




Moving the Gender Equality Needle

Towards more accessible data on gender financing

Moderator:

- IATI Secretariat / UNDP - **Anna Whitson**

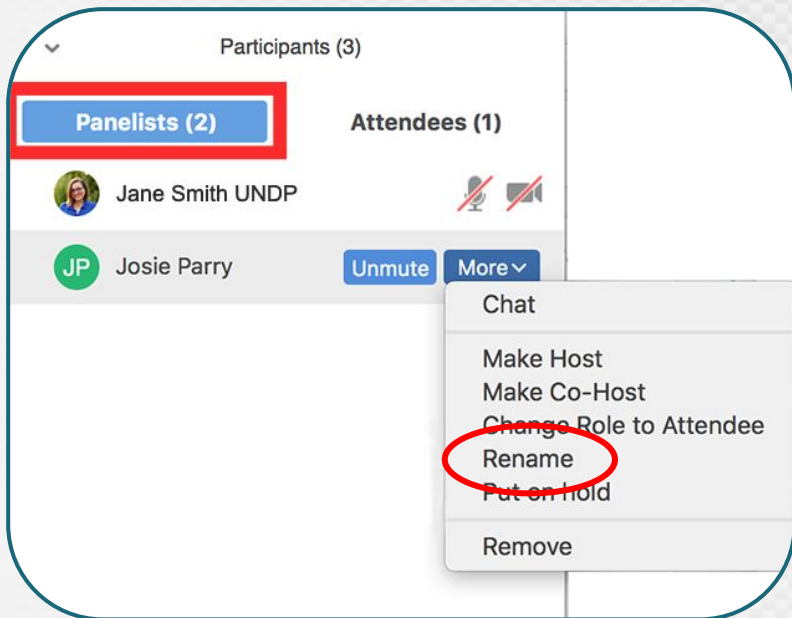
Speakers:

- CanWaCH: **Jessica Ferne** Director, Global Health Impact & **Imaeyen Okon** Senior Data Management Officer
 - Open Data Watch and Data2X - **Shaida Badiee** Managing Director & Senior Advisor
 - Publish What You Fund - **Jamie Holton** Project Management & Research Officer
 - UN Women - **Lucretia Ciurea** Monitoring and Reporting Analyst
- 



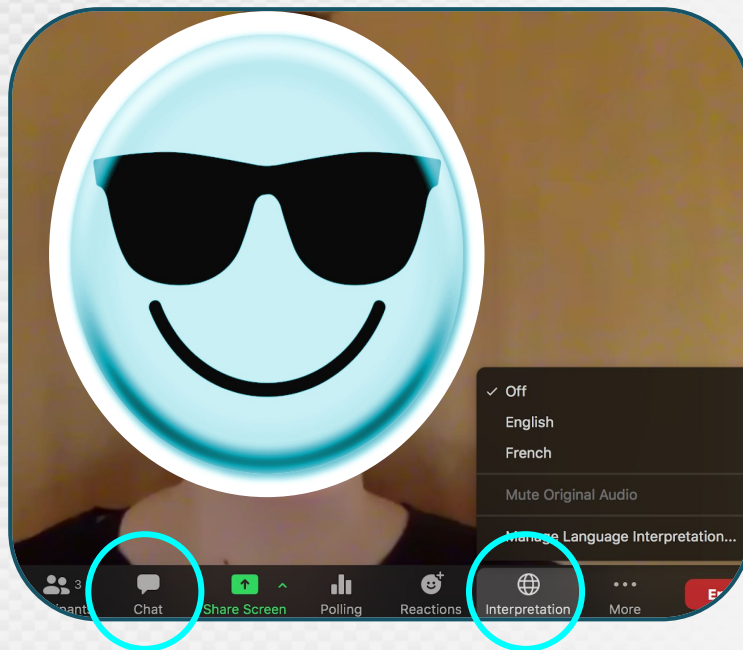
Welcome!

Please make sure your Zoom display name includes your full name and organisation



Ask questions via the chatbox

Live interpretation is available in (ENG), (FR), (ESP)





Introduction

Purpose

- Recap **VCE 1** - session by CanWaCH on their a new open access platform to showcase Canada's contribution to global health and gender equality programming.
- **VCE 2** - deeper dive into **accessibility** and **use of gender financing**:
 - *Examine* the current state of accessibility and use of gender finance data;
 - *Explore* and *showcase* different approaches, from global to local reach;

Set-up and logistics

- 1 hour: both informative and interactive;
- Ways of interacting: drop your comments or questions via the **chat box**  & participate in **Zoom polls** 

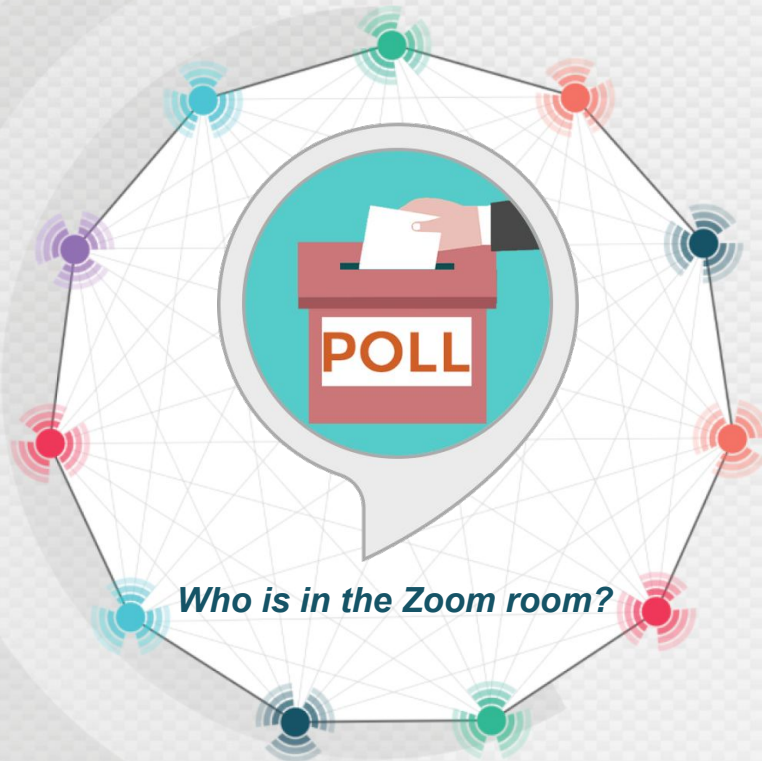


Agenda



1. **Introduction:** purpose and set-up of the meeting
2. **PART #1 - setting the scene presentation** - by Publish What You Fund - **Jamie Holton**
 - PWYF-report:
 - State of accessibility and use of gender finance data;
 - Brokering role IATI (incl. recommendations);
 - Q&A with audience;
3. **PART #2 - putting pen to paper pitches:** *3 concrete approaches to improving accessibility / usability of gender finance data:*
 - CanWaCH - Project Explorer;
 - Open Data Watch - Data2X;
 - UN Women - gender data presentation at country levels;
4. **PART #3 panel discussion** and Q&A with audience
5. **Wrap-up**





Who is in the Zoom room?





