



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Mainstreaming gender equality in budgeting and planning processes for enhanced implementation of agriculture-sector priorities in NDCs/NAPs

Virtual Webinar hosted by the PCCB Network
Organized by FAO and UNDP with the support of IKI
Thursday 6 October 2022
15:00-16:30 CEST






Getting to know our audience


Please answer to these questions in the chat

A close-up photograph of a hand planting a small green seedling into dark brown soil. The hand is wearing a brown bracelet.

1. Where are you joining us from?

A woman wearing a red shirt and red pants is working in a field, possibly harvesting or tending to crops. The background shows a lush green valley with hills.

2. What organisation or institution do you work in?

A wide-angle photograph of a terraced field with rows of green crops, likely corn or similar, growing on a hillside. The field is divided into distinct rows by stone or earth walls.

3. What is your level of expertise on gender planning in climate action?



Agenda

Opening remarks

Part 1: Addressing gender and climate goals through policy and community action

Part 2: Integrating gender in budgeting for climate action

Open floor

Closing remarks

Rosibel Martinez, PCCB

Winifred Masiko, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Uganda

Peter Wright, Senior Technical Advisor Climate Resilient Agric., CARE USA

Jane Njeri, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Cooperatives, Kenya

Shanaz Broerman, Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI)

Rebecca Rewald, Oxfam America

Riddhi Rajeev Dutta, UNFCCC

Session moderated by:

Sibyl Nelson (FAO) and Julie Teng (UNDP)

LESSONS LEARNED ON INTEGRATING GENDER INTO NDC AND NAP PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN UGANDA

on 6th October 2022



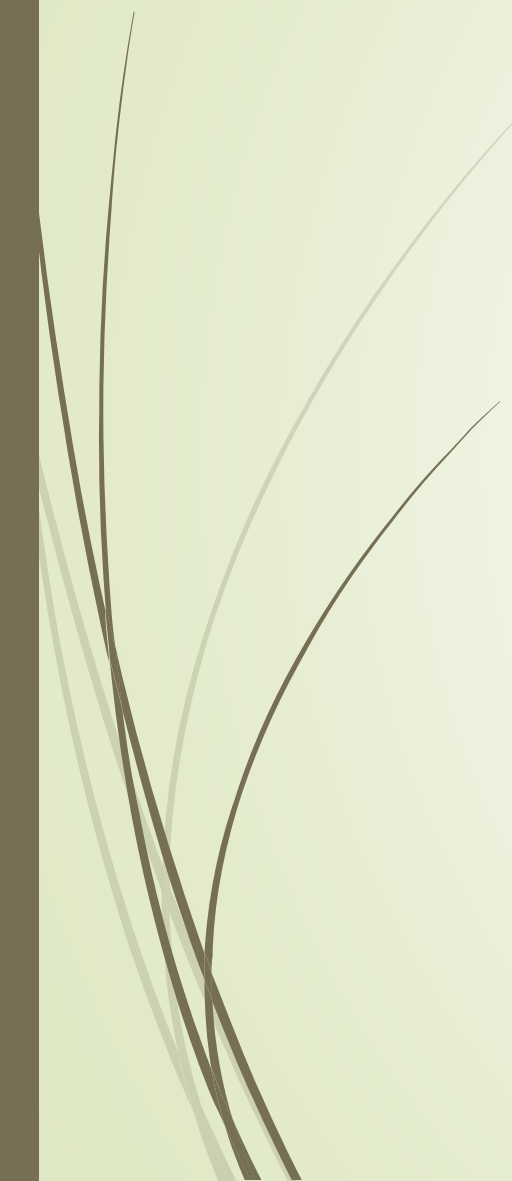
By

Winifred Masiko

Uganda Gender and Climate Change Focal Point to UNFCCC



OUTLINE

- Policy Context:
 - Steps the government of Uganda has taken to address gender in its climate change planning
 - How the government promotes gender equality in the implementation of NAP and NDC priorities
- 

POLICY CONTEXT

► UGANDA VISION 2040

Over the vision 2040 period, the Government of Uganda shall develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies on Climate Change to ensure that Uganda is sufficiently cushioned from any adverse impact brought by Climate Change.

► THE THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Uganda planned to follow a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path linked to green growth and sustainable development goals. The Government has also taken steps to integrate Climate Change into the National Development Plan, as well as in sectoral policies, plans and programmes and has produced Climate Change mainstreaming guidelines

► THE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND ITS COSTED IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The goal of the Climate Change policy is to ensure a harmonised and co-ordinated approach towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda'

POLICY CONTEXT

► THE CLIMATE CHANGE ACT

Uganda in 2021 developed and enacted the National Climate Change Act 2021 whose purpose is to give effect of the law in Uganda to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement; to provide for Climate Change response; to provide for participation in Climate Change mechanism and to provide an institutional, coordination and implementing mechanism for Climate Change actions and to foster Climate Change financing.

The country has instituted the Climate Change Department, under the Ministry of Water and Environment; the National Environment Management Authority and the Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change as institutions mandated to monitor and enforce Climate Action in Uganda.

POLICY CONTEXT

➤ THE REVISED NDC

The revised NDC articulates the mitigation and adaptation measures of Uganda towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement. It emphasizes that Adaptation and Mitigation actions should mainstream Gender and ensure Gender responsive NDC implementation

➤ The NAP

The readiness and preparatory support proposal entitled “Strengthening Adaptation Planning (SAP)” in Uganda has commenced and it should develop a gender action plan for the NAP process with indicators for tracking implementation of Gender responsive actions.

➤ THE REVISED GENDER POLICY

Climate change is one of the priority areas

➤ NATIONAL POLICY FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT IN 2010

➤ THE NATIONAL GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY



STEPS THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING

- Appointment of the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point in line with the Lima Work Programme.
- Some efforts have also been made in research, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness and institutional strengthening. Specific activities have been developed on the ground to increase resilience, regarding among others, agriculture, water and urban planning. The Ministry of Agriculture has developed a 10-year Climate Smart Agriculture Program (2015-2025).



