

WHERE IS THE MONEY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE PACIFIC?

MAPPING FUNDING
GAPS, OPPORTUNITIES
AND TRENDS

A SCOPING STUDY



FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS
ASIA & PACIFIC



ABOUT THE SCOPING STUDY

The scoping study provides an overview of current philanthropic efforts that support women's human rights and gender equality in the Pacific, specifically focusing on Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Fiji. The study explores the current funder landscape, including bilateral funding, corporate social responsibility and local philanthropy. Fiji Women's Fund and the Urgent Action Fund Asia and Pacific hope to demonstrate through this scoping exercise that funding needs to move beyond its traditional frameworks of being transactional and activity or project-driven to supporting movements' abilities to reflect and strategise at a collective level.

ABOUT THE FUNDS

The Fiji Women's Fund is an initiative of the Australian Government's Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) Program. The Fund has committed AUD 10.5 million from 2017 to 2022 for funding and capacity development support to women's groups, networks and organisations in Fiji to expand and enhance their work on women's empowerment and gender equality.

For more information: <https://fijiwomensfund.org/>



Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights, Asia and Pacific, supports the resilience of women and non-binary human rights defenders by strengthening and sustaining webs of security and care. Our strategies are multifaceted and linked to a transformative agenda of achieving social justice, building a solidarity economy and re-imagining cultures, including the culture of giving in Asia and the Pacific.

For more information: <https://www.uafanp.org/>



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Information contained in our scoping study has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. However, neither the Fiji Women's Fund, the Urgent Action Fund Asia and Pacific nor its authors guarantees the accuracy or completeness of any information published herein and neither FWF and UAF A&P nor its authors shall be responsible for any errors, omissions, or claims for damages, including exemplary damages, arising out of use, inability to use, or with regard to the accuracy or sufficiency of the information contained in the study. For queries on data points, please email Cate Sumner: catesumner@yahoo.com.au.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Terms and Abbreviations 5

Foreword 7

Executive Summary 8

Five key findings 10

Reimagining the landscape:
The way forward 28

Transparency Overview 32

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Timeline 33

Annexure 2: Elements to include in
an Annual Transparency Overview
of Funding to Pacific women's
organisations 34

Annexure 3: List of people
interviewed 37

Annexure 4: Women's Funds
in the Pacific 40

Endnotes 44

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIFFP	Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific
Commitments	OECD DAC definition: Commitments are a firm obligation expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance.
CSO	civil society organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
DPO	disabled persons organisation
Donor-country based NGOs	OECD DAC definition under its OECD's Creditor Reporting System: donor-country based NGOs (channel code 22000): an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated either in the donor country or another developed (non-ODA eligible) country.
FWF	Fiji Women's Fund
Gross Disbursements	The OECD stats database distinguishes between funding commitments and gross funding disbursements made by OECD DAC members. For the purposes of this report gross funding disbursements have been used to track funding that has actually been disbursed by OECD DAC members in the reporting year for gender equality and women's empowerment activities in the Pacific, as well as to women's organisations in the Pacific.
INGO	OECD DAC definition under its OECD's Creditor Reporting System: International NGOs (channel code 21000): an NGO organised at the international level. Some INGOs may act as umbrella organisations with affiliations in several donor and/or recipient countries.
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OECD-DAC gender equality policy marker	<p>The OECD-DAC gender equality policy marker is a statistical tool to record activities that target gender equality as a policy objective. In their annual reporting to the DAC, members are required to indicate for each aid activity whether it targets gender equality as a policy objective according to a three-point scoring system:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principal (G2): Gender equality is the main objective of the activity (the activity would not have been undertaken without this objective). 2. Significant (G1): Gender equality is an important objective but not the principal reason for undertaking the activity. 3. Not targeted (G0): The activity has been screened against the marker but has not been found to target gender equality. <p>All activities marked G1 and G2 are counted as gender focused aid.¹</p>
PWSPD	Australian Government funded project: <i>Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development</i>
PAWHR	Philanthropy Advancing Women's Human Rights
PWO	Pacific Women's Organisations - being an organisation managed by Pacific women for the purposes of gender equality and women's empowerment activities that additionally complies with the OECD DAC definition under its Creditor Reporting System in that they are developing country-based NGOs (channel code 23000): an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated in a developing (ODA-eligible) country.
UAF A&P	Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights, Asia & Pacific
Women's organisations	<p>OECD DAC definition of the term women's organisations includes: women's equality organisations and institutions (governmental and non-governmental) working for gender equality and women's empowerment. (OECD Creditor Reporting System database sector code 15170).</p> <p>For the purposes of this report the term women's organisation is used for organisations that work with women, girls and gender non-conforming people.</p>





FOREWORD

When we began writing this Foreword, we looked back at our days of frontline activism at a Fijian feminist organisation. What we learnt the hard way was how to mobilise resources innovatively – funds to sustain our **feminist** work – without invoking that very F-word that centres and grounds our politics. We adapted by framing women's rights work in the language of human rights or development jargon.

Feminist activism in the Pacific is affected by not just 'lack of resources', but also lack of equity. Few grassroots organisations enjoy access to, knowledge of, or skills to develop proposals. Even the opportunity to participate in discussions on what resources and where they should be deployed is the privilege of few. Small and unregistered women's groups or collectives are among the most marginalised. On the other hand, bigger feminist groups often struggle to stay afloat, as it requires continuous mobilising of resources to ensure adequate funding for their programmes and partners. In short, it is an unjust system perpetuated by an unequal playing field.

It is a sad reality that two out of every three Pacific women face violence in their lifetime, which disturbingly, is twice the global average. And as Pacific Islanders, we also face the brunt of climate change inaction. Gender non-conforming communities too face discrimination, not just at the community level, but in national policies too. It underscores the need and importance for feminist movements to thrive, as those most impacted are faceless, voiceless Pacific women and gender non-conforming communities, who are invisible to the rest of the world.

The Fiji Women's Fund and Urgent Action Fund Asia and Pacific commissioned this report to help us examine the funding landscape in the Pacific, specifically in Fiji and Papua New Guinea (PNG), for women's and girls' rights. This report critically unpacks some important questions, such as who are the funders and recipients in the Pacific, and what are the challenges that community organisations face. It also provides recommendations and the way forward.

We see this report as a tool for Pacific women to empower themselves to change the funding landscape in our region. And we see ourselves as the organisations leading the charge to bring more and meaningful resources to Pacific women and gender non-conforming people.

We would like to acknowledge the support of our funders, the Australian Government, Global Fund for Community Foundations and the Foundation for a Just Society.

Michelle Reddy and Virisila Buadromo

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Women's rights are challenged all over the world, however women living in the Pacific face intersecting challenges that can make them all but invisible to the rest of the world. While globally funders are increasing their funding for gender equality and women's empowerment, funding disbursements by OECD DAC members have stagnated over recent years in the Pacific. Less than 1% of grant funding is directed to women's organisations in the region.

The means of funding Pacific women's organisations (PWOs) is changing rapidly, bringing in new partners and a new way of working. But there is a gender data gap in relation to funding of PWOs. And there is a need to amplify and facilitate the voice of PWOs in funding decisions.

In early 2019 the Fiji Women's Fund (FWF) and the Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights, Asia and Pacific (UAF A&P) commissioned a scoping study about the funding realities for women's organisations in the region. The study found several areas of possible collaboration between funders and women's organisations on the issues emerging from the scoping study.

THE FIVE KEY FINDINGS

-  In the Pacific less than 1% of grant funding is directed to Pacific Women's Organisations
-  While globally funders are increasing their funding for gender equality and women's empowerment activities, funding disbursements by OECD DAC members for these activities have stagnated over recent years in the Pacific
-  The means of funding women's organisations in the Pacific is changing rapidly, bringing in new partners and a new way of working
-  A gender data gap exists in relation to donor funding of Pacific Women's Organisations
-  There is a need to amplify and facilitate the voice of Pacific Women's Organisations in funding decisions in the Pacific

KEY REASONS WHY FUNDS ARE NOT FLOWING TO PACIFIC WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS:



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

-  Create an independent Pacific Feminist Fund
-  Facilitate engagement with new funding partners, new funds and financing modalities
-  Improve transparency of funding data for more informed and inclusive dialogues with Pacific women's organisations And DPOs
-  Consider implementing the 10 Recommendations put forward in the 2016 OECD report: *Donor support to southern women's rights organisations: OECD findings*



FIVE KEY FINDINGS OF THE SCOPING STUDY

1 Fraction of Gender Equality Funds Reaching Women's Organisations in the Pacific

Donors are increasing their funding for gender equality and women's empowerment. However, across the world the funding of women's organisations represents less than 0.5% of all bilateral allocable aid.

Globally

The last five years has seen an increase in the total funding directed to gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective from members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC).²

Yet less than 5% of aid from OECD DAC members, and the 26 private foundations reporting their activities to the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate, targeted gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective.³ And globally 0.3%, or USD 400 million, of OECD DAC Members Bilateral Allocable Aid in 2017 (USD 123 billion)⁴ supported women's equality organisations and institutions.⁵

2018 marks the first year in which OECD DAC members have been asked to present data on projects and programmes that focus on the inclusion and empowerment of people with disabilities and the first OECD report on this funding will be available in 2020.⁶

What is the benefit of supporting women's organisations?

In 2016 the OECD published a report on the proportion of aid from OECD DAC members targeting gender equality that reached women's organisations in developing countries. The report argued why this was important and made suggestions on some of the best approaches for increasing levels of funding to women's organisations.⁷

The Study found that:



Members of the OECD DAC provided USD 35.5 billion in aid to gender equality in 2014; this was an all-time high. Around 28% - nearly USD 10 billion - went to civil society organisations (CSOs).

The majority of this aid supported international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) or CSOs based in the donor country. In 2014, 8% of gender focused aid to civil society went directly to CSOs in developing countries. Little was reported as going directly to women's rights organisations - USD 192 million in 2014⁸...

