



SWEDEN'S DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

– A STATUS REPORT

Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS	3
GENDER MARKERS	4
WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR GENDER EQUALITY?	4
WHERE DOES IT GO?	4
COMMITMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS	5
OECD-DAC RECOMMENDATION	5
EU'S GENDER ACTION PLAN	5
UN COMMITMENTS	5
AID REFORM AGENDA	5
STATUS OF SWEDEN'S GENDER EQUALITY AID	6
GENDER EQUALITY AS PRINCIPAL AND SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIVE	6
GENDER EQUALITY AS A THEMATIC AREA AND STRATEGIC GOAL	7
FUNDING TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS	8
SUPPORT FOR WORK TO ELIMINATE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS	8
FUNDING FOR WORK ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY	9
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR GENDER EQUALITY TO UKRAINE	10
CONSEQUENCES OF REDUCED ODA – FORECAST 2025–2028	11
ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	12
A GLOBAL TREND	12
OTHER COUNTRIES' COMMITMENTS	12
GLOBAL LEADERSHIP	12
WHAT IS NEEDED?	13
OUR DEMANDS	15

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Introduction

Over the past decade, official development assistance (ODA) for gender equality steadily increased, both in Sweden and globally. This progress was the result of hard work by progressive governments and gender equality advocates worldwide — in civil society, multilateral organizations, and academia. But in recent years, this progress has stalled. The proportion of ODA dedicated to promoting gender equality is no longer increasing.

There is also no longer positive development in global gender equality. Looking at Sida's strategic goals for the gender equality area, in 2023, none showed progress. Half of the goals lacked a clear direction, and the other half regressed.¹ At the current pace, the world will not achieve the global development goal for gender equality in the UN's Agenda 2030. Gender inequality also makes it harder to achieve the other 16 goals.² We know that setbacks in gender equality correlate with democratic decline and more violent societies. It also harms economic development and poverty reduction. The effects of the climate crisis and food insecurity are also tied to gender inequality, as women and girls in unequal societies are more severely affected by shocks and crises.

With this review, Kvinna till Kvinna aims to provide a status update on Swedish ODA for gender equality in 2025. We have examined various areas and channels of ODA for gender equality to identify the overall status and general trends. Our aim has been to assess whether Swedish ODA for gender equality aligns with political commitments stating that gender equality is a core value and a priority.

Methodology and Limitations

We primarily examined the share and scope of Swedish bilateral ODA classified with the gender equality marker — either as a primary or secondary goal — under the OECD-DAC system, over the past ten years. We also looked at support for women's rights organizations and work to eliminate gender-based violence. These areas have specific sector codes, which allow tracking. We also specifi-

cally looked at ODA to Ukraine, which is by far the largest recipient of Swedish aid today.

This methodology is limited. Looking only at bilateral aid does not provide a full picture, and we were unable to obtain comparable time-series data for multilateral aid.

The OECD-DAC gender policy markers — gender marker 1 and 2 — have also been criticized for not adequately capturing how much funding truly promotes gender equality. Reviews show problems with both over- and underreporting, and that the markers themselves do not provide an accurate picture. Still, for analyzing trends over time, the markers and sector codes are the most comparable data available.

We requested data on the gender marker classification from Sida's statistics unit. These numbers may not always match all numbers reported in other systems, and there may be discrepancies with OECD-DAC data due to adjustments made over time.

¹ Sida Annual Report, Årsredovisning 2023 (2024). 108
² UN Women, Takeaways from UN Women Gender Snapshot Report (2024)

Principal and significant objectives – what do the gender markers mean?

All countries that are members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) are required to track their bilateral aid using the policy marker for gender equality, in connection with the countries' annual aid reporting to the OECD-DAC. The marker is used to track whether an aid project has gender equality as an objective. Currently, about 92 percent of all bilateral aid is tracked with the policy marker and is assigned a score of 0, 1, or 2 according to the following criteria:

- **Gender marker 2 (principal):** Gender equality is the **main objective** of the project/program and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The project/program would not have been implemented without this objective.
- **Gender marker 1 (significant):** Gender equality is an **important and intentional objective**, but not the main goal of the project/program. This is often explained by saying that gender equality is integrated (mainstreamed) into the project.
- **Gender marker 0 (not targeted):** The project/program has been reviewed against the policy marker but is assessed to **not contain any goals that promote gender equality**.

(Source: OECD, DAC Gender Equality Marker, 2024)

What is Gender Equality ODA?

Gender equality ODA includes many things. The largest categories in Sida's work are:

- Strengthening conditions for gender equality
- Sexual and reproductive rights
- Combating gender-based violence
- Women's and girls' economic empowerment
- Women's and girls' freedoms and rights

Some examples of where gender development assistance goes:

- Support to institutions and authorities in low and middle income countries to improve their work to better support women and girls.
- Support to UN agencies that work specifically on gender equality, like UN Women.
- Support for gender equality programs and projects in other parts of the UN system (e.g., relating to work on climate, refugees, or agriculture)
- Support to international and local civil society organisations implementing gender equality projects at the local level.
- Support to feminist and women's rights organisations, that work specifically with women's rights and gender equality at local, national, and global levels.

