

Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU:

Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of gender equality







Strategic objectives

H1. Create or strengthen national machineries and other governmental bodies;

H2. Integrate gender perspectives in legislation, public policies, programmes and projects;

H3. Generate and disseminate **gender-disaggregated data** and information for planning and evaluation.





Factors affecting the Structure and Mandate of the Institutional Mechanisms for Gender Equality

Shifts in political climate International agreements and legislation Current economic crisis



budget/staff cuts

merging (other policy areas, bodies)

rationalisation

same or expanded scope of tasks with fewer resources





Factors affecting the Structure and Mandate of the Institutional Mechanisms for Gender Equality



Shift towards legalistic, multidiscrimination approach

equal treatment

marginalisation of gender equality as a political goal and policy

undermined equality as underlying ground of all inequalities





Indicators reviewed

- (1) Status of governmental responsibility in promoting gender equality;
- (2) Personnel resources of:
 - (2a)the governmental gender equality body;
 - (2b) the designated body or bodies for the promotion of equal treatment of women and men;
- (3) Gender mainstreaming





INDICATOR 1: Status of governmental responsibility

Highest responsibility for gender equality at the governmental level

Existence and permanence of a governmental body

Location of governmental gender equality body in the government structure

Functions of the government body

Accountability (regular system of reporting) and existence of National action plan on gender equality

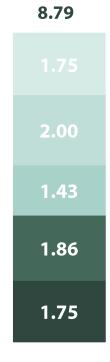




Indicator 1

(maximum: 10 points)





Overall positive development in the status of governmental responsibility for promoting gender equality



2012 (28MS)





Percentage of Member States having a cabinet Minister responsible for gender equality

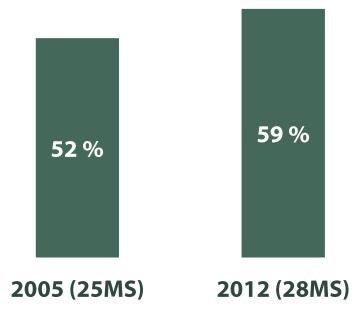


Gender equality experienced a decrease in its importance as a policy area





Percentage of Member States
where the governmental
gender equality body is an
entire Ministry or at the highest
level in a Ministry



More Member
States have the
governmental
gender equality
body at the highest
level





INDICATOR 2: Personnel resources of:

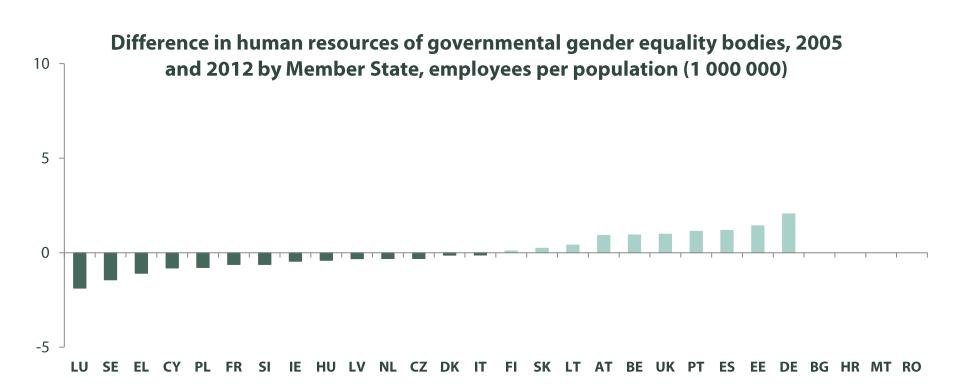
(2a) the governmental gender equality body

(2b) the designated body or bodies for the promotion of equal treatment of women and men





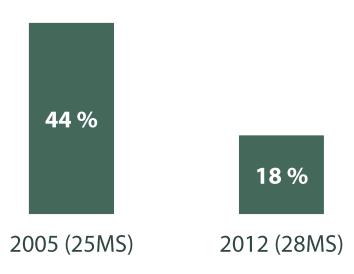
Human resources for gender equality decreased in more than half of Member States







