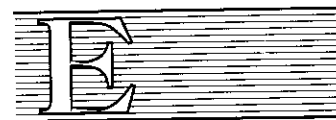




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**WEST AFRICAN ANGLOPHONE SUB-
REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
MAINSTREAMING UNPAID WORK AND
HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION INTO
NATIONAL STATISTICS, POLICIES AND
BUDGET ACCRA: 17-21 OCTOBER 2005**

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The West Africa Anglophone sub-regional workshop on the above issue was held in Accra from 17 to 21 October. The workshop aimed to introduce to the countries participants the guidebook developed by UNECA and related to mainstreaming of unpaid work and household production into national statistics, policies and budgets. Five west Africa Anglophone countries attended the workshop. Each country was represented by one senior gender expert from the ministry in charge of women and one statistician from the ministry of finance and economic, except Nigeria and Ghana that were represented only by gender experts (one for Nigeria and two for Ghana in addition of one Ghanaian gender expert from ..

The workshop was an intensive training of five days that responds to the need to recognize, valorize and integrate unpaid work. It intends to build participants capacity in the understanding, concepts, methodologies and tools that underpin the guide book so that to get their inputs for the finalization of the guidebook and facilitate its implementation in their respective countries.

A – The first days of the workshop: on Monday 17 October 2005

1- SESSION 1: Introductory session

1.a – Introductory and opening Remarks

The West Africa Anglophone sub-regional workshop on the mainstreaming of unpaid work and household production into national statistics, policies and budgets was opened by the honourable minister of women and children's affairs of the republic of Ghana, Madam Alima Mhama Hajia on 17th October 2005 in M-plaza Hotel.

In her opening remarks, the Ghanaian Minister of Women and Children Affairs welcomed the participants and expressed her gratitude to ECA for choosing Ghana for hosting this meeting. She congratulated ECA for recognising unpaid works and household production as part of economic production and congratulated it also for the initiative of undertaken

activities in awareness and capacity building in the understanding of such a work that is in line with recommendations of the Beijing platform of action. The minister recalled about the critical commitment and steps taking by African leaders to improve women status and conditions and to promote gender equality through CEDAW, MDG, NEPAD, the Beijing platform and the gender parity in the AU commission which is an achievement.

She also mentioned the national policy measures taken to translate these commitments into effective actions and acknowledged that despite these achievements the gender equity in Africa remains a long process facing many challenges such as the effective mainstreaming of gender dimension into national planning system.

The minister went on the importance of unpaid work and household production into the economy and the high representation of women in this area of production. She then raised the lack of taking into account those non monetary economic activities in budgets, national account and policies. She stated that for addressing these problems steps should be taken to measure, value and mainstream unpaid work into policies by developing information and statistics on the issue. She went on to point to the need to understand and acknowledge that the household is not only a consumer but also a producer.

She welcome the timelessness of the workshop and concluded by declaring opened the workshop then advised participants to come up with a document that can be easily implemented.

Before the opening statement, an introductory remark was made by Thoko, the officer in charge of ACGD. She first started by thanking the minister of Women and Children Affairs of Ghana and the Ghanaian Government for hosting this meeting. Afterwards, she went on to introduce the guidebook and to present the aim of its elaboration by focusing on women's important contribution to the economy and the society.

The ECA officer in charge of ACGD then, point out how ignored is women's contribution because of the fact that it is not measured, not valorised nor is it integrated into the systems of national accounts, the policies and the associated budgets. Then, she brought out the consequence of such policies by the fact that policy makers do not address the critical needs, interests, priorities and constraints related to the burden of unpaid work. Policies that

are the causes of the perpetuation of women's increased poverty often called feminisation of poverty.

The ECA officer in charge of ACGD developed also consequences of not taking into account unpaid work and household production into national budget, account and budget like the constraints it made on economic growth as it only captures part of the economy, and the underestimation of continent's production and value-added, ranking Africa the poorest of the world.

Then she stated on how a reconceptualisation of the meaning and value of work would show a higher gross rate of the economy of African countries; and focused on the importance of how the taking into account by policy-makers of household production and unpaid work in statistics and national account can influence national budget and policies, by taken proactive measures to effectively, and systematically measure the unpaid care work and household production. And to integrate them into the socio-economic planning process that is, into the national accounts, the national policies and budgets, that is a condition sine qua non for any human-centred and equitable development agenda.

Then, the ECA officer in charge of ACGD, went on to explain that guidebook is developed by ECA so that to respond to this critical and urgent need, in order to assist Member States in effectively mainstreaming unpaid work and household production across their national planning systems, national statistics, national accounts, the socio-economic and development policies and their associated budgets.