Very little of this is funding to CSOs as core support rather than funding through CSOs to implement specific projects. This suggests that gender focused organisations are being incentivised to act primarily as implementing agencies rather than to pursue their own agendas. Their energy and resources thus risk being directed towards short-term projects that reflect donor priorities rather than constituents' needs and that are less sustainable in the longer-term.⁹

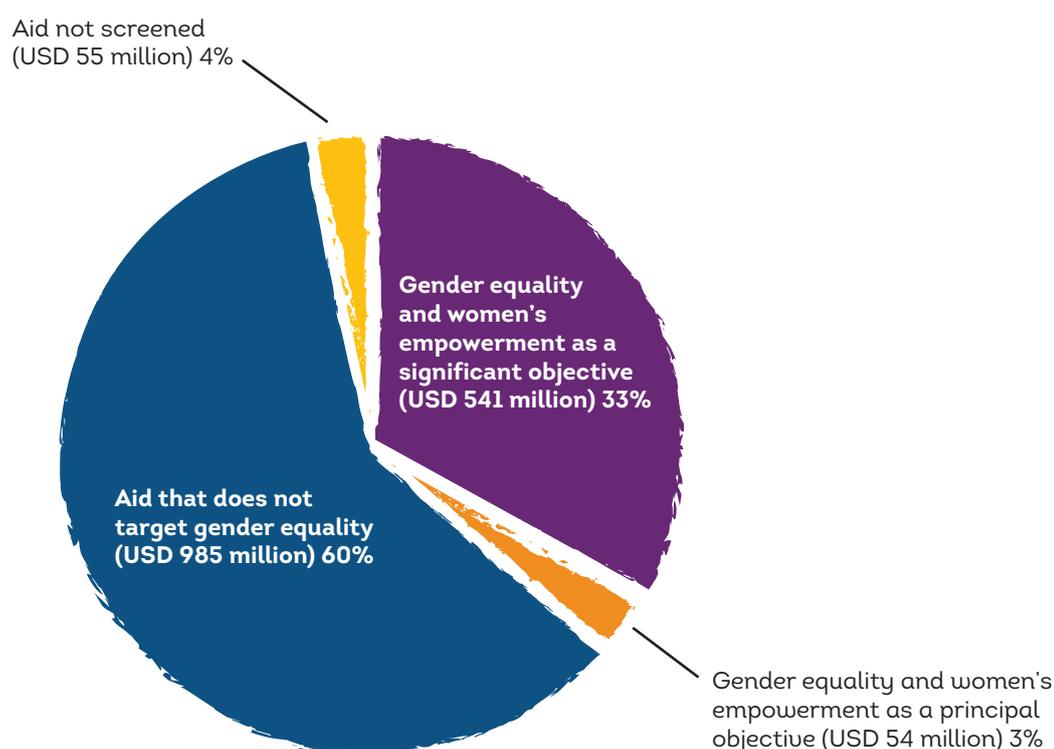
In the Pacific

During the last nine years, over USD 5.6 billion in aid has been allocated by OECD DAC members to gender equality and women's empowerment activities in the Pacific as either a principal or significant objective.¹⁰

Figure 1 shows the breakdown of Total Bilateral Allocable Aid to the Pacific in 2017 of USD 1.6 billion (gross funding disbursements¹¹) between activities:

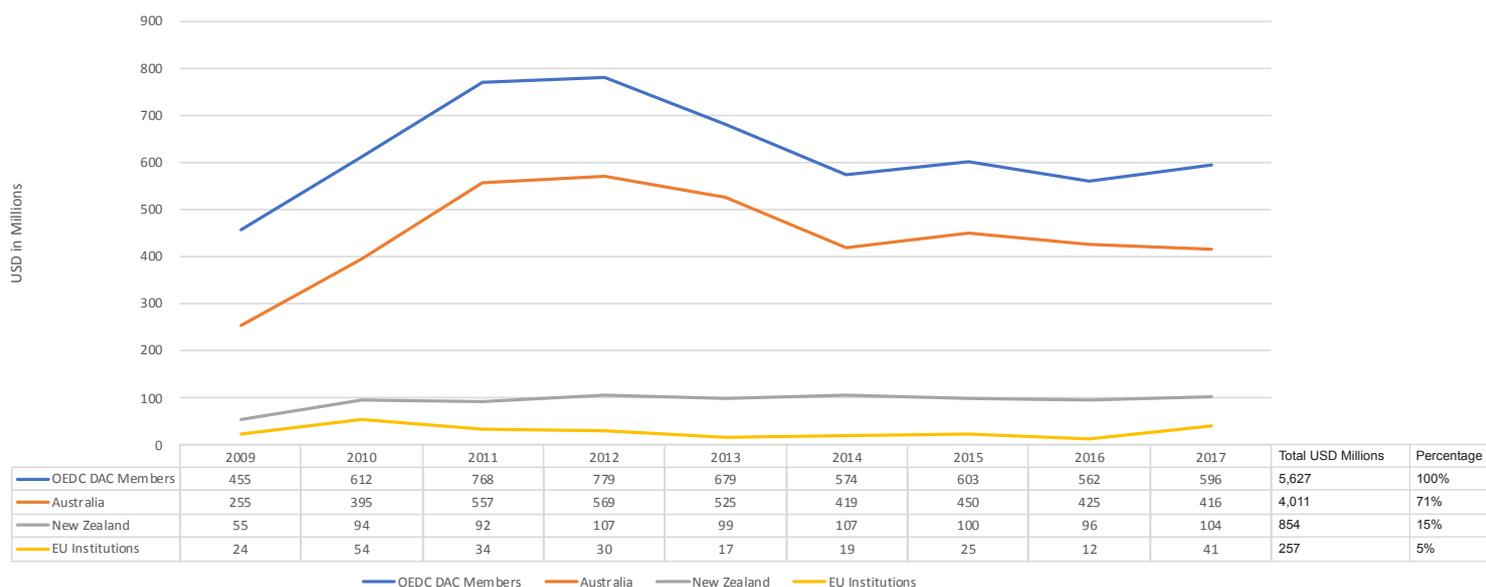
- targeting gender equality and women's empowerment as a principle objective: USD 54 million or 3% of aid
- targeting gender equality and women's empowerment as a significant objective: USD 541 million or 33% of aid
- do not target gender equality: USD 985 million or 60% of aid to the Pacific
- aid that was not screened: 3%

Figure 1: OECD DAC Members Bilateral Allocable Aid to the Pacific in 2017 (USD 1.6 billion) and targeting of gender equality and women's empowerment



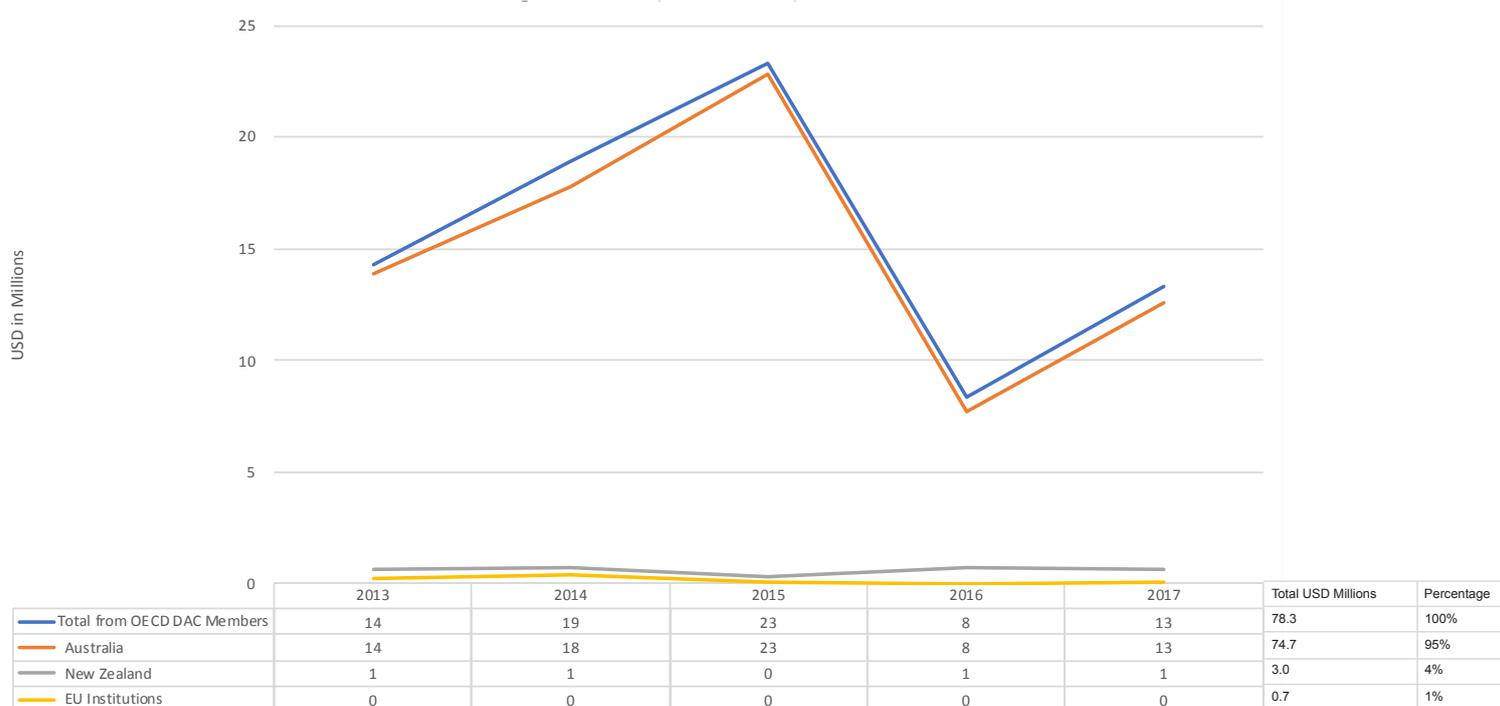
Australia is the major donor in the Pacific and has provided over 71% of all funding to gender equality and women's empowerment programmes in the Pacific over the last nine years (see Chart 1). Australia has also provided 95% of funding to women's organisations in the Pacific region over the last five years (see Chart 2).¹² However, as can be seen from Chart 1, gross funding disbursements from OECD DAC partners targeting gender equality and women's empowerment, including from Australia, has fluctuated and the 2017 funding level of USD 596 million was lower than the 2010 funding level of USD 612 million. Australia's funding to gender equality and women's empowerment activities in the Pacific reached a peak in 2011 at USD 569 million and has dropped to USD 416 million in 2017.

Chart 1: OECD DAC Members Total Bilateral Allocable Aid Disbursements to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Pacific over 2009-2017 (in USD millions)



In 2017 of the USD 596 million of Bilateral Allocable Aid Gross Disbursements to the Pacific targeting gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective, 2% (or USD 13 million) of OECD DAC Members Bilateral Allocable Aid supported women's equality organisations and institutions in the Pacific (see Chart 2).

Chart 2: Total Bilateral Allocable Aid Gross Disbursements to Women's Organisations in the Pacific over 2013-2017



Australian Bilateral Aid

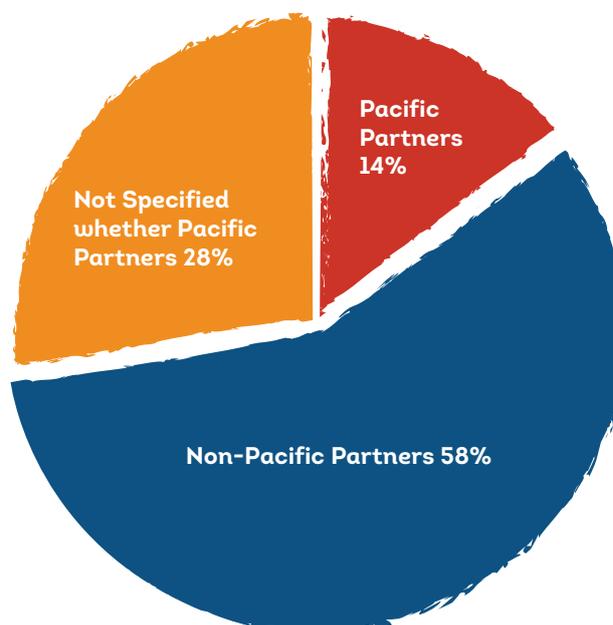
The Australian Government has contributed over USD 15 billion to activities targeting gender equality and women's empowerment across the world over the last 10 years.¹³ In the Pacific the Australian Government is the largest donor supporting gender equality and women's empowerment with the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (PWSPD) Program estimated to have disbursed AUD 215 million from June 2012 to June 2019.¹⁴

The latest available Annual Progress Report (2016-2017) for PWSPD shows that over the last five years funds have been disbursed to a range of partners. Table 1 below presents, where possible, if these partners are based in the Pacific¹⁵ and Figure 2 aggregates the proportion of PWSPD funds disbursed to Pacific and non-Pacific partners.

