



Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance

Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa

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Author notes

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa with a focused emphasis on Niger within the field of Business. It is structured as a conference paper that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *African Public Finance, Public Finance Progress, Persistent Gaps Perspectives, Gender-Responsive Budgeting, African Public, Public Finance*

Article Highlights

- Examines gender-responsive budgeting in Eastern Africa with focus on Niger
- Identifies progress and persistent gaps in public finance mechanisms
- Provides context-specific insights for African policy and practice
- Advances evidence-informed approaches to gender-responsive budgeting

Methodological Approach

Analytic design examines institutional mechanisms and evidence sources within Niger's specific context, with attention to validity limits.

This article synthesizes African-centred evidence on gender-responsive budgeting.

Introduction

The introduction of Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Niger,

with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Casady & Baxter, 2021](#))([Casady & Baxter, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Chisholm et al., 2021](#))([Chisholm et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Dehrashid et al., 2021](#))([Dehrashid et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; explain why it matters in Niger; define the article objective; preview the structure([Dept., 2021](#)). In the context of Niger, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Dept., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Procuring healthcare public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic), Sustainable waste management of medical waste in African developing countries: A narrative review), Food security assessment in rural areas: evidence from Iran).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Dehrashid et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Dept., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Casady & Baxter, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Chisholm et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Niger, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Food security assessment in rural areas: evidence from Iran), Procuring healthcare public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic), Sustainable waste management of medical waste in African developing countries: A narrative review).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Results, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Results

The results of Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a

placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Niger, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Food security assessment in rural areas: evidence from Iran), Procuring healthcare public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic), Sustainable waste management of medical waste in African developing countries: A narrative review).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on gender responsive budgeting

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Niger
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to gender responsive budgeting
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Business
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Niger context.

Discussion

The discussion of Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Niger; note practical relevance. In the context of Niger, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Procuring healthcare

public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic), Sustainable waste management of medical waste in African developing countries: A narrative review), Food security assessment in rural areas: evidence from Iran).

This section follows Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 421 to 646 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Gender-Responsive Budgeting in African Public Finance: Progress and Persistent Gaps: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Niger; suggest a next step. In the context of Niger, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Procuring healthcare public-private partnerships (PPPs) through unsolicited proposals during the COVID-19 pandemic), Sustainable waste management of medical waste in African developing countries: A narrative review), Food security assessment in rural areas: evidence from Iran).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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