She also mentioned the aims of the workshop that is to introduce participants to the Guidebook and to share its objectives and its various methodologies and tools. She also mentioned the opportunity the workshop gives UNECA to get inputs of participants that are instrumental for the finalisation of the document as well as to get, by the end of the workshop, a country action plans developed by the participants for the use of the Guidebook in their respective countries.

The ECA officer in charge of ACGD stated that all these efforts are in line with our commitment in regional and international initiatives including the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Declaration Goals, and aim to positively transform our society by

promoting gender equality. She finished her statement by wishing productive deliberations and thanks the assistance for their attention.

1.b – Introduction of facilitators and participants and participants' expectations and the Presentation of the workshop's objectives and agenda

After the opening remarks the facilitator, Mrs. Ngone Diop, made a brief presentation of the workshop objectives and agenda then asked participants to introduce themselves and to express their experience and expectations on the subject. They replied as follow:

Sierra Leone: They have desegregated data for all indicators but do not have time-use studies yet. They are more interested to know methodologies and tools used to collect and analyse data relating to household production and unpaid work.

Liberia: They are in transition so that they are in process of bringing out the issue of gender at the national level, but they lack gender desegregated data. Their expectations for the workshop are the need to know how to strengthen the statistical unit and how to include unpaid work into national accounts and budget.

Nigeria: They have already a policy on women and have trained other ministries staff on the gender issues and the mainstreaming of gender issues in all their programmes and activities. Their expectations are related to the way to mainstreaming gender on budget and on all the Ministries work.

Gambia: They are working on gender integrated survey and economic survey. All of their publication has a gender dimension. They undertook a gender audit and developed a comprehensive action plan. They are looking forward to more knowledge.

Ghana: They mainstreamed gender in the national development planning and have started mainstreaming gender dimension in the DRSP; their expectation is to have an idea of the kind of data to use for the gender budgeting.

After this session the facilitator went to a power point presentation on ECA and ACGD through their mission and mandate which made a participant to ask about the role of ECA on the implementation of the expected plan of action of the workshop.

2 - SESSION 2: Presentation of the Guidebook

This session was presented by the facilitator, Mrs. Ngone Diop, that made a brief

Presentation on the workshop approaches through the key questions that are: the what, the with, the How and the wayforward? She went on to the presentation of the guidebook by first giving the background and the process behind the development and the structure of the document. During this session she suggested to participant to start thinking about the way they are going to implement the plan of action in their respective countries and how they want ECA to help them achieving it.

Participant reacted by asking ECA to mainly target the Ministerial level for advocacy on the implementation right at the beginning of the process. The lack of resources for this purpose and the need to harmonize gender policy in ECOWAS was raised.

3 - SESSION 3: Gender Concepts and Issues

During this session the facilitator, Mrs. Ngone Diop Session, focused on the explanation of gender and sex issues and the difference between the two concepts. This drove to a plenary discussion and set the understanding that sex refers to the biological aspects and can not change while gender refers to the social construction and can be changed. The facilitator developed also some gender concepts such as equity and equality and testified that gender equity is the first step towards gender equality. Thus, in many countries measures are taken to ensure equality but the process fell because the approach does not take into account the equity process. Gender analysis process was also explained and many frameworks such as the ones designed by Mose, Harvard and Sara longwe . A plenary discussion on gender roles and needs followed this session.

Concerning the definition of the gender concepts and issues the facilitator defined care economy which is an important concept of gender and talks about the reproductive roles such as, taking care of children, cooking that are unpaid and not measured. The issue of gender

statistics was also raised by developing first why we need gender statistics which main objectives are the promotion of women and gender issues.

The presentation and discussion allowed to raise and analyse the question related to the difference between the approach of women in development and the one of gender and development. During the discussion, the Gambian participant pledged to inform the workshop on their experience in the issues by providing a document on the use of guide approach mainstreaming poverty in gender project.

4 - SESSION 4 : Module 1 : Household Production and the household Economy

The fourth session of the workshop was related to the household production and the household economy. During this session household and household production were defined by participants during a plenary brainstorming. The facilitator gave the classic definition of household production that considers the household as only a consumer and not a producer. Then she explained how Margaret Reed challenged this definition by including the household production in the economy in 1932.

The session ended by the summary of the day's activities.

B - The Second day of the workshop: on Tuesday 18 October 2005

The day started by a group work. Participants are asked to determine: what are the components of household production and what are the components of production in the market. A plenary reporting back and discussion followed. That allow to classify human activities according to the three main sectors that are activities falling into SNA, Non-market oriented activities and personal activities. Then to dermine women role in each sector of activity. Pratical needs as well as strategic need of women relating to each of thoses activities is showed. The policy implication, for staticians, and gender experts of the gender role and need s are then described. Afterwart, the workshop focused on the part 2 of the Guidebook related to the national statistics of work, production and household.

1 - Part 2 of the Guidebook: National statistics of work, production and household.

