

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP ON GENDER, MACROECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS (GEM- IWG) 5th International Intensive Course, June 29– July 10 2009

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A FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATING GENDER INTO THE PRSP AND THE MDG REPORTS: EXPERIENCE IN COTE D'IVOIRE

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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- ❑ **Introduction**
- ❑ **Objectives**
- ❑ **Gender mainstreaming process into the PRSP and MDG reports**
- ❑ **Conclusions and way forward**



INTRODUCTION

- ❑ Recognized importance of integrating gender in PRSPs, MDGs and other development programs
- ❑ Nevertheless, PRSPs and MDG reports are barely gender-sensitive
- ❑ In Côte d'Ivoire, a workshop held in 2007 on PRSP recommended that the final PRSP and the MDG report address gender issues
- ❑ INS-CI was asked to address that issue at the data gathering and analysis stages of the PRSP finalization process
- ❑ UNIFEM and INS-CI decided to collaborate to achieve that goal



OBJECTIVES

□ General objective

- To share the UNIFEM and INS experience of engendering a household survey and producing gender statistics for the PRSP and the MDG report

□ Specific objectives

- To present the information-gathering approach for producing the gender statistics used in the PRSP finalization process and the MDG reporting and monitoring
- To present the general approach used to integrate gender in the final PRSP



GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS IN THE PRSP

□ Entry points for successfully integrating gender in PRSP and MDG report

- Set up a strong institutional framework
- Develop a “policy-oriented” data-gathering system: conceptual framework
- Develop an integrated gender and poverty analysis framework

□ Gender in the PRSP and the MDGs

- Gender analysis of the I-PRSP
- Drafting the gender profile and gender promotion strategies
- Validation process and statistics requirements for monitoring



GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS IN THE PRSP

■ INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

□ Why an institutional framework ?

- People reluctant to change
- Examples: questionnaire scanning; gender in AIS; 2009 DHS+

□ To avoid problems, UNIFEM and INS agreed to contract

- UNIFEM will finance part of the survey
- INS will integrate gender issues in the questionnaire and produce a gender and poverty profile
- UNIFEM and INS will take all necessary steps to integrate gender in the Côte d'Ivoire's final PRSP

□ Getting other partners involved

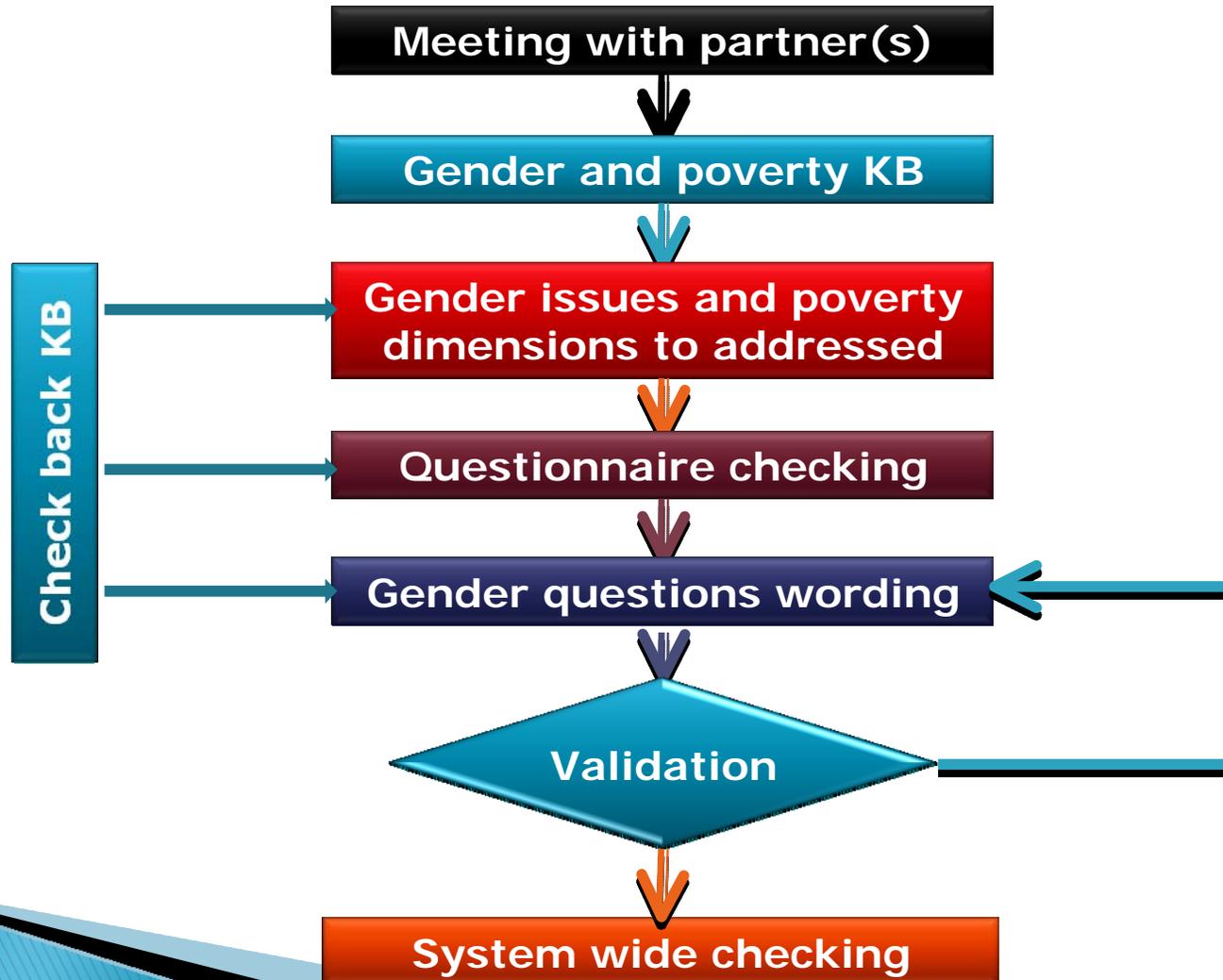
- UNFPA, UNICEF and CSO backed up the initiative

