A User’s Guide to Measuring Gender-Sensitive Basic Service Delivery
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Foreword

It is my pleasure to introduce this User's Guide to Measuring Gender-Sensitive Basic Service Delivery. The Guide is produced as part of a UNIFEM, UNDP, and Gender at Work initiative called Gender and Democratic Governance in Development, which aims to improve the governance of basic services provision for women.

Gender, governance and basic services are inextricably interlinked. They are essential for poverty reduction and growth from which all benefit. While gender equality is crucial for the achievement of all of the MDGs, the gender equality goal (MDG 3) has seen the least progress and particularly in the areas of women's economic activity. Similarly, most gaps in progress toward achieving service-related MDGs are gender gaps, where women and girls are missing out on vital services.

It is important to recognize that current governance reforms are often not gender-responsive, but rather are gender-neutral. This is partly because the governance objectives, systems and services at all levels have been defined, designed and managed by men, who are the principal decision makers. They therefore reflect men's priorities and perspectives. Even where women are targeted, this remains largely within the framework of men's assumptions and perspectives on women's needs and situations.

Furthermore, these interventions are supported by statistics and other sources of information that have not taken explicit account of differences between women/girls and men/boys. Consequently, even when women are able to participate in governance decision making, they (and their male counterparts) are typically constrained by lack of gender-responsive statistics and accurate information on the situation and needs of women, particularly poor and disadvantaged women.

Gender sensitive governance reforms have often tended to promote women's access to public office. While this is an important goal in itself, it is not enough. The Gender and Democratic Governance in Development program therefore seeks to go beyond the numbers and focus on institutional change in the delivery of basic services.

As part of this initiative, the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre (OGC) has produced this User's Guide to Measuring Gender-Sensitive Basic Service Delivery. The Guide is a part of OGC's Global Program on Democratic Governance Assessments which advocates for national ownership of governance measurements that are pro poor and gender sensitive. The Guide should be seen as a general and practical tool to map and analyse governance of basic service delivery through a gendered lens. It includes indicators and measurement tools developed by multilateral and bilateral agencies as well as by national counterparts. The Guide also presents national examples of newly developed and innovative measurement initiatives in women's access to public services.

The Guide aims to help national stakeholders as well as donors and international actors involved in service delivery measurements and programs to improve the measurements of basic services delivery in various areas of governance. The primary focus is on whether the processes that define, generate and deliver the services are sensitive to the differences in the needs and situations of women and girls compared to men and boys. It focuses on the processes of governance rather than just the outcomes of governance because it believes that implementation processes are key to improving the delivery of basic services.

A guide like this can hopefully be a useful and inspirational tool for those involved in policy making at national as well as sub-national levels. But I would also like to emphasize that it is not intended as a blueprint, nor should the information in the Guide be seen as a magic bullet.

Jørgen Forde
Director, UNDP Oslo Governance Centre

The analysis and policy recommendations of this Guide do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Development Program, its Executive Board or its Member States or of the United Nations Development Fund for Women. The Guide is an independent publication commissioned by UNDP and UNIFEM.
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A special thanks goes to Kelly Corner for her editorial assistance that made the text far more readable and user-friendly and straightened out the author’s thinking on the diagrams.
Introduction: About This Guide

The delivery of gender-sensitive basic services for women is a prerequisite for development. The current global development objectives, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), will not be achieved unless and until women are able to contribute to and benefit from development on equal par with men. This means ensuring that women have access to services that enable them to fully develop and use their capabilities and support the full realization of their human rights.

Three kinds of basic services are essential for women: those conventionally regarded as basic services that support their human rights, such as health and education services; those not conventionally regarded as basic services but that also support women’s human rights, such as employment and economic services; and those that are fundamental components of governance itself, such as electoral and related political services. These include local governments, which are often most directly involved in the delivery of services; and end-users of the services, particularly women. Both are likely to be less familiar with the use of data and indicators and may need to enhance capacity in this area.

Data and indicators are integrally linked with governance, and an important tool for the development and delivery of effective and efficient services. Sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive indicators are essential for delivering gender-sensitive services that recognize and address the different roles, needs and situations of women and men. Indicators are also essential for effective monitoring, evaluation and accountability.

A functioning system of governance is equally important for service delivery, and a gender-sensitive system of governance is essential for the delivery of gender-sensitive services. Gender-sensitive governance would ensure that the statistical system provides quality gender-sensitive data and indicators. It would enable women’s voices to be heard through the political process and ensure that the political system responds appropriately. It would ensure that the bureaucracy is able and willing to develop gender-sensitive service programmes that are accessible and responsive. Gender-sensitive governance provides the framework within which qualified, gender-sensitive service providers would deliver gender-sensitive basic services.

A. Target audience for this guide

This Users’ Guide on Gender-Sensitive Indicators of Basic Service Delivery is intended to contribute to the development and more effective use of gender-sensitive indicators so that services are delivered more efficiently and effectively to women.

The Guide targets a range of potential users. Two key target groups in particular are familiar with the use of statistics and indicators on gender and service delivery. One is UNDP and UNIFEM staff working with national counterparts to use data and indicators to improve the delivery of services, monitor and evaluate impact, and demand accountability from governments and service providers. The other is government departments, donors and international agencies involved in developing, funding and implementing service delivery programmes.

Other important groups that have been generally poorly served in the past are also an important potential audience. These include local governments, which are often most directly involved in the delivery of services; and end-users of the services, particularly women. Both are likely to be less familiar with the use of data and indicators and may need to enhance capacity in this area.

B. How to use this Guide

Chapter 1 is a background section. It answers some basic questions: 1. What are basic services? 2. Why are basic services important, particularly for women? 3. What is the role and obligation of government in providing basic services? 4. What is the role of governance in service delivery? 5. Why does the delivery of services need to be gender-sensitive? 6. Why is measurement important? 7. What is the role of data and indicators in the delivery of services?

It also provides a framework for analysing the role of governance and indicators in the gender-sensitive delivery of basic services.

Chapter 2, Voices and Experiences from the Field, presents some experiences of practitioners in the collection and/or use of indicators of basic service delivery and some examples of good practice.

Chapter 3, A Fictional Case Study, illustrates some ways in which gender-sensitive indicators can be used to improve the relevance and quality of services to women. It offers perspectives of various actors in different positions administration, from national to local. It also shows how committed individuals can use indicators to challenge and inspire others to change their thinking on gender and the different needs and situations of women and men.

Chapter 4, Recommendations, offers suggestions and tools to help users develop appropriate indicators for various contexts.

Chapter 5 and 6 is a mapping and review of existing databases, assessments and indicators. It shows a general lack of indicators that directly measure the delivery of services, particularly to women. Gender-related data, databases and indicators (Section 6.8) only indirectly address the delivery of services. Assessments, data and indicators on governance (Section 6.3) more directly address the outcome of services. However, even governance assessments rarely directly address the delivery of services, particularly to women. A third set of methods and frameworks (Section 6.9) is introduced as a way of addressing these gaps, focusing on processes and at the national or sub-national levels.

Annex II provides a copy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for the convenience of users.

1 Services required for the operation of basic democratic institutions, such as parliaments.
Basic Questions and Answers on Gender-Sensitive Service Delivery

A. What are ‘basic’ services?

Agreeing on which services are basic can be contentious, because until recently there has been no widely accepted basis for a definition. While there is general agreement that governments are obligated to provide basic services, there has been much less agreement on what kinds of services are required. Some, such as education and health, are generally included, but others, such as welfare services, are considered ‘basic’ by some agencies and governments but not by others. For example, the Philippines takes a fairly broad view of basic services, which are defined as those that give everyone the opportunity to lead healthy, fulfilling and productive lives, to earn a decent living, and to learn new skills. By contrast, the World Bank web site suggests that it regards basic services primarily as health, broadly interpreted to include not only medical health services but also services such as education and housing. However, social protection services also became a concern for the Bank in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis. The Asian Development Bank takes a broad approach including as ‘basic’ those services that facilitate access to information and markets and provide power to households.

International human rights law is now increasingly accepted as providing a clearer and more robust basis for defining the range of basic services that citizens have a legal right to expect the state to provide (Box 1).

**Box 1**

Water and food uphold as basic human rights in South Africa

A High Court ruling against a prepaid water scheme in South Africa’s largest township, Soweto, sets a global precedent for the basic right to water.

Five residents asked the court to order the city to provide at least 50 litres of free water per person per day - double what they currently received but equal to the basic minimum prescribed by the World Health Organisation.

“This is about the fundamental right to have access to sufficient water and the right to human dignity,” the Judge said. The South African Bill of Rights in the Constitution states: “Everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and water.”

Some of these services are essential elements of governance itself. These include services for the conduct of democratic elections and the operation of democratic institutions, such as parliaments; legal and justice services; police services; and civil registration. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 established an exhaustive list of human rights (Annex II). Although it is not formally legally binding, many international lawyers believe it has become part of customary international law and ‘an obligation for the members of the international community’ to all persons. The Declaration provided the foundation for the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and on Social and Economic Rights, as well as many other legally binding international human rights treaties.

Because governments have accorded to the Declaration and associated instruments, they are obligated to ensure the provision of these services for their citizens in order to achieve their human rights. Based on this interpretation, justice, legal and police services would be basic services because they are essential to guarantee the rights to life, liberty, and security of person; the equal protection of the law and against any discrimination in violation of this [Universal] Declaration [of Human Rights]; the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial; and a number of other legal rights and freedoms. Similarly, the electoral and associated political system is a basic service in that it is necessary to support the right to take part in the government of one’s country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and equal access to public service in one’s country.

Employment and unemployment services, social security and social welfare services are basic services because they are necessary to support the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment and to equal pay for equal work.

Basic medical, health and other social services are basic services because they are essential to support the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of oneself and one’s family; including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond one’s control.

A human rights approach to defining basic services embraces a range of issues often not considered in the literature on service delivery. A prerequisite for the realization of many human rights is for one’s existence to be officially recognised through civil registration procedures, a birth certificate and the right to a nationality and citizenship. In many countries, a birth certificate is necessary for access to basic services such as education and health (Box 2).

Because basic services are those that enable citizens to meet their basic needs, they must offer equal access to all social groups, including women. Men’s and women’s needs and access to basic services are often different. Rights that men take for granted are still denied – in law and in practice – to women in many countries, and bar their access to other services. This discrepancy is acknowledged in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action, which recognize employment-related services, credit services and services related to the right to own property and access to inheritance as necessary to fulfill women’s right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of oneself and one’s family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services.

**Box 2**

Lack of civil registration or a birth certificate denies children access to education

Two-thirds of the world’s 50 million children who go unregistered at birth each year live in Asia.

(Without an official identity they become invisible, and are often denied such basic rights as nationality, health care and education. They are also especially vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking, child labour, early marriage and forced military recruitment.)


Gender-based violence has also been found to be a significant barrier to women’s and girls’ access to many services. Although not covered directly by the Universal Declaration, CEDAW established women’s right to be free of gender-based violence under General Recommendation 19 2 This Recommendation identifies a range of services that states parties are required to provide in order to support women victims, monitor the occurrence of gender-based violence and eliminate it.

B. Why are basic services important to women?

The delivery of services is especially important for women because their primary gender roles as mothers, housekeepers and caregivers are more dependent on basic services such as health care, water supply, sanitation and education for children than are men’s roles. Basic governance services such as political and electoral services, justice and police services and civil registration are also strategically important for women in the pursuit of gender equality and the realization of their human rights. The MDG indicators show that governments are currently failing in their obligation to ensure that services are delivered effectively, particularly to women.

The MDGs are not only development objectives. They are also understood as accepted human values, as laid out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights covenants, conventions and treaties, including CEDAW. However, from a human rights perspective, the MDGs are an incomplete set of development indicators. Although they include indicators for many basic services, they do not cover all of the basic services needed to ensure the full realization of human rights. For example, they do not include indicators of justice or security, which are now recognised as especially important for the realization of women’s human rights (Box 3).

2 The English language version of the Declaration refers to “his family” and “himself”, reflecting the prevailing lack of gender awareness at the time of drafting.

C. What is the role and obligation of government in providing basic services?

The state is responsible for ensuring the provision of all services adequate in quantity and quality to support the realization of human rights. The state is also responsible for providing equal access to services for all citizens, including women, the poor and minorities.

At the lowest levels of development and for specific groups in the population, state provision of basic services is essential for the achievement of the MDGs. It is also essential that governments ensure the provision of basic services in order to fulfill their human rights obligations under the international conventions to which they are signatories, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Social and Economic Rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Some of these services must be provided directly by the state because they are essential elements of government itself.

**Box 3**

All MDGs depend to some extent on the delivery of basic services

Target 3 cannot be achieved without basic education services: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Target 10 addresses access to services: halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.


In the poorest developing countries, the public provision of basic services is essential. The high costs of investment and low levels of disposable income and effective demand provide few incentives for private sector service delivery. Poverty means that
significant sections of the population are unable to afford to pay for services. Thus without public provision, access to even the most basic services is unlikely for a majority of the population in the poorest countries.

As incomes increase, alternative means of service delivery through the private sector or community groups become more feasible. The role of government then becomes that of regulator, to ensure that providers serve the needs and fulfill the rights of all citizens. However, the government is still responsible under international human rights law for ensuring that the needs of all are met.

Since the early 1990s, privatization of service delivery and user-payment charges have been increasingly imposed – even in low-income countries – under pressure from the IMF and World Bank, whose structural adjustment and public sector reform programmes require governments to reduce overall budgets. There is mounting evidence that this policy has had a particularly negative impact on women, especially in poor households that are unable or unwilling to meet the new charges. The negative impact on women and girls is direct in some cases, as fees and user-charges reduce their access to services such as health and education. In other cases, the negative impact is indirect – an increased workload, diverting time from other activities and reducing access to other services.

In such cases, in order to meet their human rights obligations under international law, governments must either subsidise services for particular groups such as the poor, or continue as the direct service provider for other groups, such as those in isolated areas or in urban slums. Some countries, such as Indonesia, have enshrined in their constitutions the responsibility of the state to provide public goods (Box 5).

D. What is the role of governance in the delivery of basic services?

Governance is vital to the successful development and delivery of all basic services. Governance enables people to express their needs through the political system, and ensures that the system responds appropriately. It provides the framework for the civil service and service providers to develop and provide basic services. It supports the national statistical system, which in most countries is mandated to provide an independent and professional source of data and indicators. Governance also provides the mechanisms that enable citizens to hold governments and the civil service accountable. These include the sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators provided by the national statistics office.

Gender-sensitive governance is an obligation under CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action, which a majority of governments have ratified and/or signed. Components of gender-sensitive governance that are required of states parties under CEDAW include promoting women’s voices in decision-making through equal participation in politics and the civil service, incorporating the principle of equality of men and women in their legal systems; and establishing tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination. Gender-sensitive governance also requires the collection and use of gender-sensitive data and indicators in monitoring and evaluation.

Gender-sensitive governance is also essential for gender-sensitive delivery of basic services. Without it, decision-making tends to be based on the experiences of men and boys and does not fully take into account the needs of women and girls. As a result, services may be inappropriately designed, fail to address barriers that reduce women’s access or lead to unintended adverse consequences for women and girls.

Govermnent services are particularly important for women because they hold keys to improved access to decision-making, the realization of their human rights and access to other services. The role of the judiciary is critical because, as the final arbiter, it can address complaints against other accountability systems, such as sexual harassment by public officials, or gender-based discrimination in the civil service or in electoral processes. The police, legal services and the justice system also play a vital role in eliminating gender-based violence against women, which deprives many women of their human rights and constrains access to basic services.

Under democratic systems of governance, the keys to effective and efficient service delivery for women and men are voice and accountability. The delivery of services is the output of a complex framework of relationships and institutions that vary in their gender and accountability at various levels and stages (Figure 1).

**Box 5**

*Under the Indonesian Constitution, public goods must be under public control.*

After the Asian financial crisis of 1997, an IMF economic bailout program for Indonesia forced Indonesia to privatize its electricity sector.

However, in December 2004, the Indonesian Constitutional Court overturned Electricity Reform Law 20/2002, ruling that, according to the constitution of Indonesia, public goods including electricity must remain in public control.

Source: Development As Accountability, Accountability Innovators in Action (http://www.accountability21.net)
A strong women’s voice is important in advocating for gender-sensitive basic services. Voice refers to the ability of one’s opinions to be heard and taken into account in the processes of governance. Citizens, including women, have a right for their voices to be heard at all stages of the service design and delivery process.

**Political voice** in democracies is expressed through campaigning and voting in elections at the local, sub-national or national levels, or by standing for election and, if successful, participating directly in decision-making. It can also be expressed through other mechanisms such as community organizations, the media or political parties.

Women lack political voice for a variety of reasons, including the lower levels of education, poorer access to information, lack of political experience compared with men, lack of role models, lack of access to media networks to raise funds for political campaigns, and lack of support for their family care responsibilities. Many of these reasons are related to their poorer access to basic services. In most countries, fewer women than men are active in political parties, the media and other political processes. Even at the community level, many women, especially the poor, are not able to attend meetings (Box 6).

**Decision-making voice** involves public participation in decisions about policy, planning, budgeting and programming. Donors and governments are beginning to realise that the right to take part in the governance of one’s country includes the right to participate in such decisions. Because these decisions often require technical knowledge, voice may be expressed indirectly through elected representatives, public hearings by parliamentary committees, women’s lobby groups, or specialist NGO or community groups such as gender budgeting NGOs.

Direct public participation through focus groups, rapid rural appraisal techniques and other participatory mechanisms is becoming more common among some donors. The World Bank, for example, includes a requirement for participation in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Process (PRSP) (Box 7). Women's participation in PRSPs has been strong and well organised in some countries.

**Consumer voice** involves feedback from the users of basic services to the service providers and is an important part of the design, monitoring and evaluation processes. Consumers may express their feedback and level of satisfaction directly or indirectly, sometimes through their non-use of the service.

**Administrative accountability** at the decision making level is a relationship between the government and the civil service. The civil service is accountable to the government for implementing the laws and policies set by the government. This includes publishing annual reports, published evaluations and scrutiny by parliamentary committees, and confidentially through internal management processes. Accountability of the civil service to citizens in this case tends to be indirect, via the government. Under the Westminster system, a government minister may be required to take responsibility to the point of having to resign if his department makes a serious error. For accountability to be gender-sensitive, promotion of gender equality must be one of the performance indicators against which civil service agencies are assessed.

A similar relationship of administrative accountability at the service delivery level exists between the civil service and service providers, who are required to abide by the rules and procedures set by the civil service. Some accountability mechanisms are the reporting requirements and the administrative data that service providers are required to provide to the civil service. Accountability to citizens is, again, indirect at this level. For accountability to be gender-sensitive, promotion of gender equality must be one of the performance indicators against which service delivery is assessed.

### 1. Role of voice

Coming more common among some donors. The World Bank, for example, includes a requirement for participation in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Process (PRSP) (Box 7). Women’s participation in PRSPs has been strong and well organised in some countries.

### 2. Role of accountability

The counterpart to voice is accountability. Accountability refers to the processes and mechanisms that ensure that decision-makers abide by the rules of governance. Accountability is especially important, because it should enable women to ensure that governments fulfill their commitments on gender equality and the re-alization of women’s rights under international law through their own actions or those of contracted service providers. In terms of the governance framework for service delivery, government, the civil services and service providers are required to report on their actions and should face sanctions if they fail to meet appropriate standards or fulfill their responsibilities.

For accountability to be gender-sensitive, these decision-makers must be accountable equally to women and men for meeting their needs and addressing their concerns. However, accountability is defined by the actions that decision-makers are authorised to take. Public officials cannot be held accountable for gender-sensitive service delivery unless there is a mandate or requirement for the promotion of gender equality and women’s rights.

Accountability takes on different forms, mechanisms and parties at various stages of the service delivery process. **Political accountability** takes place through the electoral system and related political processes. Since elections take place infrequently, citizens need alternative mechanisms to hold governments accountable in between elections. Under democratic systems, the executive is accountable to the parliament. In multi-party political systems, the opposition is also an important mechanism for accountability. Local representatives are another mechanism: citizens may take complaints or issues to their local representatives, who can access a variety of processes within the parliament or within their party. The media, including talk radio, letters to the editor, petitions, and lobbying are other widely used mechanisms.

### Governance and the delivery of basic services

**Political voice** is a key element in the design of programmes and projects. It may be expressed directly, sometimes through its non-use of the service. Accountability takes on different forms, mechanisms and parties at various stages of the service delivery process. **Political accountability** takes place through the electoral system and related political processes. Since elections take place infrequently, citizens need alternative mechanisms to hold governments accountable in between elections. Under democratic systems, the executive is accountable to the parliament. In multi-party political systems, the opposition is also an important mechanism for accountability. Local representatives are another mechanism: citizens may take complaints or issues to their local representatives, who can access a variety of processes within the parliament or within their party. The media, including talk radio, letters to the editor, petitions, and lobbying are other widely used mechanisms.

### 1. Role of voice

A strong women’s voice is important in advocating for gender-sensitive basic services. Voice refers to the ability of one’s opinions to be heard and taken into account in the processes of governance. Citizens, including women, have a right for their voices to be heard at all stages of the service design and delivery process.

**Political voice** in democracies is expressed through campaigning and voting in elections at the local, sub-national or national levels, or by standing for election and, if successful, participating directly in decision-making. It can also be expressed through other mechanisms such as community organizations, the media or political parties.

Women lack political voice for a variety of reasons, including the lower levels of education, poorer access to information, lack of political experience compared with men, lack of role models, lack of access to media networks to raise funds for political campaigns, and lack of support for their family care responsibilities. Many of these reasons are related to their poorer access to basic services. In most countries, fewer women than men are active in political parties, the media and other political processes. Even at the community level, many women, especially the poor, are not able to attend meetings (Box 6).

**Decision-making voice** involves public participation in decisions about policy, planning, budgeting and programming. Donors and governments are beginning to realise that the right to take part in the governance of one’s country includes the right to participate in such decisions. Because these decisions often require technical knowledge, voice may be expressed indirectly through elected representatives, public hearings by parliamentary committees, women’s lobby groups, or specialist NGO or community groups such as gender budgeting NGOs.

Direct public participation through focus groups, rapid rural appraisal techniques and other participatory mechanisms is becoming more common among some donors. The World Bank, for example, includes a requirement for participation in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Process (PRSP) (Box 7). Women’s participation in PRSPs has been strong and well organised in some countries.

**Consumer voice** involves feedback from the users of basic services to the service providers and is an important part of the design, monitoring and evaluation processes. Consumers may express their feedback and level of satisfaction directly or indirectly, sometimes through their non-use of the service.

Consumer voice may be organised through consumer associations or representation on monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Some assessment mechanisms such as service delivery surveys, citizen report cards or community score cards (see below) may use exit surveys or sample surveys to measure levels of satisfaction or consumer opinions on the quality of service, although these are usually on an ad hoc basis.

Women’s voices at all levels tend to be weaker than men’s because they lack the time to participate in organised mechanisms and the education, skills, experience and confidence to express their views in public. For example, in many societies, although women may be present in public meetings, their voices are suppressed by gendered norms that prevent them from speaking, being heard, or both.

### 2. Role of accountability

The counterpart to voice is accountability. Accountability refers to the processes and mechanisms that ensure that decision-makers abide by the rules of governance. Accountability is especially important, because it should enable women to ensure that governments fulfill their commitments on gender equality and the realization of women’s rights under international law through their own actions or those of contracted service providers. In terms of the governance framework for service delivery, government, the civil services and service providers are required to report on their actions and should face sanctions if they fail to meet appropriate standards or fulfill their responsibilities.

For accountability to be gender-sensitive, these decision-makers must be accountable equally to women and men for meeting their needs and addressing their concerns. However, accountability is defined by the actions that decision-makers are authorised to take. Public officials cannot be held accountable for gender-sensitive service delivery unless there is a mandate or requirement for the promotion of gender equality and women’s rights.

Accountability takes on different forms, mechanisms and parties at various stages of the service delivery process. **Political accountability** takes place through the electoral system and related political processes. Since elections take place infrequently, citizens need alternative mechanisms to hold governments accountable in between elections. Under democratic systems, the executive is accountable to the parliament. In multi-party political systems, the opposition is also an important mechanism for accountability. Local representatives are another mechanism: citizens may take complaints or issues to their local representatives, who can access a variety of processes within the parliament or within their party. The media, including talk radio, letters to the editor, petitions, and lobbying are other widely used mechanisms.
the services they most need. Particularly reproductive health services. Gender norms and stereotypes dictate that women are the main carriers of water and fuel and the primary caregivers for children, the sick and the elderly, as well as being responsible for cooking and housework.

Women and girls also need basic education and health services more than men and boys because they currently have poorer education and health outcomes. They also have a greater need for services such as micro credit and micro enterprise to obtain income-earning opportunities in the informal sector, because their lower education and, in many cases, gender-based discrimination often reduce their access to formal sector employment. In many cultures, women also need agricultural extension services because they are the main food producers.