STEPS THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING

There are several projects that have been developed to respond to climate change and these include;-

- “To build resilient communities, wetland ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda”
- Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) process



STEPS THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING

- The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) has a gender unit specialized in gender budgeting and is guided by an Equal Opportunities Commission to assess gender mainstreaming by different sector plans and budgets.
- Mandatory Gender and Equity certificate for all sectors before the budget is considered is one of the most important policy instruments pushing Ministries and Local Government Agencies to mainstream Gender and Climate Change into work-plans and activities. This also contributes to the implementation of Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the Paris Agreement (Government of Uganda, 2015).



HOW GOVERNMENT HAS PROMOTED GENDER EQUALITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP AND NDC

- Gender and Climate Change issues are generally treated as cross-cutting issues. It is clear that Climate Change related policies in Uganda have with the years become more comprehensive and gender sensitive.
- As part of the NDC implementation planning process, an in-depth Gender analysis was conducted to better understand the Gender differentiated impacts of Climate Change in Uganda and also explored Gender Equality gaps and opportunities in six key NDC sectors; Agriculture, Energy, Waste, Transport, Forestry and Water and proposed measures to integrate Gender responsive actions . These shall be captured in the implementation plan of the revised NDC



HOW GOVERNMENT HAS PROMOTED GENDER EQUALITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP AND NDC

- Uganda has held a Climate Change symposium for Uganda 2019 and had a theme on Gender and Climate Change. The participants were drawn from line Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Private sector, Civil Society Organizations and UN Agencies.
- Uganda carried out Gender analysis of the Integrated Land scape Management and improved livelihoods and eco systems resilience project in Mt Elgon region (ILM) and developed a Gender Action Plan for the project.
- The project technical team for GCF project on Wetland restoration were trained on Gender mainstreaming and Gender Based Violence to ensure Gender responsive project implementation.



HOW GOVERNMENT HAS PROMOTED GENDER EQUALITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP AND NDC

- Uganda has made some progress in the implementation of Gender responsive Climate Change programming and established Climate Change challenge grants for companies that are working in the priority areas of Uganda's NDCs. The grants are between the range of \$ 5,000- 10,000 to support their actions.
- The Integrated Land scape Management (ILM) project increased access to socio-economic benefits and services for both men and women through the small grants program. A total of 900 members of which 406 are women, have directly benefitted from the small grant's intervention



HOW GOVERNMENT HAS PROMOTED GENDER EQUALITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP AND NDC

- The Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Threatened Savanna Woodland in the Kidepo Critical Landscape in North Eastern Uganda promotes climate resilience and gender considerations
- Capacity building on mainstreaming of Gender in the GHG inventory systems and strengthening the Gender Focal Points in the five sectors (Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport and Waste).
- Build Gender response capacity in Climate Change monitoring and evaluation systems through integration in Local Government performance assessment and National monitoring frameworks;

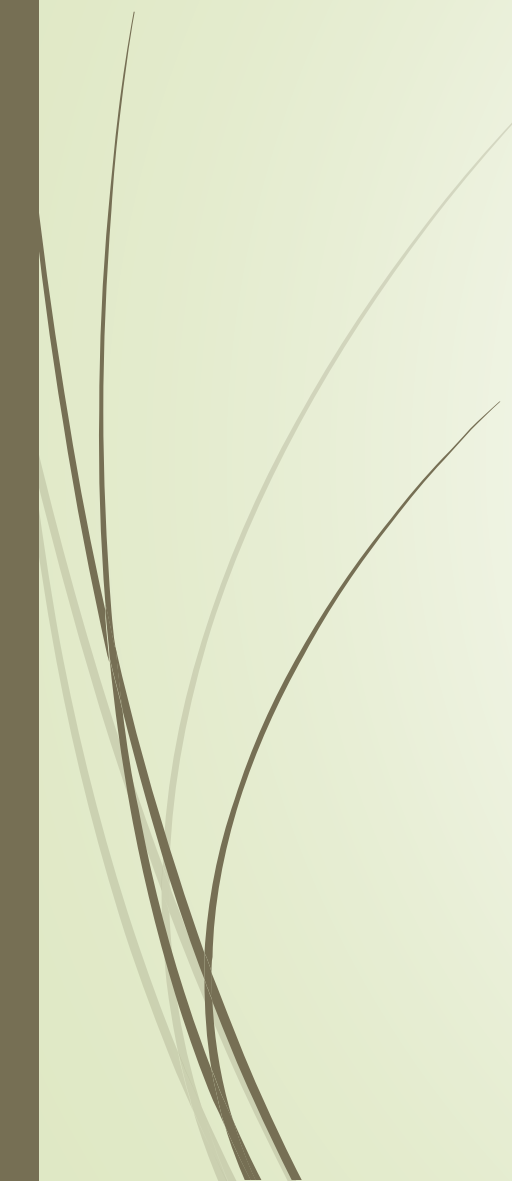


HOW GOVERNMENT HAS PROMOTED GENDER EQUALITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP AND NDC

- The Climate Resilient Livelihood Opportunities for Women Economic Empowerment (CRWEE) being implemented in Karamoja and West Nile districts of Uganda, This project aims to strengthen the Gender-responsive and climate-smart resilience of rural women who depend on agricultural production systems in the Karamoja and West Nile Regions.
- Capacity needs assessment from parish to district level in the cattle corridor districts has been carried out to check for equity, capability to mainstream gender district development plans with special focus on Climate Change.
- Gender decision making and adaptation to Climate Change in Mt. Elgon Region, Eastern Uganda has taken place.