Publish What You Fund

The Global Campaign for Aid and Development Transparency

Making gender financing more transparent



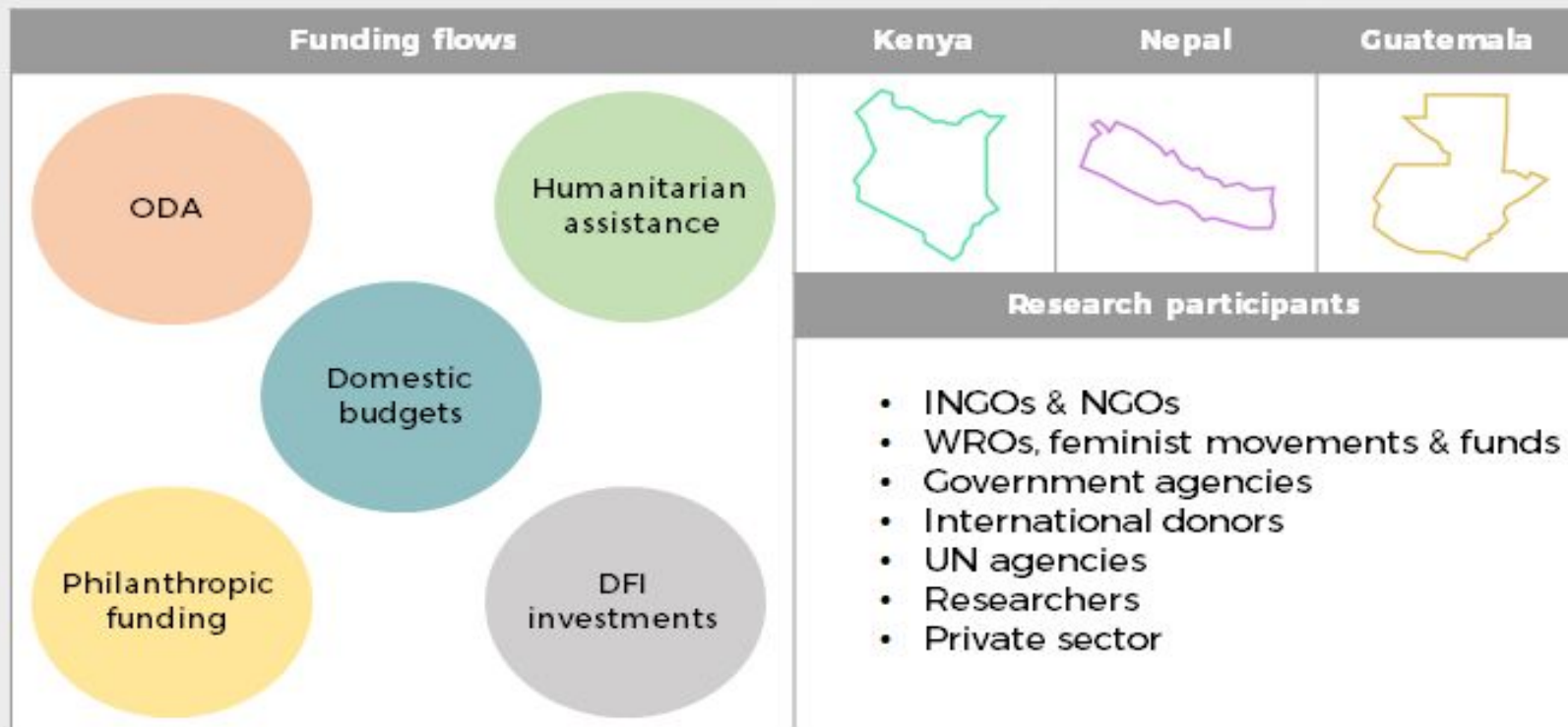
Transparent gender financing data can lead to...

- Better coordination of efforts
- Better allocation of resources
- Better alignment of priorities

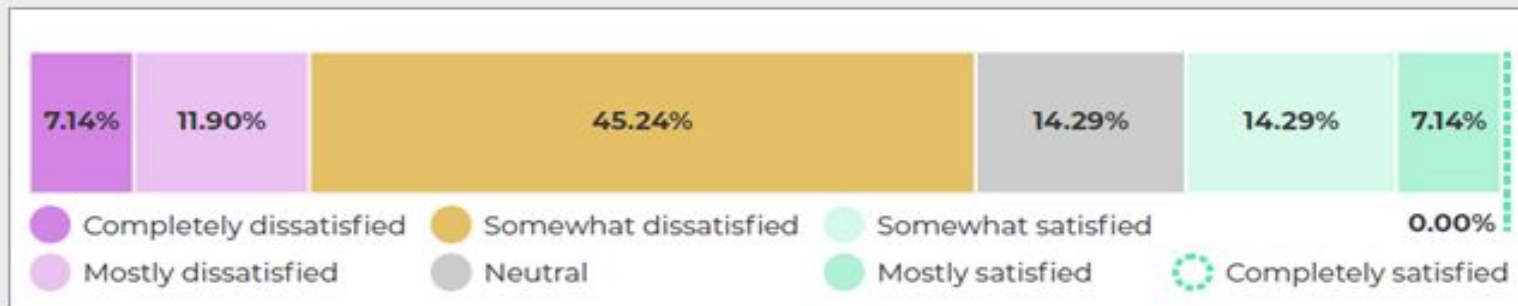
- Filling of funding gaps
- Less spending on duplicative & ineffective projects

- Lessons about what investments work
- Better accountability of funders towards their gender equality commitments

Our how

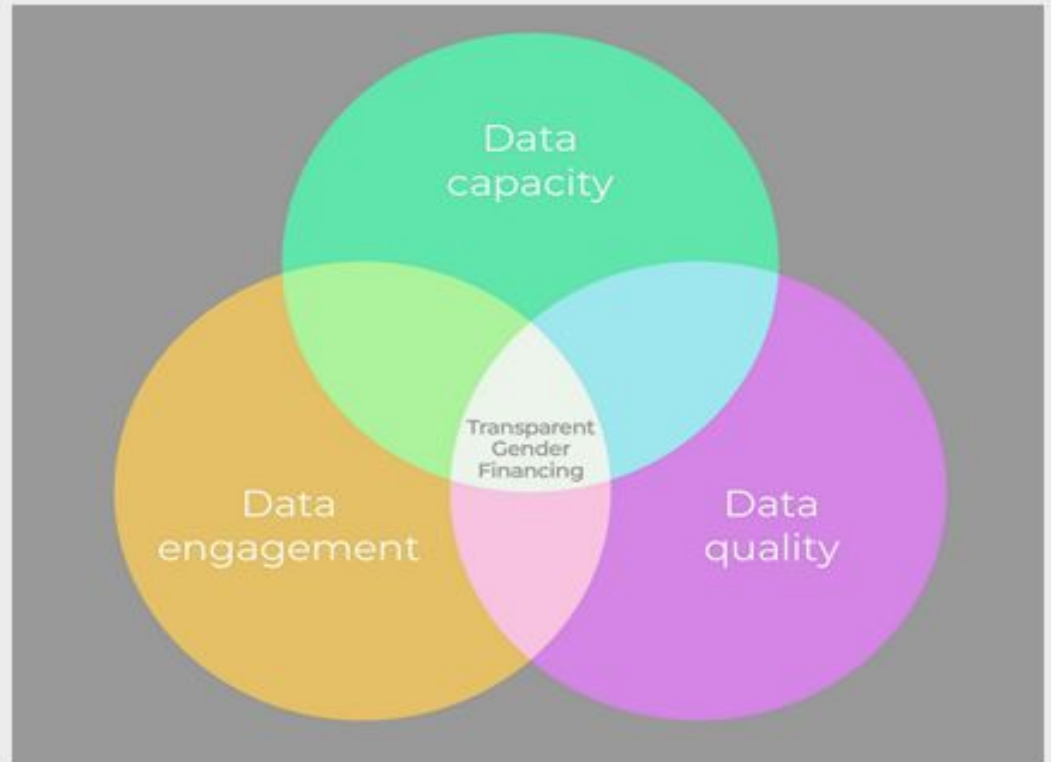


Gender stakeholders are generally dissatisfied with available data



- **Majority dissatisfied (64%)** mostly NGOs, Women's Rights Organisations, and UN agencies
- **Minority satisfied (21%)** mostly donor and partner government agencies
 - **Lack of accessibility** was listed as a main reason for dissatisfaction
 - Stakeholder groups **insufficiently collaborate** around data and have **different levels of awareness and capacity**
- **Stakeholders generally don't use IATI data** (only 4 out of 42)

Our what



Data capacity

‘having the means to collect, analyze, and publish gender financing data. Individuals/organizations with sufficient data capacity are able to engage with, contribute to, and use gender financial and programmatic data.’

Data accessibility & resources

Barriers to access & use

- Data is behind a paywall
- Data is difficult to find or use
- Data is incomparable
- Finding data cost time/money

“There is very little money left over from project-based funding to invest in knowledge management, so [we] struggle to share our information.”

