



OXFAM

POLICY BRIEF

**Synthesis Report on Gender Responsive
Budgeting for Small Scale Women Farmers
in 2024 Budget of the Federal Government**

FEBRUARY 2024



Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table of Contents | i |
| Acronyms | ii |
| Figures | iii |
| Tables | iv |
| 1.0. Background | 01 |
| 2.0. Findings | 01 |
| 2.1. Good practices for enabling policies and institutional setups for GRB | 02 |
| 2.2. Experiences, needs and priorities of women, girls and men in the agriculture sector | 08 |
| 2.3. GRB Analysis of the 2024 Agriculture Sector Budget | 12 |
| 2.4. Institutional Arrangements for GRB in the Agriculture Sector | 17 |
| 2.5. Enhancing Access to Gender-Disaggregated Data for GRB | 18 |
| 3.0. Conclusion and Issues for Advocacy | 21 |
| 3.1. Recommendations that work for GRB in the Nigerian agricultural sector | 23 |
| 3.2. Recommendations for GRB and the agricultural sector in the context of climate policy/financing | 24 |
| References | 25 |

Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|---|
| FAO | United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization |
| FMARD | Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| FRA | Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2007 |
| FSP | Fiscal Strategy Paper |
| GBI | Gender Based Initiative |
| GRB | Gender Responsive Budget |
| MDAS | Ministry, Department and Agencies |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NADFUND | National Agricultural Development Fund |
| NATIP | National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy, 2022-2027 |
| NDP | National Development Plan (2021–2025) |
| NILDS | National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children’s Fund |
| YIAGA | Youth Initiative for Advocacy, Growth and Advancement |

Figures

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1: Proportion of labour in all agricultural activities that is supplied by women. | 01 |
| 2: Access to Agricultural Advisory Services by Smallholder Women Farmers in Nigeria – 2021 vs 2022 | 08 |
| 3: Share of Agriculture Budget in National Budget Against the 10% Maputo Declaration | 13 |
| 4: Structure of the 2024 Budget Proposal for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security | 14 |
| 5: Structure of the 2024 Approved Budget for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security | 14 |
| 6: % of Distribution of the Structure of the Allocation to the Agriculture Ministry (Headquarters) and NADFund in the 2024 Approved Budget | 14 |
| 7: Distribution of Projects in the Ministry of Agriculture by Gender Responsiveness | 16 |
| 8: Allocation of Smallholder Farmer Related Projects in the 2024 FGN Budget | 16 |

Tables

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1: GR Analysis of the Agriculture Sector | 02 |
| 2: Cross Country Experiences with GRB | 03 |
| 3: Access to Agricultural Advisory Services by Geopolitical Zone | 09 |
| 4: Factors that Small holder productivity in the Agriculture Sector in Nigeria | 10 |
| 5: Macroeconomic Assumptions of the 2024 Budget of the Federal Government of Nigeria | 13 |
| 6: Identification of Institutions for Stakeholder Engagement for GRB in the Agricultural Sector | 17 |
| 7: Accessing Sex-disaggregated Data for Agriculture Sector | 19 |

1.0. Background

Amid increasing realities of poverty and its gender dimensions in Nigeria, greater commitment and efficient allocation of public resources in the country's food sector using gender-responsive perspectives have been associated to enabling countries close gender gaps and improve livelihoods. Across Africa, country-specific evidence shows that gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) helps to deliver access to services that would help enhance better outcomes for women, men, and excluded groups in agriculture and across the value chain.

This is particularly so as empirical evidence shows that GRB serves a veritable tool for ensuring that projects and programmes that addresses the need of small holder farmers are captured in government budgets, implemented and properly oversighted.

This policy brief reviews existing studies on GRB and analyzes the 2024 budget for the Ministry of Agriculture to identify entry points for GRB and poverty eradication by prioritizing projects and programmes that address the needs of small-scale holder farmers. The study adopts desk review in preparing its synthesis report. It reviews existing studies and reports on GRB for other countries and draw lessons for Nigeria.

2.0. Findings

Nigeria has one of the highest proportion of women participation in the agricultural sector in Africa yet, ranks poorly in the global gender gap index. In 2022, Nigeria ranked 123 out of 146 countries with a score of 0.639, and 130 out of 146 countries in 2023 with a score of 0.637. Although there have been efforts over the years to enhance access to public service and address the challenges faced by smallholder farmers, the results have not been as desired. Studies such as Parpart (2014) attribute this unimpressive result to a gap between policy and its implementation, a lack of institutional commitment and leadership, and resistance to gender mainstreaming.

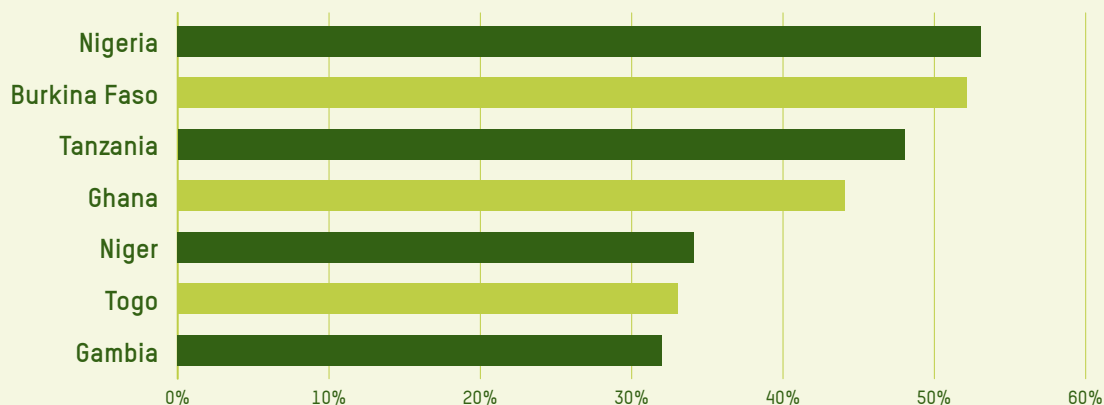


Fig. 1: Proportion of labour in all agricultural activities that is supplied by women.

Source: Mercy Corp, 2021

Whereas most studies on gender budget analyses are based on expenditure-side, such analysis could be extended to revenue-side analysis as well. However, because sources of revenue are also not directly linked with expenditure lines, gender-responsive analysis of the budget often focus on the expenditure-side.

Analytical Context for conducting gender-aware assessment identified in the literature includes:

- i. analysis of the situation of women, men, girls, and boys in a given sector;
- ii. assessment of the extent to which policies address the gendered situation;
- iii. assessment as to whether budget allocations are adequate to implement gender-responsive policies;
- iv. assessment of short-term outputs of expenditure in order to evaluate how resources are actually spent and policies and programs implemented; and
- v. assessment of the long-term outcomes or impact expenditures might have.


Table 1: GR Analysis of the Agriculture Sector



| Stages of the Budget Process | Focus GR Analysis |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Preparation Stage | Analysis of the situation of women, men, girls, and boys in a given sector; assessment of the extent to which policies address the gendered situation; assessment as to whether budget allocations are adequate to implement gender-responsive policies; |
| 2. Enactment | |
| 3. Implementation | assessment of short-term outputs of expenditure in order to evaluate how resources are actually spent and policies and programs implemented; Assessment of the long-term outcomes or impact expenditures might have. |
| 4. Audit / M & E | |


2.1. Good practices for enabling policies and institutional setups for GRB

A review of country experiences in Africa with gender responsive budgeting shows that countries where tangible progress has been made have anchored their GRB on a legislative framework and have coordination with the Ministry responsible for finance and budget with key government ministries such as agriculture at the national and subnational level (including local governments).