Because of the time-intensity of female gender roles (Box 10), lack of time is often a major obstacle to accessing basic services for women and girls. Other obstacles to women’s access to services start in childhood, including socio-cultural norms that value girls less than boys. As a result, families prioritise health and education for boys or reject education for girls as a waste of family resources. Another obstacle is the need for girls to assist their mothers in fetching water and fuel or caring for younger siblings, which prevents them from attending school. Lack of separate (female) facilities in schools may also be an obstacle to school attendance for girls past the age of puberty. Where schools or other facilities are distant from the household, the fear of gender-based violence may also prevent girls and women from accessing services.

E. Does service delivery need to be gender-sensitive?

Because governments are obligated to provide services equally to all citizens, a gender-sensitive approach to service delivery is needed. Although women and girls have the greatest need for basic services and can benefit greatly from them (Box 8), they also face the greatest obstacles to access. Failure to take these obstacles into account through a gender-sensitive approach to the design and delivery of services inevitably results in women’s unequal access to basic services. A variety of practical and cultural obstacles often prevent women and girls from accessing the services they most need.

The barriers that prevent women and girls from accessing services do not affect boys or men in the same way and are typically not recognised in the design of programmes or facilities. If gender-sensitive programmes first identified the relevant gender issues and then took steps to address them, many more women and girls and their families would benefit from the delivery of basic services. The gender-sensitive changes might include such simple measures as moving the hours or location of service delivery (Box 11), providing more female staff, providing child care facilities for younger siblings at school or at training courses for women, and providing separate toilets at schools.

In recent years, women’s access to services has been significantly reduced by policy changes that favour private provision of basic services or introduce user charges for basic services. Women often have little cash income and little control over how the income of the household is allocated. As a result, the imposition of charges almost invariably reduces the access of women and girls in poor families. This policy shift has been largely in response to pressure imposed on governments from international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to reduce budgetary expenditure – often without prioritising the social impact or the effect on gender equality and human rights.

A gender-sensitive approach would first consider whether some services should not be privatised and, where privatisation is justified, identify and accommodate the potentially negative effects on women and girls and other groups such as the poor.

BOX 8

Philippines budget allocations for gender fall short of target despite strong policy support

The Philippines government has a 5% GAD budget that requires each agency to commit at least 5% of its annual budget to activities in support of the advancement of women. In 1999, the government introduced a performance-based budgeting policy that reduced the budget of agencies not in compliance by a minimum of 5 per cent. Between 1995 and 1998, the number of reporting agencies rose from 19 to 69 out of a total of 349 and the allocations to women tripled.

Yet even with this threefold increase, the gender and development budget was still less than 1% - far below the 5% target.


BOX 9

Basic services can greatly reduce women’s time burden

Easy access to clean water reduces the time taken to fetch water as well as the incidence of illness. Improved sanitation services reduce the time spent caring for the sick. Improved transportation increases access to services. Electrification enables machinery to substitute for hand labour and redistributes the workload over the course of a day, allowing girls to study after they have finished their household chores.

Women need basic services such as health, domestic water supply and sanitation and domestic power more than men because of biological differences and traditional gender roles. Women’s reproductive capacity and greater vulnerability to diseases such as malaria and HIV mean a greater need for health services, particularly reproductive health services. Gender norms and stereotypes dictate that women are the main carriers of water and fuel and the primary caregivers for children, the sick and the elderly, as well as being responsible for cooking and housework.

BOX 10

Time spent fetching water and fuel, sub-Saharan Africa, by sex (average hours per year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Fetching Water Women</th>
<th>Fetching Water Men</th>
<th>Collecting Firewood Women</th>
<th>Collecting Firewood Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The presentation of data and indicators can provide persuasive support for advocacy. Analysis of data and indicators can help decision makers develop evidence-based policies, cut programmes that address real problems and are adapted to the actual situations of the intended beneficiaries.

Indicators are also essential for monitoring progress against objectives. Where policies and programmes are not informed by data or monitored against indicators, they often fail to achieve their objectives or to reach the intended beneficiaries. For example, the lack of sex-disaggregated data to monitor the use of micro enterprise services has obscured the fact that, although women are the majority of small entrepreneurs in many countries, it is men who operate the majority of businesses using these services.

The effective use of indicators is integral to good governance mechanisms, including voice and accountability. Indicators must therefore reflect the views of and be widely accessible to the various sub-groups of citizens, including women, to enable them to voice their perspectives effectively and to hold governments, the civil service and service providers accountable.

G. What is the role of data and indicators in the delivery of services?

Data and indicators play several roles in the delivery of services. Outcome indicators provide evidence of the existence of a problem and the need for a service to address it. For example, data on the low levels of school enrolment of minority children in a number of countries has prompted research that found that minority children are often not registered at birth, lack birth certificates and consequently cannot meet the documentation requirements for school enrolment. This evidence can be used by
advocates through the political process and/or media to lobby for civil registration services.

Similarly, sex-disaggregated gender-sensitive indicators can demonstrate gender inequality and provide evidence for women and gender advocates to use in advocating for services to meet women’s specific needs, delivered via gender-sensitive systems.

Data analysis and indicators are essential to developing and designing effective and efficient service delivery systems. Input and process indicators can map out the steps needed to provide a service on the supply side, and to access it on the demand side. For example, on the demand side, a user needs to know that a service is available, whether it meets their need and whether they are eligible to receive it, and where and when the service can be obtained. The user also needs the time and means to access the service, sufficient funds to cover any costs, including transport if needed, and to be able to communicate with the provider in a common language. The service delivery system needs to anticipate each of these requirements from the supply side in order to provide a service that will be genuinely accessible. Providers therefore need indicators on, for example, users’ ability to access a service at a particular time, to access transport and cover the estimated costs, ability to pay any other costs, ability to communicate in the language(s) of the service provision.

Gender-sensitive analysis and indicators are particularly important in the design of services for girls and women. They can often identify unexpected blockages on the supply side (Box 13) or unanticipated obstacles on the demand side. Indicators are essential for monitoring and evaluating service delivery. Sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive indicators reveal whether women and men have equal access to, and benefit equally from, the services.

**BOX 13**

Some rural schools for girls in Pakistan initially failed because of a lack of accommodation for women teachers

Girls-only schools staffed by women teachers were established in Pakistan to increase girls’ enrolment in rural and remote locations. However, some schools remained empty because of a lack of suitable accommodation for women teachers.

Donors such as ADB now routinely provide accommodation for women teachers as a component of girls’ school projects in rural areas.


Each group in the governance framework for service delivery needs data and indicators, but their needs are different and the indicators they use may also be different. Citizens, including women, can use indicators to advocate for needs to be addressed and resources allocated. These are usually outcome indicators and should be easy to understand and to present. Once the service is being supplied, citizens need output and outcome indicators that measure progress and the extent to which needs are being met so that they can hold politicians, the bureaucracy and service providers accountable.

Outcome or output indicators confirm the validity of citizens’ demands to government. To help prioritise competing demands for limited resources, governments may use input measures of the financial, human and infrastructure resources needed to provide the service together with indicators of the extent and importance of the demand. Finally, output and outcome indicators should be used to confirm that the resources are having the desired impact and to demonstrate that policy makers and the civil service have fulfilled their promises or obligations.

To design and implement programmes that are both appropriate and accessible, the civil service needs more detailed indicators. On the demand side, indicators of location, general demographic and socio-economic characteristics, and any specific obstacles to service access are needed. On the supply side, data on costs, staffing and other technical or administrative requirements for the service are needed. For gender-sensitive service delivery, sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data on the needs and access conditions of women and girls are needed. Output and performance indicators are necessary to monitor impact, report to government and demonstrate that the civil service has fulfilled its obligations.

Service providers need similar demand-side indicators to those used by the civil service but may need additional indicators specific to the service and location (Box 14). Service providers are usually the primary collectors of administrative data on service delivery because they are required to maintain administrative records, including data, as part of the process of accountability.

Data collection always involves costs in terms of both resources and time. The burden of data collection on service providers should be kept to a minimum by focusing only on data that has a specific purpose and maximizing the use of existing data and indicators. The quality of data can be significantly improved if providers recognize its value in improving service quality.

Some service data collection may be time-bound. For example, a service may initially collect data on the time of attendance for each client (disaggregated by sex and other relevant socio-economic variables) in order to establish the hours of operation most convenient for different user groups. Once operating times are fixed, this data may no longer be needed and collection could cease.

**BOX 14**

**Potential indicators for a civil registration service**

**Outcome indicator:**
- Number of applicants registered
- Proportion of target group registered
- Access indicators:
  - % of target group that is literate by sex
  - % of target group that can speak the national language by sex
  - Number of registration service officers able to speak target group’s language by sex

**Process indicators:**
- Number of applicants seeking information by sex
- % of applicants returning to submit form by sex
- Number of days from application to determination
- % of applicants granted registration by sex

**Output indicators:**
- Public awareness campaign conducted
- Officials responsible for registering applicants designated
- Officials trained (by sex)
- Registration process designed and documented.

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- Officials responsible for registering applicants designated
- Officials trained (by sex)
- Registration process designed and documented.
Figure 2 Role of indicators in the service delivery framework

- **Service delivered**
  - To advocate through the political process or media to hold government, civil service & providers accountable
  - To prioritize competing claims to allocate resources to monitor against objectives to report to constituents
  - To develop service delivery programme and implement regulations, procedures, monitoring and evaluation to report to political level to improve efficiency and effectiveness
  - To tailor service delivery to specific target groups to adapt programme to local context to improve delivery efficiency and effectiveness to report to programme managers

- **Use of indicators**
  - **Citizens & users of services**
    - Outcome indicators demonstrate need for service & impact of services being provided
    - Output indicators measure progress toward targets
  - **Government**
    - Outcome indicators define problems, validate service claims, and demonstrate impact
    - Input indicators show costs, resources needed
  - **Civil service**
    - Data identifies target group
    - Process indicators describe steps involved in access & supply
    - Input indicators show costs, resources needed
    - Outcome and output indicators demonstrate progress and impact
  - **Service providers**
    - Data identifies specific target group and describes local access conditions
    - Process indicators map implementation processes
    - Output indicators measure performance against targets

**NOTES**
7 See Why Gender Action No Longer Engages in PRSPs. [http://www.genderaction.org/engendering.html]
A. Voices from the field

This Guide and the mapping were informed by inputs from practitioners in the field who are involved in the collection, presentation or use of indicators of basic services from a gender perspective. A number of themes emerged from informal interviews and written inputs provided by these researchers and field workers, staff from donors and UN agencies and government officials.

1. Women benefit less than men from current systems of governance

Women face many more obstacles than men in accessing current systems of governance. These include women’s lower levels of literacy, lack of exposure to politics and policy issues, lack of participation in decision-making and local government planning processes and low levels of representation in organizations and institutions. Behind these obstacles lie more entrenched barriers, particularly the impact of very patriarchal societies and tradition, beliefs about femininity and masculinity that bar women from participation in decision-making at every level, and women’s lack of access to and control over resources.

To overcome these obstacles, meaningful and active participation by women requires a 33% quota for women in local government planning and other decision-making processes (Box 15).

2. Lack of gender indicators and indicators of basic services delivery

There is an overall lack of gender indicators and indicators of services delivery in both gender and governance databases and assessments. In Nepal, for instance, attendance records are selected and not available for most of the countries covered. The institution planned to expand its time-series data, but difficulties his institution had experienced when it tried to include comparable data available from national statistics systems.

The lack of gender indicators has been a major challenge for those involved in compiling and managing international gender databases. Most international gender databases contain similar indicators, because they all draw on the same limited internationally-comparable data available from national statistics systems.

A statistician involved with one such database related the difficulties his institution had experienced when it tried to include selected social and institutional indicators that might better capture differences in women’s status and rights. The indicators selected were not available for most of the countries covered. The institution planned to expand its time-series data, but recognised that this would be very difficult for these indicators because few countries currently collected them and even fewer had time-series data.

3. Resistance in the field to efforts to collect gender-sensitive data

K described the resistance she experienced when trying to integrate a gender perspective into data collection for a beneficiary assessment of basic services in urban areas (Box 17). The network was comprised of experienced activists and a core of feminist women who had been campaigning on urban planning and urban development issues for years. Feminists made up around 25% of the individual members, but few of the organisations involved were women’s groups and those that were did not have a strong gender perspective. Although historically women have "really been the cannon fodder for the great urban movements like the anti-eviction struggles" both in Nepal and globally, most of the representatives of organisations in the network were men.

However, more gender-sensitive indicators may be required to better capture the elements needed to create an enabling environment for women to meaningfully participate, and to enable projects and organisations to improve and monitor women’s access to services (Box 16).

BOX 15

Women’s low participation in local level planning is a barrier to their access to services

Local governments of Nepal are required to prepare annual plans through bottom-up participatory planning processes. Women and men are encouraged to participate and identify their needs. However, women’s participation is usually less than 20%.

Because of this their voices are not heard properly or taken seriously. Projects identified by women are given low priority.

Source: Lalitendra M. Bhatta, Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist & Team Leader, The Human and Sustainable Living Unit, UNDP Nepal

BOX 16

Indicators of processes to increase women’s participation are also needed

Indicators that address the practical barriers faced by women and the measures taken to overcome these would facilitate monitoring and evaluation, revealing that:

- Meeting times or venues may be inconvenient for women
- Women may be more inclined to speak out and share their concerns in women-only groups
- Women facilitators may be needed to enable women to freely voice their opinions

Source: Lalitendra M. Bhatta, Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist & Team Leader, The Human and Sustainable Living Unit, UNDP Nepal

Integrating gender into a citizens’ review of basic services encounters resistance

A simple questionnaire was developed and shared with a loose network of around 50 organisations and individuals that would implement it in a number of cities across the country.

The questionnaire was designed to capture costs of basic services not only in terms of money, but also in terms of time required to access them. Indicators used for quality benchmarking addressed some specific concerns of women (e.g., privacy and freedom from harassment in the case of public toilets, privacy and safety for housing).

To ensure women’s equal participation and voice, it was suggested that 25% of informants in each social category be women who were primary earners and/or independent heads of households. In addition, certain segments of the questionnaire (such as the sections on water and sanitation) were to be canvassed exclusively with women and girls. Focus group discussions were to be separately organised with women domestic workers, home-based workers, petty shopkeepers and traders, women recipients and smart vendors (all occupations where women represent a significant proportion of the population).

“Members of the network have shown reluctance, if not outright resistance, to these ideas: ‘Your questionnaire is too complicated for an ordinary activist.’ ‘Our activists are gender-sensitive and will have this perspective without any special questions.’ ‘Do you mean men can’t answer questions about what happens in the household?’”

“The final consolidated questionnaire includes many of the gender questions but does not reflect any recognition of the possibility that women might answer differently from men.”

K offered some theories for the strong resistance to the integration of gender into the beneficiary assessment from “pro-feminist” men:

“[The resistance] is ironic for more reasons than one. The most important being, these are people on the same side of every possible political fence as you and me. It is not ignorance of the issues dimensions that is the problem with this urban movement act this way. I think it is because representation and leadership on these issues has been completely male – uncontested by women until recently. Women are there in huge numbers, of course. I think the realization that the kind of issues being raised are likely to change the nature and terms of debate on urban planning is making the leadership dig in their heels and hang on to the tested and familiar terrain of male expertise.”

“...it’s all about politics – different levels, the same dynamics and power games in various contexts. What has been a major challenge has been a better mobilisation around these issues within the women’s movement, leading in turn to more women’s groups becoming active members, the chances of such networks and movements becoming more gendered would be increased. I’m still in there fighting, though.”

4. Sensitivity to new gender indicators among supporters of gender equality

K’s experience at the field level revealed the degree of sensitivity, even among professed supporters of gender equality, around the concept of gender and the idea that women may have different interests, needs and views from men. The statistician involved in the development of the international gender database found that, while the standard input/output and outcome indicators found in most international gender databases were now well accepted, efforts to develop new indicators could be more controversial. His institution was very sensitive to the need to introduce the more innovative indicators on women’s rights and freedom from violence so that they could be seen to represent a particular cultural perspective rather than an objective assessment of women’s status.

5. Lack of gender-sensitive indicators for governance services

The need for gender-sensitive indicators of governance services is also a recurring theme. A staff member of an international human rights organisation complained of the lack of gender-sensitive indicators on security and justice services:

“Security/justice are frequently left out and only recently have we seen any movement to change this. It’s essential that security/justice be seen as important as health, water, etc. [W]e are constantly struggling to include gender-specific and gender-sensitive measurement whenever possible.”

Voices and Experiences from the Field
A staff member from an international agency from Latin America described how women's groups there had recognized the need for indicators on police services for women. The Central Regional Coordinating Council for Gender of the Central American Police, created in 1998, brings together police gender units from each country every two years to develop strategies for gender mainstreaming in police institutions and for dealing with gender violence.

“It has become clear that there is a need to establish such mechanisms to ensure compliance with the agreements and measure the actual progress of gender mainstreaming in the Central American Police.”

A project is now establishing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the institutional commitments made at these meetings.

The staff member also identified a need for indicators on some of the obstacles to women's political participation, citing the political violence that women suffer when they occupy public space, inequalities in the use of time between men and women, and inadequate financing for women's political campaigns.

6. The importance of state provision of basic services for women

Several practitioners emphasised the importance of governance services, as well as of state provision of basic services, for women and gender equality. One noted with concern that the emphasis on service privatisation was “writing out” the role and responsibilities of governments for ensuring the fulfilment of human rights, particularly for women who are more dependent on basic services and have less means to pay for privatised services.

B. Practice Examples

1. Collecting gender-sensitive data in Nepal

The 2001 round of the Population and Housing Census in Nepal is an important model for compiling gender-sensitive statistics.

The Nepal Census 2001 is one of the few databases that could be described as explicitly gender-sensitive. It involved a very deliberate and comprehensive process of close collaboration between women's groups, gender experts and the national statistics office to integrate a gender perspective throughout the census process.

While it did not achieve all of its objectives (it proved impossible to recruit women to fill half of the interviewer and half of the supervisor positions), efforts were made to incorporate women's interests and concerns and a gender perspective at every stage of the data collection and dissemination processes (Box 18).

2. Basic public service delivery in China

This review of selected sections of a recently released human development report that examines basic service delivery focuses on economic governance and the potentially differential impact of the major changes in economic governance of service provision in China between 1978 and 2008 on women and men. It shows that data such as funding sources for services that cannot be disaggregated by sex can still have different implications for women/girls from men/boys. Readers are encouraged to also consult the original report, which is available on the internet.

The China Human Development Report 2007/08 entitled Access for All: Basic Public Services for 1.3 billion people provides a comprehensive analysis of basic service delivery that demonstrates the value of data and indicators for policy development. It also shows the impact of economic governance on the capacity of government to implement policy. This valuable addition to the series of national human development reports examines the various inputs in providing basic public services and recommends ways to improve delivery and increase access to basic public services in China.

Although the report does not explicitly include governance services in the concept of basic public services, much of it centres on the role of economic governance. Governance services appear to meet the four public welfare criteria used to define basic public services (Box 19). The impact of some governance services such as civil registration (the hukou, or household registration) on access to services is recognised and integrated into sections of the report, particularly in relation to migrant rural workers in cities.

The report identifies a number of gaps in service provision in China, including a gender gap, and provides an extensive array of indicators disaggregated by sex.

BOX 19

Basic public services are defined in terms of four public welfare criteria

Fundamentality: central to the formation of capabilities, as well as human dignity and self worth
Extensiveness: relevant to every family and every member of society
Urgency: the services most demanded and expected from government
Feasibility: affordable and within current economic and administrative capacity of the government


Nepal Population and Housing Census 2001 was explicitly gender sensitive

Gender orientation workshops
• For senior NSO management to provide exposure to gender concepts and gain management support
• For mid-level management to develop consensus and a process to make the census fully gender sensitive
• For NSO staff, media, government and UN agencies to develop a media campaign

Gender-oriented technical committees
• Questionnaire and Manual Preparation Committee
• Media Core Group
• Project Management Committee
• Occupation and Industry Classification Committee

Changes made
• New question on ownership of housing, land and livestock disaggregated by sex of owner
• Incorporation of gender dimension into training manuals
• Standard four-digit classification developed for all industries and occupations

Training of census personnel
• Gender experts trained in census methods to strengthen gender perspective
• References to males and females reversed to challenge gender stereotypes
• Reference to names in examples – men’s names changed to women’s names
• Illustrations modified to show women as interviewers and respondents
• Specific gender training modules and materials developed

Enumeration
• Women were 21% of enumerators
• Women were 10% of supervisors

Post enumeration
• All relevant tabulations disaggregated by sex, supplemented by additional tables
• 1993 SNA and ILO standard of economic activity of women and men better reflected
• New four-digit classification provided detailed breakdowns of women and men in all occupations and industries

Gender-Specific Census results
• 64% of female household heads (11% male) were widowed, divorced or living separately from migrant spouses
• Female household heads had higher labour force participation rates than other women (70% compared with 49%), although lower than the average male rate of 91%
• 1993 SNA production boundary increased female labour force participation from 40 to 49% (63 to 68% for males)
• 7% of usually economically-active females spent most time in household activities (less than 0.5% for males)
• Public information campaign on women’s economic activity had little impact on reported participation rates, the major change arose from the 1993 definition of economic activity
• 44% of divorced/separated women had no children; the ratio of divorced/separated women with only daughters to that with only sons was greater than one, suggesting that childlessness and son preference were causes of divorce or separation
• New questions on women’s property rights revealed that women had property rights to a house in only 5.5% of households; to land in only 11%; and to livestock in only 7%
• Women had more property rights in female-headed households: the proportion of female-headed households with female ownership of house, land or livestock was 13, 20 and 9% respectively, compared with 1, 9 and 7% respectively in male-headed households

The Chinese government defines basic public services as basic health care, compulsory education, and basic social security and employment services. The Constitution provides for access to an adequate quantity and quality of these services for all women and men in China. Equitable provision of basic public services is also regarded as an important means of equalizing opportunity for all citizens and ensuring a stable and harmonious society.

The government has adopted a new approach to development that emphasizes the importance of basic public services (Box 20). Growth needs to be complemented by the equitable provision of certain basic public services in order to achieve sustainable improvements in human development and facilitate further economic development.

### Box 20

**A new policy focus on equalization of basic public services**

*An important objective of China's human development in its new stage is equitable development. Equalization of basic public services is a significant government policy decision to maintain social equity and justice, and to build a harmonious society.*

Gao Shangquan, Chairman, Chinese Research Society for Economic System Reform

The provision of these services is seen as a major strategy for enhancing social equity and justice.

The report argues that improved access to basic public services is necessary for a more equitable distribution of income and narrower human development gaps. It focuses particularly on the urban-rural gap, which is partly due to differences in access to basic public services. Services are currently more accessible and of better quality for the permanent urban population, particularly those in formal sector employment. Estimates suggest that as much as 40% of the current income gap is due to the unequal distribution of public service expenditure.

#### b) The role of economic governance in the provision of basic public services

The report analyzes the role of economic governance and the national financial system in the present unequal distribution of basic public services.

A major problem has been the devolution of the responsibility for providing basic public services from higher to lower levels of government, without assessing the capacity of lower levels to adequately finance the services. Financial resources tend to be concentrated at the provincial and prefecture level of government, but counties and townships are now responsible for providing the bulk of rural public services. This has led to severe shortages and the widespread imposition of user charges by schools and clinics forced to finance their activities through fees. The situation has been exacerbated by the impact of enterprise restructuring and the dismantling or privatization of many state-owned enterprises that previously were responsible for funding basic public services for their employees. As a result, communities have become increasingly responsible for pensions, basic public health and medical care formerly funded by enterprises, with a consequent decline in the quality of services. By the end of 2006, more than 95% of prefecture cities, 88% of municipal districts and more than 50% of county cities were providing community health services. This increased responsibility has not been matched by an increase in resources or administrative capacity, further contributing to the imposition of fees and charges.

By 2001, the need to reform public service delivery to redress growing social imbalances had been recognised. The 2003 SARS crisis revealed structural weaknesses in the governance of public services. In response, the government has increased its financial allocation to basic public services, prioritised rural areas, underdeveloped regions and underprivileged groups, and moved to reduce the disparity between fiscal capacity and administrative responsibility for service provision.

#### c) Education sector

Reform moved responsibility for compulsory education from townships to counties, which had more financial resources but still not enough to finance their new responsibilities. In 2007, the central government decided to waive all fees for rural compulsory education throughout the country and provide free textbooks and boarding expenses for students from poor rural families. In 2008, the waiver on fees for compulsory education was extended to urban areas.

Financial resources remain inadequate and aggregate government spending on compulsory education remains low by international standards. Unauthorised charging of fees is widespread. Financial resources are still unequally distributed across schools. Some groups, particularly the children of migrant workers living in cities, continue to be denied access to ‘key’ schools unless their parents pay additional fees.

#### d) Health sector

Total health expenditure increased steadily between 1980 and 2006. The share of government expenditure declined from 36% in 1980 to 15% in 2000, recovering marginally to 18% in 2006. Social spending by households increased dramatically from 21% in 1980 to a high of 59% in 2000, falling to 49% in 2006. Although total expenditure increased, changes in the source of expenditure affected the kinds of services provided. The number of child care and township and village health clinics declined steadily until 2005. In 1978, almost 99% of villages had health clinics compared with only 78% in 2003. By 2008, almost 93% of the rural population had access to safe drinking water and 57% of all lavatories in rural areas were sanitary.

