



OECD ongoing work on gender equality

Update March 2024

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Education and skills

- [Education at a Glance 2023](#) contains a wide range of indicators on gender differences in education, including data on attainment, entry, graduation, and employment and earnings, disaggregating them on the basis of gender (along with several other characteristics).
- [Gender, Education and Skills: The persistence of gender gaps in education and skills](#) (2023) analyses progress towards gender equality in education, focusing on gender differences in reading, mathematics and science; why high-performing girls invest less than high-performing boys in mathematics and science skills; and gender differences in career choices.
- Jointly with the World Bank, the OECD has co-produced a chapter on gender differences in the report [Skills in Ibero-America – Insights from PIAAC](#). The chapter analyses the difference in skills by gender in the Latin American countries participating in PIAAC (2023).
- A report on “Gender career choices with focus on gender and STEM careers” and a literature review on stereotypes in STEM careers are forthcoming.
- The [OECD Directorate for Education and Skills](#) and the [Centre for Skills](#) contributed several chapters on gender, education and skills to the 2023 OECD gender flagship publication “[Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is holding us Back?](#)”.
- During the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the [OECD Directorate for Education and Skills](#) and the Spanish government jointly organised an international conference on [the future of girls in STE\(A\)M](#) (Madrid, 13-14 December 2023).
- The [2023 Skills Outlook](#) - skills for a Resilient Green and Digital Transition highlights gender differences in environmental sustainability competence, in the representation in sectors and occupation to be most impacted by climate change mitigation policies, in health literacy, and in skills needed to thrive in information-rich societies.
- The [Centre for Skills](#)’ work has an important focus on underrepresented or vulnerable groups, such as low-educated adults, students from disadvantaged backgrounds, migrants, etc. Work considers the cumulative and multiplicative nature of disadvantage between these factors and gender. The aspect of intersectionality will feature prominently in the Skills Outlook 2025.
- The project ‘[Building a Skilled Cyber Security Workforce](#)’, run by the OECD Centre for Skills and ELS in 2023-24, showed that few women currently work as cybersecurity professionals or are enrolled in training to prepare them for cybersecurity roles, a sector expected to grow in future years.
- The [Centre for Skills](#) published [Adolescent Education and Pre-Employment Interventions in Australia](#) (2023), which considers factors that shape the risk of boys and girls to become NEET and how gender interacts with other factors such as socio-economic condition, disability, immigration background.
- The [Centre for Skills](#) published the 2023 report “[Building Future Ready VET Systems](#)”, which discusses examples of policies to break gender stereotypes in VET.
- The [Centre for Skills](#) worked on the [International Vocational Education and Training \(VET\) Assessment project](#) (PISA-VET), which can help break gender stereotypes in the selected occupational areas, most of which are highly gender segregated.
- The [Centre for Skills](#) work on Beyond Degrees: Empowering the Workforce in the context of Skills-First can help reduce segregation by gender in the labour market through skills signalling and skills-based hiring responses to changing labour market demands.
- The [Centre for Skills](#) work on “VET and the green transition” will look at how the greening of curricula could help attract more female learners to programmes that are typically dominated by male learners. The first output is expected in Q4 2024.

Employment and work-life balance

- An OECD Task Force developed the [OECD Gender Strategy](#) for the [OECD Ministerial Council Meeting 2023](#).
- The OECD's [Statistics and Data Directorate](#) will lead the OECD Gender Data Initiative: as part of it the [Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs \(ELS\)](#) will develop the OECD Gender Dashboard.
- The [OECD Family Database](#), managed by [ELS](#), provides gender-relevant data on families, children, employment and work-life balance, including the [Distribution of working hours for couples with children](#), [Parental leave systems](#) and data on mothers in work and their partnership status.
- [ELS](#) co-ordinated the 2023 horizontal report [Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is Holding us Back?](#) and gathered work from 70 authors across OECD directorates – with analyses of developments and policies for gender equality in education, employment, entrepreneurship, public life, gender-based violence, environment, energy, nuclear energy, trade, transport, and beyond.
- The report on “Effective and Transformative Gender Policy reform” in EU and OECD countries will inform the forthcoming EU Gender Strategy (2024/25), mapping gender equality based on indicators, reviewing policy mixes for gender equality, designing a framework for policy analysis, and providing recommendations for EU action to enhance gender equality.
- The [OECD Employment Outlook 2023](#) disaggregates labour market statistics by gender and included a box on labour market developments by gender. The OECD Employment Outlook 2024 will consider the gender dimension of the Green Transition and Labour Markets in at least one of the chapters.
- From 2024, [Economics Departments \(ECO\)](#)'s Economic [Country Surveys](#) mainstream gender equality following a specific framework which, among others, covers challenges for working women and mothers, and employment gender gaps. The 2023 surveys of [Australia](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Costa Rica](#) and [Türkiye](#) focus on policies to support women's participation in the economy.
- 2023 [ECO](#) papers on gender inequality include "[Promoting gender equality to strengthen economic growth and resilience](#)", also featured in the [Economic Outlook](#). In 2024, work on greening the economy and labour market transitions will also cover the gender dimension.
- [Going for Growth](#) (2023) uses quantitative and qualitative insights to identify the five top structural reform priorities to boost medium-term economic growth in an inclusive and sustainable way. It has been paying growing attention to gender inequalities, especially in the labour markets.
- The “[Reviews of Labour Market and Social Policies](#)” for OECD accession candidate countries include an assessment of the country's willingness and ability to implement the [2013 OECD Gender Recommendation](#) . Reviews on Labour Market and Social Policies in Bulgaria, Croatia, Peru and Romania are forthcoming.
- The Ukraine Country Programme will include the project ‘Capacity building activities to support the implementation of the gender recommendations and support gender mainstreaming in Ukraine’. The project will start in 2024 with one workshop per semester around the pillars of the OECD Gender Recommendations.
- [Gender equality and economic growth: Past progress and future potential](#) (2024) analyses the economic implications of persistent gender gaps across OECD labour markets and evaluates the potential for future growth through greater gender equality in labour market outcomes.
- 2023 report “[Exploring Norway's Fertility, Work and Family Policy Trends](#)” outlines the changes in the economy, society, labour market and family policy environment which have affected family formation in Norway and assessed which policies might sustain fertility rates and how demographic trends may pressurise economic and fiscal sustainability in Norway.