Table 1: Distribution of Programme Expenditure by Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development to grant partners from 2012/13 to 2016/17

	Pacific Grantees	Non-Pacific Grantees	Not Specified in the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Progress Report
NGOs	11.8M (9%)	29.4M (22%)	
Organisations	7.5M to regional organisations (5.5%)	47.3M to United Nations and international financial institutions (IFI) (35.5%)	
Government			9.2M (7%)
Academics and individual companies or consultants and private sector			27.3M (20.5%)
TOTAL	14.5%	57.5%	27.5%

Figure 2: Distribution of Programme Expenditure by Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development to Partners from 2012/13 to 2016/17



This analysis shows that over the first five years PWSPD funding is being distributed to:

- INGOs compared with Pacific NGOs at a ratio of 2.5:1
- International institutions (UN and IFIs) compared with regional organisations at a ratio of 6:1

The level of funding being directed to supporting women with disabilities over the first five years of PWSPD is not clear from the PWSPD progress report.

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of Australian Bilateral Allocable Aid to the Pacific in 2017 of USD 811 million (gross disbursements) between activities that:

- target gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective: USD 46 million or 6% of aid to the Pacific
- target gender equality and women's empowerment as significant objective: USD 370 million or 45% of aid to the Pacific
- do not target gender equality: USD 396 million or 49% of aid to the Pacific

Figure 3: Australia's bilateral allocable aid to the Pacific 2017 (USD 811 million in gross disbursements) and targeting of gender equality and women's empowerment

Gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective (USD 46 million) 6%



Data from the OECD DAC shows that of the USD 811 million of gross aid disbursements to the Pacific in 2017 Australia had USD 12.5 million of gross disbursements to women's organisations in 2017 (Chart 2 pg 12) or 1.5% of gross aid disbursements to the Pacific in 2017.

USD 1.8 million of Australia's gross aid disbursements to the Pacific in 2017 went to Pacific Women's Organisations (PWO) or 0.25%.

The OECD's Creditor Reporting System allows members to report ODA flows to four types of civil society organisations¹⁶:

1. Donor-country based NGOs (channel code 22000): an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated either in the donor country or another developed (non-ODA eligible) country.
2. International NGOs (channel code 21000): an NGO organised at the international level. Some INGOs may act as umbrella organisations with affiliations in several donor and/or recipient countries.
3. Developing country-based NGOs (channel code 23000): an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated in a developing (ODA-eligible) country.
4. Undefined (channel code 20000).

Disaggregating the 2017 data on Australian gross disbursements to PWOs in 2017 shows that USD 1.8 million of this USD 12.5 million went to developing country women's organisations through a grant to the Vanuatu Women's Centre in Vanuatu¹⁷ and several grants to women's organisations in Fiji.¹⁸

EU Institutions

EU Institutions have provided 5% of all funding to gender equality and women's empowerment programmes in the Pacific over the last nine years (see Chart 1 above).¹⁹ Figure 4 shows the breakdown of EU Institutions Bilateral Allocable Aid to the Pacific in 2017 of USD 118 million (gross disbursements) between activities that:

-  target gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective: USD 3 million or 3% of aid to the Pacific
-  target gender equality and women's empowerment as significant objective: USD 38 million or 37% of aid to the Pacific and
-  do not target gender equality: USD 62 million or 60% of aid to the Pacific

Figure 4: EU Institutions Bilateral Allocable Aid to the Pacific in 2017 (USD 118 million) and targeting of gender equality and women's empowerment



Data from the OECD DAC shows that EU institutions had USD 20,000 of gross disbursements to PWOs in 2017 (Chart 2 on pg 12).

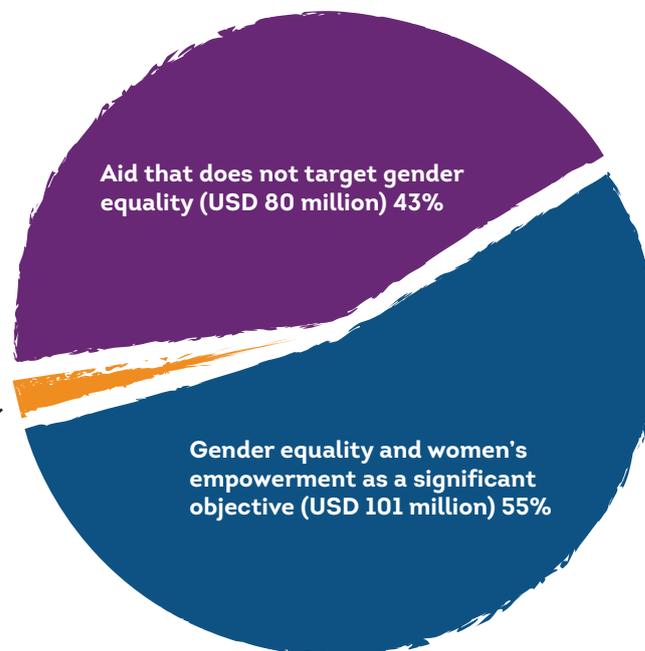
New Zealand

New Zealand has provided 15% of all funding to gender equality and women's empowerment programmes in the Pacific over the last nine years (see Chart 1).²⁰ Figure 5 shows the breakdown of New Zealand Bilateral Allocable Aid to the Pacific in 2017 of USD 184 million (gross disbursements) between activities that:

-  target gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective: USD 3 million or 2% of aid to the Pacific
-  target gender equality and women's empowerment as significant objective: USD 101 million or 55% of aid to the Pacific
-  do not target gender equality: USD 80 million or 44% of aid to the Pacific

Figure 5: New Zealand Bilateral Allocable Aid in 2017 (USD 184 M) and targeting of gender equality and women's empowerment

Gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective of aid to the Pacific (USD 3 million) 2%



Data from the OECD DAC shows that New Zealand had USD 650,000 of gross disbursements to PWOs in 2017 (Chart 2) or 0.35%.

Disaggregating the 2017 data on New Zealand, gross disbursements to PWOs in 2017 shows that 100% of this USD 650,000 went to developing country women's organisation through a grant to the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre.²¹

Foundations

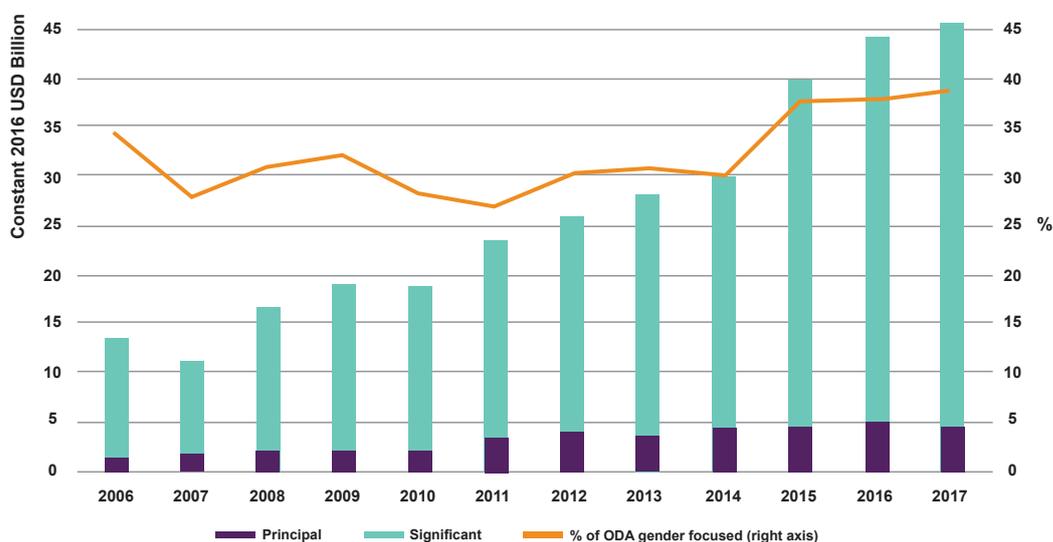
Data from Philanthropy Advancing Women's Human Rights (PAWHR) on their mapping of 2017 grants from their 12 member foundations show that approximately USD 1.4 million of the estimated USD 261 million in grants mapped by PAWHR members in 2017 or 0.5% was dedicated to groups in the Pacific region.²² The membership of PAWHR is comprised of 12 private foundations and philanthropic advisors.²³

Data from Global Greengrants for 2014 shows that 5% of over USD 110 million in funding for women and the environment provided by foundations was directed to Asia and the Pacific.²⁴ Of these funds USD 49,000 of USD 110 million in funding for women and the environment provided by foundations or 0.04% was directed to the Pacific.²⁵

2 Funding for women's empowerment in the Pacific has stagnated since 2012 in contrast to global trends

Globally, the last 10 years has seen an increase in the total funding directed to gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective from members of the OECD DAC.

Chart 3: Bilateral official development assistance (ODA) to gender equality and women's empowerment, trends 2006-2017²⁶



However in the Pacific, funding disbursements by OECD DAC members for gender equality and women’s empowerment activities have stagnated over the last three years (see Chart 2).²⁷ The Australian Government is the largest donor for gender equality and women’s empowerment activities in the Pacific and therefore the stagnation in Australian funding for gender equality activities in the Pacific since 2014 has a significant effect on total gender equality funding for the Pacific region, particularly those funds directed to PWOs.