CONCLUSION

- Uganda has enhanced Gender and Climate goals through policy and community action but more is needed.
 - Gender as a cross cutting issue has been addressed in various activities that fall under the NDCs and NAPs
- 



END

➤ Thanks

Winifred Masiko

***National Programme Coordinator of Youth Livelihood and women entrepreneurship -Ministry of
Gender Labour and Social Development
Uganda Gender and Climate Change Focal Point to UNFCCC
Coordinator Gender and Climate Change of LDCs
Member of Africa Working Group on Gender and Climate Change
Email: wmasiko@gmail.com***



Women's engagement in local governance to promote sustainable solutions in NIGER

Oct 6, 2022

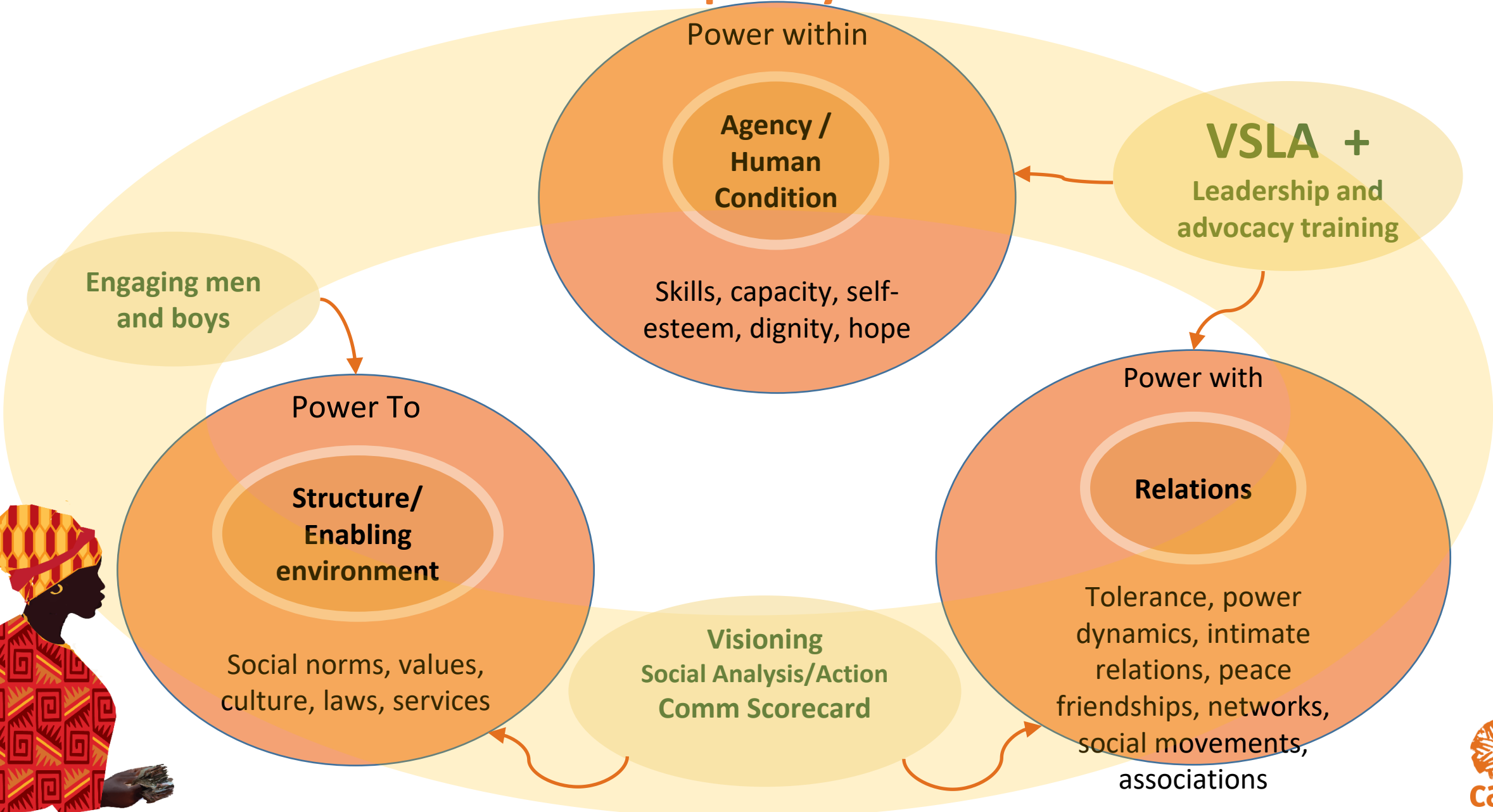


Presentation outline

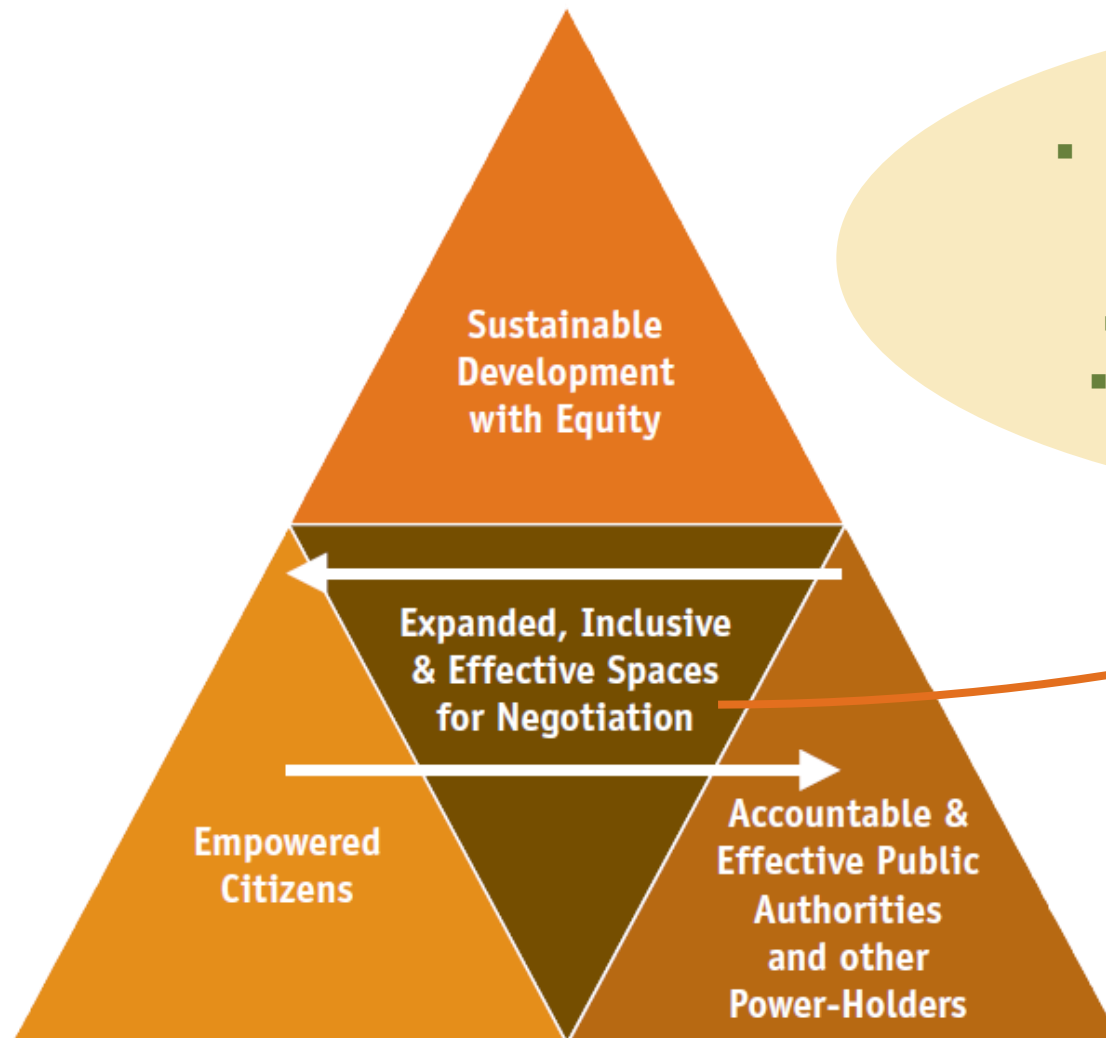
- CARE's Gender Equality Framework- focus on VSLA
- CARE's Inclusive Governance Framework- focus on multi-stakeholder platforms
- How VSLA improve local governance- 2 examples
- Indications of sustainability
- Key take-aways
- Pictures
- References



CARE's Gender Equality Framework



CARE's Inclusive Governance Framework



Multi-stakeholder platforms

- Citizen and collective agency, mobilization
 - Fees/incentives for services and sustainability
- Horizontal and vertical linkages, scale
- Partnerships with authorities, services, private sector actors

Community pasture management

Drivers or levers for adoption

- **Limited space for livestock** due to high population densities
- **Rainfed cropping alone a risky livelihood** due to drought and climate variability
- **Livestock provides synergies with cropping**, increases climate resilience
- **Women's VSLA expressed interest** in pasture management for their small livestock and the community
- **Sedentary and transhumant livestock both benefit**

How VSLA improve governance in pasture management

- **Active user**, purchasing power to pay fees for pasture mgt
- **Vision**- social enterprise business plan
- **Leadership**- pasture mgt committee, bylaws (with local authorities)
- **Management skills**- restoration works, incentives
- **Accountability**- financial mgt

Multi-stakeholder platforms

Drivers or levers for adoption

- **Limited resources** for gov't extension services
- **Significant local technical capacity** in a diversity of thematic areas.
- **Demand exists for peer-to-peer training** and learning was expressed by women's VSLAs.
- VSLAs operate with a **fee-based peer training** model.
- **VSLA are linked** through networks and federations for engagement, advocacy, and economies of scale.