- The 2023 report “[Reporting Gender Pay Gaps in OECD Countries - Guidance for Pay Transparency Implementation, Monitoring and Reform](#)” illustrates countries’ innovative approaches to pay reporting and equal pay auditing. The publication was followed by policy briefs and online workshops on specific aspects of pay transparency – available [here](#).
- The “[Connecting people with jobs](#)” reports on [Finland](#) (2023), [Greece](#) (2024), Ireland, Portugal and Slovenia (forthcoming) use linked administrative and survey data to analyse how the impact of selected measures (such as training, wage subsidies and public works programmes) varies across different groups, including men and women as separate groups.
- “[Beyond Applause? Improving Working Conditions in Long-Term Care](#)” (2023) analyses of how long-term care workers, most of whom are women, fare in key dimensions of job quality and provides recommendations to improve working conditions and social recognition of long-term care work, attract workers in the sector and address labour shortages.
- A report on the “Role of bargaining and discrimination in the gender wage gap in France: A cross-country perspective” (forthcoming in 2024) presents cross-country differences in the role of bargaining and discrimination in the gender wage gap.
- The 2024 webinar ‘[Promoting gender balance in the workforce](#)’ focused on discussing key types of measures which are vital to support a more gender-equal labour market, encompassing parental leave, childcare, flexible work, pay transparency, as well as non-discrimination legislation.
- The [International Migration Outlook 2023](#) includes two special chapters on the labour market integration of migrant mothers and on fertility patterns among migrant populations in OECD countries.
- The 2023 [policy brief on Ukrainian refugee women](#) from Ukraine highlights key challenges and promising targeted measures available in OECD countries to support their socio-economic integration.
- The “[Return, Reintegration and Re-migration: Understanding Return Dynamics and the Role of Family and Community](#)” report (2024) looks at the role of family in determining return migration decisions and the way family is included – or neglected – in assistance for return and reintegration.
- The joint IDB-OECD-UNDP Report “[How do migrants fare in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)” (2023) has a special chapter on “Gender differences in migrant integration”.
- The OECD-EU Database “[Settling In: Indicators of Immigrant Integration](#)” (2023) contains detailed information on the characteristics and outcomes of immigrants and their children, by gender.
- The forthcoming report “Labour market integration of immigrant mothers in the Nordic countries” (Q4-2024) will provide a detailed assessment of labour market outcomes and policies for migrant mothers in the Nordic countries, for the Swedish Presidency of the Nordic Council.
- The 2023 working paper on “[Teleworking through the gender looking glass](#)” takes stock of existing data and research on the gendered dimension of teleworking, to foster efficient data collection and evidence-based monitoring of the phenomenon in the future.
- [ELS](#) is participating in the project “Building Government Capacity for Gender-Sensitive Data and Gender Impact Assessments”. The work will focus on good practices in labour market gender disaggregated statistics.
- The Artificial Intelligence projects “The impact of AI on the labour market disparities” and “The impact of AI on wage inequality” (forthcoming in 2024) will have a gender breakdown. The [OECD AI Surveys of AI](#) in the manufacturing and finance sectors allow a full breakdown of the results by gender.
- The 2023 report “[Adapting \(to\) Automation: Transport workforce in Transition](#)” explores, among other topics, how men’s and women’s skills and abilities may be exposed to automation in different ways.

- The 2023 report “[Retaining Talent at All Ages](#)” provides a gender lens to promote good quality employment for both men and women at older ages.
- The OECD, ILO and UN Women established the [Equal Pay International Coalition \(EPIC\)](#). EPIC shares publications and tools – including a legal database, and organises events, workshops and exchanges towards achieving SDG target 8.5 on equal pay between men and women for work of equal value
- [ELS](#) prepared the [G7 Dashboard on Gender Gaps 2023](#) as released in June 2023 by the Japanese G7 Presidency. The [G7 Gender Equality Implementation Report 2023](#) monitors progress towards gender equality within the G7 and the implementation of G7 Leaders’ commitments in the field of gender equality.
- The joint ILO-OECD report “[Women at Work in G20 countries: Progress and policy action in 2022](#)” monitors trends in gender gaps in labour market outcomes, reviews recent key policy developments to contribute reaching the “25x25” Brisbane gender target and identifies areas for further policy action.
- “[Gender Equality in Colombia -Towards a Better Sharing of Paid and Unpaid Work](#)” (2023) is the third in a collection of reports focusing on Latin American and the Caribbean countries; a report on Costa Rica is forthcoming in 2024.
- The [Egypt Review](#) on Women Economic Empowerment will provide recommendations to enhance the country’s practices and performance on women’s economic empowerment and gender equality. ELS contributes chapters on challenges and sources of pressure, access to education and skills, work-life balance and the creation of quality jobs and gender-friendly workplaces.
- The 2023 report “[The Road to LGBTI+ Inclusion in Germany. Progress at the Federal and Länder Levels](#)” is the first country review part of the OECD work on LGBTI+ inclusion. It explored legal and policy progress towards LGBTI+ equality in Germany at national and subnational level, and identified good practices.
- “[Fighting homophobia and transphobia in schools: A groundbreaking impact assessment](#)” (2023) presents the results of a randomised controlled trial (RCT) conducted in the Paris region of France from 2018 to 2022 with over 10 000 students aged 13-18 to measure the impact of sessions by [SOS homophobie](#).
- The report “Economic Case for Greater LGBTI+ Equality in the United States” (forthcoming in June 2024) will draw from a unique set of nationally representative microdata from the US to estimate the economic gains of greater LGBTI+ equality.
- The second edition of “[Over the Rainbow? The Road to LGBTI+ inclusion](#)” (forthcoming in December 2024) will provide an update of the progress that OECD countries have made in terms of passing LGBTI+-inclusive laws and explore whether complementary policies critical to achieve LGBTI+ equality are in place.
- The policy brief “Making schools a safer place for LGBTI+ individuals. The role of NGOs” (forthcoming in the first half of 2025) will analyse actions undertaken by OECD countries to make schools a safer place for LGBTI+ individuals. It will be launched in an online workshop bringing together key stakeholders.

