



# **The Economics of Social Science in the Middle East and North Africa: Analysis of Funding for Social Science Research and Knowledge Production in the MENA Region**

Prepared by the Governance and Local Development Institute<sup>1</sup>



## 1 This report was prepared by the Governance and Local Development Institute

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Lust, and Samuel Wakuma wrote the report; Rose Shaber-Twedt edited the report; and Sara Bjurnevall designed the report and led dissemination. Ellen Lust headed the effort. We benefitted from input and discussion by Nehal Amer, Lisa Anderson, Rabab El Mahdi, Dima Toukan, and other members of the REMENA project. The Swedish Research Council International Recruitment Grant (Swedish Research Council - E0003801) funded the report.



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## Executive Summary

The study, prepared for the Research Ethics in the Middle East and North Africa (REMENA) Special Commission on Social Science Research in the MENA, aims to provide an overview of funding for social science research on the MENA region. Based on a systematic review of calls for proposals and 924 grants and projects from 23 organizations, it provides insights into the relationship between funding and social science research on the MENA region and raises questions for future research. Specifically, it concludes:

- **Available data suggest that funding levels for the social sciences have remained stable, with most funding directed toward research projects.** However, questions remain regarding the extent to which these funding levels are similar to support for other organizations (e.g., privately funded consultancies, multilateral organizations) and, thus, what this implies for social science knowledge production on the region.
- **Funding has been directed toward political science, with funders based in different regions appearing to prioritize different issues.** US-based foundations appear to prioritize Peace & Conflict and International Relations; European funders concentrate on Migration and Refugees, Society, Peace & Conflict, and Religion; and MENA-based organizations focus more on Development and International Relations. These priorities may reflect differences in strategic interests and social concerns in the US, Europe, and MENA region, raising questions about the implications of high levels of external funding on the production of social science knowledge on the region.
- **Countries receive varied attention, with US funders particularly likely to support research on Egypt and EU funders spending more on Turkey.** These different foci may reflect differences in the strategic importance of Egypt and Turkey in the US and Europe, respectively. This raises questions, however, regarding how the heavy emphasis on a few countries in the region shapes how scholars, policymakers, and practitioners perceive 'the MENA region'.
- **Male PIs receive larger amounts of funding than female PIs.** Solo male PIs received approximately 65% more funding per project than solo female PIs, and all-male PI teams received over 45% more funding per project than all-female PI teams. Further research is required to understand whether this reflects gender differences in the size or nature of research projects, the PIs' budget requests, or the magnitude of funding foundations are willing to provide.
- **Funding calls generally lack formal requirements for collaboration, particularly across the MENA region or different types of organizations.** To what extent could and should funders seek to promote collaborative research, and are there funding mechanisms available that would support the discussion and accumulation of findings gained across diverse MENA-related research institutions (e.g., academic communities, think tanks, consultancies)? Given the differences in research priorities and perspectives discussed in the report, funders and researchers should consider possible mechanisms that foster greater collaboration and aid in the accumulation of social science knowledge across the region.

# The Economics of Social Science in the Middle East and North Africa: Contextual Examination of Funding for Regional Social Science Research and Knowledge Production

Prepared by The Governance and Local Development Institute

## Introduction

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region suffers from one of the lowest global averages for research and development funding. The 2021 Science Report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) revealed that the Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GRED) as a share of Gross Domestic Production (GDP) for Arab states averaged 0.49 percent in 2018, compared to the global average of 1.79 percent.<sup>2</sup> Social sciences ranked the second lowest among nationally funded research fields, averaging under 15 percent of GRED among Arab states; this is second only to arts and humanities, which averaged under 10 percent.<sup>3</sup> The low GRED rates in the MENA region have resulted in a relatively high dependency on external and private funding sources for social science research efforts, introducing a host of questions about how these funding sources influence the focus, approaches, and utilization of related research.

This study's overall objective is to provide an overview of funding for social science research on the MENA region, focusing primarily on external sources.

Specifically, the report examines how social science research funding on the MENA region contributes to shaping research topics, methods, and collaborations. Doing so will provide insights into the impact of funding sources on the focus and processes of social science knowledge production on the region. This study was prepared for the Research Ethics in the Middle East and North Africa (REMENA) Special Commission on Social Science Research in the MENA, a project designed to develop guidelines for the conduct of responsible, ethical, and constructive social inquiry.

## Data Collection Process

In the first step of the data collection effort, research assistants at the Governance and Local Development Institute compiled a list of funding sources. This initial stage aimed to determine a general overview of funding sources, finding 44 of various types. After determining which funding sources/organizations had made available the information needed to answer the questions at hand, we were left with 23 organizations. These fit into two categories: organizations that fund research or research organizations, and organizations that conduct research in the MENA region<sup>4</sup>. The latter

<sup>2</sup> UNESCO. (2021). Science Report: the race against time for smarter development. <https://bit.ly/3B9wm0l>

<sup>3</sup> It is worth noting that in countries such as Qatar and the UAE, the governments have made considerable funding available to support museums, book prizes, and other aspects of the arts and humanities. This makes the funding for social science even more striking.

<sup>4</sup> With regard to research centers in the region, given available data we are unable to separate the funding provided by funding organizations (e.g., Ford, Carnegie) and that provided from internal endowments.



can be further divided into centers in and of the region, and centers located in the region but are foreign entities. We located 924 grants and projects from these different organizations. For further details, please refer to Tables 1 and 2 in the Supplementary Information (SI) section, available online at [https://gld.gu.se/media/2938/supplementary\\_info\\_re-mena.pdf](https://gld.gu.se/media/2938/supplementary_info_re-mena.pdf)

We also gathered calls for proposals to consider the extent to which donors explicitly attempt to shape research agendas and processes. Unfortunately, we were unable to locate calls for proposals from all donors examined in this report. However, we gathered calls from a select group of funders, including the Carnegie Corporation of New York (Carnegie), Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (RJ), Swedish Research Council (VR), US National Science Foundation (NSF), and the European Union Horizon Grants.

Eight research associates worked on coding the material gathered on the grants and projects. Most information was available on the organizations' websites; however, the team used Google searches to find additional information when necessary. Most often, this was information about the specific project, PIs, and collaborators. All links were saved to ensure the coding process could be replicated by a third party. Funding values in different currencies are converted to an equivalent USD amount using a yearly average cross-currency rate provided by Sveriges Riksbank.<sup>5</sup> (A more detailed discussion of the data collection and coding process can be found in Appendix A of the SI online.)

The data collection process posed some inherent challenges. In some instances, it was not possible to acquire complete and accurate information for the time frame in question. This is primarily because some funding organizations do not have records of previous projects readily available on their websites, and other funding organizations that used to support social science research in the MENA have been discontinued. Additionally, there were cases of missing details regarding certain aspects of funded projects

<sup>5</sup> See [here](#) for details.

during the review period. To address these issues, we focused our primary analysis on the most recent time frame, 2016-2021, for which there was a higher level of completeness and comparability among funding sources. Finally, resource constraints and limited availability of information led us to a dataset that focused primarily on funding from select foundations in the US and EU. As we discuss in the conclusion, this leaves important questions about the extent to which these funding streams are congruent with, or differ from, funding from private sources, multilateral organizations, MENA-based public foundations, and others that contribute to the production of social science knowledge.

## Findings

The data allows us to address four questions: What funding levels are provided to support research on the MENA region, and how does this vary across time? What topics and countries receive the most attention, and which are largely overlooked? Who receives research support? And to what extent do research funders shape the study of the MENA region?

## Funding Levels

First, we were interested in funding levels available for social science research in the MENA region. Due to limitations in the data collected (see above), we consider this information over two time periods. The first covers 2000-2021; in this analysis, we exclude the funding from the European Union (EU) and Open Society Foundation (OSF), as we lacked data from them going back that far. The second period covers 2016-2021 and includes all funders.

We find increased available funding for the region in recent periods, although Carnegie and VR were the predominant funders over the last decade (see Figure 1). The increase may be partly because we selected currently active funders, and we have better information on more recent projects. No directional trend was apparent in the cumulative fundings from 2017 onwards.

Considering the types of projects funded, research accounted for the largest share of funding from 2001 to 2021. Workshops and scholarly exchanges received less funding, as shown in Figure 2. The ‘other’ funding, we expect, is intended to support research-oriented infrastructures, such as ACSS. Our data suggest this funding was provided largely by organizations such as

Carnegie and OSF<sup>6</sup>. (For a representation of funding over time by different organizations and distribution of funding by project type, see Figure 1 and Tables 3 and 4 in the appendix.)

<sup>6</sup> Less than 10% of Carnegie funding and about 25% of OSF funding is categorized as “other.”

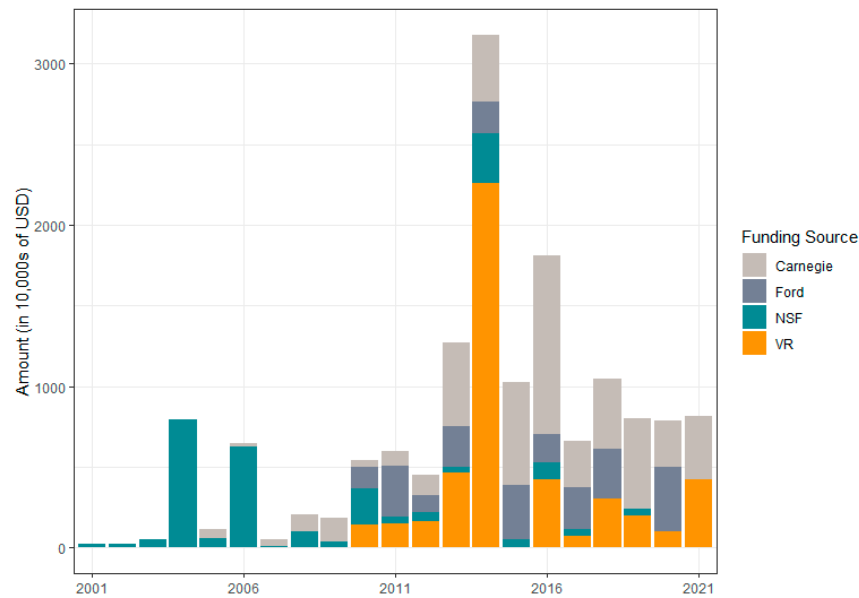


Figure 1: Total Funding from 2001-2021

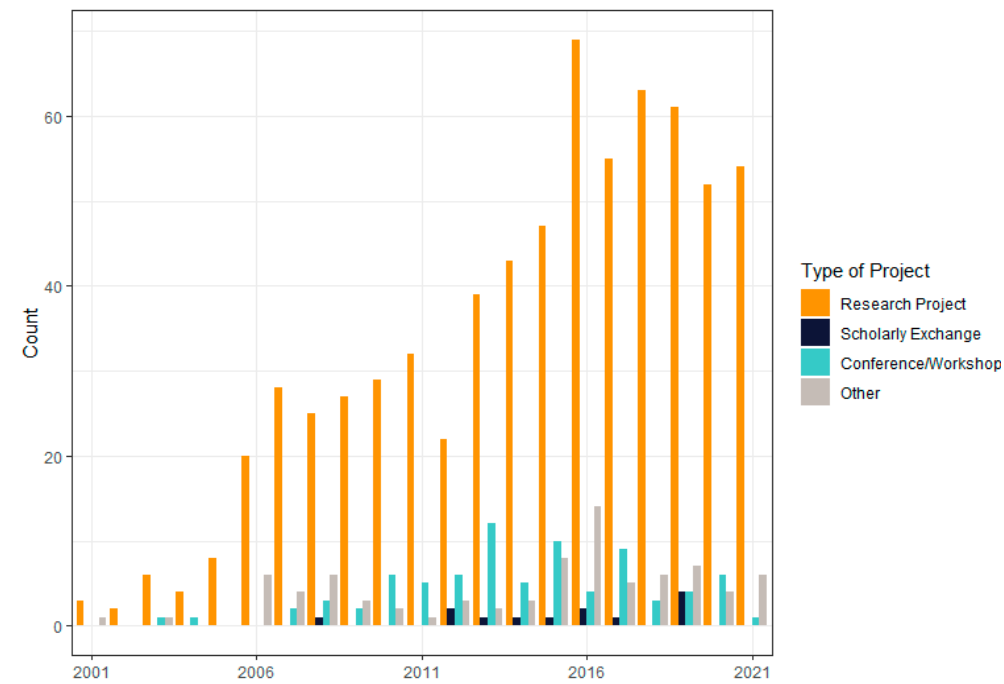


Figure 2: Type of Projects Funded by Year (2000-2021)

### Topics and Countries of Study

We next analyzed the distribution of funding among different topics and countries. Some grants cover multiple topics or countries; in some cases, the specific topic or country of focus is not specified in the available data. This is particularly true for larger grants, such as research infrastructure and network projects.

First, we found that most of the research funding in the last five years is directed toward topics related to

Society, Peace & Conflict, and –to a lesser extent– Migration and Refugees. (For a complete list of grants and topics included in the analyses, see Table 1 in the appendix.) As illustrated in Figure 3, these topics are well-represented, both in terms of the number of projects and grants awarded. In contrast, we found fewer projects and less funding were directed toward studies related to Law, the Environment, and Political Institutions.

