



GENDER DATA FINANCING LANDSCAPE

Lauren Harrison, PARIS21

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PARIS
21!



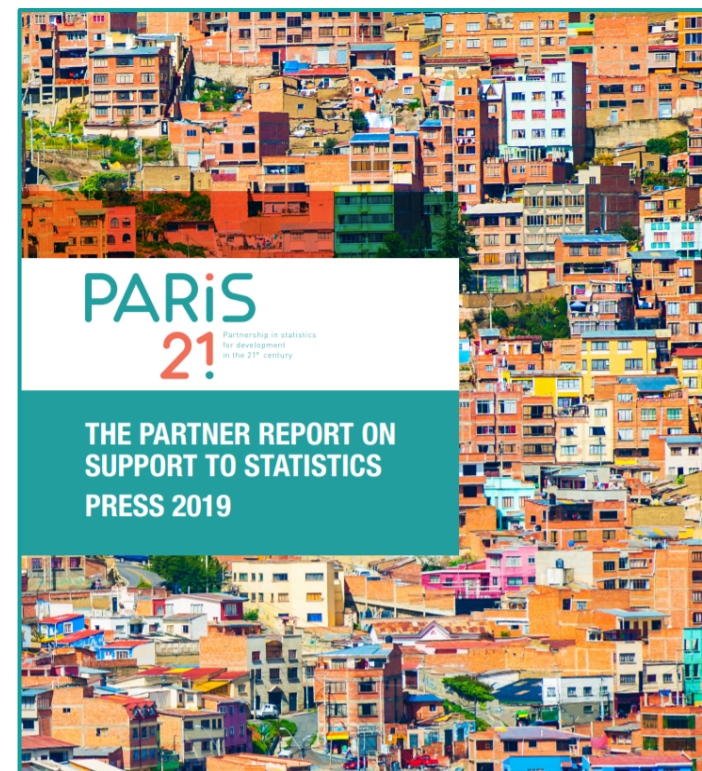
- Partnership with UN Women under the framework of the ‘Women Count’ Programme since 2018
- Work in 4 Key Areas:
 - 1) Strategic planning for Gender Statistics
 - 2) Communicating Gender Statistics
 - 3) Monitoring Gender Statistics Use and Literacy
 - 4) Tracking Financing for Gender Statistics





PARIS21 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS)

- Produced by PARIS21 since 2008, upcoming 2020 release in December
- Comprehensive global analysis of donor financial flows to data and statistics
- Covers SDG 17.19.1: “Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries”
- Since 2018, includes a section on support to gender statistics as part of our collaboration with UN Women under the “Women Count”



Why is financing for gender statistics important today?

- COVID-19 disproportionate impact on women
- As of October 2020, only 56% of countries had sex-disaggregated data on confirmed COVID-19 cases, and 73% of countries had such data for related deaths (GH5050, 2020)
- Lack of data continues to hamper the design of inclusive policies and programming at a time where they are needed most
- Limited number of donors leaves gender statistics in a riskier position than sectors that draw on a more diverse pool of funding



Support for Statistics in response to COVID-19 (IATI)

Only about 11% of total funding COVID-19-related data projects reported to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) have an explicit gender dimension