How VSLA improve governance in Platforms (community and communal levels)

- **Active user** with purchasing power to pay for platform services
- **Leadership and technical skills**- thematic groups for IGA, small livestock, gardening, etc.
- **Management skills**- Gayya, equipment rental services, loan facilities for inputs
- **Linkages**- VSLA networks, federations
- **Accountability**- financial mgt, reporting, elections
- **Advocacy**- platform, communal authorities

Indications of sustainability

Community pasture management

- **Pasture management on-going seven years after** external support ended at initial site.
- **Receipts** from fodder sales **cover labor costs and generate surplus** for community.
- The social enterprise model for **pasture management is expanding** in the commune.
- **Local gov't received about 2,000 USD for reinvestment** from receipts for 10 pasture mgt sites.
- **Local gov't wants to form a pasture management network** for collective planning and investment in pasture management.

Multi-stakeholder platforms

- **Platforms maintain fee-based enterprises and services 3+ years after** external support ended in initial communes.
- **Collective activities are implemented at low cost** using a traditional community self-help approach (*Gayya*).
- **Platforms have expanded to 40 communes** (with new funding): experienced people in existing platforms set up and train the new ones.
- **Platform membership expansion** within each commune.
- At least **40% of members are women**, mostly from VSLA.

Key take-aways

- Women's VSLA are **not** just for 'women's empowerment'.
- Networks and federations of VSLA further expand members' **leadership, advocacy and management** skills.
- Skilled women from VSLA possess **unique talents to sustainably manage** community resources and services as social enterprises, **for community benefit**.
- Active participation of skilled women from VSLA is an **essential element for responsive, accountable and sustainable** local organizations and governance structures.
- **Linking local organizations and governance structures** (including their women's and men's talents) through platforms can **drive local development, achieve economies of scale** for reach and sustainability, and **provide a unique platform for women** to make significant contributions to local planning, policy and governance.
- **Recommendation:** Include women's VSLA and their members in all actions to manage **community assets and resources**.

