

Integration of the gender dimension in the ICP

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Outline of presentation

1. Introduction
2. Donor entry points for promotion of gender equality in national and sectoral policies & programmes
3. Gender mainstreaming in agricultural sector
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 - diagnosis
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1. Introduction

- There is commitment for gender equality within Belgian DC but need for:
 - ✓ further operationalisation of instructions
 - ✓ adequate human and organisational capacities
 - ✓ incentives
- TOR
 - ✓ support DGOS with operationalisation of instructions for integration of gender dimension in ICP and priority sectors
 - ✓ focus on agricultural sector
 - ✓ methodology: desk study + field study
- Preliminary output
 - ✓ draft report including:
 - ❖ donor entry points for the promotion of gender equality in the PD & AAA
 - ❖ gender mainstreaming in different phases of programmes in agricultural sector
 - ❖ operationalisation of instructions for the preparation of an ICP/ JC (6 February 2009)
 - ❖ suggestions to support GM in agricultural sector
 - ❖ case studies: Mali, Burundi and RDC

2. Donor entry points for promotion of gender equality in national and sector policy and programmes (1)

- PD and NAA: offer opportunities and pose challenges for gender equality (see annex 1)

- Changing division of responsibilities
 - ✓ leadership for integration of gender dimension in sector policies and processes in hands of partner country
 - ❖ gender actors within and outside the ministry
 - ❖ key-actors involved in national & sector policy, implementation, M&E

 - ✓ but donor responsibility remains
 - ❖ different donor entry points

2. Donor entry points for promotion of gender equality in national and sector policy and programmes (2)

Donor entry points	↑ Gender-sensitivity	Examples
Preparation of indicative cooperation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -integration of gender issues in analysis of quality of national or sector policy and programmes (content) -analysis of existing capacity for gender mainstreaming (budgeting) -integration of results of analysis in elaboration of ICP and sector programmes (see also other entry points) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -inclusion of gender elements in ICP -> basic dossiers of Burundi and DRC include a gender analysis -section 4 provides suggestions to operationalise the instructions → improve quality of analysis
Policy dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -inclusion of gender-sensitive issues (based on results of analysis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -mainstreaming of gender in the working group on agriculture and rural development in DRC
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -strengthening of capacity of gender actors -strengthening of gender expertise of other key actors (particularly interesting: gender budgeting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -UNIFEM project in Mali (strengthening of gender capacity at decentralised level)

2. Donor entry points for promotion of gender equality in national and sector policy and programmes (3)

Donor entry points	↑ Gender-sensitivity	Examples
M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -set up of gender (sector) working group -inclusion of gender issues in other (sector) working groups -inclusion of specific indicators for gender equality & empowerment (in PAFs) -sex-desaggregation of indicators & targets (in PAFs) -integration of gender dimension in (joint sector) reviews, (joint) evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the DRC will include gender equality in the logical framework in the TFDs through a series of simple and relevant indicators -mainstreaming of gender in the working group on agriculture and rural development in DRC
Well-aligned pilot projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -projects targeted at women's empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -UNIFEM project in Mali -50% of the MIPs are reserved for activities targeted at women's empowerment

3. Gender mainstreaming in agricultural sector

- Gender equality generally not well integrated in agricultural sector policies/ programmes, while:
 - ✓ women play an essential role in agriculture
 - ✓ their access to and control over productive resources is limited
 - ✓ lack of attention poses a threat to effectiveness of the agricultural development agenda and MDG's (especially MDG 1)

- Governance reforms relevant for agriculture are gender sensitive if they are:
 - ✓ sensitive to gender differentials
 - ✓ gender-specific
 - ✓ empowering to women
 - ✓ transformative

- A gender dimension should be mainstreamed in all phases of an agricultural programme: analysis, programming/ formulation, budgeting and implementation and M&E:

Integration of gender equality in programme cycle in agricultural sector

Phase	Gender equality perspective
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identification of different take-off positions and priorities -Identification of the key gender issues in the agricultural sector -Analysis of the degree to which these gender key issues are addressed in the agricultural policy -Analysis of existing capacity for gender mainstreaming and - budgeting -Analysis of commitments and incentives
Programming/ formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Formulation of gender-specific programmes/ projects and mainstreaming in other agricultural programmes/ projects -Identification of capacity building programmes -Identification of sex-disaggregated and gender equality indicators
Budgeting and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allocation of budgets to gender-specific programmes/ projects -Integration of gender dimension in results-based management and budgeting
Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Integration of gender dimension in joint budget reviews, joint sector reviews, performance assessment frameworks, sector working groups and (joint) evaluations

4. Operationalisation of the instructions (diagnosis)(1)

Elements	Gender dimension	Questions to be asked (selection)
Poverty reduction	Analysis of translation and budgeting of national gender equality strategies in sector strategies	<p><i>-Content</i> Does the agricultural policy/strategy include gender equality objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the agricultural sector?</p> <p><i>-Process</i> To what extent did gender expertise participate in the different phases of agricultural policy & programmes?</p> <p><i>-Resources</i> Have instruments of gender budgeting been used in the sector?</p>
	Analysis of attention to sectors and transversal themes important for attainment of MDG's	<p>- Is sufficient budget foreseen in the MTEF for the agricultural sector (MDG 1) and gender equality (MDG 3)?</p>
	Analysis of equal treatment of men and women (<i>in the agricultural sector</i>)	<p>-What is the percentage of women who have access to and control over family income, farm products and agricultural resources?</p> <p>- Are there gender differences in the constraints to ownership over productive resources, including land, financial services, labour and technology?</p> <p>-Are men and women organised to increase their agricultural productivity, and if so, how are they organised?</p>