Commitments and International Frameworks

OECD-DAC's Recommendation on Gender Equality ODA

The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) is an intergovernmental organization with 38 member countries. It conducts analyses, evaluations, and comparisons to promote economic development. DAC is the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, which decides on common rules for donor countries' aid, such as what can be counted as aid, and conducts analyses on what constitutes effective aid. Thirty-two countries are members of the committee, including Sweden.

In May 2024, the OECD-DAC issued a new recommendation on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. The recommendation states that all adhering members must work to increase funding for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls through aid and other forms of financing. It also sets out that members must integrate gender equality and the promotion of women's and girls' rights into sector-specific policies and strategies—especially in areas where gender mainstreaming is currently weak.³

EU Gender Action Plan III

Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) is the EU's policy framework for "external action"—that is, the EU's foreign and development policy—and applies for the period 2021–2025.

It sets the goal that 85 percent of new EU projects and programs in partner countries should have gender equality as a principal or significant objective. However, this goal has faced criticism, particularly because the 85 percent refers to the share of initiatives, not the share of the budget allocated to them. This means the goal could be

met by financing many very small initiatives with gender equality objectives, while large portions of the budget might still go to initiatives that lack such objectives.⁴

In March 2025, the European Commission presented a "Roadmap for Women's Rights," which reaffirms the objectives of GAP III. The Commission confirms the overarching goal that all women and girls should be able to fully and entirely enjoy their human rights and empowerment, emphasizing that "this requires strong political will and leadership, and that gender equality must be prioritized at the highest level."⁵

Commitments within the United Nations

The importance of financing global efforts toward gender equality was already emphasized in the Beijing Platform for Action of 1995. Since then, numerous UN documents have reiterated the importance of meeting aid targets to enable implementation of the Platform—most recently in the political declaration adopted at the 2025 session of the Commission on the Status of Women.⁶ At the Generation Equality Forum (2021), the international community committed to doubling the funding for women's rights organisations and feminist movements by 2026.⁷

The Reform Agenda

Strengthening women's and girls' freedom and empowerment" is identified as a priority thematic area. It states that gender equality is a Swedish core value—both an end in itself and a means to achieve other ends. Swedish development assistance is to be a clear voice force for gender equality, with a particular focus on strengthening women's and girls' rights and freedoms, empowerment, and opportunities.⁸

³ OECD, DAC Recommendation on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of All Women and Girls in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance, (2024)

⁴ The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation, EU's Gender Action Plan III: Halfway there? Observations at the midterm of the GAP III (2023)

⁵ EU Commission, A Roadmap For Women's Rights (2025)

⁶ United Nations Economic and Social Council, Political declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, (2025) s.5

⁷ UN Women, Generation Equality Forum, Global Acceleration Plan (2021) s. 132

⁸ Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Development assistance for a new era – freedom, empowerment and sustainable growth (2023)

Sweden's Gender Equality ODA Today

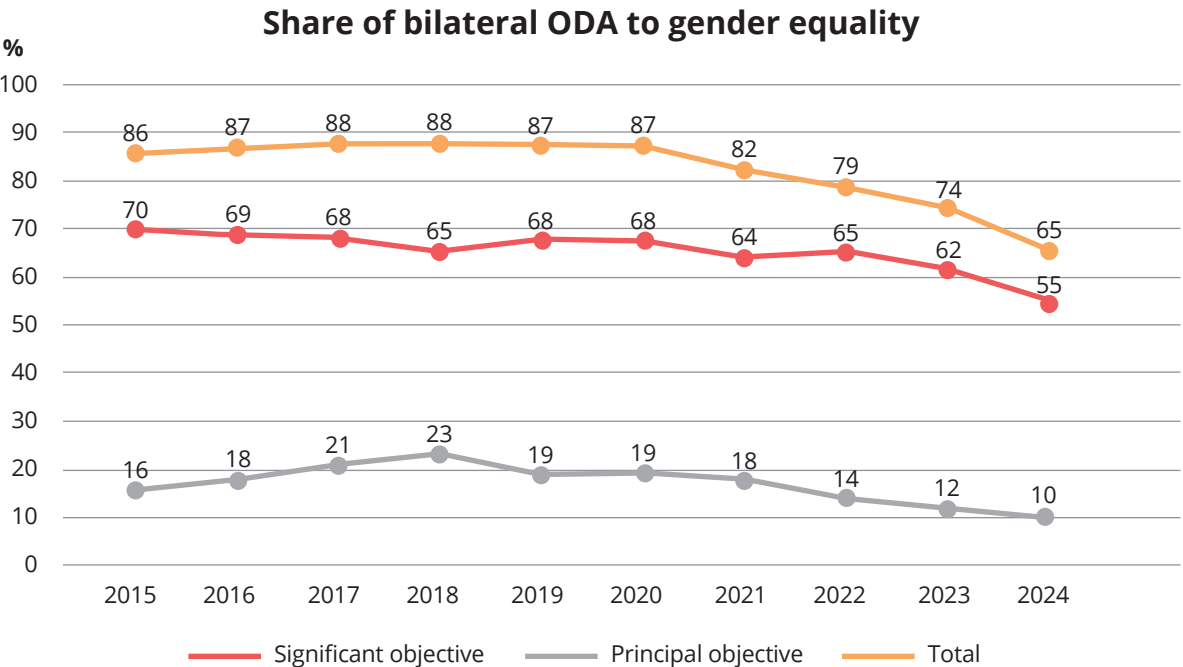
Gender Equality as a Principal and Significant Objective

Between the years 2021 and 2024, the share of Swedish bilateral ODA that had gender equality as its principal objective dropped from 18 percent to 10 percent. This is the lowest figure since 2010, and nearly half of the highest level recorded in 2018 (19.25 percent).