Women in pasture management



Women harvest palm leaves for sale on a pasture management area



A model illustrating integration of pasture management and other climate resilient practices

References and information sources

- [FAO CARE Good Practices for CSA \(2019\)](#)
 - Pasture management : Page 43
 - Multi-stakeholder Platforms: Page 35
- Why we need multi-actor platforms: [Essential mindset shifts for collective impact](#)



FAO-UNDP-PCCB Network event:

Gender and Social Inclusion Guidelines for Planning and Budgeting for Climate Adaptation Investments in the Agricultural Sector

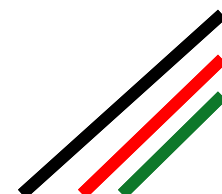
Kenya, 6th October, 2022

Presented by:

Jane Njeri Reuben

Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock

National Climate Change Unit





Genesis of the Gender and Social Inclusion(GSI) Planning and Budgeting Guidelines



- The Ministry of agriculture in partnership with FAO under the **NAP Readiness initiatives** carried out workshops of Key Informants interviews from the Counties to identify the **GSI gaps** and **needs** which informed the development of the **GSI guidelines** in **planning** and **budgeting** for **Climate Adaptation investments** in **agricultural sector**

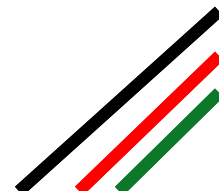




Background to Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change in Kenya



- Climate **risks** and **vulnerabilities** in the agricultural sector in Kenya
- Gender **inequalities exist** in all functions of the value chains
- Gender is one of the **major factors** holding back agricultural productivity and **perpetuating poverty** and **hunger** (gender gap of 20-30% yield gap between men and women).
- **Gendered patterns** of behaviour **determines** the **roles** of **men, women, youth, PLWD, indigenous** people's, the **distribution** of **resources** and **benefits derived** from **income generating** activities in the agricultural value chains.
- The **threats** of climate change has continued compounding **gender inequalities** and affect women, elderly, PLWD and youth **differently** from men due to their **social roles** and **responsibilities** and access to **resources**
- GoK has **developed policies** and **strategies** that **targets** and **addresses** the **vulnerability** of women, youth, the elderly, PLWD and indigenous/marginalized people





Objectives /Purposes of the GSI Guidelines



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- Reduction of **inequalities** and **exclusion** by **advancing equality of opportunity** and **fostering good relations** between different groups with characteristics such as **age, disability** and **marginalization**
- Promotion of **gender equality** and **social inclusion** across the agricultural sector
- **Capacity building** of the National and County **public officers** with **skills** and **knowledge** on mainstreaming GSI throughout the **planning** and **budgeting process** for enhanced **Climate Adaptation**

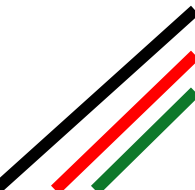




Justification of GESI in Agricultural sector



- The **excluded groups** are on the front lines of agriculture as **key actors** who have **vital knowledge** of **their community, environment, and the experiences** in climate change
- The excluded groups i.e Women and the female youth have the **experience** and the **opportunities** to best **identify climate resilient agricultural solutions**. However, they must be empowered with resources, information, and a **voice** in their communities





Why GSI in Planning & Budgeting?

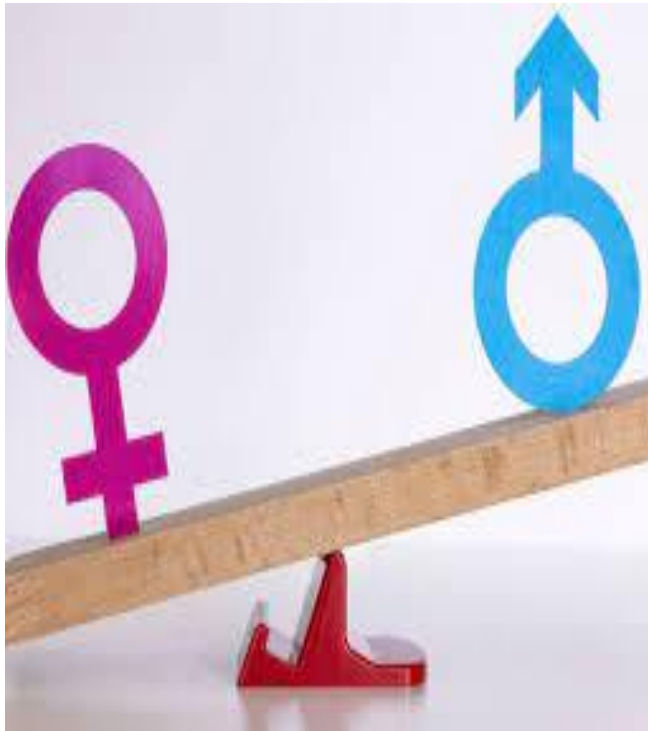


- Gender gaps hinders agricultural productivity, reduces the agriculture sector contribution to the achievement of Vision 2030 and other broader economic and social development goals.
- Youths in Kenya (18-34 years), who comprise of about 25% of the population are becoming disengaged from agriculture due to several factors including;
insufficient access to land, markets, inputs, financial services, and ultimately, limited involvement in policy dialogue aggravating the unemployment status in the country
- Inadequate participation in decision making, access to resources and opportunities that are needed in acquisition of practical skills, hence limiting the country to adequately contribute to the climate change adaptation by 2030.





GSI GAPS and Challenges



- Inadequate **technical capacity** (lack of skills and knowledge) on how to **mainstream GSI lens** for the County Assembly, Executive i.e. CECMs, and CCOs
- Lack of **adequate sex** and **gendered data** to support the **planning** and **budget processes** at the all governance levels i.e sub-county and County levels.
- Lack of **skills** to **undertake gender** and **social inclusion analysis** including **collection** of gender and sex **disaggregated** information
- Lack of **political will** amongst Governors and the County Assemblies but for a few counties in the Country
- Lack of **coordination** amongst the **agriculture, gender, planning** and **budgeting** departments.





