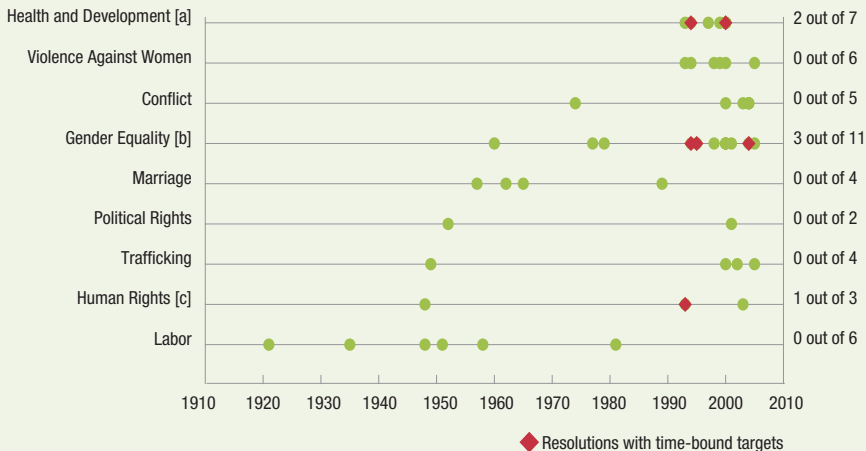


# FIGURE 6.1 | Landmark Resolutions & Commitments to Gender Equality, 1921-2005

Out of 48 instruments agreed upon, only 6 have time-bound, measurable targets

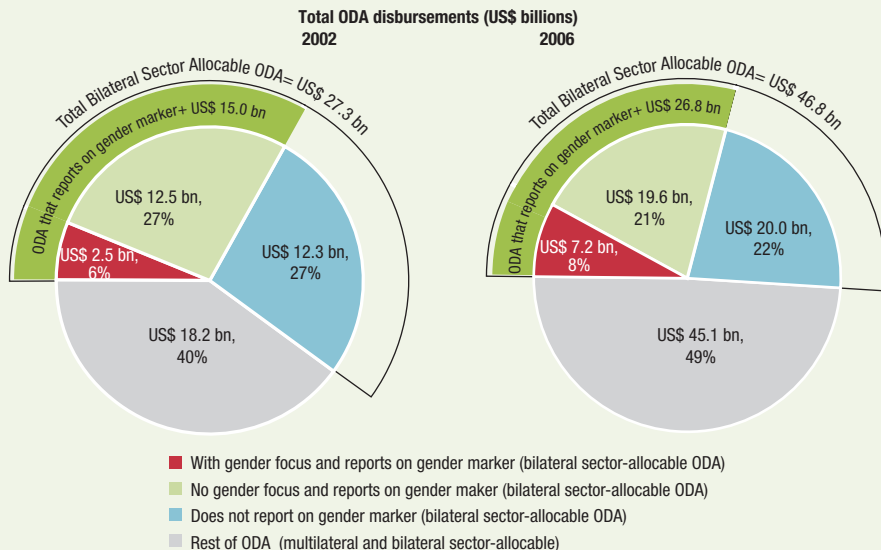


Notes: The resolutions with measurable targets are: [a] United Nations Millennium Declaration [2000]; International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action [1994]; [b] Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action [1995]; Solemn Declaration of Gender Equality in Africa [2004]; Jakarta Declaration and Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Asia and the Pacific [1994]; [c] The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action [1993]

Source: See Annex 2.