Table 2: Cross Country Experiences with GRB

| Countries | Lessons |
|---|--|
| <p>Uganda</p>  | <p>Uganda’s gender budgeting efforts have a primary objective to ensure that government ministries address gender issues through normal planning and budgeting processes. The country has achieved some success in addressing gender-oriented goals in education and health, and in strengthening justice, law, and order to attend to women’s needs through budgeting initiatives at the national and local levels. These efforts reflect collaboration among central ministries of government, nongovernmental organizations, and donors.</p> <p>Gender budgeting was formally adopted in 2004/05 when the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development included gender budgeting in the Budget Call Circular. Guidelines on how to address gender-oriented goals in the budget were attached as an annex for sector ministries and local governments. The initial focus was on Ministries of Education; Health; Agriculture; Justice, Law, and Order; Energy; and Water and Sanitation. The Ministry also produced sex-disaggregated data to inform discussions on the budget</p> <p>The budget call circular has been refined over the last few fiscal years to encourage sectors to adopt gender budgeting. The Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development observed that many sectors were providing blanket or general statements about how they planned to address gender inequality in the Budget Framework Papers. Thus, the 2014/15 budget call circular required that sectors submit specific actions to address gender inequality through the budget.</p> <p>In addition to the headway made at the national level, Uganda adopted local level gender budgeting initiatives. The Ministry of Local Government established guidelines that encouraged local governments to use gender-aware budget statements and sex-disaggregated beneficiary assessments. Local governments were instructed to check whether their investment plans reflected gender-oriented goals and if the budget had allocated sufficient funds to implement the plans. Local governments included gender-oriented concerns in their development plans as well.</p> |

| Countries | Lessons |
|--|---|
| Rwanda  | <p>The Constitution of 2003 includes equal rights for women and men and mandates at least 30 percent women in all decision-making positions.</p> <p>Rwanda’s first efforts at gender budgeting dates back to 2002, with its first initiative led by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>A second initiative was undertaken in 2008-2010, this time led by the Ministry of Finance, with support from UNIFEM, the United Nations entity responsible for women’s issues (now UN Women). Underlying this initiative was a National Gender Policy that placed emphasis on gender budgeting using the budget call circular.</p> <p>The call circular made the submission of Gender Budget Statements mandatory in the pilot sectors, but also required other sectors to demonstrate that gender had been integrated into budget submissions.</p> |
| South Africa  | <p>South Africa has had two distinct gender budgeting efforts, both of which led to some fiscal policy and administrative changes. Inspired by the Australian Women’s Budget (the first gender budgeting initiative), a coalition of parliamentarians and nongovernmental organizations started the Women’s Budget Initiative in South African in 1995. The initiative arose in the period following the end of apartheid with the adoption of a new Constitution.</p> <p>A second initiative was piloted in 1998-1999 in the National Department of Finance (now National Treasury), with the technical support of some of the same people who had introduced the Women’s Budget. Several departments of government undertook gender budgeting-related activities subsequently. Over time, several fiscal policy or program changes at the national level were attributed to gender budgeting or related initiatives. South Africa has many of the prerequisites for putting in place effective gender budgeting. It has relatively well functioning budget institutions and a legal framework for addressing gender equality and women’s needs.</p> |

| Countries | Lessons |
|---|---|
| <p data-bbox="225 405 327 432">Tanzania</p>  | <p data-bbox="651 405 1362 992">Tanzania was a pioneer in gender budgeting in Africa in 1997. Its first efforts began as a civil society initiative involving a network of nongovernmental organizations, which led a coalition that produced a book on, Budgeting with a Gender Focus. As a result of the efforts by the coalition, the government in 2000, undertook a pilot project with six ministries—health, education and culture, agriculture and food security, water, regional administration and local governments, community development, gender and children’s development, to integrate concerns into the budget process. Its later efforts began in 2001, with the coalition of nongovernmental organizations continuing its focus on incorporating gender-oriented concerns into the budget process but elevating gender-oriented concerns to macroeconomic programming.</p> <p data-bbox="651 1032 1362 1377">Despite these efforts, the impact of gender budgeting was limited due to a number of factors: efforts with gender budgeting did not incorporate gender-oriented objectives into government poverty-reduction programs; efforts to mainstream gender issues in the budget were not consistent with the government’s move to an output/outcome-oriented budget; and even though awareness of gender-budgeting was widespread, implementation was not consistent across ministries.</p> <p data-bbox="651 1417 1362 1762">To yield results, the government established a core gender budgeting team within the Ministry of Finance to oversee the implementation of gender budgeting in all sectors of the government and in local governments, working in collaboration with other groups. Second, the national government supports the integration of gender equality commitments in government programs and policies and tracking gender-oriented spending at the national and local levels.</p> <p data-bbox="651 1803 1362 2029">Since 2010, the Ministry of Finance has given gender-specific instructions to national and local government agencies in developing their budgets. It has earmarked two ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Labor, and two local government authorities, to pilot a new phase of the implementation of gender budgeting.</p> |

| Countries | Lessons |
|-----------|--|
| | <p>The first efforts at gender budgeting came in 2008 when the Gender Department at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the Ministry of Education, in partnership with UNICEF Ethiopia and the British Council, developed a manual on implementing gender budgeting to increase female school enrollment.</p> |

Source: Compile using extracts from IMF (2016) Working paper WP/16/152



India

The Ministry of Agriculture in India has a widespread and comprehensive administrative set up in the form of key departments, divisions with attached offices at the central level as well as subordinate offices at both the central and the state levels which in turn coordinate with a network of apex institutions for the overall governance of the agriculture sector in the country. The following points were identified with regard to applying GRB to the agricultural sector in India:

As per the operational guidelines of National Food Security Mission (NFSM), at least 30% of allocation is made for women farmers, 33% allocation of the fund is made for small and marginal farmers;

- Coverage of Women Farmers in the event of crop losses through a scheme - Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY): All farmers whether sharecroppers, tenant farmers including women farmers growing crops in the areas notified by the concerned State/UT Government are eligible for coverage under the scheme and can insure themselves as per provisions of the scheme. The coverage under the scheme is subject to land records and tenancy contract. Further, the Scheme is demand driven. Since, the scheme has been made voluntary for participation, all farmers including woman farmers are eligible to enroll under the scheme. There are no specific extra benefits/provisions for women farmers under the scheme. However, the Government is bound to pay its share in premium subsidy for all the farmers including women who take up crop insurance.
- The Government implemented a Seed Village Programme to upgrade the quality of farmer's saved seeds under the Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP). Fund/budget exclusively for women farmers is not provided under the scheme, however states are requested to cover an adequate number of women farmers under the scheme.
- Women farmers are to be involved in different decision making bodies at district and block level such as Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Governing Board and ATMA Management Committee at district level.



Spain

Spain's Gender Equality Law (Article 20) provides that public authorities must systematically include the sex variable in their statistics, surveys or data. The National Statistical Plan, which covers a four-year period, is the main instrument to organize the statistical activity of the General State Administration. It is approved by Royal Decree and during its drafting procedure an "ex ante" gender impact assessment report is carried out. Once the Plan is approved, it is implemented via Annual Programs.



Norway

Since 2008, Statistics Norway has published national gender equality indicators, including: Gender distribution in the workforce, distribution of income, gender distribution in part-time work, use of fathers' quotas; Gender distribution in business structures, gender distribution in the public sector; gender distribution in the private sector, gender distribution among leaders, and gender distribution in educational programmes; and Results are published on a national scale and are also available by county and municipality to allow policy makers to address regional and local issues.