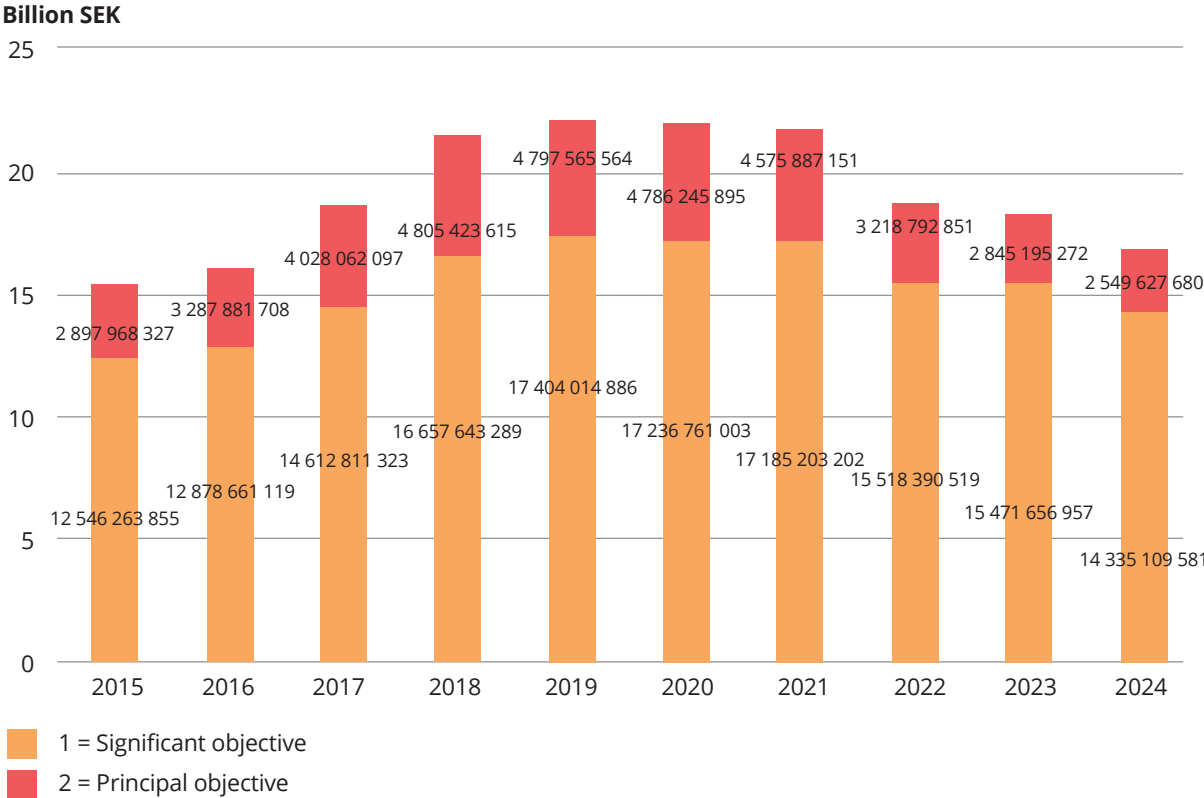
A large portion of Swedish bilateral ODA has gender equality as a significant objective, meaning

that gender equality is integrated into the project or program. Sweden has been among the best donors in the world in this regard. However, support in this category has also declined. Between 2021 and 2024, the share dropped from 64 percent to 55 percent. This is the lowest figure since the year 2000—25 years ago.

If we look at ODA for gender equality in actual kronor, it has decreased by 5 billion SEK from 2021 to 2024. ODA with gender equality as its principal objective has been reduced by 2 billion SEK.



Bilateral gender equality ODA 2015–2014



Gender Equality as a Thematic Area and Strategic Objective

“Support for the freedom and empowerment of women and girls” is also a specific thematic area that Sida supports through targeted and integrated interventions. In 2024, Sida disbursed 1.5 billion SEK within this area, which corresponds to approximately 6 percent of the total aid managed by Sida—a decrease of 1 percentage point from 2023.⁹ Sida assesses that support for gender equality work, particularly through women's organizations, is becoming increasingly important in light of growing resistance to gender equality. The agency states that “there is room to increase the number of interventions with gender equality as a principal or significant objective within all thematic areas.”¹⁰

Another development worth noting is the shift in recent years regarding the categories (strategic objective categories) to which the disbursed funds have been allocated. These categories also changed between 2023 and 2024. In 2023, Sida reported under the following strategic objective categories:

- Strengthening the conditions for the human rights of women and girls

- Preventing and mitigating the consequences of gender-based violence
- Strengthening women's political empowerment
- Strengthening women's political representation and influence

