



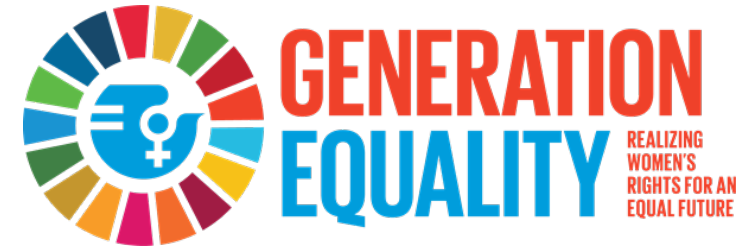
# INDICATORS ON INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Advancing Gender Equality: The role and situation for gender equality mechanisms in the context of COVID-19

Barbara Limanowska | 21/10/2020 | Council of Europe



# Background



*" National machineries for the advancement of women have been established in almost every Member State to, inter alia, design, promote the implementation of, execute, monitor, evaluate, advocate and mobilize support for policies that promote the advancement of women. National machineries are diverse in form and uneven in their effectiveness, and in some cases have declined. Often marginalized in national government structures, these mechanisms are frequently hampered by unclear mandates, lack of adequate staff, training, data and sufficient resources, and insufficient support from national political leadership."*

- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Area H, 1995

# Background

EIGE's study on institutional mechanisms for gender equality and gender mainstreaming had an ambition to summarise the status as well as the direction and pace of recent trends in Area H of the BPfA - Effectiveness of Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Gender Equality.



# Indicators for Area H of the Beijing Platform for Action



Indicator 1: Status of governmental responsibility in promoting gender equality

Indicator 2a and 2b: Personnel resources for gender equality

Indicator 3: Gender Mainstreaming

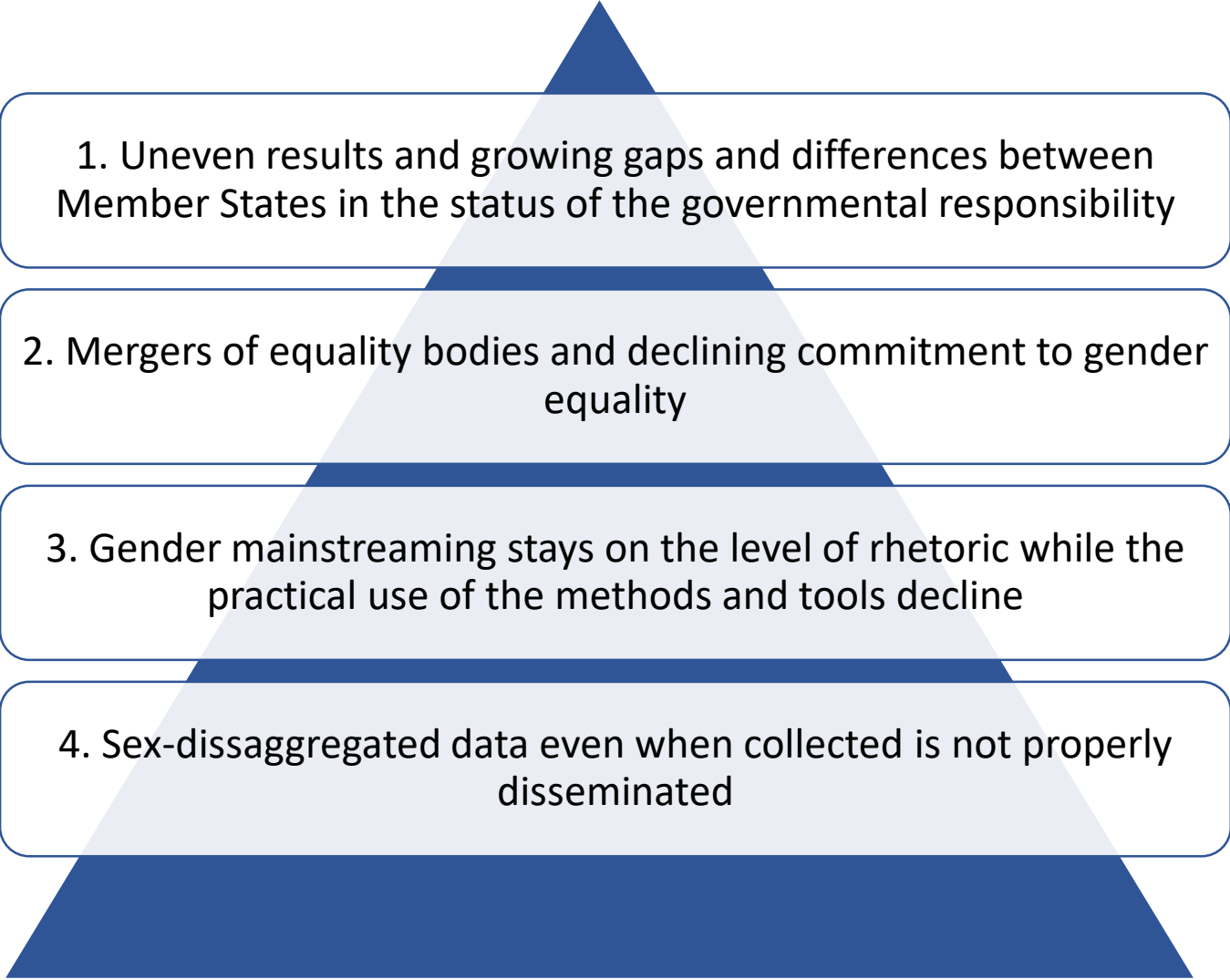
Indicator 4: Production and dissemination of statistics disaggregated by sex



