

Tool 8: Tracking resource allocations for gender equality in the EU Funds

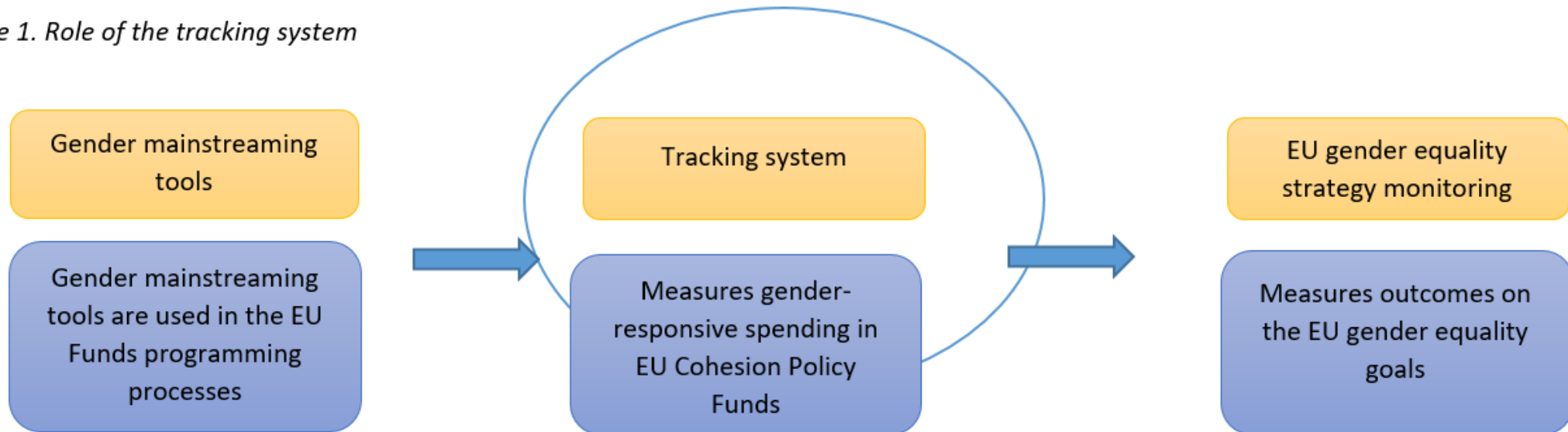
Suggested aspects

Role of Tracking system in Implementing EU Gender Equality Policy - Ensuring gender relevance

- Ensure use of Dual approach
- Horizontal principles – *gender promoted throughout the preparation, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of programmes*
- Address EU key gender policies

Tracking system - ensure rigorous use of gender mainstreaming tools and to follow the application of the dual approach with the aim of implementing the EU's gender equality thematic priorities

Figure 1. Role of the tracking system



CPR codes versus OECD Markers

The Common Provisions Regulation (CPR, Annex I, Table 7) sets three codes for assessing gender equality - weighting of 100% (“gender targeting”), 40% (“gender mainstreaming”), or 0% (“gender neutral”)

The OECD Gender Policy Marker definitions are recommended for deciding on respective weights.