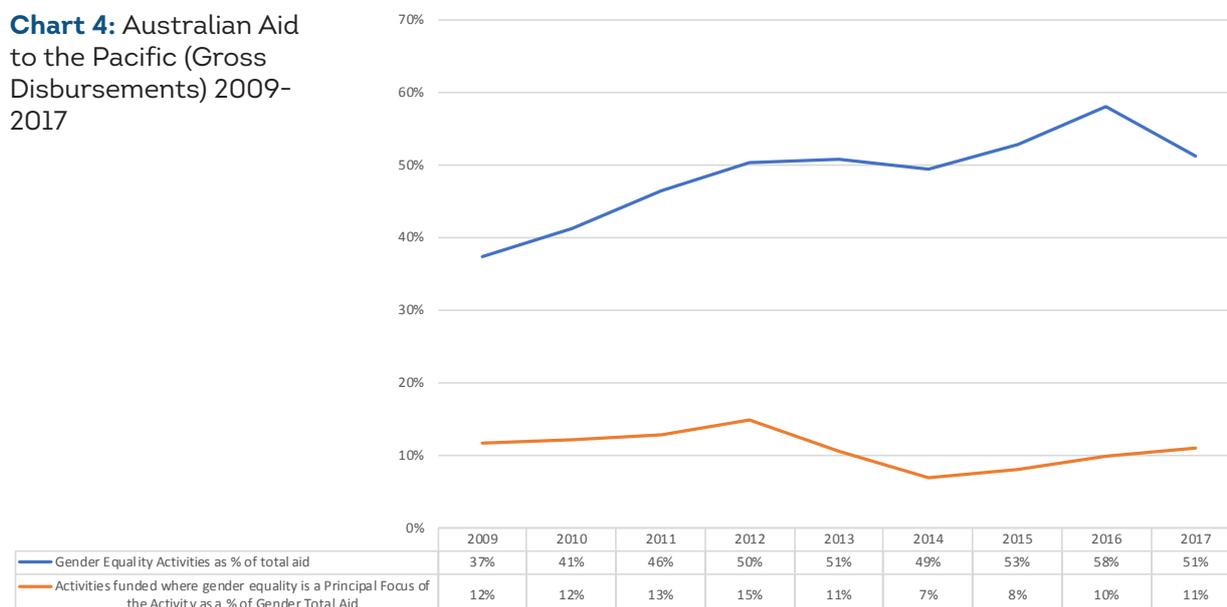
The Australian Government sets 10 high level strategic targets to assess its aid programme. In 2017-2018 the only target that was not met was the one focusing on empowering women and girls with the aim that more than 80% of investments, regardless of their objectives, will effectively address gender issues in their implementation.²⁸ The Australian Government has not met its gender strategic target for the aid programme in any of the last five years since the target was set and notes in the *2017-2018 Performance of Australian Aid* that: *This was the first year since the introduction of the target in 2014 in which investments designed and implemented after the introduction of the target performed no better than older investments. Analysis of the 88 underperforming investments shows that there is no single characteristic that explains the continued shortfall. Rather, there is an interplay of persistent challenges that relate to attention to gender equality during design and implementation as well as our partnerships:*

-  *limited choices of partners in some regions, and where we prioritise working with partner government*
-  *insufficient resourcing by partners to translate high level commitments to gender equality into results on the ground*
-  *settings that are fragile and conflict-affected and where capacity is generally low*
-  *internal challenges around timely access to technical support on gender equality and prioritisation for ongoing implementation*

In the *Performance of Australian Aid Report for 2013-14* an evaluation by the Office of Development Effectiveness was cited, which noted that: *“Australia has had less success integrating gender equality into its key economic sector investments (agriculture, rural development, transport, energy, trade and business and banking) compared to sectors like health and education.”*²⁹ Comparing 2012 data (when Australian funding for gender equality activities in the Pacific was at its highest) and 2017 data:

-  the percentage of total Australian aid to the Pacific that was directed to gender equality and women’s empowerment activities has only slightly increased from 50% (2012) to 51% (2017)
-  the percentage of activities funded where gender equality and women’s empowerment is a principal focus of the activity as a percentage of gender total aid has declined from 15% (2012) to 11% (2017)

Chart 4: Australian Aid to the Pacific (Gross Disbursements) 2009-2017



3 New opportunities for PWOS to engage with new funding partners and facilities from existing donors

The means of funding women's organisations in the Pacific is changing rapidly, bringing in new partners and a new way of working.

Impact Investing and other forms of Investing in Women's Enterprises

The 2019 World Economic Forum highlighted the global trend for fund managers and investors to back investments that both produce returns and have a positive social impact.³⁰

The Global Impact Investing Network states that:

Impact investing challenges the long-held views that social and environmental issues should be addressed only by philanthropic donations, and that market investments should focus exclusively on achieving financial returns.

Impact investment has attracted a wide variety of investors, both individual and institutional.

- 👉 Fund Managers
- 👉 Development finance institutions
- 👉 Diversified financial institutions/banks
- 👉 Private foundations
- 👉 Pension funds and insurance companies
- 👉 Family Offices
- 👉 Individual investors
- 👉 NGOs
- 👉 Religious institutions³¹

While there have been a small number of Impact Investments in the Pacific over the last few years, the level of business capacity required for such impact investing suggests that the majority of women's economic interests in the Pacific require a different kind of support.

The Australian Government is funding a range of intermediary companies to explore what is needed to support women's economic enterprises currently in the informal sector in the Pacific to become viable businesses. The support ranges from:

- 👉 Incubation of ideas
- 👉 Community mapping: how to realise the potential of creative industries or commodities
- 👉 Innovation: the development of platforms and applications that will work across the Pacific linking partners, markets and ideas
- 👉 Applied training
- 👉 Developing the fundamental commercial skill set
- 👉 Due diligence
- 👉 Investment planning advisory services
- 👉 Post investment support

There is a broad recognition that whereas some service delivery and advocacy components of the work of women's organisations in the Pacific will always need to be funded primarily through grants, other gender equality and women's empowerment activities may benefit from a mix of grants, investment and business-related technical assistance.

Interviews with PWOs highlighted that some Pacific companies made grants or in-kind contributions in support of their work. However, there were few examples of corporate contributions that combined significant financial and non-financial assistance to support the long-term needs of Pacific women and girls through strategic collaborations with PWOs. However, one recent example from PNG (see Box 1) highlights an innovative collaboration that has contributed to a new family and sexual violence service in Port Moresby, supporting over 250 clients in its first year with case management and safe house services. The Bel isi PNG Case Management Centre and Safe House combines grants from a bilateral donor and a mix of corporate investment in services (through subscriptions) and in-kind contributions from national corporate and individual donors. A PNG NGO, *Femili PNG*, operates the Port Moresby Case Management Centre and Safe House and brings five years of experience in running the family and sexual violence case management centre in Lae since 2014. This is the first public private partnership in PNG, and the Pacific, at this scale and demonstrates the positive benefits to the subscribing companies, their employees as well as to PNG women and children who are now able to access these new case management centre and safe house services.

Supported by the Australian Government Aid programmes, a range of technology innovations and platforms are being trialled in the Pacific to assist village-based groups to refine products for local and foreign markets and develop sustainable businesses.

However, interviews with PWOs and small enterprises indicated that more time and resources are needed in communicating how a combination of grant-making and investment/business approaches may provide a sustainable funding base for supporting gender equality and women's empowerment activities, including through PWOs. The communications strategies of the Equality Fund may provide useful approaches on how to effectively convey the value of the various funding streams.

Box 1: Bel isi PNG Case Management Centre and Safe House for Survivors of Family and Sexual Violence: A public private partnership between PNG companies and the Australian and PNG governments' Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Programme to address family and sexual violence.³²

Bel isi PNG offers employees case management and safe house services and provides business leaders with transformational tools to support change in the workplace and community. Bel isi PNG directly addresses the escalating cost and impact of Family and Sexual Violence on companies.

Timeline:

June 2017: A Steering Committee was launched to design and implement the initiative and included: BSP, Business Coalition for Women, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Anitua Limited, Norton Rose Fulbright PNG, International Finance Corporation and Femili PNG.

Late 2017: Oil Search Foundation invited to provide design and project management expertise.

2018: The Australian Government allocated AUD 4.5 million of funding over 2018-2023.

September 2018: Bel isi PNG ("Peaceful PNG") opened the doors to a new Port Moresby-based case management centre and safe house operated by local NGO, Femili PNG.

August 2019: In the first 11 months the case management centre has assisted 254 clients (85% women, 12% children and 3% men). 116 clients have accessed the safe house during this time (44% women and 56% children). Services provided include counselling, information on services, legal advice and transport.

12 companies have subscribed to the Bel isi PNG initiative, providing their staff with priority access to a new safe house as well as access to the new case management services in Port Moresby managed by Femili PNG. The 12 companies are: Steamships, Brian Bell Group of companies, Oil

Search, the Australian High Commission, the World Bank, Bank South Pacific, Digicel, ExxonMobil PNG, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, Cardno, PNGFM and Nambawan Super.

The Case Management Centre is open to the public and clients are being referred from other service providers within Port Moresby, community leaders, social media and other community-based organisations. The safe house is accessed on a referral basis through the case workers in the Case Management Centre.

Bel isi PNG Public Private Partnership Model:

Funding Timeframe: July 2018–April 2023

Project Partner: Oil Search Foundation

Total Funding: AUD 13,048,350

-  AUD 4,500,000 Australian Government through Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Papua New Guinea
-  AUD 8,548,350 from private sector subscriptions, in-kind contributions and donations

Corporate Subscriptions:

Corporate subscriptions are part of Bel isi PNG’s financing model to ensure the sustainability and quality of family and sexual violence services in Port Moresby. Bel isi PNG offers companies and organisations wanting to support their employees and address the cost of family and sexual violence in doing business a tiered subscription model based on the number of employees:

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Under 50 Employees	51–100 Employees	100+ Employees
PGK 30,000	PGK 60,000	PGK 100,000

At the end of August 2019 23% of the 254 case management centre clients were from subscribing companies and 12% of 116 safe house clients were subscribing company employees or dependents.

Subscription fees and donations cover the majority of the safe house operating costs. The project’s business plan estimates that by 2023 subscription fees and donations will cover the operating costs of the case management centre and safe house, making it sustainable over the long-term.

In-Kind Contributions:

-  The Oil Search Foundation provides overall project management, including managing subscription fees, and ensures the overall quality of services provided without charging management or any other fees. It also contributes financially to the leadership component of the initiative
-  The Bank South Pacific (BSP) has provided one of its properties to establish a safe house for employees dealing with family violence and ensured that it supported the majority of the safe house set-up costs under a five-year lease agreement with the Oil Search Foundation
-  Steamships Trading Co is providing in-kind support for the first two year lease for the case management centre
-  G4S – a local security firm – has donated 24-hour free transport contacting the Meri Seif Line from an unsafe location to a safe one
-  Curtain Bros and other local and international building material companies are providing at cost or in-kind support for the substantial repairs and maintenance works undertaken at Haus Ruth (another safe house, the repairs for which are being financially supported in part through donations via Bel isi PNG)



-  Brian Bell, a local homeware store, provided furniture and cleaning supplies to set up the safe house

Donor Grant

The Australian Government contribution of AUD 4.5 million through Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development covers:

-  The set-up, wages and operating costs of the case management centre (operated by Femili PNG)
-  Up to 10% of the total over the five years of the grant towards the safe house operating costs (operated by Femili PNG)
-  Coordination and capacity building efforts with other service providers to promote improved quality of services

This project highlights the value of an approach that combines:

-  grants from a bilateral donor (35% of the projected five-year project costs)
-  corporate investment in services (through subscriptions) and in-kind contributions from national corporate and individual donors (65% of the projected five-year project costs). The PNG corporate sponsors also assist with on-going business advisory, governance and capacity building contributions

In this initiative the building infrastructure for the Bel isi PNG Case Management Centre and Safe House were in-kind contributions from corporate donors. In another region of PNG or another Pacific country this infrastructure may need to be built rather than donated for a similar project to be initiated. The Australia Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific with its AUD 1.5 billion loan facility and AUD 500 million in ODA grants may well be able to support similar services across the Pacific in consultation with PWOs.

