to corrupt officials and governments; such debts comprise an estimated 20 percent of at least \$500 billion of developing country debt
- Encourage the IFIs to provide grants to fund education for poor children and girls in countries where they have required governments to charge user fees
- Lobby the World Bank and IMF to undertake a gender audit of their operations to assess impact on the poor, especially women and girls
- Call for increasing policymaking space in low-income countries to enable them to pursue policies that can improve gender relations and increase sustainable economic growth.²³⁶

7. Include cross-border issues affecting women and girls, including migrant workers and trafficking

At county level, as demonstrated by countries such as Viet Nam, additional goals and targets of national priority can be added to the MDGs in national reports. However, some emerging issues which contribute to increased poverty, result in serious violations of human rights, and have the potential to obstruct the achievement of the MDGs in the poorest countries, are cross-border in nature. In particular, issues such as migrant workers and trafficking cannot be adequately addressed at national or even regional level. Consideration should therefore be given to including these issues in the MDG framework, not only at the national level but also in regional reports and possibly in the global report.

Strategies to address this issue include:

- where appropriate, include a goal to support migrant workers, particularly women, in the national MDGs, and develop appropriate targets and indicators for monitoring and reporting;
- where appropriate, include a goal to reduce and ultimately eliminate trafficking in women and girls in the national MDGs, and develop appropriate targets and indicators for monitoring and reporting.

D. National intermediate targets and indicators

Matrix 25 below suggests a range of national intermediate targets and indicators for the global partnership for development, based on the preceding analysis and suggested strategies. They should be adapted and added to so that they are relevant and useful for the individual country.

Intermediate targets and indicators should be used by women's groups and civil society, as well as by policy makers and programme managers, to assess whether a particular strategy is achieving the intended result and to indicate where and when a strategy may need to be adjusted or replaced.

Matrix 25: National intermediate targets and indicators for global partnership	
Targets	Indicators (see note # below)
18.a Increase the share of ODA, loans and grants to support gender equality and women's rights	18.a.1 Proportion of ODA supporting gender equality and women's rights, by donor (<i>from output of gender budget analysis of ODA</i>) 18.a.2 Proportion of loans from IFIs supporting gender equality and women's rights 18.a.3 Proportion of grants from IFIs supporting gender equality and women's rights
18.b Increase the share of ODA, loans and grants for gender-responsive and sex-disaggregated data	18.b.1 Proportion of ODA supporting gender-responsive and sex-disaggregated data 18.b.2 Proportion of loans from IFIs supporting gender-responsive and sex-disaggregated data 18.b.3 Proportion of grants from IFIs supporting gender-responsive and sex-disaggregated data
18.c Donors implement a gender-responsive rights-based perspective into their aid programmes and projects	18.c.1 Number of donors conducting gender budget analysis of their ODA 18.c.2 Number of donors routinely using sex-disaggregated data to monitor their projects and programmes
18.d A gender-responsive rights-based perspective is integrated into national economic policy, particularly at the macro level	18.d.1 CEDAW country reports include an analysis of the impact of economic policy, particularly macro economic policy, on women and girls 18.d.2 References to human and women's rights implications and national obligations in economic policy documents

Matrix 25: National intermediate targets and indicators for global partnership		
18.e	International financial institutions consult regularly with women's groups and routinely monitor and report on the impact of their policies on women and the poor	<p>18.e.1 References to the impact of economic policies on women, girls and the poor in IFI policy documents</p> <p>18.e.2 Number of gender-responsive rights-based economic policies being supported by IFIs</p>
18.f	Cross-border issues affecting the rights of girls and women are incorporated in Goal 8 at the national level and addressed, particularly the rights of women migrant workers and protection from trafficking	<p>18.f.1 Policies and programmes initiated by governments to provide services to and protect the rights of women migrant workers</p> <p>18.f.2 Ratio of women to men migrant workers overseas or returning</p> <p>18.f.3 Value of remittances from migrant workers, by sex of worker</p> <p>18.f.4 Reported cases of trafficking in previous year</p> <p>18.f.5 Number of cases of trafficking prosecuted by the police in previous years</p> <p>18.f.6 Number of traffickers convicted</p> <p>18.f.7 Length of sentences given to convicted traffickers</p>
18.g	A gender-responsive and rights-based perspective is integrated throughout monitoring of aid effectiveness, including monitoring for the Paris Declaration	18.g.1 Gender-responsive rights-based indicators are used to monitor aid effectiveness, including monitoring for the Paris Declaration.
<p># All individual level indicators should be disaggregated by sex, rural/urban location and other relevant socio-economic variables, particularly those relating to minority groups and, where relevant, internally displaced persons.</p>		