- A normal sex ratio at birth is around 106 to 107 males per 100 females
- Male infant mortality is normally higher than female infant mortality

#### e) How might these changes in economic governance affect women’s and men’s access to basic services differently?

**Education sector**

The imposition of user charges and fees tends to disadvantage women and girls, because they have lower earnings and less control over how household income is spent than men.

For the same reasons, girls are likely to be major beneficiaries of the fee waivers introduced by the central government for rural areas in 2007 and extended to urban areas in 2008. However, because the waivers cover only compulsory education, they are unlikely to reduce the gender gap at higher levels of education.

In China in particular, the very strong son preference (Table 1 and Table 2) is likely to result in reluctance among households to pay user charges for girls’ education, particularly poor households and in rural areas. This may result in some girls not receiving education, but is more likely in the Chinese context to result in girls receiving a poorer quality education. Girls in migrant worker households are likely to be among those most affected, since migrant workers’ children are often denied access to locally funded schools because they lack the required household registration papers.

**Health sector**

The reduced access to health care for rural residents is likely to particularly affect women. They have a greater need for health services because of their reproductive role and greater susceptibility to some diseases. When health services are not available, they may resort to less effective alternatives. Changes and fees imposed for medicines and health services have a greater negative impact on women, who are less likely to have cash incomes or control over household incomes.

Changes in funding sources for health services affect the type of service provided: the burden of funding village clinics and child care services was too great for townships and municipalities, resulting in a major decrease in the availability of these services. Women would most be affected by the loss of local clinics and child care.

**Women as the primary users of domestic water and sanitation services would be major beneficiaries of the improvements in water supply and sanitation reported. They would also benefit if the improved services resulted in lower rates of illness among family members.**

Infant mortality is higher among girls than boys. This suggests the strong influence of sex preference and differential (inferior) treatment of girl babies.

Research shows that the difference in mortality is almost entirely due to unequal access to medical treatment for girl children. There is no significant difference in nutrition levels between boys and girls in most parts of China. Since infant mortality is a major determinant of life expectancy at birth, this would lead to sex differentials in life expectancy.

**f) How gender-sensitive is the data?**

Although the report provides an impressive amount of sex-disaggregated data, data are not consistently disaggregated by sex.

For instance, Figure 3 and 4 shows under-five mortality rates for urban and rural areas but does not provide sex-disaggregated data, even though there is a strong likelihood that they will be different and there may be systematic differences in sex-specific under-five mortality between urban and rural areas.

Sex-disaggregated data tend to be presented in the sections that deal explicitly with gender gaps. Similar data elsewhere in the report are not disaggregated by sex.

### Table 1. Infant mortality rate by sex (per 1000 live births)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>111.3</td>
<td>115.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>116.9</td>
<td>118.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>116.9</td>
<td>118.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Human Development Report China 2007-08: 140 (Appendix Table 2).

### Table 2. Sex ratio at birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>109.8</td>
<td>110.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>111.3</td>
<td>111.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>115.6</td>
<td>118.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>116.9</td>
<td>118.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Human Development Report China 2007-08: 140 (Appendix Table 2).
Chapter 2: Voices and Experiences from the Field

Chapter 3: Fictional Case Study

Figure 3: Under-five mortality rates in urban and rural areas, 2000–2005 (per 1,000 live births)


Figure 4: Maternal mortality rates in urban and rural areas, 2000–2005 (per 100,000 live births)

Source: “China Health Statistical Yearbook” and “Summary of Chinal Health Sector Development 2003–2007”

NOTES

12 Ibid. 38
13 Ibid. 45
14 Ibid. 49
National Office for Women

statistics on women and men. “Her friend and assistant, Deny, integrated gender into their main statistics and they disagreed with the real experts on statistics. Under Mrs Susy, they have even fostered gender equality. But how?

They wanted to make a difference for women and girls in the poorest regions, which are also among the most distant from the capital. They also needed to define a role for the statistics unit, which inevitably found itself in competition with a comparatively strong national statistics office with more expertise and experience in gender statistics. The characters are fictitious, but typical of those working in national women’s machineries in many countries. The challenge, however, is real.

Gender indicators in a national office for women

This simulation shows how simple analysis and regional comparisons of indicators can be used to motivate local authorities to promote more gender-sensitive approaches to service delivery. It highlights the potential for national women’s machineries to make more use of data and indicators to promote gender equality and improve basic services delivery for women and girls.

The simulation is designed for use in participatory training courses. Role-play based on the simulation can promote understanding of the interests and positions of the various actors and how they might be motivated to change their positions. It can also be used to build advocacy and negotiation skills.

Analysis of the cases can also provide a basis for participants to develop new cases based on their own experience. Participants can brainstorm alternative strategies for gaining support for the use of gender-sensitive indicators and improved service delivery for women, focusing particularly on their own cultural and institutional context.

1. The office of the Chief, Statistics Section, National Office for Women

Anna had just been appointed the Chief of the Statistics Section in the national office for women. She was quite proud of her new position but uncertain of how to use it. Young and enthusiastic with a recent PhD, she was passionate about improving gender equality. But how?

Her assistant, Mr Edy, was not very encouraging. He reminded her, “Remember, Mrs Anna, the national statistics office are the real experts on statistics. Under Mrs Susy, they have even integrated gender into their main statistics and they disagggregated most of their data by sex. They even publish a booklet on statistics on women and men.” Her friend and assistant, Deny, was at least a little positive but her comment was also not very helpful. “Anyway, progress on the MDGs has been good – except on maternal mortality, but that is very hard to measure and also hard to deal with.”

“That is true at the national level,” said Anna, “but some in some provinces and districts still don’t go to school or get good health care. How can we help them? Some of them are like me. They just need a chance!” she said.

(Anna had come from a poor family in one of the poorest provinces.)

“I was just lucky that Mrs Rini thought I was good at school work and I really liked to learn. She persuaded my parents to let me stay at school, even though they wanted me to stay home and help Mum. Mrs Rini helped me to get a scholarship. She even arranged for me to stay with her mother in town so I could go to high school and on to college. How can we help other girls like me?”

Deny did not know. “How can we reach these girls in distant provinces when we are stuck here in the capital?” she asked. “We don’t have any staff in the provinces, and have to work with the local planning office.”

“Yes,” said Mr Edy, “and they won’t be very happy if we point out that they are failing to provide good services to these girls!”

“Well,” said Deny, starting to think more strategically, “that might depend on how we did it. If we showed them that they had a problem but also offered to help them find a solution, they might accept that.”

“Yes,” said Anna, looking a bit more hopeful, “and what if we gave them the chance to win a national competition?”

“What do you mean?” asked Mr Edy.

“Well, I do have a small budget. We could put out a booklet or a poster showing sex differences in health and education indicators at the province and district level to show which provinces or districts are doing well and which are doing poorly. Then we could see whether those that are performing well could tell us what they are doing to get their good results. They must be doing something right. Then we could see whether they would be prepared to help those that have poor results. And then we could offer a national prize for the provinces or districts that make the biggest improvements over the following year.”

Anna was becoming more enthusiastic. “That way, even the poor performers would have a chance to win the prize and get more resources to work on their problems.”

“And what about having another prize?” Deny chimed in, “for the province or district that provided the best support or help to one that had been performing poorly? That would give them both an incentive to participate.”

“Yes,” said Anna, “but I have just remembered something I read in the latest UNIFEM Progress of the World’s Women about voice and accountability. Shouldn’t the women and girls in those communities be involved too? Could we work with the local planning office to organise the communities to help identify why the girls are not in school and what would help to get them there? The planners are supposed to be using participatory planning methods but they don’t really know how to do it, especially with women. We could help them.”

“Wow,” said Deny, “that’s a good idea. And then we could offer a prize to the most effective community too!”

“Yes,” said Mr Edy, “and we can use statistics and indicators to do that. In fact, if we are successful in getting higher enrolment rates, fewer drop outs and less absenteeism among girls in these districts and provinces that were performing very poorly on education for girls, the women will be able to see that we are doing a good job.”

Mr Edy looked doubtful. “But if our results are not good, we won’t want to give them the statistics and indicators because they will blame us.”

“That is very true,” smiled Deny. “That is why we are supposed to be empowering the women so that they start to demand the indicators from us. Some countries even have Freedom of Information legislation that enables citizens to demand that kind of information and the courts can order us to give it to them, whether we like it or not.”

“Hmm. I’m not sure I like that idea.” Said Mr Edy. “But if your plan works well we would look good and we might get more funds from the government and I might even get a promotion. So perhaps it will be OK to help the women to use data and indicators for accountability.”

“Well,” said Anna, “I am quite excited about this. I would like to go and discuss it with the education and planning people in my home province to see whether they would like to be part of a pilot project. We could start by seeing whether we could match them with the Northern Province that has quite good levels of enrolment for girls. The conditions in the two provinces are not that different, so I think that whatever the Northern people are doing might work in my province too. Will you help me write a proposal?”

“Yes,” said Mr Edy. “Of course” said Deny. Anna started to look much more confident about her new job and the three friends headed off to her office to start brainstorming around the computer.
2. Day two in the office

Deny bustled into the office, flung her bag onto the desk and hurried into Anna's office, dropping by to pick up Mr Edy on the way. "Anna, I have been thinking all night about this idea and I think it is really good. But I think we will have to do a lot of work thinking about the indicators for the booklet and how to present them. That will take a lot of time. Perhaps we could start working with two pilot provinces first to see what might work."

Anna looked up from her work and smiled. "It is nice to have such enthusiastic staff. I hope you did not lose too much sleep! But you are right and I really would like to start soon before we lose our enthusiasm. How about we arrange a visit to your home province first? I have good contacts there and I think they will at least listen to us!"

Mr Edy looked pleased with himself. "Well, I did not lose any sleep but I called in to the National Statistics Office on my way to work this morning and met my friend Han in their graphics section. He is quite keen to help us prepare the booklet. He has some good ideas about how to present the indicators, using coloured maps of all the provinces as well as diagrams and some of his pictographs. He also had a good idea that we can perhaps follow up on in your province: he suggested we test some of the graphics on our target audience – women and local officials – to see whether they can understand them. Han said that he could easily get the statistics for your province and put together some trial graphics in two or three days. What do you think?"

"Wow!" said Anna, reaching for her phone and calendar. "That is really good but I think I should call Han's boss and clear this with her first so we don't have the work and I am not taking over her staff!"

She flipped through her calendar as she started to dial. "How about we plan the visit to my province in two weeks' time?"

3. Two months later in Anna's home province

Anna, Deny and Mr Edy were sitting in the office of the head of the local planning agency, Mr Tomas. Also in the office was Mr Tomas' assistant, Mr Daniel, the head of the local office of the Department of Education, Mrs Banu, and a representative of a local women's community organization, Mrs Chandra. Anna, Deny and Mr Edy were looking a little apprehensive but Mr Tomas was sitting back comfortably in his chair looking very relaxed. Tea and cakes were served on the small table where they were seated.

"Please," he gestured, "please enjoy our hospitality. The cakes are a local specialty and very delicious. " After a second and finally a third invitation, all began to sip their tea and take a cake.

"Mmm," said Mr Tomas, "interesting. I would not have thought of that, but it makes sense. Actually, my wife is pretty good at fixing things because I am never at home to do it."

"But what about the village water pumps we put in a couple of years ago?" Mr Tomas broke in.

Mrs Chandra from the Department of Education moved in her chair and caught the eye of Mr Tomas. "Your staff were not the only ones to learn something, Mr Tomas. My staff and I also learned a lot. We have always felt bad about the poor performance of our schools in educating girls because we thought that we were not doing enough. We thought it was our fault. After listening to the women we realised that a lot of the problems were not things that we could address on our own."

"Of course, there were some things we need to do – like make sure that there are separate toilets for girls, perhaps get some of the new textbooks and readers that give a more positive view of girls and women, show girls doing more interesting things, give our teachers some gender-awareness training, things like that."

"But we can't change the fact that many girls are really needed at home for the kinds of things that Mr Daniel just described. So, if we are going to increase enrolment and retention for girls in our province, we need to work more closely with your staff – and perhaps also with other sectors that provide services like the roads, transport and electricity."

"I did not think that electricity would make such a difference to education but, as one of the women pointed out, if houses have electricity the girls can do their homework at night after they have finished all their chores and then they don't get so far behind in class."

"And when the roads are really bad, the women said that girls don't like to walk in the mud in their long skirts because then they have to spend more time washing them, whereas the boys just roll up the legs of their trousers – or being boys, actually like to play in it – and their sisters have to wash the trousers anyway!"

Everyone laughed. Anna decided to take the opportunity to explain the concept of the national project that she was developing. Would her province be interested in participating in a national competition to see which provinces could achieve the greatest improvements in girls' enrolment in the next year? Would they like the opportunity to learn from other provinces that had already achieved significant improvements in similar circumstances? Would they be willing to continue to work with women's groups and communities and across sectors to develop better ways of delivering education to girls?

"Yes," said Mr Tomas, "we have always felt that we could do better and it would be useful to visit the Northern Province to see what they have done. Actually, I have heard about some

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of their initiatives and I think they might help us too. If they look suitable, it might be good to bring some of their officers here to train our staff. And, by the sound of it, I think my staff will be happy to work more closely with the women’s groups. If their ideas make our work more successful, we can all benefit.

“Mrs Anna, I wonder whether you should not also put out statistical indicator booklets for other sectors too – like health? I think there are lots of problems there that this approach might be useful for.”

Anna, Deny and Mr Edy all smiled at each other and looked pleased. “Hmnn. I think you are right and there are some very important issues for women in health, like maternal mortality. However, I am new in this position and still have a lot to learn,” Anna said modestly. “Let us start with education this year and perhaps we can move to health next year. I still have a lot to do now to make this pilot project work. We will visit the Northern Province next week and I will be in touch with you about the next steps.”

As Anna, Deny and Mr Edy boarded their flight back to the capital, Mr Edy turned to Anna and smiled shyly: “You know, Mrs Anna, I was disappointed when you were appointed as director of our department because I thought you were too young and I had not worked with a woman boss before. But now I am really happy and looking forward to this new project. I am realizing that statistics and indicators can be very powerful tools for all sorts of things – voice? Accountability? – and not just in a negative way to make provinces and districts feel bad when their performance is poor, but in a positive way to help them improve. I think this is going to be a really good year!”
A checklist to guide selection of gender-sensitive indicators

This checklist provides a series of simple check questions that can be used as a guide towards the more gender-sensitive use of existing indicators and the development of more gender-sensitive indicators of basic services delivery.

A brief description of the issue addressed by each check question is followed by suggested action and practical tips.

A practice example is also provided.

Check 1. Is the data gender-sensitive?

Existing databases: most existing data sets are not defined, collected or analysed in ways that take account of differences in roles, interests or priorities between women and men. New data sets: if new data collection is involved, gender-sensitive methods of data definition, collection and analysis should be built into the process.

Issue 1. Most databases are not gender-sensitive

Gender-sensitive indicators need gender-sensitive data, but most data are collected by methods that were developed before there was a general awareness that women and men have different roles, needs and priorities. Conventional data collection methods in most countries have not adequately taken these differences into consideration.

• Many countries still use the head of household approach to household interviews. This almost guarantees that at least 70 per cent of respondents will be men.
• It is assumed that the male household head can accurately respond on behalf of female members of the household. However, in many cases men do not know what women do (and vice versa).

Actions

• Factor the lack of gender sensitivity in the data into your analysis.
• Look for alternative complementary sources that may capture gender issues, even if not specifically designed to do so.
• Include gender-awareness training for all involved – women and men.

Tips (See also Practice Example 1)

Time use surveys, qualitative studies and participatory poverty assessments that include women's participation may provide indirect data on gender issues related to the delivery of basic services or governance services.

Target senior management for specific gender awareness-raising to ensure management support for integrating a gender perspective.

Ensure that women's participation is informed and supported to enable their independent views and concerns to be captured.

Check 2. Are the data gender-sensitive?

Existing databases: Where data are already collected, attempts should be made to build gender-sensitive data into the design of new data collection surveys.

Issue 2. Data collection fails to ensure gender-sensitive results

In many cases, data are collected in a way that does not allow the needs of women to be taken into account.

• It is often assumed that the male household head can accurately respond on behalf of female members of the household.

Actions

• Factor the lack of gender sensitivity in the data into your analysis.
• Include gender awareness training for all involved – women and men.

Tips (See also Practice Example 2)

Time use surveys, qualitative studies and participatory poverty assessments that include women's participation may provide indirect data on gender issues related to the delivery of basic services or governance services.

Target senior management for specific gender awareness-raising to ensure management support for integrating a gender perspective.

Ensure that women's participation is informed and supported to enable their independent views and concerns to be captured.

Recommendations

If collection of new data is involved, integrate a gender perspective throughout.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Involve both women and men in:</th>
<th>What topics should be covered?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data definition</td>
<td>What are the general and specific gender issues for each topic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What specific variables are needed for each, how might they be different for females and males and how will they be used?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What questions will generate valid and reliable responses, taking into account potential gender differences?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who should answer the questions? In some cases, the nature of the data – for example, fertility or children's health – may require female respondents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the unit of data collection is the household, avoid using the household head as the respondent, as most will be men. Instead, consider asking a senior man and a senior woman in alternate households.

Review the hours worked and timing of work for enumerators and supervisors from a gender perspective in order to increase the proportion of women recruited and the proportion of women interviewed.

Provide gender training for trainers of enumerators and supervisors.

Review the hours and location of training from a gender perspective in order to increase women's access as both trainers and participants.

Target a gender balance among gender trainers and, if necessary, provide the gender trainers with additional training on the substantive focus of the survey to ensure that their training will be appropriate and their views respected by the technical trainers.

Integrate gender training by both women and men trainers into the training of enumerators and supervisors.

Integrate checking of the gender perspective into monitoring of data quality during collection; this is especially important in order to identify gender bias or gender blindness at a stage where it can still be addressed.

Ideally, data entry should take place on the same day as data collection, and sex-disaggregated frequencies should be computed on a daily basis. Regular debriefing sessions on gender issues with enumerators may be useful.

Chapter 4 Recommendations

Recommendations
Check 2. Is data analysis sex-disaggregated?
Are sex breakdowns available?
Is analysis of all variables disaggregated by sex?

Issue 2. Data are often not analysed separately for females and males.
Differences between women and men often are not identified or incorporated into the design or delivery of services. For example, not disaggregating urban/rural education data will miss the fact that females are the largest proportion of the rural population with low education.

Actions
• Disaggregate all individual-level data by sex.
Tips
Individual-level data should be disaggregated by sex as a primary and overall classification for all presentation and analysis.
It is NOT sufficient to present only a sex breakdown of totals. All analysis should be disaggregated by sex and presented by sex unless the initial analysis clearly shows no significant differences between females and males.

Sex differences should be incorporated into all other disaggregations, such as age group, rural/urban location or ethnicity.

Check 3. Is data analysis gender sensitive?
Are women's and men's different gender roles considered?
Is the effect of women's reproductive role considered?

Issue 3. Data analysis often does not take account of role differences between females and males.
Analysis often overlooks potential differences in the meaning of data for females and males and the impact of their different biological and gender roles on their needs for and access to basic services.

Actions
• With data that cannot be disaggregated by sex, analyse it in terms of differences between women and men due to gender roles or biological differences.
Tips
Time may have a different meaning for women and men. For example, men may be able to access services in the evening after work, but women may be unable to do so, because they have to look after children or other family members and/or travel after dark may be unsafe or socially unacceptable.

A given space may also have different implications for women and men. For example, information about services displayed on a notice board outside a government office may be accessible to men but not to women because it may be socially unacceptable for women to congregate on the street outside a public building.

Check 4. Is there a diverse set of input, process, output and outcome indicators of service delivery in the database?
Are they sex-disaggregated?
Are they gender-sensitive?

Issue 4. Most gender-related databases include only output or outcome indicators of service delivery
General outcome indicators are readily available for the majority of basic services, such as literacy, maternal mortality, or labour force participation, and most are disaggregated by sex where appropriate.

However, for several key basic governance services, neither sex-disaggregated nor gender-sensitive output indicators are easily obtained. Such indicators may include the proportion of women with full citizenship and civil registration papers, and the proportion of women victims of domestic violence receiving appropriate police and justice services.

Output indicators are often not disaggregated by sex, and the gender dimensions of infrastructure indicators are also rarely identified, such as whether a facility has been designed to provide equal access to women and whether women were equally employed in its construction.

Some governance data assessments provide opinion-based indicators of the quality of service delivery or of accessibility.

Actions
• Identify outcome or output indicators of service delivery.
Tips
Most service-related outcome indicators will be disaggregated by sex for education and health and other individual attributes.

Most outcome indicators of household services such as water, sanitation or electricity will not be disaggregated by sex. However, questions on who fetches water or fuel can provide a gender perspective, as can time-use data.

Opinion-based surveys may disaggregate responses based on the sex of the respondent or the sex of the household head.

Check 5. If not, consider alternative sources of data and indicators

Issue 5. Process data and indicators are needed
Process indicators can provide information on obstacles to gender-sensitive delivery of services on the supply side, and to women's access to services on the demand side.

Actions
• Consider administrative statistics.
• Have other surveys been conducted that might provide relevant data?
Tips
Which departments are involved in delivery of this service? What data might they collect on a routine basis? What is the quality likely to be? If current quality is poor, consider how the staff members who collect it might be able to use it in their work and thus have an incentive to improve the quality.

Has a DHS, a MICS or a LSMS been conducted?
Has there been a time use survey?
Have budget analysis tools such as Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) or Quantitative Services Delivery Surveys (QSDS) been used?
For another example of the use of a flow chart, see UNDP 2006. Measuring Democratic Governance: A Framework for Selecting Pro-poor and Gender Sensitive Indicators, UNDP Oslo Governance Centre: Figure 1.

### Action 2
- Consider primary collection of process-related data.

**Tips**
- Participatory methods can involve both service providers and users.
- Large samples should not be necessary to obtain ‘typical’ data on processes.
- Careful selection of women users with special needs for type of service or access may yield the most useful data and indicators for improving the gender-sensitivity of, and women’s access to, basic services.

### Action: Develop a set of key questions to guide the selection of supply and demand indicators
- Develop a set of key questions for the supply side.

**Tips**
- For example: What is the legal and governance context of the service? Administrative responsibility – which agency is responsible? Resources – does the agency have a budget and staff for the purpose? Programme – has the agency developed a programme; if so, what are the steps involved in the implementation of the programme? What is the culture of agencies and service providers toward women, minorities and the poor? (Prepare a flow chart – see below)

### Action 3: On the basis of the key questions, map out a flow chart to guide the selection of indicators
- Map out a flow chart for the supply side of a specific service (See for Figure 5 an example). (*)

**Tips**
- Identify and map each stage in the process from budget allocation through programme development and implementation to actual service delivery.
- Examine each stage from a gender perspective to identify what role, if any, was played by women (including those in government and the civil service) and whether a women’s perspective or involvement might differ from a man’s.
- Identify potential indicators at key stages in the supply side flow chart, focusing particularly on potential barriers to effective, gender-sensitive service delivery.
- Identify potential sources of data for each indicator.
- Ensure that indicators are disaggregated by sex where possible and are gender-sensitive in all cases.

### Tips
- For example: What is the legal and governance context of the service? Administrative responsibility – which agency is responsible? Resources – does the agency have a budget and staff for the purpose? Programme – has the agency developed a programme; if so, what are the steps involved in the implementation of the programme? What is the culture of agencies and service providers toward women, minorities and the poor? (Prepare a flow chart – see below)

### Action 4
- Consider developing participatory processes between representative groups of civil servants/service providers and women and men service users to review the flow charts and indicators.
- Consider ways of improving the efficiency, effectiveness and gender-sensitivity of service delivery.

### Action 5
- Compare supply- and demand-side flow charts to identify potential conflicts and/or synergies

**Tips**
- Identify and map each step in the formulation of demand from need through knowledge of service and effective demand to actual receipt of service.
- Examine each stage from a gender perspective to identify whether and how access for women/girls might differ from access for men/boys.
- Identify potential indicators at key stages in the demand side flow chart, focusing particularly on potential barriers to women’s access to the service.
- Identify potential sources of data for each indicator.
- Identify process for collection and monitoring of each indicator, including institution responsible, funding for monitoring and use and users each indicator.
- Ensure that indicators are disaggregated by sex where possible and gender-sensitive in all cases.
B. A flow chart to guide selection of indicators for delivery of civil registration services for birth registration

Figure 5 shows a simple example of a mapping of the end processes involved in the delivery of birth registration services.

More detailed flow charts of both the supply and demand sides adapted to both rural and urban areas and different population sub-groups would facilitate the design and implementation of a more effective, efficient and gender-sensitive system of delivering birth registration services.

For example, a detailed supply-side flow chart might include provision of budget, provision of staff, design of the public awareness campaign, design and delivery of training for delivery staff, design of forms, identification of distribution points and distribution of forms, and training (including gender training) for registration staff.