Source: OECD. 2023

Gender mainstreaming should be prioritized by all sectors nationally and across all departments, decision and units of the agriculture sector. Ampaire et al. (2020) examined the extent of gender integration in agricultural and natural resource policies in Uganda and Tanzania. It was found that disharmony in gender mainstreaming across governance at all levels weakens the attainment of desired results. Also, allocations to gender at the sub-national level remain inconsistently low, with sharp differences between estimated and actual budgets, and gender projects and programmes do not address any structural factors that are responsible for gender gaps.

There should be clearly established processes for the inclusion of smallholder women farmers in the budgeting process. Also, there is need to align the Renewed Hope 8-Point Agenda with the NDP (2021-2025). Assessment of the budget process in Nigeria shows that there is no clearly established processes for the inclusion of smallholder women farmers in the budgeting process. At the preparatory stage, the call circular, which is a requirement of the Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2007, stipulates that gender responsive measures should be given priorities by the MDAs in coming up with the budget estimates. The document also makes reference to the National Development Plan (NDP), 2021 – 2025, and the Renewed Hope '8-Point' Agenda of the present

administration. While these documents provides that gender and youth responsive approaches to programmes and projects in the budget should be given priority, the responsibility is on the MDAs to ensure that projects and programmes in their MDAs address the specific needs that women face in their sector. For the Ministry of Agriculture and Poverty Eradication, therefore, coming up with a strategy on how to engage small holder women farmers in every stage of the budget process is therefore vital. While the Ministry has its sectoral strategy, these policy documents are not deliberate on engaging smallholder women farmers across every stage of the budget process.

2.2. Experiences, needs and priorities of women, girls and men in the agriculture sector

Empirical studies examines the experiences, needs and priorities of women, girls and men in the agriculture sector. However, these studies have not effectively influenced the level of project capture in the budget of the agriculture Ministry. The 2021 Non-State Actors (NSAs) Value Addition Biennial Review Toolkit (VABKIT) Report for Nigeria for the 3rd and 4th Biennial Review (BR) conducted focused group discussions among smallholder women farmers in 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory to implement the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). According to the report, small-holder women farmers in Nigeria have poor access to financial services such as credit (43%), and insurance (10.54%). As a result, smallholder women farmers resort to self-help (using group savings) to raise funds, but sustainability remains a challenge in a country where the agricultural sector is exposed to various challenges including floods and pastoralist-farmers conflict.

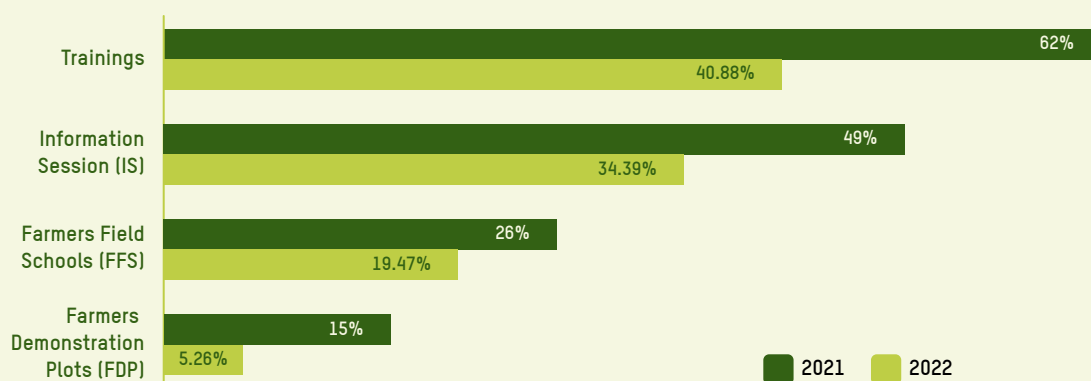


Fig. 2: Access to Agricultural Advisory Services by Smallholder Women Farmers in Nigeria - 2021 vs 2022

Source: Action Aid (2023) 4th Biennial Review (BR) VABKIT Report

Table 3: Access to Agricultural Advisory Services by Geopolitical Zone

| | Trainings | FFS | FDP | IS |
|---------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| FCT | 94% | 6% | 0% | 10% |
| North Central | 65% | 23% | 22% | 70% |
| North West | 71% | 32% | 0% | 58% |
| North East | 56% | 26% | 21% | 34% |
| South West | 70% | 38% | 18% | 30% |
| South East | 56% | 20% | 24% | 52% |
| South South | 47% | 19% | 18% | 55% |

Source: Action Aid (2023) 4th Biennial Review (BR) VABKIT Report

Although the VABKIT report in 2022 shows improvement in access to agricultural advisory services and level of support received to address post-harvest losses, the proportion of access by smallholder women to agricultural and financial services remains low. For instance, the report shows that access to farmer demonstration plots increased from 5.26% in 2021 to 15% in 2022, while access to farmer field schools improved from 19.47% to 26%.

The needs of smallholder women and girls in agriculture are identified as

- i. access to land, livestock, or other agricultural resources;
- ii. management of agricultural resources;
- iii. use of financial services and other inputs for agriculture;
- iv. access to education, knowledge, and skills related to agriculture; and
- v. participation in agricultural labor activities.

Women tend to be disadvantaged in regard to all these dimensions. Addressing the challenges that smallholder farmers, especially women face, in the agricultural sector is also vital for mainstreaming GRB in the agriculture budget. Review of the literature identified the following factors that constrain small holder productivity in the agricultural sector.

Table 4: Factors that Small holder productivity in the Agriculture Sector in Nigeria

| Factors | Findings | Recommendation |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Land | Women’s lower access to land is often underpinned by discriminatory customary law and traditional practices that favor men in terms of ownership and inheritance rights. Despite the gender neutrality of the land use Act, 1978, cultural and social practices continues to hinder women’s access to access to land. The gender gap for access to land for farming in Northern Nigerian is wider while for southern Nigeria the available land for farming is closing in. | Women’s lower access to land is often underpinned by discriminatory customary law and traditional practices that favor men in terms of ownership and inheritance rights. |
| Machinery, Livestock and Inputs | Assets like machinery and livestock help farmers to store and accumulate wealth, improve productive processes, provide security during negative shocks, and facilitate riskier investments. However, female farmers are less likely than their male counterparts to own or have access to assets. For instance, women farmers frequently do not own the types of collateral that are typically required to secure loans – especially land. Women also often own fewer large, valuable livestock, impeding their ability to cope with negative shocks and make riskier investments. | Recognizing that financial hurdles are an important constraint to adopting inputs and technologies, numerous development initiatives offer technologies and inputs at a subsidized price or even for free. |
| Information and Skills | Access to information on growing techniques, agricultural technologies and crop choice, is critical in allowing farmers to optimize agricultural production. Male farmers tend to have more diverse channels of information as well as better quality of information compared to women; The Levelling the Field report (World Bank and ONE, 2014) finds that women have less access to information on improved agricultural techniques. Extension services often target heads of households and these tend to be men. Thus, women accessing information. For example, in Uganda, the National Agricultural Advisory Services extension activities reached only 17 percent of female plot managers, compared to 23 percent of their male counterparts often get information second hand from their husbands. Women who are single, widowed or divorced have even more difficult time. | Extension systems are key providers of training but learning outcomes are usually falling short, especially for women farmers; Farmer field schools are one mechanism for delivering extension services that many see particularly well suited to the needs of women farmers. |

