DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FOR GENDER EQUALITY: THE GENERATION EQUALITY FORUM ACTION COALITIONS
As the world continues to battle and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, and governments look to institute policies to build back better and greener, women play a critical role in ensuring that this recovery is in indeed better, greener, and more inclusive. However, progress towards achieving SDG 5 on gender equality has lagged or regressed in the past year. The Action Coalitions of the Generation Equality Forum aim to spur global action in order to reverse this worrying trend, and to progress even farther to gender equality. In the lead-up to the Generation Equality Forum and the launch of the Action Coalitions, sufficiently resourcing the thematic areas covered by the Coalitions remains an important question for development partners. This paper looks to provide the scope of the financing picture in the context of each Coalition. This analysis is based on data obtained from the OECD Creditor Reporting System using the DAC gender equality policy marker. In doing so, it sets an analytical base for future monitoring of funding in each Action Coalition area.
During the Fourth World Conference held in Beijing in 1995, the global community agreed to promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes. More than 25 years later, the Generation Equality Forum responds to the fact that progress and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action has been slow. The Forum aims to secure a set of concrete and transformative commitments to achieve progress towards gender equality, including through a set of global multi-stakeholder Action Coalitions on the themes of: Gender-Based Violence, Economic justice and rights, Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights, Feminist action for climate justice, Technology and innovation for Gender Equality, Feminist movements and leadership. In addition, a Compact on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action is being set up.

In these extraordinary times, the negative impact of the health crisis on women and girls across the globe is palpable. Women remain on the frontlines of the pandemic across economies, whether as health professionals, educators or unpaid care providers – and many have suffered from poor social protection systems, job loss, or rising violence and sexual abuse. At the same time, women often lack a seat at the table or consideration in financial recovery plans. Generation Equality can help contribute to a gender-equal recovery and faster progress in this decade of action toward the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

This paper analyses the development finance available for each Action Coalition theme and therefore provides a baseline for any future monitoring efforts of funding in each area. It draws on finance data reported by development finance providers to the OECD’s Creditor Reporting System (CRS), using the DAC gender equality policy marker.

The OECD sets the standards for, collects, makes publicly available and analyses development finance data – including development finance for gender equality and women’s empowerment – as part of its core mandate. It regularly publishes analyses of development finance for gender equality by individual donors, by thematic area, and financing trends over time, providing strategic policy guidance for development providers. The OECD Development Co-operation Directorate, in its support for the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET), oversees this work.

The most established and extensive financing data available are those for bilateral official development assistance (ODA), or “aid”, provided by the 30 members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) for the past two decades. These data provide the foundation for the analysis in this Perspectives.

Development actors such as private philanthropy and multilateral organisations and banks are now also using the DAC gender marker to report their activities. This paper presents data on these flows to the extent possible for each thematic area.

Some Development Finance Institutions (DFI) report their financing, which mainly consists of “other” development finance which do not meet ODA criteria, against the DAC gender equality policy marker to the CRS on an annual basis. The DFIs engaged in the “2X Challenge” — which calls for the G7 and other DFIs to join together to collectively mobilise USD billions for women in developing country markets – have in 2021 aligned their criteria with the DAC marker. This will further facilitate monitoring efforts.
Acknowledgments

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An overview of development finance for gender equality and women’s empowerment

**DAC gender equality policy marker**

The DAC gender equality policy marker is a qualitative statistical tool which enables the examination of development finance and the identification of gender equality and women’s empowerment as either a:

- Gender equality and women’s empowerment is a dedicated objective and the reason for funding the programme/project: Score “principal” (2)
- Gender equality is integrated/mainstreamed in the programme/project as one of several objectives: Score “significant” (1)
- Gender equality is not an objective: Score “not targeted” (0)

The OECD DAC *Handbook on the DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker* sets out additional guidance:

Bilateral allocable ODA by the 30 DAC members for gender equality and women’s empowerment is steadily increasing and is now at an historical high level. DAC members committed USD 53 billion ODA in total on average per year in 2018-19 integrating or dedicated to gender equality and women’s empowerment. This represents 44.5% of ODA.⁵

The bulk of DAC members’ aid towards gender equality was committed to programmes that integrate gender equality as a significant, or mainstreamed, policy objective: USD 47.4 billion, representing 40% of total aid. Total support to programmes dedicated to gender equality and women’s empowerment as the principal objective remains relatively stable over time. In 2018-2019, it amounted to USD 5.6 billion per year, representing 5% of total aid, a slight rise from the prior period.