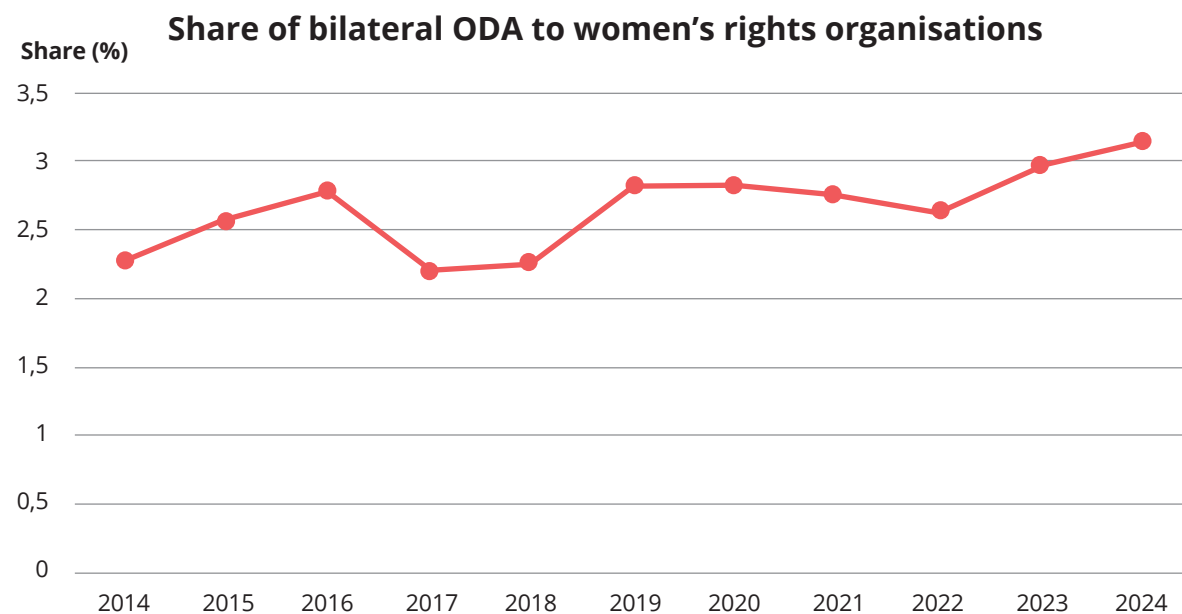
For the year 2024, the strategic objective categories were:

- Strengthened conditions for gender equality
- Sexual and reproductive rights
- Work against gender-based violence
- Economic empowerment of women and girls
- Freedom and rights of women and girls

In 2023, interventions that contributed to strengthening the freedom and rights of women and girls constituted 69 percent of the area (1.161 billion SEK). In 2024, this category made up 9 percent of the funds (146 million SEK).

The largest categories in 2024 were instead interventions contributing to strengthened conditions for gender equality (35 percent) and interventions for sexual and reproductive rights (34 percent). Some of the differences in the size of the various

⁹ Sida Annual Report 2023, Årsredovisning 2023 (2024) s. 39
¹⁰ Sida Annual Report 2024, Årsredovisning 2024 (2025) s. 42



sectoral objective categories can be explained by changes in reporting across different areas. For example, in 2023, work on SRHR (sexual and reproductive health and rights) was primarily reported under the thematic area of Equitable Health.

Funding for Women's Rights Organizations

A particularly important part of gender equality aid is the financing of women's rights organizations around the world. Women's rights organizations and feminist movements are key actors in achieving change for gender equality. They often have a unique grounding in their local communities and possess expertise in understanding and addressing structural gender inequality—something also highlighted by the OECD-DAC.¹¹

Women's rights organizations, women's rights defenders, and feminist activists are also particularly vulnerable amid the ongoing backlash against the rights of women, girls, and LGBTQI people, the rollback of democracy, and the shrinking space for civil society. Violence, threats, and harassment against women's rights defenders have increased, and the primary perpetrators are governments and authorities.¹² The work of women's organizations to improve the living conditions and rights of women and girls is underfunded. Sweden is one of the world's largest donors in

this area, which is measured using the OECD-DAC sector code for "women's rights organizations, movements, and government institutions." In this area, Sida's ODA has also increased. In 2014, 2.3 percent of bilateral aid went to this (approximately 436 million SEK), in 2020 it was 2.8 percent (561 million), and last year 3.1 percent (818 million SEK).