NGO, Nepal

Recommendation: provide free access, in accessible formats, and fund data capacity

How IATI can support

- **Make it easier to publish and find specific data**

Allow tagging and filtering by multiple gender markers (e.g., OECD, GAM, 2X, donors' own markers), location types (e.g., sub-national, national, regional), a project's total and yearly funding, and more disaggregated recipient types (local NGOs, WROs, women's funds, and feminist movements)

- **Increase data literacy**

Offer clear guidance for data users to access, understand, visualize, and safely publish gender financing data

- **Provide meaningful opportunity for feedback on projects and their data**

Proactively engage with gender stakeholders to understand preferred formats for guidance and data (e.g., multiple languages, offering metadata, downloads in CSV/Excel, simplified formats like videos, infographics and visuals)

Full recommendation checklists

KEY DONOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Key recommendations to donors to improve the transparency of gender financing		Checklist
Donors (e.g., bilateral, multilateral, DFIs, humanitarian, philanthropic)	1. Improve data capacity	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly increase the amount of multi-year, core funding for national and local NGOs, WROs, and feminist movements to increase their data management and analysis capacity. Increase gender equality stakeholders' data literacy, including that of donors' own country office staff, by offering guidance, training and/or site support to better understand available data platforms, data reporting standards, and how to openly publish on their gender equality work in a safe way. Work together with local development partners (including partner governments) to improve the infrastructure that underlies free, open and online gender financial and programmatic data (e.g., by increasing internet access, removing the costs of governments' own datasets, and supporting efforts to make their datasets more accessible and user friendly to gender equality stakeholders). 	
	2. Improve data engagement	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to engaging and sharing decision-making power with (potential) data users, particularly national and local NGOs, WROs, and feminist movements, in the design, implementation and publication of gender financing data to better understand the types of gender data these groups would like to use and then align publication, improve the completeness and quality of existing data sources, and better align gender equality policies and projects. 	
	3. Improve data quality	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you provide international funding towards gender equality, mark your funding against relevant gender equality policy markers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development funding against the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker, even if you are not a DAC-member, do not provide ODA, or if an activity has no clear gender equality objective (these could still receive a gender marker score of 0); humanitarian funding against the GAM marker for publication to humanitarian databases, such as the FTS and CBHF. If you provide philanthropic funding and report to IATI, also mark your gender financing as "Private sector outflow" using the "Collaboration type" data field. If you are a DFI that has committed to the 2X Challenge, label your 2X projects. At a minimum, DFIs should mention the 2X Challenge within their data (including OECD CRS and IATI data). DFIs that host their own platform should create a 2X Challenge filter. Publish your project/program's OECD-DAC gender marker score consistently to all relevant open data platforms, particularly IATI, the OECD CRS, and your own (where applicable, alongside either or your own uniquely developed gender marker). Document the justification for a project's gender marker score(s) and make this information available for open publication. Organize your data in the IATI Standard and publish timely and activity-specific information on target gender groups (including characteristics such as age groups and disability status), gender disaggregated objectives and results (including evaluations/review documents, monitoring their publication frequency), and sub-national locations. 	

KEY DATA PLATFORM RECOMMENDATIONS

Key recommendations to data platforms to improve the transparency of gender financing		Checklist
All data platforms (e.g., OECD CRS, IATI, donors' own platforms, FTS, CBHF, CERF, SOCAunders, 360Giving)	1. Improve data capacity	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where not already possible, invite publishers to apply/mention one or more relevant gender markers (e.g., OECD-DAC, GAM 2X, donors' own markers) and target locations (e.g., sub-national, national, and regional) to their funding. Enable relevant filters so that data users can easily find and explore funding by relevant gender marker scores, different location types, and projects' total and yearly disbursement and commitments. To increase data literacy, offer clear guidance for data users to access, understand, visualize, and safely publish (e.g., as IATI) gender financing data. Work with gender equality stakeholders to understand in which formats they would like this guidance and data to be available (e.g., multiple languages, option to view metadata, downloadable in CSV/Excel format, and in simplified, engaging formats such as videos, infographics, or visuals). Enable more precise tracking of gender financing by adapting reporting standards (e.g., the OECD CRS codes) to make national and local NGOs, WROs, and feminist movements more easily identifiable within national and sector data fields. 	
	2. Improve data engagement	
The IATI Secretariat		
	3. Improve data quality	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urges reporting donor agencies to publish IATI information on the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker alongside any of their own gender marker scores. Offer or link to clear resources on how reporting agencies can apply the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker to their IATI data (e.g., through manuals or instructional videos). Urges reporting donors to provide underlying documentation to explain their assigned gender marker scores. In the long run, this could be in the form of a new "gender analyses" document type. In the meantime, publishers should be encouraged to include gender analyses in existing document types (e.g., pre-project impact appraisal documents, evaluation, or review documents). For greater comparability of data, IATI should encourage publishers to clearly indicate whether they publish related data to other platforms and to include links, and ensure the IATI Standard documentation includes a definition of "Private sector outflow". 	

Including IATI-specific recommendations in Development Gateway reports on gender-related [humanitarian assistance](#) and [philanthropic funding](#)

Thank you!

Q&A

Friends of
Publish What You Fund

Publish What You Fund
The Global Campaign for Aid Transparency

Putting Pen to Paper - Pitches

Three approaches to improving accessibility and usability of gender finance data

1. CanWaCH - **Project Explorer** - impact of the Project Explorer;
2. Open Data Watch - **Data2X** - gender data financing;
3. UN Women - ways towards gender finance accessibility at the country-level;

Brief clarifying Q&A with the audience after each presentation so:

Make sure to share your questions or comments via the chat box





CanWaCH

Canadian Partnership for
Women and Children's Health

CanSFE

Partenariat canadien pour la
santé des femmes et des enfants



CanWaCH Project Explorer: Data for Impact

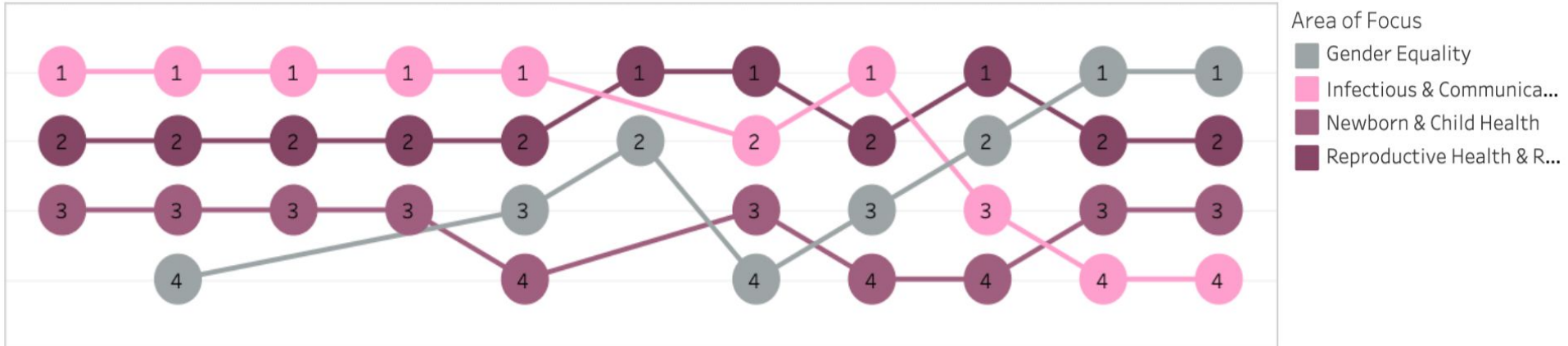
Imaeyen Okon, Senior Data Management Officer, CanWaCH
Jessica Ferne, Director Global Health Impact, CanWaCH



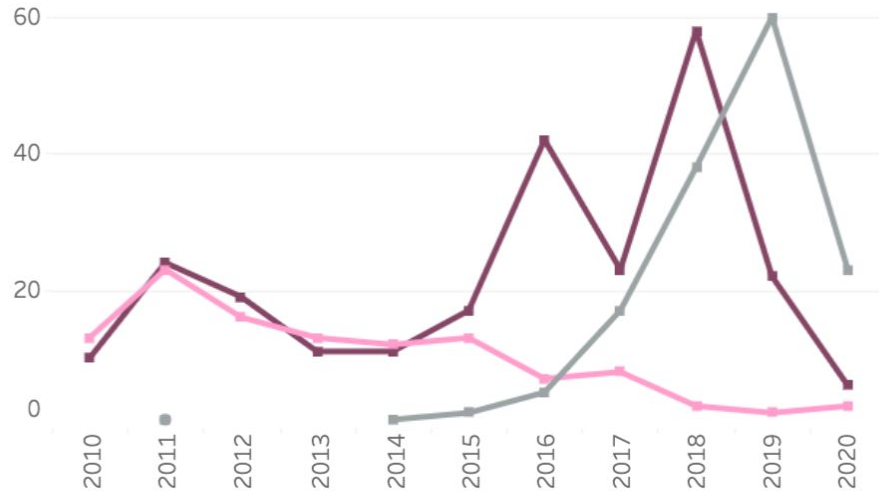
The image shows a network diagram with nodes and edges, overlaid on a map of Europe. A green box labeled "Data Exchange" is positioned over the map. The network diagram consists of nodes (colored circles) and edges (lines connecting the nodes). The nodes are colored in various colors: red, green, blue, purple, and orange. The edges are thin black lines. The map of Europe is shown in the bottom left corner, with a green box labeled "Data Exchange" overlaid on it.