| Factors | Findings | Recommendation |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Networks | <p>Women farmer groups offer an opportunity to collectively address gender-specific constraints and increase bargaining power. An intervention in DRC examined the impacts of innovation platforms (IPs) within the maize value chain on female farmers (Mumbeya et al., 2020). Participants in all-female IPs were better able to address challenges, improve their market participation, and had higher yields compared to women in mixed IPs.</p> | <p>The study cautions though that the members of these groups should be socio-economically homogenous, as the authors observed divergent and conflicting interests between women from different socioeconomic strata.</p> |
| Time Availability | <p>Prevailing gender norms mean that women tend to allocate a greater proportion of their time to tasks that do not directly generate income. For example, the study of women's participation in the WIA extension program in Nigeria indicates that women's participation in agriculture led to less time for childcare and food preparation, less time for the education of both girls and boys and less time for social activities for women (Odurukwe et al., 2006).</p> | <p>Women have lower access to labor-saving technologies (LSTs) than men. LSTs aim to reduce the drudgery in farming, and include practices and technologies such as conservation agriculture, roof water harvesting, or grain mills that more efficient than traditional practices. The use of LSTs is widespread, but women have lower adoption rates due to lower access information, extension services and availability of technology (Vemireddy & Choudhary, 2021)</p> |
| Risk | <p>Differences in risk preferences not only influence crop choice but can also impact other important strategic decisions by farmers. A lab-in-field experiment in Tanzania uncovered that women's risk aversion and men's loss aversion was negatively correlated with improved variety use (Magnan, 2020). In Senegal and Burkina Faso, Delavallade et al. (2014) show, with a randomized field experiment, that women plot managers are less likely than their male counterparts to take out agricultural weather insurance and are more likely to invest in savings for emergencies, even though the weather insurance was shown to lead to greater yields.</p> | <p>Women in agriculture face other risks that are not covered by weather insurance, such as those associated with higher fertility, childbirth or childcare.</p> |

The National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP), 2022 – 2027 identified the following regulatory challenges constraining the agricultural sector:

- inconsistent, uncoordinated and inappropriate policies;
- high rate of turnover of policies and inconsistency in policies, which, combined with unpredictable policy shifts, have significantly deterred private investment in agriculture for many years;
- fragmented and overlapping policy institutions;
- The narrow base of policy articulation and strategy formulation due to the limited involvement of stakeholders and institutions that have resulted in a lack of grassroots support of policies that is necessary for success;
- low technology and innovation for production, processing and storage
- climate change;
- conflicts and insecurity;
- gender inequality and weak integration of youth and women in agriculture;
- weak agricultural cooperatives, and
- lack of systematic, regularly updated and comparable data and information.

Despite these challenges that small holder farmers face, the projects and programmes in the 2024 budget do not adequately reflect these needs. The 2024 budget of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) provides for a total expenditure of N28.77 trillion, compared to the N24.82 trillion provided for in the 2023 fiscal year: representing an increase of 16%. The 2024 approved expenditure is based on a projected federally retained revenue of N19.59 trillion, the 2024 federal government budget creates a fiscal deficit of N9.178 trillion and a deficit-to-GDP size of 3.88%.

2.3. GRB Analysis of the 2024 Agriculture Sector Budget

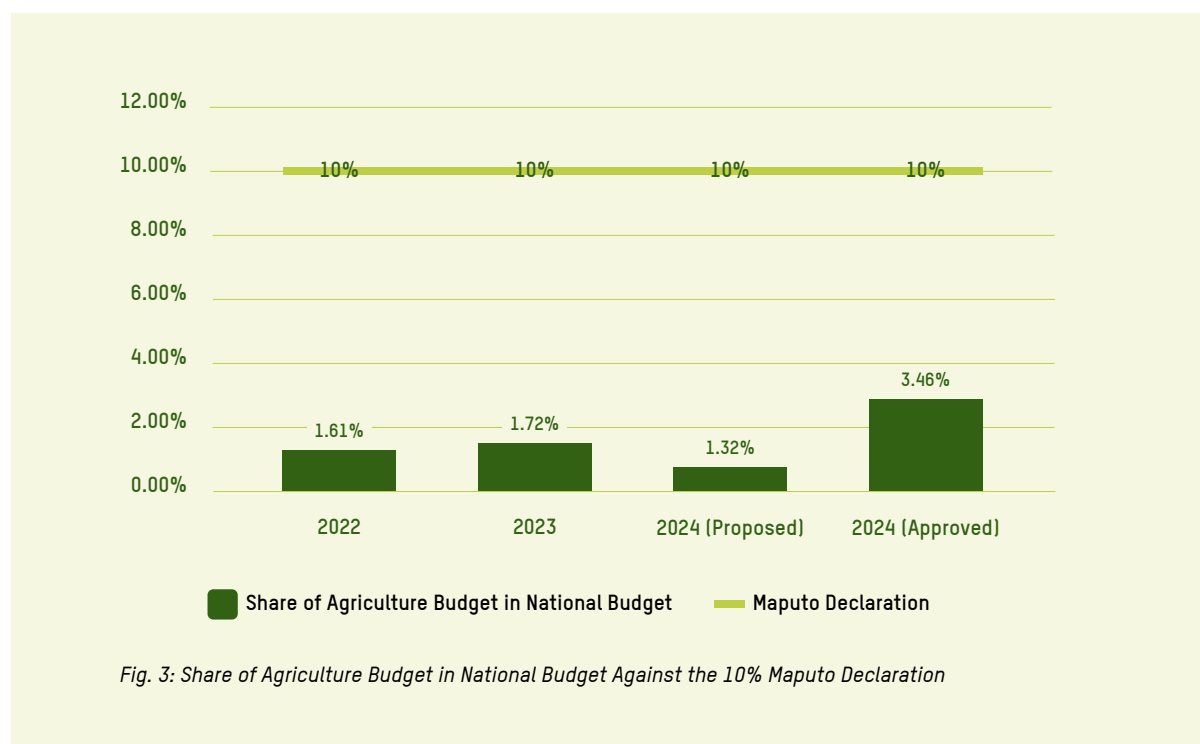
Macroeconomic indicators in Nigeria also justifies prioritizing smallholder farmers in the budget planning process for 2024 and beyond. The inflation rate continues to rise and the real GDP growth rate remains weak. With the food component of inflation being the highest, channelling resources to address the challenges faced by smallholder farmers and other challenges in the rural sector would help boost food production, reduce the cost of living, and eradicate poverty.

Table 5: Macroeconomic Assumptions of the 2024 Budget of the Federal Government of Nigeria

| | 2022 | | 2023 | 2024 | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|----------|---------------------------|--------|
| | Budgeted | Actual | Budgeted | Budgeted | Actual |
| Inflation (%) | 16.11 | 18.77 | 17.16 | 28.92 (Dec 2023) | 21.4 |
| Real GDP Growth (%) | 3.55 | 3.10 | 3.75 | 2.54 (Sept 2023) | 3.76 |
| Exchange Rate (N/\$) | 410.2 | 402.28 | 435.57 | 1,192.94 (Jan 31st, 2024) | 750 |
| Crude Oil Production (mbpd) | 1.6 | 1.24 | 1.69 | 1.25 (June 2023) | 1.78 |
| Crude Oil Price (US\$) | 73 | 105.88 | 75 | 79.27 (Jan 5th, 2024) | 77.96 |

Source: Budget Office of the Federation, CBN

Analysis of the 2024 budget for Ministry of Agriculture shows that there was a remarkable increase of 175% in the allocation to the ministry from a proposed amount of N362.94 billion in the 2024 Appropriation Bill to the approved amount of N996.9 billion in the 2024 Appropriation Act. Sadly, the allocation falls below the 10% share of the total budget as recommended by the Maputo Declaration Recommendation (%).



