ANNEX A

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ANNEX B(i)

AGENDA

Regional Training Workshop on Gender-Sensitive National Planning and Budgeting for National Machineries

for the Advancement of Women

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania 4-7 December 2001

Sunday 2 December 2001

15:00 - 18:00

Facilitators Meeting

Monday 3 December 2001

17:00 - 19:00

Facilitators Meeting

Tuesday 4 December 2001

Morning session

9:00

Depart Hotel

10:00 - 14.30

Field Visit to Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP)/ Lunch

Evening session

17.30 - 18.00

Registration

18.00 - 18.45

Introductions and Opening Statements

- Brief introductions by participants
- Host Country: Ms. Mary Mushi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children
- United Nations: Ms. Tsu-Wei Chang, Social Affairs Officer, Gender Advisory Services Unit, Diry ffairs 1 0.2PEPEPEPEPEP0.224UniaiTj 0 -12 267

10:00 – 10:15	Questions of Clarification
10:15 – 10:30	Tea/ Coffee Break
10:30 - 11:00	Case Study on gender-sensitive national planning and budgeting Presentation of experience and lessons learned: • Tanzania
11:00 – 11:15	Questions of Clarification
11:15 – 13:00	Principles and Applications of gender-sensitive national planning and budgeting
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch break
Afternoon Session	
14:00 – 15:00	Six country working groups to review the Application of the Principles to the Countries
15:00 – 16:45	Country presentations and discussion
16:45 – 17:00	Wrap-up / Evaluation of the day
Thursday 6 December	2001
Morning Session	
08:30 - 08:45	Summary/re-cap of Wednesday's session by the Rapporteur
08:45 - 09:45	Overview of planning and budgeting processes in six countries (country presentations)
09:45 – 10:00	Summary of the main steps for planning and budgeting
10:00 - 11:30	Intra-disciplinary working groups (finance, planning and gender) to identify strategic entry points and opportunities and constraints
10:15 10:30	Tea/ Coffee break (during the group work)
11:30 – 13:00	Feedback and discussion on the conclusions of the Working Groups
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break
Afternoon Session	
14:00 – 14:45	Sharing of basic tool for gender review of national planning and budgeting
14:45 – 15:00	Questions of Clarification
15:00 – 16:30	Six country working groups review respective national development in planning and budgeting at the country level:
15:30 – 15:45	Tea/ Coffee break (during the group work)

16:30 - 17:30	Plenary feedback on the working groups' recommendations and proposed indicators
17:30 17:45	Wrap-up/ Evaluation of the day
Friday 7 December 200	1
Morning Session	
08:30 - 08:45	Summary of recommendations of Thursday's session by drafting group/ Rapporteur
08:45 - 09:00	Presentation of a framework for developing an immediate plan for incorporating gender perspectives into the next National Development Plan
09:00 - 10:30	Country working groups discussions to develop immediate- and short-term follow-up action plan to incorporate gender perspectives to the next National Development Plan
10:30 10:45	Tea/ Coffee Break
10:45 13:00	Presentations by Working Groups of National Action Plans and Discussion
13:00 14:00	Lunch
14:00 15:30	Plenary session: Elements of a sub-regional strategy for operationalising gender sensitive national planning and budgeting and follow-up activities
15:30 15:45	Tea/ Coffee break
15:45 – 16:15	Workshop evaluation/ post-workshop needs assessment
16:15 – 16:45	Presentation of draft Workshop Report by the General Rapporteur
16:45 – 17:00	Closing

ANNEX C

OPENING SPEECHES

Statement on behalf of Fatiha Serour, Chief

Gender Advisory Services Unit
Division for the Advancement of Women
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Colleagues and friends,

Firstly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Government of Tanzania for hosting this important event to further strengthen our efforts for the advancement of women. In particular, I would like to thank the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme for their support during the preparations for this workshop.

This is an important step in a project which aims to strengthen national machineries in countries in the African region. National machineries have been identified by the Beijing Platform for Action as a critical area of concern and represent the primary institutional mechanism implementing the strategic objectives contained in the Platform at the national level. The Platform for Action has specifically called for effective machineries with the capacity to influence national policy-making and clear resource allocation to carry out their mandate.

As early as 1975, at the First World Conference on Women in Mexico City, the role of national machineries was addressed in a recommendation. Since then, the importance of national machineries has been recognized by various sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women. In the process, their mandate has evolved from promoting women-specific projects to ensuring that gender equality concerns are integrated into all government legislation, policies, programmes and budgetary processes.

The issue of national machineries and their critical role in promoting gender equality forms an important part of the mandate and work of the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW). In this context, and in preparation for the 43rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), DAW held an Expert Group Meeting on national machineries in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in September 1998. In 1999, CSW "recognised that the effectiveness and sustainability of national machineries were highly dependent on their imbeddedness in the national context, the political and socio-economic system and the needs of and accountability to women, including those with the least access to resources." The Agreed Conclusions on the Critical Areas of Concern re-affirmed this statement. They also acknowledged that, for national machineries to be effective, "clear mandates, location at the highest possible level, accountability mechanisms, partnerships with civil society, a transparent political process, adequate financial and human resources and continued strong political commitment are crucial."