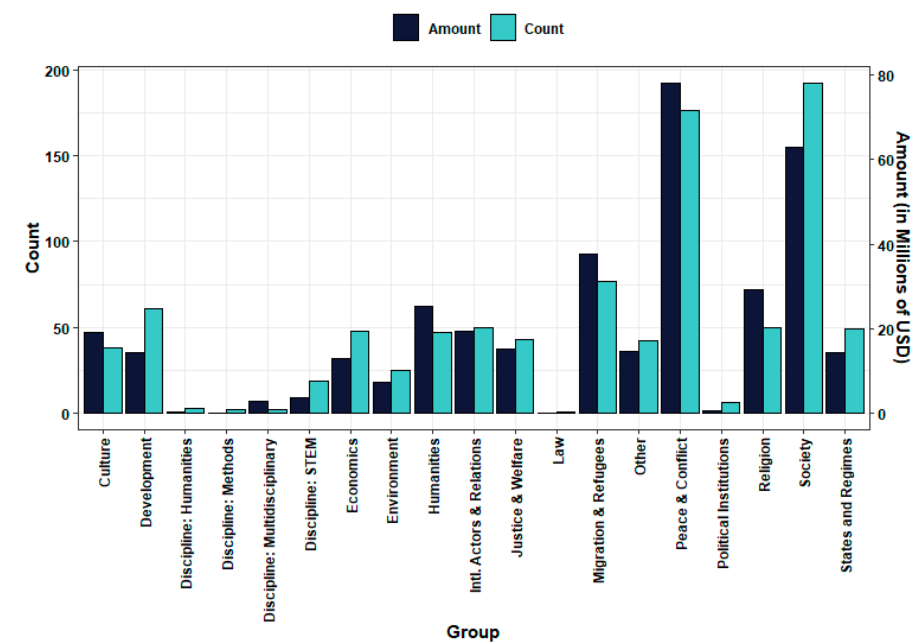


Figure 3: Number of Projects and Amount Awarded to Study Each Topic (2016-2021)

There appear to be some differences in funder priorities. We first considered differences between US- and EU-based funding. The US-based foundations devoted a sizeable amount of their financing to research on Peace & Conflict, International Relations (e.g., Carnegie), and, to some extent, Society (Ford). On the other hand, funding from Europe (such as EU Horizon and VR) concentrated on Migration and Refugees,

Society, Peace & Conflict, and Religion (see Figure 4). This is not altogether surprising, as migration is a more immediate concern to Europeans, who receive more refugees and other migrants than the US (see Figures 2-5 in the appendix for a more detailed breakdown of topics and donors). In our dataset, the number of projects funded for research on Society is roughly equal between EU and US sources (see Figure 5).



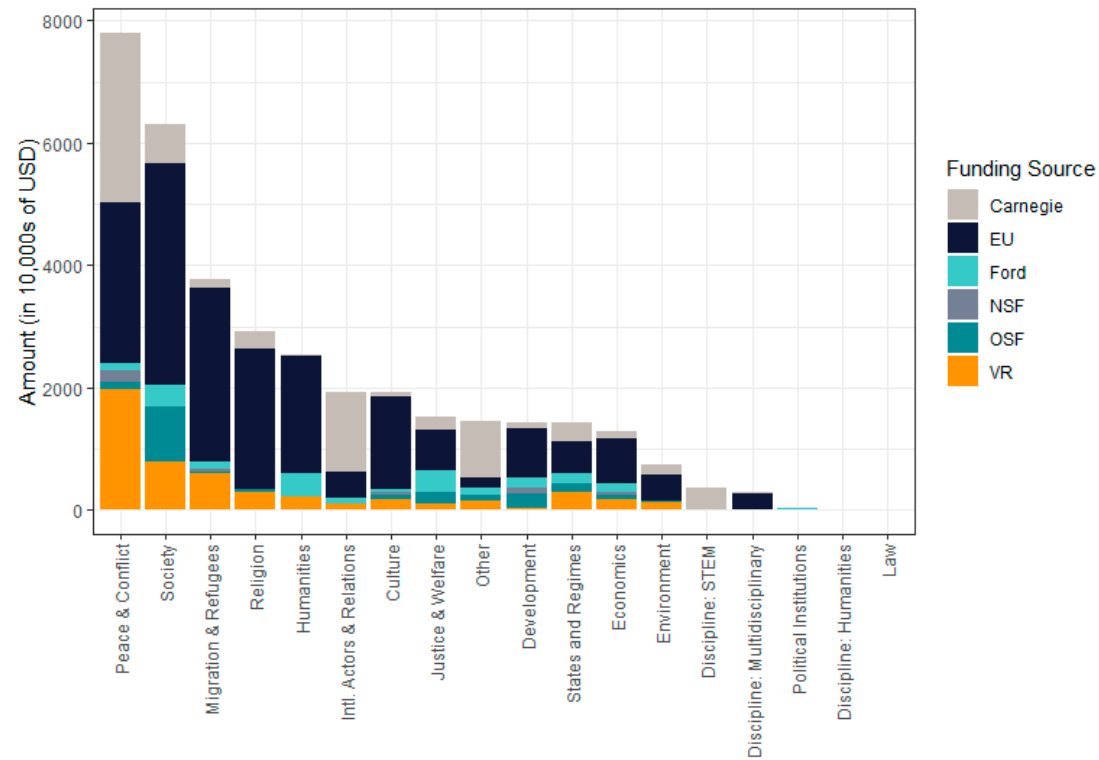


Figure 4: Amount per Topic Group by Funding Source, 2016-2021

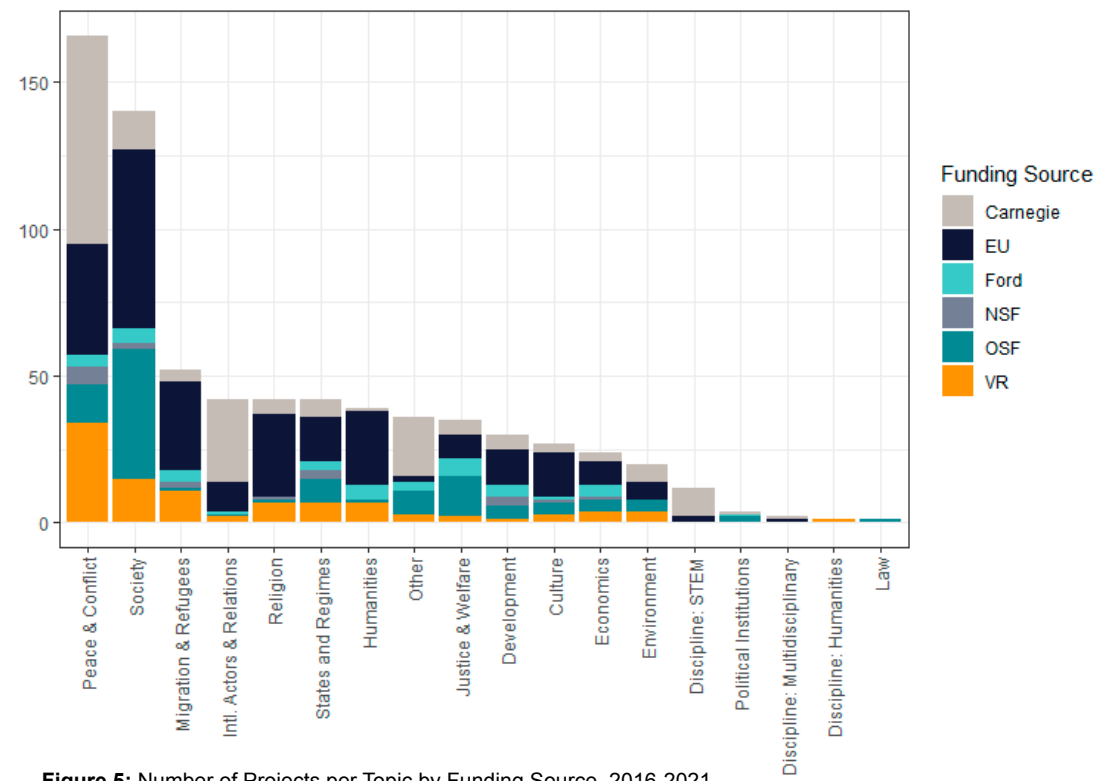


Figure 5: Number of Projects per Topic by Funding Source, 2016-2021

For comparison, we include organizations based in the MENA region, for which we have available information, in Figure 6. We see that the number of projects focused on Peace & Conflict and Society funded by MENA-based organizations are similar to those funded by their American counterparts. However, these local

organizations tend to prioritize areas such as Development and International Relations that get far less attention from Higher-Income Country (HIC) funders. (Further detail on the distribution of funding based on the nature and geographic base of the funder can be found in Figures 11-13 in the appendix.)

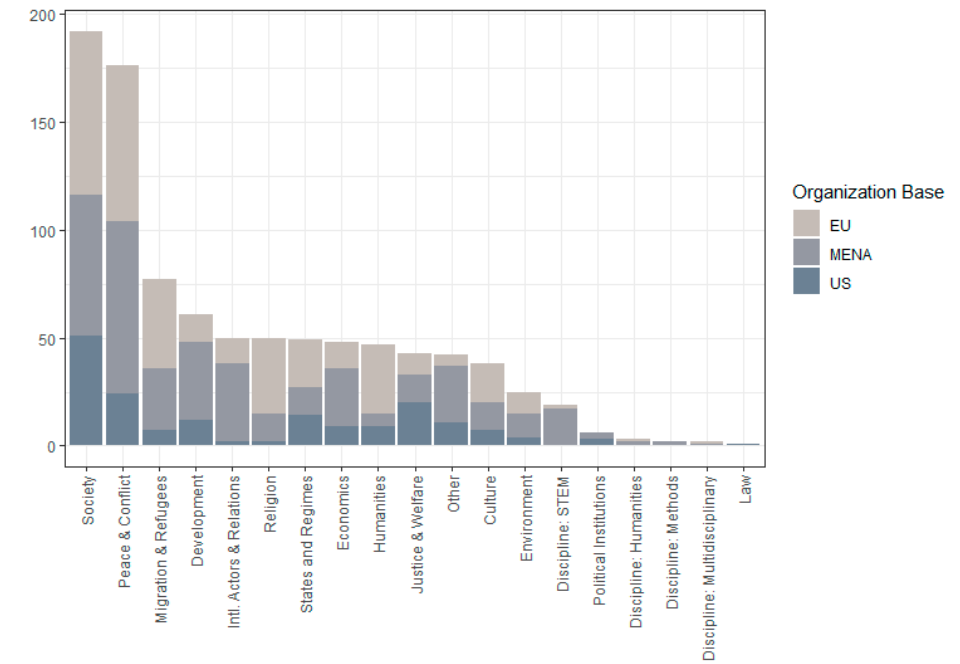


Figure 6: Number of Projects per Topic by Funder's Region

We did not observe strong evidence of change in the topics of interest over time. However, it is worth noting that there was a slight increase in the number of projects related to Migration & Refugees between 2013 and 2018. Given the increase in migration and refugees in the aftermath of the Arab uprisings and subsequent civil conflicts, such an increase may reflect how social science research could be driven by the current social and political challenges, particularly of the donor country (see Figures 6 and 7 in the appendix).

we find that Morocco and Turkey received more funding per approved project than other countries in the region (see Figure 7). On the other hand, on average, Bahrain, Kuwait, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar received less funding per project. These variations may be due to larger populations and greater accessibility of some countries than others. They may also be driven by a lower number of costly projects in certain countries or a large number of projects competing for limited funding in others. For example, Egypt receives the most funding, but also leads in the number of projects, pushing down the calculated average.

We next consider which countries receive attention. Comparing the average amount of funding by country,

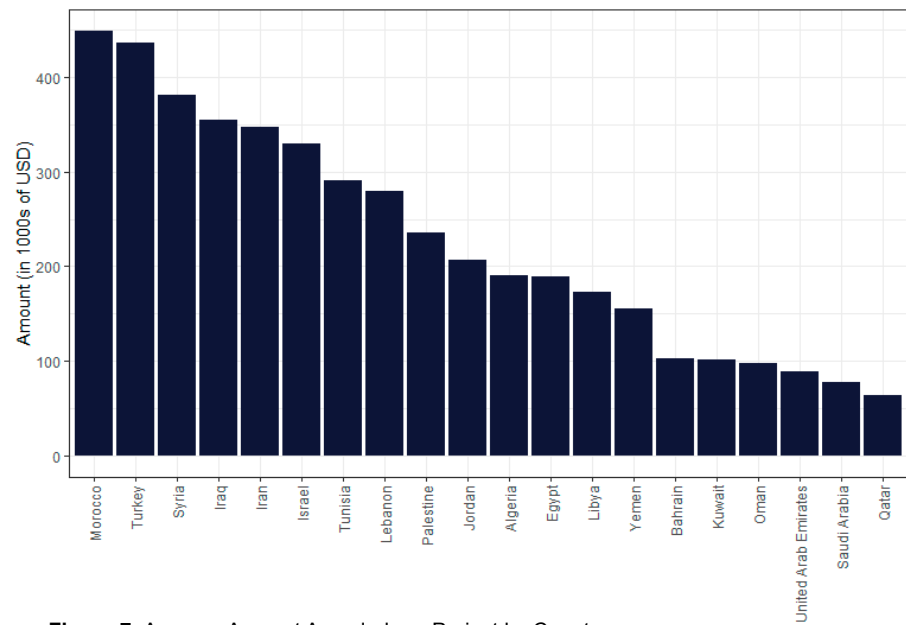


Figure 7: Average Amount Awarded per Project by Country

Our analysis of the available data<sup>7</sup> also indicates a few notable trends in the relationship between donors and research funding for specific countries. For example,

the EU tends to fund more research on Turkey, while the US has invested more in research on Egypt (see Figure 8 and details in Figures 8–10 of the appendix.)

<sup>7</sup> It is important to keep in mind that larger foundations (e.g., Carnegie, Ford) do not specify countries of focus for a number of projects.