Similarly, a detailed demand-side flow chart might elaborate the creation of demand through stages from hearing about birth registration, understanding its importance, knowing the requirements for registering a birth, knowing where to obtain the necessary forms, through to details of the distance, time and other financial, social and cultural costs of access for various groups of women and the likelihood that women with new babies would have the resources needed to follow through on the required process.

Analysis of the detailed supply and demand flow charts might help improve service delivery. For example, if the majority of women attend at least one ante-natal visit or have their babies immunised, the local health centre might be the most effective distribution point for birth registration forms, as well as information about the importance of birth registration and the processes involved.

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Analysis of the detailed supply and demand flow charts might help improve service delivery. For example, if the majority of women attend at least one ante-natal visit or have their babies immunised, the local health centre might be the most effective distribution point for birth registration forms, as well as information about the importance of birth registration and the processes involved.

Language for campaign

Literacy of women of reproductive age

Distance, time, other costs of access and whether women with new babies have the necessary resources for access

Possible differences in motivation by sex of child

Possible cultural or communication barriers between parents & registration officers

Potential for bribery by officials

Possible differences in registration by sex of child

Proportion of target group sample by sex aware of benefits of birth registration

Proportion of hospital staff/midwives aware of benefits of birth registration

Number/proportion of mothers delivering with midwife receiving form

Number/proportion of mothers delivering at home obtaining form (directly or through father or family)

Number/proportion of parents by sex submitting completed registration forms

Number of birth certificates issued

Proportion of children by sex with birth certificate (at immunisation or school entry etc)
Chapter 5
Analysis of Selected Measurement Tools from a Gender-Sensitive Perspective
Analysis of Selected Measurement Tools from a Gender-Sensitive Perspective

A. Key questions

In order to improve public services delivery to women and girls and ensure realization of their human rights, four Key Questions need to be answered. These are:

1. To what extent do available services reach women and girls?
2. Which women/girls are being reached and which are missing out?
3. Why do women and girls miss out on basic services?
4. What must be changed to make basic service delivery more gender-sensitive in order to meet the needs of, and ensure access by, women and girls?

Most can be answered through the use of data and indicators, both quantitative and qualitative. Indicators are convenient ‘shorthand’ ways of presenting data and monitoring change over time. They can be used to identify whether policies, strategies and programmes are effective.

Superficially, an extensive range of indicators is potentially available for this purpose. However, as the rest of this section demonstrates, very few of these indicators are gender-sensitive or focus directly on the delivery of, or access to, basic services. Without new approaches to data collection, the Key Questions will remain unanswered and women and girls will continue to be deprived of basic services and their human rights.

The following section summarises the main findings from the mapping (Chapter 6) for each of the three major categories of database:

1. Gender-related databases and assessments
2. Governance-related databases and assessments
3. Methods and frameworks for generating new gender-sensitive data and indicators to measure basic service delivery

B. Gender-related databases and assessments

The mapping of gender-related databases and assessments includes:

1. UN databases, which are largely organised around monitoring the implementation of the MDGs
2. Databases maintained by the World Bank and the OECD
3. Composite indicators of gender equality or women’s empowerment developed by the UN system or by major civil society research groups

1. Gender indicators
   • Most of the indicators in these databases are included because they are either disaggregated by sex (e.g. education, employment indicators) or relate specifically to women (e.g. maternal mortality) or women’s sex (e.g. indicators of ante-natal care and contraceptive use) or gender roles (e.g. indicators of child survival).
   • Some, such as the UN Gender Info 2007 database, include general indicators that are neither disaggregated by sex nor relate specifically to women (e.g. debt, Official Development Assistance – ODA – and income indicators).
   • Most are input/output indicators (e.g. school enrolment, number of antenatal visits, attendance of skilled personnel at deliveries) or outcome indicators (e.g. literacy, maternal mortality, infant mortality).

2. Service-related indicators
   • Gender databases do not include direct indicators of service delivery. Most service-related indicators in these databases measure inputs or outputs of basic services in education, health, water supply and sanitation. Education and health indicators are usually measured at individual level and disaggregated by sex, but some indicators are measured at household level. They may be disaggregated by the sex of the household head, but this is not necessarily a useful indicator of access for women in general.
   • Women’s political participation is usually the only indicator of governance services. It is based on data from the electoral system or the national parliament.
   • Indicators on violence against women and women’s rights (in the OECD database and specialized assessments) relate more directly to the provision of governance services. Women’s right to a life free of gender-based violence depends on governance services provided by the police and the justice system, as well as NGOs and social agencies providing preventive, protective or counselling services. Women’s human rights depend on a broader range of legal, police, justice, political, legislative, civil registration, social and economic services.

3. Uses of gender indicators
   • To monitor countries’ progress in the attainment of development objectives
   • To provide an evidence base for holding governments accountable for fulfilling their commitments to global objectives, such as the MDGs, or their obligations under international human rights instruments, such as CEDAW
   • To support advocacy by women’s groups and gender advocates

4. Sources
   • All the general gender-related databases use data from the same official national and international sources. Most indicators are based on data from national censuses or large-scale representative household-based surveys, usually collected by national statistics offices (NSOs).
   • This may be supplemented by data from sector-based management information systems, particularly for education and health.
   • Internationally comparable data on violence against women is available for a number of countries from a sample survey of women.
   • Data on women’s rights are available for a number of countries in one region based on opinion surveys of experts.

5. Usefulness for measuring basic services delivery
   • The mapping shows that the official statistics in most countries are of limited use in providing answers to the Key Questions. Most indicators are of limited use in answering the Key Questions. Their main use is as a tool for advocacy.
   • Data and indicators of service delivery and access that could help improve service delivery for women and girls are currently not available in the gender databases of the major international institutions. Key Questions 3 (why critical services are not reaching so many women and girls) and 4 (how to provide basic services to a major part of the population) remain unanswered.

C. Governance-related databases and assessments

The mapping of governance-related databases and assessments includes:

1. Broad-based governance assessments at regional or international level, and donor assessments of governance designed to guide the allocation of ODA
2. Selected examples of project-based governance assessments
3. Selected examples of national governance assessment mechanisms
4. Assessments, databases or indicators on specific areas of governance, such as corruption, human rights, elections, rule of law, budgeting and economic and labour rights

Only governance databases or assessments that include some service-related indicators are included in the mapping. Some of these also include gender indicators or used gender-sensitive methods of data collection.

1. Gender indicators
   • Some governance assessments are gender-sensitive and explicitly include the participation of women as experts and/or respondents.
   • Some collect data on the sex of respondents, but not all use it to produce sex-disaggregated or gender-sensitive indicators and analysis.

2. Service-related governance indicators
   • Governance indicators on the participation of women (and by inference, of men) in political decision-making are included in both gender and general governance databases.
   • Service delivery is a significant governance issue in poor countries where governments are not yet able to provide adequate basic services to a major part of the population.
   • Some governance assessments provide indicators of public or experts’ perceptions about service delivery.
   • Some provide indicators of users’ actual experiences of service delivery.
   • Governance assessments of specific issues such as corruption, elections and the rule of law are more closely linked to the provision of governance services and may include indicators of service delivery.
   • Some governance surveys (e.g., social audits of delivery of public services in Pakistan, and the good urban governance report cards) focus specifically on, and provide indicators of, service delivery.

3. Uses of governance indicators
   • To monitor the quality of governance, particularly in developing countries
   • To guide allocation of ODA and the loan portfolios of international financial institutions
   • To inform investment and business decisions by the private sector
   • To promote and support improvements in governance, including in service delivery

4. Sources
   • Data are usually collected by research centres or research teams constituted for the purpose of conducting the survey.
   • However, some of the databases included, for example, the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, use similar official sources of statistics to those used in the gender databases.
5. Usefulness for measuring gender-sensitivity of basic services delivery

- Service delivery is included in many governance assessments, but indicators of service delivery tend to be general and insufficiently disaggregated (by sex or other socio-economic variables) to provide useful answers to the Key Questions. This is sometimes a result of limitations in sample size or the methodology used.

- The relevance on opinion surveys, particularly those using expert opinion, limits the ability of many governance assessments to address the four Key Questions in ways that might lead to improvements in the gender-sensitivity of services delivery or increased access to services for women and girls.

- Governance assessments that are focused directly on services delivery are gender-sensitive provide useful process-oriented indicators that can provide some answers to all four Key Questions. However, such assessments are in the minority.

- The analysis in most assessments is not gender-sensitive, even where sex-disaggregated indicators are available. Although data show that service use by women/girls and men/boys is similar in many respects, they also reveal significant differences in specific areas that have not yet been adequately explored.

- The full potential of even the limited available sex-disaggregated data on services to address the Key Questions has not been realised. Secondary analysis of some existing indicators would be useful.

D. Methods and frameworks for generating data and indicators

The mapping study revealed that both the gender and governance databases and assessments were quite limited in their coverage of the gender-sensitive delivery of services at any level other than outcomes.

Process-oriented data are generally lacking in areas other than education, where education data and Management Information Systems data in some countries provide reasonable coverage of the gender-sensitive delivery of services at any level and questions of access.

The mapping study was therefore extended to cover methods and frameworks for generating process-oriented data from a variety of sources. These include:

1. Governance tools for accountability
2. A multi-dimensional approach to poverty that generates new types of service-related indicators
3. Economic frameworks and tools related to public sector reform
4. Time use surveys
5. Civil society budget analysis and participatory budgeting
6. Gender-responsive budgeting

1. Governance tools for accountability

These use quantitative or qualitative methods of data collection that focus specifically on services delivery.

a) Current applications

- The quantitative approach uses stratified random sample surveys of individual citizens who have actually used the services to identify the experiences of different socio-economic groups and to accommodate the possibly different standards that each group uses to judge the quality, efficiency and adequacy of a given service.

- The qualitative approach uses community focus groups to evaluate service delivery.

b) Potential for measuring gender-sensitive delivery of basic services

- Although existing applications of the methods have not been gender-sensitive, both approaches can be easily modified through gender-sensitive methods of data collection, sex-disaggregation of survey data and separate focus groups for women and men.

- Provided that sample sizes are sufficiently large to allow disaggregation by sex and the major socio-economic dimensions of difference, the quantitative approach has considerable potential for answering Key Question 1: To what extent do available services reach women and girls? and Key Question 2: Which women/girls are being reached and which are being left out?

- The quantitative approach focuses primarily on the demand side and questions of access.

- However, participatory methods are likely to be more useful in providing answers to Key Question 3: Why do women and girls miss out on basic services? and Key Question 4: What must be changed to make the delivery of basic services more gender-sensitive in order to meet the needs of, and ensure access by, women and girls?

- An important advantage of the qualitative approach is the potential for active participation by both service users and service providers, who will have personal experience of some of the reasons why women and girls are ‘not being served’. Feedback to providers can be immediate, and users and providers can work together to identify and address problems in service delivery and in access by potential users.

- The participatory approach of the qualitative methods to bring together the views and experiences of service providers and service users on Key Question 3 (why services do not reach women and girls) has the potential to generate creative and practical solutions to Key Question 4 (on changes needed to ensure equal access and benefits for women and girls).

2. A multi-dimensional approach to poverty that generates new types of service-related indicators

- A multi-dimensional approach to the measurement of poverty focuses on aspects of poverty that are very important to poor people but not well-covered in the poverty literature or by existing indicators.¹²

a) Current status

- These ‘missing dimensions’ of poverty are defined as employability, quality, empowerment, physical safety, the ability to circulate without shame, and psychological and subjective well-being.

- Short survey modules for each dimension will produce internationally comparable indicators that measure both the instrumental and intrinsically valuable aspects of the dimension, as well as change over time.

- Preliminary modules for physical safety and security,⁶ psychological and subjective well-being,⁴ agency and empowerment,⁴ the ability to circulate without shame,⁴ and employment² have been developed. Two of the proposed indicators for shame are directly related to aspects of service delivery.

- The gender-sensitivity of the modules varies. The module on employment specifically calls for all indicators to be disaggregated by sex.⁴ However, the module on safety and security suggests that domestic violence be covered in health surveys and provided as a household-based module on violence in general that does not appear to identify the sex of the victim.²²

b) Potential for measuring gender-sensitive delivery of basic services

- This new approach to poverty has the potential to identify and address some important barriers to access to basic services for women and girls that are not available through other approaches. The missing dimensions of poverty area should provide different answers to Key Questions 3 and 4: Why do women and girls miss out on basic services? What must be changed to make the delivery of basic services more gender-sensitive in order to meet the needs of, and ensure access by, women and girls?

- The approach focuses particularly on the demand side and access to services.

- However, its value will depend on the extent to which data collection is both gender-sensitive and sex-disaggregated.

3. Economic frameworks and tools related to public sector reform

A number of economic frameworks and tools for data collection have emerged from the focus on performance-based management, performance-based budgeting, total quality management and public expenditure monitoring.

a) Current status

Although both service- and process-oriented, they are usually not gender-sensitive and often do not collect sex-disaggregated data.

Public expenditure tracking surveys (PETS) are a diagnostic or monitoring tool designed to identify problems in the execution of the budget. Tracking surveys are useful tools for diagnosing public expenditure management issues in sectors with service delivery functions, including corruption, allocation decisions, compliance with administrative procedures, and accountability.

Quantitative service delivery surveys (QSDS) measure how efficiently the service-providing unit uses the funds that it receives. They complement tracking surveys and may be combined with the other tools to collect data on the process (funds and personnel) and service outputs to measure cost efficiency, service quality and other more qualitative dimensions of performance.

Benefit incidence analysis focuses on the share of benefits received by different groups from a given public expenditure. It uses nationally representative household survey data, usually from an income and expenditure survey.

Benefit incidence can be combined with demand analysis to measure the effects of changes in services or service provision. The data needed can be obtained from a standard household survey supplemented by a community or facility survey that provides detailed data on the characteristics of local service providers.

Beneficiary assessment is a broader, more socially oriented approach to ensure that the priorities and feedback of targeted beneficiaries are integrated into project design, monitoring and evaluation. It uses open-ended qualitative interviews and tolloney research teams familiar with the social and cultural context, as well as focus groups and participant observation that may identify issues that would not emerge from interviews.

b) Uses of data generated by economic frameworks and tools

The data generated by these economic tools have largely been used to identify and/or address issues of good governance in countries where the lack of good governance is considered to be a significant obstacle to development and the eradication of poverty.

The PETS and QSDS tools have been associated with the public sector reform agenda and a desire on the part of donors and international agencies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public sector management, eliminate all forms of corruption, ensure that ODA and government financial resources reach the intended beneficiaries.

Benefit incidence can be used to monitor the distribution of benefits and access to services among population sub-groups,
while beneficiary assessment can be used more pro-actively to facilitate the participation of beneficiaries in programme and project design, monitoring and evaluation, including service delivery programmes.

c) Potential for measuring gender-sensitive delivery of basic services

PETs data and indicators:

• Cannot be easily disaggregated by sex and not inherently gender-sensitive.

• However, gender-sensitive design that records the sex of respondents and seeks to include women and men, as well as gender-sensitive analysis of the results, can provide useful information on women’s access to services and help provide answers on the supply side to Key Questions 3 and 4.

• The public expenditure management issues that are the focus of PETs are often major supply-side obstacles to basic services delivery. Where they lead to the imposition of unofficial fees and user charges, the negative impact on access is likely to be greater for women and girls.

QSDS data and indicators:

The focus on the frontline service providing unit, the school, the police station or the health facility, creates a challenge for gender analysis.

• Since the unit of data collection is an institution, the data cannot be easily disaggregated by sex.

• However, much of the data also has a gender dimension and again can provide some answers to Key Questions 3 and 4 on the supply side. For example, expenditure on school infrastructure that does not provide adequate or separate toilet facilities for girls past the age of puberty will have a less positive effect on school attendance for girls than boys.

Beneficiary Assessment

Beneficiary Assessment can be specifically directed toward the collection of gender-sensitive information:

• It is process-oriented and particularly lends itself to identifying some of the more subtle service delivery issues that are difficult to pin down in standard quantitative approaches.

• Although not confined to service delivery, it has been used by the World Bank to examine the delivery of education, health, agricultural extension and small business extension services.

In the hands of gender-sensitive users, both have the potential to become powerful tools for generating gender-sensitive data and indicators on service delivery – particularly from the supply side, although questions of access and demand can also be addressed.

4. Time use surveys

Time can be an important dimension of access to services from several perspectives, particularly for women and girls:

• The amount of time absorbed by women’s primary household responsibilities such as fetching water can prove a barrier to access for other services.

• The specific time at which services are available can affect access, becoming a barrier if it coincides with the timing of other higher priority or non-discretionary activities, such as childcare, taking children to or from school or working hours.

• The time required to reach a service delivery point, then to wait for and obtain the service can also reduce women’s access if there is a conflict with other activities.

a) Methodologies

Time use data are usually collected through the diary, observation or interview methods. In all cases, a standardised set of categories is used to classify time use.

The diary method requires respondents to fill out a time use diary noting their activities in each time period (usually 5 to 15 minutes) throughout the survey period. The diary method requires basic literacy and numeracy for at least one member of the household and relies on recorders having a reasonable understanding of the concept of time and an ability to measure time duration with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

The observation method requires an observer to record the activities and is very resource-intensive. The observer method suffers from the possibility (probability?) that the presence of the observer will influence the way in which the person being observed uses their time.

Interviews can also be used and in some surveys are combined with another method, usually the diary, to obtain general information on the household and its members.

Although data are usually disaggregated by sex, analysis is complicated by the fact that women and men use time in very different ways.

Women are more likely to engage in multi-tasking on a routine basis and, as a result, are likely to overlook certain uses of time such as child care, since it is usually performed at the same time as other more visible activities.

Time may also have different meanings for women and men: a study in the Philippines found that men recorded boiling water to make coffee as ‘cooking’, whereas most women did not even notice that they were making coffee because they were also engaged in other ‘more important’ tasks.

b) Current status

At least 71 countries and territories are listed by the Centre for Time Use Research as having implemented time use surveys at some time during the 20th century or later. The earliest were during the 1920s in Poland and Russia. UNSD provides documentation on more recent time use surveys from 31 countries. The Electronic International Journal of Time Use Research (eIJTUR) is the official journal of the International Association for Time Use Research. Articles in on time use research also appear in the Sage journal Time & Society.

A number of internationally comparable databases on time use are available. They include the European Data Centre for Work and Welfare, European Exposure Factors (ExpoFacts) Sourcebook and the Household Research Database. Although most of the countries covered in these databases are middle and higher income countries, a number of developing countries have also implemented time use surveys.

Time use surveys have been used to improve measurement of unpaid work and to obtain more accurate measures of women’s labour force participation, particularly in the informal sector. The Fourth World Conference on Women called on the relevant statistical services and agencies to develop an international classification of activities for time-use statistics that is sensitive to the differences between women and men in remunerated and unre remunerated work. In response to this, UNSD is currently involved in development of an International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) to improve the measurement of paid and unpaid work, particularly of women.

A recently launched list server on aspects of time use data has attracted considerable interest.

Although service delivery has not been a specific focus of most time use surveys, data on time use related to service delivery and use is available in many.

c) Uses of time use data

The main uses of time use data have been:

• To measure women’s contribution to the economy as defined by the System of National Accounts.

• To measure the economic value of women’s unpaid work.

• To make women’s unpaid and caring roles visible so that they can be taken into account in policy formulation and decision-making.

• To obtain a more accurate measure of women’s labour force participation rates in countries where strong gender norms that portray women only in terms of household and family roles result in artificially low rates in data collected by conventional means.

• To obtain more accurate data on the informal sector and particularly of women’s roles in the informal sector.

d) Potential for measuring gender-sensitive delivery of basic services

Most time use surveys do not focus directly on basic services delivery. However, they can provide data on factors that directly affect access to basic services and potentially provide some answers to Key Questions 3 and 4.

The impact of travel, waiting and delivery time may be significant factors in access to services and may be different for women and men. A number of time use surveys have collected sex-disaggregated data on:

• travel time to reach service delivery points and return.

• time spent waiting for services.

• time taken to receive the service.

However, since neither gender nor service delivery was the main focus of the survey, these data have often not been analysed. Analysis of selected time use surveys providing service-related data could provide useful guidance to the development of new gender-sensitive and service-oriented time use surveys:

• Analysis of time use data from case and control samples could also show some of the costs and benefits of improved service delivery for women or the net benefits of particular services.

• For example, time use can be compared for women in households with access to piped water and those who have to fetch water from distant locations.

• The impact of electricity on time use could also be analysed using a case and control design.

5. Civil society budget analysis and participatory budgeting

From the 1990s, NGOs and community groups in many countries have undertaken independent analysis of national and local budgets to provide an evidence base for advocacy and action.
on governance issues. Although a level of collaboration is often involved, civil society budgeting normally takes place outside national or local budgeting systems.

a) Approaches and strategies
Capacity development of community groups, including women, to undertake budget analysis and use statistics and gender-sensitive indicators to monitor budget implementation is an important strategy for working with civil society. Such work is often done by NGO- or university-based research groups and the results then disseminated to the wider public.

Capacity development, advocacy and lobbying are important strategies for working with governments to demonstrate that civil society involvement can improve resource allocation.

Both civil society groups and government officials need to be involved in the creation and institutionalisation of mechanisms to facilitate public involvement in resource allocation.

b) Current status
Civil society budgeting is strongest in middle-income countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It has grown more slowly in low-income countries.

One estimate suggested that at least 300 cities around the world were using participatory budgeting in 2004. The International Budget Project estimated in 2005 that almost 100 organisations were involved in civil society budgeting in 70 countries.

c) Uses of civil society analysis and participatory budgeting
The results have been used to:

- Influence budget policies and outcomes, including service delivery, through applied public finance research, effective dissemination and advocacy
- Uncover corruption and hold offenders to account
- Demand accountability of elected representatives
- Advocate for changes in government priorities and programmes, including improved service delivery
- Promote democracy and better governance by providing citizens with information on the policies and performance of electoral candidates

d) Potential for measuring gender-sensitive delivery of basic services
Civil society budgeting is pro-active, seeking to enable citizens, including women, to provide direct input to resource allocation.

- In terms of its objectives, it is a user of data and indicators.
- However, since the required data and indicators are typically not available, civil society budgeting groups are often obliged to generate the data and indicators they need.
  - A basic principle of participatory budgeting is the inclusion of minority, vulnerable and excluded groups such as women.
  - However, local government budgets are organised around spatial units – neighbourhoods, districts, or municipalities – which are typically dominated by traditional (male) elites.
  - Special mechanisms may be necessary to facilitate the effective participation of groups such as minorities and women.

A number of civil society budgeting initiatives have focused on both women’s issues and services. For example, an Asian Development Bank technical assistance project on civil society budgeting in the Pacific was motivated by the lack of access and declining quality of basic social services reported in the region.65 Women were included as a target group, together with youth and the poor.

6. Gender-responsive budgeting

Gender-responsive budgeting shares most of the principles of civil society budgeting but focuses specifically on integrating a gender perspective into local and national budgets through gender analysis and the participation of women or women’s groups.

Gender budgeting is budgeting that takes into account the differential and indirect effects of government expenditures and revenues on women and men. It recognises that women and men have different roles, responsibilities and capabilities, resulting in different needs, interests and priorities that should be equally addressed by government budgets at all levels. Gender budgeting should form an integral part of the national budgeting process.

Budget analysis is especially important for women, because a major obstacle to the realisation of governments’ commitments to gender equality and gender mainstreaming has been their failure to allocate sufficient budgetary or other resources.

a) Approaches and strategies
Through collaboration among the budget system, the national machinery for women and gender experts, gender budgeting can provide valuable tools for improving budgeting. Key to the success of gender budgeting has been the ability of gender advocates to demonstrate that they can add value to the national budgeting system. Gender budgeting has encouraged participation and additional budget priorities and expenditure programmes in order to design more effective and efficient programmes.

Gender-sensitive delivery of basic services has been a primary focus of gender-responsive budgeting at the local level in both developed and developing countries.

