

APPENDIX 3: SELECTION OF RESOURCES ON GENDER AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

From Promises to Action: Recommendations for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/1f3genderinterim.pdf>

The Millennium Project Interim Report on Gender identifies six strategic priorities for international and national-level action that should be achieved by the year 2015. These six priorities represent first generation development problems that have not yet been solved. They are inter-related, and empowering women and gender equality entails action on all of them. The report also highlights the necessary actions to be taken on national and international levels for achieving the goals. February 2004. (PDF file, 3.2MB, 142 pages)

The Millennium Project is the independent advisory body to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan that is commissioned with recommending, by June 2005, operational strategies for meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This includes reviewing current innovative practices, prioritizing policy reforms, identifying frameworks for policy implementation, and evaluating financing options. The Project's ultimate objective is to help ensure that all developing countries meet the MDGs. The Millennium Project proceeds under the overall guidance of the Secretary-General and UNDP Administrator Mark Malloch Brown in his capacity as chair of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). Professor Jeffrey Sachs directs the Project, which brings together the expertise of scholars in both developed and developing countries, UN agencies, and public, non-governmental, and private-sector institutions. Ten Task Forces carry out the bulk of the Millennium Project's analytical work with support from a small secretariat based at UNDP headquarters. Additional information on the Millennium Project is available on its website, www.unmillenniumproject.org.

Seeking Accountability on Women's Human Rights: Women Debate the Millennium Development Goals, <http://www.wicej.addr.com/mdg/index.html#pdfs>

Debates on Gender and the MDGs. By Barton, C.; Pendergast, L. Women's International Coalition for Economic Justice (WICEJ), 2004. This publication brings together a wide range of issues and debates in relation to gender and the MDGs. The compilation of articles and opinion briefs come from different regions and explore diverse issues.

Gender Equality and the Millennium Development Goals, <http://www.worldbank.org/gender/resources/gendermdg.pdf>

This paper by the Gender and Development Group of The World Bank provides an overview of the Gender Equality Goal and examines the links between gender equality and the Millennium Development Goals on Poverty, Education, Health and Nutrition, and Environment. It argues that gender equality is not only a goal of itself but also an essential step for combating poverty and HIV/AIDS, and for promoting education and environmental stability. It demonstrates that working for gender equality offers policy makers and planners a gripping, win-win approach for attaining and implementing the MDGs. The paper provides examples of how gender equality can be integrated into MDG policies and interventions. April 2003. (PDF file, 470 KB, 32 pages)

Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, and the Millennium Development Goals, May 2004 http://www.wedo.org/publicat/MDG_toolkit1.pdf

This new publication from Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) aims to bring an action-oriented gender perspective to the MDGs. According to WEDO Executive Director June Zeitlin, "This document is designed to inform and galvanize advocates for women-policy-makers and activists alike on how to make gender equality central to all the MDGs." The publication uses statistics and analysis to demonstrate how gender equality is a necessary crosscutting issue to be applied to each of the eight MDGs. The MDGs currently limit women's empowerment and gender equality to a single goal. Women are not specifically included in the goals on poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and global partnerships. WEDO argues that this omission impedes the achievement of the MDGs as well as contradicts the Millennium Declaration and crucial human rights instruments that reflect international acknowledgement that women's empowerment and equality are matters of human rights and social justice. The guide also includes advocacy

strategies for using the MDGs to push for implementation of global policy promises to women and resources for additional information.

Gender Equality: Fighting Poverty by Empowering Women,
<http://www.developmentgateway.org/node/130685/special/gender/>

This Development Gateway Cross-Topic Special on Gender Equality coincided with 2004 International Women's Month in March. The second Special to focus on MDG content on the Gateway, it draws attention to the complex cultural conditions that underlie gender-based reforms in education, health and law necessary to fight poverty in the developing world. Highlights from 16 Topic Pages address aspects of MDG Goal 3 — to "promote gender equality and empower women" — including targets to improve the education of women and girls, advance employment in non-agricultural sectors, and increase the number of seats for women in national parliaments. Hilda Tadia, co-founder of the African Women's Development Fund and an advisor for the African Center for Gender and Development at the UN Economic Commission for Africa, gives a first-hand view of the cultural challenges facing Africa in achieving gender equality.

Development Data on School Enrolment, <http://devdata.worldbank.org/edstats/cd3.asp>

This World Bank site presents the indicators that measure two Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to education: Achieve Universal Primary Education; and Promote Gender Equality. Specific targets for the goals are: (1) to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling; and (2) to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015. The country reports presented in this module are intended only as a starting point for a more in-depth analysis of the progress towards these goals within countries.

Gender and ICTs, http://info.worldbank.org/ict/WSIS/docs/mdg_Gender.pdf

The new World Bank publications look at the MDGs and the role of ICT in achieving them. This particular publication -- "Engendering Information and Communication Technologies: Challenges and Opportunities for Gender-Equitable Development" -- looks at how ICT can empower women and help them surmount gender inequality by raising awareness of their social and political status, and create new economic opportunities.

