

The European Commission Inequality Marker (I-Marker)

Global crises have generated and expanded inequalities both within and between countries, undermining social cohesion. In this context of rising inequalities, the European Commission has developed an **Inequality Marker (I-Marker)**. This marker will create a sound reporting and benchmarking system on the contribution of all interventions to reducing inequalities. It will reinforce the inequality reduction effect of development interventions by assessing whether, and to what extent, **inequality is considered as an objective**. This is customarily the case of interventions designed to benefit the bottom (poorest) 40 per cent or other socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households, or groups.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Criterion	I-0 Inequality reduction is not targeted	I-1 Inequality reduction is a significant objective	I-2 Inequality reduction is the principal objective
Analysis of trends and drivers of inequalities in policy area of intervention	No analysis provided	Generic contextual information on the levels of inequality in the country or sector provided and used for the intervention design	Detailed analysis provided on the levels, drivers, and determinants of inequality in the country and/or on the areas of intervention
Objectives and activities designed to reduce inequalities	No objective to reduce inequalities set	General objective or at least one of the specific objectives designed to reduce inequality either in a country, specific geographical area, or sector	General objective set to reduce inequalities and at least one of the specific objectives set to reach the bottom 40% or socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households or groups
Measurable and relevant inequality indicators	No targets and indicators defined	Inequality indicators , with targets, set for measuring, directly or indirectly, the effect of the intervention on the bottom (poorest) 40% or socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households or groups	Inequality indicators , with targets, set for directly measuring the effect of the intervention on the bottom 40% or socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households or groups
Evaluation plan of the intervention's distributional impact	No evaluation planned	Clear plan to evaluate results , including inequality reduction targets	Evaluation planned to assess the intervention's impact on the bottom 40% or on socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households or groups; e.g. by using the Distributional Impact Assessment (DIA) tool



Scan the QR code to read the full 'European Commission Inequality Marker: Guidelines for the application and scoring of interventions', <http://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2841/051011>