Cont' GSI GAPS and Challenges



- Lack of **GSI guidelines/checklists** and budget tracking tools to enable technical officers, CECMs and CCOs to review **Agricultural development plans**
- Lack of a **GSI specialist** to support the **technical team**, CECMs and CCOs in agricultural sector
- Limited **knowledge** on how to identify the **needs** of women, youth, PLWD and the elderly
- Lack of a **gender sensitive** and **socially inclusive monitoring** and **evaluation framework/guidelines**
- Lack of a **Gender policy** to guide implementation at County levels
- Low number of **females hired** at the level of **planning budgeting** and **decision making** such as CECMs and CCOs
- **Poor turnout** of women and PLWD during **public participation sessions**. Apart from few counties– **women** and **youth** are given a chance to **air their views** on **CIDPs** and **ADPs**

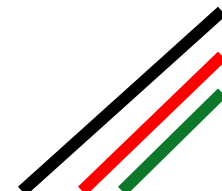




Importance of GSI Planning and Budgeting in the Agricultural Sector



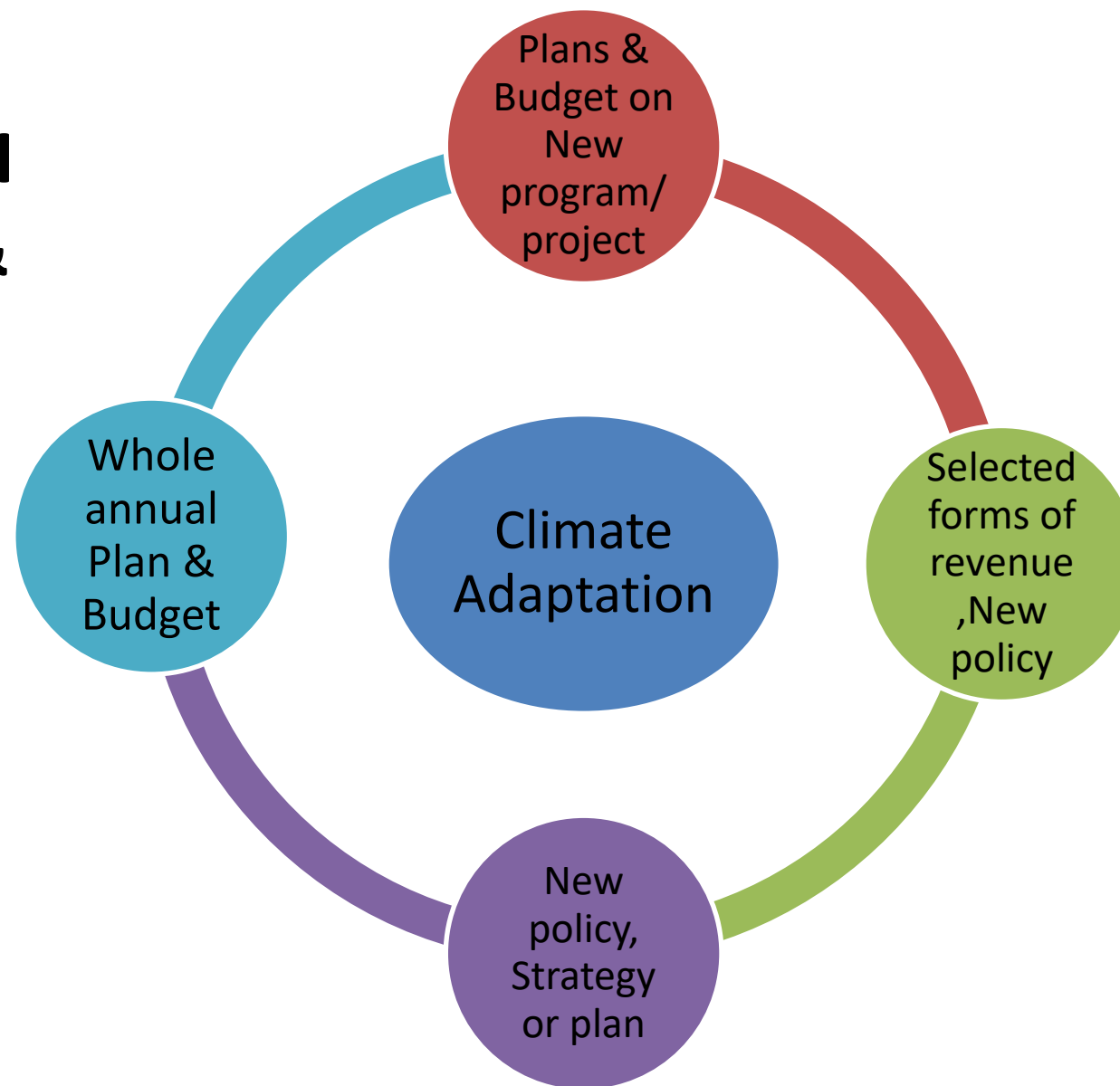
- Enhanced **collection** of **gender** and **sex-disaggregated data**
- Gender **analysis** of **budget** programmes that will significantly **contribute** to the **equitable allocation** of **resources**
- Improved **gender sensitive indicators** for budget programmes, including better gender **sensitive performance indicators** and **understanding** of programme results
- **Improved efficiency**, by **ensuring expenditure benefits** those who need it **most** (as assessed in gender budget analysis)
- **Improved achievement monitoring** of **gender equality** and **inclusion goals**
- Improved **budgetary decision-making processes**, by **engaging** a **wider range** of **society's interests** and **improving** their capacity for budgeting and policy making