Following the General Assembly's special session on Beijing + 5 in June 2000, DAW organised a consultation meeting for national machineries in New York, which provided an opportunity for exchange of views on the mandate and role of national machineries, in particular in the light of emerging challenges and future actions contained in the outcome document. The outcome document indicated that the Beijing + 5 process had reaffirmed national machineries' critical and essential role in the implementation of the Platform for Action. However, there were also significant obstacles reported to have affected their functioning. These included "inadequate financial and human resources [...] unclear mandates, a marginalized location within the national government structure, lack of data disaggregated by sex and age [...] in addition to paucity of authority and insufficient links to civil society".

collection of gender-disaggregated data, and support to planners and budget officers. This exercise is

ANNEX D

KEY CONCEPTS IN GENDER PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Gender:

Refers to the attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and socially constructed role differentiation, as opposed to biological differences, betweenhNj4,e9wonhNiffrgannstructed

Annex E

CASE STUDY ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN PLANNING AND BUDGETING

The Case of the Philippines

[Power point presentation: Available upon request]

Case Study on Gender Budgeting in Tanzania

(by Ms. Gemma Akilimali, TGNP)

Gender Budget Initiative

Background/Contributing Factors:

- Increase in poverty
- Globalisation Structural Adjustment Programmes
 - Government withdrawal of support: Cost sharing in health and education, Deterioration in facilities and care
 - Privatisation and retrenchment
 - o Liberalisation of investing: mining, tourism
- Not much on agriculture flower farming
- Textiles already in existence

The GBI Approach

- Not a separate budget
- Not a women's budget
- Not a budget for special groups
- It is a step-by-step process of planning and budgeting

Rationale:

- Constitution
- Gender Policy
- Regional and international commitments

Strategies:

- Coalition building and building alliances
 - Government
 - o Parliament
 - Media
- Building credibility
- Building advocacy strategy
- Preparedness for the opposer

Processes:

- Articulation and internalisation
- Building entry points
- Data collection/ participatory research
- Feedbacking research findings and gaps identified
 - o Planning gender blind
 - o Lack of gender-disaggregated data and information
 - o Budgeting gender blind

- Planners and budget officers lack gender capacity Globalisation and the effects of SAP
- o Low resources
- o Donor dependency
- Development and dissemination of materials

ANNEX F

COUNTRY WORKING GROUPS ON APPLICATIONS OF PRINCIPLES FOR GENDER PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Ethiopia

Principle	Recommendations	Role of Gender Focal Point
Development of tools to mainstream gender	1. Appropriate strategies to strengthen application of	3. Ensuring that gender mainstreaming is
Capacity building for planners and focal points	these principles 2. Intervention activities	adopted and directives followed
Participation of planners in budgeting process	through existing structures	 Providing tools for gender planning and
Operationalise international instruments – CEDAW, PFA – at the national level		budgeting
Coalition building		
Political, social, economic		
environment assessment from a gender perspective		
Generation and application of gender-disaggregated data		

Ghana

Principles	Recommendations	Role of Focal Points
Motivation	GLSS4 Results	
	Consultations on draft GPRS	 All focal persons to
	GPRS drafted with support and	develop guidelines to
	participation of donors (allies)	monitor African and
Domesticate International	Working on economic	Beijing Platforms for
commitments	empowerment objective of the	Action
	African/ Beijing Platform	2. How to mainstream
	Gender in analytical framework,	gender into plans and
	rolling plans and review	budgets
	processes	3. Sensitise DAs and
Gender-disaggregated data	Ensure that GSS, Das, MDAs and	policymakers
	district assembly collect gender	4. Monitor outputs and
	disaggregated data	outcomes
Appreciate success	Appreciate achievements	5. Form a core team of
	governments and NGOs alike	trainers on gender
Institutions to support	Advocacy groups, print and	
mainstreaming efforts	electronic media, MOWAC,	
	Netright, NGOs	
	Affirmative action, dec,	
	grassroots party	
Sustainability – focus on	Gender focal points in all MDAs	
technocrats	to be trained and sensitised	
	Sensitise MPs, district assemblies	
	to monitor gender sensitivity of	
	development budget	

<u>Malawi</u>

Principles	Recommendations	Role of Focal Points
Motivation Harmonisation of international instruments with domestic	Form an alliance with the Ministry of Finance and the National Economic Council (NEC)	Note of Pocal Points
policies	2. Harmonise national, regional and international instruments with the existing Constitution and penal code	
	Legitimisation of gender using gender disaggregated data depicting cases of discrimination, e.g. education	
	4. Use of radical approach – Ensure that Ministry of Finance and the Cabinet internalise the need for gender equality through targeted capacity building on engendering budgets and mainstreaming	
	(Application of the 'no gender, no funding principle) 5. Development of gender building n TD.75 0.7gu7 Tw (bui buil02tion, e.g. education	g)T575 TD

Principle	Recommendations	Role of Gender Focal Point
Regional and international gender		
sensitive initiatives and		
conventions		