Bel isi PNG Case Management Centre and Safe House Impact

The impact is a new family and sexual violence service supporting over 250 clients in its first year with case management and safe house services. More than 75% of these women and children are being referred to these services as public clients. This is the first public private partnership in PNG and the Pacific at this scale and demonstrates the positive benefits to the subscribing companies, their employees as well as to PNG women and children referred to these new case management centre and safe house services.

Referral sources (January-June 2019)	No.	%
Businesses	33 (32 from subscribers)	24
Walk in	24	17
Health	15	11
Police	25	18
Welfare	1	1
Social media	3	2
Other	19	14
Community leader	4	3
Court	2	1
NGO/ Faith Based Organisation	9	6
Safe House	5	3

Equality Fund 2019

“Shifting power, building peace, protecting the planet” are the three core themes of the Equality Fund launched in June 2019 which aims to build a fund with a net-worth of over CAD 1 billion over the next 15 years to support women’s movements and organisations in Canada and around the world. In June 2019 the Canadian Government committed CAD 300 million toward this initiative to work with a range of partners from the philanthropic community, the investing community, the private sector and civil society.



The Equality Fund aims to contribute to solving the funding gap faced by women’s organisations and movements that work to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in developing countries by providing them with predictable and flexible funding, along with technical assistance. The Equality Fund will be the first of its kind both in scale and in its objectives: to create a long-term and self-sustaining source of funding for women’s organisations and movements in developing countries; to bring the spectrum of grants, investments and impact investments together under one roof in support of gender equality; to shift how investment decisions are made by mainstreaming gender equality; and to achieve gender equality outcomes through gender lens impact investing and by reflowing revenues to grants to support women’s organisations.³³

One of many innovations being trialled through the Equality Fund is the establishment of a sustainable fund which will disburse a small proportion of its total funding each year to women’s organisations. The value of this revolving fund approach is that it enables a range of funders to contribute over time to the establishment of a large fund. This will lessen the impact of funding cuts by any one donor to their annual development assistance budget.

The interactions between government, philanthropic and private sector funders that contribute to both the investment arm and the grant-making side of the Equality Fund will provide valuable lessons to other women’s funds around the world, including in the Pacific. A Pacific Feminist Fund could include as one of its components a sustainable revolving fund for grant-making to Pacific Women’s Organisations into which the major government funders in the Pacific make significant one-off contributions to establish the fund while, simultaneously seeking philanthropic and private sector contributions to the fund from the Pacific region and beyond.

A growing middle class and individual or family philanthropy in Asia and the Pacific

The Charities Aid Foundation research released in 2017³⁴ presents estimates that up to 2.4 billion people could enter the middle classes globally by 2030 and that if this growing middle class were to dedicate 0.5% of their spending to charitable causes it would generate USD 319 billion a year in funds for civil society organisations. This represents two and a half times the total annual bilateral aid from OECD DAC members.³⁵

New Funds and Facilities

There are emerging opportunities for PWOs to engage with new funds and facilities from existing bilateral and multilateral donors, such as:

-  The Equality Fund with current funds of CAD 300 million which aims to build a fund with a net-worth of over CAD 1 billion over the next fifteen years
-  EUR 50 million investment to tackle domestic violence in the Pacific region, as part of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative
-  EUR 32 million Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA) funded by the Dutch Government
-  AUD 2 billion Australia Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP) comprised of an AUD 1.5 billion loan facility and AUD 500 million in ODA grants³⁶

The participation and knowledge of PWOs need to be actively facilitated so that PWOs have a seat at the table when investment decisions are made that affect them, are able to benefit from impact investment funding and associated capacity building, and are invited to contribute their views on how money is mobilised and investments are shaped in the Pacific.

4 Gender data gap related to donor funding of PWOs

It is challenging for women’s organisations and disabled persons organisations (DPOs) in the Pacific to obtain data that presents a picture of total funding for gender equality and women’s empowerment activities, including funds disbursed to women’s organisations and DPOs in the Pacific region in the previous reporting year in a readily accessible format.

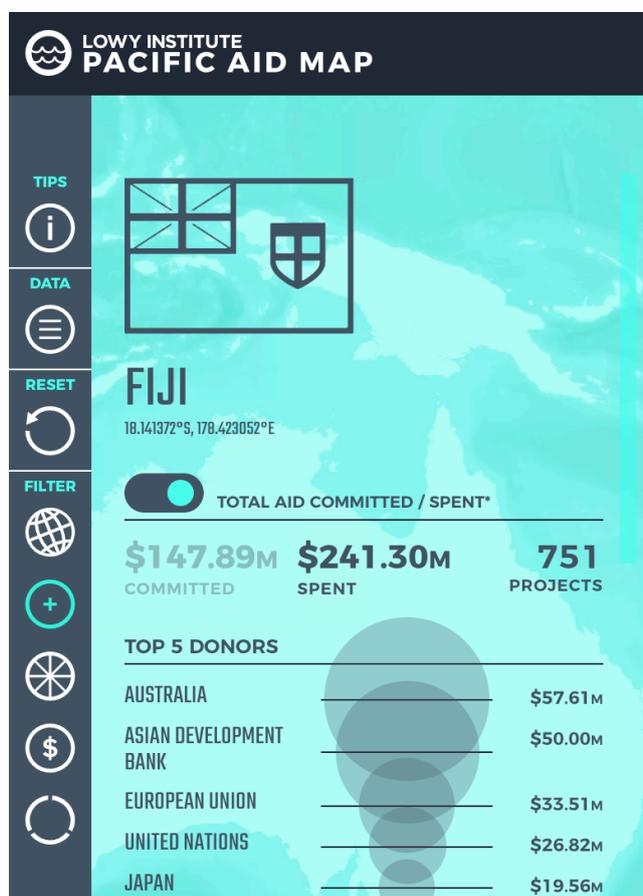
Some funders disburse large tranches of gender equality funds to INGOs or Pacific Regional Organisations. However, there is a lack of transparent reporting for the previous reporting year on the number and size of grants reaching women’s organisations in the Pacific. While funders are reporting annually to the OECD DAC in relation to contributions to women’s equality organisations and institutions, it is very difficult for PWOs and DPOs to track these declared funding commitments with the funds that are actually transferred each year to PWOs and DPOs.

As can be seen from the Transparency Overview (see pg 32), the three main funders in the Pacific – Australia, the European Union and New Zealand – do not publish summary information on their websites that includes the proportion of funds they disburse in the Pacific region in the previous reporting year that:

-  target gender equality and women’s empowerment as a significant or principal objective (using the OECD DAC criteria and format: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Aid-to-gender-overview-2018.pdf>)
-  reach PWOs and women’s funds directly
-  reach Pacific DPOs directly

The Australian Government agencies are required to present their annual reports to parliament within three months of the end of the reporting year. As the largest government donor in the Pacific for gender equality and women’s empowerment activities, Australia could present summary data for the Pacific within six months of the end of the reporting year that would also include data provided under the Australian NGO Cooperation Program.³⁷

Despite gender being one of the Australian Aid program’s six aid investment priority areas and one of 10 targets set by the Australian Government, gender equality and women’s empowerment does not appear as one of the twelve sectors highlighted on the opening page of the Lowy Institute Pacific Aid Map (see graphic). The Pacific Aid Map was established with funding from the Australian Government.



The gender data transparency gap related to funding means that funders and PWOs do not have the same information when discussing the funding of gender equality and women's empowerment activities in the Pacific and the funding modalities.

Some elements that funders could consider including in a 1-2 page infographic on their annual funding for gender equality and women's empowerment activities, including to PWOs, are included at Annexure 1 (pg 33).

5 The need to amplify the voice of PWOs in funding decisions

Pacific women leaders and organisations expressed a sense of disempowerment in their discussions with donors both in relation to influencing the priority areas that receive funding and the way this funding is managed. They wanted to know:

- What is funded?
- Who can access gender equality and women's empowerment funding?
- How can funds be accessed?
- When is funding available?
- How accessible is this funding for women with disabilities and Pacific DPOs?

Women's rights are challenged all over the world, however women living in the Pacific face intersecting challenges that can make them all but invisible to the rest of the world.

Women live across hundreds of inhabited islands in the Pacific that:

- make communication difficult within and beyond the Pacific
- make service provision for ending violence against women and girls challenging and expensive
- present difficulties in supporting women through technical assistance and working capital for their businesses when they live outside national or provincial capital cities

Yet in the Pacific:

- two out of three women and girls experience violence in their lifetime: twice the global average
- women and girls living with a disability are more likely to experience sexual or physical violence than women and girls without disabilities.³⁸
- women and girls are severely affected by the impact of global warming and extreme weather events that increase their economic insecurity as well as the physical vulnerability of women and girls, particularly when displaced to evacuation facilities following extreme weather events.
- lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) people face laws that criminalise their public and private assertion of themselves as well as threats and attacks on their dignity from institutions and individuals at national and community levels.

PWOs and DPOs are uniquely placed to connect with the millions of women living across the Pacific and to help them build a more secure and sustainable life for themselves and their children. However, they need support and resources to do this in a flexible manner that allows them to strengthen their voice and leadership in their community, country and region.

Discussions with PWOs and DPOs revealed a significant variation in the manner in which funds are allocated in relation to:

-  the complexity of the process for obtaining the grant
-  the power dynamic existing between grantor and grantee in determining how the funds may be spent
-  the complexity of the process for reporting on the use of the grant funds and the willingness to consider audio and video reports rather than written reports
-  flexibility in other disbursement arrangements for the funds, including requirements for bank accounts, organisational registration and several years of annual reports and/or audited accounts
-  whether the grantor requires that the funds are disbursed to a grantee via a managing contractor and/or INGO or other intermediary organisation, with the consequential reduction in funding ultimately allocated to PWOs and DPOs.

DPOs working with women and girls with a disability face even more hurdles in accessing donor funding for their work in the Pacific and in reporting on the use of these funds.

DPOs and the national disability organisations they work with are staffed by people with disabilities and face significant challenges in receiving funding through both mainstream grant processes and being considered as a partner in business readiness support programmes.