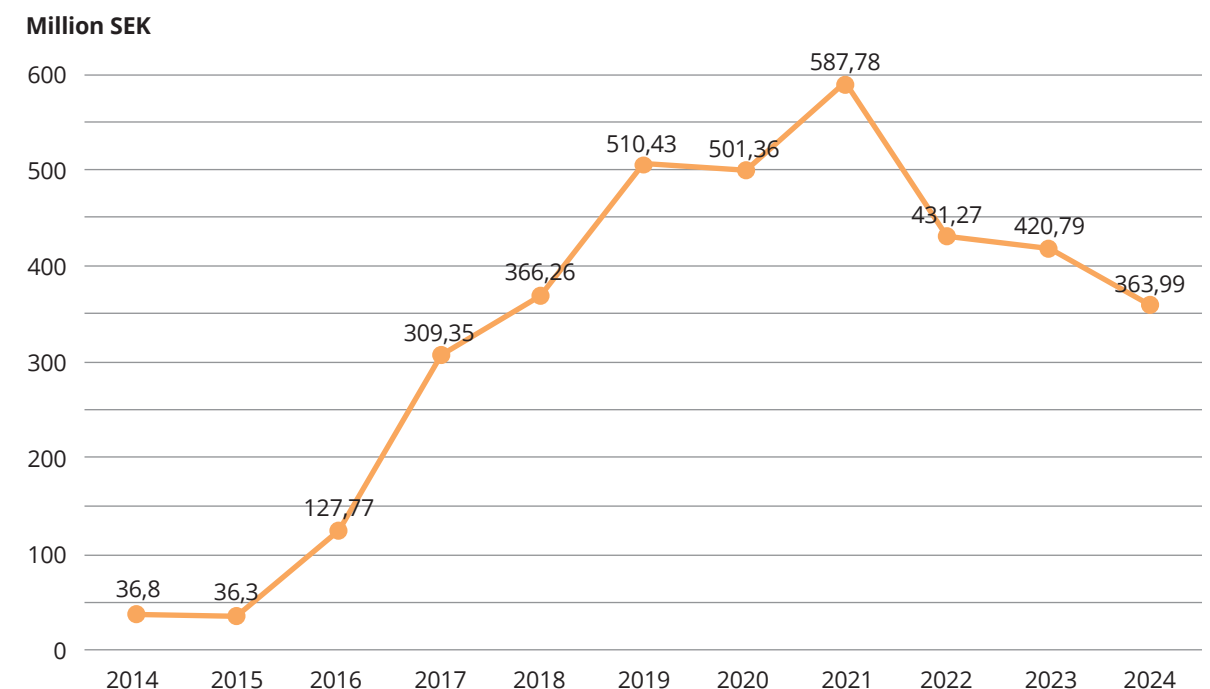
It should also be noted that this metric is rather imprecise. For one, support to both multilateral organizations and funds is included, and secondly, the OECD-DAC has pointed out that support specifically to women's civil society organizations is often reported under other sector codes and is therefore missed in the reporting.¹³

Support for Work to Eliminate Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls

This type of ODA has a specific sector code, just like the support for women's rights organizations, and these areas complement the gender equality markers, as they are directly relevant to gender equality.¹⁴

This ODA has also decreased in recent years. There was an increase between 2014 and 2021, peaking at nearly 588 million SEK. From 2022, a decline began, and in 2024 the figure was 364 million SEK—a decrease of about 38 percent from the highest level.¹⁵

ODA for support to ending violence against women and girls



Support for Work on Women, Peace, and Security

One of Kvinna till Kvinna's prioritized issues is work on the implementation of the UN agenda for Women, Peace, and Security. In 2023, Sweden adopted its fourth National Action Plan for the implementation of the agenda, which will apply from 2024 to 2028.¹⁶ The previous action plan from 2016 included an entire chapter on financing, which specifically stated:

"Sweden has a long tradition of generous and ambitious aid. Swedish aid should be clear in its values and courageous in action. The goal is for aid to reach one percent of Sweden's gross national income. Sweden's agency for international development cooperation, Sida, has been tasked with ensuring an integrated conflict and gender perspective in all development cooperation."

And: "During the period of the action plan, the government also intends to carry out a special catalytic initiative to support women as agents of peace:

women as mediators, women as actors in peace processes and peacebuilding, women's rights defenders in conflict-affected countries."¹⁷

The current plan has retained only the first sentence from the previous chapter on financing:

"The implementation of the agenda for women, peace, and security shall constitute an integrated part of operations and financing shall take place within the framework of the regular budget allocation."¹⁸

Sida reports its work in this area based on the action plan's four overarching goals in its annual report. In the 2024 report, it is estimated that 6 percent of the agency's ODA went to work related to the goals in the action plan for women, peace, and security. The number of initiatives decreased from 171 in 2023 to 146 in 2024. In terms of disbursed funds, there was a decrease of one percentage point. Of the initiatives taking place in conflict-affected or fragile countries, 6 percent had gender equality as a primary objective, down from 8 percent in 2023.¹⁹

¹¹ OECD, Development Finance for Gender Equality 2024 (2024), s.51

¹² Kvinna till Kvinna, The State of Women Human Rights Defenders (2023)

¹³ OECD, DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics, Proposal for a generic sub-channel code in the CRS to identify women's rights organisations and movements (2024)

¹⁴ Sida, Gender Tool Box: Gender Equality Policy Marker (2020)

¹⁵ NB that data for 2024 is still being reported until June 2025, so these numbers might be adjusted.

¹⁶ Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, Sweden's 2024-2028 National Action Plan (2023)

¹⁷ Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Women, Peace and Security - Sweden's National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security 2016-2020 (2016)

¹⁸ Kvinna till Kvinna, Internationella Kvinnoförbundet för Fred och Frihet, Operation 1325, Sveriges Nya Handlingsplan för Kvinnor, Fred och Säkerhet – en analys av civilsamhället (2024)

¹⁹ Sida, Årsredovisning 2024 (2025) s. 106

A numerically small but normatively important funding stream for work on women, peace, and security was previously the support to civil society via the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA). From 2010, FBA managed an appropriation where Swedish and international organizations could apply for funding for activities that promoted the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which focuses on women's equal participation in peace and security matters, and for capacity building of women's organizations in conflict and post-conflict countries. From 2018, the support was restructured to promote dialogue and debate within five thematic areas, with women, peace, and security being one of them. In 2023, project funding with a thematic focus on Women, Peace, and Security amounted to SEK 2,270,000. This support no longer exists today.