# Results

The indicators show that there has been a waning commitment and some setbacks to the institutional mechanisms and gender mainstreaming and tools across the EU in the last decade.

# Results



1. Uneven results and growing gaps and differences between Member States in the status of the governmental responsibility

2. Mergers of equality bodies and declining commitment to gender equality

3. Gender mainstreaming stays on the level of rhetoric while the practical use of the methods and tools decline

4. Sex-dissaggregated data even when collected is not properly disseminated

# Results

The changes to governance in each of the EU Member States pose challenges in the also unique governance environment (i.e. different levels of decentralisation) of the EU.

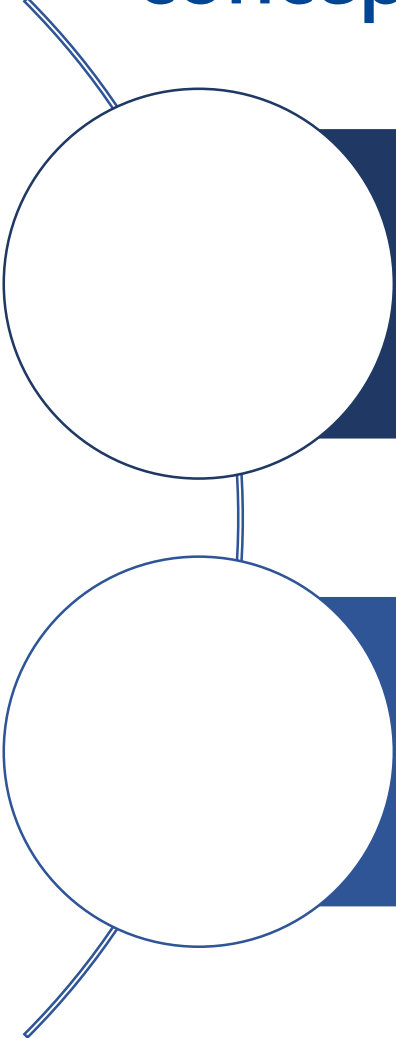
# Results

Formality, hierarchy and mandates do not necessarily make mechanisms more effective if women's priorities are not included in national plans and guide gender mainstreaming.

Both compliance and effectiveness need to be considered



# Recommendations based on findings for the conceptual and measurement framework



EU efforts to measure advancements in Area H have no comparison to any other region of the world

The critical revision of the process leads to a strong recommendation to strengthen the conceptual framework of the indicators

# Recommendations based on findings for the conceptual and measurement framework



The proposed changes aim to improve the quality of the work to better support EU institutions and Member States

The improved indicators should look at the enabling conditions to ensure gender equality is adequately supported and attained across the EU and in each of its Member States

## Conclusion

The improvements in the measurement framework used for the individual indicators could increase the usefulness of the monitoring tool to inform EU policy, measures, and cooperation among Member States.

# Thank you

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