Possible Application of GSI Planning and Budgeting & Way forward

- Whole annual Plan & Budget i.e CIDPs, ADPs
- Plans & Budget on new program/ project
- Selected forms of revenue new Policy,
- New Policy, Strategy, or plans





Way forward for GSI



- Train on GSI Planning and Budgeting for **Climate Change Adaptation Investments** in Agricultural Sector
- Enhance **technical** and **institutional capacities** for **gender responsive** and **social inclusion adaptation planning, budgeting** and **implementation** in agriculture
- Link GSI planning and budgeting in agriculture with **public financial management**
- Develop set of **GSI tools** and **methods** for inclusive **adaptation investments** in agriculture
- Create **awareness, sensitize political systems and governance especially** the County Assembly on GSI in planning and budgeting
- Develop a **comprehensive gender mainstreaming** and **social inclusion strategy** and **action plan linked** to Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP)





Thanks you for listening



Africa: Integration of Gender and Climate Change into PFM

Mainstreaming gender equality in budgeting and planning processes for enhanced implementation of agriculture-sector priorities in NDCs/NAPs

6 October 2022



Introduction

- Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Change in Africa (IBFCCA) Program
 - Partnership between CABRI, UNDP, IBP and IIED
 - Supports an integrated approach to mainstreaming gender and climate change into PFM systems
 - Since Oct. 2020, we have engaged over 20 governments in Africa
- Gender responsive budgeting (GRB) and climate responsive budgeting (CRB) have largely been two separate reform agendas
- Growing recognition of an integrated approach
 - ✓ more efficient, effective, and equitable use of climate finance
 - ✓ similarity in the approaches and technical tools
 - ✓ facilitate access to additional international climate finance

- Reviewing G&CC policies and strategies
- GPERs and CPEIRs
- PEFA Modules: GRPFM and PEFA Climate

- Engagement of CSOs working on G&CC
- Legislative scrutiny of budgets and expenditure for G&CC
- Gender and green audits

- G&CC-informed performance management and PBB
- Tracking G&CC expenditures



- Strategies, plans and financing frameworks for G&CC
- Mainstreaming G&CC into national strategies and plans

- Aligning budgets with G&CC strategies/plans
- Budget framework informed by G&CC
- Management of climate-related fiscal risks
- Budget circulars and hearings refer to G&CC
- Policy/programme appraisal relates to G&CC
- Budget speeches refer to G&CC
- Parliamentary committees refer to G&CC

- G&CC-responsive procurement
- Addressing execution challenges for G&CC expenditure

Climate-informed fiscal decentralisation

Green loans and debt swaps

Revenue policy – carbon taxes, and fossil fuel subsidies

Climate budget support

Available Tools	GCRB Innovation
Coordinating Institutions	Cross-representation between gender and climate coordination bodies and technical collaboration of focal points for consistency
Impact Assessment	Gender and Climate Change Impact Assessment (GCCIA) integrates in one tool an assessment of the dynamic intersectional linkages between gender and climate and the implications for outcomes and impact.
Budget Strategy Papers and Circulars	Budget strategy paper and circulars provide guidance to require line ministries to demonstrate the contribution of their budget submissions to both gender equality and climate resilience and the expected effectiveness of gender and climate expenditure.
Budget Tagging and Scoring	Undertaking both GBT and CBT simultaneously ensures consistent approaches and builds awareness



Country Experience - Africa

- Double mainstreaming is still an emerging area globally
- Governments in Africa have found innovative ways to integrate gender and climate change into their national budgeting systems
 - ✓ limited to strategic planning and budget formulation
 - ✓ Leading is Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda and Eswatini who have introduced joint gender and climate change strategies and plans, which are aligned with international frameworks including the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan



Country Experience - Africa

ESWATINI

In 2019, Eswatini began a process to review their 2010 National Gender Policy. The draft policy includes the thematic area on the Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change, where the government commits to ensuring that environmental and climate change policies, programs, and action plans consider gender related issues in terms of access, control, benefits and management of natural resources. It also commits to providing education, training, and capacity building on the intersections between gender and climate change.

Country Experience - Africa

RWANDA

- ✓ The 2019 Environment and Climate Change Policy includes gender mainstreaming
- ✓ 2021 revised national gender policy demands that gender is mainstreamed across all sectors, including the environment and climate change.
- ✓ The planning and budget call circular provides guidelines for the inclusion of gender and climate change in the plans and programs of ministries and agencies
- ✓ Since 2013, Rwanda has issued Gender Budget Statements. From 2022/23, this will be complemented by the Environment and Climate Change Budget Statement which will include climate change and gender related interventions.
- ✓ Increased allocation towards the environment, climate change and gender in the national budget, from 0.4% in 2009 to 4.6% in 2020

Country Experience - Africa

UGANDA

- ✓ Since 2014, Uganda's Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, through the budget call circular, has issued guidelines for the inclusion of programs that promote gender equality.
- ✓ Recently, Uganda has mandated the inclusion of the environment and gender in all programs.

BENIN

- ✓ piloted a new GCCIA method which builds on the methods for climate change impact assessment in the agriculture sector and energy sector
- ✓ The results from the assessment showed that taking gender and climate change into consideration can increase the component benefits of the programme.