Swaziland

Principles	Recommendations	Role of Gender Focal
		Points
Motivation to Act	Intensive gender training programmes	
Assessment of socio-economic, political and environmental	Availability of gender-disaggregated data	
situation		

Use of national, organisational and internal instruments

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ANNEX G

COUNTRY REPORTS ON BEST PRACTICES IN MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN PLANNING AND BUDGETING

ANNEX H

Issues and Constraints	Recommendations	Opportunities
Important to ensure that resources	Budgetary discipline: Monitor	
are used as they are intended	implementation of the engendered	
	budget	
	Reporting, monitoring and evaluation	
Turnover of gender trained		
personnel		

Planning

Issues	Recommendations
1. Limited capacity in gender analysis and	Intensive training of trainers in gender analysis and
mainstreaming	mainstreaming for all planners
2. Limited access to information, e.g. International/	Publicise and disseminate to all
Regional Conventions (Beijing PFA), Bill of Rights	
3. Inadequate gender-disaggregated data and	Strong collaboration between NM and National
capacity to generate and utilise it	Statistics Department
4. Resource allocation is not gender-sensitive	Prioritisation of most needy sectors where gender
	concerns are high
5. Ineffective/ incomprehensive gender policy that	Develop a comprehensive gender policy or review
will address all gender issues	existing gender policy to ensure:
	 Action plan with
	performance indicators
6. Many sectoral policies are not gender sensitive	Link with NM to ensure that existing policies and

ANNEX J

COUNTRY WORKING GROUPS TO DEVELOP ACTION PLANS FOR MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Ethiopia

Issues	Strategies	Activities	Indicators

- Shortage of human resource at all levels (in the national machinery)
- Lack of technical ability on how to mainstream gender in each sector
- Lac

REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON GENDER-SENSITIVE NATIONAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Issues	Strategies	Roles	Indicators
	 Build and develop 		
	institutional memory		
	 Recognise and motivate staff 		
	(FPs)		

<u>Malawi</u>

Issue	Strategy	Indicator		Role]
	Develop a training manual in gender planning and budgeting	Indic8ory	Indi75	575 r Tj 83.25 0 TD 0 Tc -0	0.1875 375 re-21 Tj 83

Issue	Strategy	Indicator	Role
		No. of workshops	
		conducted	
	Sensitise the	No. of workshops	
	policymakers, PS,	conducted	
	Cabinet,		
	Parliamentarians and		
	Chief Executives on the		
	importance of gender		
	mainstreaming, analysis,		
	planning and budgeting		

REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSH	OP ON GENDER-SENSITIVE NATIONAL	L PLANNING AND BUDGETING
Swaziland		
Issues	Strategies	Roles

Ghana

Specific Objectives	Expected	Activities	Indicators	Responsible	External Support	Timeframe
1. To organise an internal group meeting to reflect on the outcome of the workshop	Outputs Meeting held	Brainstorming session	Debriefing paper development	Gender group	None	By 12 th December '01
2. To brief the sector Ministries and other members of staff on the outcome of the workshop	Debriefing held	Organise meeting with Minister and staff	Minister and staff briefed	Gender group	None	By 15 th December '01
3. To organise focal point debriefing meeting as a first step towards both strengthening networks and building linkages	Debriefing held	Organise meeting with focal points	Focal points debriefed	Gender group	None.	By 20 th December '01

4. To conduct gender needs assessment as a first step for capacity building for gender focal points

Strengths and weaknesses of focal point identified

REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON GENDER-SENSITIVE NATIONAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Specific Objectives	Expected	Activities	Indicators	Responsible	External Support	Timeframe
	Outputs					
mainstreaming	guidelines	- Distribute to partners including	languages	Permanent Secretary Beijing	DFID	
		focal points up to grassroots level	Manuals distributed up to village level (at least 5000 copies)	PFA		
3. Revitalise FPs	Gender mainstreaming at	- All gender focal points trained in	Gender focal points in place at decision-	NM	NM	By September 2002
	all levels	gender mainstreaming skills - Prepare terms of reference for FP f	making levels	NM and NCC FB PSE FB (participants)	UN	
4. Better planning of activities	Existence of Action Plan	MeetingsConsultation with various partners	Acquire adequate			

Specific Objectives	Expected Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Responsible	External Support	Timeframe

REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON GENDER-SENSITIVE NATIONAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Specific Objectives	Expected Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Responsible	External Support	Timeframe
2. To strengthen networking and linkages	Gender mainstreaming core team established	Follow-up on report recommendations	Core team institutionalised			

ii) DAILY MOOD METER RESULTS

Ranking: 3= Good 2= Average 1= Poor

Express your opinion

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
	well-defined steps for	Follow-up conference
	budgeting	Strengthening networking
	Case study – gender analysis	Time for presentation on
	of a sample Ministry	techniques and concept of
	Distribution of handouts for	gender planning
	each session	More time for group
		discussion (2)
		Proper time management
		Please come up with clear
		stages or steps for gender
		budgeting and planning
		Gender budgeting to be more
		detailed
		TGNP coalition with training
		institute to engender such
		trainings