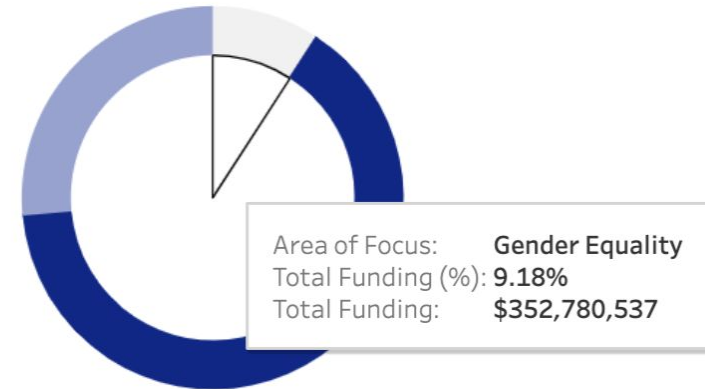
Top 10 Areas of Focus by Funding



Total Projects by Area of Focus



Funding by Area of Focus (%)



Areas of Focus

Other - Total Budget Allocation

Gender Equality (40 %)



Economic Development & Empowerment (24 %)



Human Rights, Advocacy & Public Engagement (18 %)



Law, Governance & Public Policy (18 %)



Government of Canada Funding Initiatives

Funding Initiatives:

- ☒ (All)
- ☒ MNCH 2010-2015
- ☒ MNCH 2015-2020
- ☒ SRHR 2017-2020

Funding Initiatives Summary

Funding Initiatives	Number of Projects	Total Funding
MNCH 2010-2015	97	\$2,470,153,368
MNCH 2015-2020	36	\$474,559,445
SRHR 2017-2020	103	\$993,935,320

Population

Total Population Reach

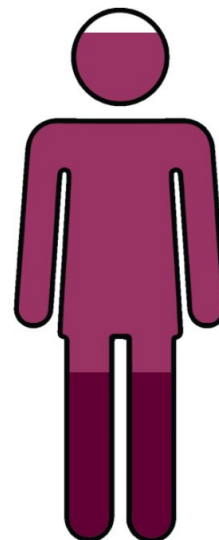


Direct

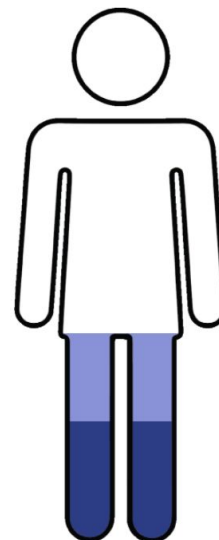


Indirect

Total Population Reach, Disaggregated by Gender



Women / Girls



Men / Boys

Project List

Population Reach by Target Population

Opportunities & Challenges

- **Fostering Partnerships:**
 - Women-led and grassroots organizations
- **Supporting Accountability**
 - Nuanced coding
- **Engagement & Learning**
 - Encouraging a culture of engagement with data reporting & transparency



A network diagram with nodes and connections. The nodes are represented by colored circles (red, blue, green, purple) with concentric circles around them, suggesting signal or connectivity. They are interconnected by a web of thin grey lines. The background features large, faint, concentric grey circles and a checkered pattern.