Accelerating progress in girls' education - UNICEF draft for discussion:

<http://topics.developmentgateway.org/gender/rc/filedownload.do~itemId=270130>

This document outlines a strategy for accelerating progress in Girls' Education in order to meet the goal of gender equality in primary and secondary education by 2005. This is the first credibility challenge of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Education for All (EFA) goals.

Human Development Report 2002 -- Country progress towards the Millennium Development Goals,
<http://www.undp.org/hdr2002/MDGspeCountry.pdf>

Data gathered by the Human Development Report 2002, commissioned by UNDP, gauges the progress countries are making towards meeting the MDGs by 2015. The findings show that at the current pace only 55 countries, with 23 per cent of the world's population, are on track to achieve many of the MDGs, but that 33 countries are failing in more than half the target areas.

Global Monitoring Report 2004: Policies and Actions for Achieving the MDGs and Related Outcomes:
[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20193743/DC2004-0006-Add1\(E\)-GMR.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20193743/DC2004-0006-Add1(E)-GMR.pdf)

This background paper, prepared by the staff of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, calls for scaling up action in order to increase the prospects for meeting the MDGs. It reviews the priorities for developing and developed countries, as well as for International Financial Institutions. Development Committee. Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund On the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries. April 16, 2004. DC2004-0006/Add. 1 (PDF format, 3.3 MB, 225 pages).

Global Monitoring Report 2004: Policies and Actions for Achieving the MDGs and Related Outcomes:
<http://www.imf.org/external/np/pdr/gmr/eng/2004/041204.pdf>

This report, released in draft form, was prepared for the April 25, 2004 meeting of the Development

Committee. It outlines priorities for developing and developed countries, as well as for international financial institutions, in order to scale up action and move beyond current trends to achieve the MDGs. April 16, 2004. DC2004-0006. (pdf file, 25 pages)

Millennium Development Goals and Monterrey Consensus: From Vision to Action:

[http://wbi0018.worldbank.org/eurvp/web.nsf/Pages/Paper+by+Qureshi/\\$File/MOHAMMED+OURESHI.PDF](http://wbi0018.worldbank.org/eurvp/web.nsf/Pages/Paper+by+Qureshi/$File/MOHAMMED+OURESHI.PDF)

This paper presents an overview of the *Global Monitoring Report 2004: Policies and Actions for Achieving the MDGs and Related Outcomes*.

Global Monitoring Report 2004: Policies and Actions for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Related Outcomes by World Bank

The full report can be ordered via the World Bank website (US\$ 26.00)

Drawing attention to priorities for action and related accountabilities, the new *Global Monitoring Report* provides an integrated assessment of the policies and actions needed to achieve the MDGs. Produced in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international partners, the Report assesses how the various parties—developing countries, developed countries, and international financial institutions—are playing their part under the agreed development partnership and highlights progress on the development policy agenda.

***Women and the Millennium Development Goals*, November 2003,**

<http://www.whrnet.org/docs/issue-mdg.html>

This is a special issue of the Women's Human Rights Net (WHRnet) on the MDGs, the main critiques by the international women's movement, and the challenges and opportunities that the MDGs present for the advancement of women's rights already achieved in the Conferences of the nineties. It also cites the main international instruments related to the MDGs and includes some facts that alert us to the types of measures needed. WHRnet is a project of the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID).

Progress of the World's Women 2002: Gender Equality and the Millennium Development Goals

http://www.unifem.org/index.php?f_page_pid=10

This edition of UNIFEM's biennial publication *Progress of the World's Women* presents data and analysis related to Goal 3 of the MDGs. The main section of the report presents an international cross-country assessment of women's situation at the beginning of the new millennium, using the MDG indicators for Goal 3. The second section offers a review of different initiatives being undertaken in countries and regions worldwide to assess progress towards gender equality.

***Gender Equality and the Millennium Development Goals*, <http://mdgender.net>**

This Web site provides access to resources to promote better understanding of and sharing of tools for addressing gender equality in all of the MDGs — from literature on gender equality as it relates to each goal, to tools for advocacy and action. Resource categories include books, reports, tools, papers, articles, speeches and talks. The site is a collaborative effort of the UN Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, the OECD/DAC Network on Gender Equality, and the Multilateral Development Bank Working Group on Gender.

Millennium Development Goals: National Reports, A Look Through a Gender Lens

http://www.mdgender.net/upload/monographs/UNDP_MDGR_genderlens.pdf

This report reviews a selection of MDG reports to assess the extent to which gender concerns and perspectives have been mainstreamed into discussions under various goals.

'En-gendering' the MDGs on Health

http://www.mdgender.net/upload/monographs/WHO_MDGs_on_Health.pdf

The World Health Organization's Department of Gender and Women's Health has developed a set of recommended additions to the MDG "storylines" -- accompanying texts meant to contextualize and help interpret the Goals themselves. These additions highlight the gender dimensions of each health-related MDG, in the belief that awareness of these dimensions will make reaching the Goals more possible.

The World Bank's **Development Gateway** provides email alerts on new items, including on the topics of gender and development, and capacity development for MDGs. You can register to receive email updates at <http://topics.developmentgateway.org/um/showUserRegister.do>