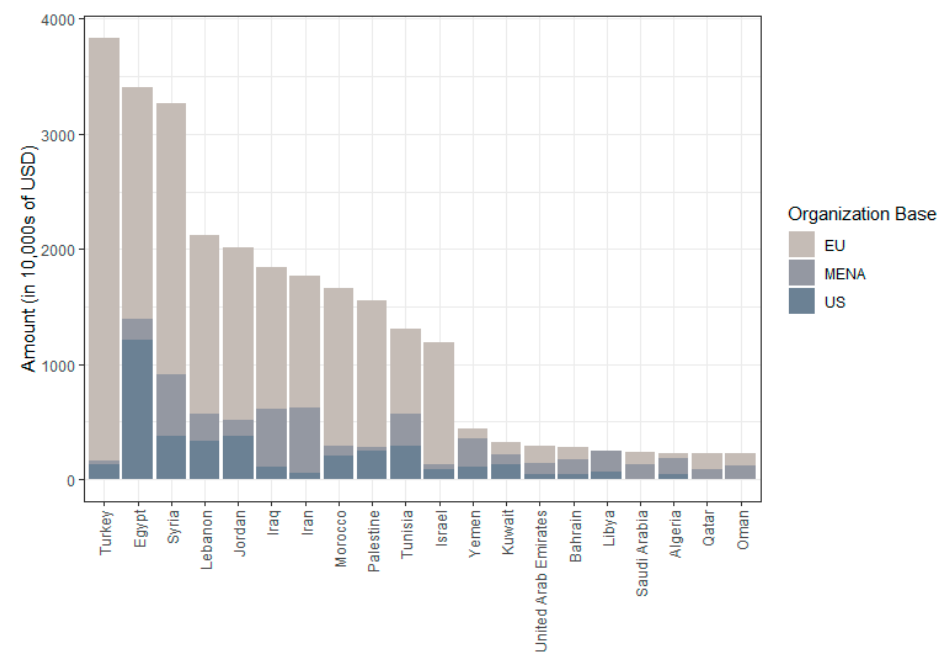


Figure 8: Amount Awarded to Projects by Country of Study and Organization Base

Because projects often focus on multiple countries, we further divide our analysis to examine whether the country was the sole focus of the study or part of a multi-country comparative study. In Figure 9, we see that Egypt is the most frequent recipient of funding for single-country projects. We also see that Syria is highly likely to be funded in a multi-country project but

much less likely in a single-country project. Many other countries – such as Turkey, Palestine, Lebanon, Iran, Tunisia, Morocco, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen – were also more likely to be part of multi-country projects. Jordan appears to have had equal access to funding for both single and multi-country projects.

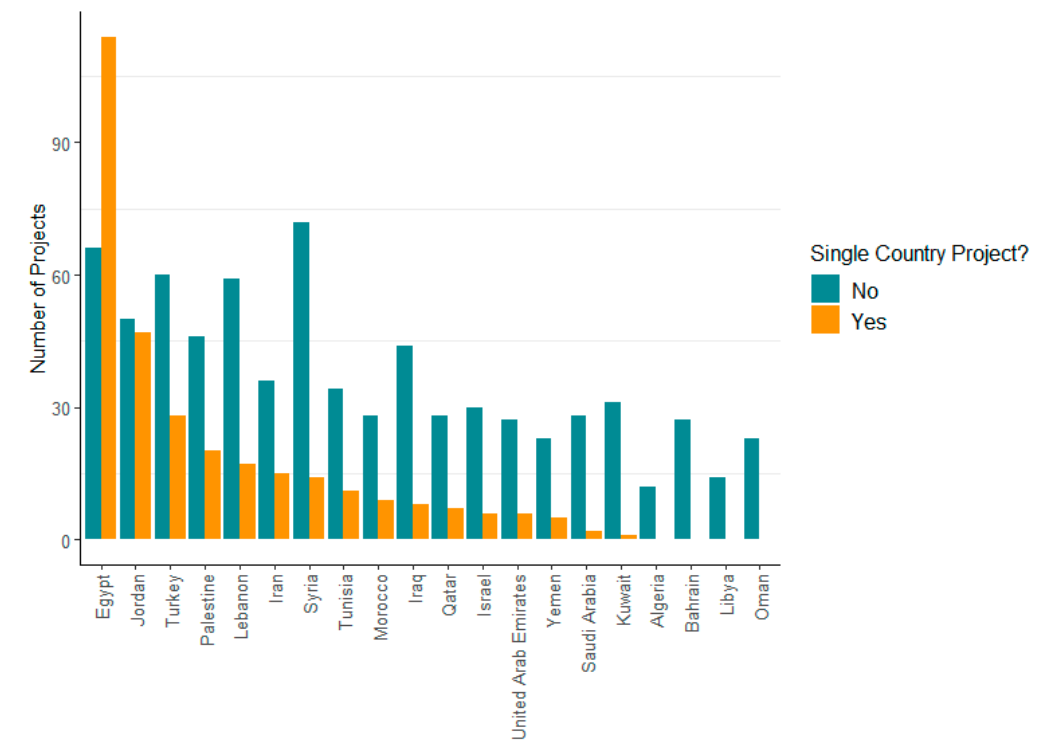


Figure 9: Number of Single- and Multi-Country Projects by Country

Given the differences in the countries funded for single- or multi-country projects, we next explore how much money is awarded to study each country. In Figure 10, we divided the total awarded amount by the number of countries studied in the project. This is an estimate, as projects may not allocate funding equally in each country. However, in the absence of more complete data, we believe it also provides a

useful measurement of how much money was awarded to study each country. Accordingly, Egypt received the most funding at over 20 million USD. Turkey and Syria also received substantial funding, as depicted in the figure. Additionally, Palestine, Iraq, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Israel each received relatively similar amounts – around 5 million USD.



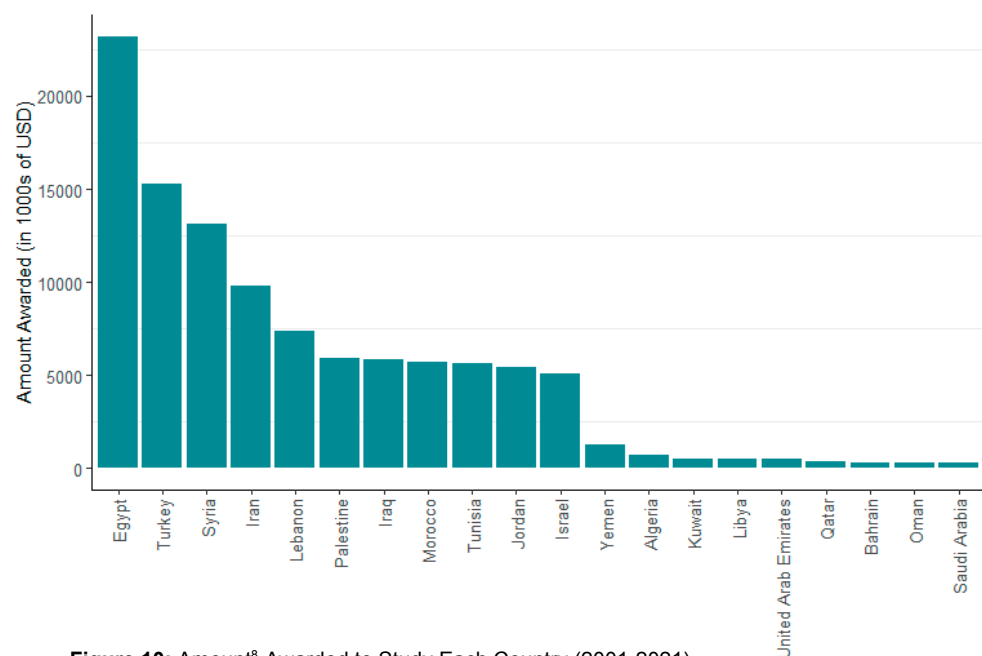


Figure 10: Amount<sup>8</sup> Awarded to Study Each Country (2001-2021)

<sup>8</sup> It is important to keep in mind that larger foundations (e.g., Carnegie, Ford) do not specify countries of focus for a number of projects.

### Who Gets Funding?

We consider the funding recipients, looking at principal investigators and collaborators. We are particularly interested in researchers' genders, disciplines, country base, and type of home institutions. As there was more ambiguity and missing data on institutions, we provided a summary in the SI.

The majority of funding and projects were given to Principal Investigators (PIs) working in fields related to political science, as shown in Figure 11. As demonstrated in Figures 6 and 7 in the appendix, funding for topics such as migration and refugees – coded as Political Science – has been on the rise.

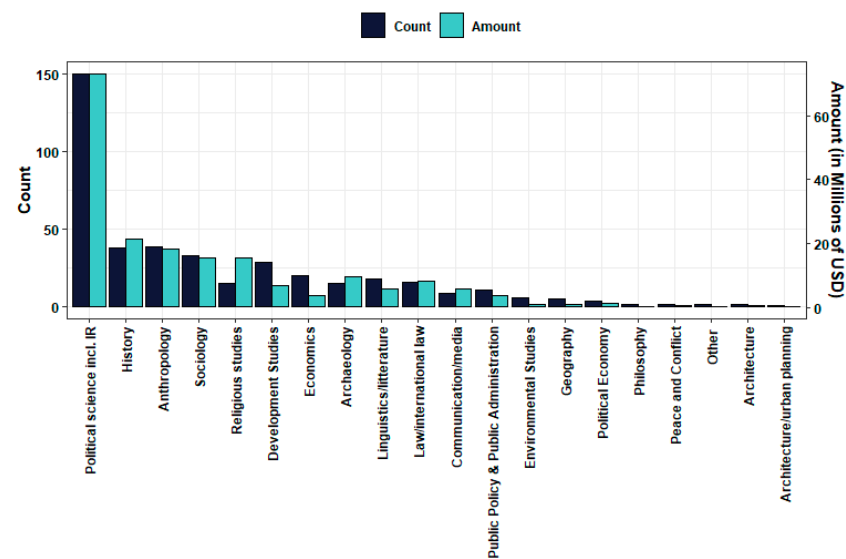


Figure 11: Number of Projects and Amount Awarded to PIs from Each Discipline (2001-2021)

Where we can locate information on principal investigators (PIs), we find that a greater proportion of these projects are led by a single PI. As shown in Figure 12, this gap in the number of projects has become more

pronounced since 2010. This suggests funders were not particularly focused on promoting collaboration among scholars in the region or with those in HICs.

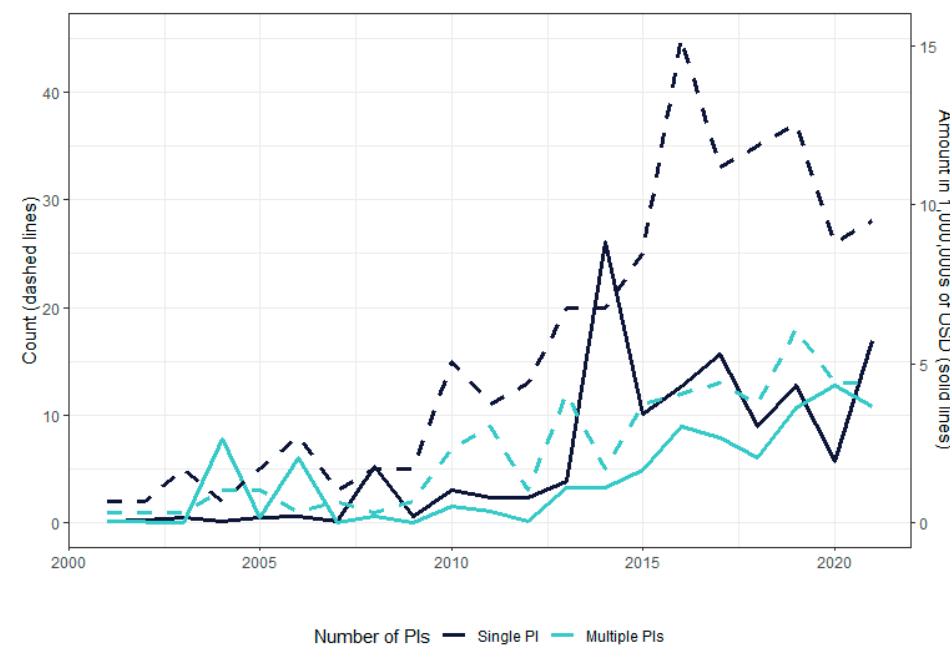


Figure 12: Number of Projects and Amounts Awarded to Single-PI versus Multi-PI Projects over Time

Unsurprisingly, the geographical location of PIs seems to affect the distribution of research funding in the region. This is evident from Figure 13, which demonstrates that Primary PIs situated in Europe and the US are more likely to secure substantial funding

when compared to those based in the MENA or other regions. (For comparisons between countries solely within the MENA region, please refer to Figure 15 in the appendix.)

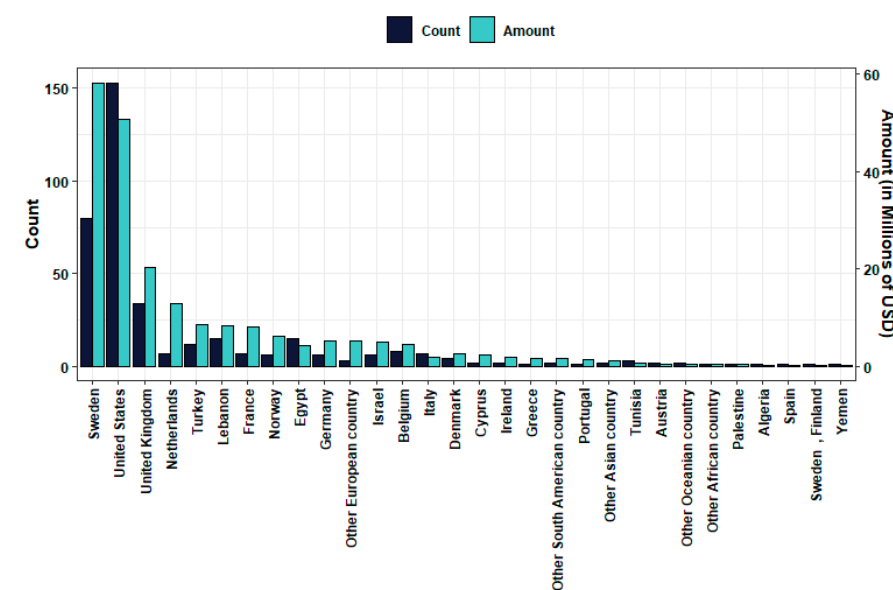


Figure 13: Number of Projects and Amount Awarded by PI's Home Country of Primary PI

Finally, concerning gender, we find that there were more female-led projects (female solo and all-female teams) receiving funding than male-led projects. However, on average, female solo PIs and female-led teams received less funding than male solo PIs, male-led teams, and gender-mixed teams.

It would be interesting to know if this is because male-led and mixed teams are more likely to lead larger (and more expensive) projects, request greater amounts of funding, or if they are more likely to receive their full-budget requests. (See Figure 14 below and details in Table 2 of the appendix.)