Gender Equality ODA to Ukraine

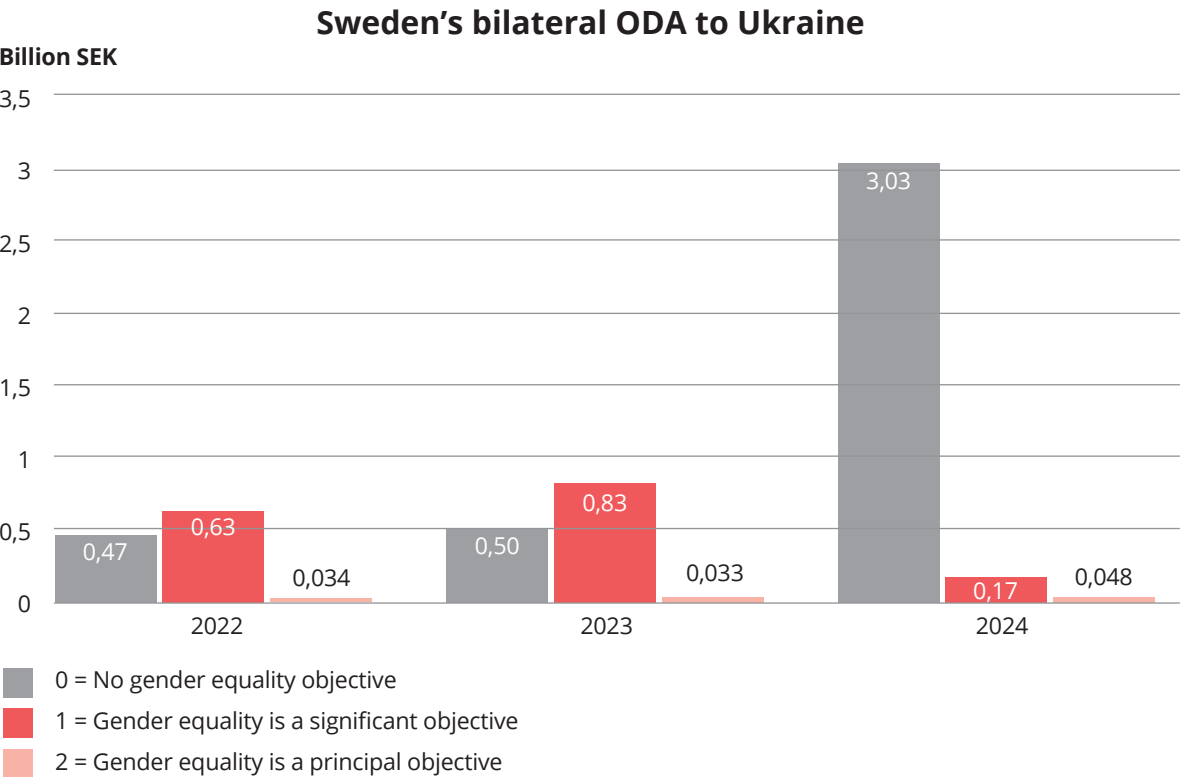
Sweden's ODA to Ukraine has increased significantly since Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022. It is clearly stated in the government's reform agenda that Ukraine should be prioritized, and it is now by a large margin the country receiving the most ODA. Between 2022 and 2024, bilateral aid increased by more than SEK 2 billion.

However, ODA with gender equality as a principal or significant objective has decreased sharply. From being around 60 percent in 2022 and 2023 (already below the global average), it dropped to 6 percent in 2024. Only 1 percent of the bilateral aid to Ukraine in 2024—amounting to over SEK 3.2 billion—had gender equality as its main objective. This means that 94 percent of bilateral aid in 2024 was not gender-integrated.

This is despite Ukraine being the only country mentioned in the National Action Plan for Women, Peace, and Security, which states, among other things:

"Contributing to women's active participation in crisis management and Ukraine's reconstruction will be prioritized."²⁰

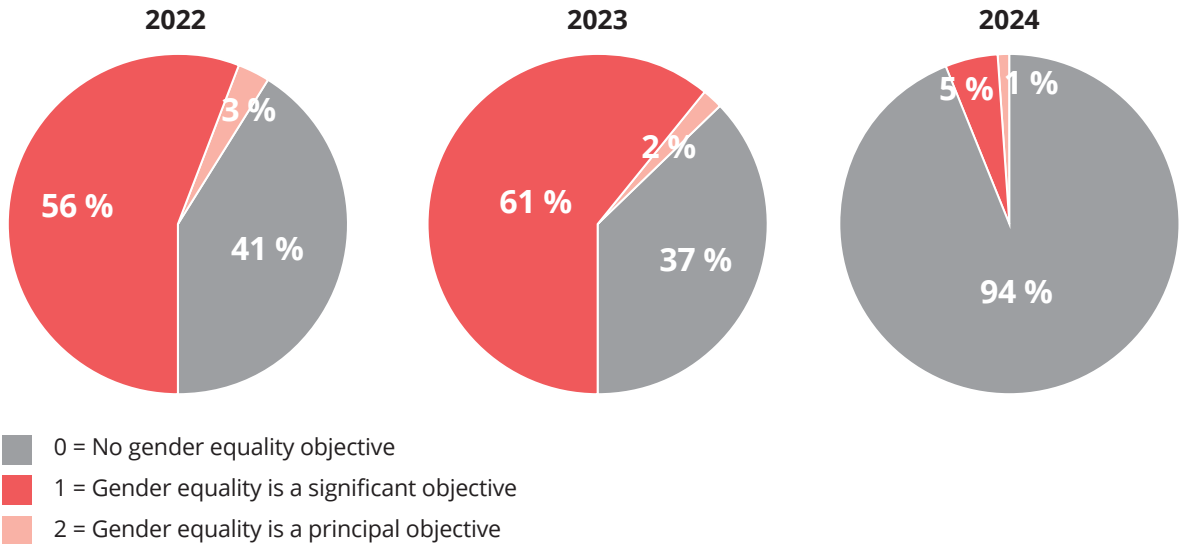
Looking at the total global ODA to Ukraine since 2022, there has been a significant decline in the proportion of aid going to promote gender equality. In 2022–2023, only 14 percent of the ODA had gender equality as a main or partial objective—far below the global average of 46 percent. Less than 1 percent of the ODA went to projects with gender equality as the main objective.²¹