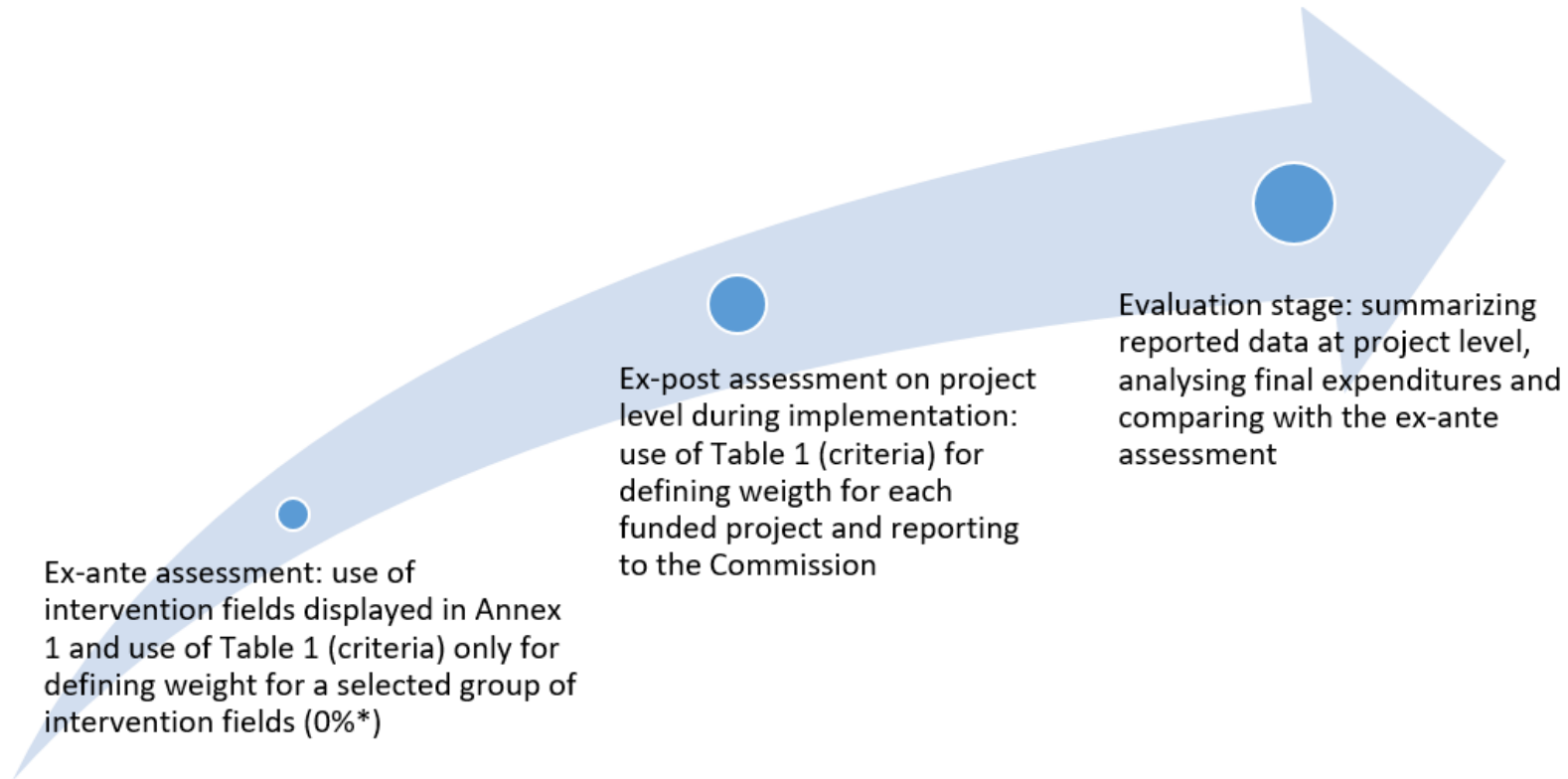
OECD – do no harm - *requires that projects/programmes conduct an analysis of the potential risks of unintentionally perpetuating or reinforcing gender inequalities in the context of the intervention, proactively monitor risks, and take corrective/compensatory measures if applicable*

Figure 2. CPR codes and OECD marker alignment

CPR gender equality dimension code	OECD Marker and criteria	OECD minimum criteria (described below)
100% - Gender targeting	2 – Principal -gender equality main objective	All to be applied
40% - gender mainstreaming	1- Significant – gender equality is explicit	All to be applied
0% - gender neutral	0 – Not targeted	Not meeting criteria

OECD – 4th category “not assessed” (not presented in figure 2) - *safeguards that „not targeted“ does not include gender exploitive projects*

Measuring steps



Ex-ante approach versus ex-post approach

Programme level, ex-ante

Rough estimation using the indicative budget break-down by intervention fields

additional specific category 0*
„upgrade“ from 0 to 40 shows
„grade of ambition“ of MS

Project level, ex-post

detailed picture about the potential contribution of funded projects to gender equality

categories: 0 – 40 – 100

Input for:

Planning and budgeting

Reporting

Evaluating

- **Step 1. Planning and budgeting – programme process at the level of intervention fields (ex-ante).** Assign the intervention fields a weight by use of the intervention fields (codes) displayed in Annex 1 for the ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF+ and JTF. This step provides information on the overall estimation of the potential budget-share dedicated to interventions which aim at a positive impact on gender equality (based on the indicative budget break-down by intervention fields).
- **Step 2a. Reporting about expenditure verification at project level (ex-post).** Assess the actual implementation process, by using the criteria in Table 1 below for each single project. Based on this new assessment, it is possible to compare the ex-ante intentions with the actual results during the programme's implementation. Specific focus is here on weight 40% and 0%*, to assess if the assumption from ex-ante stage is still valid or needs to be re-coded.
- **Step 2b. Evaluation of programme implementation towards gender equality (ex-post).** Indicative budget allocations vs. real budget expenditures. During the evaluation and expenditure verification stage, check the real expenditures and the current budget allocation.

Categories to be applied to intervention codes



Table 1: Weighting of intervention fields and projects according to codes for gender equality dimension

Weight 100%	Weight 40%	Weight 0 %* (only in ex-ante)	Weight 0 %
<p><u>Interventions /projects</u> where gender equality is principal objective (“gender targeting” in the CPR)</p>	<p><u>Interventions/projects</u> assumed to have a substantial positive impact, where gender equality is explicit in the intervention (“gender mainstreaming” in the CPR)</p>	<p><u>Interventions</u> which might have a positive impact on gender equality, but need to demonstrate use of gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>Interventions/projects with no discernable impact on gender equality, that are “gender unaware” or “gender exploitative” (“gender neutral” in the CPR)</p>

Annex: Criteria in detail – OECD “plus”

<p>Weight 100%</p> <p>Interventions /projects where gender equality is principal objective (“gender targeting” in the CPR)</p>	<p>Weight 40%</p> <p>Interventions/projects assumed to have a substantial positive impact, where gender equality is explicit in the intervention (“gender mainstreaming” in the CPR)</p>	<p>Weight 0 %* (only in ex-ante)</p> <p>Interventions which might have a positive impact on gender equality, but need to demonstrate use of gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>Weight 0 %</p> <p>Interventions/projects with no discernable impact on gender equality, that are “gender unaware” or “gender exploitative” (“gender neutral” in the CPR)</p>
<p>These interventions have gender equality as main objective with the intention of advancing gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls, reduce gender discrimination or inequalities or meeting gender-specific needs and meet the minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gender analysis of the OP has been conducted • Findings from the gender analysis have informed the design of the OP • <u>Addressed gaps and challenges are in line with gender equality policies at EU and/or national level.</u> • The top level ambition of the OP is to advance gender equality and/or women’s empowerment. • The results framework measures progress towards gender equality objectives through gender-specific indicators • Data and indicators are sex-disaggregated where applicable • Commitment to monitor gender equality results are set 	<p>These interventions are categorised as interventions ‘assumed to have a positive impact’ (40 % weight) due to the nature of the programme. But they would also need to meet the minimum criteria (in the ex-ante, if not they should be marked as 0%*):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gender analysis of the OP has been conducted • Findings from the gender analysis have informed the design of the OP • <u>Addressed gaps and challenges are in line with gender equality policies at EU and/or national level.</u> • At least on explicit gender equality objective is identified • Data and indicators are sex-disaggregated where applicable • Commitment to monitor gender equality results are set 	<p>These interventions require an ex-post programme-specific assessment in order for them to be re-categorised as interventions 40 % weight), they need to meet the minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gender analysis of the OP has been conducted • Findings from the gender analysis have informed the design of the OP • <u>Addressed gaps and challenges are in line with gender equality policies at EU and/or national level.</u> • At least on explicit gender equality objective is identified • Data and indicators are sex-disaggregated where applicable • Commitment to monitor gender equality results are set 	<p>These interventions are considered not necessary to take gender equality into account or the gender assessment do not provide sufficient information towards the minimum criteria.</p> <p>This category will therefore include both projects “not targeting gender equality” <u>as well as</u> projects that have not been assessed as gender-responsive based on minimum criteria. Hence the aim must be to reduce the number of not assessed projects, as projects not assessed can be classified as ‘not changing the status quo’, ‘gender-unaware’ or ‘gender-exploitative’ (i.e. they may unintentionally contribute to the continuation of gender stereotypes and gender gaps).</p>