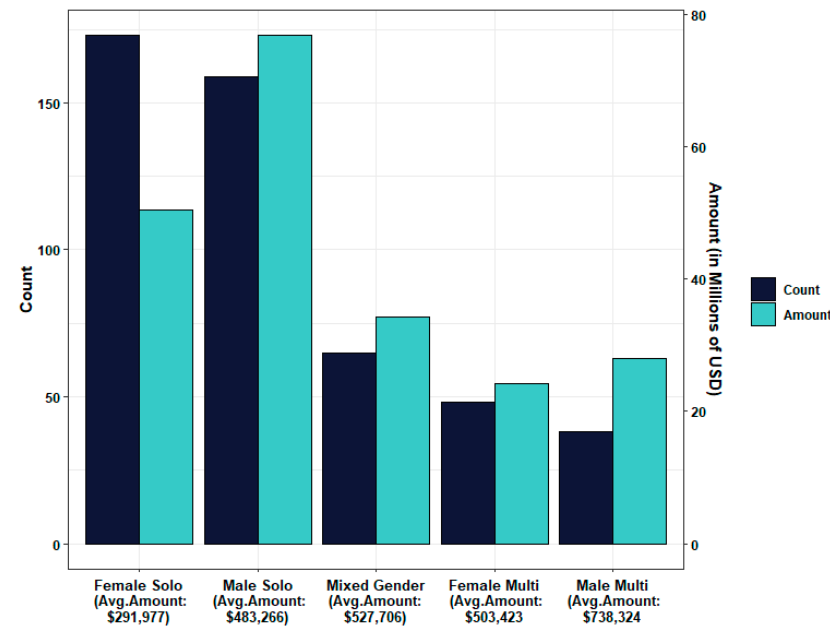


Figure 14: Number of Projects and Amount Awarded by Gender Composition of Team

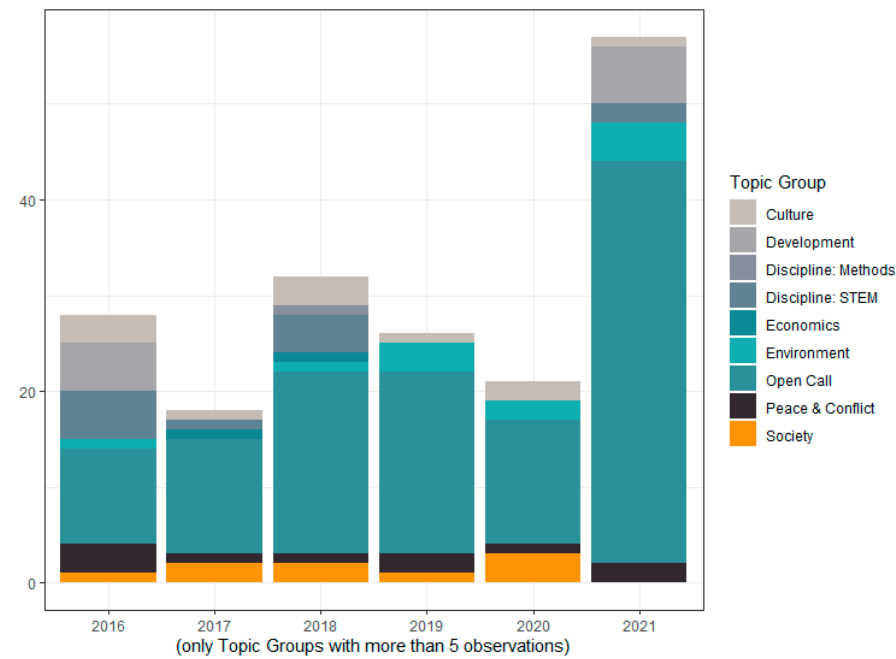


Figure 15: Distribution of Required Topic Groups over Time (2016-2021)

### Calls for Proposals

We turn to the calls for proposals to explore the extent to which donors explicitly shape research agendas and processes. Excepting calls from NSF (as shown in Figures 16 and 17 of the appendix), most of the calls analyzed were open calls, giving researchers a degree of latitude in what to study. However, some calls specify particular topics or disciplines, as shown in Figure 15, and the trendiness of topics and both the donors' and reviewers' view of 'relevance' may drive the research direction. Furthermore, as demonstrated in Figures 18–19 of the appendix, the results remain unchanged when the complete dataset covering the 2001-2021 period is analyzed.

We also find some limited attempts by donors to shape research processes. For instance, some donors require collaborations, either across non-MENA countries or between MENA and non-MENA countries (see Figure 14 in the appendix). Importantly, however, we did not find calls for proposals that specifically required collaboration across the MENA region.



### Conclusions

What have we learned? A few findings emerge, providing insights into the relationship between funding and social science research on the MENA region and raising questions for future research and consideration.

- Available data suggests that social science funding levels have remained stable, with most funding directed toward research projects. To what extent are these funding levels similar to support for other organizations – such as privately funded consultancies, multilateral organizations (e.g., UN, World Bank), MENA-based foundations, institutes, universities, and think tanks?
- Funding has been directed toward political science, with funders based in different regions appearing to prioritize different issues. US-based foundations appear to prioritize Peace & Conflict, International Relations, and to some extent, Society, while European funders concentrate on Migration and Refugees, Society, Peace & Conflict, and Religion. MENA-based organizations have a greater focus on Development and International Relations, as well as Peace & Conflict and Society. These priorities may reflect differences in strategic interests and social concerns between the US, Europe, and MENA. Given this, what are the implications of the high levels of external funding on the production of social science knowledge on the region?
- Egypt receives a lot of attention. There are more projects focusing on Egypt than on any other single country, and it is the country most likely to be the focus of a single-country study. US funders are particularly likely to support research on Egypt, compared to the EU, which tends to spend more supporting research on Turkey than other donors do. These different foci also appear to reflect differences in the strategic importance of Egypt and Turkey in the US and Europe, respectively. However, how does the heavy emphasis on a few countries in the region affect how scholars, policymakers, and practitioners conceive of ‘the MENA region’?

- Male PIs receive larger amounts of funding per project than female PIs. Solo male PIs received approximately 65% more funding per project than solo female PIs, and all-male PI teams received over 45% more funding per project than all-female PI teams. What explains the differences in the magnitude of funding? Does this reflect differences in the size or nature of research projects, the PIs’ budget requests, or the magnitude of funding foundations are willing to provide?
- Funding calls generally lack formal requirements for collaboration, particularly across the MENA region or different types of institutions. To what extent could and should funders seek to promote collaborative research? Are there funding mechanisms that would support the discussion and accumulation of findings gained across diverse MENA-related research institutions (e.g., academic communities, think tanks, consultancies)?

In short, we reveal important differences in the funding allocated to study different topics, countries, and disciplines. Moreover, we find that there are, to an extent, regional variations in funding priorities, with foundations in the US, EU, and MENA emphasizing different topics and countries. We are unable to fully determine the extent to which these decisions affect the totality of social science knowledge of the MENA, given the limited availability of data on past funding and the absence of data on the funding decisions of private consultancies, multilateral organizations, and other non-academic research organizations. We hope that this study provides a foundation for further exploration of these questions and a consideration of the impact resource allocations have on the production of social science knowledge in the region.

### Appendix. Additional Information

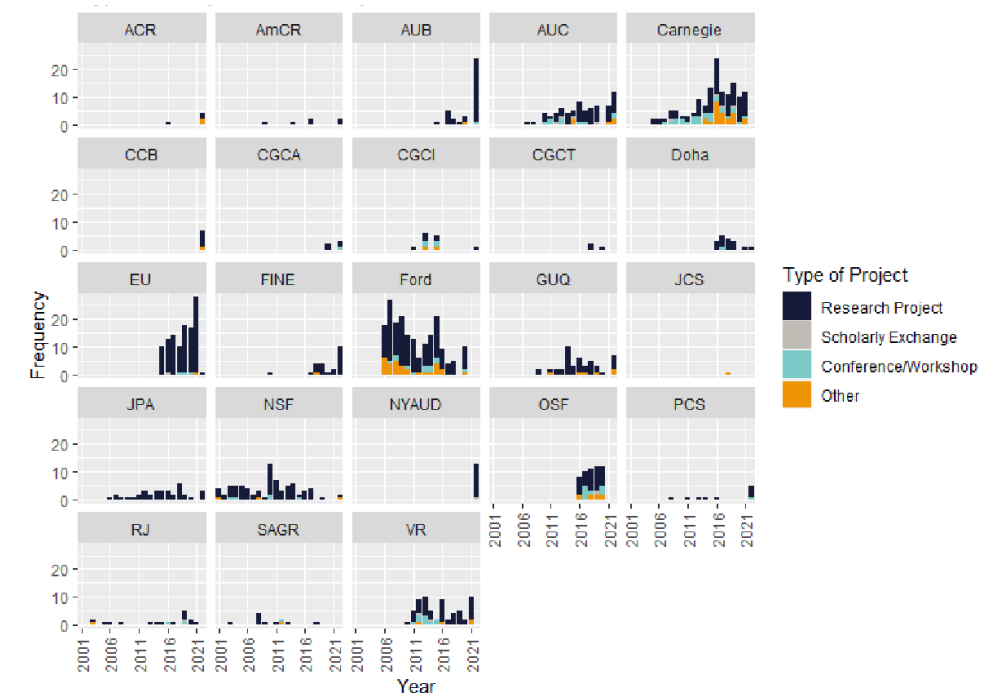


Figure 1: Type of Projects Funded by Year (All Funders)

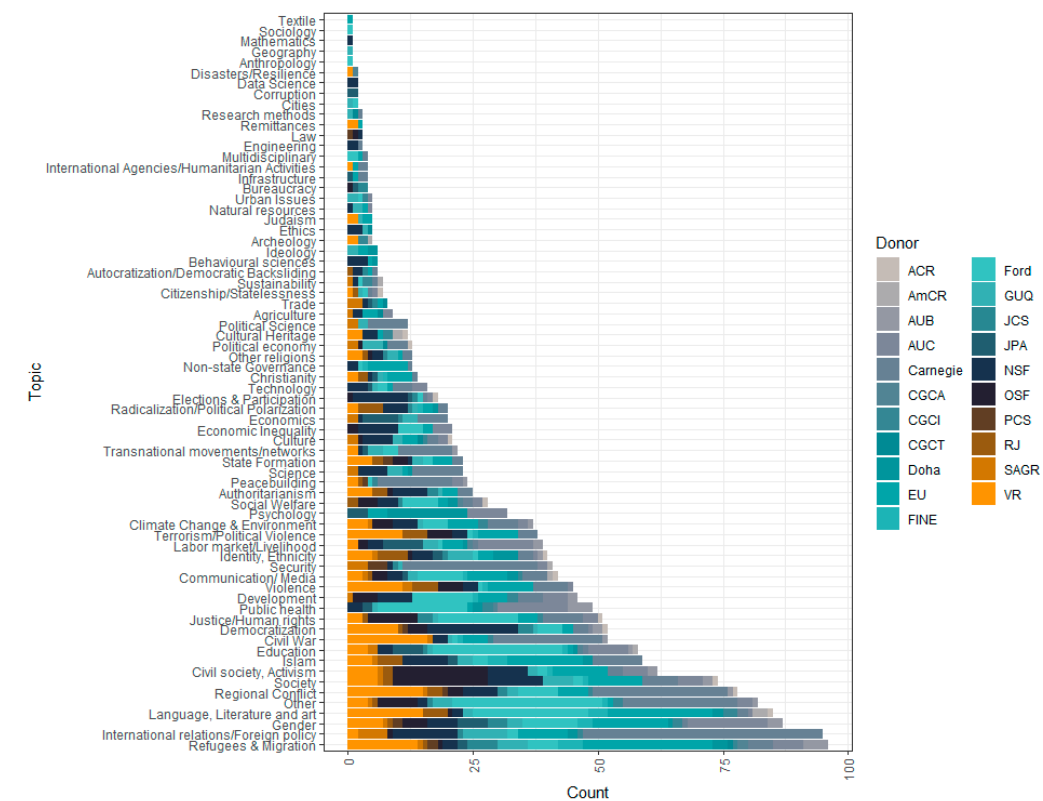


Figure 2: Topics and Number of Projects Funded (All Donors)