Entrepreneurship

- The [Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities \(CFE\)](#) continued to build on its work under the framework [Financing SMEs and Entrepreneurs Scoreboard](#). The 2024 Scoreboard uses alternative sources of data to document gender imbalances in access to venture capital and the different policies implemented to address the issue.
- [CFE](#) and the World Bank's [Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative \(We-Fi\)](#) will collect gender-disaggregated data on SME access to finance, under the [We-Fi Code's](#) implementation. This will contribute to expanding the country coverage of gender disaggregated data on SME access to finance in countries participating in the SME Financing Scoreboard exercise.
- The OECD and European Commission produce the biennial series of reports "Missing Entrepreneurs", examining how to address obstacles to business creation by people from groups that are under-represented in entrepreneurship, including women. The [2023 edition](#) discusses women's entrepreneurship in a dedicated chapter and as a horizontal theme across the book.
- [The Recommendation on SME Financing](#) approved by the Council in June 2023, and based on the 2022 [Updated G20/OECD High-Level Principles on SME Financing](#), contains stronger emphasis on women entrepreneurs' access to finance and the need to strengthen the evidence base in this area.
- [CFE](#) contributed several chapters to the "[Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is Holding us Back?](#)" publication (2023), covering entrepreneurship and the social economy.
- [CFE](#) published the new report "[Beyond pink-collar jobs for women and the social economy](#)" in March 2023. Alongside this, a [podcast](#) and [blog](#) were also produced.
- [CFE](#) published [Mapping the social economy around the world](#) (2023). This work is composed of a set of country factsheets which provide an overview of the social and solidarity economy ecosystems in 34 countries, including available data and information on the participation of women in this area.
- The OECD/EU [Better Entrepreneurship Policy Tool](#) was re-launched in February 2024. The tool supports policy makers in the design and implementation of tailored entrepreneurship schemes for women and other target groups (e.g. youth, migrants and the unemployed), and social entrepreneurship support.
- The flagship report "[Job Creation and Local Economic Development 2023: Bridging the Great Green Divide](#)" includes an analysis of gender differences in the impact of the green transition in local labour markets.
- The new report "[Advancing strategic priorities through the SDGs in the province of Córdoba, Argentina](#)" was published on 8 December 2023. One of the major themes is gender and employment.
- [CFE](#) is working on the collection of data, including gender-disaggregated data, at the regional and municipal levels is ongoing (e.g. population data, births, deaths, employment, unemployment), some of which will contribute to the project "[Shrinking Smartly and Sustainably](#)".
- [CFE](#) is preparing a follow-up to the "[Entrepreneurship Policy through a Gender Lens book](#)" for publication in 2024. It will focus on access to finance for women entrepreneurs.

Public governance

- The [OECD Directorate for Public Governance \(GOV\)](#) updated the [Toolkit on Mainstreaming and Implementing Gender Equality](#) (2023) to further support countries in implementing the OECD Recommendation on Gender Equality in Public Life. New concepts (e.g. intersectionality), expanded work areas (e.g. budgeting, public procurement, infrastructure) and latest good practices are included.
- 2023 work on [Gender Budgeting](#) included the publication of the results of the OECD's 2022 Survey on Gender Budgeting in the report [Gender Budgeting in OECD Countries 2023](#) as well as the publication of the [OECD Best Practices for Gender Budgeting](#).
- [GOV](#) published the paper "[Gender budgeting and intersectionality](#)" (2023), that looks at how gender budgeting can be expanded to include intersectional analysis, allowing for consideration of how gender inequalities intersect with inequalities based on race, socioeconomic class, sexual orientation and disability.
- [GOV](#) contributed to the 2023 OECD flagship report "[Joining forces for gender equality: What is Holding us Back?](#)" with inputs on gender mainstreaming and governance tools.
- [GOV](#) continues to support government mechanisms to mainstream gender equality considerations with two new workstreams on data (gender governance indicators; and building policy-makers' capacities for using gender-sensitive data, both ongoing in 2024); and hosting of the Senior Budget Official's [Gender Budgeting Network meeting](#) in June 2023.
- In the context of digital and green transitions and the climate agenda, [GOV](#) is contributing to strengthening governments' capacities for gender mainstreaming by developing indicators on gender-sensitive disaster management and tech-facilitated gender-based violence, to be released in 2024. GOV is also preparing a framework on accountability for gender equality.
- The 5th Plenary meeting of the OECD Working Party on Gender Mainstreaming and Governance (GMG) took place in Paris in a hybrid format on 11 December 2023. The 6th session is scheduled to take place in November-December 2024.
- [GOV](#) regularly undertakes gender mainstreaming and governance country reviews, including in specialised areas such as gender budgeting and integrating gender lens in disaster management, infrastructure, public procurement, etc. Reports on country review in [Australia](#), [Colombia](#), and the [Czech Republic](#) were launched in 2023.
- [GOV](#) is contributing to the [MENA-OECD Governance Programme](#) which facilitates gender mainstreaming through bilateral co-operation projects in Tunisia, Egypt, and Jordan. The MENA-OECD Platform on Gender Mainstreaming, Governance and Leadership will convene in the second half of 2024, facilitated by a bilateral project with Egypt.
- [GOV](#) is working on addressing issues at the intersection of age and gender, such as through the Youth Policy Toolkit and an upcoming horizontal project focusing on older women with ELS.
- In 2024, [GOV](#) will contribute to policy analysis on gender mainstreaming by conducting a monitoring exercise of the implementation of the [Pillar II Additional Focused Action Plan on Gender Equality](#) of the [OECD Reinforcing Democracy Initiative](#).
- The 8th annual meeting of the OECD Gender Budgeting Network will be held in Paris on 16-17 May 2024.
- [GOV](#) is co-ordinating the organisation of the first OECD-wide Forum on Gender Equality, a collaborative multi-stakeholder platform focusing on joint actions to deliver gender equality in the context of global transitions. The inaugural edition, on 10-11 June 2024, will focus on the gender aspects of the digital, energy and green transitions.

Taxation

- OECD's [Centre for Tax Policy and Administration \(CTPA\)](#) is working to develop new indicators on the taxation of second earners, for publication in mid-2024, and is updating the gender dimension of its tax morale work.
- The [OECD Forum on Tax Administration's Gender Balance Network](#) unites revenue commissioners to advance gender equality by addressing unconscious bias, promoting gender balance through technology/AI, and assessing how new ways of work affect gender equality. The forthcoming Gender Balance Maturity Model aims to assist tax administrations in enhancing gender balance.
- The 2023 OECD gender flagship publication "[Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is holding us Back?](#)" includes a chapter on 'Tax systems and gender'.
- The special feature of [Taxing Wages](#) 2024 will focus on 'tax and gender through the lens of the second earner'. It will compare the tax-and-benefit position of second earners with those of single workers across OECD countries (in households with and without children) and assess changes over the past decade.
- The [Task Force on Tax Crime and Other Crimes' \(TFTC\)](#) Gender Balance Action Group supports efforts towards gender balance in tax crime investigation units. Plans include a survey on the gender landscape, exploring a mentorship programme, and events with senior women officials sharing their experiences in tax and crime work.
- The OECD Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation will hold a capacity building programme with women experts in March 2024.
- The Global Forum's Women Leaders in Tax Transparency programme promotes the development of a network of women officials from tax administrations and ministries of finance to empower women to taking leading roles on tax transparency, and act as role models in their administrations or ministries. The 2024 programme is underway.

