The Paris Declaration as a tool to promote gender equality

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Does the Paris Declaration matter?

- Opening up dialogue and space – and thus entry points for gender equality and women’s empowerment
- Creating new institutions, modalities and mechanisms
  - gender-responsive or gender blind?
- Five principles which resonate well with gender equality objectives and strategies
Ownership
Partner countries take the lead over development policies & strategies

Ownership of what by whom? PRS/NDP; SWAp etc.
Include wo/men, civil society voices, line ministries, parliamentarians etc.
Donor incentives to address gender equality

Alignment
Donors base their support on partner countries’ strategies, institutions, procedures

Alignment to gender commitments and platforms e.g. CEDAW, BPFA, MDGs etc
Need gender in policy dialogue & in capacity building programmes (esp. PFM)

Harmonisation
Donors act together (article 42) Advance GE&WE through joint work

Need to locate gender in changing institutions & practice of aid e.g. JAS
Safeguards and gender capacity in division of labour

Managing for Results
Managing resources better and improving decision-making to achieve results

GE&WE in monitoring, reporting & assessment frameworks
Needs disaggregated data, commitments into action – incl. links to budget

Mutual Accountability
Donors and partners are accountable for development results

Accountability mechanisms need to be developed/strengthened, roles clarified
Significant ‘challenge’ role for civil society & women’s groups – needs capacity
What does the PD Offer?

• A commitment to joint gender analysis/gender impact assessment (Paragraph 42)
• Opportunity to show where/how we can add value to implementing the Paris Declaration – thus engaging other players
• Encouragement towards coordinated support for gender equality and women’s empowerment institutions and capacity
What is happening?

- OECD-DAC led agenda and related agendas e.g. One-UN, EC Code of Conduct
- Baseline, Monitoring and Evaluation of PD
- Engagement, debate and dissemination of information – multilateral, bilateral, CSOs
- Studies – Health Tracer study; EC/UN Mapping; DFID & Others evidence-gathering; Irish Aid study on JAS
- Bilateral agencies guidance and training on PD for gender specialists and advocates
- Strategic alliances – post-Dublin workshop
Next Steps

• Preparing for roundtable at Ghana HLF3? Or other forum? And beyond
• Skilling gender specialists/advocates in the new aid architecture – joint work with macro-economists & technocrats?
• Review influencing strategies and alliances – ‘CCI or functional necessity’?
• Gather evidence and demonstrate value-added
• Anticipate, re-strategise, keep going …