1 - SESSION 1: Module 2: Time use survey

The Session was related to the national statistics of work, production and households. The introduction of the module on time use surveys was made during this session. Then time use statistics are discussed and defined as detailed information on how people use their time. The objectives of the time use survey were also developed and the time use survey is defined as quantitative tool to capture the number of hour spent in an activity. It has two main building blocks that are activity and time.

The presentation emphasized also on the contribution of time use surveys. Then brought out the fact that time-use surveys enable people to make the unpaid work to be valuable and taken into account in policy. An other advantage of time-use surveys that was reported is its ability to make possible knowing “who do what, what is it paid or not”. It also gives people an entire picture of dynamique of everybody, and provides data for preparing national time accounts, provide input for policy intervention. However, it appears that only few African countries have done or attempted to do time-use survey: Benin, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria and South Africa.

1.a - How to carry out a time use survey

During this session, the workshop developed on the way do a time use survey. Methods of data collection were developed and it was shown that they are three methods of data collection that are:

- The participation observation: consisting to observe the way people are using their time in a limited period and that have to be done in a continuous basis.
- Recall interview: that is a face to face interview. Respondents are asked to recall and record activities performed over a specified recall period. Some African countries that have done time used survey have used the face to face interview: Benin, Madagascar, Morocco and South Africa.
- Self completed diary: that consists to prepare the questionnaire and to give it to respondents to record in succession all activities undertaken during the day.

The face to face interview was cited as the best way to do time-use survey. Even if it is possible to do the three methods. But the decision on which method using depends on many factors like data quality, the context and resource available.

The types of surveys instruments were also discussed and developed. Two main components are retained:

- The 24 h time diaries that ask respondents to report all activities undertaken during the day. The Republic of Gambia is undertaking this type of survey.
- the stylised analogues of time diaries that ask the household member to report in detail all time they allocated to any activity done during a given period.

Afterward, the presentation and discussions focused on the types of surveys. Two basic types of surveys were presented:

- the Independent time use surveys: that is a household survey concerned with a single subject of time-use. South Africa is the only African country experiencing such a survey; and
- The Multi-purpose or multi-subject household survey that have 2 types of approaches: the modular approach (Gambia, Benin, and Madagascar) and the integrated approach that is a single questionnaire covering all topic and specific item on time use are incorporated in questionnaire.

During this session discussion was related also to the need to do classification of activities of time-use survey, for any type of survey undertaken. The presentation raised also, one of the big recommendations of the Beijing platform relating to encourage countries to make time use survey and value and to measure unpaid work. It is then explained how these recommendations drove the United Nations to elaborating ICATUS (International classification of time use survey) as a tool that countries can use for this purpose. The structure of ICATUS was also explained and let participants know in how ICATUS differentiated activities on the basis of whether an activity is in SNA (remunerated), general production boundary or other. The Importance of nomenclature and classification of activities for planning collection and analysis of time use-data are also developed as well as the central unit role of activity in analysis for time use survey.

Afterward, basics for measuring time spent on household production are presented. They are related to the targeted population, measurement of time, time intervals, the importance to record simultaneous activities from a gender perspective, the kind of questions to ask for capturing.

The facilitator talked also about how to summarize data from individual diaries in statistical tables. The following required procedures are developed in this respect: coding activities, basic tabulation, and estimation procedure (the sample has to be representative enough, weighing data is to be data), data compilation and analysis, macro-compilation and extrapolation. Participants went through some case studies of time-use surveys on the guidebook for comparing the time budget in some African countries. Women appeared as those performing most unpaid work but there is difference between countries. *(NB. For correction in the guidebook: participants asked to find out the problem in estimation of proportions in Pg. 61 table 2.2. Exple the case of Madagascar for water fetching).*

Before going for lunch participant performed a group work that consisted to describe their daily activity profile for their 24 hours day as well as the one of their opposite sex (wife or husband). They finally reported back their work individually, by describing the time related to each activity, either that one is paid or unpaid activity. Then discussion was raised and it was brought out the lack of time women experienced mainly those living in rural area. So, if one has to perform unpaid work, paid work and community work one have to choose between them. Some time women have such a burden of unpaid work that they do not have time to do paid work sufficiently.

The afternoon session started by a group work on household production that consisted to **ask participant to do analysis of the trade-off between household production and market production**, and the impact of one sector on the other (document). The exercise refers to the description of the impact of selected events on paid and unpaid work of men and women. It was noticed that the lost of work affects more man than women because women are more qualified in many area of work than men. But participants suggested extending the analysis beyond the consideration of paid and unpaid work and seeing other leading factors. The interaction between paid and unpaid work was revealed during this exercise. The add value of women unpaid work on GDP is also shown during the plenary. The afternoon session lasted on with the presentation and discussion on the module 3 of the guidebook relating to continuous household surveys in Africa.

