

# Africa: Integration of Gender and Climate Change into PFM

Mainstreaming gender equality in budgeting and planning processes for enhanced implementation of agriculture-sector priorities in NDCs/NAPs

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## Introduction

- Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Change in Africa (IBFCCA) Program
  - Partnership between CABRI, UNDP, IBP and IIED
  - Supports an integrated approach to mainstreaming gender and climate change into PFM systems
  - Since Oct. 2020, we have engaged over 20 governments in Africa
- Gender responsive budgeting (GRB) and climate responsive budgeting (CRB) have largely been two separate reform agendas
- Growing recognition of an integrated approach
  - ✓ more efficient, effective, and equitable use of climate finance
  - ✓ similarity in the approaches and technical tools
  - ✓ facilitate access to additional international climate finance

- Reviewing G&CC policies and strategies
- GPERs and CPEIRs
- PEFA Modules: GRPFM and PEFA Climate

- Engagement of CSOs working on G&CC
- Legislative scrutiny of budgets and expenditure for G&CC
- Gender and green audits

- G&CC-informed performance management and PBB
- Tracking G&CC expenditures



- Strategies, plans and financing frameworks for G&CC
- Mainstreaming G&CC into national strategies and plans

- Aligning budgets with G&CC strategies/plans
- Budget framework informed by G&CC
- Management of climate-related fiscal risks
- Budget circulars and hearings refer to G&CC
- Policy/programme appraisal relates to G&CC
- Budget speeches refer to G&CC
- Parliamentary committees refer to G&CC

- G&CC-responsive procurement
- Addressing execution challenges for G&CC expenditure

Climate-informed fiscal decentralisation

Green loans and debt swaps

Revenue policy – carbon taxes, and fossil fuel subsidies

Climate budget support

<b>Available Tools</b>	<b>GCRB Innovation</b>
<b>Coordinating Institutions</b>	Cross-representation between gender and climate coordination bodies and technical collaboration of focal points for consistency
<b>Impact Assessment</b>	Gender and Climate Change Impact Assessment (GCCIA) integrates in one tool an assessment of the dynamic intersectional linkages between gender and climate and the implications for outcomes and impact.
<b>Budget Strategy Papers and Circulars</b>	Budget strategy paper and circulars provide guidance to require line ministries to demonstrate the contribution of their budget submissions to both gender equality and climate resilience and the expected effectiveness of gender and climate expenditure.
<b>Budget Tagging and Scoring</b>	Undertaking both GBT and CBT simultaneously ensures consistent approaches and builds awareness



## Country Experience - Africa

- Double mainstreaming is still an emerging area globally
- Governments in Africa have found innovative ways to integrate gender and climate change into their national budgeting systems
  - ✓ limited to strategic planning and budget formulation
  - ✓ Leading is Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda and Eswatini who have introduced joint gender and climate change strategies and plans, which are aligned with international frameworks including the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan



## Country Experience - Africa

### **ESWATINI**

In 2019, Eswatini began a process to review their 2010 National Gender Policy. The draft policy includes the thematic area on the Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change, where the government commits to ensuring that environmental and climate change policies, programs, and action plans consider gender related issues in terms of access, control, benefits and management of natural resources. It also commits to providing education, training, and capacity building on the intersections between gender and climate change.

## Country Experience - Africa

### **RWANDA**

- ✓ The 2019 Environment and Climate Change Policy includes gender mainstreaming
- ✓ 2021 revised national gender policy demands that gender is mainstreamed across all sectors, including the environment and climate change.
- ✓ The planning and budget call circular provides guidelines for the inclusion of gender and climate change in the plans and programs of ministries and agencies
- ✓ Since 2013, Rwanda has issued Gender Budget Statements. From 2022/23, this will be complemented by the Environment and Climate Change Budget Statement which will include climate change and gender related interventions.
- ✓ Increased allocation towards the environment, climate change and gender in the national budget, from 0.4% in 2009 to 4.6% in 2020

## Country Experience - Africa

### **UGANDA**

- ✓ Since 2014, Uganda's Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, through the budget call circular, has issued guidelines for the inclusion of programs that promote gender equality.
- ✓ Recently, Uganda has mandated the inclusion of the environment and gender in all programs.

### **BENIN**

- ✓ piloted a new GCCIA method which builds on the methods for climate change impact assessment in the agriculture sector and energy sector
- ✓ The results from the assessment showed that taking gender and climate change into consideration can increase the component benefits of the programme.





## Key Lessons

- Gender and climate change are two essential cross-sectoral priorities
- Strengthening PFM systems is central to improved gender responsive climate budgeting. Related reforms should therefore not be done in isolation
- Gender responsive climate budgeting offers an opportunity to learn from and build on the experience with single mainstreaming of gender or climate change
- Availability of gender responsive monitoring, evaluation and learning systems that in addition provide sex disaggregated data are particularly important
- Climate accountability and transparency can be enhanced through better engagement and building capabilities of key formal and informal accountability actors



Thank you