The provision of police and justice services, as well as counselling and protection services, to address violence against women has been a target of gender budgeting in several countries.
Chapter 6
Mapping of Measurement Tools from a Gender-Sensitive Perspective
A. Key to Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator sets have been categorized as follows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender-related datasets and assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance-related datasets and assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods and frameworks for generating data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All indicator sets include the following fields, as explained below:

**Name of the source**
Producer: The individual or organization that produced the source
Web access: Website representing the indicators, including links to accessible findings and other information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>The purpose that the final indicator set is intended to serve, as stated by the producing organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Frequency and latest release if relevant; original launch date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Whom the implementing organization is intending to reach, and for what use. Examples of target users would be civil society organizations that require evidence for why reform is necessary, or governmental reformers seeking to prioritize critical areas for reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>A description of the type of data that are presented, such as whether it is a primary or secondary compilation of indicators, where the indicators are derived from (e.g. national surveys, surveys of public or expert opinion, etc.), and whether qualitative information is included. An example data type would be secondary compilation of indicators derived from international surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement focus</td>
<td>How many indicators are generated and how they are categorized by the producing organization. If all or none are explicitly gender-related, this is noted here. If only specific indicators are gender-related, examples are given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples of Indicators**
| Political power | Extent of representation and/or participation in governmental processes and decision making, e.g. representation in parliament |
| Economic power | Extent of participation in national economic activity, e.g. employment or labor force participation |
| Service delivery | Evaluation of outputs of service delivery, e.g. percentage of women receiving pre-natal health care |
| Accountability, transparency and corruption | Extent of governmental accountability, transparency and corruption, e.g. independent audit of governmental activity, publication of governmental budgets, bribes paid to authorities |
| Access to justice | Extent of target population’s access to the court system and other justice institutions, e.g. ability of poor to afford representation in court |
| Police and security | Evaluation of performance of police force and broader safeguarding of public security, e.g. prevalence of violence against women, crime levels, confidence in police services |
| Registration services | Evaluation of registration services provided, e.g. issuing of identity cards, marriage registration, issuing of credit for small businesses |

**Data sources and collection**
Data sources: Where the data comes from, what type of data, who provides it
Data gatherers: Who collects or compiles the data from the sources listed above, in preparation for publication

**Gender sensitivity**
Disaggregated by sex: Whether data are sex-disaggregated
Sex specific: Whether data are specifically targeted at women or men, e.g. indicators on female participation in the workforce
Implicitly gendered: Whether data are of particular relevance to women or men, although no explicit reference is made to sex or gender issues, e.g. indicators on pre-natal care, access to services that predominantly serve women such as water, infant mortality rates
Chosen by women: Whether data have been chosen by women and reflect differences in men’s and women’s preferences and priorities, e.g. explicit female participation in development of indicators
Explicitly gendered: Overall judgment of the extent to which a specific intentional effort has been made to define and collect gender-sensitive data, including a range of data that systematically address the previous four types of gender sensitivity, such that the needs of women/girls and men/boys are equally met

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**
- Participation in method development: Whether stakeholders with key interests in the outcomes of the indicators were consulted in the process of developing the original method, e.g. focus groups with the public, or participation of representatives of key civil society groups
- Participation in data collection and analysis: Role of key stakeholders in collection of data, e.g. focus groups with public were convened to review collected data, or primary information collected from stakeholders in the form of a survey
- External validation: What form of review of results took place before publication by any group other than the implementing organization and the data gatherers, e.g. advisory committee review
- Accessibility of findings: What data are made public and where they can be found, e.g. composite indicators but no raw data are published on website
- Local contextualization: Whether data definitions are determined locally, thus using concepts that are most relevant at the local level, as opposed to being set outside the country by international statistical standards (e.g. ISO standards) or international survey bodies (e.g. Gallup International), which maximizes comparability, e.g. centrally determined framework that is adapted in each country where it is implemented, or an entirely locally developed method
- Link to development plans: Whether the data are specifically intended for use in an action plan, either designed by the implementing organization or other stakeholders

*This mapping is based on website information of the individual or organization that produced the source. These websites were accessed between September 2008 and January 2009.*
### African Gender and Development Index

**UN Economic Commission for Africa**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To map the extent of gender inequality in Africa and assess government performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country coverage</strong></td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time coverage</strong></td>
<td>Piloted in 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target users</strong></td>
<td>Policy makers, civil society and donors seeking to intervene in weak areas, especially for development planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data type</strong></td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion as well as calculations based on data from national surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measurement focus</strong></td>
<td>The index has two parts. The Gender Status Index is based on three blocks: social power, economic power and political power. The African Women's Progress Scoreboard is composed of four blocks: women's rights (CEDAW and the draft Women's Protocol of the African Charter of Human and People's Rights); social power (capabilities); economic power (opportunities); political power (the ability to influence decision-making). All are explicitly gender-related</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples of Indicators**

- Political power: Members of parliament, Senior positions in trade unions, Support for women's quota and affirmative action, Gender mainstreaming in all departments
- Economic power: Wages in formal sector, Income from informal enterprise, Freedom to dispose of own income
- Service delivery: School enrolment rate, Ability to read and write, Maternal mortality
- Police and security: Domestic violence, Rape, Sexual harassment, Traffic in women

### Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

**UNDP**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To highlight the status of women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country coverage</strong></td>
<td>93 countries worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time coverage</strong></td>
<td>Annually since 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target users</strong></td>
<td>Government, civil society, donors, etc., for advocacy and monitoring tools for gender-related human development analysis and policy discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data type</strong></td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from calculations based on data from international surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measurement focus</strong></td>
<td>The extent to which women and men are able to actively participate in economic and political life and take part in decision making. The GEM provides a single score calculated from the following: Seats in parliament held by women; Female legislators, senior officials and managers; Female professional and technical workers; Ratio of estimated female to male earned income</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources and collection</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>UN, ILO, Inter-Parliamentary Union, World Bank statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>UNDP staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender sensitivity</strong></td>
<td>Disaggregated by sex: No, but underlying data are disaggregated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex specific</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implicitly gendered</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chosen by women</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicitly gendered</td>
<td>Partially: while only a single indicator is presented; it presents an effective measure of the status of women; however no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle</th>
<th>Participation in method development: none</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation in data collection and analysis: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External validation: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accessibility of findings: all raw data and scores available through an interactive website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local contextualization: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Link to development plans: none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources and collection**

- Data sources: Desk research including national data, and government interviews
- Data gatherers: Local research organizations
- **Gender sensitivity**
  - Disaggregated by sex: Yes, for all relevant data
  - Sex specific: Some data are women specific
  - Implicitly gendered: Some data, e.g. rape and domestic violence
  - Chosen by women: Expert surveys are not explicitly gender-sensitive, but include women
  - Explicitly gendered: Partially: a wide range of disaggregated indicators that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**

- Participation in method development: involvement of a wide range of stakeholders, including statisticians, economists, gender and development specialists and social development practitioners
- Participation in data collection and analysis: review includes government, CSOs and researchers to support broad ownership
- External validation: review by a panel of statisticians, economists and gender specialists
- Accessibility of findings: method is available on the internet; while full results were to be published in 2005, they are not accessible by internet
- Local contextualization: none, standard questionnaire across countries
- Link to development plans: none
### Gender Equity Index
**Social Watch**


**Stated purpose**
To contribute to the understanding of gender-based inequities and to monitor the status and its evolution

**Country coverage**
157 countries

**Time coverage**
Since 2004, latest release 2008

**Target users**
Not specified

**Data type**
Primary compilation of indicators derived from calculations based on data from international surveys

**Measurement focus**
The gap between women and men in 3 dimensions with a total of 10 indicators. The 3 dimensions are empowerment, economic activity, and education. All are explicitly gender-related

#### All Indicators
- **Political power**
  - % of women in technical positions
  - % of women in management and government positions
  - % of women in parliaments
  - % of women in ministerial posts

- **Economic power**
  - Economic activity rate gap (female rate as % of male rate, aged 15 and older)
  - Ratio of estimated female to male earned income

- **Service delivery**
  - Literacy rate gap
  - Primary school enrolment rate gap
  - Secondary school enrolment rate gap
  - Tertiary education enrolment rate gap

#### Data sources and collection
- **Data sources**
  - Internationally available comparable data

- **Data gatherers**
  - Social Watch staff

#### Gender sensitivity
- **Disaggregated by sex**
  - Yes, for all relevant data

- **Implicitly gendered**
  - None

- **Explicitly gendered**
  - Partially: a range of topics is covered in a limited number of indicators that present an effective measure of gender-based inequities, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

#### Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- Accessibility of findings: all indicator scores available on website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none

### Gender Info
**UN Statistics Division**


**Stated purpose**
To shed light on gender issues through customizable tables, graphs and maps

**Country coverage**
More than 200 countries

**Time coverage**
Latest release 2007

**Target users**
Governments, international organizations, advocacy groups, researchers and others in need of statistics for planning, analysis, advocacy and awareness raising

**Data type**
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from international and national surveys

**Measurement focus**
More than 250 indicators in the areas of education, families, health and nutrition, population, public life and decision making, and work. All are explicitly gender-related

#### Examples of Indicators
- **Political power**
  - Parliamentary seats in single or lower chamber by sex
  - Parliamentary seats in upper house or senate by sex
  - Women's share of parliamentary seats in single or lower chamber
  - Women's share of parliamentary seats in upper house or senate

- **Economic power**
  - Employment to population ratio by age and sex
  - Labor force participation rate by age and sex
  - Percent own-account workers by sex
  - Share of youth unemployed in total unemployed by sex

- **Service delivery**
  - Education: Enrolment in primary education by sex
  - Expected gross primary graduation ratio by sex, Gender parity index for literacy rate
  - Health: Ante-natal care coverage, Maternal mortality ratio, Under-5 mortality rate by sex

#### Data sources and collection
- **Data sources**
  - UN agencies, national statistics offices

- **Data gatherers**

#### Gender sensitivity
- **Disaggregated by sex**
  - Yes, for all relevant data

- **Implicitly gendered**
  - Some data are women specific

- **Explicitly gendered**
  - Partially: a range of topics is covered in a limited number of indicators that present an effective measure of gender-based inequities, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

#### Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all raw data available through an interactive website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none
Gender-related Development Index (GDI)
UNDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To highlight the status of women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>157 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Annually since 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Governments, civil society, donors, etc. for advocacy and monitoring tools for gender-related human development analysis and policy discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from calculations based on data from international surveys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measurement focus
Inequality in achievement between women and men. The GDI provides a single score calculated from the following: life expectancy at birth; adult literacy rate; combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education; estimated earned income.

Examples of Indicators
- Economic power: Equal pay, Employing women
- Access to justice: Legal capacity
- Registration services: Getting credit

Data sources and collection
- Data sources: Constitutions and other legal provisions, local civil society organizations, governmental sources
- Data gatherers: World Bank Doing Business staff

Gender sensitivity
- Disaggregated by sex: N/A
- Sex specific: Many data are women specific
- Implicitly gendered: Some data, e.g. Child care
- Chosen by women: None
- Explicitly gendered: Partially: a wide range of legal provisions that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all raw data and scores available through an interactive website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Data sources: UN, World Bank statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>Data gatherers: UNDP staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender Law Library
World Bank
Web access: http://www.doingbusiness.org/elibrarydata/elibrary.aspx?libID=1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To facilitate comparative analysis of legislation, to serve as a resource for research, and to contribute to reforms that can enhance women’s full economic participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>181 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Ongoing, launched 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Governments, civil society, and researchers seeking a better picture of the legal framework shaping a woman’s ability to do business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of national legal provisions derived from national information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measurement focus
Legal provisions in 4 categories (gender equality, family and inheritance law, labor law, restrictions), which comprise 6 doing business categories (starting a business; getting credit; property rights; enforcing contracts; paying taxes; employing women). All are explicitly gender-related.

Examples of Indicators
- Economic power: Equal pay
- Access to justice: Legal capacity
- Registration services: Getting credit

Data sources and collection
- Data sources: Constitutions and other legal provisions, local civil society organizations, governmental sources
- Data gatherers: World Bank Doing Business staff

Gender sensitivity
- Disaggregated by sex: N/A
- Sex specific: Many data are women specific
- Implicitly gendered: Some data, e.g. Child care
- Chosen by women: None
- Explicitly gendered: Partially: a wide range of legal provisions that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all raw data and scores available through an interactive website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Data sources: UN, World Bank statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>Data gatherers: World Bank Doing Business staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implicitly gendered
Some data, e.g. Child care

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all raw data and scores available through an interactive website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none
### Gender Statistics
UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources and collection</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Governmental agencies and international agencies, systematized and documented by ECLAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>ECLAC staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender sensitivity</td>
<td>Disaggregated by sex</td>
<td>Yes, for all relevant data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex specific</td>
<td>Many data are women specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implicitly gendered</td>
<td>Some data, e.g. Births attended by skilled professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chosen by women</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explicitly gendered</td>
<td>Partially: a wide range of disaggregated indicators that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle</td>
<td>Participation in method development: none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation in data collection and analysis: none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External validation: none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accessibility of findings: all data available through an interactive website</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local contextualization: none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Link to development plans: none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Measurement focus
More than 100 indicators in 2 sets of statistics: general and Beijing. General statistics include women in power and decision-making, gender and poverty, employment, etc. Beijing statistics are based on the issues covered in the Beijing Declaration. All are explicitly gender-related.

### Examples of Beijing Statistics Indicators
- **Political power**: Proportion of seats held by women in parliament
- **Economic power**: Rate of participation in economic activity, Structure of urban employed population, Urban population employed in low productivity sectors
- **Service delivery**: Education: literacy rate, school attendance, years of schooling completed, etc., Sexual and reproductive health: maternal mortality, births attended by skilled professional, contraceptive prevalence
- **Accountability, transparency and corruption**: Number of women in director posts at TV channels and national daily newspapers out of the total director posts in these media
- **Police and security**: Rate of sexual violence against girls with a relation to the aggressor, Rate of sexual violence against girls whose aggressor is their partner, Physical violence against women by age and type of aggression, Emotional violence against women by a partner, Sexual violence against women by relation with the aggressor, Femicide

### Data sources
Governmental statistics

### Stated purpose
To analyze the socio-economic reality as well as to support diverse decision-making processes

### Country coverage
41 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Time coverage
Ongoing

### Target users
Not specified

### Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys

---

### Gender Statistics
UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources and collection</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Governmental statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>ESCWA staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender sensitivity</td>
<td>Disaggregated by sex</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex specific</td>
<td>All data for women only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implicitly gendered</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chosen by women</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explicitly gendered</td>
<td>Partially: indicators are disaggregated and relevant to women but do not represent the range of topics that could apply in this context</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Measurement focus
Seven indicators on women's political participation

### Examples of Indicators
- **Political power**: No. of seats in parliament held by women, No. of women holding ministerial positions, % of seats in upper house held by women
- **Economic power**: Urban population employed in low productivity sectors
- **Service delivery**: Members of local government by sex
- **Accountability, transparency and corruption**: No information provided
- **Police and security**: Members of local government by sex

### Data sources
Governmental statistics

### Stated purpose
To maintain databases in specialized fields of social statistics that are gathered from national and international sources

### Country coverage
22 countries in the Middle East and North Africa

### Time coverage
Ongoing

### Target users
Not specified

### Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys

---

### Data sources
Governmental statistics

### Stated purpose
To analyze the socio-economic reality as well as to support diverse decision-making processes

### Country coverage
41 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Time coverage
Ongoing

### Target users
Not specified

### Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys

---

### Data sources
Governmental statistics

### Stated purpose
To analyze the socio-economic reality as well as to support diverse decision-making processes

### Country coverage
41 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Time coverage
Ongoing

### Target users
Not specified

### Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys

---

### Data sources
Governmental statistics

### Stated purpose
To analyze the socio-economic reality as well as to support diverse decision-making processes

### Country coverage
41 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Time coverage
Ongoing

### Target users
Not specified

### Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys

---

### Data sources
Governmental statistics

### Stated purpose
To analyze the socio-economic reality as well as to support diverse decision-making processes

### Country coverage
41 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Time coverage
Ongoing

### Target users
Not specified

### Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys

---

### Data sources
Governmental statistics

### Stated purpose
To analyze the socio-economic reality as well as to support diverse decision-making processes

### Country coverage
41 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Time coverage
Ongoing

### Target users
Not specified

### Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys

---

### Data sources
Governmental statistics

### Stated purpose
To analyze the socio-economic reality as well as to support diverse decision-making processes

### Country coverage
41 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Time coverage
Ongoing

### Target users
Not specified

### Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys

---

### Data sources
Governmental statistics

### Stated purpose
To analyze the socio-economic reality as well as to support diverse decision-making processes

### Country coverage
41 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Time coverage
Ongoing

### Target users
Not specified

### Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys

---

### Data sources
Governmental statistics
**Gender** Statistics
UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
Web access: http://w3.unice.org/pxweb/database/stat/Gender.stat.asp

| Stated purpose | To provide relevant, timely and harmonized statistics for gender policy analysis for all countries of the UNECE region, and to provide a comprehensive framework on gender-relevant issues and statistical indicators that provides guidance to countries in establishing national frameworks |
| Country coverage | 52 countries in Europe, Central Asia and North America |
| Time coverage | Ongoing |
| Target users | Not specified |
| Data type | Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys |
| Measurement focus | More than 60 indicators on economic and social issues related to women, including work & the economy, education, public life & decision making, health, crime & violence. All are explicitly gender-related |
| Data sources and collection | Data sources: National and international official sources. Data gatherers: UNECE: staff. Gender sensitivity: Disaggregated by sex: Yes, for all data. Sex specific: None. Implicitly gendered: Some, e.g., rape convictions. Chosen by women: None. Explicitly gendered: Partially: a wide range of disaggregated indicators that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection. |

**GenderStats**
World Bank
Web access: http://genderstats.worldbank.org/home.asp

| Stated purpose | To provide an electronic database of gender statistics and indicators designed with user-friendly, menu-driven features. |
| Country coverage | 203 countries |
| Time coverage | Ongoing |
| Target users | Not specified |
| Data type | Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national and international surveys |
| Measurement focus | Indicators on poverty (capabilities & human capital, opportunity, empowerment, vulnerability); basic demographic; human development (education, health & nutrition, population dynamics); labor force; political participation. All are explicitly gender-related |
| Data sources and collection | Data sources: National statistics, United Nations databases and World Bank-conducted or funded surveys. Data gatherers: World Bank staff. Gender sensitivity: Disaggregated by sex: Yes, when available. Sex specific: Some data are women specific. Implicitly gendered: Some data, e.g. Births attended by skilled health staff. Chosen by women: None. Explicitly gendered: Partially: a wide range of disaggregated indicators that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection. |
# Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base

**OECD**

**Web access:** [http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_33935_39323280_1_1_1_1,00.htm](http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_33935_39323280_1_1_1_1,00.htm)

**Stated purpose**
To provide a tool for researchers and policy makers to determine and analyze obstacles to women's economic development

**Country coverage**
53 African countries

**Target users**
Researchers and policy makers interested in women's economic development

**Time coverage**
Ongoing, launched 2006

**Data type**
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from international surveys

**Measurement focus**
60 indicators on gender discrimination

**Examples of Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political power</th>
<th>Economic power</th>
<th>Service delivery</th>
<th>Police and security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women in parliament</td>
<td>Women's access to land</td>
<td>Births attended by skilled personnel (as % of total)</td>
<td>Female genital mutilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female legislators, senior officials and managers</td>
<td>Women's access to bank loans</td>
<td>Net primary enrolment, female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year women received right to vote</td>
<td>Nonagricultural wage-employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources and collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>OECD staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Bank, ILO, WHO, UNDP indicators, civil society organizations, donors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender sensitivity**
Disaggregated by sex
Yes, for nearly all relevant data

Sex specific
Many data are women specific

Implicitly gendered
Some data, e.g., births attended by skilled personnel

Chosen by women
None

Explicitly gendered
Partially: a wide range of disaggregated indicators that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: sources are checked against each other when possible
- Accessibility of findings: all data available through an interactive website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none

---

# Gender, Poverty and Environmental Indicators on African Countries

**African Development Bank (ADB)**

**Web access:** [http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=473,1884240&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL](http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=473,1884240&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

**Stated purpose**
To provide information on the broad development trends relating to gender, poverty and environmental issues

**Country coverage**
53 African countries

**Time coverage**
Latest release 2008

**Target users**
 Mostly secondary compilation of indicators derived from national and international surveys, with some primary statistical estimates

**Measurement focus**
Indicators on women, poverty and the environment. More than 40 on gender issues

**Examples of Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political power</th>
<th>Economic power</th>
<th>Service delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women in parliament</td>
<td>Labor force participation rate</td>
<td>Health: Women living with HIV/AIDS, births attended by trained health staff, maternal mortality rates, life expectancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in government, administrators and managers</td>
<td>Women's share of labor force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources and collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>ADB Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International sources such as the World Bank and the United Nations, data obtained from regional member countries and estimates made by the ADB Statistics Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender sensitivity**
Disaggregated by sex
Yes, for some indicators

Sex specific
Some data are women specific

Implicitly gendered
Some data, e.g., births attended by trained staff

Chosen by women
None

Explicitly gendered
Partially: wide range of indicators on gender issues, but gender-related indicators are segregated from others and no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: data published on website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none
### Global Database of Quotas for Women
IDEA and Stockholm University
Web access: http://www.quotaproject.org/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To produce comparative knowledge and resources on the implementation and impact of electoral quotas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>99 countries worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Ongoing since 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Researchers on the use and consequences of electoral quotas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators and qualitative data derived from national facts as well as secondary compilation derived from international surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement focus</td>
<td>Information on the following: constitutional quota for national parliaments; election law quota regulation, national parliament; constitutional or legislative quota, sub-national level; political party quota for electoral candidates. All are explicitly gender-related</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sources and collection</td>
<td>Data sources: Constitutions and electoral laws, parliamentary websites and political party websites, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, international databases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender sensitivity</td>
<td>Disaggregated by sex: Not applicable. Sex specific: All are women specific, as they relate to quotas for women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicitly gendered</td>
<td>Partially: while indicators are limited to a specific topic, they fill a specific and necessary niche of relevance to women; however no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Global Gender Gap Index
World Economic Forum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To create greater awareness among a global audience of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them, and to serve as a catalyst for change by providing policy-makers with a snapshot of their country's relative strengths and weaknesses of their country's performance compared to that of other nations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>128 countries worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Latest 2007; began 2006 but calculated back to 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Policy makers interested in reform to improve gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from calculations based on data from international surveys, accompanied by qualitative reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement focus</td>
<td>4 subindexes composed of 14 different indicators. The subindexes are economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment and health and survival. All are explicitly gender-related</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Indicators</td>
<td><strong>Political power</strong> - Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value. - Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value. - Ratio: number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value. - Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value. <strong>Economic power</strong> - Ratio: female labour force participation over male value. - Wage equality between women and men for similar work. - Ratio: estimated female earned income over male value. - Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value. <strong>Service delivery</strong> - Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value. - Sex ratio at birth (converted to female over male ratio). - Ratio: female literacy rate over male value. - Ratio: female net primary level enrolment over male value. - Ratio: female net secondary level enrolment over male value. - Ratio: female gross tertiary level enrolment over male value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sources and collection</td>
<td>Data sources: International data sources. Data gatherers: WEF staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender sensitivity</td>
<td>Disaggregated by sex: Yes, underlying data are disaggregated. Sex specific: None. Implicitly gendered: None. Chosen by women: None. Explicitly gendered: Partially: a wide range of disaggregated indicators that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### International Violence Against Women Survey
**European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)**

**Web access:** [http://www.heuni.fi/12859.htm](http://www.heuni.fi/12859.htm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources and collection</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>A representative sample, plus a sample of vulnerable groups such as the homeless and those staying in institutions, hostels and refuges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>All female trained interviewers with some prior knowledge of issues related to violence against women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender sensitivity</td>
<td>Disaggregated by sex</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex specific</td>
<td>All data are women specific</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implicitly gendered</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chosen by women</td>
<td>All female interviewers elicited from all female respondents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicitly gendered</td>
<td>Partially: white indicators are limited to a specific topic, they fill a specific and necessary niche of relevance to women; however no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stated purpose**
To assess the level of victimisation of women in a number of countries world-wide, on a repeatable basis, and to provide novel inputs for the development of specific criminal justice approaches

**Country coverage**
Australia, China (Hong Kong), Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Mozambique, Poland, Philippines and Switzerland

**Time coverage**
Published in 2007, pilot in 2001-2002

**Target users**
Media, academics and policymakers to launch a firmly grounded public debate and take action on the causes, consequences and the aftermath of violence against women in the society

**Data type**
Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of public opinion

**Measurement focus**
An international, comparative survey that interviews random samples of women about their experiences with male violence. Questions on experienced violence, consequences of violence, and background information. Case details include topics such as possible injuries, need of medical care, reporting (or not reporting) to the police, and the respondent’s views on how her voice was heard

### MDG Monitor
**United Nations**

**Web access:** [http://www.mdgmonitor.org/goal3.cfm](http://www.mdgmonitor.org/goal3.cfm)

| Data sources and collection | Data sources | Existing UN data from the official MDG indicators database, maintained by the UN Statistics Division, national governments and UNDP country offices |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Data gatherers             | UN staff     |
| Gender sensitivity         | Disaggregated by sex | Only for literacy and education rates |
| Sex specific               | Some data are women specific |
| Implicitly gendered        | Some data, e.g., births attended by skilled personnel |
| Chosen by women            | None |
| Explicitly gendered        | Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are segregated from others and no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection |

**Stated purpose**
To show how countries are progressing in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

**Country coverage**
130 Countries

**Time coverage**
Ongoing

**Target users**
Policymakers, development practitioners, journalists, students and others to track progress, learn about countries’ challenges and achievements and get the latest news, and support organizations working on the MDGs around the world

**Data type**
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from UN and national surveys, accompanied by qualitative reports

**Measurement focus**
More than 40 indicators on all Millennium Development Goals, classified by MDG

**Examples of Indicators**

- **Economic power**
  - Employment to population ratio
  - Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day
  - Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

- **Service delivery**
  - Net enrollment ratio in primary education
  - Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
  - Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
  - Antenatal care coverage

