

## Where is the Money? Analysis of funding for Women's Rights Programme within the humanitarian sector.

This document examines the landscape of funding for women's rights programmes within the humanitarian sector. The findings show that the sector is the least funded.



### Humanitarian Context

- The floods in 2012, 2014, and 2022 displaced many families with women and children bearing the burden.
- Smallholder women farmers lost farmlands and crops.
- 1.8 million internally displaced, with 80% being women and children.
- Livelihoods were destroyed.
- Not less than 27,000 people have been killed in north-east Nigeria

Despite these challenges facing women and girls, funding for women's rights programming remains inadequate. Evidence shows that women's rights issues are least funded with women's rights organisations most unable to access the needed funding due to the outcome and impact evaluation indicators associated with these programmes and projects, which are difficult to benchmark and track with women-related interventions, amongst other reasons.

### The Evidence

- Development partner funding accounts for **90%** of the total fund of **US\$854.6 million** received by Nigeria for humanitarian crisis response between 2022 -2023.
- Analysis of the funding shows that **40 humanitarian agencies** (mostly from bilateral and multilateral and international development agencies), are recipients of **82%** of the fund received.
- The funding offered is either 'paid contribution' or 'commitment' -
  - ▶ With the top funding organisations having a total of **381 projects** under these two broad funding arrangements.
  - ▶ Paid contributions accounted for **75%**, while commitments accounted for **25%**.

### Specific Funding to Women's Rights

- 01** The allocation of funds to projects and interventions shows that gender and women's rights programmes are broadly classified as humanitarian responses. Delivering on specific gender and women's rights programme is, therefore, entirely up to the local CSOs and NGOs.
- 02** Funding for food security and nutrition received **45%** of the overall funding; health, education, and others receive **41%**; and programmes targeted at addressing issues that affect women, such as SGBV and emergency shelter, account for **14%**. Thus, while funding for gender and humanitarian affairs accounts for **86%** of the funding, women's rights account for only **14%**.
- 03** While there is an attempt to prioritise interventions benefiting women with these funding, many activities cover broader issues beyond women's rights.
- 04** Field data from Adamawa, Bauchi, Kwara, Imo, Kebbi, Oyo, Borno, Edo, Enugu, and Lagos showed that women-led organisations account for 29% of the organisations. Yet, these women-led organisations are able to champion programmes and interventions in SGBV that accounts for 40% of the programme implemented.

### In Summary

- Organisational funding for women's rights is typically minimal.**
- Funding for women's rights programmes and interventions is usually for a short time frame and hardly yields results that show improvement from the baseline.
- Global issues are causing increasing impact on women and rolling back on women's rights gains, without commensurate funding to address emerging needs.

### Why Invest in Women's Rights

- Women-led organisations can yield tangible results since they know where it bites the most.
- A longer intervention period for women's rights organisations is crucial to achieving tangible results that can change the current situation of gender inequality.
- Activities of the women's rights organisations address the critical – strategic and practical – needs of women and girls in the most appropriate way.
- Global issues with local impacts such as war and effect of climate change issues, can roll back gains in certain aspects of the economy, making it necessary to focus funding on social issues that concerns women and girls' rights.
- Without adequate resourcing of social issues that concerns women and girls, achieving the sustainable development goals and other human rights framework will be a mirage.