From IFI to a bilateral donor: agriculture sector & gender

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From IFI to a bilateral donor: agriculture sector & gender context

**IFI**
- loans -> final decision with gov.
- big volumes, big teams -> more negotiation power
- comprehensive background work -> time consuming
- government responsible for implementation
- often quite “independent” from other development partners

**Bilateral donor**
- grants -> (more) power to dictate conditions
- small(er) volumes -> more agile, changes can be done faster
- small teams, own background work/analysis limited
- joint government-donor implementation units
- active in technical coordination committees in capitals
The same “issues” on empowerment of rural women and girls:

• In general everything in place:
  • Commitments, strategies, checklists, guidance tools, etc.

• BUT: Difficulties to bring commitments to practice -> “How to”

• Resources for specific gender work always limited

• Commitment/accountability of management sometimes missing

• Technical staff does not always have knowledge, time, incentives or motivation for gender work -> “too many cross-cutting issues”

• Sometimes ’clear’ gender activities are not recognized and/or reported

• Gender indicators are missing or not relevant
Focus on implementation & coordination

1. **Coordination** with stakeholders from global to national, province and district level: joint missions, sectoral working groups, analysis, indicators, reporting templates, capacity building (staff, gov.), division of labor

2. **Demand-led approach** – from practice to policy

3. **Work together in practice at field level and share:** information, lessons learnt, joint publications, tools...

Why is this so difficult?

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