

Engendering PRSPs: The Track Record and Key Entry Points

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PRSPs and Gender Presentation Themes

Why engender PRSPs?

PRSP Engendering Track Record

PRSP Engendering Entry Points

Other Follow Up

Three Key Reasons to Engender PRSPs

- ∞ The “**Poverty Reduction Case**”: To achieve poverty reduction goals, PRSPs must identify and address the gender dimensions of poverty. Gender disparities are greatest in poorest countries and within poorer income groups
- ∞ The “**Business – WB - Case**”: Compelling, broad-ranging statistical evidence shows that gender inequality is costly to development and gender equality correlates with poverty reduction and economic growth (Minister Nyong’o; World Bank 2001 and 2002)
- ∞ The “**Human Rights Case**”: Gender equality is the foundation for full and equal human rights for all. Women and men deserve equal human rights

The Gender And PRSP Track Record

- u **In early 2003 Gender Action analyzed all 2002 PRSPs for their gender track record**
- u **Desk analysis plus fieldwork in Bangladesh, Eritrea (ongoing), Malawi, Mozambique (ongoing), Rwanda, Yemen (planned) and other invitations**
- u **We will do a full analysis of 2003 PRSPs after 2003 ends**
- u **As of mid 2003, about 45 IPRSPs and 20 PRSPs completed**
- u **13 PRSPs completed in 2002**
- u **We analyzed them for gender, identified gaps and key entry points (Zuckerman & Garrett 2003, www.genderaction.org)**

The Gender And PRSP Track Record

- U **Main focus of today's presentation are the results of Gender Action's 2002 PRSP gender audit**
- U **Also integrate some lessons from other PRSPs from Gender Action's country collaborations and from yesterday's presentations**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

- U **13 PRSPs completed in 2002**

U COUNTRY	WB REGION	REGL TOTALS	
U Albania	ECA		
U Ethiopia	AFR	AFR	8
U Gambia	AFR	EAP	1
U Guinea	AFR	ECA	2
U Guyana	LAC	LAC	1
U Malawi	AFR	MENA	1
U Niger	AFR		
U Rwanda	AFR		
U Senegal	AFR		
U Tajikistan	ECA		
U Vietnam	EAP		
U Yemen	MENA		
U Zambia	AFR		

Overview of PRSPs Through the End of 2002

- U **Progress 2002 vs earlier PRSPs**
- U **No PRSPs thoroughly mainstream gender**
- U **Three address gender issues to varying extents but do not mainstream gender systematically**
 - U **Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia**
- U **Many still use a WID not a GAD approach**
- U **One totally neglects gender – Tajikistan, not in Africa**
- U **PRSP gender analyses rarely follow up with monitoring indicators and funds**
- U **Some PRSPs ignore the gendered dimensions of HIV-AIDS and of crises like famines and wars!**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

- U **Framework for Analyzing PRSPs** (Zuckerman & Garrett 2003, www.genderaction.org)
 - U **Participatory Process & PRSP Writing**
 - U **Definition & Scope of Poverty & Gender**
 - U **Economic Strategies: Macro & Micro**
 - U **Human Capacity Strategies**
 - U **Governance Including Rights Strategies**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

- **Participatory Process & PRSP Writing**
 - **All PRSPs claim participatory processes included women**
 - **But no PRSPs state proportion of female/male participants or demonstrate gender equal participation**
 - **Most PRSP processes established technical working groups including gender thematic groups**
Few transparently present the thematic group composition
 - **No PRSPs state if participatory surveys included gender-related questions**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

- u **Definition & Scope of Poverty & Gender**
 - u **Several PRSPs like Kenya's state that gender imbalances are a cause of poverty**
 - u **Several PRSPs define women as a vulnerable group (Gambia, Niger, Senegal, Zambia)**
 - u **Several state female or male headed households are more vulnerable to poverty (Albania, Malawi, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia)**
 - u **A couple state urban women are more vulnerable to poverty than are rural (Ethiopia, Senegal)**
 - u **Most PRSP poverty data reaches the household but only one mentions intrahousehold distribution but not in gender terms (Malawi)**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