OECD regional initiatives on governance and competitiveness

- In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, the [MENA-OECD Initiative on Governance and Competitiveness for Development](#) supports women's political and economic empowerment and involves specific gender projects, including the Country Programmes for [Morocco](#) (2021-23) and [Egypt](#) (2022-24), focusing on data, gender mainstreaming, and women's participation in public life.
- In the framework of the [Egypt Country Programme](#), the OECD is conducting a review on women's economic empowerment and a review on women in public life, and providing support on gender statistics. Gender is also mainstreamed throughout all relevant project of the country programme.
- Launched in January 2024, the report "[Women's Economic Empowerment in Morocco: from engagement to implementation](#)" analyses public policies in favour of women's economic empowerment in Morocco, in the context of the OECD Council Recommendation on Gender Equality in Education, Employment, and Entrepreneurship, to which the country adhered in 2018.
- The regional dialogues organised by the [MENA-OECD Women's Economic Empowerment Forum \(WEEF\)](#) will continue to build a network of national focal points and will extend its thematic focus on digitalization to financial inclusion and access to finance for women entrepreneurs, while including environmental considerations.
- Recent [GRC](#) work on gender equality in South-East Europe includes the [Western Balkans Competitiveness Outlook 2024](#) (due in July, with a focus on gender in the *employment* and *education* dimensions) and a workshop on promoting gender equality in access to economic opportunities was organised for Albanian policy-makers in 2023.
- In Eurasia, [GRC](#) collected data and analysed policies in support of women's entrepreneurship as part of the broader assessment for the SME Policy Index covering Eastern Partner countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine). [The SME Policy Index: Eastern Partner Countries 2024](#) was launched at OECD Eurasia Week on 13 December 2023.
- In May 2023, GRC Eurasia released its report on "[Digital Skills for Private Sector Competitiveness in Uzbekistan](#)", focusing on the gender digital divide in Uzbekistan - a barrier to an inclusive digital transformation among businesses. The report recommends the inclusion of gender-sensitive policies in digital upskilling programmes for firms.
- Throughout 2023, the Ukraine Unit of the Eurasia Division has been participating in sectoral working groups on gender in Ukraine convening international partners and Ukraine representatives, representing the OECD, reporting on relevant work and initiatives and suggesting future collaborative work on gender in Ukraine.
- GRC will continue the Ukraine Country Programme with various actions related to gender policy, including capacity-building activities to support the implementation of the gender recommendations and support gender mainstreaming. Topics will include women's labour market participation; addressing the discriminatory gender wage gap; support to women's entrepreneurship; and gender-based violence.
- [GRC](#) is working on a report on Gender, education and career choices in Latin American countries. based on PISA and PIAAC data (forthcoming).
- Jointly with the World Bank, the OECD co-produced a chapter on gender differences in the report [Skills in Latin-America – Insights from PIAAC](#) (2023). The chapter analyses the difference in skills by gender in the Latin American countries participating in PIAAC.
- Webpage for information or for the links: [NiñaSTEM - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development \(oecd.org\)](#).

Competition, corporate governance, responsible business conduct, investment, anti-corruption

- The Competition Committee adopted the [Gender Inclusive Competition Toolkit](#) in June 2023. The Secretariat has been working to promote the Toolkit guidance amongst both competition authorities and private practitioners at various events.
- All competition work is considering a gender lens; for instance, a gender perspective was included in a [note on competition and poverty](#) prepared in the context of the 2023 LACCF - Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum.
- The OECD reviews diversity on boards and in senior management to monitor country progress in addressing recommendations under the [G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance](#) and the [OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises](#) (currently being revised to strengthen provisions on gender diversity).
- The 2023 [OECD Corporate Governance Factbook](#) includes a section with comparative data across 49 jurisdictions, including OECD and G20 economies, tracking progress in policies and practices supporting women's participation on boards and in senior management in publicly traded companies.
- The [OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct](#) offers practical guidance to companies on how to integrate a gender perspective into the due diligence process, and helps them consider how real or potential adverse impacts of their operations may differ or may be specific to women.
- In the minerals sector, the OECD prepared a [statement](#) on implementing gender-responsive due diligence and ensuring women's human rights in mineral supply chains together with Women's Rights and Mining – a collaborative effort of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GiZ, Global Affairs Canada, and NGOs based in the Netherlands.
- For companies in the garment and footwear and agricultural sectors, the [OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector](#) and the [OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains](#) provide practical and tailored recommendations on gender sensitive due diligence.
- The publication “Frequently Asked Questions: How to conduct gender-responsive due diligence in global supply chains” (expected in December 2024) will address key gender-related questions in due diligence, suggesting practical solutions to companies to adapt their due diligence and contribute to sustainable development and women's empowerment in global supply chains.
- The [OECD Council Recommendation on FDI Qualities](#) is the first government-backed instrument on how to improve the positive contribution of international investment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 5.
- Under the ongoing [OECD FDI Qualities initiative](#), the [OECD FDI Qualities Indicators](#) assess the contribution of foreign direct investment (FDI) to gender equality in OECD and non-OECD countries. The [FDI Qualities Policy Toolkit](#) provides policy guidance on how to improve the impact of FDI on women in host countries.
- The FDI Qualities Indicators and Policy Toolkit have been implemented in several regional and country-level studies, including FDI Qualities Reviews for [Austria](#) (2023), [Chile](#) (2023), Vietnam (forthcoming) and Canada (forthcoming).
- [DAF](#) contributed to the OECD-wide review on women empowerment in Egypt in the context of the [Country Programme](#).
- [DAF](#) contributed a chapter on “Gender differences in financial literacy and financial resilience”, which was included in the 2023 OECD gender flagship publication “[Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is holding us Back?](#)”.

- [DAF](#) has contributed work commissioned by the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, reflecting the importance of gender and corruption in the [2022-2024 G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan](#).
- In collaboration with [UNODC](#), [UNDP](#), [ACINET](#) and [Transparency International](#), and the [IMF](#), DAF will deepen the engagement in global fora through upcoming provision of training to officials from MENA anti-corruption agencies on gender-related issues.