For more information:
impact@canwach.ca

www.canwach.ca/data

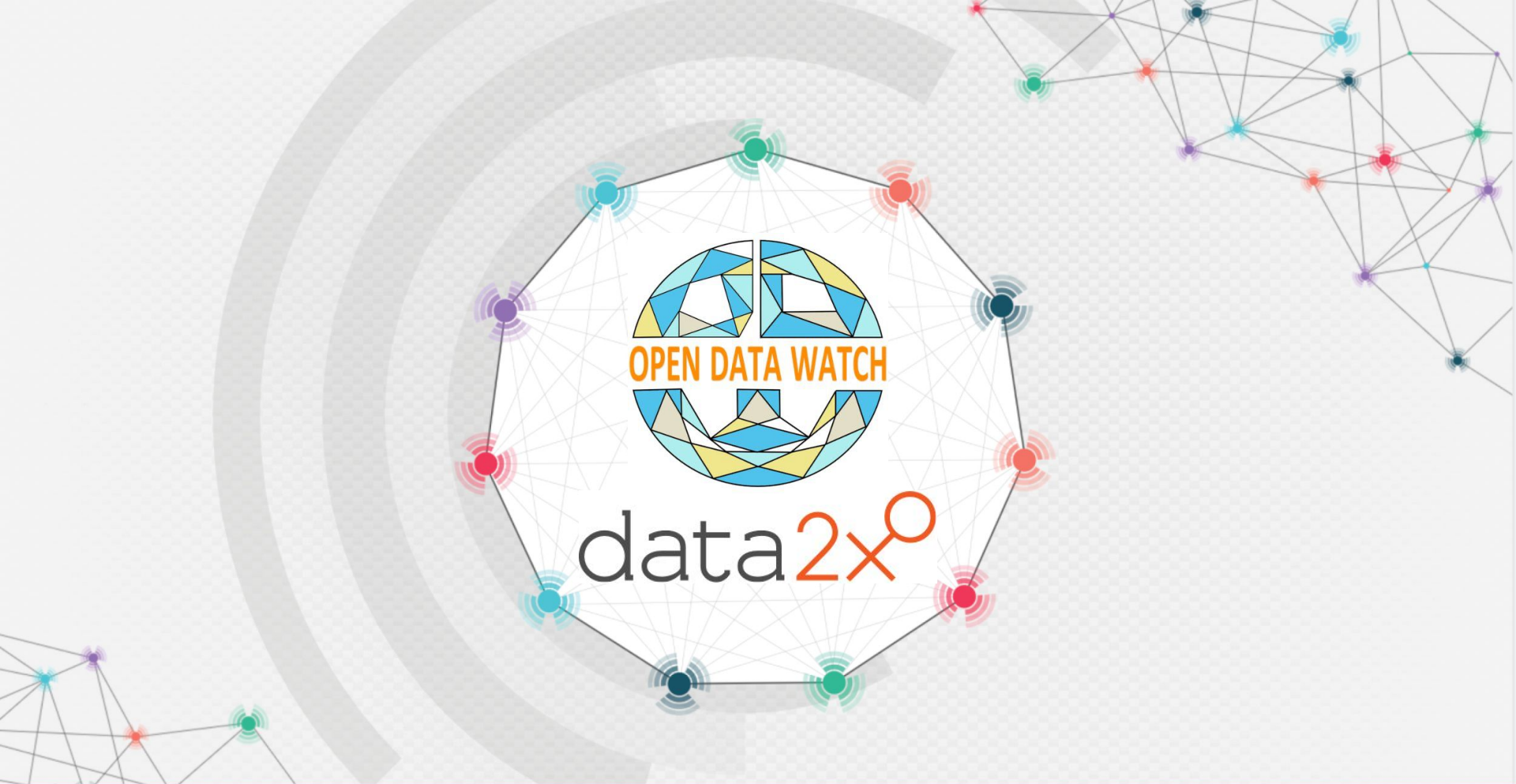


CanWaCH

Canadian Partnership for
Women and Children's Health

CanSFE

Partenariat canadien pour la
santé des femmes et des enfants





data2x

Filling Financing Gaps for Better Gender Data

Shaida Badiee, Open Data Watch

**MOVING THE GENDER EQUALITY NEEDLE:
TOWARDS MORE ACCESSIBLE DATA ON
GENDER FINANCING**

12 October 2021

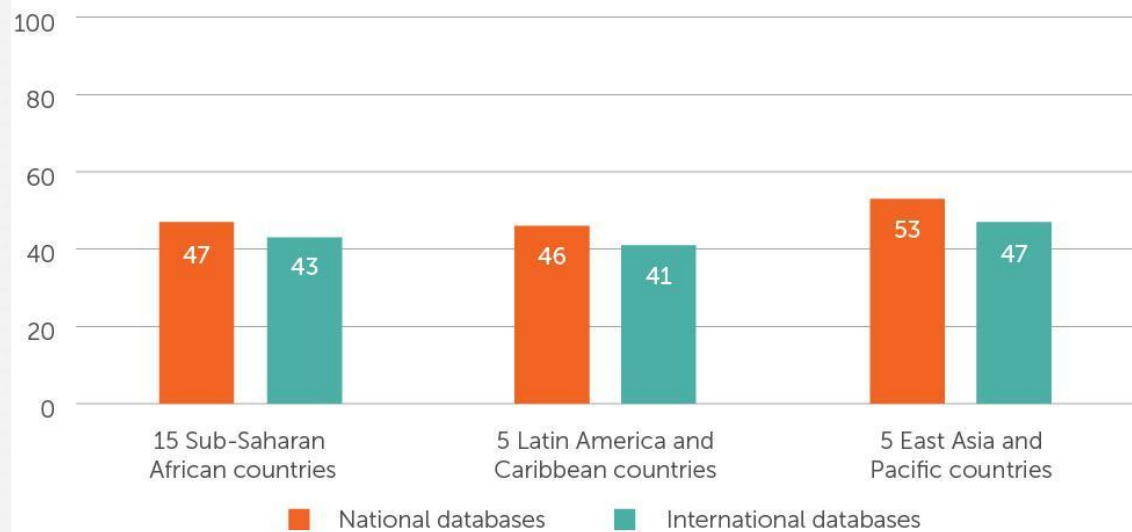
BUILDING A CORE GENDER DATA SYSTEM



Defining the core gender data ecosystem.

A combination of core surveys, censuses, and administrative systems produces gender-related indicators.

Share of indicators available with sex-disaggregated data (%)



Approximately **half**
of all
gender-related
indicators are
missing entirely or
lack
sex-disaggregated
data in national
and international
databases

Gaps remain in the availability of surveys and admin systems

HOW MANY COUNTRIES MET GENDER DATA STANDARDS BETWEEN 2015 AND 2019?



STANDARD
4 household
surveys (DHS or
MICS)



Only **two countries** met the standard of four household health and well-being surveys (DHS or MICS).



STANDARD
1 income &
expenditure
survey



51 countries met the standard of at least one income & expenditure survey.



STANDARD
2 agricultural
census or
surveys



Four countries met the standard of two agricultural censuses or surveys.



STANDARD
5 labor force
surveys or
modules



10 countries met the standard of five labor force surveys or modules.



STANDARD
1 time use
survey



Only **one country** met the standard of at least one time use survey.



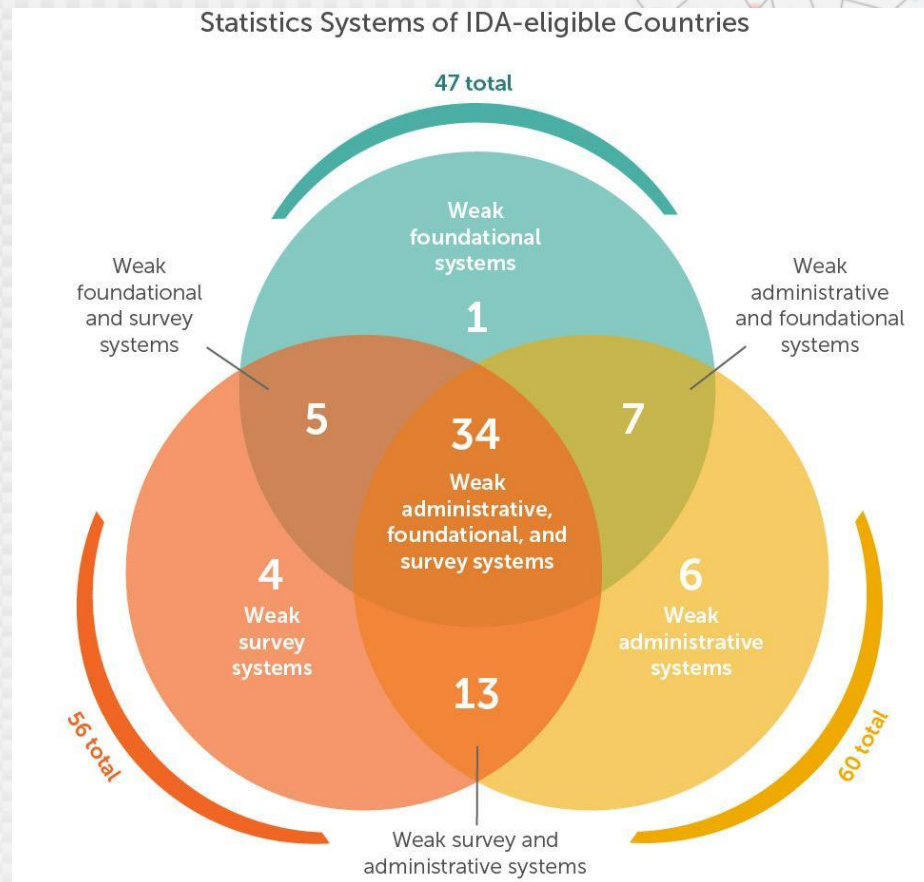
STANDARD
1 scheduled
census during
2020 round



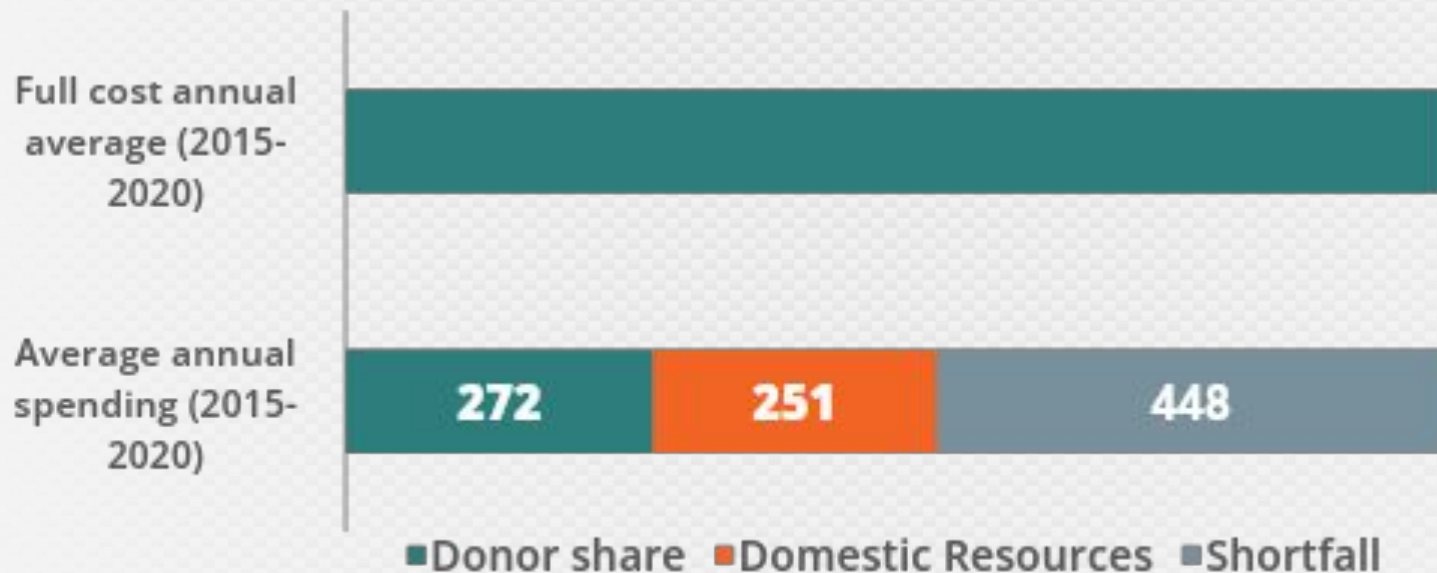
67 countries have/had a scheduled census during the 2020 population census round.