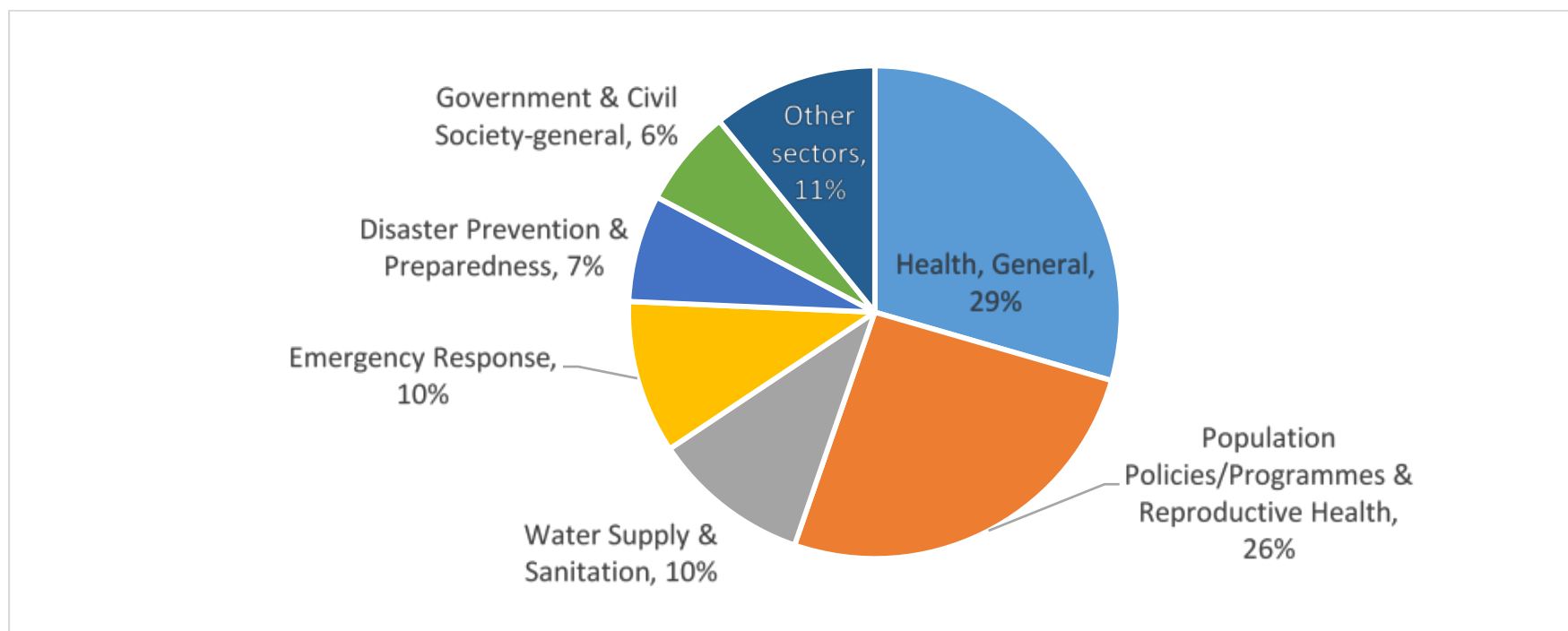
- These projects either directly produce gender-related data, or include the analysis of gender data as a key activity





Sectoral distribution (IATI)

Figure 1: Gender statistics projects in response to COVID-19, sectoral distribution (Aug. 2020)



Most funding:

- Health, general
- Population policies/ programmes and reproductive health

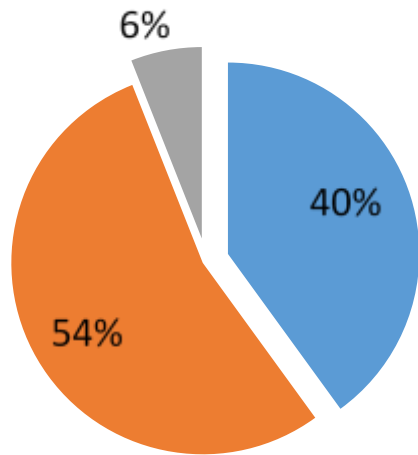
Source: Author's calculation based on IATI data downloaded in August 2020.

Note: Only projects that are related to COVID-19 and having an explicit gender dimension are included in the calculation. The sectors defined in this figure is based on the sectors defined in CRS¹.

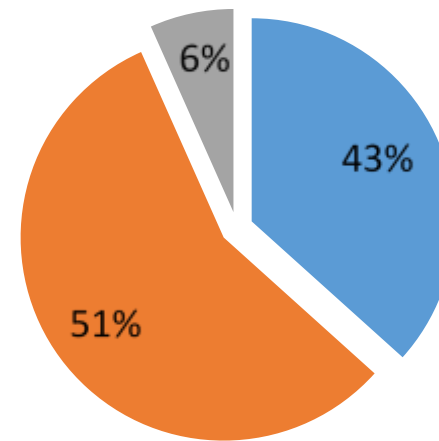
Support for gender statistics among DAC donors (OECD CRS, gender marker)

Figure 2: DAC donors' support for statistics targeting gender equality (2018)