FIGURE  
6.2

## Gender Equality Focus in Bilateral ODA Has Increased Since 2002

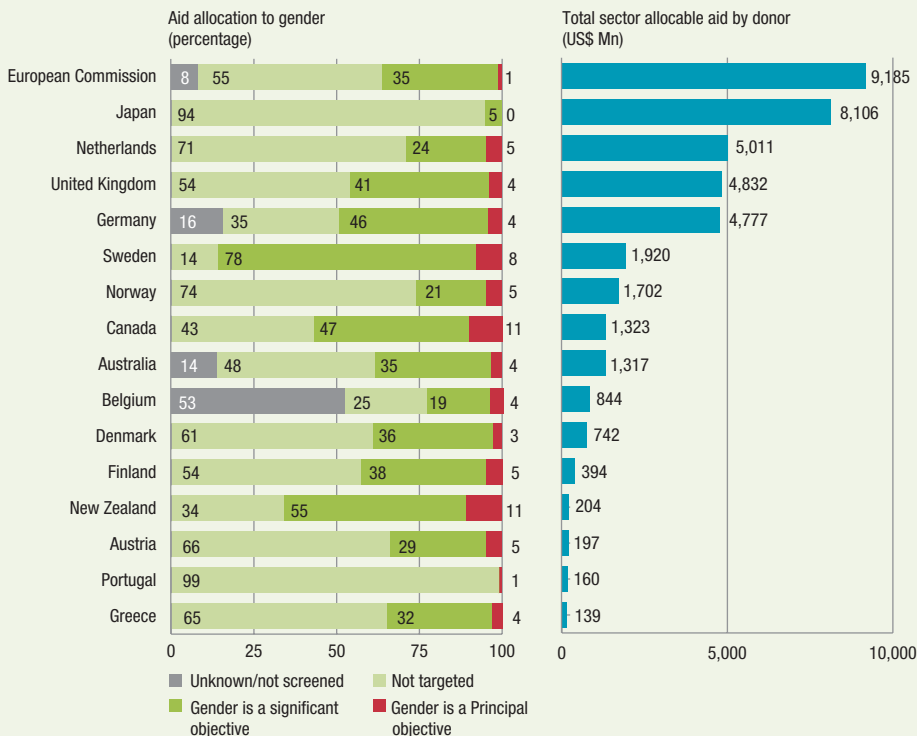


Note: Bilateral Sector Allocable Overseas Development Aid (ODA) refers to aid from bilateral sources allocated to identifiable sectors (like education and health). Non-sector allocable aid includes budgetary support and other forms of assistance that do not target specific sectors. Total ODA includes bilateral and multilateral DAC members and is identified as sector-allocable or non sector-allocable aid. Only some DAC members have committed to reporting on the gender marker, and this marker applies only to sector-allocable ODA from bilateral DAC members. This graph reflects the distribution of total ODA distributed in four groups: (1) bilateral sector-allocable ODA from DAC members that report on the gender marker and have a gender focus; (2) bilateral sector-allocable ODA from DAC members that report on the gender marker, but do not have a gender focus; (3) the rest of bilateral sector allocable ODA (from DAC members that do not report on the gender marker); and (4) the rest of ODA, including multilaterals and non-sector allocable bilateral aid.

Source: OECD Credit Reporting System (CRS) database.

Among the DAC members that report on the gender equality marker, only a fraction of ODA is allocated to gender equality as a principal objective. When gender equality as a principal and secondary objective is combined, two donor countries surpass 50% of ODA commitments to gender equality.

Proportion of aid allocated on gender as significant objective and principal objective as percentage of total sector allocable aid

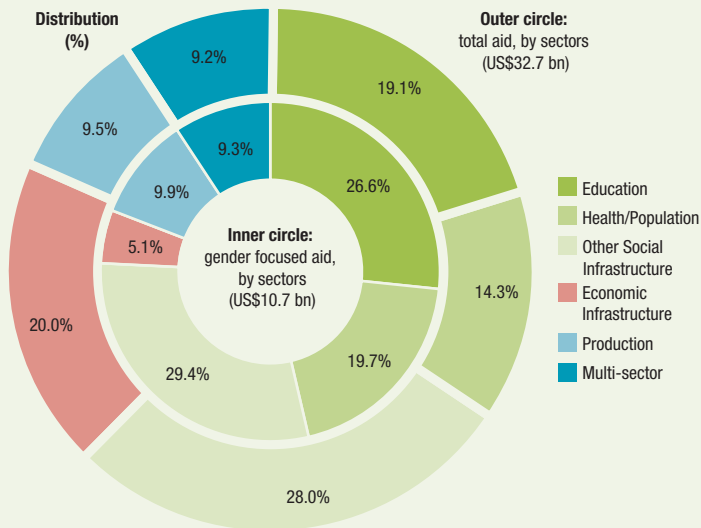


Notes: 'Principal' means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. 'Significant' means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. 'Not targeted' means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but targeting was not found. 'Not screened' means the activity has not been screened for the policy marker, representing an unknown situation. OECD countries that do not report on the gender equality marker; whose reporting on the gender marker is unclear; or for which the marker coverage over 2006 is too low, are not included [e.g. France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland, United States]. For some members such as Australia, Belgium and Germany and the EC, some amount of ODA has not been screened, which makes it difficult to determine the exact proportion of funds allocated for gender.