2 - SESSION 2: Module 3: Continuous household surveys in Africa

This session is refers to the definition of time continuous household surveys, who will use it and how to do it.

The facilitator reported how this kind of survey that addresses time use-survey and unpaid variables allows getting accurate information on an on-going regular basis about the social and economic conditions of the population information. The way for doing continuous household surveys is also raised.

A participant addressed the problem of the lack of funding for continuous household surveys. Because, household surveys in African countries mainly depends on donors. Another participant raised the issue of planning prioritization and the need for enforcing advocacy toward governments for committing to make continuous household surveys as a priority and to implement their commitment. Policy dialogue is necessary in this respect. Evidence based decision making is important at this moment that is why it is important to have accurate statistics for a better advocacy.

The introduction on Methods to carry out continuous household surveys followed the plenary discussion and it was reported that these methods are the same that those underlined in the previous type of surveys we already learnt. Two main methods are described in this respect:

- Half-yearly work and employment surveys that can be used by the national statistics and integrated in government policies; and
- The diary based survey of the time spent by women and men.

Some questions were raised by one Ghanaean participant and were related to: What are the implications valuing household production on the definition of employment and unemployment in Africa. The facilitator replied by explaining that because the economic definition of work and employment is bias, this conceptualization need to be reviewed.

The two first days are then evaluated at the end of the day. Participants find it useful because it increases capacity and knowledge. It able to incorporate concepts and methods. The lecture is well delivered in a simple way and explicit. Materials are available and adequate. It is also effective because it is participatory. It allowed learning from each other experience.

C – The Third day of the workshop: on wednesday 19 October 2005

1 – Module 4: national time accounts and satellite accounts household production

This session refers the definition and the purpose of the national accounts, the national time accounts and the satellite accounts of household production.

1.a – The National Accounts

During this session the facilitator started her introduction by defining the key concepts of the system of national account that is an integrated framework based on a set of precise and consistent concepts of rule and pursuing the objective of capturing the economic activities of the country. She also emphasized on how the system of national account helps to have the value and break down of all income and all outputs of the market economy. The key concept role of production in national account is then explained.

The role of the production boundary in national accounts is also discussed during this session so that participants can be at the same level of understanding of the concept. It was explained that production boundary in national accounts determine what is being included in the account as output. All unpaid work is excluded. Because the 1993 SNA recognizes only income generated through the production process.

1.b – The National Time Accounts

The National Time Account is also introduced and explained as a tool that estimates our total income and expenditure of time. Its value added was explained by the fact it gives us a better basis of economic and social policy decision/intervention than incomplete measure. Thus, it gives framework to integrated gender into national policy, budget and accounts.

1.c – The Satellite Account

The introduction of the module 4 of the Guidebook allowed the workshop to adressed the issue of Satellite Account that is explained as a mean to expend the national account. It was then discussed the way satellite account gives provision of additional information on particular concern such as social concerns and household production (eg. the fact that it allows the use of alternative concept and data, and to extent the coverage of costs and benefits of human activities et..)

The value added of national Satellite accounts of household production was then developed and it was explained how the satellite account allows to address the unpaid work and how it enable the reconceptualisation of labor and production as well as the recognition of women's contribution in economy.

Thus, for a comparability between the size of market and household economy, an example of national time account structure is presented and discussed so that to allow participant comparing this one with the national account. The analysis of the document brought out that household production, time and education are not captured in the national account.

1.d – Methods of valuation of household production

The discussions on the way to construct a national satellite account of household production drove to the presentation of methods of valuation of household production. It is then explained that there are three Methods that can be used to value unpaid work and household production for the construction of satellite accounts and are as follow: the output based method, the input-based method, the input-based method.

1 - ***The output based method:*** is the method in which household production is valued on the basis of the output. Data need for that are: output of unpaid work (meals prepared, people you give care), the wage rate per unit of the output

2 - ***The input-based Method*** using the opportunity cost (by not doing paid work). It is the one mainly used. It involves the valuation of unpaid work based on wage. It implies the application of the cost of input to value household production. Such a valuation is based on time spent in the various activities multiplied by the corresponding salaries.

3 - ***The input-based Method*** using the market replacement cost, involve application of the cost of input to value household production. Data need for that purpose are also defined as follow: the Opportunity cost, Replacement cost (specialist) and Replacement cost (generalist).

In opportunity cost, the cost of wage forgone is viewed as a result of opting for services in the market. The value will change depending upon who is engaged in the unpaid work. So the value is estimated. That is why the method is not accepted by many people.