**Multilateral organisations** likely provide sizeable finance to support gender equality and women’s empowerment in developing countries. However, because there is no single or streamlined system used by all multilateral organisations and banks, the exact size of their outflows based on core contributions is unknown.⁴ Some, however, do report data on their outflows to the OECD, and against the DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker. Analysis of the outflows that qualify as ODA by 20 multilateral organisations examined against the DAC marker demonstrates that USD 13.6 billion addressed gender equality per year in 2018-19.⁵

Amongst the **private foundations** that report their financial flows to the OECD, 31 foundations reported their financing for gender equality using the DAC gender marker. Of the USD 7.6 billion provided in developing countries by these 31 foundations, USD 1.9 billion integrated or were dedicated to gender equality, corresponding to 25% of financial flows.
1. Gender-based Violence

Violence against women and girls is a persistent global bad. Not only does it cost millions in potential GDP growth but it costs real lives and livelihoods. One in three women above the age of 15 have experienced some form of gender based violence (GBV), including intimate partner violence. Against the backdrop of COVID-19, the “shadow pandemic” of domestic violence has only grown larger. Eliminating GBV requires action on legal environments, and scaling up evidence-driven prevention programming as well as accessible and quality services for survivors.

In 2018-19, DAC members committed USD 522 million on average per year to ending violence against women and girls in developing countries. Much of this (USD 317 million) was channelled through multilateral organisations.

In 2018-19, DAC members committed USD 522 million on average per year to ending violence against women and girls in developing countries.

Figure 1. Multilateral institutions are the most used channel in allocating aid to ending violence against women and girls

Aid to ending violence against women and girls by individual DAC member

The EU, Canada and Sweden were the DAC members that provided the largest amounts of aid for ending violence against women and girls. The largest EU programme is the Spotlight initiative (USD 250 million), a global, multi-year initiative implemented in partnership with UN agencies and civil society organisations. Canada also funds a range of programmes mostly working with UN Women, UNFPA, and TradeMark East Africa. Sweden funds a large programme (USD 28.6 million) by UNFPA and UNICEF in the African region working across 16 countries to help ensure that girls remain free from female genital mutilation (FGM).
Figure 2. Allocations of aid to end violence against women and girls by DAC member

Annual average 2018-19

Source: Authors based on OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. Full dataset available here: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3

Much of the aid to end violence against women and girls goes to Africa and global programmes

Figure 3. Regional allocations of DAC members’ aid to end violence against women and girls

Annual average 2018-19

Source: Authors based on OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. Full dataset available here: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3
In this thematic area, data available reported to the OECD CRS by seven multilateral organisations on their outflows based on core contributions for ending VAWG indicate that they provide a total of USD 129 million per year. Four private foundations report to the OECD that they provide a total of USD 51 million to this area.

2. Economic justice and rights

The economic empowerment of women is critical in achieving gender equality. While progress towards this end, such as closing the gender pay-gap, has stagnated or advanced slowly, the COVID-19 pandemic is sure to disrupt achievements. Additionally, while women occupy significant roles in battling the pandemic, they also look to be some of the hardest hit by the economic consequences. The Action Coalition on Economic justice and rights looks to guarantee women’s economic empowerment through the development of systems and structures that are gender-responsive and equitable while securing access to resources, services and decision making.

USD 603 million, representing 2% of aid in the economic and productive sectors, was dedicated to gender equality as a principal objective. Recent OECD research shows that total aid integrating gender equality and women’s empowerment objectives in economic and productive sectors reached USD 17.5 billion on average per year in 2018-19, representing 47% of DAC members’ aid in these sectors. This is an increase since 2016-17. However, only USD 603 million, representing 2% of aid in the economic and productive sectors, was dedicated to gender equality as a principal objective. Aid integrating gender equality objectives in economic and productive sectors has been used by the OECD for the past decade as a proxy to monitor the evolution of aid for “women’s economic empowerment”.