## FIGURE 6.4 | Sector-specific Allocation of Bilateral Aid

A comparison of the sectoral allocation of ODA in general with the ways gender-marked funds are allocated by sector shows a rough correspondence in priorities, with allocations to social sectors predominating. The exception is allocations for economic infrastructure, with a great deal less earmarked for this within the gender-marked pool than in total sector-allocable aid: 5% compared to 20%.

Distribution by sectors of total amount and gender marked amount, 2006

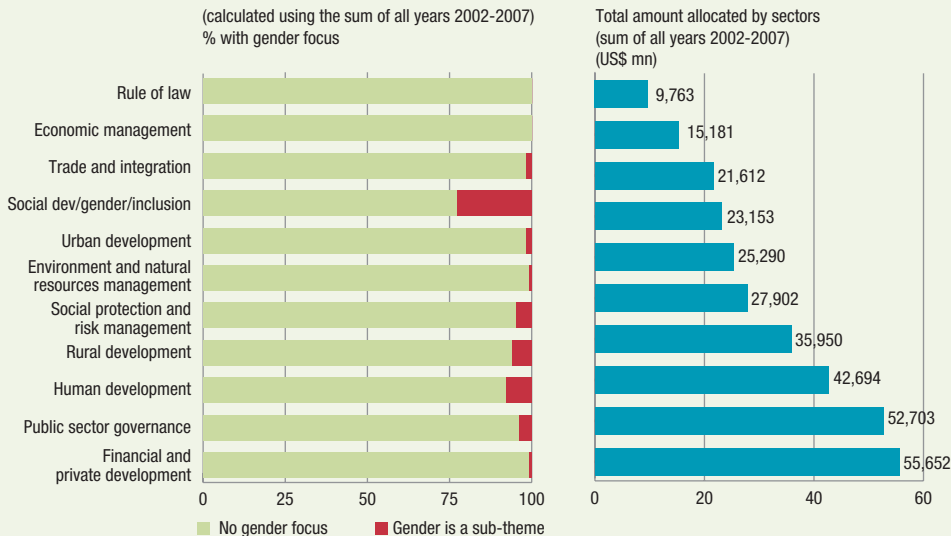


Notes: The chart only includes committed amounts of bilateral sector-allocable ODA from those DAC members that report on the gender equality focus of their ODA, which amounts to US\$33.3 billion. The total committed amount of bilateral sector-allocable ODA including members not reporting on gender equality policy marker was \$ 56.6 billion. See also notes in figure 6.2.

Source: OECD Credit Reporting System (CRS) database.

## FIGURE 6.5 | Gender as a Sub-theme in World Bank Lending, 2002-2007

Gender is identified as a sub-theme in less than 5% of lending projects between 2002 and 2007. This does not mean that projects fail to incorporate gender, but rather that gender equality objectives are not indicated amongst the main thematic focus area of these programmes.



Notes: In order to assess whether projects had a gender focus, the database was analysed to incorporate all projects mentioning the "Social development, gender and inclusion" theme and within it, the "Gender" sub-theme. This graph shows information for proportions allocated to projects that (a) do not have a gender sub-theme, regardless of whether they have mentioned the theme "social development, gender and inclusion", or (b) have a gender focus, that is, have mentioned the theme "social development, gender and inclusion" and have a "gender" sub-theme within it. It is worth mentioning that calculations were made considering all themes (up to five) mentioned by projects, disregarding the order given in the database, hence, a project could be counted more than once within thematic categories.