The 2024 budget for the Ministry of Agriculture prioritized capital projects compared to what proposed budget. The framework for the NADFund would need to be put in place through legislation. It would be vital to examine how the NADFund would address gender-gaps in the agricultural sector.

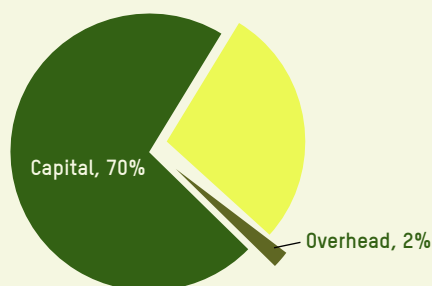


Fig. 4: Structure of the 2024 Budget Proposal for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

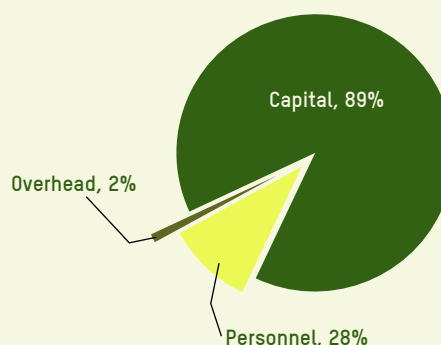


Fig. 5: Structure of the 2024 Approved Budget for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

The allocation for capital budgets in the headquarter Ministry and the National Agricultural Development Fund (NADFund) account for 36.25% of the total budget for development projects in the Ministry of agriculture.

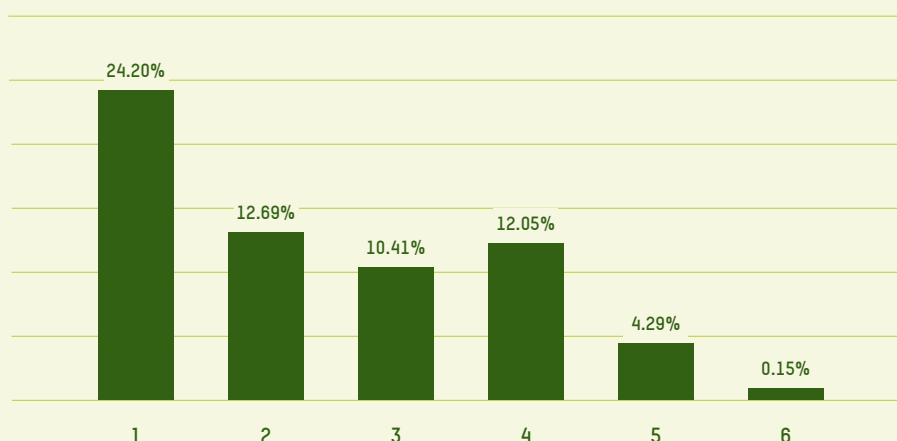


Fig. 6: % of Distribution of the Structure of the Allocation to the Agriculture Ministry (Headquarters) and NADFund in the 2024 Approved Budget

GRB analysis of the distribution of projects and programmes in the Ministry of Agriculture (HQTRS) and the National Agriculture Development Fund (NADFund) showed that 91% of these projects are gender-neutral, 7% are gender-sensitive and 2% are gender-specific.

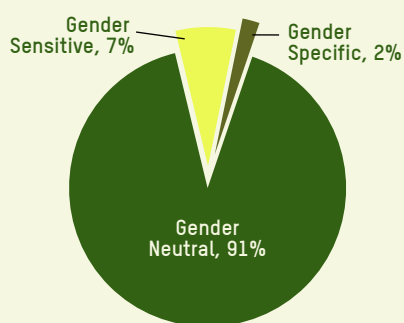


Fig. 7: Distribution of Projects in the Ministry of Agriculture by Gender Responsiveness

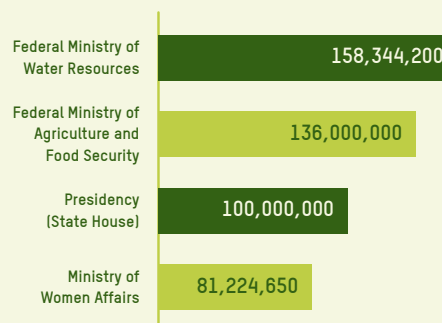


Fig. 8: Allocation of Smallholder Farmer Related Projects in the 2024 FGN Budget

The projects in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture And Food Security that are targeted at the smallholder farmers focused on training, empowerment and skill acquisition. The projects are:

- Training And Empowerment Of Small-Scale Farmers In Modern Agricultural Skills In Suleja, Tafa, Gurara And Paikoro Lga, In Niger State (ERGP5211830) (New) (Federal College Of Animal Health And Production Technology – VOM) at N100 million;
- Design, Fabrication And Test Running Of Integrated Rice Milling Machines For Small And Medium Rice Farmers (ERGP30150995) (National Cereals Research Institute- Badeggi) (New) at N15,000,000;
- Development Of Small/Medium Enterprise For Rural Communities Through Mobilization Of Rural Savings And Investment And Skill Acquisition Centres In 4 States (ERGP30132337) (Ongoing) (Agricultural Research And Management Institute (ARMTI) – Ilorin) at N14,000,000; and
- Capacity Building For Smallholders Farmers, Youth And Women On Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) For Rubber And Gum Arabic Value Chains (ERGP30207458) (New) (Rubber Research Institute- Benin) at N7,000,000.

Key Observations

The projects are targeted at providing skill acquisition, empowerment and training for farmers. While this is important to boost food production, Gender responsive analysis of these projects raises the following questions:

- How will the farmers to be selected for the skill acquisition be selected in an open, transparent and inclusive manner?
- Where women and male farmers consulted in the design and conceptualization of the projects?
- For the projects designated as ongoing, what is the level of implementation and how are the beneficiaries of the projects/ programmes so far?
- In the instance where the projects are constituency projects are those of the National Assembly. How would the gender concerns regarding access be addressed?

2.4. Institutional Arrangements for GRB in the Agriculture Sector

Projects and programmes for smallholder farmers in 2024 are not domiciled in the Ministry of agriculture alone. There are other stakeholders. Commitment towards enhancing access to public service by smallholder farmers should therefore involve consultations with these MDAs and other stakeholders as well.

Table 6: Identification of Institutions for Stakeholder Engagement for GRB in the Agricultural Sector

| Institutions | Stakeholders |
|-----------------|--|
| Executive/ MDAs | Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agricultural Development Fund (NADFund) • Rep. of Federal Colleges of Agriculture • Rep. of Federal Cooperative Colleges Presidency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA); • National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment Federal Ministry of Finance Federal Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Federal Ministry of Works Federal Ministry of Water Resources Federal Capital Territory Administration Federal Ministry of Environment Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation Federal Ministry of Youth Development Federal Ministry of Women Affairs |

| Institutions | Stakeholders |
|-------------------------|---|
| Legislative | National Assembly (Senate and House of Representatives) committees on Agriculture services and institutions, Poverty alleviation and SDGs |
| Regional / Africa | Africa Union (CAADP), ECOWAS Commission (Trade Directorate) |
| Global / Donor Partners | FAO, UNDP, GiZ |
| CSOs / NGOs | Relevant CSOs (OXFAM, Action Aid, Centre for Social Justice, SERAP, IBP) |
| State Government/ LGAs | State Governments, State Ministries of Agriculture and Finance, Nigeria Governors Forum, ALGON |

The literature for Nigeria shows that efforts with gender budgeting were initiated in 2012, when the federal government, in partnership with the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development, introduced a gender budgeting initiative called “Growing Girls and Women in Nigeria” (G-WIN) in 2012. Five ministries—agriculture, public works, health, water resources, and communication and technology—were selected for this initiative. Over the years, other measures that include having a national gender policy and mainstreaming gender in sectoral issues such as agriculture, education, health, and the environment, among others, have also been initiated. These efforts, however, culminate in making budgetary provisions for projects and programmes that address specific gender concerns. Most often than not, these projects are gender-neutral.