4. Operationalisation of the instructions (diagnosis) (2)

Elements	Gender dimension	Questions to be asked (examples)
Policy dialogue and coordination	Assessment of results of general policy dialogue between donors and partner countries	- Are gender-sensitive issues which were identified in the analysis also included in the policy dialogue?
	Assessment of results of donor coordination	-What are existing mechanisms for dialogue on gender mainstreaming in the sector? -Is gender equality integrated in joint M&E processes?
	Analysis of capacity and participation of women organisations in policy dialogue and their results	-To which extent did women organisations participate effectively in all phases of the sector policy/ strategy? -What is their capacity?
Monitoring	Analysis of quality of monitoring of development strategies or -plans	-Are input, output, outcome and impact indicators and targets disaggregated by sex? -Are specific indicators for gender equality and empowerment identified and monitored?
Financing	Analysis of financing needs per sector	- Are gender-sensitive priorities in the programming phase also budgeted for?
Belgian bilateral cooperation	Assessment of results of the last portfolio	-Did men and women have equal access to activities? -Division of outputs, outcomes of the agricultural policy? -Impact of agricultural policy & programme on gender equality?

4. Operationalisation of the instructions (elaboration of ICP)

Gender equality elements	Questions to be asked/ directives (examples)
Short institutional analysis of potential partner organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Does senior management demonstrate commitment to gender equality? -Has the staff in the Ministry of Agriculture been exposed to gender training? -Does the Ministry of Agriculture have clear procedures for the integration of gender concerns into programmes and projects?
Identification of subsectors and/or possible interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Are interventions included which address gender-specific needs and constraints in the agricultural sector? -Is a gender perspective included in the different levels of the logframe of the agricultural programmes?
Proposal of positioning of Belgium in policy dialogue per sector	Analysis should normally be helpful to identify the weak, strong points and the opportunities to move forward. This information may feed into the position of Belgium in the policy dialogue
Motivated programming of MIPs	Well-aligned pilot projects on behalf of women’s empowerment within the agricultural sector are part of this category.
Formulation of expected specific results for gender equality and corresponding indicators for monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Input, output, outcome and impact indicators and targets should be disaggregated by sex. -Specific indicators for gender equality and empowerment should be identified and monitored.

5. Key messages (selection)

- PD: more responsibility for recipient countries for integration of gender dimension in sectoral policies and apparatus but...
- Donors retain responsibility and have opportunities to JOINTLY use different entry points, including capacity building, policy dialogue, M&E, and well-aligned projects on behalf of gender equality & women's empowerment
- The inclusion of gender elements (& operationalisation) in the instructions is an important first step (commitment)-> still attention needed for capacity and incentives



Thank you!



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Annex 1: PD through a gender lens: opportunities & challenges (1)

Key-principles	Opportunities	Challenges
Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -↑ effective implementation of policies -most countries have national gender plans & apparatus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -misused as excuse to abandon responsibility -national gender policies often marginalised -national gender apparatus often weak
Harmonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -clarification of notions -reduction of confusion -joint analytical work -harmonise programming and funding for gender equality and empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -gender concerns sidelined to reach consensus -harmonisation towards the lower end -sectoral focus > horizontal issues

Annex 1: PD through a gender lens: opportunities & challenges (2)

Key-principles	Opportunities	Challenges
<p>Alignment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -↑ gender mainstreaming through influence and dialogue at the overall sector & macrolevel (↔ projects) -integration of gender perspective in BS entry points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .policy dialogue .appraisal and monitoring of quality of national plans and processes and systems .capacity building .M&E exercises (joint reviews, etc.) -room for 'gender equality' & empowerment projects (agenda-setting track) in portfolio approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -uncritical alignment to gender-blind policies & processes -curtailing of donor's agenda-setting 'gender equality' & 'empowerment' track

Annex 1: PD through a gender lens: opportunities & challenges (3)

Key-principles	Opportunities	Challenges
<p>Management for development results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -collection of evidence about results -focus on targets diminishes policy evaporation -analysis of failing development results could identify gender-blindness as a causal factor -similarities among results-oriented budgeting and gender budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -‘gender equality’ and ‘women’s empowerment’ often not captured in targets -indicatorism and lack of analysis of failing results -‘management for results’ often misinterpreted as ‘management by results’ -reductionist focus on gender equality in education -lack of (use) of sex-disaggregated data
<p>Mutual accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -assessment of gender-sensitivity of donor practices -participation of non-state gender actors in accountability and review exercises -use of gender budgeting as accountability instrument 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -accountability reduced to a narrow interpretation of aid effectiveness -absence of a strong gender demand side among non-state actors