The replacement cost (specialist) approach uses the wage paid to a person who produces similar services in the market. This method assumes that the quality of the same services would be the same and that these occupations are found in the market. A Plenary discussion raised the limit of this approach. Because if the worker do only one activity (what he is paid for), women do more than one activity at the same time at home: cooking, giving care, cleaning, fetching at the same time. So how can one calculate the time if women is cooking and washing simultaneously? The process is to compare the time use generally for each activity and the additional time the simultaneous work need. Then you make an average. However, for estimating the replacement cost of household worker, we take into consideration the average wage of generalist worker and not the one of specialist worker. Because the work of a specialist require more investment for the skill than the one of a household worker.

An other participant raised the question of if African governments can afford to pay unpaid work? As a reply to this question the facilitator went trough the explanation of the money value of time that have to be used sufficiently. Because, no country can achieve sustainable development if more of half of their population are using all their time doing activity that are not valued. It is not tell government to pay unpaid work or women but the government have to use them efficiently, by reducing the burden of their domestic work. So that they can have time for productive activity necessary for economic growth. That needs a prioritisation that target fiscal policies in order to achieve gender budgeting for an appropriate planning. Many examples are also given to explain how development is a wide issue in which sectors are interconnected and influence each other.

The Replacement cost (generalist) that values the unpaid work by the equivalent wages of:

As a pratical exercice it was asked to participants to list, during a group work I, What are advantage /disadvantage of national time use account/satellite account? As the use of national time use account/satellite account useful for plannig? The plenary report back allows to have the following results:

All the teams agreed that NTA as well as SA are useful for proper planning.

Advantages participants gave to the National Time Use Account are the fact that it makes the national account estimates not to be underestimated as compared to SNA 1993, by providing a complete understanding of what is done in the household compared to SNA 1993 and allowing a best estimation of productions. The fact that the National Time Use Account puts time resources into consideration and gives a better basis for socio-economic policies are also cited as advantages as well as it allows also to carry out international comparisons in order to improve the economic and social system.

The National Time Use Account Disadvantage given as follows:

The number of hours spent on household work may be misleading or not correct
It is time consuming

Participants worked also on the Satellite Account's. Advantages and cited the fact that it establishes and extends production bounding and also details the time spent on each activity in the household. Other advantages participants gave to the Satellite Account are its ability to provide estimate of GHP, to cover household productions, to analyse the trade-off between household production and market production and the impact, to give overall picture of the productive activities in the household and finally to determine respective orders of magnitude of household production and market sectors of the economy.

Disadvantages given for the Satellite Account are firstable the fact that it depends on collection of reliable data and use of time. Secondary, it is not clear about whether one should include or not to :a) Unpaid work or paid work in the satellite account

b) Household market production in individual enterprises
impact of national policies on poverty reduction and welfare

2 - module 6 on relative to the impact of national policies on poverty reduction and welfare: engendering of macroeconomic models and policies.

The afternoon session began with the introduction of the module 6 on relative to the impact of national policies on poverty reduction and welfare. That module refers to the engendering of macroeconomic models and policies. During this session the facilitator went on through first:

- **what macro economic models and policies are about.** The definition of macro economic and micro economic concepts were given as well as the difference between the two economic field. Thus, the presentation highlighted the fact that macro economic models and policies are about labor market , asset market and the goods market while micro economic is the study of the behavior of individual, consumers, firms and industries. The workshop developed also the market constitution, the macro economic functions and their assumption and the interrelationship between the market functions.

Two main analytical approaches in macroeconomic were then presented. It was the Keynesian approach that focuses in aggregated demand to explain level of unemployment and the business cycle; And the neoclassical approach that talk about the supply side of the demand which delineates the roles of monetary policy and the fiscal policy. The second subject introduced in this session is:

- **why we need to engendering macroeconomics models and policie:** At this level, the facilitator developed and explained the rraison for which we need to engendering macroeconomics models and policie so as to capture household and unpaid work. Among raisons given, we can retain among other, the fact that economists consider macro economic objectives as gender neutral. The presentation showed the limit of this false presumption and gives some reasons for supporting this argument. For example the fact that micro, macro and meso levels of economy are interdependent. Also the gender relation plays an important role in the division of labor, the distribution of work, income, wealth and productive inputs with important macroeconomic implication. An other argument developed in this respect is that the institutional and legal framework of macroeconomic are gender blind as they overlook those who are not in market and do not have propriety right. Those restrict and shape the economy activity of women. It is also demonstrated that cost of reproduction and maintain of labor force (human capital) in the household are done by women and allowed the labor force to function. But they are not taken into account in macroeconomics that considers the cost human capital as free. An other raison is the need to analyse the impact of shifting the social costs into the reproductive sector mainly in the period of economic reform. Also, the gender dimension in the micro has implication in the meso and the macroeconomic. The central role of human being in sustainable development is almsso developped as well as the role of capability in development so that to explain that poverty is not only income. But poverty has multi dimension that are capability (health, education water) opportunity, and vulnerability

(choc,) that is a main dimension, empowerment. Because development is a process between empowerment and self reliance.