2.5. Enhancing Access to Gender-Disaggregated Data for GRB

Access to gender-disaggregated data is also vital for mainstreaming GRB in the agricultural sector. However, data availability remains a challenge. A review of studies identifies ways through which this challenge can be defeated.

Mercy Corp (2021) identified the following methods of collecting these data. They include through focus group discussions, In-person surveys, and Mobile surveys records of activities of target stakeholders / beneficiaries or other key stakeholders over time to understand the changes in behaviour and impact and use sex disaggregated data collected by the organization during core business activities to understand the gender composition and orientation of internal organization and business activities. According to the OECD (2023), surveys, interviews, reviews, opinion polls and benchmarking are also effective methods for obtaining and analysing data on diversity policies, as well as desk review, household interviews, focus group discussion. The data should be collected using subthemes with specific questions:

Table 7: Accessing Sex-disaggregated Data for Agriculture Sector

| Sub-theme 1: Agriculture population and households | |
|---|--|
| Context | Questions |
| Questions under this subtheme will help to identify who to target for various agriculture products, services, and innovations. | <p>The questions may include, but no limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average size of the smallholder’s household, by sex of the smallholder (number of members); • Average age of the smallholder and members of the household, by sex of the smallholder (year in numbers) |
| Sub-theme 2: Access to Productive Resources | |
| Data from this subtheme provides understanding on who owns what resources. | <p>They include questions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acreage under crop farming by sex of the smallholder (number of acres) • Number of livestock owned and species, by sex of the smallholder (number by each species) • Ownership of machinery and other farming equipment (number by equipment type) |
| Sub-theme 3: Decision Making Power and Agency | |
| Under this subtheme, response from the questions will enhance understanding on who controls decision making and how decisions are made. | <p>Some plausible questions that may be asked are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education level beyond a certain level by sex of the smallholder (number of years of education at various levels of formal education); • Participation in farmer organizations and cooperatives, by sex of the smallholder (yes or no answer); • Access to credit for agriculture, by sex of the smallholder (yes or no answer and type of credit accessed); • Access to agriculture extension services, by sex of the smallholder (yes or no answer and type of service accessed) |

| Sub-theme 4: Climate Change | |
|--|--|
| The aim of questions under this subtheme is to enable understanding on who gets more adversely impacted by climate change induced crises. | <p>The questions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acreage of holdings in vulnerable geographies, by sex of the small holder (number of acres); • Acreage of rain-fed holdings, by sex of the smallholder (number of acres) |
| Sub-theme 6: Digital Devices | |
| Response from questions in this category will enhance understanding on who will most likely benefit from digital innovations | <p>The questions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of individual mobile phone, by sex of the smallholder (yes or no answer); • Average airtime expense per month, by sex of the smallholder (dollar value) |
| Sub-theme 7: Time and Labour | |
| Data from responses to this question will enable understanding on who, within a household, does what activity on a daily basis and how much time they spend at it. | <p>The questions may seek information around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of agriculture tasks performed, by sex of the smallholder (list of activities); • Time spent on agriculture and household tasks performed, by sex of the smallholder (number of hours) |

The OECD (2023) identified some self-assessment questions that may also be used to access gender-disaggregated data. They include:

- Do national and subnational institutions regularly collect gender disaggregated data?
- Is there a centralized system where national and sub-national data – including gender-sensitive data – are stored and accessible?
- Are consultations with the public (NGOs, women’s groups, etc) regularly implemented to collect data and information about the potential or actual impact of government policies, programs and budgets?
- Are other Gender Analysis tools available/utilized (i.e. desk review, household interview, focus group discussion, semi-structured interviews, direct observation, case study, stakeholder workshop, trend analysis, etc)?

Partnering with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) would also offer an opportunity for data collection across the country.

3.0. Conclusion and Issues for Advocacy

Analysis of the 2024 budget of the federal government of Nigeria of the ministry of agriculture suggest that most programmes and projects are gender neutral. This is because they are targeted at activities that do not address specific constraints that smallholder women farmers face or those that constraints the performance of the agricultural sector.

Evidence from studies and reports reviewed showed that countries where gender responsive budgeting have helped to improve the outcomes for smallholder women farmers and the agricultural sector in general anchored their gender responsive mainstreaming policies on a legal framework. The evidence for Nigeria suggest that GRB policies are often anchored on the budget call circular that is in turn anchored on the Fiscal Responsive Act, 2007. For the 2024 budget, the National Development Plan (2021-2025) and the 2024-2026 MTEF & FSP, also serves as an anchor for GRB that are in turn referenced in the 2024 budget call circular.

Stakeholder consultation is required to ensure that policies targeting small holder farmers and food security are coordinated through the Ministry of Agriculture.

Although Nigeria has agricultural policy, it is not deliberate in addressing gender-responsive constraints. Setting up a gender desk in the Ministry of Agriculture to track gender responsive process is great, but capacity building for all departments, unites and staff is vital to understand how the work done by every unit/division/department feed into the overall gender responsive drive of the ministry.

To address access to land challenges, the FMARD (2022) NATIP Policy (2022-2027) recommends the promotion of land certification for farm size consolidation and competitiveness. This will involve: Promulgation of law and legislation at the state level to minimize farmland fragmentation, Sensitization campaigns on land consolidation targeting key stakeholders, and community integration/involvement in effective utilization of land for agribusiness domiciled in their locality.

Recognizing the security challenges faced by the small holder farmers, the FMARD (2022) NATIP Policy (2022-2027) recommends the establishment of Partnership on Secure Agriculture Land and Investments (PSALI) structure at national and sub-national levels, Promotion of agro-rangers for securing agricultural land and investment, Set up organized hunters, forest rangers/marshals to support PSALI, and the creation of a special role for traditional Institution/community leaders under PSALI.

The NATIP Policy (2022 – 2027) also recommends mainstreaming Gender into Extension Services, Climate Change Adaptation and Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture; developing gender-sensitive financing in agribusiness.

The lessons learned from other countries also show that there must be a commitment to and political will for gender equality and GRB at all levels of government. While the political will of the present administration in Nigeria for GRB across all sectors can be adjudged impressive, steps need to be taken to integrate the Renewed Hope Agenda with the NDP (2021-2025) and to ensure that sector-specific plans are clear of GRB directives.

