FINANCING WOMEN FARMERS

WEBINAR WITH GLOBAL DONOR PLATFORM FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2 NOVEMBER 2017
WEBINAR AGENDA

1. Introduction (2 min)
   Eric Muñoz, Agricultural investments lead, Oxfam America

2. Overview of ‘Financing Women Farmers’ (10 min)
   Rebecca Pearl-Martinez, Consultant to Oxfam Novib

3. Closing Remarks (3 min)
   Eric Muñoz, Agricultural investments lead, Oxfam America

4. Questions and discussion (45m)
PRESENTERS

Eric Muñoz

Rebecca Pearl-Martinez
RESEARCH SCOPE

Countries:
• Ethiopia
• Ghana
• Nigeria
• Pakistan
• Philippines
• Tanzania
Thirteen data points under 3 categories:

- National budget allocations for agriculture and climate change
- ODA for agriculture and climate change adaptation
- International climate finance, including for agriculture

**Timeframe:** 2010-2015
KEY FINDINGS

• No concrete evidence of money reaching women farmers, and gender-specific data is very limited or not available.
• Line items reserved for women farmers are absent or underfunded.
KEY FINDINGS (CONT.)

• Most countries are not reaching Maputo target of spending 10 percent on agriculture.

• Funding skewed to infrastructure and other capital investments, rather than balanced with investments toward small scale farmers.

• Financial tracking systems either do not exist, are not utilized by donors, or are ineffective in capturing outcomes of investments.

• National government capacity at the intersection of gender and agriculture is under-supported.
COUNTRY FINDINGS THAT STOOD OUT

• Only **Ethiopia** has reached the Maputo target, but this was before the Maputo Declaration.

• **Ghana**’s women’s ministry received on average 0.1 percent of the government’s climate change budget in 2010-15.

• **Nigeria** had the lowest share of spending on agriculture and rural development (4.9 percent) as part of international aid in 2007–15.

• Of 3,000 farmers surveyed in **Tanzania**, about 80 percent reported not receiving extension services.

• In the **Philippines**, the public works department, which is responsible for infrastructure development, received 88 percent of climate adaptation funding in 2017, while agriculture received just 6 percent.

• In **Pakistan** in 2014, almost 99 percent of the funding for climate change adaptation was given in the form of loans, with grants amounting to only $3.4m.
WHAT CAN GOVERNMENTS DO?

1. **Allocate resources specifically to women farmers**, rather than assuming that resources trickle down to women.
2. **Disaggregate data by gender** throughout agriculture and climate change planning and implementation processes.
3. **Balance support across small-scale farming and existing investments** to redirect sufficient support to small-scale farmers.
4. **Build transparency through financial tracking systems** by assigning a single coordinating agency to serve as the clearinghouse for information on all financial flows coming into the country.

*(see paper for additional recommendations)*
WHAT CAN DONORS DO?

1. Direct funding to where it is most needed by:
   • having explicitly clear budget lines for small-scale producers, and
   • providing long-term funding for climate change adaptation to help diversify farmers’ livelihoods.

2. Improve reporting on international aid by:
   • posting complete project data and documentation with clear coding in online databases, and
   • monitoring gender-related investments through budget tagging.
CLOSING REMARKS

• **Goal:** Improve accountability for funding and the governance of those flows (how they are used);

  • Press for stronger integration of investments for climate adaptation and agriculture

  • Continue to put women farmers at the center of the conversation

  • Focus on generating evidence and insights to inform policy debates