The *OECD 2016 Report on Donor Support to Southern Women's Rights Organisations* highlighted the valuable role of women's funds as a means of reaching small, remote or new women's organisations and DPOs:

 *Supporting women's funds is one of the most effective ways for donors to get resources to southern women's rights organisations and movements, especially those considered too small or risky by mainstream funders. They are uniquely well-connected with women's rights organisations at the grassroots level and can reach small and emerging groups that are less able to access larger sources of funding. Women's groups often report that support received from women's funds tends to be more flexible, and that application and reporting procedures impose fewer burdens compared with other sources of funding. Some women's funds, such as the Urgent Action Funds, also play a critical role in providing rapid response or emergency funds in crisis situations where time is of the essence.*

In general, however, OECD DAC donors show a limited awareness of the role and impact of women's funds, and are underutilising their potential to reach southern women's groups.³⁹

Women's Funds:

What are Women's Funds?

The Prospera International Network of Women's Funds definition states:

 *Women's funds are public fundraising foundations that work to realise the power of grassroots women, girls, and trans* people around the world by providing them with financial and other resources to realise their vision of social justice.⁴⁰*

There are almost 40 international, regional and national women's funds. Each year Prospera estimates that its women's funds members mobilise an average of USD 66.3 million to advance the rights of women, girls and trans* people as well as provide over 1,800 grants to women's organisations across 173 countries.

From 2011-2015 Prospera documented and analysed the revenue of women's funds and grant-making in order to better understand the landscape of funding by and for women's funds. High-level findings can be seen on their website as clear infographics:



Despite an adverse economic, political, and social environment for women's, girls' and trans*persons' human rights, growing inequalities, and cultural disparities between regional contexts, women's funds continue to resist backlash, oppression, violence and discrimination.

**OVERALL INCREASE IN
REVENUE 2011-2015**



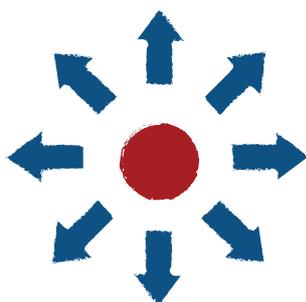
14%

For over 4 decades, women's funds have provided uninterrupted financial support and capacity building to women-led groups across the world.

Today, women's funds remain a strong funding arm of grassroots women's organisations and unregistered groups and are often their sole funding source.*

Prospera partnered with the Human Rights Funder Network and Foundation Center on the Advancing Human Rights research to support women's funds participation in this comprehensive mapping of human rights funding.

FROM 2011-2015, PROSPERA MEMBERS



**MOBILISED
USD 313.5 million**



**INVESTED
USD 221.9 million**



**WITH
9,543 grants**

**SUPPORTED
5,127 Women's
Human Rights
Organisations**



in
173
countries

*Arutyunova Angelika and Clark Cindy, Watering the Leaves Starving the Roots. Toronto: AWID 2013. Web https://www.awid.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/WTL_Starving_Roots.pdf

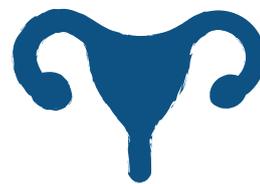
PROSPERA MEMBERS TOP 5 ISSUES FUNDED 2011-2015



USD 35.4 million
Equality Rights
and Freedom from
Discrimination



USD 30.2 million
Freedom from
Violence



USD 12.3 million
Sexual and
Reproductive Rights



USD 11.1 million
Labour Rights



USD 10.4 million
Health and Wellbeing

Total grantmaking on these issues in 5 years: USD 99.4 million

For more information on Women's Funds in the Pacific, refer to Annexure 4 (pg 40).





REIMAGINING THE LANDSCAPE THE WAY FORWARD

1 Create an independent Pacific Feminist Fund

The Pacific does not have a regional women's fund to fundraise on behalf of grassroots women's organisations, mobilise non-financial resources and build alliances across the Pacific.

PWOs interviewed for this report and for the 2nd Pacific Feminist Forum 2019 endorsed the establishment of an independent Pacific Feminist Fund. The fund would be modelled along the lines of global women's funds that would be mandated by the Pacific women's movement to engage globally and regionally to represent the needs and priorities of women, girls and gender non-conforming people in the region.

The specific needs and constraints in the Pacific are challenging. Due to the small size of many PWOs and the thousands of small grants needed across hundreds of islands, a regional Pacific Feminist Fund could act as an intermediary to derisk the grants made by a range of funders and then distribute the funds to women's organisations.

A Pacific Feminist Fund could collaborate with PWOs and DPOs:

- to work to broaden the range of funders engaging in the Pacific, the manner of their engagement and the duration of their commitment
- to be a conduit for PWOs to engage with new funds and facilities supporting their priority activities and enlarge the pool of funding being directed to gender equality and women's empowerment activities in the Pacific
- to represent and lead discussions by organisations within and outside the Pacific region on the intersection of issues directly of concern to women, girls and gender non-conforming people in the Pacific, including around climate change and violence against women and girls, including how climate change funds address these issues in their portfolio of activities
- to amplify the voice of women's organisations and activists in significant investments in the region, such as the Australia Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP), to assess risks and opportunities arising from the AIFFP and the potential for the facility to leverage its engagement with Pacific ministries to effect positive change for women
- to advocate for gender lens investing strategies to be considered when the portfolio of infrastructure projects is selected and propose particular social infrastructure projects that would be valuable for women and girls in the Pacific region
- to lead discussions with PWOs and DPOs to better understand how impact investing and market-based initiatives may support certain activities lead by women's organisations and DPOs
- to work with Pacific leaders, role models and celebrities, as well as philanthropic networks, who wish to engage with and support the journey of Pacific women, girls and gender non-conforming people toward a safe and secure future for themselves and their families
- to work with other Women's Funds, including the recently established Equality Fund

Actions to Consider:

- I. Activating a consortium of partners to develop a concept for a women's fund for the Pacific region – a Pacific Feminist Fund. The concept would ideally combine gender lens investing strategies, investments in women-led enterprises and a sustainable revolving fund for grant-making to PWOs.
- II. The Australian and New Zealand Governments are the two largest funders supporting gender equality and women's empowerment activities in the Pacific. Following the establishment of the Equality Fund, both governments may wish to consider making a significant endowment toward the establishment of a sustainable revolving fund to establish a Pacific Feminist Fund. The significance of both governments contributing to the establishment of the Pacific Feminist Fund could have a catalytic effect in eliciting philanthropic, private sector and other government funding contributions from the Pacific and beyond.

If a Pacific Feminist Fund was established, the legacy would be seen in 2030 and beyond with an entity that was:

-  funded through a combination of grants and investment income
-  a long-term and sustainable revolving fund, supporting gender equality and women's empowerment activities, including gender and environment projects, in the Pacific
-  not dependent on the fluctuations of one funding source
-  able to lead discussions in the Pacific region on gender lens impact investing to achieve gender equality outcomes

- III. In the long term, funding women's organisations will benefit from a campaign that questions whether the historical funding level for women's organisations of 0.5% of all bilateral allocable aid is an equitable distribution of aid funds or whether this amount should be raised significantly.

2 Facilitate engagement with new funding partners, new funds and financing modalities

As the funding partners and financing modalities change, PWOs need to understand where opportunities are arising that will support their organisations' aims.

The change is rapid and smaller women's organisations and DPOs in the Pacific will need support to keep abreast of developments that could be beneficial to them.

Action to Consider:

- I. FWF and UAF A&P (and in time, the Pacific Feminist Fund) to co-lead three peer-to-peer dialogues each year in and around the Pacific which could include approaching a lead institution or person to assist with facilitating each of these dialogues:
 - i. Influential Bilateral Donors – Australia, Canada, European Union, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden
 - ii. Influential Foundations
 - iii. Influential women and men from the Pacific region and beyond who wish to invest in the work of PWOs

The aim of these dialogues would be to foster for the Pacific a series of meetings that brings together the private sector, philanthropists and governments as well as the voices of PWOs, DPOs, women and girl activists to strengthen women's organisations and movements by giving them sustainable and flexible funding.

The dialogue would also seek to build trust and understanding on the range of modalities for funding gender equality and women's empowerment activities and show how both grant funding and other impact investing and market-based initiatives may play complementary roles.

3 Improved transparency of funding data for more informed and inclusive dialogues with PWOs and DPOs

The Transparency Overview (pg 32) shows that it is very difficult to correlate the funding announcements made by funders and published by the OECD DAC each year with the funds actually disbursed to PWOs and institutions as well as DPOs. Currently, funders and PWOs do not have the same information when discussing the funding of gender equality and women's empowerment activities in the Pacific. One of the consequences of data on the funding for women's organisations in the Pacific being delayed, difficult to access and track against declared funder disbursements is that it contributes to a breakdown in trust between funders and PWOs and DPOs as to where the money is going.

Action to Consider:

I. Key donors in the Pacific make a commitment to publishing the data below on their websites within six months of the close of the last financial reporting year:

-  Total gross funding disbursements directed to the Pacific region that target gender equality and women's empowerment as a significant or principal objective (using the OECD DAC criteria)
-  Total gross funding disbursements that reach PWOs
-  Total gross funding disbursements that reach Pacific DPOs
-  The proportion of funds earmarked for women's organisations and DPOs that are being disbursed to (i) INGOs, international organisations and managing contractors and (ii) PWOs and DPOs, as well as the names of these organisations

These data sets are currently sent by donors each year to the OECD DAC. However, it is recommended that in future this data be presented on donor websites in an accessible format that facilitates communication and dialogue with PWOs and DPOs.

II. Prospera International Network of Women's Funds, in collaboration with the Fiji Women's Fund and Urgent Action Fund, Asia & Pacific, produce an annual traffic light scorecard for Pacific donors (government, private sector and philanthropic) on the transparency and timeliness of funding data available.

III. Donors in the Pacific to consider collaborating with leaders from women's CSOs and DPOs to create an infographic that presents annual and 10-year trend data on funding of women's organisations and DPOs in the Pacific and other data that may be beneficial for their working relationship.

IV. Considering that DPOs are staffed by persons with disability, recommend that funders consider ways to improve the way they support these organisations and also be explicit in their intention to work with them on multi-year funding arrangements with reporting mechanisms that are viable and valuable for both institutions.

4 Consider recommendations in 2016 OECD report

The Transparency Overview shows that it is very difficult to correlate the funding announcements Donors in the Pacific could consider implementing the ten recommendations put forward in the *OECD 2016 Report on Donor Support to Southern Women's Rights*.