Even though smallholder women farmers' account for 70% of the workforce and 60% of agricultural farm produce in Nigeria, a study by the International Budget Partnership (IBP, 2021) found that women smallholder farmers are not given adequate recognition by officials overseeing agricultural policy and decision-making. Despite these challenges, through data-driven advocacy, budgetary commitments to smallholder women farmers in five states at the subnational level (Anambra, Jigawa, Nasarawa, Niger, and Oyo states) have led to critical budgetary changes that enabled about 111,000 smallholder women farmers to gain access to new or improved seeds and fertilizer as well as have access to lighter and more modern farm equipment to increase production. To increase the inclusion of smallholder farmers in the budget process, the IBP report recommends:

- Training and capacity-building programme that is targeted at strengthening interaction between the ministry of agriculture and smallholder women farmers to enhance their participation in the budget process. This recommendation is anchored on the finding that the budget processes in Nigeria, as in most countries, are hidden, opaque, and dominated by men.
- Improving the budget and political advocacy skills of small-holder women farmers would also be vital, as it would enable the group to understand the budget process and how to strategically intervene in it. Although the IBP and technical partners assisted SWOFON in improving their budget and political advocacy skills, more effort is required in this regard to cover more states.
- The Ministry of Agriculture should also ensure that programmes and projects that seek to enhance access to fertilizer, seed and equipment for small holder women farmers are included in the budget of the Ministry. Because projects in ministry also include constituency and zonal projects of members of the National Assembly, holding stakeholder engagement with members of parliaments would also be vital on how to engender constituency and zonal projects of members of parliament.

The first step in the GRB analysis of the agriculture sector involves a gender analysis of the agriculture sector that is aimed at understanding the specific challenges and problems being faced by women and men across different sections of the farming community. This exercise could be undertaken through a secondary review of existing literature and data that already exists:

- The second step in the GRB process involves a critical review of sectoral policies, schemes and programmes in order to understand whether these suitably address the differential needs, priorities and problems of women and men engaged in farming in different contexts.
- A third important step in the GRB analysis involves looking at budgetary allocations for the agriculture sector as well as specific allocations for various schemes and programmes from a gender lens.
- Finally, the findings from the GRB analysis at various levels must also be used as a basis for revisiting operational guidelines and objectives related to various schemes and revising the same from time to time in response to varying needs and challenges of women and men involved in agriculture.

- A study by Centre for Social Justice also identified the importance of enacting Law for gender responsive budgeting with special provisions on gender mainstreaming in agriculture. The study recommended the need for collaboration with the executive, the legislature and other stakeholder to develop a gender-responsive budget toolkit or guidelines on mainstreaming gender into agricultural sector budgets.

3.1. Recommendations that work for GRB in the Nigerian agricultural sector

| Institutional policies in the MDAs | Public policy |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that there is a GRB policy that is also mainstreamed in the Ministry and its Departments and Agencies; • Establish a GRB desk in the Ministry and its Departments and Agencies; • Put in place a budget engagement process that engages stakeholders within the Ministry and its departments and agencies to assess the needs of smallholder women farmers and, within March to May every year, to ascertain needs that can be used as inputs into the budget at the preparatory stage; • Prioritize allocation for projects and programmes in the agricultural ministry budget that will address constraints for small-holder women farmers across the country. • Initiate or sustain collaboration with agricultural sector-based NGOs and development partners to support counterpart funding projects that will address the needs of small-holder women farmers; • Ministry to develop and sustain a data base for maintaining sex disaggregated databases in agriculture and the rural sector with clear gender performance indicators in line with the National Gender Policy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the Renewed Hope “8-Point” Agenda with the National Development Plan (NDP), 2021-2025 and ensure that GRB approach to agriculture and food security that are targeted at addressing gender gaps are clear mentioned; • Provide a legislative framework for GRB beyond the use of budget call circular; • Ensure that all sectors have GRB policies that is integrated with their sectorial policies; • Ensure that all projects and programmes that are related to the agricultural sector are • Hold annual town hall meetings with the National Assembly Committees on agricultural with Ministry of Agricultural and other agencies with agricultural focus to assess budget implementation with regards to the needs farmers in the previous year to identify gaps and draw lessons. • Land ownership and control in Nigeria is still dominated by men. Government needs to establish programmes and partnerships that will specifically target women, in order to improve access to land so as to enable them to increase their productive capacities, promote involvement in cash crop production and improve livelihood status. • Revise the National Gender Policy to ensure that it specifies goals, targets and desired outcomes for specific sectors including the agricultural sector. |

3.2. Recommendations for GRB and the agricultural sector in the context of climate policy/financing

Although climate change was identified as an aspect where the 2024 budget of the federal government of Nigeria has a number of projects in the agricultural sector, the projects and programmes are not necessarily targeted at addressing gender gaps. Furthermore, while the projects and programmes provided for in the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture that have a direct bearing on climate change were few, the projects were specific in addressing gender-specific needs. These projects account for 0.55% of the total budget for projects that are targeted at smallholder farmers in the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In other MDAs, projects and programmes that are climate change-related account for 3.13% of the total budget that are related to farming, or farmers. The low proportion of budget allocated for climate and gender in the agricultural budget and the overall budget of the federal government of Nigeria in the 2024 budget follow the global situation in 2021. According to a report by USAID¹, while climate finance flows amounted to more than \$600 billion in 2021, only 2% integrated a gender lens.

The deduction is that while the projects in the Ministry of Agriculture that are climate change-related are more specific in addressing gender gaps, the projects in the other MDAs are not gender-specific. Sadly, there are more projects in the other MDAs for addressing climate change and gender issues that are contained in the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.

In regards to the above, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security can also seek ways to attract funds from Green Climate Fund (GCF), Climate Gender Equity Fund (CGEF) and other global climate funds that can be channelled to address the gender dimensions in climate change and agriculture.

Everybody is doing something with engendering food security policy, and engaging with smallholder women farmers, but a central coordinating and M&E framework is lacking. All of these efforts should be domiciled with the Ministry of Agriculture.

At the national policy level, there is a need to ensure that policy frameworks reinforce each other rather than conflict or contend with one another.

¹ <https://www.climatelinks.org/climate-gender-equity-fund>

References

- Action Aid. (2023). *Report on Non State Actors (NSAs) Value Addition Biennial Review Toolkit (VABKIT) Report for Nigeria for the 4th Biennial Review (BR) Exercise on the Implementation of Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)*.
- African Development Bank (AfDB). (2015). *Women and agriculture: The untapped opportunity in the wave of transformation*. Background paper prepared by Njobe, B., & Kaaria, S. for the Feeding Africa Conference, Dakar-Senegal. African Development Bank.
- Akalbila, I., Ayifah, E., Hilt, L., Muntaka, H., & Rewald, R. (2020). *Gender-responsive budgeting in Ghana: An analysis of GRB implementation and its existing and potential impacts on women small-scale farmers*. Oxfam Research Backgrounder series.
- Ampaire, E.L., Acosta, M., Huyer, S., Kigonya, R., Muchunguzi, P., Muna, & R., Jassogne, L. (2020). 'Gender in climate change, agriculture, and natural resource policies: insights from East Africa' Climatic Change 158:43–60 (in the Special Issue on "Gender Responsive Climate Smart Agriculture: Framework, Approaches and Technologies" edited by Sophia Huyer and Samuel Tetteh Partey)
- Bello, L. O., Baiyegunhi, L. J. S., Danso-Abbeam, G., & Ogundeji, A. A. (2021). *Gender decomposition in smallholder agricultural performance in rural Nigeria*.
- Budlender, D. (2014). *Tracking climate change funding: Learning from gender-responsive budgeting*.
<https://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Tracking-Climate-Change-Funding-Learning-from-Gender-Responsive-Budgeting.pdf>. Accessed January 4, 2024.
- Budlender, D., & Hewitt, G. (2002). *Gender budgets make more cents: Country studies and good practice*. Gender Section, Commonwealth Secretariat.
- Budlender, D., & Hewitt, G. (2003). *Engendering budgets: A practitioner's guide to understanding and implementing gender-responsive budgets*. Commonwealth Secretariat.
- Budlender, D., Sharp, R., & Allen, K. (1998). *How to do a gender-sensitive budget analysis: Contemporary research and practice*. AusAID; Commonwealth Secretariat.
- Buehren, N. (2023). *Gender & agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa: Review of constraints and effective interventions*. Africa Gender Innovation Lab/Gender Group of the World Bank.
- Combaz, E. (2013). *Impact of gender-responsive budgeting*.
<https://gsdrc.org/publications/impact-of-gender-responsive-budgeting/>. Accessed January 4, 2024.
- Delavallade, C., Dizon, F., Hill, R. V., & Petraud, J. P. (2015). *Managing risk with insurance and savings: Experimental evidence for male and female farm managers in the Sahel*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 7176. World Bank.