Figure 4. Trends of aid in support of gender equality in economic and productive sectors, 2010-19

In 2018-19, the largest volumes of aid integrating gender equality were allocated to the transportation and storage sectors (USD 6.3 billion), with large loans by Japan to India (USD 3 billion) and to the Philippines (USD 1.9 billion) for mass transportation improvement. In the agriculture and rural development sectors, USD 5.4 billion of aid integrated gender equality objectives. The United Kingdom was the main contributor of aid for gender equality in the agriculture sector, including with an agriculture programme of over USD 638 million in Uganda to increase resilience to climate change and the incomes of poor farmers.
Amongst the twenty multilateral organisations that report their outflows for gender equality based on core contributions, the three largest sectors were water and sanitation, agriculture, and transport and storage. Their outflows that qualify as ODA and integrate gender equality in these three sectors closely linked to economic empowerment add up to nearly USD 4 billion.
3. Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action called for making the rights of women and their reproductive health a central topic in national and international economic and political development efforts. Bodily autonomy is the right of all people, yet while most men have complete autonomy, worldwide, only 55% of girls and women aged 15-49 who are married or in unions say they can make their own decisions about sexual and reproductive health and rights by deciding about healthcare, contraception and their own sexual practices. The Action Coalition on bodily autonomy and SRHR looks to deliver transformational progress including through Comprehensive Sexuality Education, comprehensive abortion and contraception services, increased SRHR decision-making and bodily autonomy, and strengthen feminist organisations and networks to promote and protect these issues.

USD 6.8 billion of DAC members’ aid per year was committed in the sector of “Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health” overall in 2018-19. This is based on the methodology commonly used to monitor funding for SRHR. Out of this aid, USD 4.2 billion was however committed in the sub-area of STD control including HIV/AIDS, most of which was reported as not integrating or focusing on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

A more narrow and precise measure of funding available for SRHR would be to count aid in the sector of Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health that either integrates or is dedicated to gender equality, i.e. 44% of aid in the sector overall. This adds up to USD 3 billion of aid per year.

Aid for gender equality in the sector of Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health amounts to USD 3 billion per year on average in 2018-2019.

Figure 6. Distribution of aid by sub-area and gender equality focus in the sector of “Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health”

Annual average 2018-19

Source: Authors based on OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. Full dataset available here: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3
Aid for sexual and reproductive health and rights by individual DAC member

The United States makes the largest financial contributions out of all DAC members in this sector. For example the “Boresha Afya Project”, commits USD 95.8 million to expanding health services in the United Republic of Tanzania with a primary focus on reproductive, malaria, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health, especially for women and youth.

Figure 7. Aid by DAC member to “Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health”

Annual average 2018-19

Source: Authors based on OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. Full dataset available here: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3

Regional allocations of aid for sexual and reproductive health and rights

More than half of DAC members’ aid in the sector of Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health that integrates or is dedicated to gender equality is allocated in Africa.

Figure 8. Aid by region to “Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health”

Annual average 2018-19

Source: Authors based on OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. Full dataset available here: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3
Sixteen private foundations report that they provide a total of USD 750 million to the sector of “Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health” on average per year in 2018-19. Out of this, USD 476 million integrated or was dedicated to gender equality and women’s empowerment. Very few multilateral organisations report data on their outflows in this sector to the OECD.

4. Feminist action for climate justice

The disproportionate effects of climate change on women and girls cannot be ignored. Much like the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change will amount to systematic shocks that are already on course to disrupt major global infrastructure and livelihoods. Climate change has a greater impact on those sections of the population, in all countries, that are most reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and/or who have the least capacity to respond and are most exposed to natural hazards, such as droughts, landslides, floods and hurricanes. Gender inequality, in this context, means that women face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change in situations of poverty. Likewise, women’s underrepresentation in decision-making processes and labour markets compound inequalities that, invariably, coalesce towards limited action on these issues, as women are prevented from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policy making and implementation. The Action Coalition on Feminist action for climate justice will aim to translate existing processes into gender and climate-responsive ones.

Total “climate related” aid by DAC members – addressing either climate mitigation or adaptation – amounts to USD 33.1 billion per year. Out of climate related aid, 57% either integrates or is dedicated to gender equality and women’s empowerment, adding up to USD 18.9 billion per year in 2018-19.