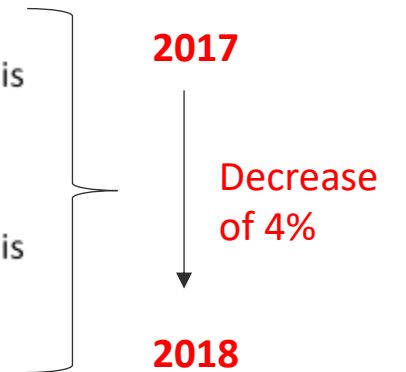
By number of projects



By amount of commitments



- Category 0: doesn't target gender equality
- Category 1: gender equality is one objective
- Category 2: gender equality is the main objective



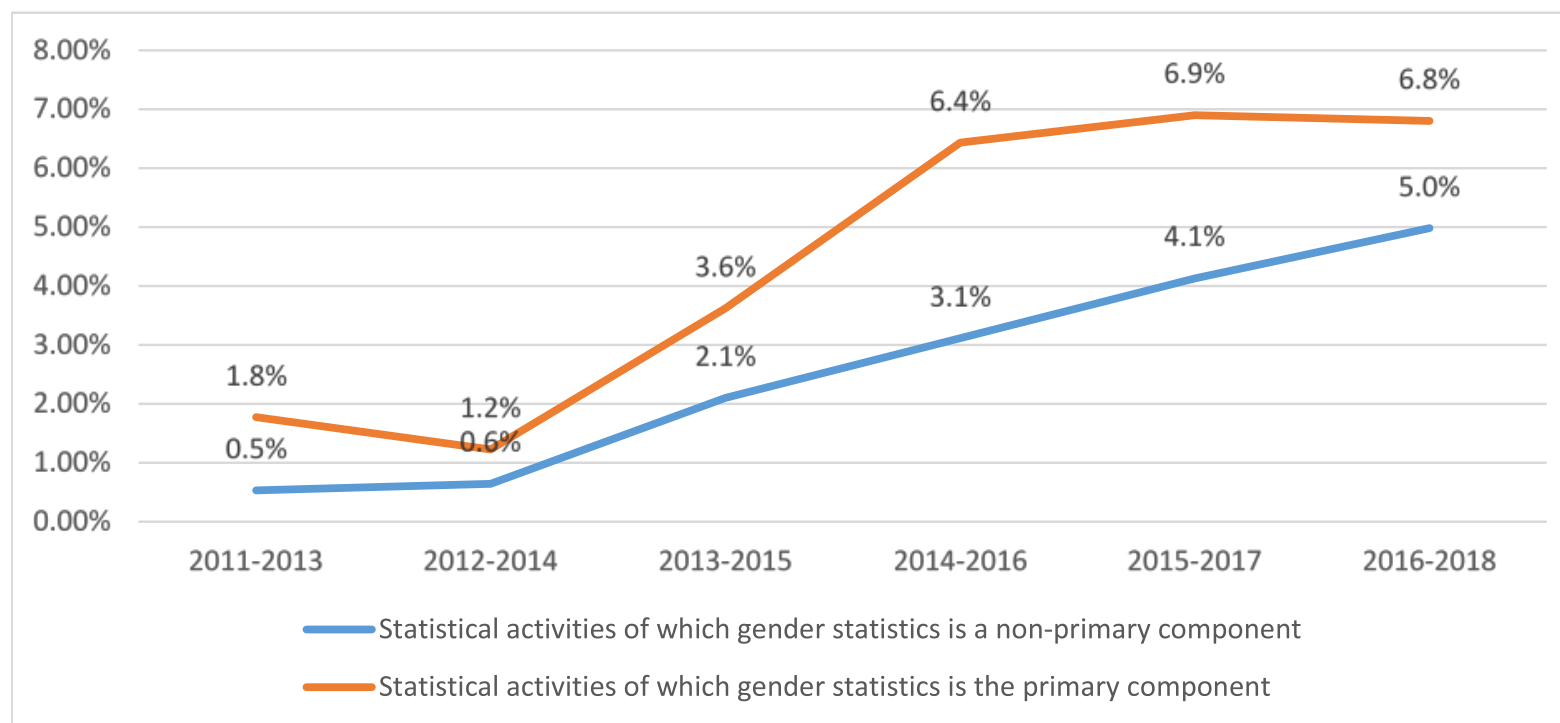
Source: Author's calculation based on PRESS data.

Note: This figure only includes data and statistics projects reported in the CRS database with a gender marker.