Overlapping weaknesses

25 IDA-eligible countries have weakness in two gender data systems and 34 have weaknesses in all three.



How much will it cost to close these gaps?



There was a shortfall of around \$450 million per year in the post-2015 period.

How much will it cost to close these gaps?

1 billion USD
per year (2021-2025)

An estimated **1 billion USD** is **needed per year** from domestic and external sources.

500 million USD

We need around \$500 million from donors per year until 2030, which represents roughly **a doubling of existing external funding**.

What will it take to increase and improve funding?



**Coalition of
stakeholders**

**Example:
The Bern
Network**



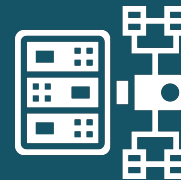
**Increase
use of and
demand
for gender
data**



**Deliver on
promise of
new and
alternative
gender
data
sources**



**Encourage
and support
country-driv
en
approaches
for domestic
resource
mobilization
(DRM)**



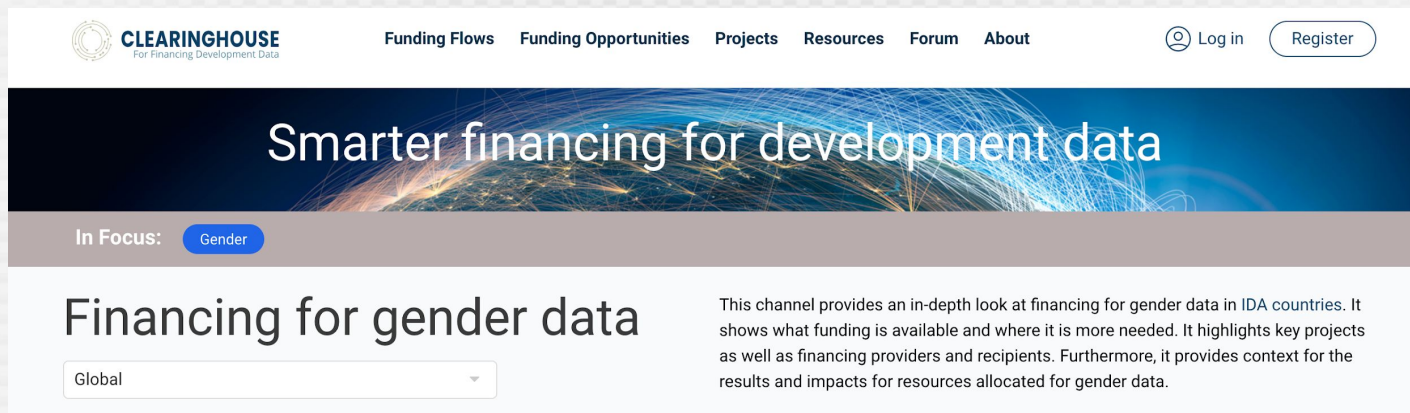
**Strengthen
core gender
data
systems**



**Improved
modes of
support
for gender
data**

**Example:
Clearing
House**

Leveraging data to support greater financing coordination



CLEARINGHOUSE
For Financing Development Data

Funding Flows Funding Opportunities Projects Resources Forum About

Log in Register

Smarter financing for development data

In Focus: Gender

Financing for gender data

Global

This channel provides an in-depth look at financing for gender data in IDA countries. It shows what funding is available and where it is more needed. It highlights key projects as well as financing providers and recipients. Furthermore, it provides context for the results and impacts for resources allocated for gender data.

The **Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data** complements efforts such as the World Bank's **Global Data Facility** to help identify financing needs and stimulating partnerships, as well as tracking commitments made at the Generation Equality Forum.



THANK YOU
opendatawatch.com
data2x.org



data2x^o



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



Way towards gender financing data

October 12, 2021

Where does the money come from? (IATI all years)

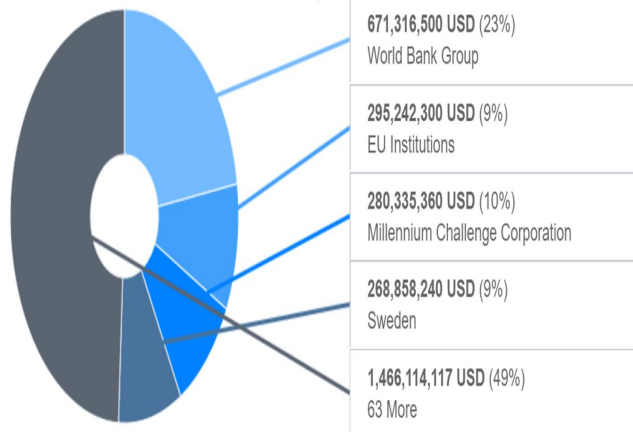


Diagrama 1. Top parteneri de dezvoltare, conform debursărilor în 2020 (mil. EUR)

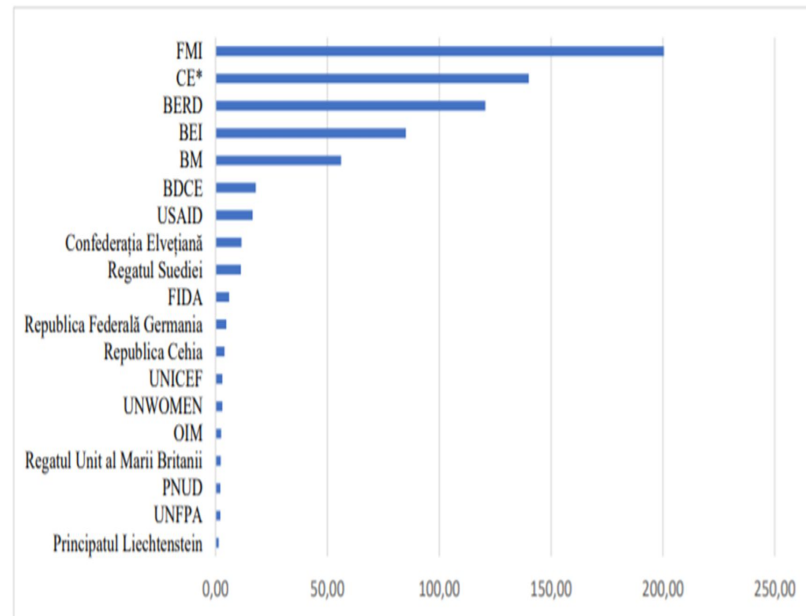
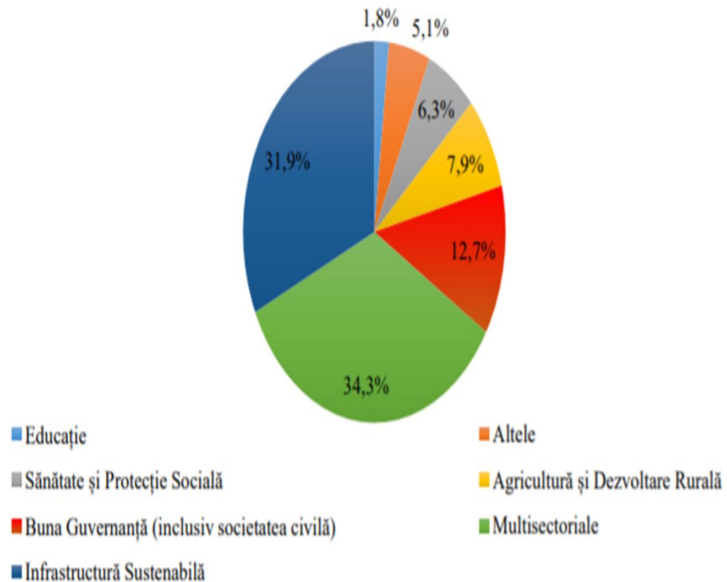


Diagrama 8. Structura intrărilor de asistență externă conform sectoarelor, 2020



Where does the money go? (IATI all years)