Figure 9. Trends in climate related aid also integrating gender equality

Source: Authors based on OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. Full dataset available here: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3

Out of the climate-related aid that also addresses gender equality in 2018-19, USD 2.4 billion per year was channelled through non-governmental organisations. However, only USD 43 million went to “feminist, women-led and women’s rights organisations and movements and institutions”. This figure remains the same no matter whether “public sector institutions” are included in the calculation or not. This might be the most precise measure of the funding available for “feminist action for climate justice”.
On average between 2018-19, only USD 43 million of climate-related aid went to “feminist, women-led and women’s rights organisations and movements”.

**Climate related aid that also addresses gender equality by individual DAC member**

Several DAC members integrate gender equality objectives into more than two-thirds of their climate related aid. For example, Canada supports a project that aims to contribute to Dominica’s climate resilience, with a significant part of the aid going towards women’s rights organisations and movements. Additionally, a German project in the Philippines contributes to food security for smallholder farmers, aiming for the structural reduction of cases of violence against women and to improve participation opportunities for women. Switzerland supports a project enabling women and their families to implement effective climate adaptation practices, and strengthen their voice and leadership to influence public plans and policies.

**Figure 10. DAC members with the highest shares of climate related aid that also addresses gender**

![Graph showing country allocations of climate related aid that also addresses gender equality](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3)

**Country allocations of climate related aid that also addresses gender equality**

Amongst the USD 18.9 billion of climate related aid per year in 2018-19 that also integrates gender equality objectives, an overwhelming share was allocated in Asian countries, with India at the top.
The 11 multilateral organisations that report on the DAC Rio and gender markers provided a total of USD 4.7 billion for “climate related” aid from their core funding. Out of this, USD 2.1 billion also integrated gender equality objectives.

5. Technology and innovation for gender equality

Technology is inescapable in modern life, and can play a critical role in advancing gender equality goals while also addressing the digital gender divide that continues to affect women and girls. Equal access to the internet and other technologies is essential in advancing many aspects of gender equality – such as women’s economic empowerment where technological innovation and access can create further points of market access for women. Additionally, within the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), women remain significantly under-represented.

Out of DAC members’ aid, USD 453 million went to Information and communication technology (ICT) per year in 2018-19. Out of this, USD 219 million integrated or was dedicated to gender equality, corresponding to 49% of aid in the sector.14

USD 219 million of aid to Information and communication technology (ICT) integrated or was dedicated to gender equality per year in 2018-2019.

Aid integrating gender equality objectives in the ICT sector by individual DAC member

Amongst the DAC members, Korea and the EU are the largest provider of aid that integrates gender equality and women’s empowerment objectives in the ICT sector. For example, Korea funds a project to establish an IT park in Kirachi, Pakistan in order to support IT companies and to promote the country’s overall competitiveness. Australia has co-financed a project with the World Bank to reform the ICT sector
of Palau, providing technical assistance to improve the ICT policy and regulatory environment, as part of a wider project to lay a new submarine cable that will provide more stable and faster internet access.

Figure 12. Aid integrating gender equality objectives in the ICT sector by DAC member

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors based on OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. Full dataset available here: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3

Aid for ICT integrating gender equality by channel of delivery

Most aid integrating gender equality objectives in the ICT sector (USD 130 million) was channelled through public sector institutions. For example, Switzerland supports at project contributing to addressing key challenges of restrictive legal environments, low professional standards and lack of economic viability in the media sector in Tanzania. Canada implemented a project in Mali which aims to increase citizen’s participation in democratic processes, especially women artisans: using an electronic and cell phone portal, the initiative focuses on improving the fluidity of data collection and of consultation processes, and helps develop a culture of networking, information and communication.
Very few multilateral organisations and private foundations report funding data in the ICT sector to the OECD. Their data is therefore not included here.

6. Feminist movements and leadership

Not only does feminist leadership advance gender equality goals but it has also been shown to improve political and democratic practices. However, challenges remain in terms of funding, as well as in terms on societal norms and political systems. This Action Coalition looks to address those challenges including by providing and increasing support for feminist movements and organisations, and practicing feminist principles in leadership – shifting and sharing power with historically excluded groups and people – and promoting gender parity in all decision-making spaces.