Percentage of Member States with an independent equality body on the grounds of sex



Decreased number of independent bodies exclusively dedicated to the promotion of equal treatment between women and men





Human resources of gender equality bodies in 2005 and 2012, employees per population (1 000 000)



Resources for gender equality are less visible in independent equality bodies

Governmental gender equality body

Independent body (employees on grounds of sex)





Main conclusion: indicator 1 and 2

Limited number of staff of governmental bodies

Complex and expanding mandates

Highest responsibility at lower level

Split into different competency areas

Increased, but ad-hoc, involvement of civil society





INDICATOR 3: Gender mainstreaming

Status of government commitment to gender mainstreaming

Structures for gender mainstreaming

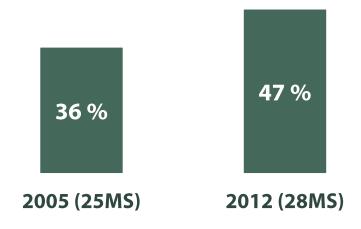
Commitment and use of the methods and tools of gender mainstreaming:

- Training and capacity building for gender mainstreaming
- Gender impact assessment
- Gender budgeting
- Monitoring and evaluation





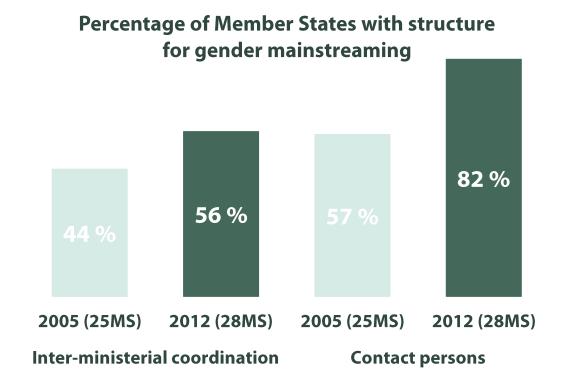
Percentage of Member States with a legal obligation for gender mainstreaming



More Member States committed to gender mainstreaming





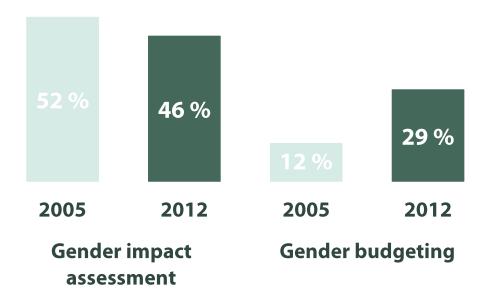


The majority of Member States improved their structures for gender mainstreaming





Percentage of Member States where the methods and tools of gender mainstreaming are used



Increase in the use of gender budgeting and a slight decrease in the use of gender impact assessment





Main conclusion: indicator 3

Formal commitment and structures

Methodologies and training largely available

Methods and tools not institutionalised

Gender impact assessment and budgeting in their infancy





NEW INDICATOR 4: Production and dissemination of statistics disaggregated by sex

Government **commitment to production** of statistics disaggregated by sex

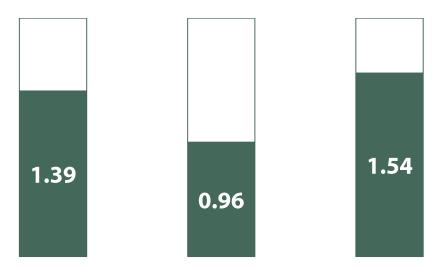
Government **commitment to dissemination** of statistics disaggregated by sex

Methods in use for the dissemination of statistics disaggregated by sex





Average scores for EU-28 for production and dissemination of statistics disaggregated by sex, 2012 (maximum 2 points)



Commitment to Commitment to Methods in use production dissemination for dissemination

In spite of a low commitment to disseminate statistics disaggregated by sex, the majority of the Member States do it



Thank you for your attention!

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