



## **Indicator Fact Sheet**

### **Indicator 8 - Percentage of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment**

This fact sheet includes details on the methodology underpinning Indicator 8 during the 2015-2016 Round of [Global Partnership Monitoring](#), including means of measurement, method of calculation and data source.

For questions, please contact the OECD-UNDP monitoring team at [monitoring@effectivecooperation.org](mailto:monitoring@effectivecooperation.org)

Gender equality and women's empowerment  
**Indicator 8. Percentage of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment**

In the spirit of the on-going discussions on the universal post-2015 development framework, countries at all stages of development are encouraged to share evidence of their efforts in this area and performance against this indicator. This will advance mutual learning and the exchange of experiences, and strengthen accountability and transparency in financing for gender equality and women's empowerment.

**Relevant Busan commitment**

"[We will] accelerate and deepen efforts to collect, disseminate, harmonise and make full use of data disaggregated by sex to inform policy decisions and guide investments, ensuring in turn that public expenditures are targeted appropriately to benefit both women and men." (Busan §20a).

**Indicator construction**

Numerator: Number of countries that have a system for tracking and making public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Denominator: Total number of countries

A system will be considered to be *in place* in the country if at least 1 out of these 3 criteria are met,:

1. There is an official government statement on a system for tracking allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment at national or sector level. This can for example be a framework or legislation on gender responsive budgeting.
2. Allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment are systematically tracked over time.
3. There is leadership and oversight of the tracking system by the central government unit in charge of public expenditures (for example the Finance Ministry or a sector ministry).

Allocations for gender equality will be considered to be made public if criteria 4 is met:

4. Gender equality focused budget information is publically available. This could be through Parliamentary oversight and civil society scrutiny, publications, websites or other means.

Countries may indicate if they a) use gender-specific indicators and data disaggregated by sex to inform budget allocation decisions at sectoral level and/or at local level and b) if they conduct regular impact assessments of budgets and expenditures which address how women and men benefit respectively from government expenditures.

**Measure**

Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

**Data source**

Data will be collected from the Ministries of Finance at the country level.

**Aggregation**

For this indicator, the unit of observation is the individual developing country.

Global aggregation: based on the percentage of developing countries with systems in place.

**Baseline**

Out of the 35 countries that reported on the indicator in the first round of monitoring, 12 countries had systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality. Additionally, 5 countries reported systems for tracking allocations but these allocations were not made public.

**Proposed target**

All developing countries have systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.