533,317,180 USD (20%)
Government & Civil Society-general

331,489,380 USD (13%)
Agriculture

224,529,630 USD (9%)
Other Multisector

196,836,830 USD (7%)
Other Social Infrastructure & Services

1,319,014,568 USD (51%)
34 More



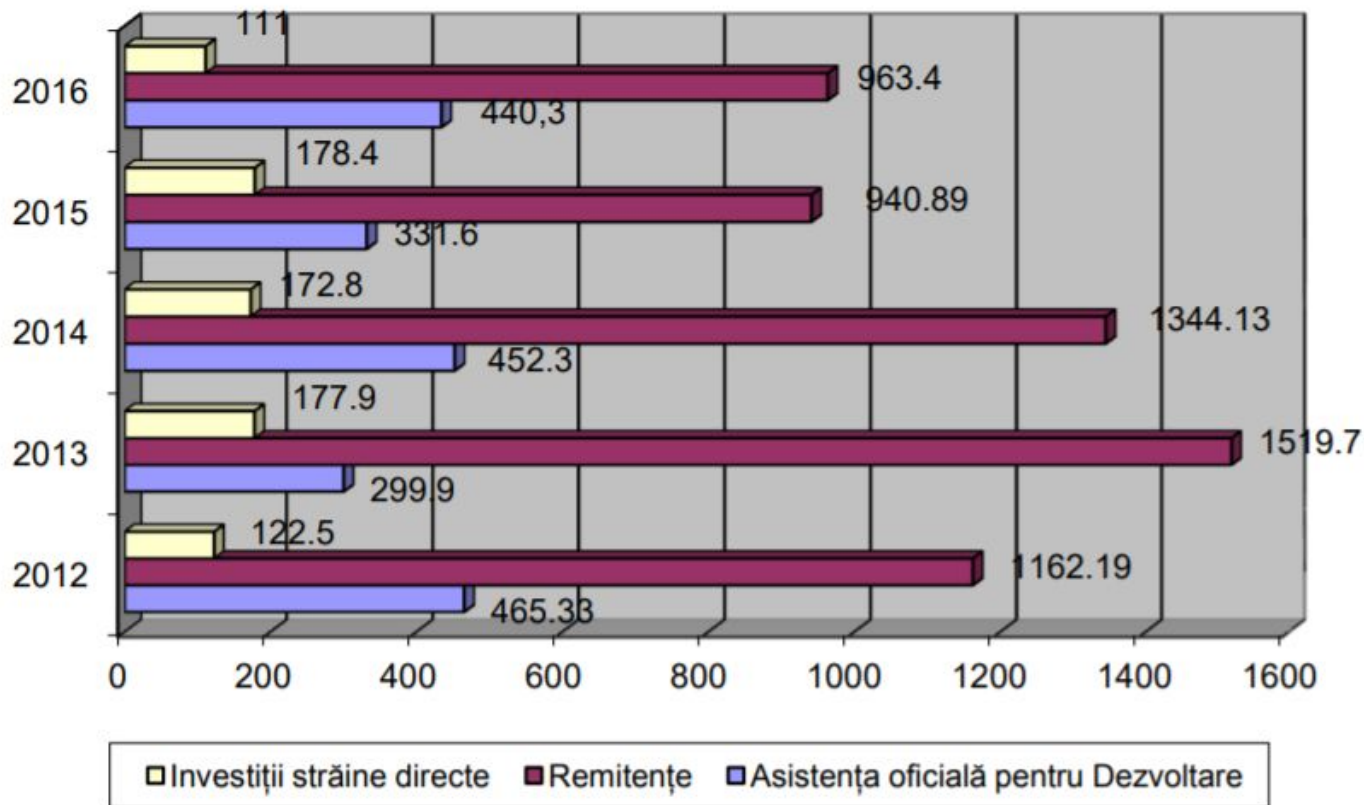
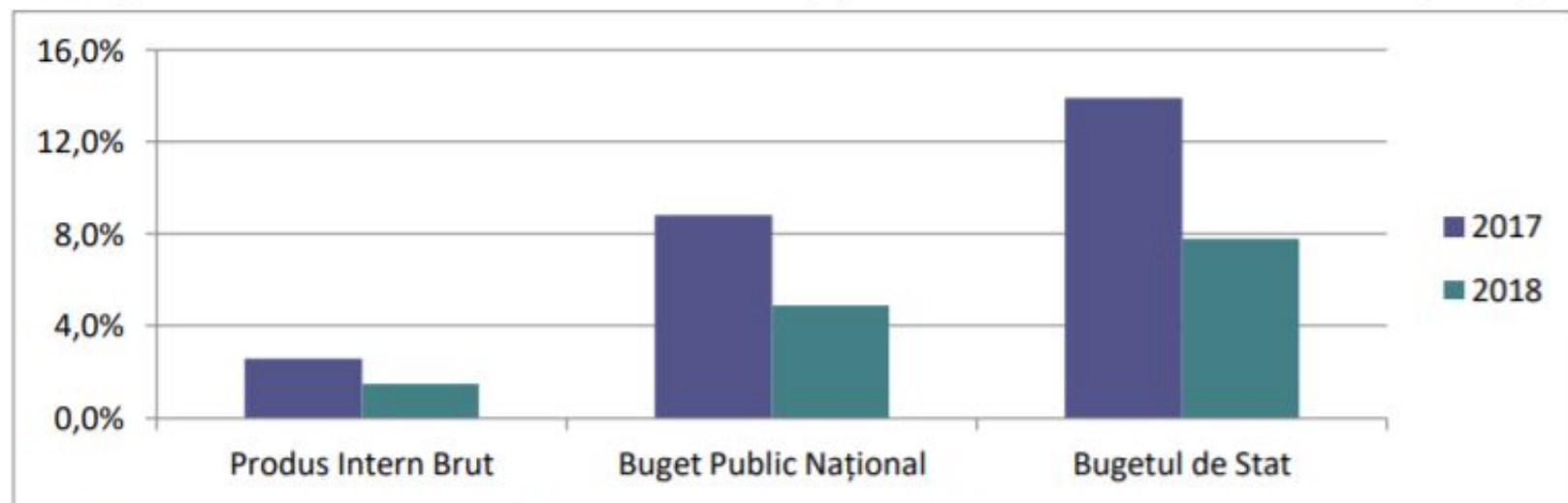


Diagrama 2: Ponderea debursărilor din asistența financiară externă în PIB/BPN/BS (mil lei)¹⁴



Sursa: Raport privind executarea bugetului de stat, la situația din 31.12.2017 și din 31.12.2018

SDG 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment**Criterion 1. Which of the following aspects of public expenditure are reflected in your programs and its resource allocations?***(In the last completed fiscal year)**For every question, please answer Yes or No and provide an example or explanation*

Qg1.1. Are there policies and/or programs of the government designed to address well-identified gender equality goals, including those where gender equality is not the primary objective (such as public services, social protection and infrastructure) but incorporate action to close gender gaps?

Yes

Example or explanation:

National Strategy on Ensuring Equality between women and men 's (2017-2021), National Program for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 Women,National Strategy for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence for the years 2017-2022

Qg1.2. Do these policies and/or programs have adequate resources allocated within the budget, sufficient to meet both their general objectives and their gender equality goals?

Yes

Example or explanation:

There is a limited financial coverage from the national/local budget. Financial resources are mostly allocated by development partners.

Qg1.3. Are there procedures in place to ensure that these resources are executed according to the budget?

Yes

Example or explanation:

The budget, including programs, shall be implemented in a manner and structure identical to the format in which it is approved. Thus, if a program / subprogramme is intended exclusively for gender policies, it is obvious that the resources allocated to it are executed and monitored in accordance with this program.

Criterion 2. To what extent does your Public Financial Management system promote gender-related or gender-responsive goals?*(In the last completed fiscal year)**For every question, please answer Yes or No and provide an example or explanation*

Qg2.1. Does the Ministry of Finance/budget office issue call circulars, or other such directives, that provide specific guidance on gender-responsive budget allocations?

Yes

Example or explanation:

The budget circular for CBTM 2020-2022 is published, at the same time the budget circular on CBTM 2022-2024 is under development and is to be published.

Qg2.2. Are key policies and programs, proposed for inclusion in the budget, subject to an ex ante gender impact assessment?