- U **Definition & Scope of Poverty & Gender**
 - U **Most PRSPs contain sex-disaggregated data on literacy, enrolments and maternal mortality rates although:**
 - U **These are important but there are other important data too**
 - U **Poverty headcount ratios tend to not be sex-disaggregated**
 - U **A few PRSPs discuss workload gender inequalities (Guinea, Malawi, Yemen)**
 - U **A few discuss domestic violence (Guyana, Malawi, Senegal)**
 - U **A few discuss limitations on women's legal rights to property (Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea), Rwanda's and Malawi's discuss revising laws to remove gender inequalities**
 - U **Country specific problems sometimes discussed, sometimes not:**
 - U **Rwanda's PRSP discusses gendered impact armed conflict (Ethiopia & Yemen do not)**
 - U **Gendered impact of drought is not discussed eg in Ethiopia**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

- U **Definition & Scope of Poverty & Gender**
 - U **All PRSPs note lack of sex-disaggregated data available but few use available data from UNDP HDRs, World Bank GenderStats, UNAIDS country reports and a wide range of other sources**
 - U **Monitoring and impact indicators are rarely sex-disaggregated**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

Economic Strategies - Macro

- u **A few PRSPs do not analyze any macroeconomic or microeconomic issues (Albania, Guyana, Tajikistan)**
- u **No PRSPs assess the gender implications of structural adjustment measures such as privatization and trade liberalization**
- u **This is a critical problem since structural adjustment frameworks pervade all PRSPs without exception**
 - u **Besinati said some called these structural adjustment programs – Satanic programs**
 - u **Action Aid Bangladesh poster:**
 - u **PRSP = Poverty Reproduction Strategy Paper**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

Economic Strategies - Macro

- u **Rwanda's, Malawi's and Zambia's PRSPs discuss engendering public expenditures. Zambia's allocates some funds for gendered expenditures**
- u **Several PRSP budgets allocate funds for girls' education and maternal health but do not engender other budget items**
- u **No PRSPs do a gender analysis of taxation, inflation or exchange rates**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

Economic Strategies - Micro

- u **Six PRSPs commit to improving women's access to jobs and job training, credit, SMEs and handicrafts but seven do not**
- u **Zambia's PRSP allocates funds for agriculture extension capacity building for women as Besinati told us but Zambia's is the only PRSP to do so**
- u **Gambia and Rwanda promise ag extension for women but lack monitoring indicators or funding commitment**
- u **No PRSPs analyze gender roles in the informal sector except Senegal's that merely mentions women's role**
- u **PRSPs also neglect illegal economic activities that have distinct gender roles like trafficking even in countries like Albania and Mozambique where it is a huge problem**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

Human Capacity Strategies – the Traditional Subsectors

⌘ HEALTH

- ⌘ **Reproductive health and HIV-AIDs are the only engendered health issues**
 - ⌘ **Reproductive health is the main health issue that is engendered**
 - ⌘ **Malawi & Rwanda engendered HIV-AIDs strategies but many others do not eg Mozambique**
 - ⌘ **Some HIV-AIDs discussions ignore gender issues (Guyana)**
 - ⌘ **Access to health services not presented as a gender issue**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

U Human Capacity Strategies – the Traditional Subsectors

⌘ EDUCATION

- ⌘ **Reducing boy/girl education disparities is a popular PRSP promise**
 - ⌘ **Three PRSPs allocate funds for girls' scholarships (Gambia, Rwanda, Zambia)**
 - ⌘ **Rwanda's PRSP promises to train all teachers in gender sensitivity. Others do not**
- ⌘ **Virtually no PRSPs promote gender strategies for teacher recruitment (Zambia exception), curriculum or adult education**

⌘ SOCIAL PROTECTION

- ⌘ **Almost no PRSPs discuss the gender aspects of social protection**
- ⌘ **Malawi's discusses reforming the pension system without discussing gender issues**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