²⁰ Utrikesdepartementet, Genomförande av FN:s säkerhetsrådsresolutioner om kvinnor, fred och säkerhet, Sveriges Nationella Handlingsplan avseende perioden 2024–2028 (2023),

²¹ UN Women, Press release: Major funding cuts undermine the ability of Ukraine's women's rights organizations to provide humanitarian aid at a crucial time of insecurity (2025)

Sweden's bilateral ODA to Ukraine



Consequences of the Reduced ODA – Forecast for 2025–2028

Previously, Sweden's ODA followed a commitment that at least 1 percent of Sweden's gross national income (GNI) would go to ODA. Thus, the size of the Swedish budget to ODA followed the size of the Swedish economy. This system has now been replaced by a fixed amount: SEK 56 billion for 2025 and SEK 53 billion for 2026–2028.

Concord Sweden has made forecasts for how much the ODA budget will be reduced in the coming years compared to if Sweden had maintained the 1 percent target. With the fixed figure, the ODA budget for 2025 is SEK 14–15 billion less than it would have been under the 1 percent model. For 2028, when the economy is expected to grow, ODA will be about SEK 25 billion less than it would have been under the 1 percent target.²²

This has major consequences for gender equality ODA. Bilateral ODA accounts for approximately 41 percent of total ODA. For 2025, the reduction in kronor is expected to be around SEK 5.6 billion.

If the proportion of this that has gender equality as a significant objective remains the same, more than SEK 3 billion is lost. If the level of ODA with gender equality as the principal objective remains at 10 percent, that is SEK 560 million less. Adding together ODA with gender equality as a principal and significant objective, the reduction amounts to over SEK 4 billion—just in 2025.

Looking ahead to 2028, Sweden's economy is expected to have grown significantly. Having a fixed aid level instead of a percentage-based target then has even greater consequences, with ODA being about SEK 25 billion lower. If we assume that bilateral ODA continues to represent about 40 percent of total ODA, that means about SEK 10 billion less in bilateral ODA, and thus SEK 6.5 billion less ODA with gender equality as either a principal or significant objective—just for 2028. This assumes Sweden does not continue the downward trend and remains at today's levels, which are the lowest in the 10-year period examined. Concord estimates that Sweden will fall below the target of 0.7 percent of GNI to ODA, landing at 0.67–0.68 percent in 2028.²³

²² Concord, Analys av höstbudgeten (2024)

²³ Concord, AidWatch (2024)

Analysis and Conclusions

A Global Trend – A Time of Crisis for ODA and Gender Equality

The negative trend for gender equality ODA is global. The OECD-DAC overview of the major donor countries' support for gender equality shows that after a decade of increasing the share of ODA to initiatives that include gender equality, the figure dropped from 45 percent in 2019/20 to 42 percent in 2021/22. Twenty of DAC's 32 member states have decreased the proportion of their aid going to gender equality. Only 4 percent of total ODA has gender equality as its primary goal. And less than 1 percent of ODA for gender equality goes to women's rights organizations and feminist movements.²⁵

This must also be seen in light of many countries generally cutting back on their ODA. According to the latest AidWatch report from Concord Europe, 20 of the 27 member states have reduced their ODA.²⁶

Commitments from Other Countries

We have seen both progress and setbacks when it comes to other countries' gender equality ODA and leadership in promoting the rights of women and girls. Countries that followed Sweden in adopting a feminist foreign policy or feminist development policy have in several cases made ambitious commitments to gender equality ODA. Germany's former government set a goal that 85 percent of funding from the Federal Foreign Office should be "gender-sensitive" (gender marker 1) and 8 percent "gender transformative" (gender marker 2) by 2025.²⁷

In 2017, Canada set a goal that 15 percent of its bilateral ODA should have gender equality as the principal objective and at least 80 percent as a significant objective — that is, 95 percent of ODA should have gender equality as either a principal

or significant objective.²⁸ The UK's 2023 Strategy for Women and Girls commits that at least 80 percent of bilateral ODA should have gender equality as a principal or significant objective by 2030.²⁹ However, there have been major setbacks in ODA recently. The UK has announced it will cut aid from 0.5 to 0.3 percent of GNI.