Key Lessons

- Gender and climate change are two essential cross-sectoral priorities
- Strengthening PFM systems is central to improved gender responsive climate budgeting. Related reforms should therefore not be done in isolation
- Gender responsive climate budgeting offers an opportunity to learn from and build on the experience with single mainstreaming of gender or climate change
- Availability of gender responsive monitoring, evaluation and learning systems that in addition provide sex disaggregated data are particularly important
- Climate accountability and transparency can be enhanced through better engagement and building capabilities of key formal and informal accountability actors

Thank you

MAKING GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING WORK FOR SMALL SCALE WOMEN FARMERS

Lessons from Ethiopia, Ghana, and Tanzania

October 2022

Rebecca Rewald, Senior Gender Policy Advisor, Unpaid and Underpaid Care Work



OXFAM

BACKGROUND

Oxfam's Together Against Poverty (TAP) Project:

- Increasing and improving public financing for agriculture in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Burkina Faso
- Increasing and improving French, Dutch, and Italian aid for agriculture
- Influencing at the African Union and European Union levels

Research on gender-responsive budgeting in Ethiopia, Ghana, and Tanzania





OVERVIEW OF THE SYNTHESIS REPORT

1. **Setting up government practices, systems, and structures for GRB**
2. **Designing a more gender-responsive budgeting process**
3. **Engaging citizens in the budgeting process**
4. Envisioning gender-responsive budgeting outcomes
5. Identifying best practices in GRB advocacy

SETTING UP GOVERNMENT PRACTICES, SYSTEMS, AND STRUCTURE

1. Adequate evidence and data are required on the different experiences, challenges, and needs of various genders.
2. Gender and gender-mainstreamed policies should serve as a GRB roadmap, but a legal mandate for GRB is critical.
3. Government bodies with the capacity to prioritize and champion gender issues and GRB implementation need funding and authority.

SETTING UP GOVERNMENT T PRACTICES, SYSTEMS, AND STRUCTURE

-
4. Capacity on gender and GRB within the government is crucial.
 5. There must be a commitment to and political will for gender equality and GRB at all levels of government.
 6. Progressive resource mobilization by the government is a key part of GRB

DESIGNING A MORE GENDER- RESPONSIV E BUDGETING

1. The ministry of finance must lead on GRB and be accountable for it, including by integrating clear instructions on GRB
2. Accountability mechanisms are needed to ensure that gender is mainstreamed at all stages of the budgeting process.
3. Local-level budgeting allows plans and budgets to come from the bottom up, helping budgets better respond to community needs.
4. A transparent budget process is needed, along with a readable budget structure that clearly indicates how⁵⁶ planned spending is gender

Challenges:

- Culture/gender norms (feelings of intimidation, fear of violence, etc.)
- Lack of familiarity with budget process
- Lack of communication about planning and budget-related meetings
- Lack of trust in the process
- Women's lack of time to participate

WOMEN FARMERS' PARTICIPATI ON IN THE BUDGETING PROCESS

Potential solutions:

- Tackling gender/culture norms
- Improved communication on budget process and how women can engage
- Alternate methods to gather women's input, outside of townhalls/meetings
- Help create and strengthen women's groups

WOMEN FARMERS' PARTICIPATI ON IN THE BUDGETING PROCESS

Thank you!



OXFAM

Rebecca Rewald

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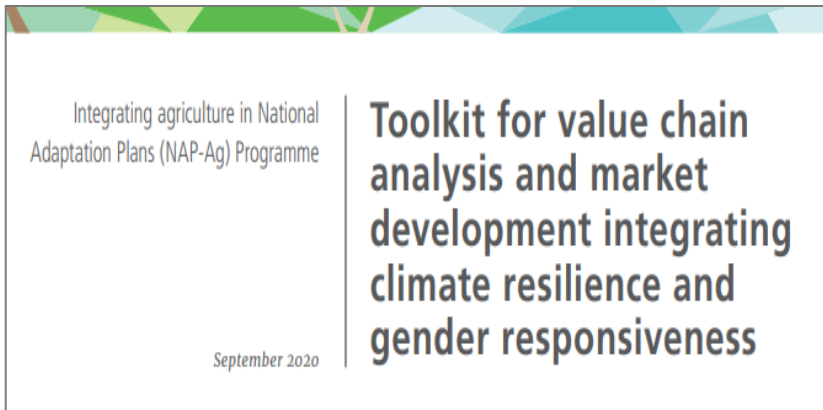


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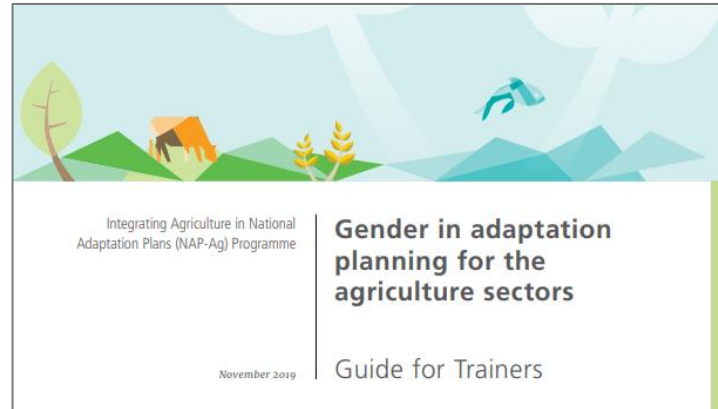


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Some other key resources



FAO and UNDP. 2020. **Toolkit for value chain analysis and market development integrating climate resilience and gender responsiveness** - Integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) Programme. Bangkok.



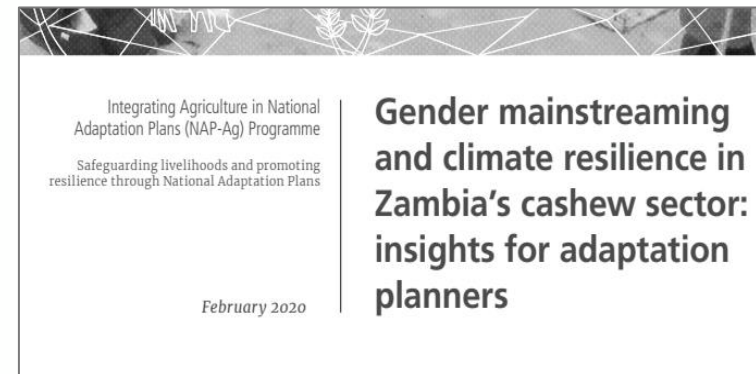
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THANK YOU

www.adaptation-undp.org/scala
www.fao.org/in-action/scala