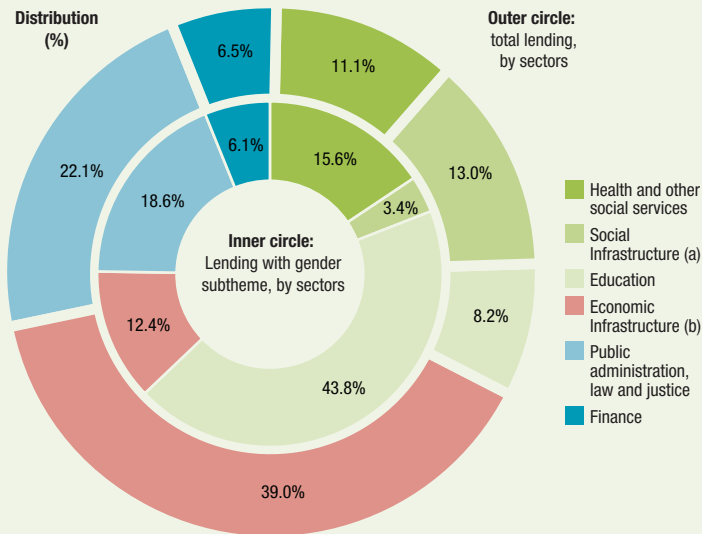
Source: World Bank Projects Database.

**FIGURE**  
6.6

## Sector-wise Allocation of World Bank Lending, 2007

A comparison of the sectoral allocation of total lending against lending with a specific gender sub-theme shows a striking divergence in relation to economic infrastructure, which accounts for 39% of total lending but just 12% of allocations under the gender sub-theme. A much greater proportion, in contrast, is allocated to education within the gender sub-theme: 44% compared to 8% in total lending.

Distribution by sectors for total lending and lending with a gender “sub-theme”, 2006



Notes: See notes in Figure 6.4

(a) Includes water, sanitation and flood protection; and information and communications

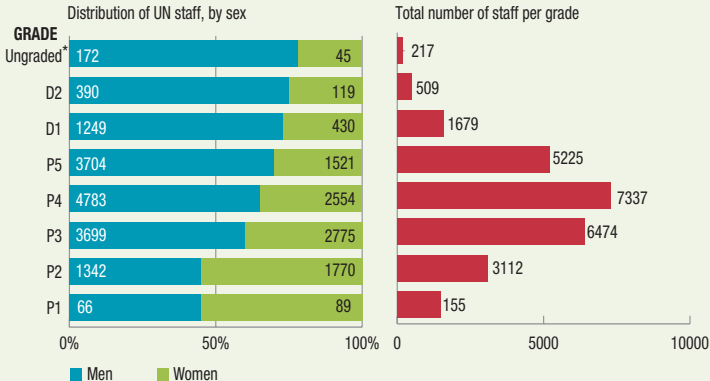
(b) Includes transportation; energy; agriculture, fishing and forestry; and industry and trade.

Source: World Bank Projects database.

**FIGURE**  
6.8

## Distribution of UN Professional Staff by Sex and by Grades, 2006

The distribution of UN staff by sex and grade show a very clear pattern: numbers of women staff to men diminish significantly at higher grades, reaching less than a quarter at the highest level.



Notes: This information only includes staff with contracts of 12 months or longer; data does not include information on National Professional Officers, which are published separately. \*Ungraded staff include positions of the under secretary-general, deputy secretary-general, etc.

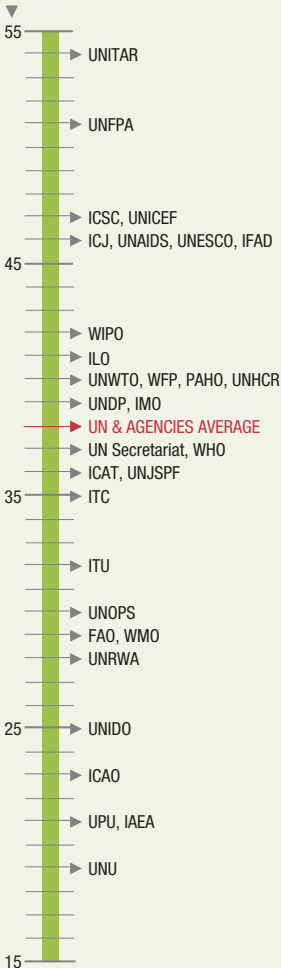
Source: UN System, High Level Committee on Management website.

**FIGURE**  
**6.9**

## Female Professional Staff in the UN

Only a few agencies have reached the parity zone of 40%.

% of female professional staff  
in the UN, 2006



Notes: This information only includes staff with contracts of 12 months or longer; data does not include information on National Professional Officers, which is published separately. Original source does not provide separate information for UNIFEM.

Source: UN System, High Level Committee on Management website.