□ Value added of the institutional framework



GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS IN THE PRSP

■ CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS IN THE PRSP

■ ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

□ General guiding principles

■ Analysis is based on conceptual framework

- ✦ Analyze the monetary poverty situation of both women and men
- ✦ Identify disparities in women and men's capabilities

■ Go beyond sex-disaggregated data

- ✦ Identify and analyze gender factors that increase the probability of experiencing poverty (domestic workload and time constraints, etc.)
- ✦ Identify links between gender disparities in different areas (domestic work and education, etc.)
- ✦ Analyze disparities amongst women as a group and men as a group (regional and/or rural-urban differences, etc.)

■ Give policy implications of the findings



GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS IN THE PRSP

□ Gender statistics requirements (related to poverty analysis)

- For analysis based on the monetary approach

Standard poverty indicators

- P0 disaggregated by sex
- P1 disaggregated by sex
- P2 disaggregated by sex
- Extreme poverty indicators

Interest: does poverty affects women and men differently? Does it takes more effort to bring women to the poverty line than men? Etc.

Other requirements

- Poverty incidence by sex and by region
- Rural/urban poverty incidence by sex
- Poverty incidence among women
- Poverty incidence among men

Interest: are poverty experiences different for w&m in different ? What factors increase prob. of being poor among women and among men

GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS IN THE PRSP

- For analysis based on the capability approach

Capability: gender and education

- Gender difference in average years of schooling
- Gross and net enrolment ratios by sex
- Literacy rates of 15-24 years old by sex
- Percentage of the population with access to education infrastructure

Interest: identify gender gap in access to education; family preferences for investing in education at national, regional and rural/urban levels

Capability: gender and education

- Reasons for not attending school (girl, too costly, handicap, etc.)
- Family preferential choices for boys and girls education
- Reasons for not completing education (domestic work, marriage, etc.)

Interest: find underlying causes of women and men illiteracy and explain gaps (needed for policy formulation)

GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS IN THE PRSP

- For analysis based on the capability approach

Capability: gender and health

- Morbidity rates by sex
- Percentage of the population with access to health facilities
- Indicator of usage of health services by sex
- Percentage of w&m with access to safe drinking water
- Percentage of w&m with access to improved sanitation facilities

Interest: identify gender gap in access to health

Capability: gender and health

- Type of personnel consulted by sex
- Reasons for not consulting when ill, by sex
- Indicators of child nutrition by sex
- Indicators of child vaccination by sex

Interest: identify different health needs and priorities of women and men; human capital development

GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS IN THE PRSP

- For analysis based on the capability approach

Opportunity: domestic work and labor force participation

- Participation in domestic work by sex
- Time spent on domestic unpaid activities, by sex
- Economic activity profile by sex
- Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector

Interest: identify gender gaps in access to productive resources, labor market

Opportunity: domestic work and labor force participation

- Percentage of labor force population currently employed by sex
- Number of hours worked
- Reasons for working less than 40 h (domestic workload? Etc.)
- Reasons for not working (housewife? Etc.)

Interest: understand women time burdens; what prevent improving women economic conditions?

GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS IN THE PRSP

■ For analysis based on the capability approach

Opportunity: access to land and credit

- Percentage of women and men who have access to land
- Percentage of agricultural land holder by sex (ownership)
- Indicator of credit programs availability for small business development (use a proxy otherwise)
- Access to credit, by sex

Interest: do poor women and men have the means to improve their well-being?

Security and Decision-making

- Percentage of women who have experience physical violence due to *type of violence*
- Indicator of women participation in household *level*
- Indicator of women participation in decision-making at the household level
 - ✓ control over resource

Interest: Identify barriers to women participation as citizen

INTEGRATING GENDER INTO THE PRSP

- ❑ **Gender analysis of the I-PRSP**
 - Identify gender gaps in the issues addressed in the I-PRSP
 - Identify thematic areas where gender data are needed for proper gender-sensitive policy analysis

- ❑ **Gender into the drafting process of the final PSRP**
 - Write and insert a gender profile in the PRSP (status and causes of gaps)
 - Get consensus on the major national gender issues and priorities to addressed
 - Write and insert gender sensitive strategies in the PRSP as well as gender specific promotion strategies

- ❑ **Gender in the editing, revision and validation processes of the final PRSP**

- ❑ **Reporting progress toward MDGs (as related to poverty and gender issues)**



CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ **Summary of the PRSP engendering process**
- ❑ **Lessons learnt**
- ❑ **Some improvements needed**
- ❑ **Way forward**