In 2018-19, an average of USD 674 million per year of aid was committed with the end goal of supporting “feminist, women-led and women’s rights organisations and movements and institutions”.15 Out of this aid, USD 576 million per year went from a DAC member to some type of women’s rights civil society organisation – excluding public sector institutions. Breaking this figure down further, USD 40 million went directly from a DAC member to a local feminist/women’s rights civil society organisation based in a partner country.16

Feminist leadership is critical in driving change and the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment. USD 576 million per year went from a DAC member to some type of women’s rights civil society organisation between 2018-2019.
Aid to feminist, women-led and women's rights organisations and movements and institutions by individual DAC member

Amongst DAC members providing aid to feminist, women-led and women's rights organisations and movements and institutions, Canada is by far the largest provider. For example, as part of its Women's Voice and Leadership Program, Canada implements a USD 1.8 million project in Tanzania which supports local and regional women's organisations and networks that are working to promote women's rights. Sweden funded an initiative in Turkey aiming to increase awareness about sexual violence among actors who meet and work with these issues, to raise public awareness of what constitutes sexual violence and how it should be combated.
Out of the aid for feminist, women-led and women’s rights organisations and movements and institutions, much went to Africa and the MENA region.

Outflows based on core contributions from eight multilateral organisations for “feminist, women-led and women’s rights organisations and movements and institutions” added up to USD 182 million on average.
per year in 2018-19. Most of this went directly to government institutions rather than civil society or feminist movements. Funding from eight private foundations added up to USD 84 million per year.

**Compact on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action**

Conflict has differential and devastating consequences for women and girls. The Compact on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Humanitarian Action aims to galvanise the implementation of the WPS agenda by focussing on: financing; women’s meaningful participation in peace processes; women’s economic security; women leadership and agency across peace, security, and humanitarian sectors; and protection of women in fragile and conflict-affected contexts, including women human rights defenders.

In the 57 countries and territories that are considered as “fragile” contexts by the OECD, ODA is the second most important source of external finance after remittances. DAC members’ aid integrating or dedicated to gender equality and women’s empowerment in fragile contexts has been steadily rising over the past ten years, reaching USD 20.3 billion on average per year in 2018-19 (43% of aid in these contexts). However, only USD 2.3 billion was dedicated to gender equality as a principal objective, corresponding to 4.9% of aid to fragile contexts.

Only 22% of bilateral humanitarian aid from DAC members in fragile contexts either integrated or was dedicated to gender equality.

**Figure 17. Aid for gender equality in fragile contexts – trend over time**

![Graph showing trend over time for aid for gender equality in fragile contexts](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3)

Aid to “feminist, women-led and women’s rights organisations and movements and institutions” in fragile contexts reached USD 199 million on average in 2018-2019. Out of this aid, USD 185 million per year went from a DAC member to some type of women’s rights civil society organisation – excluding public sector institutions. Breaking this figure down further, USD 25 million per year went directly from a DAC member to a local women’s rights civil society organisation based in a partner country.
In fragile contexts, USD 185 million per year, between 2018-19, went from a DAC member to a women’s rights civil society organisation.

**Bilateral aid to gender equality in the conflict, peace and humanitarian sectors**

Looking at the sector of conflict, peace and security in fragile contexts – perhaps of most direct relevance to WPS – 44% of aid either integrates or is dedicated to gender equality, corresponding to USD 994 million. Only 22% of bilateral humanitarian aid from DAC members in fragile contexts either integrated or was dedicated to gender equality, corresponding to USD 2.6 billion on average per year in 2018-19. “Humanitarian aid” includes aid reported in the sectors of disaster prevention and preparedness, reconstruction relief and rehabilitation, and emergency response.

**Figure 18. Gender equality focus in the conflict and humanitarian sectors in fragile contexts**

Source: Authors based on OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. Full dataset available here: [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3)

Very few multilateral organisations and private foundations report funding data in the humanitarian sectors to the OECD. Their data is therefore not included.
Notes


3 All data in this paper are indicated in constant 2018 prices and based on DAC members' bilateral allocable aid (aid that can be assigned to specific sectors) unless indicated otherwise. Source for all data is the OECD Creditor Reporting System (database): https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1. Some of the aid in the different thematic areas of the Action Coalition is likely to overlap and not be completely additional. For example, some of the aid for “Economic justice and rights” is likely to also be included in the area of “Feminist action for climate justice”.

4 Note that earmarked contributions to multilateral organisations for specific programmes are included in the bilateral allocable aid provided by DAC members.