- **All Gender-related indicators**
  - Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
  - Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
  - Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (also Political power)

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**

- Participation in method development: experts from 12 countries plus representatives from international organizations participated in development
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: reviewed by the international project team consisting of HEUNI, UNODC and Statistics Canada
- Accessibility of findings: results stored in a database that is not publicly accessible
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none
**Progress of the World's Women**
UNIFEM
Web access: http://www.unifem.org/progress/2008/index.html

- **Stated purpose**: To provide examples of how women are demanding accountability for action on commitments to promote gender equality and women's rights from national governments, justice and law enforcement systems, employers and service providers, as well as international institutions.
- **Country coverage**: Worldwide
- **Time coverage**: Published 2008
- **Target users**: A global audience of those concerned about gender equality and women's rights
- **Data type**: Secondary compilation of indicators derived from international surveys
- **Measurement focus**: Statistics in 5 areas: politics, services, markets, justice, aid & security. Statistics are presented in more than 40 graphs. All are explicitly gender-related

**Examples of Indicators**
- **Political power**: Electoral systems and quotas, Women in parliament as compared to type of quota
- **Economic power**: Status in employment, Gender pay gap by sector, Employment by sector
- **Service delivery**: Lifetime risk of maternal mortality, Women's participation in decision-making on her own health
- **Access to justice**: Female judges on Supreme Court, Correlation between an enabling legal environment and realisation of women's rights, Female participation in the police force
- **Police and security**: Legislation on sexual harassment and marital rape, Female participation in the police force

**Data sources and collection**
- **Data sources**: International data sources such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the WHO, the World Bank, the UN and others
- **Data gatherers**: UNIFEM staff
- **Gender sensitivity**: Disaggregated by sex, Yes, for all relevant data
- **Sex specific**: Many data are women specific
- **Implicitly gendered**: None
- **Explicitly gendered**: Partially: indicators are disaggregated and relevant to women but do not represent the range of topics that could apply in this context

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all data available through an interactive website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: linked to the global effort to achieve the MDGs

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**“Men and Women” Statistics**
UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

- **Stated purpose**: To provide objective and independent official statistics
- **Country coverage**: 58 countries in Asia and the Pacific
- **Time coverage**: Ongoing
- **Target users**: Not specified
- **Data type**: Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national surveys
- **Measurement focus**: 6 indicators on economic and political issues for men and women

**Examples of Indicators**
- **Political power**: Number of seats in national parliament, Total women in parliamentary seats
- **Economic power**: Employers, total, Employment in non-agriculture, Total employment, Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector as percentage of total non-agricultural
- **Service delivery**: Lifetime risk of maternal mortality, Women's participation in decision-making on her own health
- **Access to justice**: Female judges on Supreme Court, Correlation between an enabling legal environment and realisation of women's rights, Female participation in the police force
- **Police and security**: Legislation on sexual harassment and marital rape, Female participation in the police force

**Data sources and collection**
- **Data sources**: Governmental statistics
- **Data gatherers**: ESCWA staff
- **Gender sensitivity**: Disaggregated by sex, Yes, for all relevant data
- **Sex specific**: Many data are women specific
- **Implicitly gendered**: None
- **Explicitly gendered**: None

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all data available through an interactive website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none
### Women in National Parliaments
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Web access: http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>Not stated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>188 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Ongoing, last updated 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from national facts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources and collection</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>National parliaments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>Inter-Parliamentary Union staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender sensitivity</th>
<th>Disaggregated by sex: None, although data for men can be calculated from total number of seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implicitly gendered</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chosen by women</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicitly gendered</td>
<td>Partially: white indicators are limited to a specific topic, they fill a specific and necessary niche of relevance to women, however no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle</th>
<th>• Participation in method development: none</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Participation in data collection and analysis: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• External validation: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Accessibility of findings: all data available on website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local contextualization: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Link to development plans: none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Women’s Rights in the Middle East and North Africa
Freedom House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To highlight the presence of and obstacles to women’s rights and freedoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>16 countries and one territory in the Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Published 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Women’s rights advocates, civil society organizations, media in the Middle East and North Africa and policy makers in the countries addressed in the report who will push for change in women’s rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion, accompanied by qualitative reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Measurement focus       | 5 categories, each containing 9 questions: nondiscrimination and access to justice, autonomy, security, and freedom of the person; economic rights and equal opportunity; political rights and civic voice; social and cultural rights. All are explicitly gender-related |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of Indicators</th>
<th><strong>Political power</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To what extent are women guaranteed the right to participate in competitive and democratic elections with full and equal suffrage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To what extent are women represented in national government (executive) structures?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To what extent do women have the freedom to full and equal participation in civic life issues to influence policies and decision-making?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic power</th>
<th>• To what extent do women have the right to own and have full and independent use of their land and property?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To what extent do women have the freedom to have full and independent use of their income and assets?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To what extent can women freely enter into business and economic-related contracts and activities at all levels?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service delivery</th>
<th>• To what extent do women have full and equal access to health services?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To what extent are women free to access education at all levels and to be protected from gender-based discrimination within the education system?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Accountability, transparency and corruption | • To what extent are women able to participate in and influence media content, including the shaping of women’s images in the media? |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to justice</th>
<th>• To what extent do women have nondiscriminatory access to justice in the country at all levels?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To what extent is an adult woman recognized as a full person before the court?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police and security</th>
<th>• To what extent are women free from torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To what extent do women have protection from domestic violence?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources and collection</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Desk research and consultations in the region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>Scholars and women's rights specialists with country or regional expertise, some local and some international</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender sensitivity</th>
<th>Disaggregated by sex: Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex specific</td>
<td>All data are women specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implicitly gendered</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chosen by women</td>
<td>Yes, all female analysts and method development led by women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicitly gendered</td>
<td>Partially: a wide range of disaggregated indicators that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## C. Governance-related Datasets and Assessments

### Afrobarometer

**Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa), the Center for Democratic Development (CDD Ghana) and the Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy**

**Web access:** http://www.afrobarometer.org

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To produce scientifically reliable data on public opinion in sub-Saharan Africa, to strengthen institutional capacity for survey research in Africa and to broadly disseminate and apply survey results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country coverage</strong></td>
<td>More than 15 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time coverage</strong></td>
<td>Ongoing, first launched in 1999; latest to be launched end 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target users</strong></td>
<td>A broad range of stakeholders from various sectors interested in governance in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data type</strong></td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of public opinion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Measurement focus

**Examples of Indicators**

**Political power**

- With regard to the most recent, national elections, which statement is true for you? (various options of voting behavior)
- In your opinion, how likely is it that you could get together with others and make (a) your elected local councilor listen to your concerns about a matter of importance to the community, (b) your representative to the National Assembly listen to your concerns about a matter of importance to the community?

**Economic power**

- Do you have a job that pays a cash income? Is it full-time or part-time? And are you presently looking for a job (even if you are presently working)?

**Service delivery**

- Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without: Enough clean water for home use? Medicines or medical treatment? In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (includes list of basic services)

**Accountability, transparency and corruption**

- How much do you trust each of the following, or haven’t you heard enough about them to say? (list of political leaders, justice, police)
- How well or badly do you think your local council is practicing the following procedures? (list includes e.g. Making the council’s program of work known to ordinary people; Providing citizens with information about the council’s budget; Consulting others (including traditional, civic and community leaders) before making decisions)
- In the past year, how often (if ever) have you had to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour to government officials in order to: A. Get a document or a permit? B. Get water or sanitation services? C. Avoid a problem with the police?

**Police and security**

- Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Feared crime in your own home? Been physically attacked?
- In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (includes crime & security, political violence, war)

### Data sources and collection

**Data sources**

An accurate cross section of the voting age population, stratified to cover all major demographic segments of the population are covered

**Data gatherers**

Afrobarometer national partner institutions, which include university research institutes, independent think tanks or private polling firms

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**Participatory nature** for governance assessment cycle

- Participation in method development: contributions from specialists on Islam and on human rights, legal, social, political, and women’s rights issues in the Middle East
- Participation in data collection and analysis: consultation with women’s rights activists and advocates, civil society leaders, human rights groups, journalists, community leaders, politicians, labor leaders, and other important opinion makers in each country; focus groups with the public in Egypt, Kuwait, and Morocco.
- External validation: reviewed by a team of academic advisers who specialize in social science statistics, Middle East political developments and women’s rights issues
- Accessibility of findings: scores for each of the 5 areas are published on website and in book form; no raw data available
- Link to development plans: none

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**Examples of Gender-related Indicators:**

- Which of the following statements is closest to your view? A: In our country, women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do. B: Women have always been subject to traditional laws and customs, and should remain so.
- Which of the following statements is closest to your view? A: Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men. B: Men make better political leaders than women, and should be elected rather than women.
**Stated purpose**
To advocate for reforms targeting the goal of a constitutional democracy and socially responsible market economy.

**Country coverage**
125 countries worldwide

**Time coverage**
Since 2003, latest 2008

**Target users**
Public and political actors interested in political and economic reform

**Data type**
Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion, accompanied by qualitative reports

**Measurement focus**
2 indices are divided into 17 criteria containing 52 questions. The 2 indices are Status Index and Management Index

### Examples of Indicators

- **Political power**
  - To what extent are rulers determined by general, free and fair elections?
  - To what extent do democratically elected leaders have the effective power to govern?

- **Economic power**
  - To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality combined (income gaps, gender, education, religion, ethnicity)?

- **Service delivery**
  - To what extent does the government make efficient use of available economic and human resources?

- **Accountability, transparency and corruption**
  - To what extent are there legal or political penalties for officeholders who abuse their positions?
  - To what extent can the government successfully contain corruption?

- **Access to justice**
  - To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these liberties?

### All Gender-related Indicators

- To what extent do women have equal rights and opportunities to participate in political and social life?
- Is the allocation of resources by the political leadership gender sensitive?
- Does the political leadership aim towards strengthening women's political voice and equitable participation in main decision-making bodies (executive, legislative, judiciary)?
- Does the political leadership achieve a consensus on gender equality as a long-term aim by, for example, promoting public awareness of gender equality issues?

### Data sources and collection

- **Data sources**
  - One local and one international country expert per country

- **Data gatherers**
  - One local and one international country expert per country

- **Gender sensitivity**
  - **Disaggregated by sex**
    - None
  - **Sex specific**
    - Some data are women specific
  - **Implicitly gendered**
    - None
  - **Chosen by women**
    - None
  - **Explicitly gendered**
    - Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are segregated from others and no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

### Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle

- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all raw data available through an interactive website
- Local contextualization: questionnaire is standard across countries, but “indigenized” in each country to adapt to local nomenclature and country-specific factors, and then translated into primary local languages
- Link to development plans: none

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**Notes**
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all raw data available through an interactive website
- Local contextualization: questionnaire is standard across countries, but “indigenized” in each country to adapt to local nomenclature and country-specific factors, and then translated into primary local languages
- Link to development plans: none
Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset
Web access: http://ciri.binghamton.edu/index.asp

Stated purpose
To provide standards-based quantitative information on government respect for a wide range of internationally-recognized human rights for countries of all regime-types and from all regions of the world

Country coverage
195 countries

Time coverage
Annually from 1981-2006, latest release 2008

Target users
Scholars and students who seek to test theories about the causes and consequences of human rights violations. Policy makers and analysts who seek to estimate the human rights effects of a wide variety of institutional changes and public policies

Data type
Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion

Measurement focus
13 indicators on human rights practices

Examples of Indicators
- Political power: Electoral self-determination
- Economic power: Worker's rights
- Police and security: Extrajudicial killing, Disappearance, Torture

All Gender-related Indicators
- Women's political rights
- Women's economic rights
- Women's social rights

Data sources and collection
Data sources U.S. State Department Human Rights reports and Amnesty International
Data gatherers At least two trained coders for each variable for each country

Gender sensitivity
- Disaggregated by sex: None
- Sex-specific: 3 indicators are sex-specific
- Implicitly gendered: None
- Chosen by women: None
- Explicitly gendered: Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are very limited and segregated from others

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all data available on interactive website, free registration required
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none


Country Governance Analysis
UK Department for International Development

Stated purpose
To put comprehensive governance and conflict analysis at the heart of the country planning process in order to better inform DfID’s strategies and decision-making

Country coverage
195 countries have been implementing, more than 10 are complete

Time coverage
Ongoing, launched 2007

Target users
DfID for understanding governance context and trends; informing decisions on the objectives and focus of aid programming and choice and mix of aid instruments; managing risk more effectively; informing analysis of partner country government progress

Data type
Secondary compilation of indicators derived from national, international, and civil society surveys, accompanied by qualitative reports of expert analysis

Measurement focus
15 criteria, grouped in three clusters: (1) state capability (stability/security, economic/social policy management capability, government effectiveness, revenue mobilization/public financial management, conditions for investment, trade and private sector development); (2) accountability (political freedoms/rights, transparency/media, political participation, rule of law/access to justice, civil society); (3) responsiveness (human rights, pro-poor policy, gender inequality/discrimination, regulatory quality, corruption).

Data sources and collection

Data sources A balanced set from government, DfID, other donors, international and local experts, civil society governance indicators
Data gatherers DfID country offices

Gender sensitivity
- Disaggregated by sex: Yes, for some indicators, depending on source
- Sex-specific: Some data are women specific
- Implicitly gendered: Possible, although no examples available
- Chosen by women: None
- Explicitly gendered: Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are very limited and segregated from others and no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: consultation should include local government, other donors and civil society
- External validation: reviewed by DfID
- Accessibility of findings: most are published in full or in part on the internet
- Local contextualization: country offices have choice of which governance indicators to include, based on centralized definitions
- Link to development plans: tied to existing DfID support
### Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)

**World Bank**

For more information, see [http://go.worldbank.org/74EDY81YU0](http://go.worldbank.org/74EDY81YU0). For results, see [http://go.worldbank.org/5ZTH6W1X60](http://go.worldbank.org/5ZTH6W1X60).

**Stated purpose**: To capture the quality of policies and institutional arrangements in International Development Association–eligible countries – the key elements that are within the country’s control (not outcomes that are influenced by elements outside the country’s control).

**Country coverage**: 75 low-income countries worldwide.

**Time coverage**: First developed in the mid-1970s; produced annually.

**Target users**: The World Bank to help determine the relative sizes of concessional lending and grants to low-income countries.

**Data type**: Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion.


**Examples of Gender-related Indicators**: Choosing by women equality groups many gender issues together, including national political participation. For example, a score of 3 includes the following:

- Significant differences prevail in female to male primary completion rates and enrollment in secondary education, substantial gaps exist in access to delivery care and family planning services, particularly at the regional urban/rural levels, and adolescent fertility rate is high. Policies and laws provide for gender equality in education, access to antenatal care and delivery, and access to family planning services but enforcement is weak because there are no mechanisms for enforcement.
- Significant gender disparities exist in participation in the labour force, land tenure, property ownership and inheritance practices. Formal policies and laws provide for gender equality in these areas, but enforcement is weak because there are no mechanisms for enforcement.
- Violence against women (including female genital mutilation, trafficking, or sexual harassment) is common but it is considered a crime. The law, however, is weakly enforced because there are no mechanisms for enforcement. Significant gender disparities exist in political participation at the national level. Laws and policies provide for gender equality in participation in national government, but are weakly enforced because there are no mechanisms for enforcement.

**Data sources and collection**

| Data sources | Observations and judgments based on country knowledge and relevant publicly available indicators |
| Data gatherers | World Bank country teams |

**Gender sensitivity**

- **Disaggregated by sex**: None
- **Sex specific**: None
- **Implicitly gendered**: None
- **Chosen by women**: None
- **Explicitly gendered**: Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are segregated from others and no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**

- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: each of the 16 criteria scores are published on the website, no raw data
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: tied to World Bank donor activity

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### Enquêtes 1-2-3 (Pauvreté, Démocratie et Gouvernance)

**Développement Institutions & Analyses de Long Term (DIAL)**

Web access: [http://www.dial.prd.fr/dial_enquetes/dial_enquetes_modulegouvernancehaut.htm](http://www.dial.prd.fr/dial_enquetes/dial_enquetes_modulegouvernancehaut.htm). (French only)

**Stated purpose**: To allow a quantitative assessment (disaggregated according to type of institution) of governance from both the point of view of the performance of the state apparatus as well as household confidence in public institutions.

**Country coverage**: 15 countries in Africa and Latin America.

**Time coverage**: Launched 2005.

**Target users**: Civil society and others for monitoring evaluation of public policies such as those to improve efficacy or reduce corruption. Reformers interested in identifying the most effective policies.

**Data type**: Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of public opinion.

**Measurement focus**: About 60 indicators in 3 categories: poverty, democracy, and governance. None are explicitly gender-related.

**Examples of Indicators**

| Economic power | - What is the current financial situation of your household? |
| Service delivery | - Are the minimum needs of your household satisfied in access to water? Electricity? Medical services? |
| Accountability, transparency and corruption | - Since last year, the functioning of the following public services has improved, stayed the same, deteriorated? |
| - Do you have confidence in the following institutions? (Public institutions listed) |
| - In your opinion, is corruption a major problem for the country? |
| - How do you judge the transparency of the policies or reforms in place? |

**Data sources and collection**

| Data sources | Representative sample of households, including both men and women |
| Data gatherers | Local partner institutions, including national statistics agencies |

**Gender sensitivity**

- **Disaggregated by sex**: Yes, for all data
- **Sex specific**: None
- **Implicitly gendered**: Some data, e.g. Number of meals per day for you and your family, access to water, etc.
- **Chosen by women**: Questionnaire was not developed explicitly by women, but some women respondents
- **Explicitly gendered**: Partially: indicators are disaggregated and relevant to women, but much more could be done in the development of indicators as well as in the particular indicators chosen in order to better reflect women's needs

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**

- Participation in method development: DIAL researchers developed generic method, which was adapted by local partner institutions through broad consultation with local civil society and others
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: local supervisors reviewed the process
- Accessibility of findings: results published in report format on website, with selected findings presented in tabular form
- Local contextualization: standard questionnaire was adapted at national level; less adaptation in Africa to maximize comparability
- Link to development plans: none
Etude Diagnostique sur la Gouvernance et la Corruption au Burundi
(Diagnostic Study on Governance and Corruption in Burundi)

Government of Burundi
Web access: http://burundi.news.free.fr/actualites/enquetebonnegouv/fr

Stated purpose
To draw up a diagnosis on the amplitude of weak governance; to collect the experiences and opinions of the citizens on different aspects linked to governance; to have reference points that will allow evaluation of the level of success of reforms to put in place in the framework of a national strategy to improve govern-ance and reduce corruption, whose development will take into account the results of this survey.

Country coverage
Burundi

Time coverage
Released 2008

Target users
Government to inform its good governance strategy. Others interested in understanding the state of governance and corruption in Burundi.

Data type
Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion, accompanied by government to inform its good governance strategy. Others interested in understanding the state of governance and collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data.

Measurement focus
Questions on public perceptions of corruption in public services. None are explicitly gender-related.

Examples of Indicators
- Bribe paid to: electricity service, water service, health workers
- Bribe paid to: judicial employee/judge. Institutions judged most corrupt:
  - Civil society
  - Government
  - Law enforcement

Measurement focus
2 areas divided into sub-areas, with a total of 25 indicators: political rights (electoral process, political pluralism and participation, functioning of government) and civil liberties (freedom of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, personal autonomy and individual rights).

Examples of Indicators
- Political power
  - Is the head of government or other chief national authority elected through free and fair elections?
  - Are the electoral laws and framework fair?

Measurement focus
Is there an independent judiciary?

Link to development plans: yes, produced by the government for this purpose.

Data sources and collection
- Data sources
  - Citizens 18 and older, civil servants, civil society workers and businesspeople

Gender sensitivity
- Disaggregated by sex
  - None

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: all results verified after collection
- Accessibility of findings: report available on the internet including total responses for each question but no raw data, in French
- Local contextualization: specific to Burundi
- Link to development plans: yes, produced by the government for this purpose.

Data sources and collection
- Data sources
  - Foreign and domestic news reports, academic analyses, nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, individual professional contacts and visits to the region

Gender sensitivity
- Disaggregated by sex
  - None

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: reviewed by academic advisors with expertise in each region
- Accessibility of findings: scores for areas and sub-areas published on website and in book form, no raw data available
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: used in calculation for disbursal of Millennium Challenge Account funds

Stated purpose
To monitor trends in democracy and track improvements and setbacks in freedom worldwide

Country coverage
193 countries and 15 related and disputed territories

Time coverage
Annually since 1972

Target users
 Policymakers, the media, international corporations, civic activists and human rights defenders interested in information on basic freedoms.

Data type
Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion, accompanied by qualitative reports.

Measurement focus
Is there freedom from war and insurgencies?

Link to development plans: used in calculation for disbursal of Millennium Challenge Account funds.

Data sources and collection
- Data sources
  - Freedom House

Gender sensitivity
- Disaggregated by sex
  - None

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: reviewed by academic advisors with expertise in each region
- Accessibility of findings: scores for areas and sub-areas published on website and in book form, no raw data available
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: used in calculation for disbursal of Millennium Challenge Account funds.
Global Corruption Barometer
Transparency International
Web access: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb

**Stated purpose**
To evaluate how and where ordinary people feel corruption's impact

**Country coverage**
60 countries

**Time coverage**
Annually since 2003

**Target users**
Not specified

**Data type**
Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of public opinion

**Measurement focus**
Public experience with corruption, including views on the impact of corruption on different sectors. 4 main questions total. None are explicitly gender-related

**Summary of all questions**
- To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption: education system, medical services, utilities, media, parliament, political parties, tax revenue, legal system, military, police, registry and permit services.
- In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institution/organisation with which you have had contact? If so, in what amount? education system, medical services, telephone, electricity, water service, gas provider, tax revenue, judiciary, legal system, police, registry and permit services.
- Do you expect the level of corruption in the next 3 years in this country to change?
- How would you assess your current government’s actions in the fight against corruption?

**Data sources and collection**
- **Gender sensitivity**
  - Sex specific: None
  - Implicitly gendered: Yes, to the extent that corruption in basic services disproportionately affects women
  - Chosen by women: None
  - Explicitly gendered: Not at all; collection of gender-sensitive data only an afterthought, with limited disaggregation and questions not posed equally to men and women

| Data sources and collection | Data sources | Representative sample of the general public
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Data gatherers             | Gallup International or local polling organizations on behalf of TI

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: aggregated responses by country available on website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none

**Good Governance for Local Development – GOFORGOLD**
Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG), Afghanistan
Web access: Not yet launched. For more information contact info@ands.gov.af
See also entry in UNDP Users’ Guide on Measuring Decentralisation and Local Governance, www.undp.org/oslocentre

**Stated purpose**
To provide a snapshot of governance at the sub-national level, and more specifically, to help in monitor- ing the governance situation in the provinces, districts, municipalities, and villages against benchmarks and governance indicators

**Country coverage**
Sub-national government in Afghanistan

**Time coverage**
Currently under development

**Target users**
National government to benchmark sub-national government performance, improve resource allocation and justify department budgets or services, as a basis for strategic assistance to sub-national govern- ment and to identify good local governance and sustainable development practices. Provinces, districts, and municipalities to indicate where local government has made progress and where improvement and support is necessary, to demonstrate accountability to citizens and to communicate performance to citizens and to central government. Development partners and donors to gain information benchmarks about sub-national government performance and capacity-building initiatives as well as focus assistance to sub-national governments.

**Data type**
Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion as well as calculations based on data from national surveys

**Measurement focus**
25 indicators grouped under 7 principles: representation, participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness, security, equity

**Examples of Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement focus</th>
<th>Examples of Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political power</strong></td>
<td>Elected councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elected village leaders / municipal mayors</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Existence of civic groups</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Citizen’s capacity to engage in decision-making</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Service delivery</strong></td>
<td>Total Sub-National Budget and Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Predictability of transfers in Local Government Budget</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Published performance Delivery Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Accountability, transparency and corruption</strong></td>
<td>Independent audit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Codes of conduct</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Right to public information</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Public review of budget and financial reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anti-corruption policy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Police and security</strong></td>
<td>Conflict resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection against crime and violence</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Territorial boundaries</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Security of land tenure and land use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples of Gender-related Indicators**
- Voter turn-out and voter participation by sex
- Women councilors
- Public forum for women, youth and PWDs
- Affirmative action for women

**Data sources and collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources and collection</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Governmental statistics and administrative data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Data gatherers             | IDLG staff   | I

**Gender sensitivity**
- **Disaggregated by sex**
  - Yes, where possible; e.g., voter participation, number of civil servants, conflict resolution, protection against crime and violence, security of land tenure and land use
  - Some data are women specific
  - None

- **Chosen by women**
  - None

- **Explicitly gendered**
  - Partially: all relevant indicators are disaggregated, and specific gender-related indicators address gaps, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

Web access:
http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb

See also entry in UNDP Users’ Guide on Measuring Decentralisation and Local Governance, www.undp.org/oslocentre
**Good Urban Governance Report Cards**

**UNDP-TUGI (The Urban Governance Initiative)**


See also entry in UNDP Users’ Guide on Measuring Decentralisation and Local Governance, www.undp.org/oslocentre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participatory nature of governance assessment cycle</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation in method development: none specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in data collection and analysis: data will be collected with support of municipal representatives, civil society organizations, private sector representatives and informal sector representatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External validation: data should be verified with municipal officers, CSOs and local communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility of findings: all data will be published</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local contextualization: specific to Afghanistan, local version of Urban Governance Index (see separate entry)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to development plans: not specified</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Stated purpose**
To evaluate the performance of the political and administrative regimes of a city, including the mechanisms, institutions and processes that they employ to combat the problems faced by the city; the effectiveness of their responses in solving those problems; and, the degree of democratic participation in local governance. To understand and appreciate the need for good governance as well as good methodologies and indicators for self-assessment. To promote greater participation, responsiveness and accountability.