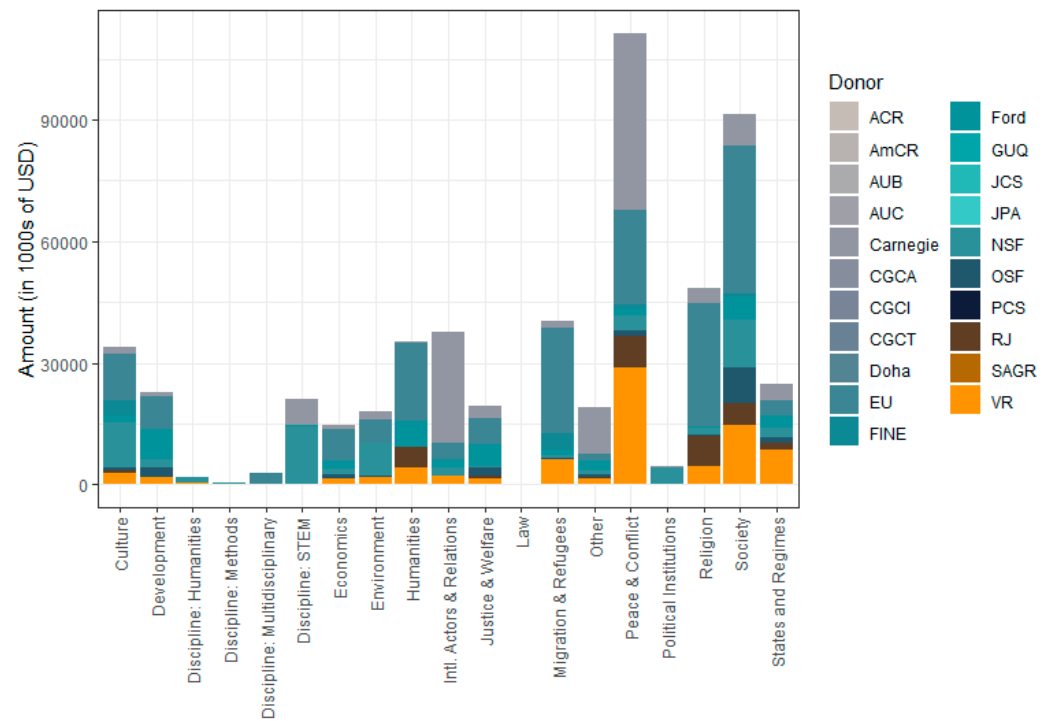


Figure 3: Amount per Topic Group by Donor

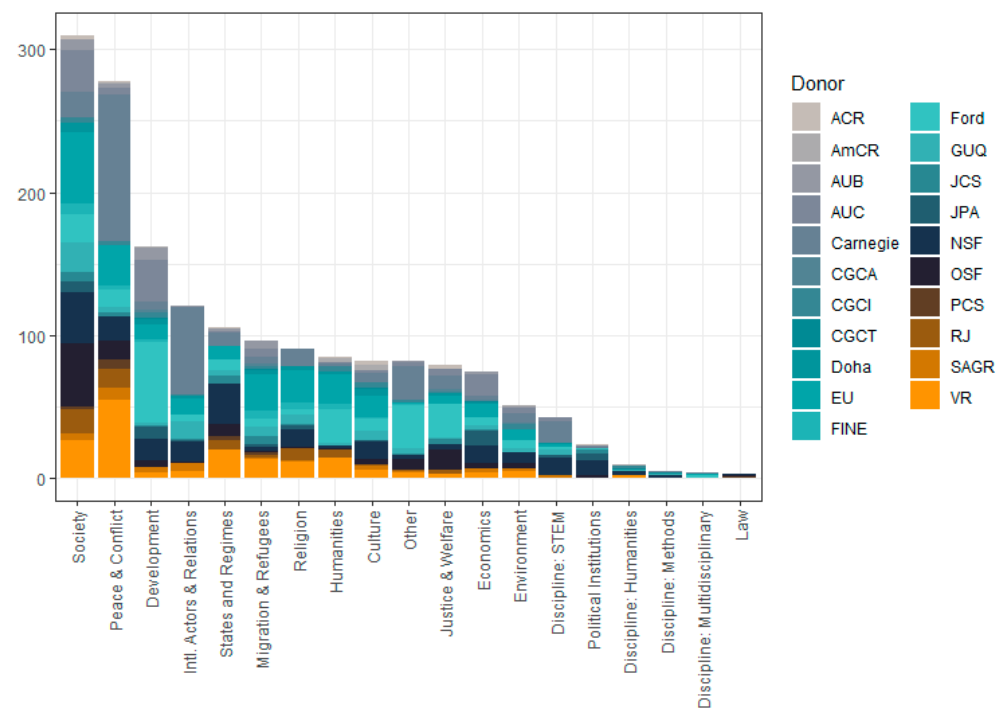


Figure 4: Number of Projects per Topic Group by Donor

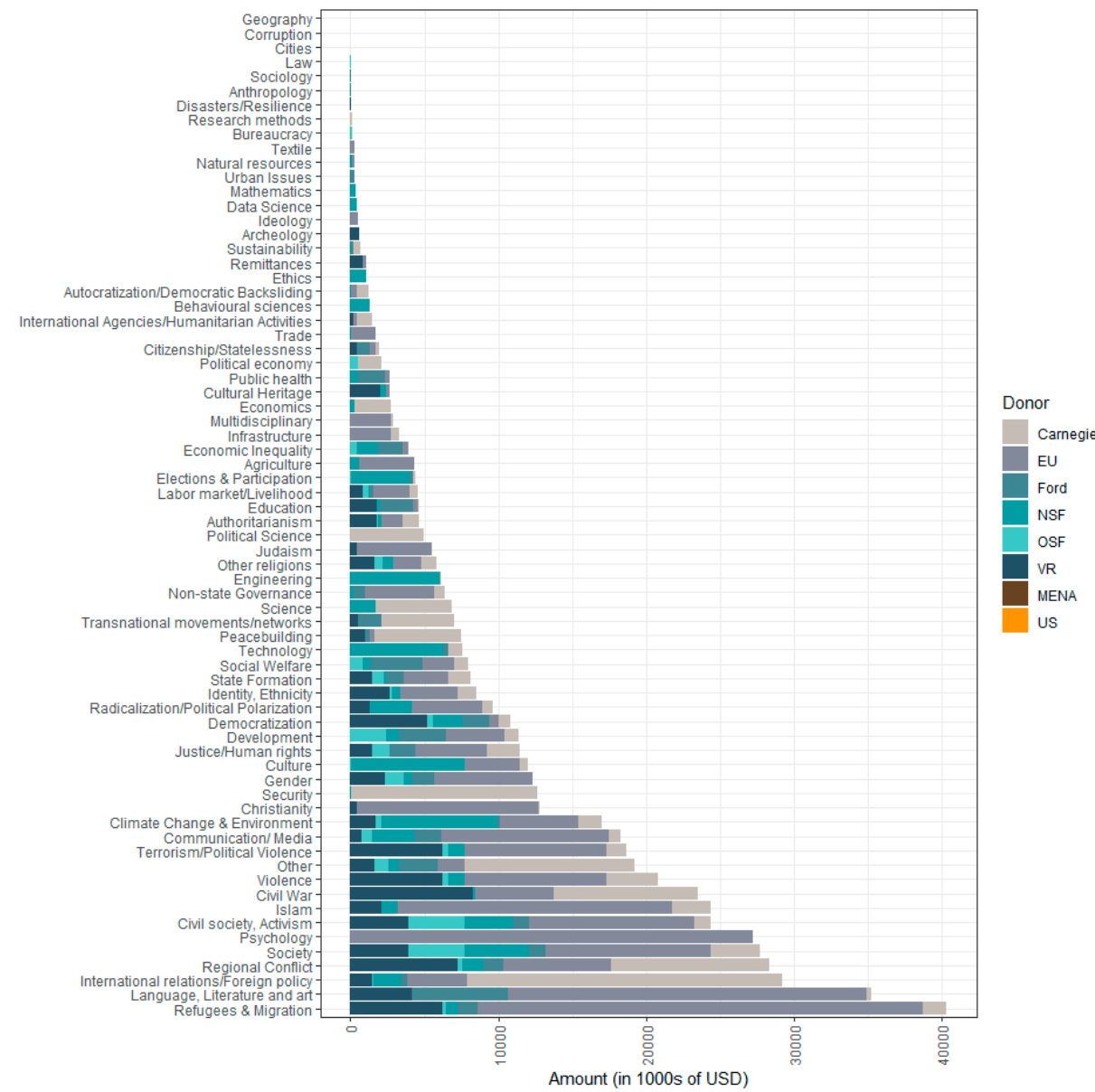


Figure 5: Amount per Topic by Funders



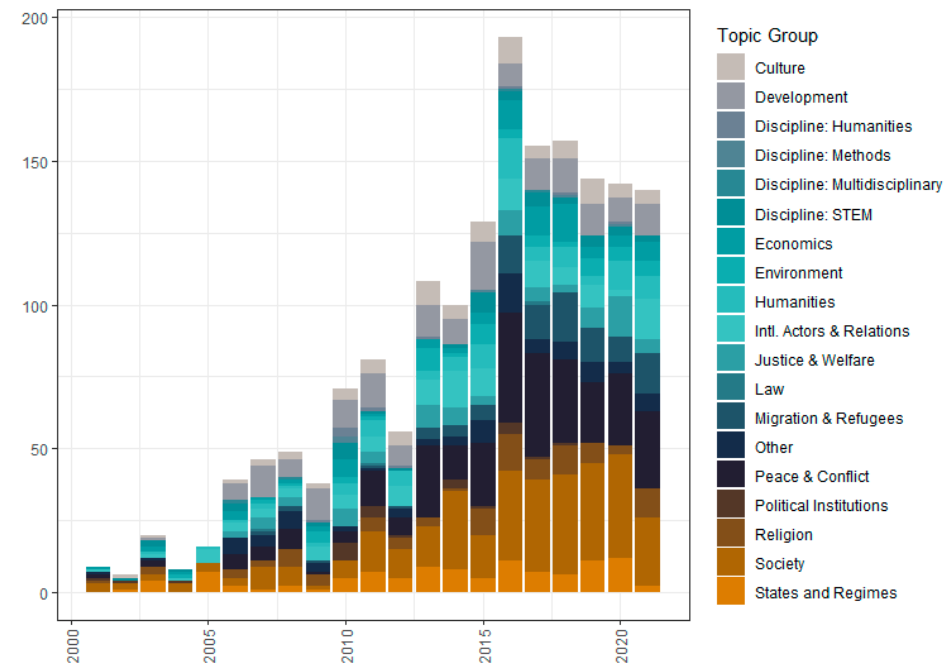


Figure 6: Number of Projects per Topic over Time (2000-2021)

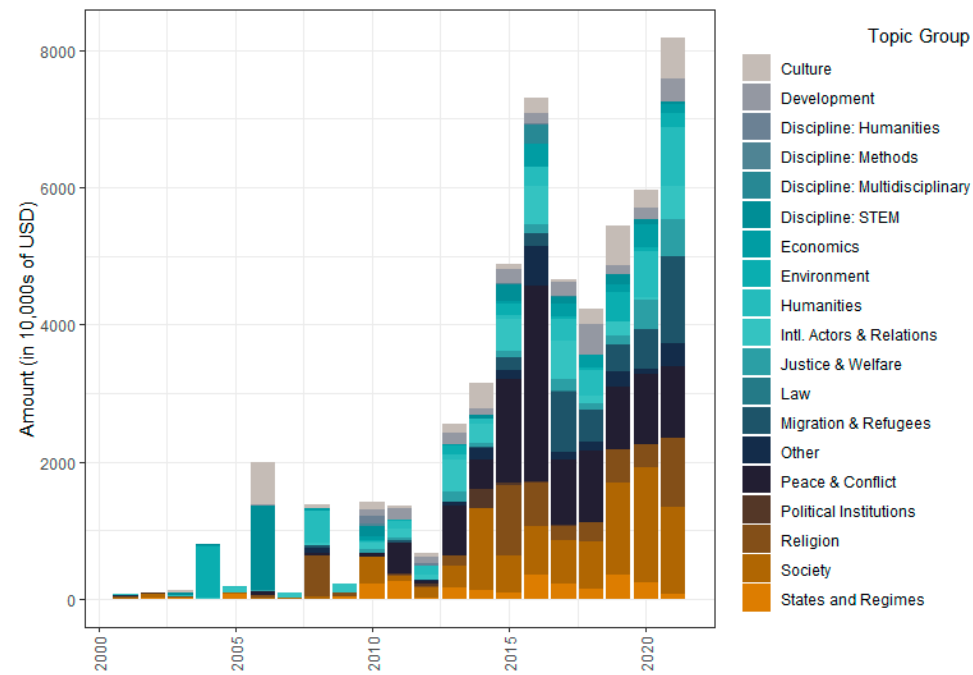


Figure 7: Amount Spent on Projects per Topic Over Time (2000-2021)

