



Gender in MENA Projects: Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment



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**Overview of Rwanda's Experience with
mainstreaming gender in the EDPRS**

MINECOFIN

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Outline

- Background of gender mainstreaming in EDPRS
- Institutional framework for EDPRS
- Mainstreaming Gender in EDPRS
- Gender and EDPRS implementation
- Lessons learnt and Way forward

1. Background: From the PRSP 1 to EDPRS

❖ **PRSP 1 evaluation shown that:**

- During the implementation of PRSP 1, a very small number of sectors had, or developed sectoral policies reflecting gender equality commitments and objectives, and translated those into gender mainstreamed sectoral strategies and plans.
 - These sectors, were the most effective in achieving, tracking, and reporting gender equality results.
 - They thus have a solid foundation on which to build during EDPRS formulation and implementation.
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1. Background: From the PRSP 1 to EDPRS cont'd

- Overall, however there was an absence of sectoral gender analysis and gender equality objectives/targets
- The ability to establish gender- disaggregated baselines, targets, and indicators and to monitor gender related expenditures reflected a lack of gender- disaggregated data and analysis as well as weak capacity.
- There was limited sectoral gender equality advocates, although there was a high GoR commitment.
- In summary, many of the fundamental quality standards for effective gender mainstreaming were lacking in most of the sectors.

Key messages from PRSP 1 evaluations

- Need for dedicated attention to systematic differences between women's and men's situations, access, opportunities, and constraints in terms of: planning, budgeting, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation;
- Fundamental efforts to mainstream gender is the availability of reliable, relevant gender-disaggregated data, this is particularly important in the sectors where, historically, little attention has been paid to gender issues;
- A great need for cross-sectoral coordination in order to effectively address existing gender gaps.

2. Institutional framework

- A gender sub group within the Cross cutting issues oversight group chaired by MINECOFIN was put in place to contribute to the EDPRS elaboration process
- The Gender sub group was chaired by UNIFEM and members from MIGEPROF, MINECOFIN, Civil society, Ralga, Donors, participated in the process
- The team met regularly from the beginning (March 2006) until the validation (July 2007) of the EDPRS.
- A Gender Facilitator within the subgroup was recruited by MINECOFIN and based at MIGEPROF

3. Mainstreaming Gender in the EDPRS

□ Development of tools

❖ Development of a checklist for sector logframe:

A checklist was developed to inform 13 sector logframes indicating overall goal by the completion of the vision 2020, 5 overall purposes/outcomes by the completion of EDPRS(2012), Key Performance Indicators linking sector outputs and activities to be conducted at the sectoral level.

❖ **A Gender Equality Quality Standards and Compliance Framework** was developed to guide EDPRS elaboration by indicating: lessons from PRSP, challenges in mainstreaming gender into the EDPRS, Quality Standards and Compliance Framework in four steps:

3. Mainstreaming gender in the EDPRS cont'd

1. Make commitments to gender equality: policy
2. Mainstream gender equality commitments into strategic targets and planned interventions: plans/strategies and budgets
3. Translate mainstreamed gender equality targets into effective performance: programs/implementation mechanisms, capacity
4. Track effectiveness of gender mainstreamed implementation and gender equitability of results:
 - data collection and analysis
 - outcome monitoring
 - reporting
 - impact evaluation

3. Mainstreaming gender in the EDPRS cont'd

□ Gender vs EDPRS flagships

1. Sustainable Growth for Jobs and Exports

Challenge: Ensuring that growth is simultaneously pro poor and gender equitable

Keys gender issues to be addressed:

- ✓ access to/benefit from: skills development; off-farm employment; new jobs in agriculture, manufacturing and services; scientific and technological innovation
- ✓ access to micro-credit, agriculture credit
- ✓ access to/benefit from: food security, agricultural intensification
- ✓ access to/benefit from supports to SMEs

3. Mainstreaming gender in the EDPRS cont'd

2. Vision 2020 Umurenge

Challenge: Delivering efficient, effective poverty reduction initiatives while ensuring gender equality

Key Gender Issues:

- ✓ access to/benefit from off-farm employment
- ✓ access to/benefit from credit
- ✓ access to/benefit from social protection
- ✓ translation of economic growth into poverty reduction linking MDG 1 and 3.

3. Mainstreaming gender in the EDPRS cont'd

3. Governance

Challenge: Efficiently delivering services while ensuring gender equitability of processes and results

Key Gender Issues:

- ✓ citizen participation and empowerment, transparency and accountability
- ✓ access to justice including GBV
- ✓ recognition of human rights
- ✓ public service capacity
- ✓ public financial management

4. Gender and EDPRS implementation

- ❑ Establishment of an institutional framework for monitoring EDPRS implementation: clear roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders among others IWGs including Gender subgroup as a CCI.
- ❑ Elaboration of EDPRS Policy matrix and Common performance assessment framework: Indicators to be collected by gender where necessary.
- ❑ Mainstreaming of gender into the new sector strategic plans (2008-2009) and in District performance contracts (Imihigo): ongoing.
- ❑ Elaboration and dissemination of a gender budgeting guidelines to better mainstream gender into the national budget and implement GRB program.

5. Lessons learnt and way forward

□ Remaining issues:

- ✓ Limited human resources within MIGEPROF for planning and coordination of the gender interventions;
- ✓ Weak capacity of institutions to analyse the gender issues and mainstream it in the planning and budgeting process;
- ✓ Lack of the baseline to set objectives and targets;
- ✓ The feminisation of the poverty still a big problem due to the high number of women/women headed household under the poverty line
- ✓ Misconception of gender concepts

Lessons learnt and way forward (end)

□ Way forward

- In collaboration with Stakeholders, disseminate various studies conducted to support the gender analysis: gender profile, GBV pilot study,...
- In collaboration with MIGEPROF, push the gender cluster for playing its role of: joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and joint review
- Capacity building for Focal points at all levels, policy makers and civil society organizations,
- Institutionalize gender budgeting into all institutions including private sector and civil society.