**Country coverage**
More than 22 cities of the Asia-Pacific region. For example, Colombo, Sri Lanka; Cebu city, Philippines; Buthan, Nepal

**Time coverage**
Launched in 1999, ended in 2004

**Target users**
Local authorities, specifically mayors, governors and city administrators. Regional associations of cities or municipalities and relevant training and research institutes. Relevant members of civil society. Relevant institutions of the central government and the private sector. International development agencies

**Data type**
Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of stakeholders

**Measurement focus**
Each issue covers 9 core characteristics of good governance: participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, strategic vision. Issues can include employment/job creation, solid waste collection and disposal, urban poverty, shelter and housing, water and sanitation, public transport and traffic, health services, gender and development. Implementers choose which issues and indicators to use

**Examples of Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic power</th>
<th>Political power</th>
<th>Service delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing policies and programmes of the local government to encourage participation of the civil society and the private sector on employment and job creation</td>
<td>Civil society and NGO participation in municipal programmes</td>
<td>Equal access to primary health, education, sanitation and basic infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of civil society and private sector involvement for increasing employment opportunities in the city</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use of modern management techniques and tools for city administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanism to involve informal sector in decision making</td>
<td></td>
<td>Public access to basic education, primary health care, potable water, safe sanitation and sewerage services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accountability, transparency and corruption**

| Extent to which grievances and complaints are entertained by city administration | Transparency of budget formulation, revenue and expenditure | Community access to information and processes |
| Transparency of budget formulation, revenue and expenditure | Community access to information and processes | Situation of the local government and the civil society/private sector partnership in dealing with corruption |
| Community access to information and processes | | |

**Examples of Gender-related Indicators**

| Police and security | Politics and programmes of local government to encourage the participation of all citizens irrespective of their age, sex, language, economic condition, and religion | Women’s representation in the city administration |
| Vigilance and action against crime and violence in the city | | Trend of crime and violence against women in the city |
| | Transparency in assigning projects and awarding contracts without gender discrimination |

**Data sources and collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Data gathering</th>
<th>Gender sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An equal number of respondents from each of the major stakeholder groups identified</td>
<td>Local civil society organizations</td>
<td>Disaggregated by sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disaggregated by sex**
Yes, in some cases, e.g. Cebu city in the Philippines

**Gender specific**
Some data are women specific

**Implicitly gendered**
Some data, e.g. Policies to encourage participation and basic service delivery

**Chosen by women**
None

**Explicitly gendered**
Partially: indicators have not been consistently disaggregated, gender-related indicators are segregated from others, and no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection
### Ibrahim Index of African Governance

**Mo Ibrahim Foundation**

**Web access:** [http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/the-index.asp](http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/the-index.asp)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To address the need for a more comprehensive, objective and quantifiable method of measuring governance quality in sub-Saharan Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country coverage</strong></td>
<td>48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Annually since 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target users</strong></td>
<td>Civil society and citizens to hold governments to account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data type</strong></td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from national and international surveys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Measurement focus

6 categories with 57 criteria. The 6 categories are safety and security, rule of law, transparency and corruption, participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity, and human development.

#### Examples of Indicators

- **Political power**
  - Free and fair executive elections
  - Opposition participation in executive elections

- **Economic power**
  - GDP per capita
  - Economic growth

- **Service delivery**
  - Life expectancy
  - School enrollment

- **Accountability, transparency and corruption**
  - Press freedom index
  - Public sector corruption

- **Access to justice**
  - Judicial independence

- **Police and security**
  - Violent crime (homicides)

#### All Gender-related Indicators

- Women's economic rights
- Women's political rights
- Women's social rights

#### Data sources and collection

- **Data sources**: Internationally available sources such as the World Bank, UNESCO, WHO and national sources from statistical offices and ministries
- **Data gatherers**: Staff at the Kennedy School at Harvard University along with in-country researchers and research institutes

#### Gender sensitivity

- **Disaggregated by sex**: None
- **Sex specific**: Some data are women specific
- **Implicitly gendered**: None
- **Chosen by women**: None
- **Explicitly gendered**: Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are segregated from others and no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

#### Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle

- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all data available on website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none, but determinant for Mo Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle</th>
<th>Participation in method development: the major stakeholder groups are involved in developing indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation in data collection and analysis: city officials are consulted, stakeholders are respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External validation: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accessibility of findings: data are not currently available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local contextualization: yes, entirely tailored to local context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Link to development plans: none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Economic Freedom

**Heritage Foundation and Wall Street Journal**

Web access: [http://www.heritage.org/]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To develop a systematic, empirical measurement of economic freedom in countries throughout the world</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>182 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Annually since 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Policymakers addressing economic reform. Investors interested in information on their target countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion as well as calculations based on data from international surveys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurement focus**

10 economic freedoms: business freedom, trade freedom, fiscal freedom, government size, monetary freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom, property rights, freedom from corruption, labor freedom. None are explicitly gender-related

**Examples of Indicators**

- **Economic power**
  - A perfect property rights score indicates that private property is guaranteed by the government. The court system enforces contracts efficiently and quickly. The justice system punishes those who unlawfully confiscate private property. There is no corruption or expropriation.

- **Accountability, transparency, and corruption**
  - Freedom from corruption is based on Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index.

- **Registration services**
  - A perfect score financial freedom score indicates that credit is allocated on market terms. Banks are free to issue competitive notes, extend credit and accept deposits, and conduct operations in foreign currencies.

**Data sources and collection**

- **Data sources**
  - International data sources such as the World Bank and other development banks, the IMF, the Economist Intelligence Unit, the WTO, investment agencies and other governmental authorities

- **Data gatherers**
  - Heritage Foundation staff

**Gender sensitivity**

- **Disaggregated by sex**
  - None

- **Sex specific**
  - None

- **Implicidy gendered**
  - None

- **Chosen by women**
  - None

- **Explicitly gendered**
  - Not at all: no intentional effort to collect gender-sensitive data

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**

- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: a score for each freedom is available on website and in book form
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none

### Indicators to Measure the Rule of Law

**Vera Institute for Justice and Altus Global Alliance**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To gauge the extent to which all people, particularly those who are poor or otherwise marginalized, experience and benefit from the rule of law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>Cities in Chile, India, Nigeria and the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Pilot launched 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Local policy makers, justice system professionals, and members of civil society to guide tangible reform at the local level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators and qualitative data derived from surveys of expert opinion as well as surveys of public opinion, national facts and surveys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurement focus**

13 core principles containing a total of 60 indicators including transparency, police, judiciary, non-state justice systems.

**Examples of Indicators**

- **Accountability, transparency and corruption**
  - Opinions of the effectiveness of accountability mechanisms.
  - The public views the process for enacting laws as transparent.
  - Proportion of public who believes that they can receive timely services for electricity or other public utilities without having to pay a bribe.
  - Public perceptions of police corruption.

- **Access to justice**
  - Number of judges per population for rich versus poor areas.

- **Police and security**
  - Police stops and searches, disaggregated by key cultural groups.
  - Expert opinion on the use of arrest as a tool of oppression or political advantage.

- **Examples of Gender-related Indicators**
  - Existence of special procedures or processes for hearing gender-based violence cases.
  - Proportion of women who use state versus non-state systems.
  - Percentage of women vs. men who believe that the police would respond if they reported a crime.
  - Expert opinion on underreporting of rape.

**Data sources and collection**

- **Data sources**
  - Public opinion and expert surveys, administrative data, documents and legislation, third-party reports, case studies/observation

- **Data gatherers**
  - Researchers based in 4 in-country nonprofit organizations

**Gender sensitivity**

- **Disaggregated by sex**
  - Yes, for gender-related indicators

- **Sex specific**
  - Some data are women specific

- **Implicitly gendered**
  - Some data, e.g. Underreporting of rape

- **Chosen by women**
  - None

- **Explicitly gendered**
  - Partial: while indicators are specific to a topic and not all gender-specific, they are of relevance to women and specific gender-related indicators address gaps; however no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**

- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: some opinion surveys
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all data available on website
- Local contextualization: variation in the choice of data to support each indicator, but indicators defined centrally
- Link to development plans: none
Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are very limited and segregated from others. More than 8 countries in Latin America and Africa. Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion, accompanied by qualitative reports. Yes, to the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women. Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion, accompanied by qualitative reports. None to date, but could be designed that way.

In law, the state provides legal counsel for defendants in criminal cases who cannot afford it. In practice, women have full access to the judicial system. In law, universal and equal adult suffrage is guaranteed to all citizens. In practice, all adult citizens can vote. In practice, all citizens can run for political office. In law, citizens sue the government for infringement of their civil rights? In law, the judiciary can review the actions of the executive. In law, freedom of the media is guaranteed. Do citizens have a legal right of access to information? In practice, the national budgetary process is conducted in a transparent manner in the debating stage (i.e. before final approval).

Data sources and collection
- Media reports, academic or policy reports, government information, international organizations, interviews
- Independent researchers, mostly in-country
- 1 indicator is women specific
- None
- None
- Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are very limited and segregated from others.
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: may be consulted in interviews
- External validation: 3-5 reviewers for each country
- Accessibility of findings: all scores and raw data available on website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: used as reference for Millennium Challenge Account funds

Examples of Indicators
| Political power | In law, universal and equal adult suffrage is guaranteed to all citizens. |
| Accountability, transparency and corruption | In law, citizens sue the government for infringement of their civil rights? |
| Access to justice | In law, the state provides legal counsel for defendants in criminal cases who cannot afford it. |

Gender-related Indicator
- In practice, women have full access to the judicial system

Examples of Indicators from Ecuador
| Political power | In our canton there is adequate space for communication among actors. |
| Economic power | In our canton there is space for participation in evaluation of the Cantonal Development Plan |
| Service delivery | Resources spent in our canton address the specific needs of each population group. |
| Accountability, transparency and corruption | Our municipality satisfactorily achieves anticipated results. |
| | Our canton has pluralistic media that present the points of view of the population and the local government. |

Gender-related Indicator
- Resources spent in our canton address gender equality

Examples of Indicators for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: may be consulted in interviews
- External validation: 3-5 reviewers for each country
- Accessibility of findings: all scores and raw data available on website
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: used as reference for Millennium Challenge Account funds

Examples of Indicators for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: public sector, civil society and private sector representatives involved in identification of local indicators
- Participation in data collection and analysis: public sector, civil society and private sector representatives involved in interpretation and analysis of the results
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: data available on website
- Local contextualization: yes, entirely tailored to local context
- Link to development plans: can be if government stakeholders are engaged
Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMs)
Department of the Interior and Local Government, Philippines
Web access: http://bigf.gov.ph/lgpms/
See also entry in UNDP Users' Guide on Measuring Decentralisation and Local Governance, www.undp.org/oslocentre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To enable provincial, city and municipal governments to determine their capabilities and limitations in the delivery of essential public services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>The Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Ongoing, first launched in 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Local governments that wish to evaluate their service delivery. Concerned stakeholders that want information on service delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement focus</td>
<td>5 performance areas containing 17 service areas, which contain 111 indicators. The 5 performance areas are governance, administration, social services, economic development, and environmental management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Examples of Indicators | Political power - Presence of feedback mechanisms to generate citizens' views concerning service delivery  
Economic power - Effectiveness of Small and Medium Enterprise Development Council  
Service delivery - Effectiveness of the social health board  
Accountability, transparency and corruption - Effectiveness of implementation of Women's and Children's Protection Programmes |
| Gender-related Indicators | Targets of the gender and development plan  
Funding for the gender and development plan  
Gender-sensitivity of human resources policies |

Open Budget Index
International Budget Project
Web access: http://www.openbudgetindex.org/

| Stated purpose | To provide citizens, legislators, and civil society advocates with the comprehensive and practical information needed to gauge a government's commitment to budget transparency and accountability in 59 countries |
| Country coverage | 59 countries worldwide |
| Time coverage | Published 2006 |
| Target users | Government, civil society and donors striving to identify necessary budget reforms |
| Data type | Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion of national facts |
| Measurement focus | 3 sections containing 122 questions total, plus four tables covering the manner in which budget documents are disseminated. The 3 sections are availability of budget document, executive's budget proposal, and budget process. All questions relate to budget transparency. None are explicitly gender-related |
| Examples of Indicators | Accountability, transparency and corruption - Does the executive's budget or any supporting budget documentation present information on policies (both proposals and existing commitments) in at least the budget year that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations?  
- Does the executive's budget or any supporting budget documentation present information for at least the budget year on extra-budgetary funds?  
- Does the executive's budget or any supporting budget documentation explain how the proposed budget is linked to government's stated policy goals, by administrative unit (or functional category), for the budget year? |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources and collection</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Publicly available information issued by the central government, including budget documents, laws or other public documents, public statements by government officials, and face-to-face interviews with government officials or other knowledgeable parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data sources</td>
<td>Desk research, interviews with government officials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>Team of local government officials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Gender sensitivity | Disaggregated by sex  
- Sex-specific  
- Implicitly gendered Yes, to the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women  
- Chosen by women None  
- Explicit gendered Partially, some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are segregated from others and no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection |

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: wide consultation with civil society, public expenditure management experts, and others  
- Participation in data collection and analysis: through interviews with government officials  
- External validation: by International Budget Project staff plus two anonymous reviewers  
- Accessibility of findings: all data available on website by country  
- Local contextualization: none, questionnaire is standard across countries  
- Link to development plans: none
Social Audits of Delivery of Public Services in Pakistan
CIEL International
See also entry in UNDP Users’ Guide on Measuring Decentralisation and Local Governance, www.undp.org/oslocentre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To answer questions about whether and in what circumstances devolution is working and offer pointers for issues which need attention in order to achieve the maximum benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>National Reconstruction Bureau for policy discussion and actions related to devolution. Local civil society and government bodies seeking to improve public services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of public and some governmental opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement focus</td>
<td>Questions on public services, local government, and community participation. Public services include perceptions, use and experience of water supply, health services, education, police and courts. No specific gender-related questions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of Indicators:
- Service delivery
  - Satisfaction with government-provided sewage and sanitation services
  - Access to government water supply
  - Satisfaction with government health services
  - School enrollment
- Accountability, transparency and corruption
  - Payments for medicine in government facilities
  - Frequency of complaints about corruption to institutional facilities
- Access to justice
  - Belief that courts are there to help
  - Contact with courts
  - Satisfaction with contact with court
  - Use of alternative judicial mechanisms
- Police and security
  - Satisfaction with treatment by police if contact was made

Data sources and collection:
- Data sources: Qualitative and quantitative data from household questionnaires, community profile questionnaires, desk research of administrative data, interviews with elected representatives and service providers, and focus group discussions
- Data gathering: Field teams recruited and trained by CIET, plus CIET senior members
- Gender sensitivity
  - Disaggregated by sex: Yes, for nearly all questions
  - Sex specific: None
  - Implicitly gendered: Yes, to the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women
  - Chosen by women: Half of respondents were women, and data were analyzed specifically to consider gender differences; in the first exercise, two sets of gender-based focus group discussions were conducted; no explicit female participation in method development
  - Explicitly gendered: Fully, although participation in indicator development could be improved, all relevant indicators are disaggregated, questions posed equally to men and women, and gender-based focus groups conducted

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle:
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: the findings are discussed with communities and solutions are agreed and implemented jointly by service providers, planners and community representatives
- External validation: reviewed and validated by CIET
- Accessibility of findings: selected results are published and analyzed in a document available on the internet
- Local contextualization: questionnaire is specific to Pakistan, but standard across regions in the country
- Link to development plans: in some cases, at the local government level

Urban Governance Index
UN-Habitat
Web access: http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&catid=25&cid=2167

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To assist cities and countries in monitoring the quality of urban governance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>Piloted in 24 cities worldwide; further application in cities in Zimbabwe, Somalia, Mongolia and Kosovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Ongoing since formal release in 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Local actors seeking to improve the quality of urban governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from self-assessment questionnaire as well as calculations based on data from national surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement focus</td>
<td>4 principles of good urban governance containing 25 indicators: The 4 principles are effectiveness, equity, participation, and accountability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of Indicators:
- Political power
  - Elected council
  - Selection of Mayor
  - Voter turnout
- Service delivery
  - Citizens’ Charter: right of access to basic services
  - Pro-poor pricing policy for water
- Accountability, transparency and corruption
  - Control by higher levels of government
  - Codes of conduct
  - Regular independent audit

All Gender-related Indicators
- Percentage of women councilors
- Proportion of women in key positions

Data sources and collection:
- Data sources: Publicly available data: national and city statistics and regulations; available administrative data on population, budgets and procedures
- Data gathering: Stakeholders including all key urban actors
- Gender sensitivity
  - Disaggregated by sex: None
  - Sex specific: None
  - Implicitly gendered: None
  - Chosen by women: None
  - Explicitly gendered: None

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle:
- Participation in method development: UNDP, the World Bank and Transparency International involved in development, lessons learned from pilots, stakeholders meeting after pilots
- Participation in data collection and analysis: participatory collection and evaluation exercise involving local partners
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: pilot results published on website; other results available according to implementing organization
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none explicitly, but government stakeholders are involved in dissemination
### World Governance Assessment

**Overseas Development Institute (ODI)**

**Web access:** http://www.odi.org.uk/wga_governance/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To improve the assessment and analysis of governance by providing reliable, valid and comparable data on key governance issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>10 countries worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>First release in 2002, second release in 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Citizens, civil society groups and those interested in investing or providing development aid in a country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of expert opinion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement focus</th>
<th>30 indicators for 6 defined dimensions of governance: Civil Society, Political Society, Government, Bureaucracy, Economic Society, Judiciary. None are explicitly gender-related</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Examples of Indicators | **Political power**  
  - How well are different groups in society represented in the legislature?  
  - To what extent does policy-making fairly reflect public preferences?  
  - To what extent do women play a role in governing the country?  

  **Service delivery**  
  - To what extent is there equal opportunity to public services for all citizens?  

  **Accountability, transparency and corruption**  
  - To what extent are legislators accountable to the public?  
  - To what extent are civil servants accountable for their decisions and actions?  
  - To what extent is freedom of the media?  
  - To what extent does the government provide accurate information to the public?  

  **Access to justice**  
  - To what extent is there equal access to justice for all citizens?  

  **Police and security**  
  - To what extent is government promoting the personal security of citizens? |

| Data sources and collection | Data sources  
  - 70 respondents per country, from 10 groups: government, business, non-governmental organisations, parliament, legal professions, international organisations, the civil service, academia, religious organisations, and the media |

  **Gender sensitivity**  
  - Disaggregated by sex: None  
  - Sex specific: None  
  - Implicity gendered: Yes, to the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women  
  - Chosen by women: None  
  - Explicitly gendered: Not at all: no intentional effort to collect gender-sensitive data |

| Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle | Participation in method development: none  
  - Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data  
  - External validation: results correlated with data from other sources for validity  
  - Accessibility of findings: all data available on website and in book form  
  - Local contextualization: none  
  - Link to development plans: none |

### World Governance Indicators (Governance Matters)

**World Bank Institute**

**Web access:** http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To evaluate governance, which is considered the fundamental basis for economic development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>212 countries and territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>First implemented in 1996, annually since 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Policymakers and civil society groups to assess governance challenges and monitor reforms. Scholars researching the causes and consequences of good governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from calculations based on data from international surveys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Measurement focus | Several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance in the areas of voice and accountability; political stability and absence of violence; government effectiveness; regulatory quality; rule of law; control of corruption. None are explicitly gender-related |

| Examples of Indicators | **Political power**  
  - Free and fair elections  
  - Political Participation  
  - Freedom of political participation  

  **Service delivery**  
  - Policies to improve efficiency of public sector  
  - Based on your experiences, how easy or difficult is it to obtain household services?  
  - Resource Efficiency  
  - Satisfaction with education system |

  **Accountability, transparency and corruption**  
  - Hardening of the Regime  
  - Accountability of Public Officials  
  - Transparency / corruption  
  - Firms are usually informed clearly and transparently by the Government on changes in policies affecting their industry  
  - Newspapers can publish stories of their choosing without fear of censorship or retaliation  
  - Frequency of corruption among public institutions |

  **Access to justice**  
  - How often is following characteristic associated with the court system: Fair  
  - Running of the justice system  
  - Justice is not fairly administered in society |

  **Police and security**  
  - Over the past year, how often have you or anyone in your family been physically attacked?  
  - Forcible and illegal detention of persons. The number of acts.  
  - Forcible and illegal detention of persons. The number of victims.  
  - Forcible and illegal detention of persons. The number of convictions.  
  - Forcible and illegal detention of persons. The number of overturned convictions.  
  - Hardening of the regime  
  - Confidence in the police force |

| Data sources and collection | Data sources  
  - 35 separate data sources constructed by 32 different organizations from around the world |

  **Gender sensitivity**  
  - Disaggregated by sex: None  
  - Sex specific: None  
  - Implicity gendered: Yes, to the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women  
  - Chosen by women: None  
  - Explicitly gendered: Not at all: no intentional effort to collect gender-sensitive data |

| Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle | Participation in method development: none  
  - Participation in data collection and analysis: none  

  **External validation:** none  
  - Accessibility of findings: aggregate scores and some underlying data are published on website and in publication form  
  - Local contextualization: none  
  - Link to development plans: used in calculation for dispersal of Millennium Challenge Account funds |
### D. Methods and Frameworks for Generating Data

**World Values Survey**
World Values Survey Association
Web access: [http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/](http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To inform social scientists, policy makers and the general public of the changes that are occurring and their implications, and to contribute to a better understanding of how these changes are likely to impact on social, economic and political life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>More than 80 countries worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Ongoing; surveys are launched in waves where not all countries are released in the same year; first launched in 1981, latest launched 2005, with some countries completed 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Social scientists, policy makers and the general public for better understanding of social change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of public opinion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurement focus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of Indicators</th>
<th>Related to politics and society, religion and morale, and national identity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Examples of Gender-related Indicators**

- On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do. (Answer from agree to disagree)
- When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. (Agree, disagree, neither)
- Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay. (Answer from agree to disagree)

**Data sources and collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Nationally representative samples of the public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>A network of social scientists at leading universities worldwide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender sensitivity**

- Disaggregated by sex: Yes, for all data
- Sex-specific: Some data are women specific
- Implicitly gendered: Some data, e.g., impact of water infrastructure
- Chosen by women: None
- Explicitly gendered: Partially, a wide range of disaggregated indicators that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**

- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: all results published
- Local contextualization: none
- Link to development plans: none

---

**Benefit Incidence and Demand Analysis**
Cornell University

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To address the extent to which public spending mitigates or exacerbates gender inequities, and how existing allocations of public expenditure can be changed to improve gender equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>Method has been implemented in a selection of countries worldwide, including Bulgaria, Ghana, Uganda, Pakistan, Vietnam, Peru, Mauritania and Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Released 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Policymakers and stakeholders concerned about gender inequality in society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of public opinion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurement focus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of Indicators</th>
<th>Service delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
- The share of benefits of girls/boys of public schooling |
- The share of benefits of girls/boys of health care consultations |
- The share of benefits of girls/boys of vaccination rates |
- The impact of fee levels at health clinics |
- The impact of the provision of better qualified teachers in primary schools |
- The impact of water infrastructure investments

**Data sources and collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Previously completed public opinion and facility surveys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
<td>Independent polling organizations provide data that are processed by Cornell academics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender sensitivity**

- Disaggregated by sex: Yes, for all data
- Sex-specific: Some data are women specific
- Implicitly gendered: Some data, e.g., impact of water infrastructure
- Chosen by women: None
- Explicitly gendered: Partially, a wide range of disaggregated indicators that address many different topics of relevance to women, but no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

---

**Service delivery**

- I am going to read out a list of environmental problems facing many communities. Please, tell me how serious you consider each one to be here in your own community. Is it very serious, somewhat serious, not very serious or not serious at all? (Poor water quality, Poor air quality, Poor sewage and sanitation)
Citizen Report Cards
Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore, India

**Stated purpose**
To provide public agencies with systematic feedback from users of public services

**Country coverage**
Method has been implemented in a range of countries worldwide, including the Philippines, Pakistan, India, Brazil, Ukraine and others. Many of these have been done through small organizations with limited or no contact with the Public Affairs Centre

**Time coverage**
First implemented in 1993, with formal web-based self-learning course launched in 2006-07

**Target users**
Communities, civil society organizations or local governments interested in engaging with service providers to improve the delivery of public services