Development

- The [Development Co-operation Directorate \(DCD\)](#) conducts data and policy analysis on [Development finance for gender equality and women's empowerment](#): the OECD publishes annual data and analysis using the [OECD DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker](#) from DAC donors and other non-DAC providers.
- The [GENDERNET](#) - OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Network on Gender Equality - is the international forum for gender experts from DAC development co-operation agencies and foreign ministries. Its "GENDERNET plus" format supports exchanges with representatives from non-DAC countries, multilateral organisations, development banks, DFIs, civil society and the private sector.
- [DCD](#) supports members in implementing the OECD DAC [Guidance on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Development Co-operation](#) through bilateral workshops and thematic deep dives, including on the inequalities that intersect with gender (forthcoming), and transformative change for gender equality.
- [DCD](#) conducts analyses across different workstreams within development co-operation, including development finance for gender equality. The latest findings from the 2024 analysis are [available online](#). In 2023, [Donor charts](#) and a [Snapshot on ODA for governance and gender equality](#) were also produced.
- Through its [DAC Network on Environment](#) and [Network on Gender Equality](#), [DCD](#) contributes to gender mainstreaming on the nexus of climate and development cooperation, including through [analysis](#) of development co-operation frameworks and financing.
- The [OECD DAC Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment \(SEAH\) in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance](#) supports institutional and collective action on SEAH prevention and response. A Toolkit supporting implementation and learning and a monitoring report on the implementation of the recommendation are forthcoming.
- [DCD](#) is contributing to the [OECD-Egypt Country Programme](#) on women's economic empowerment in the country and the role of Official Development Assistance to advance work in this area.
- [DCD](#) contributes to supporting G7 efforts on gender equality and women's empowerment globally, including contributing to supporting [a Progress Report \(2023\)](#) on relevant commitments, including through development co-operation and ending gender-based violence globally.
- Through its [DAC Network on Evaluation](#) and the [DAC Network on Gender Equality](#), work was produced to support "[Applying a Human Rights and Gender Equality Lens to the OECD Evaluation Criteria](#)" (June 2023).
- [DEV](#) and [DCD](#) contributed to several horizontal publications of OECD on gender, including "[Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is Holding us Back?](#)" (2023) and "[Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence](#)" (2023).
- The [OECD Development Centre \(DEV\)](#) supports gender equality and women's empowerment by identifying the root causes of gender inequality, which are often invisible, such as discriminatory laws, norms and practices. These factors are measured and analysed through the [Social Institutions and Gender Index \(SIGI\)](#).
- Building on the fifth edition of the SIGI released in March 2023 (see [dashboard](#)), [DEV](#) released the [SIGI 2023 Global Report: Gender Equality in Times of Crisis](#), which features thematic chapters on sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the gender/climate nexus.
- The [SIGI 2024 Regional Report for Southeast Asia: Time to Care](#) (forthcoming, March 2024) provides in-depth analysis of the SIGI 2023 results at the regional level, highlighting the role played by personal status laws and worsening trends in social norms. Additionally, it features a thematic analysis on the care economy.

- [DEV](#)'s report "*The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women's economic vulnerabilities in the MENA region*" (forthcoming, March 2024) analyses the root causes hindering women's economic empowerment in the MENA region, and the specific impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on women's economic vulnerabilities, focusing on Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia.
- In addition to full-fledged SIGI Country Studies, the fifth edition of the SIGI includes detailed SIGI country profiles for [19 countries of the Middle East and North Africa](#) and for [11 countries of Southeast Asia](#), based on the data collected for the fifth edition of the SIGI in 2023.
- [DEV](#) engages with policy makers and other key stakeholders, including international and regional organisations, civil society organisations, the private sector, and foundations to advance gender equality. From April 2024 onward, DEV will organise policy workshops and dialogues in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.
- [DEV](#) leads frontier work on masculinities, essential for achieving SDG 5. Building on "[Man Enough? Measuring Masculine Norms to Promote Women's Empowerment](#)", DEV has initiated work in Mozambique and Senegal to measure the prevalence of restrictive masculine norms and analyse their impact on women's economic empowerment and violence against women.
- [DEV](#) regularly collaborates with other OECD Directorates on gender equality work. In 2023, [DEV](#) contributed to several horizontal OECD publications on gender, including "[Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is Holding us Back?](#)" and "[Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence](#)".
- Gender has been in integral part of [PARIS21](#) Strategy 2021-2025 and has been mainstreamed in PARIS21 operations, partnerships and communication. A snapshot of country work and findings can be found in the 2023 report "[Counting on Gender Data](#)". Follow PARIS21 on [LinkedIn](#).
- PARIS21 will expand collaborations with low- and middle-income countries around gender and inclusive data. Work in 2024 will include scale up of engagement around [gender data use in policymaking](#), [engagement with civil society](#) and women's rights organisations, and a new platform to consolidate PARIS21's gender tools and insights.
- PARIS21 supports low and middle-income countries in integrating a gender perspective across the data value chain. Activities include [gender mainstreaming in National Strategies for the Development of Statistics](#), [assessments of gender statistics](#), gender-sensitive dissemination of statistics.
- PARIS21's online platform [Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data](#) presents patterns of financing for data and statistics, including for [gender data](#). It helps countries and development partners identify funding opportunities, bring projects to scale and connect to new partners.
- PARIS21 monitors the funding for statistics through its annual Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS). The [2023 edition of PRESS](#) has showed that found that grant funding for gender data in low and middle-income countries stagnated at a low of USD 65 million in 2021.
- In 2023, PARIS21 supported the governments and statistics offices in Kenya, Maldives, Rwanda and the Dominican Republic to analyse the patterns of gender data use by policymakers using a novel, mixed-methods methodology. Findings from the country pilots – and the research tools – will be published in 2024.
- In July 2024, PARIS21 will launch the Gender Data Outlook with UN Women – a new flagship report series designed to analyse gender data capacity across countries. A technical paper analysing measures of gender data capacity will be released in March 2024. It will introduce the framework for the forthcoming report.
- PARIS21 is working with Data2X and Open Data Watch to coordinate a [Gender Data Network \(GDN\)](#), connecting gender focal points from NSOs across Africa (in collaboration with UNECA) and Asia-Pacific (in collaboration with UN ESCAP).

- OECD's [Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat \(SWAC\)](#) produced 10 podcast episodes within the series [Women leading change](#) which amplifies the voices of women leaders from civil society organisations in a range of West African countries working on gender equality issues in climate, security/conflict, food issues, and urbanisation, among others.
- [SWAC](#)'s data platform, [MAPTA](#), provides data on political violence targeting women in West Africa over the past 20 years. This data is critical to providing a better understanding of the nature and severity of violence against women and an important step to informing more gender-focused responses to conflict.
- "[Maps & Facts: Gender-sensitive tools for food crisis prevention and management](#)" (2023) aims for more balanced representation of women and men in data collection; specific interventions against gender-based violence; and priority targeting of women heads of households, internally displaced women and elderly women, among others.
- [SWAC](#) developed a paper examining the accessibility and sustainability of transport systems in Accra and Kumasi, Ghana, with a gender lens. This work provides data on the gender mobility gaps in these cities and aims to help inform transport policies, making them more equitable and gender-responsive. Publication forthcoming (April 2024).
- [SWAC](#) participated in the OECD side event series for COP28 on the topic of [Reimagining urban transport in African cities](#) which incorporates a gender lens.