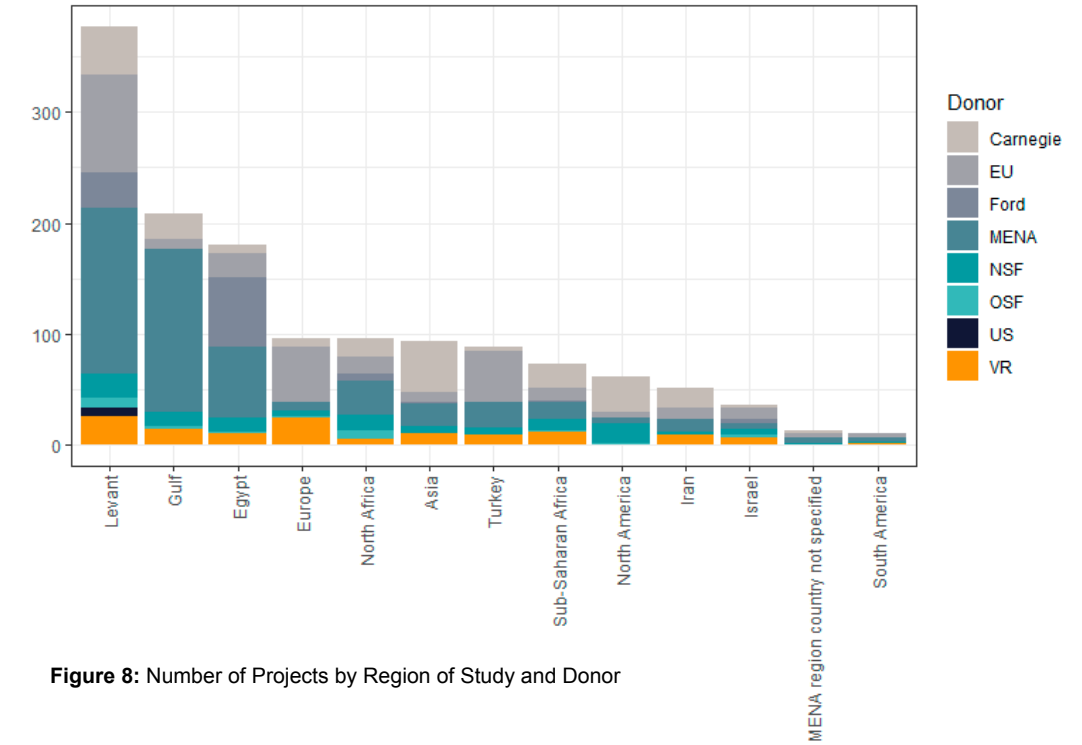


Figure 8: Number of Projects by Region of Study and Donor

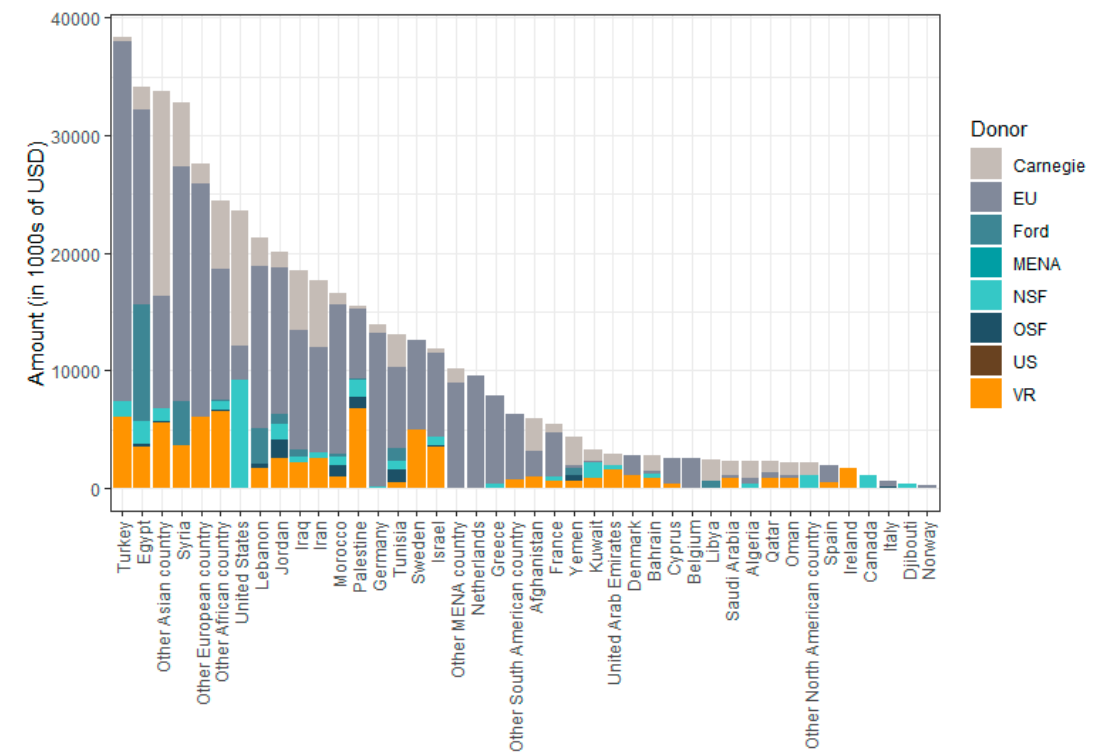


Figure 9: Amount Awarded to Projects by Country of Study and Donor

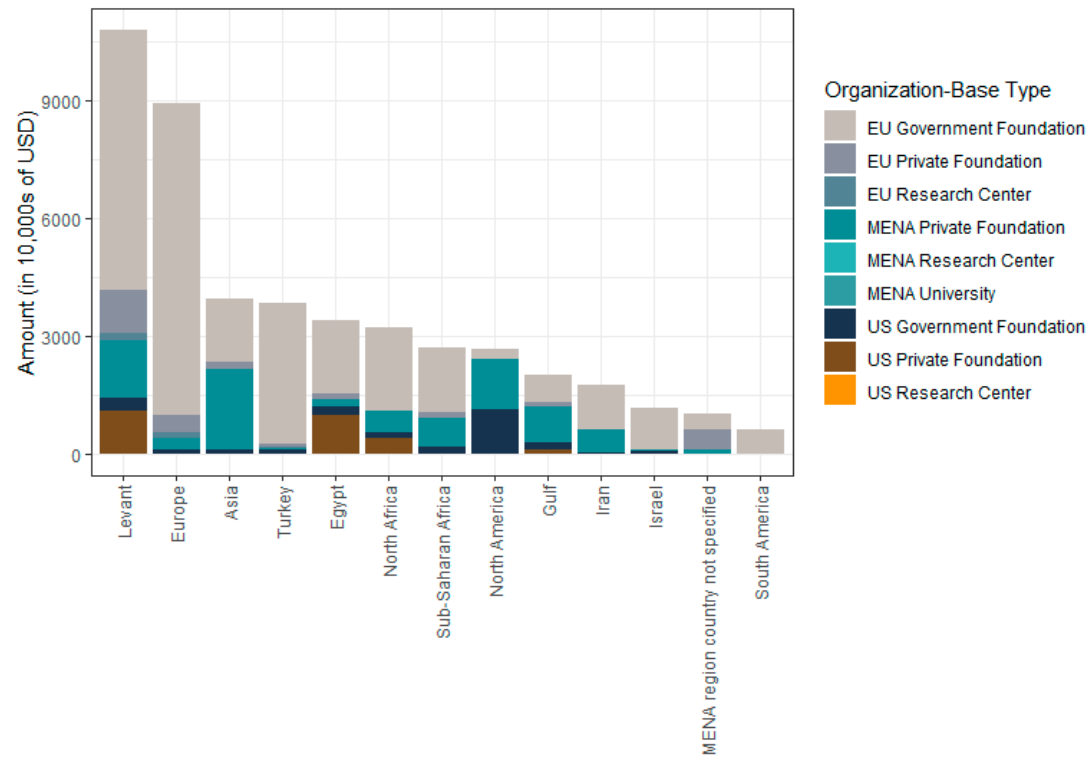


Figure 10: Amount Awarded by Region of Study and Organization-Base Type

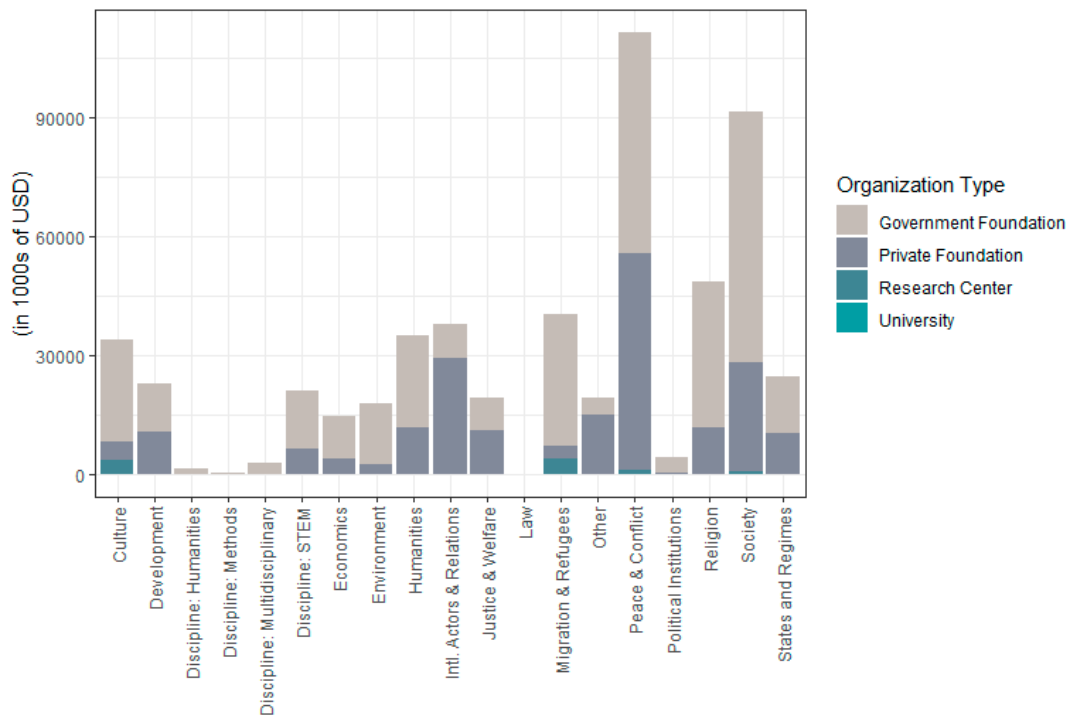


Figure 11: Amount Per Topic Group by Organization Type

Note: No information for Universities

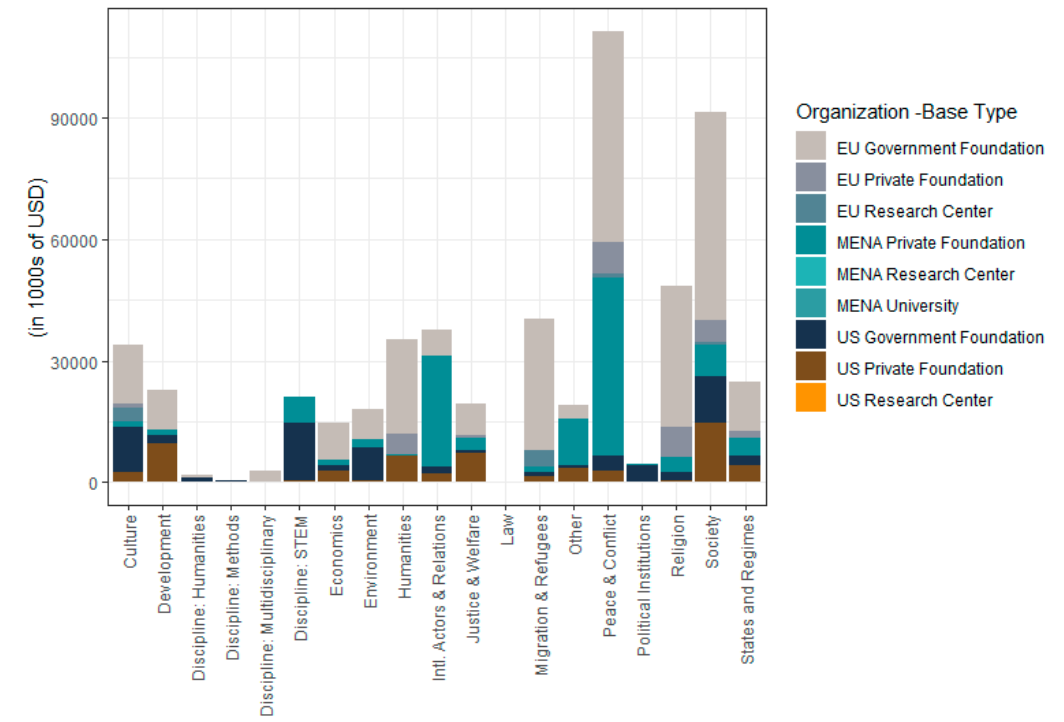


Figure 12: Amount per Topic Group by Organization - Base Type

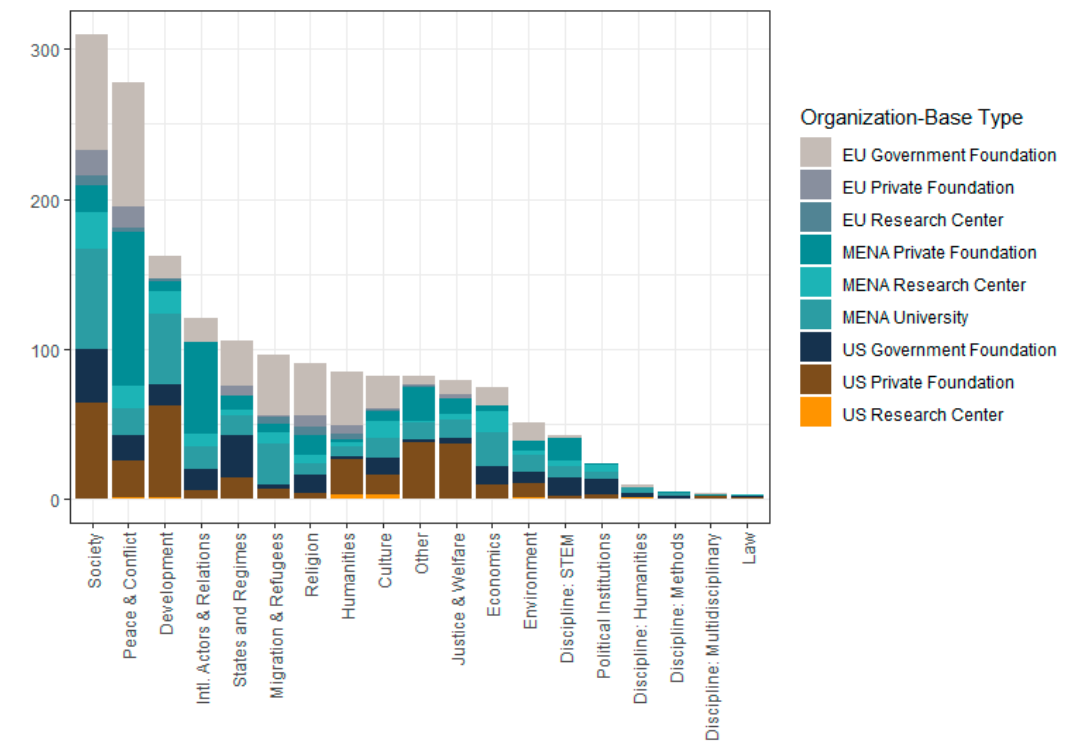


Figure 13: Number of Projects per Topic Group by Organization - Base Type



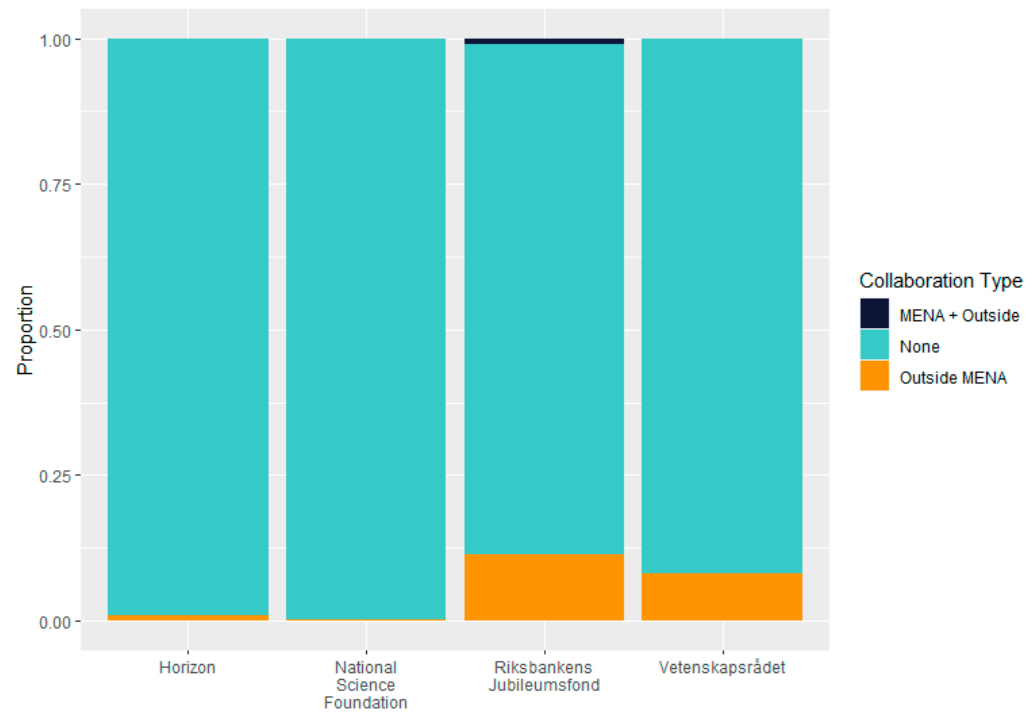