The Netherlands has historically been a major and important donor to gender equality ODA. The latest OECD-DAC figures for 2021–2022 showed that the Netherlands had the highest share of bilateral aid where gender equality was the principal objective — 28% (compared to the global average of 4%).³⁰

But in fall 2024, the Dutch government announced it would cut the ODA budget by more than two-thirds.³¹ In February 2025, the government stated that it intends to completely terminate its gender equality programs.³²

The USA's dramatic ODA cuts are affecting global development financing overall, as up to 90 percent of funds from the world's largest donor are disappearing.³³ This not only creates enormous financial gaps — which the EU Commission has said it cannot possibly fill — but also threatens millions of lives worldwide. The Trump administration is actively working against support for women's rights and gender equality, including access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The Lost Leadership

The one percent target and the level of Sweden's gender equality ODA are not just important financially. They also serve as a signal that wealthy countries show solidarity with the world's poor and vulnerable people, and that this support is long-term and cross-partisan.

Sweden has considerable credibility, voice, and influence in the international community thanks to its ODA. We have been able to promote demands for transparency, anti-corruption, democracy, human rights, and gender equality because we have been a reliable donor. Our clear commitment has helped uphold a rules-based global order, which is increasingly challenged in today's uncertain world.

Sweden has long been a role model when it comes to gender equality ODA, both in terms of targeted initiatives, gender mainstreaming, and in pushing institutions and organizations to improve their gender equality work through board participation, electoral constituencies, and donor groups. When it became clear that Sweden was abandoning the one-percent target, the OECD-DAC stated that this sent a negative signal to partners at a time of great need for ODA and risked being perceived as Sweden stepping back from its role as a global actor. They urged Sweden to show continued ambition and international leadership.³⁴

What Is Needed to Reverse the Trend?

Capacity, Resources, and Leadership

It is not just money that has disappeared, but also normatively important functions and senior representatives who previously played a crucial role as voices for Sweden's gender equality priorities — including the Ambassador for Gender Equality at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Sweden must ensure not only that ODA is gender-integrated and gender-focused but also that capacity and competence are maintained within the ministries and agencies that govern ODA.

Stick to the Basics – Develop Where Needed

Sweden has long been among the top countries in many areas of gender equality ODA — work against violence against women and girls, human rights, women, peace and security, and support for women's organizations. It is important to set clear goals and guidelines here to ensure accountability in this critical work.

There are also areas of ODA where more work is needed to better integrate gender equality. For example, only about 3% of climate ODA has gender equality as the main objective. Despite humanitarian crises disproportionately affecting women and girls, there is a lack of gender perspective in humanitarian efforts. Humanitarian aid is the category with the lowest proportion of gender equality objectives.³⁶ These are large, important areas of ODA where Sweden has an opportunity to lead and be a model for other countries in better integrating gender equality goals.

Now Is Not the Time to Back Down

Neither mainstreamed nor targeted ODA for gender equality should be seen merely as costs, but as investments in more peaceful and equal societies that are more resilient to crises. Every krona spent on development saves 103 kronor in future conflict-related costs.³⁷ And gender equality is a key factor in strengthening countries' security and stability.³⁸

Periods of crisis must not become excuses to throw gender equality overboard. On the contrary, gender equality must be seen as a fundamental part of the solution. As the U.S. reduces its global commitment to gender equality, other actors need to step forward and provide a clear counterbalance.

²⁴ OECD, Development Finance for Gender Equality 2024 (2024), s.9

²⁵ Ibid, s.14

²⁶ Concord, AidWatch (2024) <https://concord.se/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/aidwatch-2024.pdf>

²⁷ German Federal Foreign Office, Feminist Foreign Policy Guidelines, (2023)

²⁸ Government of Canada, Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, (2017)

²⁹ UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, International Women and Girls Strategy 2023–2030, (2023)

³⁰ OECD, Development Finance for Gender Equality 2024 (2024), s.23

³¹ Reuters, Dutch right-wing government cuts development aid as deficit balloons (2024)

³² Government of the Netherlands, Minister Reinette Klever: Dutch interests at the heart of development policy, 20 Feb. (2025)

³³ Associated Press, Trump proposes dramatic cuts to foreign aid budget, 27 February. (2025)

³⁴ OECD, DAC Peer Review, Mid-term review of Sweden (2024)

³⁵ Development Initiatives, When the data doesn't tell the full story: improving gender-responsive climate finance (2023)

³⁶ Sida, Gender Tool Box, Gender Equality in Humanitarian Assistance (2024)

³⁷ IMF Working Papers, The Urgency of Conflict Prevention – A Macroeconomic Perspective (2024)

³⁸ The World Bank, World Bank blogs, Can gender equality prevent violent conflict? (2018)

Kvinna till Kvinna recommends that Sweden:

- 1 Allocate 1 percent of GNI to official development assistance.**
- 2 Allocate at least 75 percent of bilateral ODA to gender equality as a secondary objective (G1).**
- 3 Allocate at least 20 percent of bilateral ODA to gender equality as the main objective (G2).**
- 4 Allocate at least 5 percent of ODA to women's organizations. Ensure that the support reaches civil society organizations and feminist movements in the Global South.**
- 5 Reinstate a global Ambassador for Gender Equality, and increase staff resources to actively promote and highlight gender equality perspectives and issues in donor circles and policy processes.**
- 6 Commission an EBA (Expert Group for Aid Studies) report on gender equality ODA.**

Sources:

Associated Press, *Trump proposes dramatic cuts to foreign aid budget*, 27 February. (2025) <https://apnews.com/article/trump-usaid-foreign-aid-cuts-6292f48f8d4025bed0bf5c3e9d623c16>

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in every corner of the world.**