Support for gender statistics among DAC donors (OECD CRS, text analysis)

Figure 3: Share of DAC donors' commitments for gender statistics (2011-18)



- The rate of increase for gender-related projects has slowed in recent years

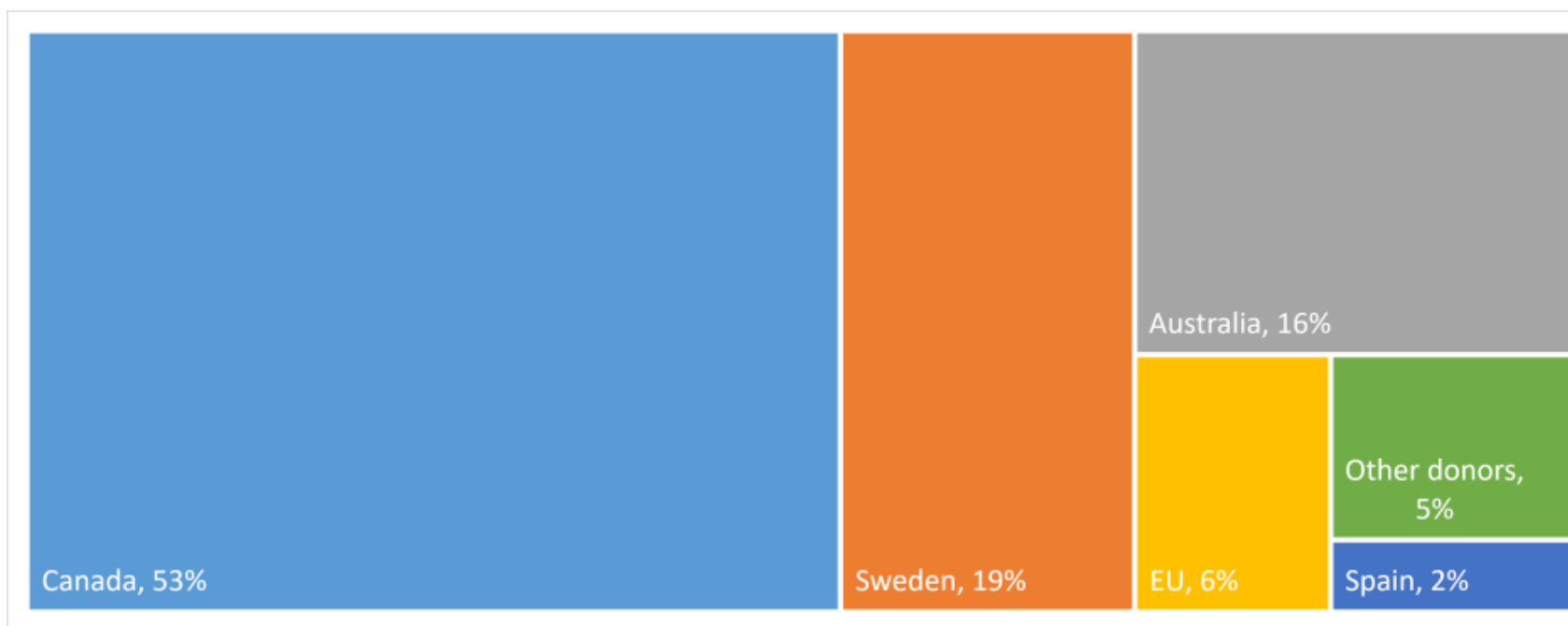
Source: Author's calculation based on PRESS data.

Note: This figure only includes data and statistics projects reported in the CRS database. The gender component is identified mainly through text mining or validation from donors on the gender component.



Composition of financing: Key DAC donors (OECD CRS)

Figure 4: Top DAC donors for gender statistics activities (2018)