**Data type**
Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of public opinion

**Measurement focus**
User perceptions on the quality, efficiency, and adequacy of public services, aggregated to create a 'report card' that rates the performance of all major service providers in the city

**Examples of Indicators from Bangalore**
- Service delivery
  - Overall public satisfaction (by agency)
  - Dimensions of public satisfaction with respect to staff behaviour, quality of service, information provided
  - The cost of compensatory investments made by citizens
- Accountability, transparency and corruption
  - Speed money actually paid

**Example of Gender-related Indicator from Bangalore**
- Satisfaction with maternity homes

**Data sources and collection**
- Data sources: Sampling of households, varying by purpose and the population of interest
- Data gatherers: Trained civil society workers or local polling organizations

**Gender sensitivity**
- Disaggregated by sex: Has been done in some cases, e.g. in shakti, India
- Sex specific: Some questions are women specific
- Implicitly gendered: Yes, to the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women
- Chosen by women: Possible, but not consistently done to date
- Explicitly gendered: Partially: some concern for gender issues and disaggregation, but questions should be posed equally to men and women

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**
- Participation in method development: focus group discussions are recommended during development with citizens from the population of interest, as well as meeting with service providers
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: quality checks are performed to ensure reliable and accurate data collection
- Accessibility of findings: findings are published on websites, often only in local languages, and raw data rarely available
- Local contextualization: yes, entirely tailored to local context
- Link to development plans: not generally

---

Common Assessment Framework (CAF)
European Institute of Public Administration
Web access: http://www.eipa.eu/en/topics/show&tid=191

**Stated purpose**
To assist public-sector organizations across Europe in using quality management techniques to improve performance

**Country coverage**
Method has been implemented in 39 countries worldwide, concentrated in the European Union and neighboring countries

**Time coverage**
First launched in 2000

**Target users**
National, regional and local public sector institutions or public sector departments to inform reform programs or target improvement

**Data type**
Primary compilation of indicators derived from self-assessment questionnaire

**Measurement focus**
2 criteria divided into sub-criteria: Enablers criteria (leadership, strategy, people, partnerships and resources) and Results criteria (service/customer-oriented results, people results, society results, key performance results)

**Examples of Indicators**
- Service delivery: Develop and deliver citizen/customer-oriented services and products
- Results criteria: Results of citizen/customer satisfaction measurements
- Indicators of citizen/customer-oriented measurements

**Examples of Gender-related Indicators**
- Complying with diversity and gender aspects
- Introduction of innovative systems of budgetary and cost planning, including gender budgets

**Data sources and collection**
- Data sources: Participants' knowledge and experience of working in the organization
- Data gatherers: A representative group from within the organization

**Gender sensitivity**
- Disaggregated by sex: None
- Sex specific: Some data are women specific
- Implicitly gendered: Could be, if service in question disproportionately affects women
- Chosen by women: None
- Explicitly gendered: Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are segregated from others and no process at the local level to reflect gender differences in indicator selection and collection

**Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle**
- Participation in method development: broad consultation involving management, internal stakeholders and external stakeholders when applicable is recommended
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: not publicly available
- Local contextualization: customization is recommended but basic elements are to be maintained
- Link to development plans: generally yes
Disaggregated by sex
All data are women specific

Primary compilation of indicators with qualitative explanations, derived from expert and practitioner opinion

More than 60 countries worldwide have implemented gender-responsive budgets

Examples of Gender-related Indicators (clarification in brackets derived from EGI guidance):
- Clarity and transparency of the executive’s social mandate
- Regulator’s capacity to evaluate social issues
- Capacity of civil society organizations

Examples of Indicators
- Public participation in developing policies to reduce environmental impacts
- Capacity of legislative committee on electricity
- Clarity and transparency of executive’s environmental mandate
- Transparency and accountability in the design and implementation of subsidies

Examples of Gender-related Indicators:
- Public participation in developing policies to reduce environmental impacts
- Effective functioning of legislative committee on electricity
- Clarity and transparency of executive’s environmental mandate
- Transparency and accountability in the design and implementation of subsidies

Data sources and collection
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Data gatherers</th>
<th>Country coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Gender sensitivity
- Disaggregated by sex
- Sex specific
- Implicitly gendered
- Explicitly gendered

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: more than 60 practitioners and experts from civil society, electricity sector experts and others
- Participation in data collection and analysis: broad coalition of advocates and others but no public participation
- External validation: an Advisory Panel including government officials from the sector, sector experts and academics reviews the final assessment before it is released to the public
- Accessibility of findings: complete pilot reports published on website
- Local contextualization: national teams focus on issues and cases that align with their priorities, but some ‘priority’ indicators cannot be changed
- Link to development plans: strategy for outreach and engagement is developed based on the completed assessment

Stated purpose
To enable practitioners to design gender-responsive budgets adapted to their local conditions, as well as to assess the gender-responsiveness of existing budgets

Country coverage
More than 60 countries worldwide have implemented gender-responsive budgets

Target users
Government officials who are designing budgets

Data type
Primary compilation of budgetary information

Web access: The guide is available at http://www.thecommonwealth.org/shared_asp_files/uploadedfiles/%7BFBF59912-40C3-47A6-80C2-F3E5A6EA9874%7D_Engendering%20Budgets%20final%20doc.pdf. A variety of supplementary materials is also available at the Gender Responsive Budgeting website http://www.gender-budgets.org, which is a collaborative effort between the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Commonwealth Secretariat and Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC).
Missing Dimensions of Poverty
Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)
Web access: http://www.ophi.org.uk/subindex.php?id=research2

Stated purpose To identify and advocate the collection of data for a small set of indicators on "missing" dimensions of human development that often matter to poor people

Country coverage Pilots in Bolivia, Bhutan, Chile, Mexico, and the Philippines

Time coverage Pilots under way as of end 2008

Target users Poverty advocates and those seeking to improve the situation of the poor

Data type Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys of public opinion

Measurement focus More than 100 questions on employment, empowerment, physical safety, the ability to go about without shame, and meaning and value

Examples of Indicators

| Economic power | • How much do you usually take home in a regular period? |
| • Considering the total number of hours worked last week, would you like to work fewer hours at the expense of a reduction in income? |
| • To what extent do you feel that you have the opportunity to advance and improve at work? |

| Police and security | • When decisions are made regarding how to protect yourself from violence, who is it that normally takes the decision? |
| • In the past year, has some one gotten into your house, flat or dwelling without permission and stole or tried to steal something? |
| • Apart from the previous incidents, in the past five years, have you or any members of your household been assaulted (hit, slapped, shoved, punched, pushed or kicked) without any weapon either inside or outside the home? |

All Gender-related Indicators
- Are you entitled to maternity leave?
- Why were you treated in a way that you felt was prejudiced? (Possible answers include gender)
- Did the district receive the right amount from the Ministry of Finance?
- How many supervision visits are carried out per year to monitor financial accountability?

Data sources and collection

| Data sources | Quantitative data from 2,000 households per country |
| Data gatherers | Any researchers qualified to carry out a representative survey |

Gender sensitivity

Disaggregated by sex Not yet determined, but should be possible

Sex specific Yes, for some questions

Implicitly gendered Yes, as many questions are asked to both the head of household and the spouse to determine if answers are different, e.g., power to make decisions

Chosen by women Respondents are both heads of household and their spouses

Explicitly gendered Partially, indicators are disaggregated and some are relevant to women but do not represent the range of topics that could apply in this context and not asked equally by men and women

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: none
- Participation in data collection and analysis: none specified, but could be done
- External validation: none
- Accessibility of findings: none specified, but it is requested that results are shared with OPHI
- Local contextualization: questionnaire is standard to be internationally comparable
- Link to development plans: none

Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETSs)
World Bank
Web access: For an overview, see http://go.worldbank.org/AGLWH0RV40 or http://go.worldbank.org/1KIMS4I3K0.
For a detailed description, see http://povlibrary.worldbank.org/files/12933_chapter9.pdf

Stated purpose To track the effect of public expenditure on growth and/or social outcomes

Country coverage Method has been implemented in a number of countries worldwide, including Albania, Cambodia, Chad, East Timor, Ghana, Georgia, Honduras, Macau, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda

Time coverage First released in 1996

Target users Governments seeking to diagnose problems in financial management. Reformers seeking to identify bottlenecks and suggest alternative channels for funds. Advocates from civil society and the media seeking empirical data on institutional decision-making, power structures within organizations and cost efficiency

Data type Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys service providers and service beneficiaries

Measurement focus While each PETS is designed for the country situation, 6 core elements for all facility questionnaires have been identified: Characteristics of the facility, Inputs, Outputs, Quality, Financing, Institutional mechanisms and accountability. Surveys have been done on the health and education sectors

Examples of Indicators

| Examples of Gender-related Indicators | Service delivery |
| Did the district receive the right amount from the Ministry of Finance? |
| How many supervision visits are carried out per year to monitor financial accountability? |

Data sources and collection

| Data sources | Service provider records and interviews with managers, staff and beneficiaries |
| Data gatherers | Trained survey personnel, preferably local |

Gender sensitivity

Disaggregated by sex Yes, in very limited instances, e.g. Number of girls in school

Sex specific Some questions are women (girl) specific

Implicitly gendered Some data, such as evaluation of food provided to children, pregnant and nursing women

Chosen by women None to date

Explicitly gendered Partially: some concern for gender issues, but gender-related indicators are very limited and more disaggregation is possible

Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle
- Participation in method development: key stakeholders, including government agencies, donors and civil society organizations, are involved in the design
- Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data
- External validation: data are triangulated among sources for cross-validation
- Accessibility of findings: complete data for some surveys available on website; for others only selected findings available
- Local contextualization: yes, entirely tailored to local context
- Link to development plans: none
### Quantitative Service Delivery Surveys (QSDSs)

**World Bank**

For an overview, see [http://go.worldbank.org/668H7VF9G0](http://go.worldbank.org/668H7VF9G0) or [http://go.worldbank.org/1K0MS4I3K0](http://go.worldbank.org/1K0MS4I3K0).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>To examine the efficiency of public spending and incentives and various dimensions of service delivery in provider organizations, especially on the frontline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>Method has been implemented in 7 countries, mostly in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>First released in 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>• Governments seeking to improve service delivery • Researchers seeking empirical data on service providers to assess the implementation capacity of governments and the analysis of public expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Primary compilation of indicators derived from surveys service providers and service beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement focus</td>
<td>While each QSDS is designed for the country situation, 6 core elements for all facility questionnaires have been identified: characteristics of the facility, inputs, outputs, quality, financing, institutional mechanisms and accountability. Surveys have been done on the health and education sectors. There are no examples of explicitly gender-related questions to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples of Indicators</td>
<td>Service delivery Patient survey: • Did you pay user fees? • Do you think the fees you paid today were different from the fees you would have paid if you had visited on any other day? • Were you given any drugs today? Teacher survey: • Did you receive a primary certificate as part of your teacher training? • How many pupils do you teach in Grade V class? Household education survey: • Can your child write a letter? • How good would you say that your child's teacher is?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sources and collection</td>
<td>Data sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender sensitivity</td>
<td>Disaggregated by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implicitly gendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chosen by women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explicitly gendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle</td>
<td>• Participation in method development: key stakeholders, including government agencies, donors and civil society organizations, are involved in the design • Participation in data collection and analysis: stakeholders provide the data • External validation: data are triangulated among sources for cross-validation • Accessibility of findings: complete data for some surveys available on website, for others only selected findings available • Local contextualization: yes, entirely tailored to local context • Link to development plans: none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Time Use Studies

**Centre for Time Use Research**

Web access: See [http://www.timeuse.org/information/studies/](http://www.timeuse.org/information/studies/)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated purpose</th>
<th>Not stated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country coverage</td>
<td>More than 75 countries worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time coverage</td>
<td>Examples of implementation as early as 1800s, implemented on a periodic basis in some countries in recent times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target users</td>
<td>Government officials making policy decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Population-based sample surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement focus</td>
<td>Surveys of how randomly selected respondents representing a cross-section of the population spend their time on a daily basis. Each survey is different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples of Indicators from the U.S.</td>
<td>Economic power • In the last seven days, did you do any work for pay or profit? • Do you usually receive overtime pay, tips, or commissions at your main job?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example of Gender-related Indicator from the U.S.</td>
<td>• During any part of the day yesterday, was (your child) in your care?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sources and collection</td>
<td>Data sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data gatherers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender sensitivity</td>
<td>Disaggregated by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex-specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implicitly gendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chosen by women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explicitly gendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory nature for governance assessment cycle</td>
<td>• Participation in method development: none in most cases • Participation in data collection and analysis: data are provided by randomly selected respondents • External validation: none in most cases • Accessibility of findings: findings are published on websites, often only in local languages, and raw data rarely available • Local contextualization: yes, entirely tailored to local context • Link to development plans: in some cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3  Mapping of measurement tools from a gender and participative perspective

This table is based on website information of the individual or organization that produced the source. These websites were accessed between September 2008 and January 2009.

#### Gender-related Datasets and Assessments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Significance of data</th>
<th>Sex-specific</th>
<th>Explicitly gendered</th>
<th>Chosen by women</th>
<th>Explicitly gendered</th>
<th>Gender-sensitivity</th>
<th>Participative nature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Gender and D empowerment Index</td>
<td>all relevant data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Empowerment Monitor</td>
<td>underlying data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Equality Index</td>
<td>all relevant data</td>
<td>many data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Law Library</td>
<td>all relevant data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender related Development Index</td>
<td>underlying data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Statistics</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Statistics</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GenderStats</td>
<td>when available</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base</td>
<td>nearly all relevant data</td>
<td>many data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partialey</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Poverty and Environmental Indicators on African Countries</td>
<td>some indicators</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partialey</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Database of Indicators for Women</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Gender Gap Index</td>
<td>underlying data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Violence Against Women Survey</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG Monitor</td>
<td>only literacy and education rates</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men and Women Statistics</td>
<td>all relevant data</td>
<td>many data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress of the World’s Women</td>
<td>not for all relevant data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partialley</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in National Parliaments</td>
<td>can be calculated</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Rights in the Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Participative nature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation in method development</th>
<th>Participation in data collection and analysis</th>
<th>External validation</th>
<th>Accessibility of findings</th>
<th>Local contextualization</th>
<th>Link to development plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>only national data are used. The standard for a standard Middle Eastern country.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>all indicators and data and scores</td>
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<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>all indicator scores</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
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<tr>
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<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
<td>none</td>
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</tr>
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<td>none</td>
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<td>all data</td>
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<td>no</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
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<td>none</td>
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<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
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<td>no</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
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<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
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<td>none</td>
</tr>
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<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>not publicly accessible</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
<td>linked to the global effort to achieve the MDGs</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
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<td>none</td>
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<td>all data</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
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<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>local data are collected and then systematized</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>consultation with a range of actors. Focus groups in Egypt, Kuwait, and Morocco.</td>
<td>published, no raw data available</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table is based on website information of the individual or organization that produced the source. These websites were accessed between September 2008 and January 2009.
## Governance-related Datasets and Assessments

### Gender-sensitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Disaggregated by sex</th>
<th>Sex specific</th>
<th>Explicitly gendered</th>
<th>Chosen by women</th>
<th>Explicitly gendered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afrobarometer</td>
<td>possible, but none to date</td>
<td>some questions</td>
<td>To the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women</td>
<td>questions are to be raised equally to women and men</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berensohn Transformation Index</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRI Human Rights Dataset</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>3 indicators</td>
<td>Gender specific</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Governance Analysis</td>
<td>some indicators</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPA</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>only criterion 7</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enquetes 1-2-3</td>
<td>all relevant data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnodiagnostique sur la Gouvernance et la Corruption</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>To the extent that women are disproportionately affected</td>
<td>no women responses</td>
<td>partially</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom in the World</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>1 indicator</td>
<td>1 indicator</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Corruption Barometer</td>
<td>only for likelihood to pay a bribe</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>To the extent that corruption in basic services disproportionately affects women</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not at all</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOF/GOLD</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Urban Governance Report Cards</td>
<td>in some cases</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Economic Freedom Index</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Economic Freedoms</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not at all</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPIA</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>only criterion 7</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Index</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not at all</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information to Measure the Rule of Law</td>
<td>for gender-related indicators</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>partially</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integrity Index</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not at all</td>
<td>partially</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Governance Barometer</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>In the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Governance Performance Management System</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>In the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Budget Index</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not at all</td>
<td>partially</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Participative nature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation in method development</th>
<th>Participation in data collection with stakeholders</th>
<th>External validation</th>
<th>Accessibility of findings</th>
<th>Local contextualization</th>
<th>Link to development plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>questionnaire is standard across countries, but tailored to each country</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>report available, no raw data</td>
<td>Country offices have choice of which governance indicators to include</td>
<td>tied to existing ODI support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>report available, no raw data</td>
<td>specific to Burundi</td>
<td>produced by the government for this purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>report available, no raw data</td>
<td>specific to the Philippines</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>aggregated impression by country</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>specific to Afghanistan</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>merely taken from local sources</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>some local data used, but international data are preferred for comparability</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>a score for each freedom</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>some opinion surveys</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>questionnaire is standard across countries, but tailored to each country</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>may be consulted in interviews</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all scores and data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>public sector, civil society and private sector</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>merely taken from local sources</td>
<td>can be, if government stakeholders are engaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>a wide range of governmental stakeholders are consulted</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>specific to the Philippines</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>through interviews with government</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Governance-related Datasets and Assessments (cont.)

#### Gender-sensitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Disaggregated by sex</th>
<th>Sex-specific</th>
<th>Explicitly gendered</th>
<th>Chosen by women</th>
<th>Explicitly gendered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Audits of Delivery of Public Services</td>
<td>nearly all questions</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>In the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women</td>
<td>half of respondents were women, but figures were analyzed regardless of country's sex to identify quarters. Differences in the first exercise, two sets of gender sensitivities, using different sets were compared</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Governance Index</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2 indicators</td>
<td>In the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Governance Assessment</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>In the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Governance Indicators</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>In the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Values Survey</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>some questions</td>
<td>some questions</td>
<td>some questions</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Participative nature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation in method development</th>
<th>Participation in data collection and analysis</th>
<th>External validation</th>
<th>Accessibility of findings</th>
<th>Local contextualization</th>
<th>Link to development plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>the findings and discussed with stakeholders and solutions are agreed and implemented jointly</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>selected results</td>
<td>questionnaire is specific to Pakistan, but interlinked across regions</td>
<td>in some cases, at the local governance level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>participatory collection and evaluation exercise; identifying local partners</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>pilot results published on website; other results available according to implementing organization</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
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<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>supernumerous and some ambiguity</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
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<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Methods and Frameworks for Generating Data

#### Gender-sensitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Disaggregated by sex</th>
<th>Sex-specific</th>
<th>Explicitly gendered</th>
<th>Chosen by women</th>
<th>Explicitly gendered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benefit Incidence and Demand Analysis</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen Report Cards</td>
<td>has been done in some countries, in others,</td>
<td>some questions</td>
<td>In the extent that certain basic services disproportionately benefit women</td>
<td>possible, but not consistently done</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Assessment Framework (CAF)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>Service in question disproportionately affects women</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Governance Initiative</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some data</td>
<td>Women part of design and provision of data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>fully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engendering Budgets</td>
<td>all relevant data</td>
<td>all data</td>
<td>Women part of design and provision of data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>fully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Dimensions of Poverty</td>
<td>could not done; some questions</td>
<td>some questions</td>
<td>Both men and women important</td>
<td>not at all</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSETs</td>
<td>in limited instances</td>
<td>some questions</td>
<td>Some questions</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OQDIs</td>
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<td>none</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Use Studies</td>
<td>in most cases</td>
<td>not generally</td>
<td>Some data</td>
<td>Some data</td>
<td>not at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Participative nature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation in method development</th>
<th>Participation in data collection and analysis</th>
<th>External validation</th>
<th>Accessibility of findings</th>
<th>Local contextualization</th>
<th>Link to development plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>all results published</td>
<td>different surveys used in different contexts</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>findings are published on websites, often only in local languages, and raw data rarely available</td>
<td>minority tailored to local context</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>findings are published on websites, often only in local languages, and raw data rarely available</td>
<td>minority tailored to local context</td>
<td>generally yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>all results published</td>
<td>minority tailored to local context</td>
<td>generally yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>not yet determined</td>
<td>minority tailored to local context</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>complete data for some surveys available online; for others, only selected findings available</td>
<td>minority tailored to local context</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>complete data for some surveys available online; for others, only selected findings available</td>
<td>minority tailored to local context</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>complete data for some surveys available online; for others, only selected findings available</td>
<td>minority tailored to local context</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none in most cases</td>
<td>stakeholders provide the data</td>
<td>none in most cases</td>
<td>findings are published on websites, often only in local languages, and raw data rarely available</td>
<td>minority tailored to local context</td>
<td>in some cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4  Mapping of measurement tools from the service delivery perspective

This table is based on website information of the individual or organization that produced the source. These websites were accessed between September 2008 and January 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Name of tool</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Indicators on</th>
<th>Name of tool</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Indicators on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender-related Datasets and Assessments</td>
<td>African Gender and Development Index</td>
<td>UN Economic Commission for Africa</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender Empowerment Measure</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender Equity Index</td>
<td>Social Watch</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender Law Library</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender Info</td>
<td>UN Statistics Division</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender-related Development Index</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gender Statistics</td>
<td>UN ECLAC</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender Statistics</td>
<td>UN ESCWA</td>
<td></td>
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**Figure 6 Indicator Sets by Category and Topical Area**

![Figure 6](image-url)
### 1. LIST OF TOOLS BY CATEGORY

#### GENDER-RELATED DATASETS AND ASSESSMENTS

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  - Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG), Afghanistan

- **Good Urban Governance Report Cards**
  - UNDP-TUGI (The Urban Governance Initiative)

- **Ibrahim Index of African Governance**
  - Mo Ibrahim Foundation

- **Index of Economic Freedom**
  - Heritage Foundation and Wall Street Journal

- **Indicators to Measure the Rule of Law**
  - Vera Institute for Justice and Atlas Global Alliance

- **Integrity Index**
  - Global Integrity

- **International Violence Against Women Survey**
  - European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)

- **Local Governance Barometer**
  - Impact Alliance

- **Local Governance Performance Management System**
  - Department of the Interior and Local Government, Philippines

- **MDG Monitor**
  - United Nations

- **Men and Women Statistics**
  - UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

- **Missing Dimensions of Poverty**
  - Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

- **Open Budget Index**
  - International Budget Project

- **Progress of the World's Women**
  - UNIFEM

- **Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETSs)**
  - World Bank

- **Quantitative Service Delivery Surveys (QSDs)**
  - World Bank

- **Social Audits of Delivery of Public Services in Pakistan**
  - CIER International

- **Time Use Studies**
  - Centre for Time Use Research

- **Urban Governance Index**
  - UN-Habitat

- **Women in National Parliaments**
  - Inter-Parliamentary Union

- **Women's Rights in the Middle East and North Africa**
  - Freedom House

- **World Governance Assessment**
  - Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

- **World Governance Indicators (Governance Matters)**
  - World Bank Institute

- **World Values Survey**
  - World Values Survey Association

- **3. LIST OF TOOLS BY INSTITUTION**

  - **African Development Bank (ADB)**
    - Gender, Poverty and Environmental Indicators on African Countries

  - **Bertelsmann Stiftung**
    - Bertelsmann Transformation Index

  - **Centre for Time Use Research**
    - Time Use Studies

  - **CIF International**
    - Social Audits of Delivery of Public Services in Pakistan

  - **Commonwealth Secretariat**
    - Engendering Budgets: A Practitioner’s Guide to Understanding and Implementing Gender-Responsive Budgets

  - **Cornell University**
    - Benefit Incidence and Demand Analysis

  - **Department of the Interior and Local Government, Philippines**
    - Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS)

  - **Devéloppement Institutions & Analyses de Long Term (DAL) Enquêtes 1-2-3 (Pauvreté, Démocratie et Gouvernance)**

  - **European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)**
    - International Violence Against Women Survey

  - **European Institute of Public Administration**
    - Common Assessment Framework (CAF)

  - **Freedom House**
    - Freedom in the World

  - **Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base (GIDG)**
    - European Union Institute for Women’s Rights and Gender Equality

  - **Global Integrity**
    - Integrity Index

  - **Government of Burundi**
    - Etude Diagnostique sur la Gouvernance et la Corruption au Burundi

  - **Impact Alliance**
    - Local Governance Barometer

  - **Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG), Afghanistan**
    - Good Governance for Local Development – GOFORGOLD

  - **Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), the Center for Empirical Research in Political Economy**
    - Good Governance for Local Development

  - **Inter-Parliamentary Union**
    - Women in National Parliaments

  - **Mo Ibrahim Foundation**
    - Ibrahim Index of African Governance

  - **OECD**
    - Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base

  - **Overseas Development Institute (ODI)**
    - World Governance Assessment

  - **Oxfam Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)**
    - Missing Dimensions of Poverty

  - **Time Use Studies**
    - Centre for Time Use Research
Annex II The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the full text of which appears in the following pages. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and “to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories.”

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life all over the world,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, juridical or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
Article 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, races or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realised.

Article 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.
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