5 In addition, out of the “other official flows” (OOF) from six multilateral organisations that were examined against the DAC marker, USD 19.6 billion addressed gender equality in 2018-19.

6 These data are gathered using purpose code 15180 in the OECD’s Creditor Reporting System: “Support to programmes designed to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls/gender-based violence. This encompasses a broad range of forms of physical, sexual and psychological violence including but not limited to: intimate partner violence (domestic violence); sexual violence; female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C); child, early and forced marriage; acid throwing; honour killings; and trafficking of women and girls. Prevention activities may include efforts to empower women and girls; change attitudes, norms and behaviour; adopt and enact legal reforms; and strengthen implementation of laws and policies on ending violence against women and girls, including through strengthening institutional capacity. Interventions to respond to violence against women and girls/gender-based violence may include expanding access to services including legal assistance, psychosocial counselling and health care; training personnel to respond more effectively to the needs of survivors; and ensuring investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of violence.”

7 Some of this aid is likely to overlap – and not be completely additional to – aid to other Action Coalition thematic areas.

8 A more in-depth analysis of these data is available in the paper Financing women’s economic empowerment (OECD DAC GENDERNET, 2021).

9 The economic and productive sectors, based on a number of purpose codes in the OECD Creditor Reporting System, have been used by the OECD to monitor aid for women’s economic empowerment since 2011. The areas are: agriculture and rural development; banking and business; communication; employment policy; energy; industry; mining, construction and tourism; public finance management; trade; transportation and storage; and urban development.
This figure is based on data reported in the OECD CRS sector (purpose) code 130: “Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health”, which is the methodology used by e.g. the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) to track funding for SRHR (See Funding for sexual and reproductive health and rights in low- and middle-income countries: threats, outlook and opportunities, https://www.who.int/pmnch/media/news/2019/srhr_forecast_web.pdf?ua=1).

This figures is calculated using the DAC “Rio markers” for climate change adaptation and for climate change mitigation. Similar to the DAC gender marker, the Rio markers can be applied across sectors. An activity should be classified as climate-change-mitigation related (score Principal or Significant) if it contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration. An activity should be classified as adaptation-related (score Principal or Significant) if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the current and expected impacts of climate change, including climate variability, by maintaining or increasing resilience, through increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping reduce exposure to them.

This figures is calculated crossing the DAC Rio markers and DAC gender marker. Some of this aid is likely to overlap – and not be completely additional to – aid to other Action Coalition thematic areas.

These data are collected using purpose code 15170 of the OECD Creditor Reporting System. It is possible to further break down funding allocations by channel of delivery, including to track direct funding from DAC members to locally based civil society organisations (see the section on Feminist movements and leadership).

These figures are based on data collected using the OECD CRS purpose code “Information and communication technology (ICT)” (purpose Code 22040). This is a narrow interpretation of what the Action Coalition theme of Technology and innovation focusses on, and this methodology could be further discussed.

These data are collected using purpose code 15170 of the OECD Creditor Reporting System: “Support for feminist, women-led and women’s rights organisations and movements, and institutions (governmental and non-governmental) at all levels to enhance their effectiveness, influence and sustainability (activities and core funding). These organisations exist to bring about transformative change for gender equality and/or the rights of women and girls in developing countries. Their activities include agenda-setting, advocacy, policy dialogue, capacity development, awareness raising and prevention, service provision, conflict-prevention and peacebuilding, research, organising, and alliance and network building.” This definition took effect in 2020 reporting on 2019 activities.

These data are obtained by crossing OECD CRS purpose code 15170 with the relevant CRS channel codes (“developing country based NGO”, “donor-country based NGO”, “government institution”, “multilateral organisations” etc).

For full list of fragile contexts and complete methodology, see http://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/overview/0/.

Some of this aid is likely to overlap – and not be completely additional to – aid to other Action Coalition thematic areas.

These data are collected using purpose code 15170 of the OECD Creditor Reporting System: “Support for feminist, women-led and women’s rights organisations and movements, and institutions (governmental
and non-governmental)”, and by crossing this code with the relevant CRS channel codes ("developing country based NGO", "donor-country based NGO", "government institution", "multilateral organisations" etc).

20 CRS purpose code 740

21 CRS purpose code 730

22 CRS purpose code 720