The third issue developed during the introduction of the module 6 is:

- The importance to engendering macroeconomics models and policies.

That point highlighted the weakness of Macroeconomics by the fact that they do have gender impact. So given the importance of macroeconomics in economic planning and implementation, it is important to make it gender aware so as to:

- to acknowledge and take the important role that women play in economic
- to answer to women's and men's, girls and boys specific, and different needs, options,
- Taxation policy has different impact on women and men suggest direct taxation based on public revenue tend to benefit more poor and women... also taxation structures and schedule can affect women's entry into the labor market and their involvement conditions.
- The inexistence of social cover tax when women enter in labor market.
- Trade policies and its effects on many macroeconomic employment, market, distribution, consumption ect...affects women and men differently.

This presentation was followed by the introduction of how to engender macroeconomic to participants.

- How to engender macroeconomic

Two steps were given for this purpose. The first step is to take gender as a part of analysis: Mainstream gender at the conceptual, theoretical and empirical levels so that to formulated gender-aware macroeconomic models and policies. The second step is to construct a gender-aware macroeconomic model that underpins/guide the macroeconomic policies.

Afterward, the approaches required to engender macroeconomics models and policies are developed, especially the four suggested ones that are as follow:

- The gender disaggregation method that refers to disaggregating by gender existing variables of the macroeconomic models in order to analyse the implication of the difference in

behaviour between men and men. But the model's weakness is that it do not take into account the household production.

- The gender macronomics variables: that approach tries to see what is the gender inequality in macro economics policy component then try to capture it. They distiguish market and non market economy and see the interrelationship and implication between the two market. Because without the human capital the labor market cannot function.

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Un exemple of engendering macro economic model ECA have done , Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) is presented is plenary. That is a holistice model, that contain many

- quantify household production so as to integrate it in analytical tool.
- It also develops a specification for the social accounting matrix that incorporates non-market activities and is gender aware take into account gender-aware social accounting matrix.
- Construct a SAM containing information about its economic and social structure
- Specify a list of stylized macroeconomic policies and exogenous
- Construct a gender aware model based on the gender aware SAM
- Carry out a serie of policy simulations.

The day ended by thye Evaluation of the day's work. Participants find it very good and stated that it makes them more gender sensitive than before. They found they facilitator competent with excellent presentation. They also found they day work Building the case, convincing advocacy. They noticed also that it is very timely for some before, trying to meanstrem gender in the PRSP.

Fouth day: Thursday 20 october

We started the session with a group work that asked participants to work on:

- why should we integrated household work and unpaid work in national strategies and policies; and to
- give strategy policies to effectivly adress unpaid work and household

The report back inform us that **we should integrated household work and unpaid work in national strategies and policies** because:

- women and men's unpaid work has remained invisible over the years. When unpaid work is integrated in national economy, it reflects more realistic estimates of total economic production,
- When unpaid work is integrated in national policies and strategies, it improves the welfare of both men and women who are engaged in these activities.
- When unpaid work is integrated in the national policies and the strategies, women are empowered to have access to and over money income, assets, wealth to which they contribute.
- It reflects more realistic estimates of total economic production by taking into account all household activities
- It contributes to long-term endogenous growth strategies by opening up capacities in agriculture,, health, education...
- It enable focused attention on aspect of economic or social life (eg unpaid work)
- It underpins the market economy with significant contribution in income generation. Long-term growth is poverty reduction.

About **Strategies and policies given by participants for effectively address unpaid work and household** we can retain as follow:

- The development of the national plan of action to integrate unpaid work and the household production
- Conduct a time-use survey to take into consideration unpaid work and the household production. This can only work when this is a policy on gender
- The labor market should take gender and wage into consideration
- Macroeconomic policies should integrate unpaid work and household production, done by men and women.
- To Improve women's access to economic opportunities, eg. Employment, loan scheme, education, etc.
- Introduce/ reintroduce food subsidies
- Incorporate Time use survey in national statistical programs in order to validate women's productivity.

After the report back of the group work, the workshop continue on the introduction of the part 3 of the Guidebook that is related to economic policy, poverty reduction and government budgets. the Module 5 of the guidebook related to Policy strategies on unpaid work and household production is introduced.

The Module 5 : to Policy strategies on unpaid work and household production

The introduction of this session showed that there are a various policy strategies needed to address, but we have to prioritise. Some required action government need to address the problem are given like to:

- Introduce time use studies as part of their normal official data collection efforts such as the census operations or price statistics
- Enhance women's employment and income
- Local government units to be encouraged to set up labour market information services along with outreach programs that target women
- Enhance women's well being and quality of life
- Introduce measures to reduce women's time burden such as community based child care centers, or elderly center, time saving technologies such as food processing. This can free some of women unpaid work so that they have enough time for doing paid work
- Reduce the gender bias in macroeconomic policies
- The need to monitor impacts of policies and programs on household production. Data are the key tools for that.