The full report can be found at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/OECD-report-on-womens-rights-organisations.pdf>

In summary:

1. Reaching women's rights organisations takes deliberate effort and an intentional approach that builds support for women's groups into the structure of funding mechanisms.
2. Better monitoring is needed of how much finance reaches southern women's rights organisations – directly and indirectly, as core and project funding – and of the quality of this support.
3. Women's movements require breath, depth and diversity. Funders can best fund this diversity using a mix of funding streams and mechanisms that allow partnerships with CSOs of different sizes and capabilities, working at different levels and on different issues.
4. Investing in the infrastructure of organisations and movements is the basis of sustainability, resilience and long-term change. This requires a long-term view of partnership that builds organisational capacity through multi-year core support and recognises "increased capacity" as a tangible and positive funding outcome in itself.
5. Reaching the grassroots can be achieved by investing in specialist, well-anchored funding intermediaries, such as women's funds. The latter often have a track record of grant-making, connections with grassroots women's groups, simplified application processes and systems to deal with financial risk. OECD DAC donors should increase devolved funding through women's funds as part of a deliberate strategy to support organisations that would otherwise be beyond their reach. This is a win-win for donors, enabling them to get funding to the grassroots while subcontracting the partnership and administrative workload.
6. A proactive approach is needed to reach beyond the "usual suspects".
7. Funding relationship-building, alliances and learning between women's rights organisations, and with other social movements, is critical to strengthen collective voice, impact and sustainability.
8. Funders have a responsibility to understand and respond to the political environment in which women's groups are operating.
9. OECD DAC donors should think big – beyond gender equality funds. The real win would be to influence large mainstream funds that can be hard for women's rights organisations to access.
10. OECD DAC members can use not only financial but also non-financial means.

TRANSPARENCY OVERVIEW

	Annual Report or website provides data on grants to Pacific women's organisations	List of all Grantee Partners is in the Annual Report or on the website	Proportion of Funds to Pacific CSOs and DPOs	Proportion of Funds to non-Pacific CSOs and DPOs (including regional/ UN/ int'l financial organisations or unspecified)	Donor Contribution to women's organisations Source: 2017 OECD DAC gross disbursements using CRS Code 15170: Women's equality organisations and institutions
FWF Fiji Women's Fund			100%	0	N/A
UAF A&P Urgent Action Fund Asia Pacific		 NB: annual report provides financial transparency on grants made but keeps anonymity for the protection of human rights defenders.	4% Pacific grants	96% Asia grants	N/A
PWSPD Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade			9%	91%	AUD 12.5 million
NZ New Zealand Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade			Data unavailable (difficult to aggregate data across IATI documentation)	Data unavailable (difficult to aggregate data across IATI documentation)	USD 0.65 million
EU EU Institutions	 Note: unable to locate funding data that aggregates EU support to gender equality and women's empowerment in the Pacific	 Note: unable to locate funding data that aggregates EU support to gender equality and women's empowerment in the Pacific	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	USD 0.02 million

KEY

-  Data for the previous year is complete and easily accessible on the donor or fund website
-  Data is available on the donor or fund website, but not for the previous year and/or does not appear to be complete as the numbers do not correlate
-  Data is incomplete and/or not accessible on the donor or fund website



ANNEXURE 1

Timeline of Scoping Study activities

Month	Task
February 2019	Discussion of aims and methodology of the scoping study with Fiji Women's Fund and Urgent Action Fund Asia & Pacific
4-8 March 2019	Interviews with Funders, CSO and DPOs in Fiji
18-22 March 2019	Interviews with Funders, CSO and DPOs in PNG
March - June 2019	Interviews with Funders, Intermediaries, CSOs and DPOs by phone
April - July 2019	Draft Scoping Study reviewed by Fiji Women's Fund and Urgent Action Fund Asia and Pacific and selected Donors, Intermediaries, CSOs and DPOs
August 2019	Final Scoping Study



ANNEXURE 2

Elements for Annual Transparency Overview of Funding to PWOs*

Donor:

Calendar Year: 2019

	Funding Type	Amount	% of total aid	Increase or decrease from previous year
1	Total aid to the Pacific	XXX national country currency (and USD XXX equivalent)		
2	Total gross disbursements directed to the Pacific region that target gender equality and women's empowerment as a significant or principal objective (using the OECD DAC criteria)	XXX national country currency (and USD XXX equivalent)		
3	Total gross disbursements to women's organisations The OECD DAC definition of the term "women's organisations" includes: women's equality organisations and institutions (governmental and non-governmental) working for gender equality and women's empowerment. (OECD Creditor Reporting System database sector code 15170).	XXX national country currency (and USD XXX equivalent)		
4	Total gross disbursements to Pacific women's organisations An organisation managed by Pacific women for the purposes of gender equality and women's empowerment activities that additionally complies with the OECD DAC definition under its OECD's Creditor Reporting System in that they are developing country-based NGOs (channel code 23000): an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated in a developing (ODA-eligible) country.	XXX national country currency (and USD XXX equivalent)		
5	Total gross disbursements to Pacific DPOs	XXX national country currency (and USD XXX equivalent)		

*This is a template of the Annual Transparency Overview.

Annexure 2 - continued

Funding Type	Amount	% of total aid	Increase or decrease from previous year
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<p>6 Where donors provide funding to Pacific regional organisations, UN organisations or international financial institutions (intermediary organisations), they should provide information on whether there is an explicit requirement that the intermediary organisation grant a certain amount or percentage of these funds to Pacific women's organisations.;</p>	<p>If yes, provide details of the amount or percentage of these funds to be directed to Pacific women's organisations.</p> <p>XXX national country currency (and USD XXX equivalent)</p>		
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For Points 3 and 5 above, in separate documents, identify the names of the organisations, the OECD DAC CSO channel of delivery code (see below) and the amount of funding.

This could follow the attached NZ format of reporting (see example below for Fiji Women's Crisis Centre).

CSO channel of delivery code

1. Donor-country based NGOs (channel code 22000): an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated either in the donor country or another developed (non-ODA eligible) country.
2. International NGOs (channel code 21000): an NGO organised at the international level. Some INGOs may act as umbrella organisations with affiliations in several donor and/or recipient countries.
3. Developing country-based NGOs (channel code 23000): an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated in a developing (ODA-eligible) country.



Annexure 2 - continued

Activity	Domestic Violence Programme- Women's Crisis Centre			
Programme	Fiji			
Status	Completion	Country	Fiji	
Sector	Human rights			
Start Date	5/06/2009	End Date	22/07/2016	
Activity Outcome				
Fiji Women's Crisis Centre services to prevent and respond to violence against women are accessible to women in rural Fiji - Nadi, Ba, Labasa and Rakiraki				
Activity Description				
NZ funds the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre branches in Nadi, Ba, Labasa and Rakiraki to provide counselling services and advice to women in violent relationships. These centres also provide training, mount public awareness campaigns.				
Aid Type		Region	Pacific	
Organisation	NGO in Country			
Policy Markers				
	Gender Equality		Principal	
	Good Governance		Significant	
	Trade Development		Not Targeted	
	Environment		Not Targeted	
	- Biodiversity		Not Targeted	
	- Climate Change Adaptation		Not Measured	
	- Climate Change Mitigation		Not Targeted	
	- Desertification		Not Targeted	
	RMNCH		Significant	
Financial Information				
	Spend		Forecast Budget	
	\$336,526	2012/13		
	\$554,818	2013/14		
	\$793,806	2014/15		
	\$320,633	2015/16		
		2016/17		
		2017/18		
		2018/19		
	\$2,005,783	Totals		
	Report Date	1/08/2017	IATI Identifier	NZ-1-A10078

Downloaded from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade website.



ANNEXURE 3

List of People interviewed

Fiji-based

	Organisation	People Interviewed
1	Australian High Commission	Leaine Robinson Christine Munzer
2	DIVA for Equality	Noelene Nabulivou
3	EU Delegation	Caroline Vallette
4	femLINKpacific	Geeta Goundar Kasanita Kotobalavu Eleni Nabalarua
5	Fiji Disabled Persons Federation	Lanieta Tuimabu
6	Fiji Women's Fund	Michelle Reddy
7	Fiji Women's Rights Movement	Nalini Singh
8	Loving Islands	Litia Kirwin
9	Market Development Facility	Malcolm Bossley
10	Pacific Disability Forum	Savina Nongebatu
11	Pacific Network on Globalisation	Maureen Penjueli
12	Rise Beyond the Reef	Janet Lotawa
13	Talanoa Treks	Marita Manley
14	UNDP	Patrick Tuimalealiifano
15	UN Women	Sandra Bernklau
16	Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights, Asia and Pacific	Virisila Buadromo
17	Westpac	Eseta Nadakuitavuki

Annexure 3 - continued

International

	Organisation	People Interviewed
18	Association for Women's Rights in Development	Tenzin Dolker
19	Criterion Institute	Joy Anderson
20	Australian Government Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade	Tracey Newbury Annemarie Reerink Gregg Mills
21	Foundation for Just Society	Phoebe De Padua
22	FRIDA Young Feminist Fund	Ruby Johnson
23	Global Affairs Canada	Luke Myers Nicolas Sabourin
24	Global Fund for Women	Sharon Bhagwan Rolls
25	Global Greengrants Fund	Ursula Miniszewski
26	Investing In Women	Marie Torres
27	The MATCH International Women's Fund	Beth Woroniuk
28	NoVo Foundation	Zaynab Nawaz
29	OECD	Olivier Bouret Jenny Hedman
30	Pacific Rise	Amanda Jupp
31	REAL Impact	Virginia Bruce
32	Philanthropy Advancing Women's Human Rights	Annie Hillar
33	The Difference Incubator	Anna Moegerlein

Annexure 3 - continued

PNG

	Organisation	People Interviewed
34	Australian High Commission	Lucy Rhydwen Marrett Angelyn Amos Camilla Angoro
35	Bank South Pacific	Alicia Sahib-Shankar
36	Business Coalition for Women	Evonne Kennedy
37	Care International PNG	Justine McMahon
38	Centre for International Private Enterprise	Eli Webb Margaret Aila
39	Equal Playing Field	Adam Everill Junior Muke Jacqui Joseph
40	Femili PNG	Daisy Plana Diana Revit
41	International Finance Corporation World Bank Group	Lavui Bala
42	Justice Services & Stability for Development	Apolosi Bose Edwina Kotoisuva
43	Oxfam PNG	Anand Kishore Sarah Chapau
44	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development	Richelle Tickle Mirriam Dogimab
45	PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons	Ross Tito
46	World Bank	Patricia Veevers-Carter



ANNEXURE 4

Women’s Funds in the Pacific

In the Pacific Region there are two women’s funds that support women’s organisations:

-  The Fiji Women’s Fund and
-  The Urgent Action Fund for Women’s Human Rights, Asia and Pacific

The Pacific region does not have a dedicated regional women’s fund.

More details on the two women’s funds in the Pacific are below.