Financial education and financial consumer protection

- Gender differences in financial literacy will be taken into account in the monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the [OECD Recommendation on Financial Literacy](#) (due in 2025). The Recommendation includes policies to address gender gaps in financial outcomes.
- The [Recommendation on the G20/OECD High-Level Principles on Financial Consumer Protection](#) was updated in 2022 to ensure it reflects best practices, is forward-looking, and enhances protections for consumers experiencing vulnerability, which may arise from factors such as gender. The Principles are the leading international standard for financial consumer protection frameworks.
- The results of the [PISA 2022](#) financial literacy assessment (June 2024) will present disaggregated results by gender, among other relevant socio-economic factors, on financial literacy performance and students financial behaviors and attitudes.
- The [OECD/INFE 2023 International Survey of Adult Financial Literacy](#) describes gender differences in financial literacy, financial resilience and financial well-being in 39 countries around the world.
- The report [Financial literacy and digitalisation for MSMEs in South East Europe](#) (2023) shows limited gender differences in the financial literacy and financial account holding of Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSME) owners and managers in South East Europe.
- The chapter on “Gender differences in financial literacy and financial resilience” included in the 2023 OECD gender flagship publication “[Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is holding us Back?](#)” discusses gender differences in financial literacy and financial resilience.
- Gender is mainstreamed in work supporting national strategies for financial literacy, including through technical assistance projects. Examples include the 2023-24 reports “[New retail investors in France: Attitudes, knowledge and behaviours](#)”, “[Financial literacy in Greece: evidence on adults and young people](#)”, “[Digital Financial Literacy in Portugal: Relevance, Evidence and Provision](#)”.
- A technical assistance project funded by the European Commission on “Women’s economic empowerment in the southern Mediterranean: enhancing women entrepreneur’s financial inclusion and access to finance in the digital age” will start in 2024, with components on financial consumer protection and financial literacy.

Health

- Health indicators disaggregated by gender are available on the [OECD Gender Data Portal](#).
- [ELS](#)' PaRIS Flagship report ([International Survey of People Living with Chronic Conditions](#)) will highlight gender inequalities in outcomes of and experiences with primary healthcare. The survey contains a range of background variables, which will enable us to analyse intersections with other characteristics, i.e. migrant background, age, education, etc.
- The upcoming [ELS](#) reports on [social protection for long-term care](#) (forthcoming in July 2024) and on healthy ageing and community care (forthcoming in 2025), as well as a working paper on informal caregiving to older people, will look at gender gaps in the sector and policies to close them.
- Forthcoming [ELS](#) publications on public health including e.g. cancer, wellbeing and mental health will mainstream gender equality. The [Country Cancer Profiles](#) and the [flagship report](#) "Beating Cancer Inequalities in the EU" (forthcoming in February 2025) identify trends, disparities and inequalities in cancer care and prevention between Member States and regions.
- [ELS](#) developed data and analysis on gender inequalities in health systems, experiences and outcomes, which were referred to in documents for the [2024 OECD Health Ministerial Meeting](#).

Digital transformation, technology and science

- The OECD's [Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation \(STI\)](#) maintains indicators on digital gender divides in the [OECD Going Digital Toolkit](#) (e.g. dedicated [gender theme](#) indicators) and in the [OECD.AI Policy Observatory](#) (e.g. gender data on [AI publications](#), [AI skills](#), the [prevalence of AI talent](#), and [demographics of AI professionals](#)).
- A spotlight in the forthcoming Digital Economy Outlook (DEO) 2024 will focus on harnessing the potential of women for digital innovation, presenting new data on female entrepreneurs and inventors, and innovative policy approaches to boosting the potential of women for digital innovation (launch September 2024).
- [STI](#) implemented the “gender action” in the [OECD Going Digital Measurement Roadmap](#), expanding gender statistics on industry, innovation and entrepreneurship ([Trade in Employment](#), [STI MicroData Lab](#), OECD Start-up Database) and on women in science and technology ([Main Science and Technology Indicators](#), [International Survey of Science](#), OECD [STI Scoreboard](#)).
- [STI](#) is increasing the focus on gender in consumer policy, including in a report on [consumer vulnerability in the digital age](#) (2023), as well as through new empirical projects aimed to assess consumer attitudes towards sustainable consumption and dark commercial patterns.
- The Research and Innovation Careers Observatory (ReICO), co-funded by the EU, is a new initiative to enable the tracking of researchers in terms of mobility, careers, skills and working conditions, paying particular attention to gender and intersectional differences in research careers. It will be launched in April 2024.
- The [OECD Global Science Forum](#) has launched a project on “Research systems and the future research workforce: promoting Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI)”, which aims to develop an intersectional policy framework by end 2024 and identify good practices across countries.
- The shipbuilding peer-reviews published in 2024 (e.g. [Croatia](#), [Denmark](#), [Italy](#), [Poland](#), and [Romania](#)) all took into account a gender dimension, in particular in relation to labour policies. Gender issue was equally included in a [Workshop](#) (2023) on “Labour issues in the shipbuilding and marine equipment industries: Breaking away from “tradition””.

Environment

- The OECD, UNDP and UN WOMEN's COVID-19 [Global Gender Response Tracker with a Green Lens](#), builds on the [UN COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker](#) and the [OECD Green Recovery Database](#). It identifies green and gender-sensitive measures through the gender-environment nexus. [Analysis](#) shows that recovery efforts have overlooked this intersection.
- Two [ENV indicators](#) have been identified and are being populated with data disaggregated by gender: mortality rates from air pollution; and development of green technologies, based on patenting activity. Work has started to develop an indicator of exposure to environmental risks but lack of harmonised data is a major obstacle.
- The [OECD Environment Directorate \(ENV\)](#) will develop the [Geography of Well-being database](#) and focus on indicators that measure gender consequences of environmental policies, as policy should not exacerbate gender inequalities and successful reform depends on effectively addressing the challenges associated with achieving gender equality.
- The [OECD Environment Directorate \(ENV\)](#) is participating in the project “Building Government Capacity for Gender-Sensitive Data and Gender Impact Assessments”. The work will look into gender differentiated impacts of climate change and data gaps. Work is expected to be completed by end 2024.
- Gender is one of the four cross-cutting themes of the [Horizontal Project on Climate and Economic Resilience \(Net Zero+\)](#). A policy note is forthcoming in March 2024. '[Impacts of greening the economy on employment and the demand for skills](#)' (2023) includes a presentation of employment impacts by gender.
- [ENV](#) analyses of environmental policies in Environmental Performance and Green Growth Policy Reviews include a gender dimension.
- A gender dimension will be included in analysis of climate change impacts and policies under the [OECD International Programme for Action on Climate \(IPAC\)](#) as well as in the the [Sustainable Infrastructure Programme in Asia \(SIPA\)](#), by end of 2024.
- The OECD project on the [willingness-to-pay \(WTP\) to avoid chemicals-related negative health impacts](#) will include gender as one of the socio-economic variables for consideration.
- Ongoing work on environmental justice covers many dimensions of disadvantaged communities. The [OECD survey on Environmental Policies and Individual Behavioral Change \(EPIC\)](#) focused on household behaviour and decisions regarding a large number of environmental issues. The socioeconomic data collected in the surveys include information on gender.
- Over the course of 2023, the OECD [Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation Programme](#) (CEFIM) and the Indonesian Financial Services Authority (OJK) hosted a series of technical Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to assist OJK's efforts to integrate gender in the Indonesian sustainable finance agenda.
- The OECD [Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation \(CEFIM\) Programme](#) systematically tracks and monitors the gender balance in all its events and engagement with stakeholders with the Programme's countries.
- The OECD 3rd LAC Regional Policy Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability, under the theme “[Addressing Climate Change Adaptation in LAC](#)” (March 2023) included a session on “Gender Equality and Climate Change Adaptation”, focusing on the importance of promoting gender equality to achieve environmental objectives and address climate change adaptation.
- On 30 March 2023, the OECD held a [Green Talks: LIVE webinar](#) on the gender-environment nexus, which highlighted the importance of integrating a gender lens in environmental and climate policies.