Figure 14. Distribution of Required Collaboration by Organization

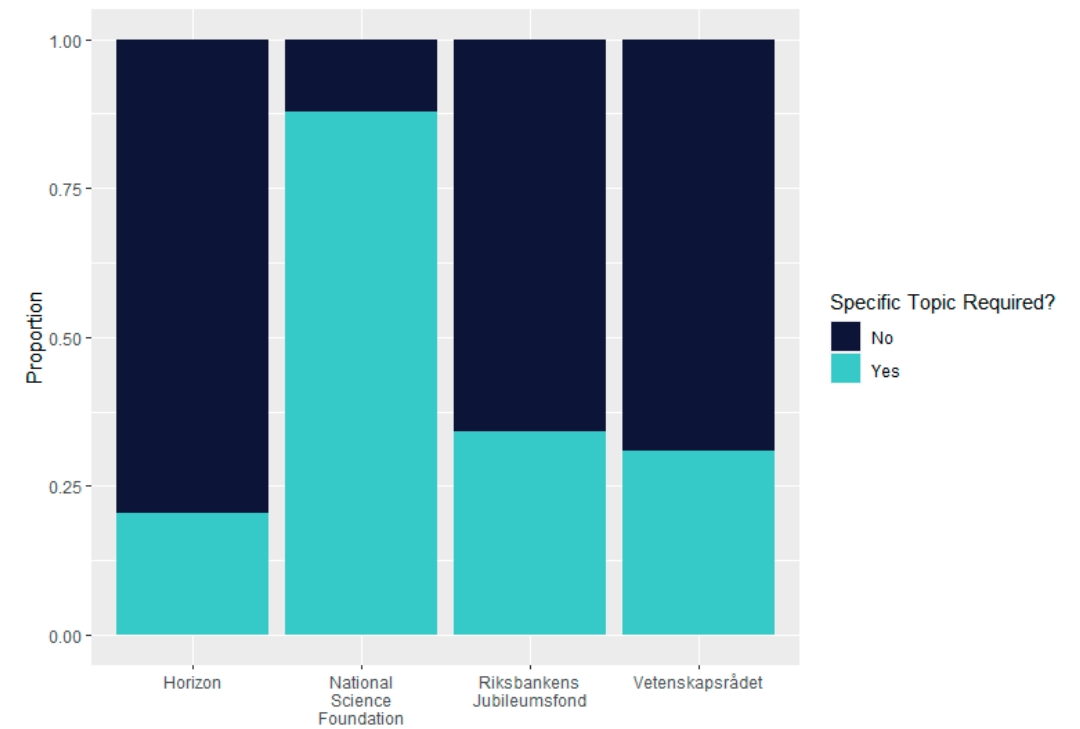


Figure 16: Distribution of Calls Requiring a Specific Topic by Organization

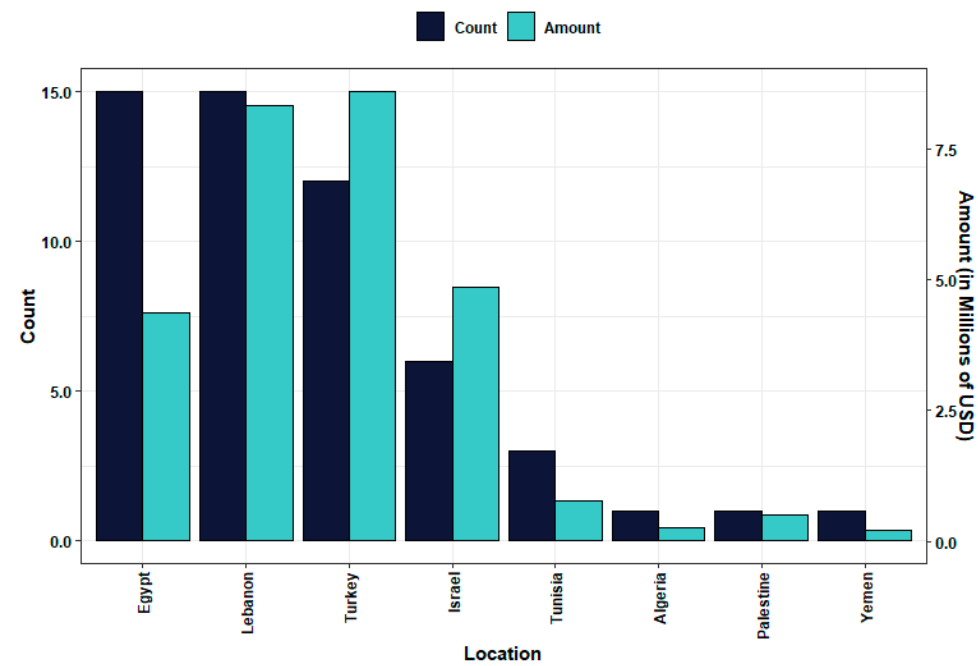


Figure 15: Number of Projects and Amount Awarded by PIs' Home Country (Primary PI Based in MENA Country) (2000-2022)

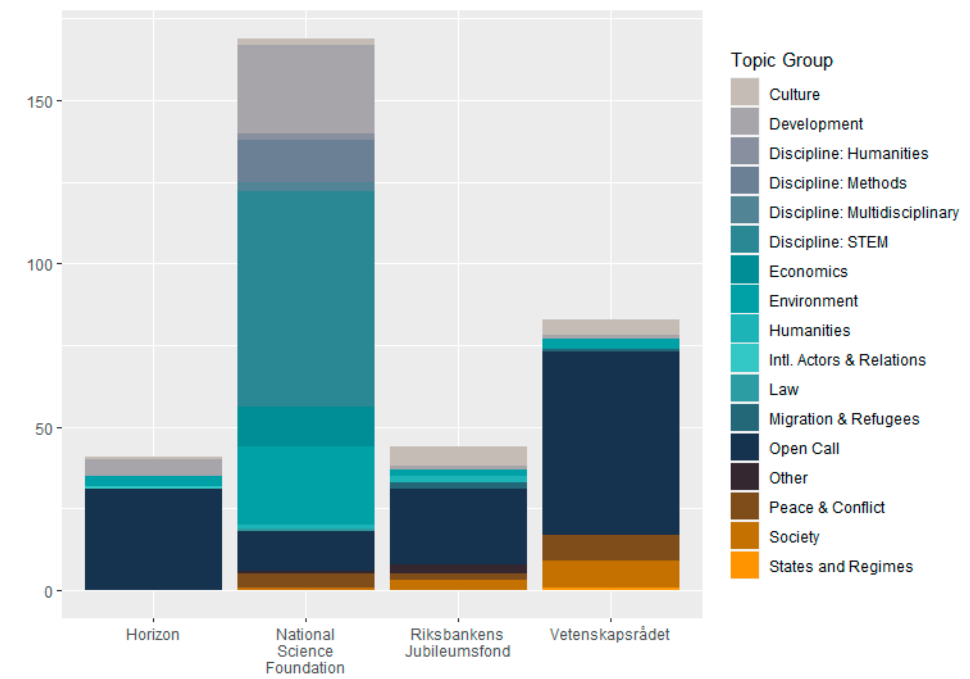


Figure 17: Distribution of Topic Group by Organization

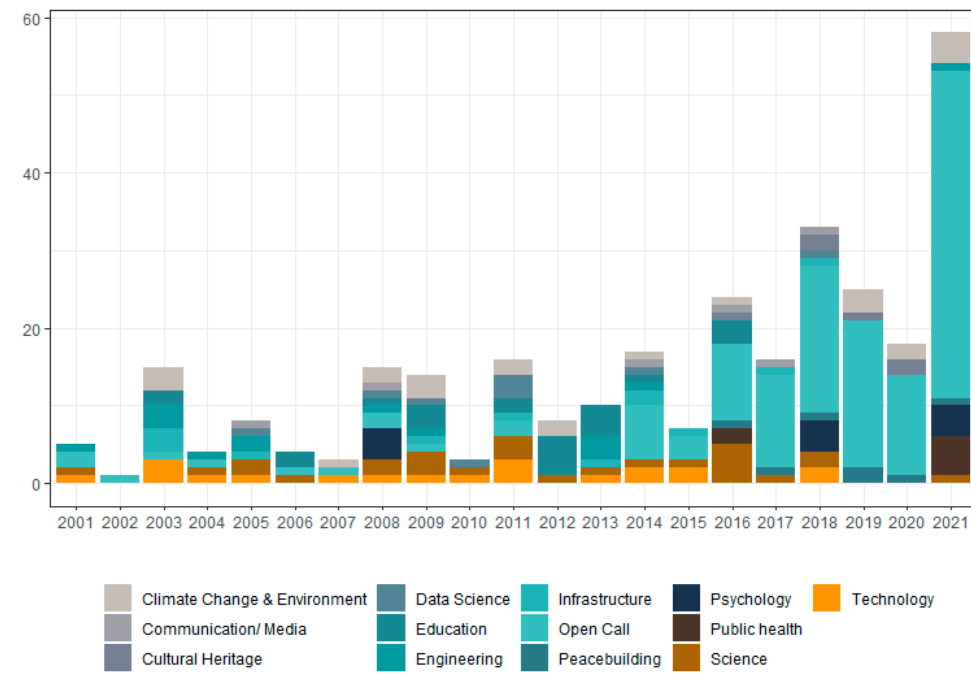


Figure 18: Distribution of Required Topics over Time (2001-2021)

Note: We only included Topics with more than 5 observations

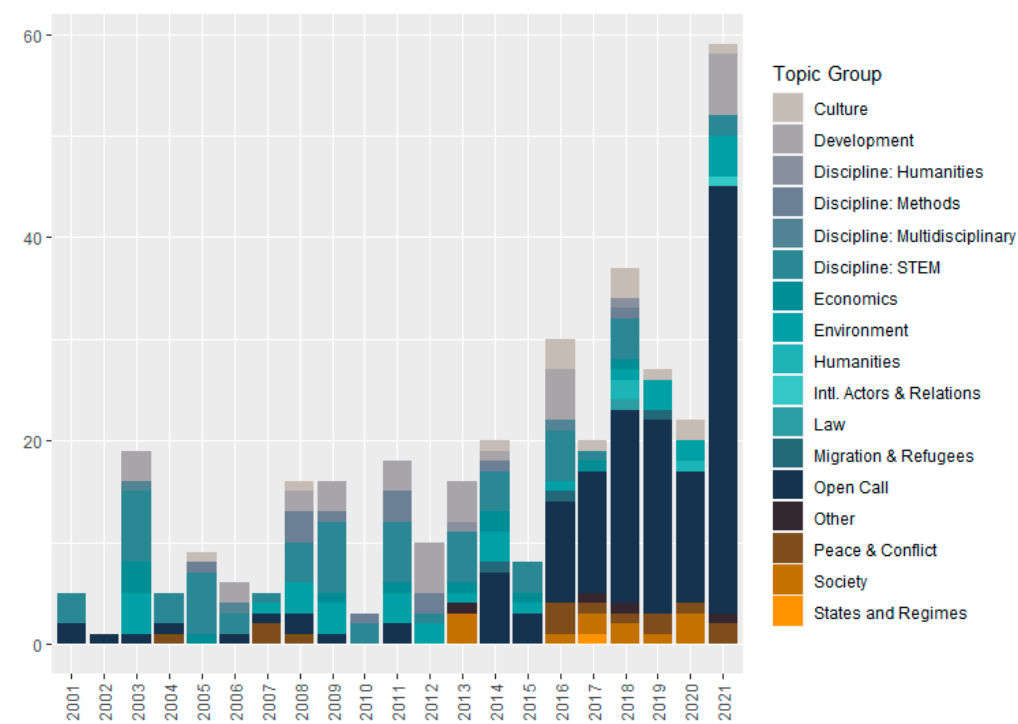


Figure 19: Distribution of Required Topics Over Time (2001-2021)

Table 1: List of Grants by Topic Group by Funder (2000-2021)