The following module introduced that day was the module 7 of the guide.

Module 7: Integrating unpaid care work and household production in government budgets.

The presentation of this module went through the development of Objectives and expected outcome of Integrating unpaid care work and household production in government budgets. Afterward, it talked about what is the budget about and allowed to understand that the budget allows to implement policy you need to first do situation analysis of all population so that to identify their specific needs, constraints and priorities.

For supporting the engendering of government budget such as to address unpaid work and household production, the budget key role in macro economic policy, its key role in the implementation of policies translating governments commitments into concrete action and its interrelation with fiscal policy are then developed.

The program performance budgeting is also developed during that session and clearly explain as a budgeting that is performance budgeting and result based budgeting; and not based on what you are spending. This drive to the explanation of why many people are using MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure framework) that is a 3 year ruling budgeting. Some Exemple are given to strengthen participant understanding of the concept. Then the required process to use MTEF if a Govenement want to achieve national policy during a given period is developed as follow:

- A National Policy
- critical strategic priorisation action
- Objective
- Expecting Result that guides the budget
- Budgeting process
- Accountability

One this line, a plenary discussion allowed to capture west african anglophone countries ' experience in the erea of MTEF. Thus, we are informed that some countries are doing budgeting reform, like Gambia (calling it program budgeting) Nigeria (national rolling plan budgeting), Sierra Leone (MTEF) Ghana (MTEF). Only Liberia is not using yet because of ware condition.

The program performance budgeting (PPB) is very concern about the ouputs and the outcomes. Ouput=what you deliver and outcomes=impact

Key questions:

what the gov institutions deliver with the money allocated to them
What is the impact of the output their delivered to populations
It it not only a matter of spending money but what you delivered

What are gender responsive budgeting

Is process to incorporate the need of women and men into the budget. The way people are thinking macroeconomic, they do not take into account the gender issue. So that the resources allocated ignore the specificity of women and men. The different economic role of man and women, boy and girl, their different contribution in economic and societal role, the same policy and associated budgets have different implications for them.

GRB is a holistic process that involves various steps. The first step is analysis from gender perspective of policies.

Why integrating unpaid work household production to government's budget

- The budget is the most tool to implement government policies and program

If you reduce the unpaid work done by women we need to target the budget. We need across the budgeting process to address the needs and priority of man and women

What Gender Responsive Budgets do not mean:

Do draw up a separate budget for man, women, girl and boy

Asking for more money but you should allocate efficiently the small money you have by addressing the specific need of women, girls, man and boys.

How to do a Gender Responsive Budgets for an effective integration of unpaid work and household production into government budget:

1 - The approach and the methodology

Approach: is Holistic approach based on the gender analysis and mainstreaming methodology to address gender issue across the budgetary process. They are 3 main steps

- Step 1: to analyse from a gender perspective the program that have been elaborate
- Step 2: formulation of GRB or adjusting of budget to make them more gender responsive and implementation
- Step 3: Monitoring and evaluate the impacts of resources

But those approach must be used within framework. They are 2 main analytical framework: approach: The five Step framework and the three categories one

The five step framework: you do your analysis step by step from step 1 to step three categories.

-Step 1: Description of situation of women men girls and boys in the sector

- Step 2: consists To assessing policies and programs projects in term of their gender sensitivity

- Step 3: Assessment as to whether adequate financial and other resources allocated to implemented the policy is gender sensitive
- Step 4: To what extent the resources have been used efficiently. What output they produced are they gender positive
- Step 5: do those outputs have impact in term of gender promotion

Value Added of GRB

The 5 steps are similar as for GRB and PPB, but the Value Added of GRB

- The GRB adds value to the PPB approach because it do not assume that all people living in the country have the same need, and that government's budget will affect all population in the same way
- GRB bring equity to the PPB approach

The three categories approach

It consider the budget as made up of 3 categories, which together make up 100 of budget

Category 1: target gender-based expenditures of government department

Category 2: is resources or budget allocation to government employer and some time can focus on increasing or building capacity

Category 3: includes all other expenditures. Analysis if these expenditures are gender sensitive and allow to achieve gender empowerment and equality.