Transport

- The [ITF](#) Report “[Adapting \(to\) Automation: Transport workforce in Transition](#)” (2023) explores, among other topics, how men’s and women’s skills and abilities may be exposed to automation in different ways.
- The [ITF](#) Report on “[Accessibility in the Seoul Metropolitan Area: Does Transport Serve All Equally?](#)” (2023) examines how the region’s transport system and land uses serve different socio-economic groups and offers insights for reducing inequalities in access.
- The [ITF Gender Analysis Toolkit for Transport](#) is applied in projects on *Vision-led transport planning; Transport network resilience to critical events; Governing mobility data; (Driverless) is more?; The role of informal transport; Improving accessibility for people with disabilities; Assessing the health impacts of low carbon transport scenarios in urban areas.*
- The [ITF](#) prepared a chapter on ‘Gender and Transport: Assessing gender in transport policies’ for the OECD Report “[Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is Holding us Back?](#)”.
- The [ITF](#) contributed to policy work of its stakeholders, including the 2023 SUM4All Gender Group Report on [Gender Imbalance in the Transport Sector: A Toolkit for Change](#).
- The [ITF](#) partnered with the ICAO, EC, ILO and UN Women in organising the 2nd [Global Aviation Gender Summit](#) (July 2023 Madrid), which featured a [Call to Action: Moving from Aspiration to Achieving Gender Equality in Aviation](#).
- For COP 28, the [ITF](#) with the UNESCAP, ILO, NDC Partnership, and FIA Foundation organised a joint event on *Advancing Gender Equality in Transport Climate Action* which highlighted key messages as presented in the ITF and FIA Foundation 2022 Report on “[Role of Gender Equality in Decarbonising the Transport Sector](#)”.
- The [ITF](#) organised discussions contributing to stakeholders’ dialogue on gender, including at the [2023 ITF Annual Summit](#); the [Women Mobilize Women: 2023 TUMI Conference](#); a session on [Innovation of the Road Sector: Inclusion, Diversity and Digitalisation](#) at the 2023 PIARC World Road Congress; and the [2023 Women's Forum Global Meeting](#).
- At the 8th [ITF Consultation with International Organisations](#) (30 January 2024, Paris/hybrid), [ITF](#) and stakeholders discussed ways of integrating gender equality into the programme of the 2024 ITF Summit on *Greening Transport: Keeping Focus in Times of Crisis*, 24-26 May, and share sector-wide practices on gender equality.
- [ITF](#)’s gender-specific accessibility study in Ghana, in collaboration with Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) at the OECD (forthcoming in 2024).
- For more information please consult the website: [ITF Work on Gender in Transport](#).

Energy

- The [International Energy Agency \(IEA\)](#) will update the [Gender and Energy Data explorer](#) - including indicators on gender gaps in the energy sector in employment, wages, senior management, entrepreneurship, innovation – and integrate them with [Orbis database](#) data. [IEA's Gender and Energy Initiative](#) supports member governments on gender policies and data.
- The IEA Gender Advisory Council provides guidance to the IEA and its member countries. In December 2023, Governing Board approved GAC recommendations for members to report on gender mainstreaming, representation and coordination in energy ministries.
- In 2024 the [IEA](#) will strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts by appointing a senior advisor to coordinate gender-related activities and by adding a focus on energy policy-making in Africa and Indonesia. IEA's energy investment analysis will explore barriers facing women entrepreneurs in the clean energy sector in accessing affordable capital.
- A report dedicated to skills in energy efficiency will also be published as part of [IEA's](#) collaboration with [CEM Empowering People Initiative](#) and launched in October 2024. The work includes analysis on gender inclusive skills development programmes.
- [IEA's Global Observatory on People-Centred Clean Energy Transitions](#) is a regularly updated repository of best practices, which includes a dedicated section on gender equality.
- The [IEA](#) serves as the coordinator for the [Equality in Energy Transitions initiative's](#) workstream on Policy, Data and Knowledge Building at a technical level (including data collection, and potential through webinars to look at methodologies for data collection).
- The [IEA](#) "Careers in Energy" speaker series regularly invites women who work in the energy field to speak to IEA staff about their career choices and challenges.
- On 18 April 2024 the [IEA](#) will host a Global Summit on People-Centred Clean Energy and Inclusive Transitions - a platform for different stakeholders to discuss the most pressing issues around a fair and inclusive energy transition. One of the four sessions of the Summit will be dedicated to gender.
- the [People-Centred Clean Energy Transitions](#) webinar series, with one webinar organised per month brings together diverse stakeholders to explore key people-centred topics, the majority of which includes a gender dimension.
- The [IEA Clean Energy Labour Council](#) brings together representatives of the world's most important national trade unions, to foster dialogue between the IEA, its stakeholders and the labour sector. Discussions also cover issues around gender and informal women workers.
- The 2023 OECD flagship report "[Joining forces for gender equality: What is Holding us Back?](#)" includes chapters on 'Gender diversity in energy' and on 'Gender balance in the nuclear sector'.
- The [Nuclear Energy Agency \(NEA\) established a task group on improving gender balance in the sector](#) with representatives from ministries, regulators, the nuclear industry, and technical support organisations of NEA member countries. The group focuses on data; policy to enhance the contribution of diverse women; and communications and education activities.
- The 2023 [NEA report](#) on the [representation of women in the nuclear sector](#), containing the first publicly-available international data on women working in the sector, was based on a survey of over 8 000 women working in the field in 32 countries and human resources data from 96 organisations in 17 countries.
- The principles and policy recommendations of the 2023 Recommendation [Improving the Gender Balance in the Nuclear Sector](#) support women's representation in the nuclear sector and their contributions in STEM roles and leadership positions. The High-Level Group on Improving Gender Balance in the Nuclear Sector monitors the Recommendation's implementation.

- In 2023, the [Global Forum on Nuclear Education, Science, Technology and Policy](#) inaugurated its Rising Stars Programme to welcome women rising stars in science, technology, education and policy into the global nuclear community. Its [working group on achieving gender balance](#) is developing data-driven inclusion guidelines for universities.
- An [annual workshop](#) for female graduate students preparing for careers in nuclear science will be launched at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in September 2023 to provide career development and leadership skills. The group is also developing data-driven inclusion guidelines for universities.
- Mentoring workshops for adolescent and university-aged girls are planned in 2024.

