



Integration of a gender dimension in the Sector Budget Support for Decentralised Agriculture in Rwanda

Ffge ILO/ITC

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Outline

1. Aim of mission
2. Background
3. Method
4. Q&A

1. Aim of the mission

- Elaboration of a draft gender mainstreaming strategy for the sector budget support to the Agricultural sector (SBSP agriculture)
 - Assessment of current degree of GM
 - Identification of entry points + tools for GM
 - ✓ EU Gender Action Plan
 - Results-based action plan with objectives, activities, timeline, resources, responsible, etc.

- To start a capacity building process among selected stakeholders

2. Background

- EU Action Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2010-2015
 - commitments
 - accountability/Incentive structure: indicators & targets & annual review

- changing aid modalities & GEWE
 - opportunities & challenges
 - ✓ Move upwards: ↑ gender mainstreaming BUT not automatic

 - ✓ Country-ownership: ↑ implementation BUT gender not necessarily priority

 - ✓ Results-orientation: ↓ policy evaporation BUT gender often difficult to capture in indicators, similarities ROB & GRB

 - ✓ Accountability: also for gender objectives BUT domestic/international accountability actors also not necessarily gender-sensitive

2. Background (cont.)

➤ changing aid modalities & GEWE

- shifting responsibilities
 - ✓ country leadership
 - ✓ donors (can) use entry points to influence



EU & EUD :

- ✓ committed (EU Gender Action Plan) + incentives
- ✓ capacity building is ongoing
- ✓ **need to translate commitments to concrete strategies for programmes & for countries**

3. Methodology

➤ documentary review

- preliminary gender review of SBSP
- review of gender-sensitivity of agricultural sector (PSTAI)
- review of ongoing GM activities of government & other actors (harmonization & alignment)
- preliminary identification of entry points for gender mainstreaming

➤ interviews/discussion with different stakeholders

- EUD (agriculture programme staff – PFM staff - gender focal point)
- inside government: agriculture + gender (alignment)
- outside government : donors + cso (harmonisation)

to fill evidence gaps & identify opportunities & feasible actions

3. Methodology (cont.)

➤ workshop (1,5 days)

- own assessment of actual GM of SBSP (gender review)
- discussion of preliminary reviews done by researcher
- overview of possible entry points + tools
- identification/selection of entry points + tools

4. Q&A



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