Downes, R., von Trapp, L., & Nicol, S. (2017). Gender budgeting in OECD countries. *OECD Journal on Budgeting*, 17(3), 1-37.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). (2011). *The state of food and agriculture*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN).

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD). (2022). *National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP), 2022 – 2027*. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Abuja, Nigeria.

Githinji, M., Konstantinidis, C., & Barenberg, A. (2014). *Small and productive: Kenyan women and crop choice*. *Feminist Economics*, 20(1), 101-129.

GIZ. (2022). *Assessment of gender-responsive budget for enhanced gender programming and procurement: Institutional support to ECOWAS*. Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

Kilic, T., Palacios-López, A., & Goldstein, M. (2014). *Caught in a productivity trap: A distributional perspective on gender differences in Malawian agriculture*. *World Development*, 70, 416-463.

International Budget Partnership (IBP). (2021). *Women smallholder farmers in Nigeria secure investments in agriculture*.

<https://internationalbudget.org/women-smallholder-farmers-in-nigeria-secure-investments-in-agriculture/#easy-footnote-2-20843>

International Monetary Fund (IMF). (2016). *Sub-Saharan Africa: A survey of gender budgeting efforts*. By Janet G. Stotsky, Lisa Kolovich, and Suhaib Kebhaj. International Monetary Fund. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2016/wp16152.pdf>

Magnan, N., Love, A. M., Mishili, F. J., & Sheremenko, G. (2020). *Husbands' and wives' risk preferences and improved maize adoption in Tanzania*. *Agricultural Economics*, 51(5), 743-758.

Mercy Corps. (2021). *Sex disaggregated data collection guide: Best practices and indicators for data collection*.

https://www.mercycorpsagrifin.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/CGAP-MCAF-Gender-toolkit_v1_Sex_Data-Collection-Guide.pdf

Mumbeya, P. N., Matungula, P. K., Masuki, K. K., Schut, M., & Okafor, C. (2020). *Can innovation platforms (IPs) improve rural women participation in maize value chain? Evidence from the Eastern DR Congo*. *European Journal of Agriculture and Food Sciences*, 2(3). <https://www.ejfood.org/index.php/ejfood/article/view/16>

Nallari, R., & Griffith, B. (2011). *Gender and macroeconomic policy*. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

Nesbitt-Ahmed, Z. (2023). *How gender-responsive, age-sensitive social protection is related to the climate crisis: A summary of the evidence*. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Odurukwe, S., Matthews-Njoku, E., & Ejiogu-Okereke, N. (2006). *Impacts of the women-in-agriculture (WIA) extension programme on women's lives; Implications for subsistence agricultural production of women in Imo State, Nigeria*. Livestock Research for Rural Development, 18(18).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2023). *Toolkit for mainstreaming and implementing gender equality*.

<https://www.oecd.org/publications/toolkit-for-mainstreaming-and-implementing-gender-equality-2023-3ddef555-en.htm>

Osabohien, R., Osabuohien, E., & Ohalet, P. (2019). *Agricultural sector performance, institutional framework, and food security in Nigeria*. Bio-based and Applied Economics, 8(2), 161-178.

OXFAM. (2021). *Making gender-responsive budgeting work for women small-scale farmers: Lessons from Ethiopia, Ghana, and Tanzania*. OXFAM America Inc.

OXFAM-PROSELL. (2023). *Community development plan: Performance and budget tracking for focal local government areas in Taraba State*. OXFAM-PROSELL with support from the European Union and Development Exchange Centre (DEC).

Parpart, J. L. (2014). *Exploring the transformative potential of gender mainstreaming in international development institutions: Transformative potential of gender mainstreaming*. Journal of International Development, 26(3), 382-395. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jid.2948>

Peterman, A., Quisumbing, A., Behrman, J., & Nkonya, E. (2011). *Understanding the complexities surrounding gender differences in agricultural productivity in Nigeria and Uganda*. Journal of Development Studies, 47(10), 1482-1509.

UN Women. (2017). *Gender responsive budgeting: A focus on agriculture sector*.

UN Women. (2023). *Strengthening public finance management systems for gender equality and women's empowerment*. (Lead authors: Katherine Gifford & Zohra Khan).

UN Women Caribbean. (2023). *Gender-responsive budgeting, a tool for financing initiatives to address violence against women and girls (VAWG)*. <https://caribbean.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2023/03/gender-responsive-budgeting-works>

Vemireddy, V., & Choudhary, A. (2021). *A systematic review of labor-saving technologies: Implications for women in agriculture*. Global Food Security, 29, 100541.

Woldu, T., & Tadesse, F. (2015). *Women's participation in agricultural cooperatives in Ethiopia* (No. 1008-2016-80335).

World Bank. (2023). *Gender gaps in agriculture productivity and public spending in Nigeria*. Nigeria Gender Innovation Lab. © World Bank.

World Bank, & ONE. (2014). *Levelling the field: Improving opportunities for women farmers in Africa*. World Bank.

YIAGA Africa. (2023). *Analysis of the 2024 appropriation bill of the Federal Government of Nigeria: Focus on gender and women affairs*. YIAGA Africa Centre for Legislative and Engagement.

Website

<https://www.fao.org/gender/learning-center/thematic-areas/gender-responsive-policy-making-and-budgeting/en>

<https://nigeria.oxfam.org/what-we-do-accountable-governance/together-against-poverty>

<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Strengthening-public-finance-management-systems-for-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-en.pdf>

https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/How_GRASSP_is_related_to_the_climate_crisis.pdf

<https://babbangona.com/critical-role-of-women-in-scaling-the-nigerian-agricultural-sector/#:~:text=Nigerian%20women%20make%20up%20about,of%20the%20country's%20food%20production.>



OXFAM

THE FUTURE IS EQUAL

Oxfam is a confederation of 20 affiliates operating globally in 80 countries, working to see a world without poverty. We are a worldwide development organization that mobilizes the power of people against poverty. Around the globe, we work to find practical, innovative ways for people to lift themselves out of poverty and thrive. We save lives and help rebuild livelihoods when crisis strikes, and we campaign so that the voices of the poor influence the local and global decisions that affect them.

Our work in Nigeria is hinged on three pillars: (i) Accountable Governance (ii) Gender Justice (iii) Just Economies

Oxfam in Nigeria strives to fight poverty and inequality by empowering civil society organizations and advocating for change in Accountable Governance, Economic and Food Systems, and Gender Justice. Our aim is to create a transparent, inclusive, and just society in Nigeria through collective action and empowerment. The Future is Equal!



OXFAM

Tel: +234 708 662 5290 Email: infonigeria@oxfam.org

Web: www.nigeria.oxfam.org



Oxfam in Nigeria