Inclusive and sustainable well-being

- OECD's work on well-being highlights inequalities in all well-being outcomes by gender, age and educational attainment. These statistics are included in the regular [How's Life? reports](#) (next edition: 2024), in the [How's Life? Well-Being database](#) (rolling updates), and in annually updated [country profiles](#) for all OECD Members.
- The [OECD Better Life Index website](#) integrates information on gender inequality across the eleven domains of well-being currently included in this tool for data exploration.
- A gender perspective is included in a range of publications by the OECD [WISE Centre](#), such as [Well-being in Finland: Bringing together People, Economy and Planet](#) (2023) and [How to Make Societies Thrive? Coordinating Approaches to Promote Well-being and Mental Health](#) (2023).
- In November 2024, gender and the empowerment of women will be a cross-cutting topic for discussion at the 7th OECD World Forum on Well-being, co-organised by [WISE](#) and the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance, and supported by ISTAT and the Bank of Italy.
- Gender differences in well-being are mainstreamed in the OECD [WISE Centre](#)'s work on child well-being data. Most indicators of the [OECD Child Well-being Data Portal](#) can be disaggregated by sex. The Portal will be updated in 2024-25, with a brief exploring differences in child well-being outcomes for girls and boys.
- A gender perspective will be included in a paper on [Parental emotional support and adolescent well-being: A cross-national examination of socio-economic and gender gaps based on PISA 2018 surveys](#) (forthcoming in 2024).
- In an OECD [podcast on improving the well-being of men & boys](#) (2023), the current state of modern men and boys was explored as well as the differences between boys and girls' well-being.
- In autumn 2024, the OECD will launch a new OECD SDGs Hub, providing a consistent inventory of SDGs data across the OECD, including on SDG 5: *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*.
- The [OECD Observatory on Social Mobility and Equal Opportunity](#) provides evidence on social mobility, equal opportunity, and related policies. In this context, "[On Shaky Ground? Income instability and economic insecurity in Europe](#)" (2023) shows that women face a higher risk of economic insecurity than men.
- In 2024, the [WISE Centre](#) will conduct a new study on Women's Social Mobility. The study will generate estimates of mobility by gender, as well as explore the correlation between income trajectories of fathers and daughters.
- In 2023, the [WISE Centre](#) organised several events addressing gender equality, including a seminar with Richard Reeves on "[Why the Modern Male Is Struggling, Why It Matters, and What to Do about It](#)".
- The [OECD Time Use Database](#) shows the average amount of time women and men spend in daily activities, with a focus on unpaid work.
- [WISE](#) is implementing a project with the [European Commission \(DG JUST\)](#) on the state and effects of discrimination in the EU, considering gender as an intersectional risk factor. A working paper "The state and effects of discrimination in the European Union" will be published in early 2024.
- As part of the project 'Strengthening countries' capacities to collect gender and intersectional data', led by the OECD Public Governance Directorate, the [WISE Centre](#) will, in 2024, try to address some of the key gender data gaps by examining how economic resources are distributed within households.
- In 2024, [WISE](#) will finalise a review of gender statistics in Egypt, as part of the [OECD Egypt Country Programme](#).

Violence against women

- [Supporting Lives Free from Intimate Partner Violence Towards: Better Integration of Services for Victims/Survivors](#), presenting strategies to integrate service delivery for victims of intimate partner violence, came out in 2023 with two policy briefs on [“Integrating services to address intimate partner violence”](#) and [“When home is not a safe haven”](#).
- The 2023 report [“Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence: Translating Evidence into Action for Victim/Survivor-centred Governance”](#) presents a comprehensive approach to tackling GBV, combining OECD insights with evidence from surveys in OECD Member countries. It includes recommendations for a GBV Governance Framework covering laws, access to justice, and service delivery.
- The 2024 brief on [“How do OECD countries respond to domestic violence against migrants?”](#) shows that migrants, especially women, are particularly at risk of most forms of violence and abuse, and discusses actions OECD countries are taking to protect victims and empower migrant spouses and families having experienced domestic violence.
- The 2023 OECD gender flagship publication [“Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is holding us Back?”](#) includes chapters on ‘Systems and legal frameworks to address gender-based violence’ and ‘Improving policy implementation to end gender-based violence’.
- The Ukraine Country Programme will implement various actions related to gender policy, including capacity-building activities to support the implementation of the OECD Gender Recommendations and promote gender mainstreaming. Topics will include, among others, gender-based violence.
- The OECD is currently working on developing initial indicators, covering gender-sensitive disaster management and tech-facilitated gender-based violence, which will be released in Q2 2024.
- The [OECD DAC Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment \(SEAH\) in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance](#) supports institutional and collective action on SEAH prevention and response. A Toolkit supporting implementation and learning, and a Monitoring report tracking implementation of the Recommendation at five years since adoption, are forthcoming.
- The OECD tracks development finance that supports ending gender-based violence, through the use of the [DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker](#) and the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) code on ending violence against women and girls. Data and analysis on Official Development Assistance and other flows is [available here](#).
- The [OECD DAC Guidance for Development Partners on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment](#) (GEWE) includes analysis and policy recommendations on creating supportive institutional frameworks and organisational culture for GEWE, including through better respond to and preventing sexual exploitation abuse and harassment in the workplace and in development and humanitarian contexts.
- [“Truth Hurts”](#), the OECD Talk series on Preventing Violence Against Women, features practitioners addressing gender-based violence in conversation with OECD officials.
- The OECD is a partner in the [Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies](#). This multi-stakeholder initiative aims to drive change and foster accountability in policies, systems and mechanisms, to mitigate gender-based violence risks against women and girls in settings of humanitarian crisis.

Trade, agriculture and food

- OECD's [Trade and Agriculture Directorate \(TAD\)](#) has started work on a Trade and Gender Review of Latin America, following TAD's [Framework of Analysis](#). The review will examine women in trade in seven Latin American countries and will be launched at the LAC Ministerial meeting in Bogotá in October 2024.
- A workstream on women entrepreneurs and the challenges they face when trading was reflected in the OECD horizontal report "[Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is Holding us Back?](#)" and in the [SME and Entrepreneurship Outlook 2023](#). See also an [article](#) (2023) and a [webinar](#) (2023) about this research.
- [TAD](#) is a partner in the horizontal project led by the OECD Governance Directorate GOV on gender-differentiated data needs for policymakers. This project will include a questionnaire to trade policymakers and will shed light on data gaps and how to close them.
- [TAD](#) is conducting an empirical study on the impacts of services trade on workers, including on workers at different skill levels, educational attainments, regions and on women and men (forthcoming in late 2024).
- [TAD](#) organised a high-level webinar focusing on [Better Policies for Women in Food Systems](#) (2023), which highlighted the need for new tools to improve outcomes for (vulnerable) women in food systems, and identified digital innovations and government commitments as enablers.
- [TAD](#) is preparing a concept note looking at how women can contribute to enhancing the sustainability of food systems and, subject to funding, will organise at the end of 2024 a high-level workshop on the role and the position of women in the transformation of food systems.