No

Example or explanation:

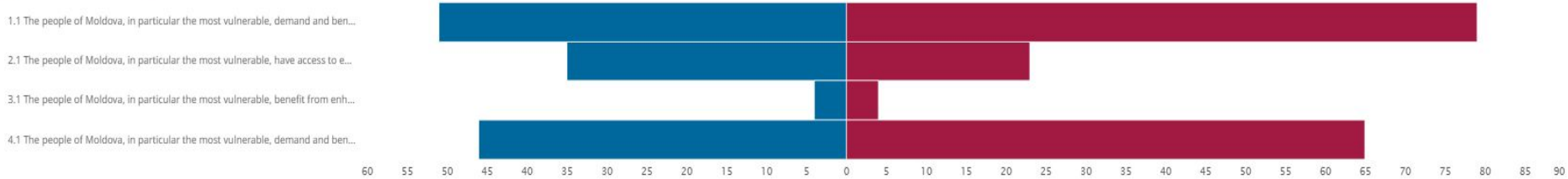
MARKER DISTRIBUTION BY OUTCOMES / OUTPUT

Outcomes



This visual shows count of key activities which have been tagged as significant contribution (level 2) or principle contribution (level 3)

Gender Equality Marker Human Rights Marker



Integrated Programming

All Agencies



All Strategic Priorities



CONTRIBUTION LEVEL

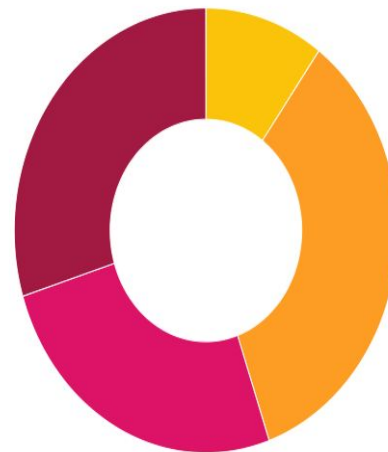
Gender Equality Marker

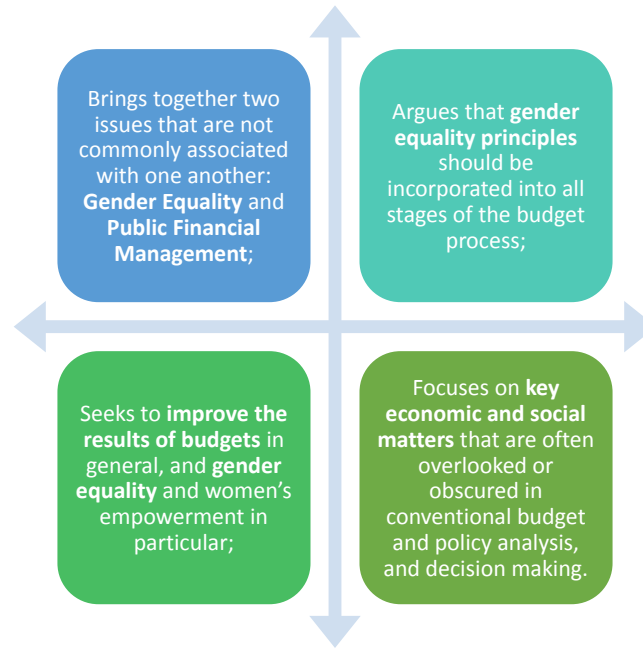
- Principal contribution
- Significant contribution
- Limited contribution
- No contribution



Human Rights Marker

- No contribution
- Limited contribution
- Significant contribution
- Principal contribution





Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)

Challenges faced

- Difficulties in identifying budget programs that would eventually include elements of GRB in their MTBP requests
- Lack of awareness of gender related issues among some of the line ministries' employees
- Focusing on Gender Equality not a priority in some cases
- Lack of data and other meaningful statistics to support MTBP in general, and GRB in particular (gender based disaggregated data)
- Program Management Teams not functioning in full compliance with the MoF instructions
- Not sufficient funds to support GRB related goals and objectives in some programs

[Demography](#)[Participation in decision making](#)[Education](#)[Health](#)[Economic empowerment](#)

Gender equality in numbers



technology

Statistics coming
from all over Moldova



01.



The National Bureau of Statistics
which collects it centrally and
validates it



02.



Statistical experts who interpret the
figures in conclusions



03.



Statbank which hosts, publishes and
views statistics and transmits them
on Date.gov.md



04.



Date.gov.md - the solution that
keeps data open and free



05.

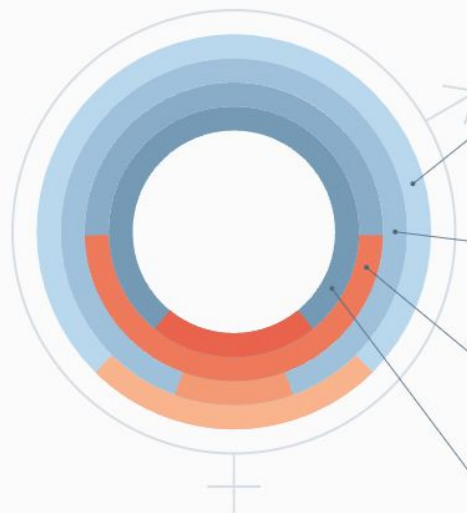


Gender Pulse - the application that
displays statistics in the form of
interactive infographics



The share of women and men in decision-making positions

(PERCENTAGE)



2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Poziționați cursorul pe grafic pentru a vedea datele pentru un anumit an



Ponderea femeilor și bărbaților deputate/
deputați în Parlament

Femei 24,8%
Bărbați 75,2%



Ponderea femeilor și bărbaților în funcții
de ministre/ miniștri

Femei 11,1%
Bărbați 88,9%




Ponderea femeilor și bărbaților în funcție
de judecătore/ judecători

Femei 49,2%
Bărbați 50,8%



Ponderea femeilor și bărbaților în organele
de poliție

Femei 21,8%
Bărbați 78,2%

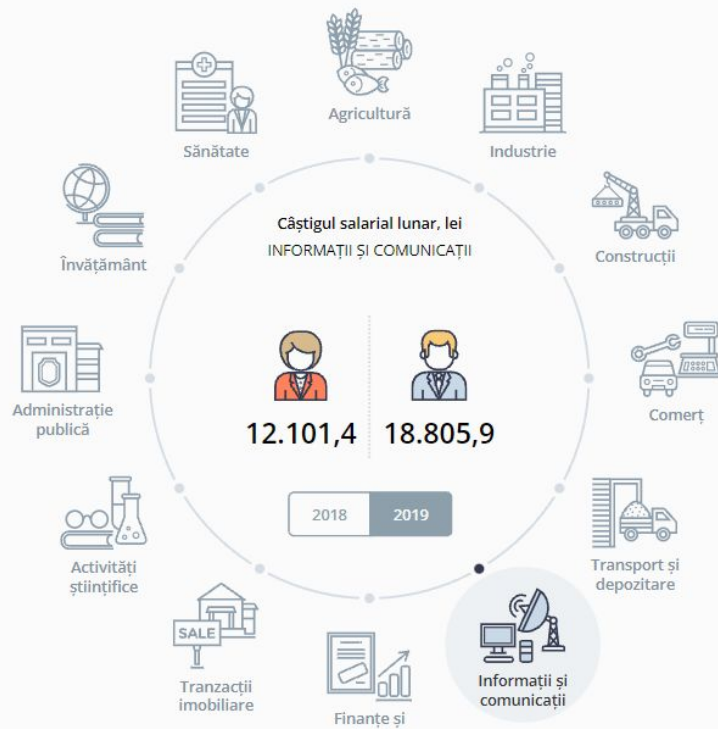
 See data set

 Share on facebook

 Save the image

Earnings and pay gap

BY SEX (LEI / MONTH AND PERCENTAGES)



2019

Informații și comunicații

ECARTUL SALARIAL



Femeile câștigă lunar salariu mai mic cu **35,7 p.p.** decât bărbații.

PONDEREA SALARIAȚILOR



Ponderea femeilor salariate în acest sector este cu **9,9 p.p.** mai mică decât a bărbaților.

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

MID-TERM REVIEW



UN
WOMEN

WOMEN
COUNT

More data is now
available to monitor the
gender-responsive SDG
indicators, up from 26% in
2016 to

31%

in 2019

Training has strengthened
the skills of over

1735

data producers and

1171

users

- <https://data.unwomen.org/publications/women-count-annual-report-2019>



PANEL DISCUSSION



Closing

- Key **takeaways (by moderator)**
- We will **follow-up on your comments** during the session and through the chat; any further questions or suggestions? - Please contact sander.hees@undp.org
- For a recap of the VCE2, or any follow-up questions based on the session: create your profile on **IATI Connect** (<https://iaticonnect.org/>) and join one of our **Communities**.