FIJI WOMEN’S FUND

Fund logo



Name of women’s fund	Fiji Women’s Fund (FWF)
Established	May 2017
Geographic area covered by the fund	Fiji Islands
Current funding level	AUD 10.5 million to disburse from 2017-2022
Current donors to the fund	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Thematic areas supported by the fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Empowering women through increased economic opportunities ➤ Eliminating violence against women ➤ Improving women’s participation in leadership and decision making ➤ Strengthening women’s groups and coalitions for change



Who can apply?	<p>Applications are limited to women's groups, networks and organisations that are based in Fiji that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ are governed and led by women, filling the majority of leadership positions ➤ have a clear commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment ➤ come from or have reach to remote, rural or other marginalised groups ➤ are open to working with diverse groups and issues regardless of ethnicity, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity and gender expression ➤ have worked as a group for at least one year
Grant amount that can be disbursed to a women's CSO	<p>The Fund has three types of grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Type A (FJD 150,000 or more) – a multi-year funding with contribution to core funding ➤ Type B (FJD 50,000-150,000) – a one-year funding with contribution to core funding ➤ Type C (FJD 5,000-50,000) grants can be less than one year
URL to application requirements	https://fijiwomensfund.org/grants/
Total amount disbursed in last reported financial year	<p>First grant round 2017: AUD 1,377,711</p> <p>First grant round disbursed as of 31 December 2018: AUD 835,602</p>
(*The FWF financial year is July 1 to June 30)	Second grant round 2018: AUD 1,475,104
Number of grantees in last reported financial year	<p>First grant round: 14 grantees with individual grant amounts ranging from AUD 3,200 – AUD 288,000</p> <p>Second grant round: 18 grantees with individual grant amounts ranging from AUD 3,200 – AUD 420,000</p>
URL to annual report	https://fijiwomensfund.org/about-us/annual-reports/
Working with disabled people and/or disabled persons organisations	<p>Mere Roden, Officer Manager of Spinal Injuries Association and a member representative from Fiji Disabled Peoples Federation, is on the Steering Committee of Fiji Women's Fund.</p> <p>Commitment from the FWF Steering Committee and Grants Committee to invoke a special temporary measure in setting aside a dedicated percentage of the fund's yearly grant allocation to support people with disabilities. This has also meant the Fund has had to adapt its application process to suit the needs of people with disabilities. The FWF is now funding the work of Fiji Disabled Peoples Federation and its four affiliates: Spinal Injuries Association, Fiji Association of the Deaf, United Blind Persons of Fiji and Psychiatric Survivors Association for a period of three years totalling AUD 420,000. This is the highest grant that the fund is expected to disburse.</p>



URGENT ACTION FUND FOR HUMAN'S RIGHTS, ASIA AND PACIFIC

Fund logo



FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS
ASIA & PACIFIC

Name of women's fund	Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights Asia and Pacific
Established	September 2017
Geographic area covered by the fund	Asia: East Asia, South Asia, South East Asia Pacific: Australasia, Melanesia, Polynesia, Micronesia UAF A&P's geographical scope extends across 54 countries and territories in Asia and the Pacific
Current funding level	USD 250,000
Current donors to the fund	Foundation for a Just Society, Open Society Foundations, NoVo Foundation, Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, American Jewish World Service, Ford Foundation, Netherlands Government, SIDA, OAK Foundation
Thematic areas supported by the fund	<p>Security and Well-being Grant: This grant is available to women and non-binary human rights defenders and organisations in Asia and the Pacific in order to respond to their immediate or time-urgent needs for security and well-being. It is intended for a person or organisation experiencing a threat or in case of emergency, crisis or risk due to their defence of women's rights and human rights. It is also available for urgent well-being needs, such as psycho-social counselling, treatment for trauma or medical assistance.</p> <p>Resourcing Resilience Grant: This grant is available to women and non-binary human rights defenders and organisations in Asia and the Pacific who – on their own or in collaboration with others – seek to implement an initiative, including an unanticipated opportunity, that would contribute towards resourcing resilience for their activism.</p>
Who can apply?	Women and non-binary (LBTQI) human rights individual activists or movements in Asia and the Pacific
Grant amount that can be disbursed to a women's CSO or individual	UAF A&P provides grants of up to USD 5,000
How does UAF A&P facilitate applications?	UAF A&P accepts grant applications in any language, 365 days per year, via text, email and our website. UAF A&P will respond to requests within 72 hours and aim to disburse funds within 10 working days.



URL to application requirements	https://www.uafanp.org/apply-now
Total amount disbursed in last reported financial year	<p>Total value of grants across Asia and Pacific in 2018 is USD 137,000 Pacific grant (PNG): USD 4,700</p> <p>Total value of grants across Asia and Pacific in 2019 is USD 76,000 (January to May) Pacific grant (PNG): USD 800 - this was a conditional grant, where the grantee was given an initial USD 800 and had to fulfil and confirm certain conditions to receive the remaining USD 4,200.</p>
Number of grantees in last reported financial year	36 (one in the Pacific)
URL to annual report	https://www.uafanp.org/annual-report
Working with disabled people and/or disabled persons organisations	After its first year of operations in 2018 the UAF A&P became aware that increased outreach and more focus was necessary to reach women and non-binary human rights defenders living with a disability and thus committed this year to gaining more understanding to be able to consult with them in regards to auditing UAF A&P's systems and ways of working. This will enable more empathy and accessibility towards defenders living with a disability.





ENDNOTES

- ¹ For more information about the DAC gender equality policy marker, see www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/dac-gender-equality-marker.htm.
- ² The OECD classifies an activity as gender equality focused (principal or significant) if it is intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex. Definition contained in OECD (2019) *Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Donor Charts Definitions page*.
- ³ OECD (2019), Development finance for gender equality and women's empowerment: A snapshot
- ⁴ OECD Stats 2017 - Data extracted on 05 Jun 2019 01:05 UTC (GMT) from OECD Stat
- ⁵ Ibid
- ⁶ OECD Development Assistance Committee, (2019) Handbook For The Marker For The Inclusion And Empowerment Of Persons With Disabilities, DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2019)1/RD1
- ⁷ OECD (2016) *Donor Support to Southern Women's Rights Organisations OECD Findings*
- ⁸ Ibid p4 and p10. USD 192 million represents 3% of the aid that targets gender equality as a principal objective and 0.5% of the total aid to gender equality in 2014.
- ⁹ Ibid p11
- ¹⁰ OECD Stats 2009-2017
- ¹¹ The OECD Stats Database distinguishes between Funding Commitments and Gross Funding Disbursements made by OECD DAC members. For the purposes of this report Gross Funding Disbursements have been used to track funding for gender equality and women's empowerment activities in the Pacific as well as to women's organisations in the Pacific from OECD DAC members. This provides a clear picture of the funding that has actually been disbursed in the Pacific over the last 9 years (USD 5.6 billion) as opposed to funds committed over that period (USD 6.4 billion).
- ¹² OECD Stats 2013-2017
- ¹³ OECD Stats 2008-2017
- ¹⁴ *Pacific Women Annual Progress Report 2016-2017* and an email from DFAT (25 March 2019) providing an estimate of July 2017-June 2019 expenditure
- ¹⁵ *Pacific Women Annual Progress Report 2016-2017*, p.92, Figure 5
- ¹⁶ OECD (2015) Aid for CSOs Statistics based on DAC Members' reporting to the Creditor Reporting System database
- ¹⁷ OECD Stats Data 2017 extracted 19 June 2019
- ¹⁸ DFAT email dated 30 July 2019 clarifying OECD Stats Data
- ¹⁹ OECD Stats 2009-2017
- ²⁰ OECD Stats 2008-2017
- ²¹ OECD Stats Data 2017 extracted 19 June 2019
- ²² Data provided by PAWHR for this research
- ²³ Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Channel Foundation, Dietel partners, Foundation for a Just Society, Ford Foundation, Hewlett Foundation, Oak Foundation, Open Society Foundations, NoVo Foundation, Sigrid Rausing Foundation, Wallace Global Fund, Wellspring Philanthropic Fund

- ²⁴ Global Greengrants (2018) *Our Voices, Our Environment: The State of Funding for Women's Environmental Action*, p11
- ²⁵ Email from Global Greengrants received 31 July, 2019, providing further disaggregation of the Asia Pacific funding
- ²⁶ OECD (2019) Development finance for gender equality and women's empowerment: A snapshot
- ²⁷ DFAT's Gender Equality Branch and ODA Reporting & Statistics Section has advised that it is more confident of its data sent to the OECD DAC for 2015-2017 due to more stringent quality assurance being applied in Canberra on the categorisation of an aid activity as gender equality focused (principal or significant) using the OECD criteria.
- ²⁸ Commonwealth of Australia, DFAT, Performance of Australian Aid 2017-18
- ²⁹ Smart Economics: Evaluation of Australian Aid support for women's economic empowerment, ODE, August 2014
- ³⁰ <https://www.ft.com/content/82ef5e8e-1ea1-11e9-b126-46fc3ad87c65> Financial Times 26-27 January 2019, Governments won't fund sustainable development. Will private finance step in? Gillian Tett
- ³¹ <https://thegiin.org/impact-investing/need-to-know/#how-do-impact-investments-perform-financially>
- ³² Material is drawn from: Oil Search Foundation Annual Report 2018, Stephanie Copus-Campbell, Bel isi PNG: A World First, DevPolicy Blog 19 October 2018 <https://www.devpolicy.org/bel-isi-png-a-world-first-20181019/> Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development in Papua New Guinea Performance Report 2018-2019, the Bel isi PNG Website and additional emailed advice from Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development PNG
- ³³ https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/campaign-campagne/gender_equality-egalite_des_genres/index.aspx?lang=eng
- ³⁴ Charities Aid Foundation (2017) *Laying the Groundwork for Growing Giving: A 2017 Update to the "Unleashing the Potential of Global Philanthropy"*
- ³⁵ OECD Stats 2017 data OECD DAC Members commitments to Developing Countries was USD 123 billion
- ³⁶ Details of how the AIFFP will engage with representatives from women's organisations to assess risks and opportunities arising from the AIFFP and the potential for the Facility to leverage its engagement with Pacific Ministries to effect positive change for women have not yet been announced.
- ³⁷ The Australian financial reporting cycle is from July 1 to June 30. Australian NGOs that receive funding from the Australian NGO Cooperation Program, including those that are implementing partners in the Pacific, must provide their reports to DFAT by September following the end of the reporting year. As a significant proportion of aid to the Pacific is channelled through Australian NGOs, discussions with the DFAT ODA Reporting & Statistics Section highlighted that the Australian government would be able to produce a summary report on its gender equality and women's empowerment activities in the Pacific within six months of the reporting cycle.
- ³⁸ UNESCAP Disability in Asia and the Pacific: the Facts
- ³⁹ OECD (2016) Donor Support to Southern Women's Rights Organisations OECD Findings pages 30-31
- ⁴⁰ <https://www.prospera-inwf.org/#!/-member-funds/>

Transparency overview references

FWF: <https://fijiwomensfund.org/about-us/annual-reports/>

UAF A&P: https://www.uafanp.org/ckeditor_assets/attachments/82/AR_8Jul_LowRes_AltText.pdf

PWSPD: <http://pacificwomenreport.org/#forewords>

(Proportion of Funds going to Pacific Institutions, CSOs and DPOs outlined in p.92, Figure 5)

NZ: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/media-and-resources/news/annual-report-2016-17/>

For info on grantees: MFAT 2016-2017 Annual Report on MFAT website together with International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) reporting by Pacific country (including 2016/17 data) <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/aid-activity-reporting/>



FIJI WOMEN'S FUND



**URGENT ACTION
FUND** FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS
ASIA & PACIFIC