- 95% of DAC funding to gender data comes from 5 donors

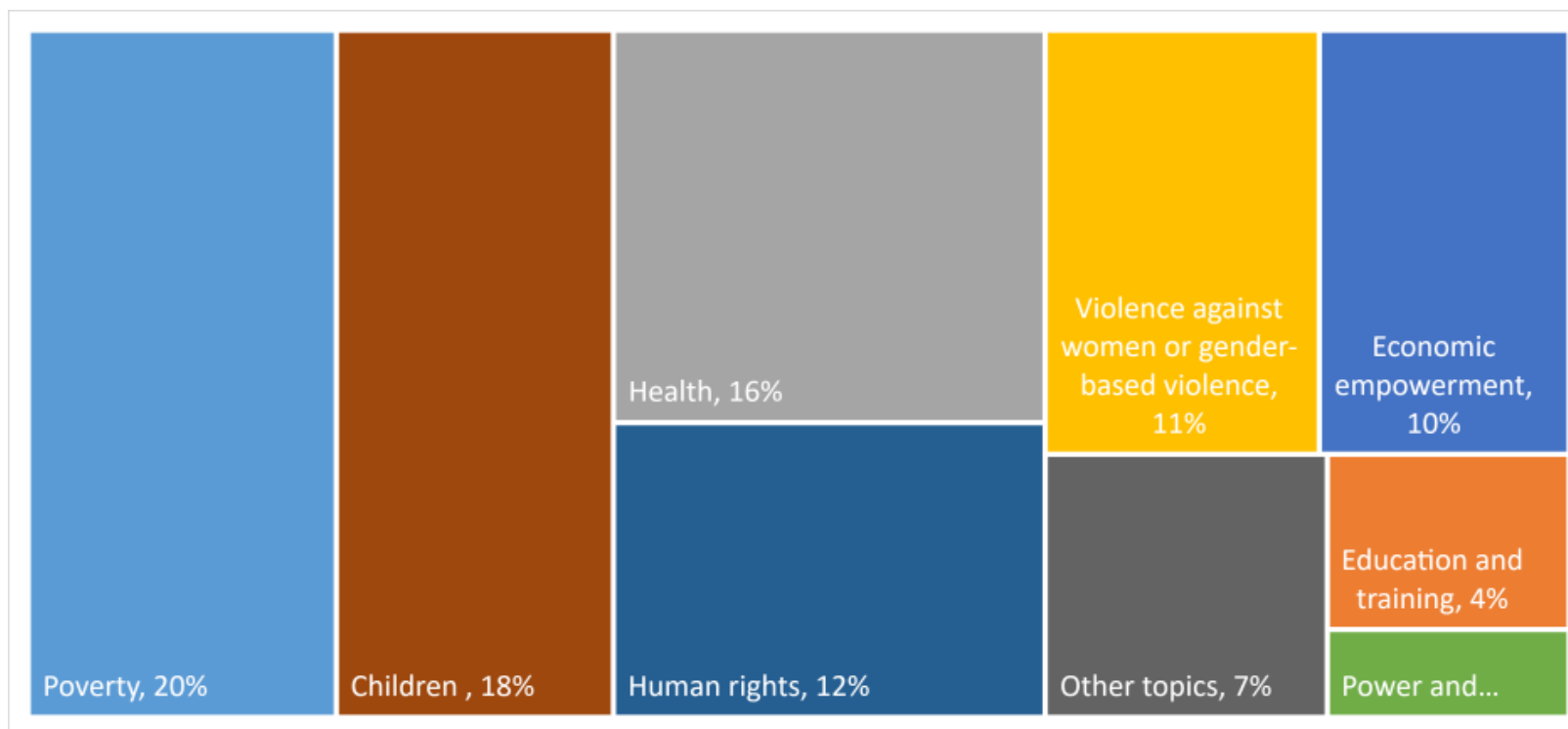
Source: Author's calculation based on PRESS data.

Note: This figure only includes data and statistics projects reported in the CRS database. The gender component is identified mainly through text mining or validation from donors on the gender component.



Multilateral support for gender statistics (PRESS survey)

Figure 5: Multilateral donor project themes, gender statistics (2018)



- 15% of projects had activities in gender statistics covering a wide range of sectors
- Approximately 11% of the total budget for all projects reported

Source: Author's calculation based on PRESS data.

Note: This figure only includes data and statistics projects reported to the PRESS survey conducted by PARIS21. The gender component is identified by reporters to the survey.



Financing for gender statistics remains critically low, posing a significant barrier to inclusive COVID-19 response and recovery, as well as monitoring the SDGs and other key gender equality commitments.

Country-level strategies:

- Mobilize domestic resources for gender statistics
- Leverage catalytic partnerships to close gender data gaps
- Strengthen gender statistics communication and advocacy

Global strategies:

- Accelerate gender mainstreaming in broader support for statistics
- Improve coordination and knowledge sharing around financing for gender data



Questions?
Comments?



Group discussion

1. What strategies does your organization currently pursue, or could pursue in the future, to promote increase funding for gender statistics?
 - What are the lessons-learned from these practices?
2. How could different actors help close the financing gap for more and better gender data?