Governance Strategies

- ⌘ **Some PRSPs ignore gender dimensions governance including Mozambique where women's participation in relatively high**
- ⌘ **Several mention gender roles in political participation, land rights and post conflict but few include strategies**
- ⌘ **Rwanda has been rewriting laws to promote gender equality**

PRSPs – the Gender Track Record

Governance Strategies

- ✧ **Malawi commits to modifying laws, addressing gender based violence and increasing women's participation and identifies strategies and indicators but does not fund these commitments**
- ✧ **Zambia's allocates funds to increase women's role in democratic decision making but does not identify strategies**
- ✧ **Guinea's has specific strategies and allocates funds to increase women's political participation, promote legal reforms and CEDAW implementation**
- ✧ **Only two PRSPs promote women's rights explicitly (Malawi, Rwanda)**

PRSP – Gender Track Record

- ⊃ **Typically PRSPs:**
 - ⊃ **Isolate gender in a separate gender section and tack gender issues in a final isolated sentence to some sector discussions**
 - ⊃ **Recognize gender issues in two or three sectors but neglect it in others**
 - ⊃ **Drafting teams neglect to use most participatory gender thematic group inputs and available sex-disaggregated data eg Gambia, Malawi**

PRSP – Gender Track Record

- u **How could PRSPs better integrate and promote gender equality and women's rights?**
- u **What are key entry points for engendering PRSPs?**

Entry Points for Engendering PRSPs

- u **Mainstreaming gender throughout PRSPs requires ensuring that:**
 - u **Gender thematic group inputs feed into PRSPs**
 - u **Consultative process inputs feed into PRSPs**
 - u **Drafting teams include gender experts, male or female (so we have examples of this yet?)**
 - u **All PRSP stakeholders including ministry of finance and economics officials receive gender training eg in gender responsive budgeting**

Entry Points for Engendering PRSPs

- u **Mainstreaming gender throughout the PRSP requires ensuring that:**
 - u **Drafters use gendered monitoring indicators**
 - u **Drafters use sex-disaggregated data that are usually more available than the PRSP suggests (eg Rwanda)**
 - u **The budget is engendered so that each budget line considers its gendered implications and special categories redress female poverty (Serbia and Montenegro victories)**
 - u **Budget implementation conforms to the agreed gendered budget**

z Entry Points for Engendering PRSPs

- z **Focus on Four Essential Steps for PRSP Gender Mainstreaming**
 - z **Identify and analyze gender gaps**
 - z **Devise strategies to redress these gaps**
 - z **Develop indicators to monitor if gaps are being reduced over time**
 - z **Allocate funds in the budget for gender gap reduction = engendering the budget**

Engendering the PRSP and its Follow Ups

- U **Besides the PRSP, we need to focus on engendering its critical follow ups:**
 - U **PRSCs**
 - U **PRGFs**
 - U **Investments**

- U **The PRSP and its follow ups all must promote women's rights and gender equality to achieve the PRSP poverty reduction goal**

Discussion

Question from the presenter

Is there any country that has Gender experts being involved in the PRSP process and government activities?

Response from the delegates

Some individuals gave the examples of Zambia and Uganda

Comments from the floor

1. The PRSP process needs to pick up on the diverse cultural issues in the countries. The example given here is on the polygamy factor in Tanzania. The polygamous families in Tanzania are more prone to poverty than other families (monogamous)
2. As per the case of Rwanda, the past genocide that led to the death of millions has seen increased commitment of the government in the PRSP. This has seen the publication of the Rwanda Gender Profile. This has led to engendering PRSP right from the ground levels. This has been through

building relationship between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Gender and Family in reviewing the methodologies employed in analysing the PRSP issues and gender disaggregated data. Rwanda was the first prepare the Poverty Social Impact Assessment, PSIA. All these were aimed at enhancing understanding by the technocrats of Ministry of Finance of the rationale of integrating gender in to the planning and budgeting systems.

Response from the presenter

The cultural factors are very important and thus they need to be looked into as from next year PRSP process.

The Rwandan case presented is interesting and encouraging

Let us all corporate and engender the PRSP process in Africa.

No question were raised due to time constraints.