Analytical Tool

The causes-consequence_solutions is a good analytical tool to be used alongside the analytical approach to answer to the question below. What government should be doing to ;;;

The causes: Consist of analysing in a focus way, the causes of the problem you have identified

The Consequences: this step imply an analyse of the consequence of not addressing the causes, it reform policy-maker

The Solution: this step consists of suggesting the solution to the problem and determine who is responsible for implementing the solutions. Need to prioritise the solutions and identify the right actor

Work group: Each groupe have to identify a problem in a given sector of societyu

Analyse the causes of the problem identify

Analyse the consequences

Analyse the solution

The report back of the work group:

Other gender budgeting analysi and mainstreaming tools

The tool developed by diana Elson that is a compilation of the others:

Tool 1 Gender_dess beneficiary assessment that target public services in order to check if delivery and expenditure priorities reflects their priorities/needs

Tool 2:

Tool 3: Gender-disaggregated public expenditures benefit incidence analysis

Tool 4: Citizen report card: based on a participative survey that provide quantitative feedback on the user perception ogf the quality, adequacy and efficiency of public services.

You don't focus in only on tool, but it is better to focus on the which you are more comfortable, your context.

Gender responsive budget statement

GRB work can be reported in various forms (integrated in the budget document, separated statement ...etc).

GRB initiative in Africa is done in South africa, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burkina (has started), Senegal (has started).

Work group: 1) take the ministry of energy: Mission statement and objectif

Program :consolidate and to improve existing energy supply

Describe: 1) the situation of energy problem: who has energy, what is the prob constraint, what kind of solution to adress the problem, 2) Inputs 3) activity, output 4)Expected outputs 5) Performance indicator

Friday

Morning:

Elaborate action plan for an effective use of the guide book in your country's national planning system, policies; buidget

What are you going to do in order to use the guide book

PRESENTATION IN PLENARY

All countries have presented their action plan in the afternoon.

Nigeria:

Comment on Nigeria's projet:

there are a lot thing you have to do at the same time. You have to prioritise

You talked also abut integrated unpaid work and household production into tha nat statistique.

You haved to precise what are you doing for that? Time

Liberia: In transition, post conflit situation. The statistique

Program: How to modernising system of national account

Analysis

National statistical system not refromed/ updated:centralised

..;

data collection is not based on gender desagregation

Inputs

Logistics (eg.computer, vehicles)

Modern communication equipment

Budgetary appropriation

Capacity building (eg training of personnesl)

;;;

Activities for next 3 years

- Developpement of an action plan is the biginniong
- Raise awarress about action plan and easietr reference guidebook
- Hold policy dialogue
- Assess needs of various statistical units in ministries , agencies
 - recruit additional personnel
 - Organise

Outputs

- Action of plan developed
- :::::
- policy maker sensitisation
- training gap identified

Outcomes

- Implementation of developed action plan
- Adoption/use of easier reference Guidebook on mainstreaming unpaid work and household production into national statistics accounts

Indicators

Comment on Liberia

Gambia: If you look at the outcomes and indicators do not match generally or are not to the right place.

What you expect ECA to help you: technical assistance for the development for action plan, training and conduct of time use survey

Sierra Leone: Hojust a draft that will be looked by colleagues

Pogramm : How to integrate::

Analysis

.....

Comment:

Who is looking at programs and activities of those ministries. The minister of gender is supposed to train the others.

Help need from ECA: Technical assistance and financial assistance, even logistic assistance., Assistance in Time use survey

Gambia:

Went through different programs and for each of them developed input,,,,,,,,;

Program: Capacity building and institutional strengthening of both the central statistics department on women;;;;

Comment: when they get back, the minister of agriculture have a lot of thing to do so with your plan, you have to emphasise on how to genderise their activities and programs and not to take over their programs.

Response: they just coordinate activities with other ministries but do not implement

NGONE/ You should articulate as policy formulation, so you have to articulated it in an other way.

Ghana:

Situation:

Sector policies are not ungendered

.....

Pilot, then National time use survey, develop satellite account, mainstream gender

Into national policies, pro

NDPC= nat dev policy comity

MOWAC= Ministry of woman and children::

or ECA: Capacity building of remaining key stakeholder

Comment: Complete at the situation analysis the gender and children policy SPRS

Nigeria: role of NGOs? Make the guidebook accessible to others. The comment of larger group is necessary as to harmonise the comment and enrich the document. Why we need a national workshop. The provision of technical assistance need to be clarified.

Gambia: We Need a lot of commitment a lot of push. It is important that ECA to Establish an assistance fund for pushing our government to take part of the process and supported UN project ever

Sierra Leone: Bring ECA on board to pilot.

Liberia: knowledge networking, sharing information is necessary for achieving these goals

At the end the facilitator went through again the summarising of the guidebook. ECA will be always here to assist you because it is part of our mandate. We will be here to see what we can do.

Gambia: Various country, what is the focal point

Grateful, to thank eca for recognizing that women in Africa they do a lot of work that is not recognized. And have yet to be taken. Thank them for building our capacity, strengthen them before. Because they believe in those things. I fully committed to implement this guidebook. Thank you very much the facilitator that have been very excellent. And happy to have our own African women working such hard. They are reliable, wonderful and have developed our capacities. Blessing of God continues with you and your all family.

We thank the Government of Ghana