Topic Group	Carnegie	Ford	NSF	RJ	VR	Grand Total
<b>Culture</b>	\$ 1 402 900,00	\$ 1 843 510,00	\$ 10 987 433,00	\$ 802 748,10	\$ 2 767 112,20	\$ 17 803 703,30
Communication/ Media	\$ 802 900,00	\$ 1 843 510,00	\$ 2 833 970,00	\$ 802 748,10	\$ 778 839,70	\$ 7 061 967,80
Cultural Heritage			\$ 455 922,00		\$ 1 988 272,50	\$ 2 444 194,50
Culture	\$ 600 000,00		\$ 7 697 541,00			\$ 8 297 541,00
<b>Development</b>	\$ 1 070 000,00	\$ 7 246 694,00	\$ 2 117 694,00		\$ 1 823 850,90	\$ 12 258 238,90
Agriculture			\$ 571 751,00			\$ 571 751,00
Development	\$ 970 000,00	\$ 3 153 694,00	\$ 865 351,00			\$ 4 989 045,00
Education	\$ 100 000,00	\$ 2 215 000,00	\$ 184 812,00		\$ 1 823 850,90	\$ 4 323 662,90
Public health		\$ 1 878 000,00	\$ 495 780,00			\$ 2 373 780,00
<b>Discipline: Humanities</b>			\$ 1 103 834,00		\$ 584 272,50	\$ 1 688 106,50
Archeology					\$ 584 272,50	\$ 584 272,50
Ethics			\$ 1 103 834,00			\$ 1 103 834,00
<b>Discipline: Methods</b>	\$ 100 000,00		\$ 420 330,00			\$ 520 330,00
Data Science			\$ 420 330,00			\$ 420 330,00
Research methods	\$ 100 000,00					\$ 100 000,00
<b>Discipline: Multidisciplinary</b>	\$ 100 000,00					\$ 100 000,00
Multidisciplinary	\$ 100 000,00					\$ 100 000,00
<b>Discipline: STEM</b>	\$ 6 255 000,00	\$ 350 000,00	\$ 14 393 133,00			\$ 20 998 133,00
Engineering	\$ 100 000,00		\$ 6 070 405,00			\$ 6 170 405,00
Mathematics			\$ 350 000,00			\$ 350 000,00
Science	\$ 5 180 000,00		\$ 1 695 933,00			\$ 6 875 933,00
Technology	\$ 975 000,00	\$ 350 000,00	\$ 6 276 795,00			\$ 7 601 795,00
<b>Economics</b>	\$ 1 140 200,00	\$ 1 965 000,00	\$ 1 485 657,00		\$ 1 659 029,13	\$ 6 249 886,13
Economic Inequality		\$ 1 665 000,00	\$ 1 442 219,00			\$ 3 107 219,00
Infrastructure	\$ 540 200,00					\$ 540 200,00
Labor market/Livelihood	\$ 600 000,00	\$ 300 000,00	\$ 28 667,00		\$ 829 514,56	\$ 1 758 181,56
Remittances					\$ 829 514,56	\$ 829 514,56
Trade			\$ 14 771,00			\$ 14 771,00
<b>Environment</b>	\$ 2 055 000,00	\$ 270 000,00	\$ 7 993 306,00		\$ 1 802 651,48	\$ 12 120 957,48
Climate Change & Environment	\$ 1 555 000,00	\$ 120 000,00	\$ 7 884 336,00		\$ 1 722 264,64	\$ 11 281 600,64
Disasters/Resilience					\$ 80 386,84	\$ 80 386,84
Natural resources			\$ 90 971,00			\$ 90 971,00
Sustainability	\$ 500 000,00	\$ 150 000,00	\$ 17 999,00			\$ 667 999,00
<b>Humanities</b>	\$ 298 500,00	\$ 6 440 000,00	\$ 23 723,00	\$ 5 026 416,49	\$ 4 150 461,75	\$ 15 939 101,24
Language, Literature, and Art	\$ 298 500,00	\$ 6 440 000,00	\$ 23 723,00	\$ 5 026 416,49	\$ 4 150 461,75	\$ 15 939 101,24
<b>Intl. Actors &amp; Relations</b>	\$ 27 386 900,00	\$ 1 980 000,00	\$ 1 862 715,00		\$ 2 241 808,44	\$ 33 471 423,44
International Agencies/ Humanitarian Activities	\$ 1 100 000,00				\$ 215 740,00	\$ 1 315 740,00
International relations/Foreign policy	\$ 21 344 100,00	\$ 450 000,00	\$ 1 851 383,00		\$ 487 606,92	\$ 25 133 089,92

Transnational movements/networks	\$ 4 942 800,00	\$ 1 530 000,00	\$ 11 332,00		\$ 538 461,52	\$ 7 022 593,52
<b>Justice &amp; Welfare</b>	\$ 3 120 000,00	\$ 5 243 500,00	\$ 560 532,00	\$ 723 374,33	\$ 1 429 687,93	\$ 11 077 094,26
Justice/Human rights	\$ 2 220 000,00	\$ 1 743 500,00		\$ 332 317,80	\$ 1 429 687,93	\$ 5 725 505,73
Social Welfare	\$ 900 000,00	\$ 3 500 000,00	\$ 560 532,00	\$ 391 056,53		\$ 5 351 588,53
<b>Law</b>			\$ 5 687,00			\$ 5 687,00
Law			\$ 5 687,00			\$ 5 687,00
<b>Migration &amp; Refugees</b>	\$ 1 585 752,00	\$ 1 307 500,00	\$ 859 800,00	\$ 57 330,00	\$ 6 225 614,63	\$ 10 035 996,63
Refugees & Migration	\$ 1 585 752,00	\$ 1 307 500,00	\$ 859 800,00	\$ 57 330,00	\$ 6 225 614,63	\$ 10 035 996,63
<b>Other</b>	\$ 11 468 000,00	\$ 2 590 164,00	\$ 738 599,00	\$ 86 730,00	\$ 1 640 688,14	\$ 16 524 181,14
Other	\$ 11 468 000,00	\$ 2 590 164,00	\$ 738 599,00	\$ 86 730,00	\$ 1 640 688,14	\$ 16 524 181,14
<b>Peace &amp; Conflict</b>	\$ 43 778 500,00	\$ 1 679 000,00	\$ 3 706 122,00	\$ 7 750 348,00	\$ 28 925 479,13	\$ 85 839 449,13
Civil War	\$ 9 753 000,00		\$ 107 799,00		\$ 8 321 329,20	\$ 18 182 128,20
Peacebuilding	\$ 5 882 500,00	\$ 300 000,00		\$ 332 317,80	\$ 988 470,00	\$ 7 503 287,80
Regional Conflict	\$ 10 703 000,00	\$ 1 379 000,00	\$ 1 414 627,00	\$ 2 239 710,20	\$ 7 244 385,28	\$ 22 980 722,48
Security	\$ 12 600 000,00		\$ 23 618,00			\$ 12 623 618,00
Terrorism/Political Violence	\$ 1 370 000,00		\$ 1 080 039,00	\$ 2 589 160,00	\$ 6 185 647,33	\$ 11 224 846,33
Violence	\$ 3 470 000,00		\$ 1 080 039,00	\$ 2 589 160,00	\$ 6 185 647,33	\$ 13 324 846,33
<b>Political Institutions</b>	\$ 150 000,00	\$ 190 000,00	\$ 4 012 942,00			\$ 4 352 942,00
Elections & Participation	\$ 150 000,00	\$ 190 000,00	\$ 4 012 942,00			\$ 4 352 942,00
<b>Religion</b>	\$ 3 838 752,00	\$ 100 000,00	\$ 1 773 445,00	\$ 7 348 409,03	\$ 4 527 030,64	\$ 17 587 636,67
Christianity	\$ 93 000,00		\$ 11 723,00	\$ 4 837 086,30	\$ 409 942,00	\$ 5 351 751,30
Islam	\$ 2 645 752,00	\$ 100 000,00	\$ 1 023 123,00	\$ 2 424 592,73	\$ 2 073 252,70	\$ 8 266 720,43
Judaism					\$ 409 942,00	\$ 409 942,00
Other religions	\$ 1 100 000,00		\$ 738 599,00	\$ 86 730,00	\$ 1 633 893,94	\$ 3 559 222,94
<b>Society</b>	\$ 7 573 552,00	\$ 5 677 426,00	\$ 11 728 123,00	\$ 5 253 292,73	\$ 14 705 333,07	\$ 44 937 726,80
Cities						
Citizenship/Statelessness	\$ 300 000,00	\$ 850 000,00		\$ 366 796,80	\$ 460 845,00	\$ 1 977 641,80
Civil society, Activism	\$ 1 149 900,00	\$ 1 091 713,00	\$ 3 281 068,00	\$ 1 027 070,10	\$ 3 962 257,02	\$ 10 512 008,12
Gender	\$ 50 000,00	\$ 1 494 000,00	\$ 522 289,00	\$ 304 510,80	\$ 2 306 908,13	\$ 4 677 707,93
Identity, Ethnicity	\$ 1 245 752,00		\$ 516 195,00	\$ 1 161 020,83	\$ 2 684 758,70	\$ 5 607 726,53
Non-state Governance	\$ 750 000,00	\$ 850 000,00	\$ 166 171,00			\$ 1 766 171,00
Radicalization/Political Polarization	\$ 728 000,00		\$ 2 857 498,00	\$ 1 366 824,10	\$ 1 328 307,20	\$ 6 280 629,30
Society	\$ 3 349 900,00	\$ 1 091 713,00	\$ 4 384 902,00	\$ 1 027 070,10	\$ 3 962 257,02	\$ 13 815 842,12
Urban Issues		\$ 300 000,00				\$ 300 000,00
<b>States and Regimes</b>	\$ 4 099 800,00	\$ 3 015 000,00	\$ 2 413 583,00	\$ 1 953 824,40	\$ 8 477 608,84	\$ 19 959 816,24
Authoritarianism	\$ 1 099 900,00		\$ 223 960,00	\$ 779 610,30	\$ 1 802 721,37	\$ 3 906 191,67
Autocratization/Democratic Backsliding	\$ 750 000,00		\$ 25 807,00	\$ 250 777,50		\$ 1 026 584,50
Democratization	\$ 749 900,00	\$ 1 815 000,00	\$ 2 012 645,00	\$ 224 322,00	\$ 5 215 321,27	\$ 10 017 188,27
State Formation	\$ 1 500 000,00	\$ 1 200 000,00	\$ 151 171,00	\$ 699 114,60	\$ 1 459 566,20	\$ 5 009 851,80

**Note:** We removed funding that lacked Topic Groups in the above table

**Table 2:** Number and Amount Awarded by Gender Composition of Team Grouped by Year

Year	Female Multi		Female Solo		Male Multi		Male Solo		Mixed Gender	
	Sum of Amount	Sum of Count	Sum of Amount	Sum of Count	Sum of Amount	Sum of Count	Sum of Amount	Sum of Count	Sum of Amount	Sum of Count
<b>2001</b>			7838	1			94995	1	148091	1
<b>2002</b>			25000	1			222898	1		
<b>2003</b>			154467	3	48449	1	367000	2		
<b>2004</b>			7500	1			154865	1	7775421	3
<b>2005</b>			385256,262	3			104925	2	537659	3
<b>2006</b>			318128	4			254861,6	4	6021956	1
<b>2007</b>	0	1	180922	3	5687	1				
<b>2008</b>			100000	2			5088728,5	3	643604	1
<b>2009</b>			200000	3	0	1	404916	2	0	1
<b>2010</b>	14771	1	160000	4	73089	3	2707847	9	1391000	3
<b>2011</b>	0	4	1967156,35	7			380967,303	4	1129071	5
<b>2012</b>	112399,7	2	1692097,7	9			682964,8	3	12000	1
<b>2013</b>	866880	5	2281549,176	12	1989819,8	5	1596028,8	7	436693	2
<b>2014</b>			4946420	14			21144039,26	6	3289297,7	5
<b>2015</b>	2579181,605	3	2753781,77	13	1664683,353	1	7296985,723	12	657885,8492	7
<b>2016</b>	3461985,306	2	4938513,649	19	3131223	6	7689843,244	23	2338280,685	4
<b>2017</b>	2778998,237	5	10705540,11	13	3961204,074	4	4678138,97	14	1126221,8	4
<b>2018</b>	5009338,894	7	3207582,211	14	318863,0312	1	5741651,934	17	700000	3
<b>2019</b>	5662771,391	8	4720055,906	15	2930011,699	5	7503518,91	18	2108917,969	5
<b>2020</b>	625000	2	3165695,954	12	8613288,26	6	2401884,145	13	3526098,093	5
<b>2021</b>	3053005,337	5	8594598,496	17	5320004,033	2	8322243,404	10	2458757,896	6
<b>NA</b>									0	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	24164331,47	48	50512102,59	173	28056322,25	38	76839302,59	159	34300954,99	65

W



**Table 3:** Proportion of Funding Amount by Project Type

Funder	Amount*	%Share
<b>Carnegie</b>	<b>52754052</b>	
Conference/Workshop	8119900	15,4%
Conference/Workshop, Other	750000	1,4%
Others	4343700	8,2%
Research Project	37783852	71,6%
Scholarly Exchange	628200	1,2%
Uncategorized	1128400	2,1%
<b>EU</b>	<b>110686805</b>	
Conference/Workshop	1164045,623	1,1%
Other	543910,2	0,5%
Research Project	108721599,1	98,2%
Scholarly Exchange	257250,132	0,2%
Uncategorized		0,0%
<b>Ford</b>	<b>24641868</b>	
Conference/Workshop, Research Project	240000	1,0%
Other		0,0%
Research Project	22316868	90,6%
Research Project, Conference/Workshop	1355000	5,5%
Uncategorized	730000	3,0%
<b>NSF</b>	<b>26448420</b>	
Conference/Workshop	332275	1,3%
Research Project	26091145	98,6%
Research Project, Other	25000	0,1%
<b>OSF</b>	<b>10505217</b>	
Conference/Workshop	1052270	10,0%
Other	2657089	25,3%
Research Project	5721333	54,5%
Research Project, Conference/Workshop	375000	3,6%
Research Project, Other	372800	3,5%
Scholarly Exchange	126725	1,2%
Uncategorized	200000	1,9%
<b>VR</b>	<b>47003835,69</b>	
Conference/Workshop	101308,626	0,2%
Research Project	26154540,73	55,6%
Scholarly Exchange	20740588,96	44,1%
Uncategorized	7397,376	0,0%
Grand Total	272040197,7	

**Note:** We only included projects for which we could find a funding amount. The total number of projects in each category is likely to be higher.

**Table 4:** Distribution of Funding by Project Type Grouped by Funder

Funder	Research Project	Other	Conference/Workshop	Sum of Scholarly Exchange
Carnegie	85	23	27	4
EU	142	3	5	2
Ford	150	30	12	0
NSF	69	3	5	0
OSF	35	8	9	1
VR	49	4	9	2





Governance and Local  
Development Institute