

State of Play in Gender Responsive Budgeting,



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Definition and approaches

Why gender responsive budgeting?

GRB definitions

Actors and stakeholders



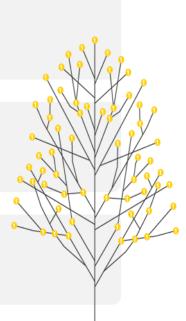
Benefits of GRB



At local level challenges and opportunities



Global trends on GRB



Content of the presentation

Why gender responsive budgeting?



There is a lack of implementation of gender equality commitments as laid out in policy documents at national, regional and global levels





Existing patterns of gender inequality means that budgets affect men and women in different ways.





Important to take into account impact of budgets on paid and unpaid care economies



GRB definition

 "Gender budgeting is an application of gender mainstreaming in the budgetary process. It means a gender-based assessment of budgets, incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of the budgetary process and restructuring revenues and expenditures in order to promote gender equality." (Council of Europe 2015)





Actors and stakeholders

At national level

- Ministry of Finance
- Line Ministries
- Gender machineries
- Training
 Institutes of
 Public
 Administration
- National Institutes of Statics

At local/regional level

- Municipalities
- Mayor's directlypublic officials
- City Council
- High level management
- Finance and Budget Department
- Budget management teams

Societal actors

- NGOs (local & Central)
- Women's from communities
- Parliaments, # commissions
- Parliamentary Institute
- Academia
- Gender experts/advocates

Benefits of GRB

- GRB links policy and budget together which are usually not well linked
- It builds bridges within governmental structures
- Restructuring of expenditure and it's impact on women and men life (exp. Investment in care economy in Turkey, Kazakhstan and North Macedonia)
- It encourages dialog between the government and the less vocal and most marginalized part of the society (Participatory process, public hearings, etc)
- It increases social accountability and transparency
- GRB challenges the tradition of how budgets are to be done

At local level challenges and opportunities



POLITICAL WILL IS EASIER TO GET IT



LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE CLOSER TO PEOPLE, THEY SEE THE IMPACT OF THEIR POLICIES DIRECTLY TO THE CHANGE OF WOMEN AND MEN LIFE



MORE IMPACTFUL PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES



SMALLER SCALE



EASIER TO COORDINATE BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS AND POLICY AND BUDGET UNITS

UN Women in Europe and Central Asia

Albania, BiH, FYR Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Georgia, Kirgizstan, Ukraine & Moldova





Policy and Structural Change in Albania

- PFM Strategy (2014-2020) integrates GRB as a specific objective in the budget planning and the Medium-term Budgeting Programme (MTBP),
- 2016- Inclusion of gender equality as a core principle in the Organic Budget Law
- 2016- GRB as mandatory requirement in the Budget Programming and Implementation phases
- 2016-2017- A New Law on Local Finances



The 2018 Standard Budget Preparation Instruction (SBPI local level) on local level has included GRB as mandatory requirement in the Budget Programming and Implementation phases, for local Government:

✓ At least one policy objective should be Gender Based and have distinct KPIs that measure gender related outcomes;

GRB in the SBPI Local Government(1)

- ✓ Where possible, Budget Institutions (BI) should program and cost Gender Based outputs;
- ✓ Each BI should keep gender based, disaggregated data, during the preparation of MTBP requests and in the monitoring and evaluation of the annual budget.



GRB in the SBPI Local Governm ent (2)

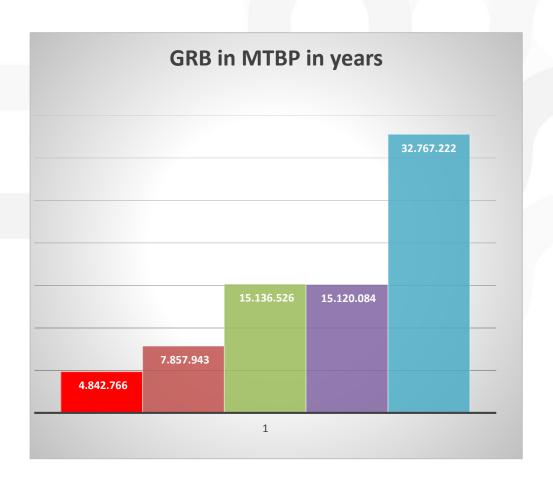
• Annex 3

- Explanatory to participatory processes
- Guidelines on how to organize participatory processes in the Municipalities
- Explanatory to Gender Responsive Budgeting



Achievements

GRB in the SBPI Local Government (2)





In BiH

- GRB is included in the Budget Management Information System (in Federation and RS)
- Is well included in budget instruction 1 and 2 (in Federation and RS)
- Law on the Execution of the FBiH Budget 2015 and 2016 improved
 (Article on GRB added) in Federation of Bosnia
- Gender equality standards as part of the instructions for budget users and BMIS (RS)



GRB in University, Moldova

Adoption of the GRB textbook;



- GRB course was approved by the highest body of the Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova (ASEM), the Senate, and the Ministry of Education as mandatory course.
- The GRB course is part of two Master programs at ASEM – Public Finance and Taxation, Accounting and Audit in Public Institutions, starting this academic year.



North Macedonia



How?



Working with Central and Local Governments

GM in fiscal policies and budgetary processes,

Strengthen capacities of line ministries, state institutions and local gov on GRB

Supporting the legislative bodies

Strengthen the oversight role of Parliament towards GE commitments

Engage Civil Society and empower women

Strengthen capacities of Civil Society

Promote transparency and accountability through engendered participatory processes.

Empower women to voice their needs and act as agents of change

Build bridges between CSOs and government to increase the democratic space in the country

BUDGET EQUALLY BUDGET FOR WOMEN AND MEN

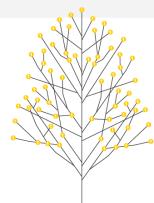






14 sectoral programmes of each of the line-ministries in North Macedonia include gender equality priorities that contain up to 42 gender indicators;

The MAFWE for the first time introduced gender sensitive measure within the National Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development that target rural women. As of December 2019, 100 rural women who hold agricultural business will be able to benfit from unconditional grant support.



19 out of the 21 Municipalities that work with UN Women, have directly allocated budgets for implementing measures for Gender Equality and have mainstreamed gender within their programmes.

8 LSGUs in City of Skopje have secured funds for establishment of 2 counselling centers for survivors of domestic violence with a total budget of: 1,800,000.00 MKD;

4 new local strategies for gender equality or gender responsive local development developed (Kocani, Aerodrom, Ohrid, Gazi Baba).

BUDGET EQUALLY BUDGET FOR WOMEN AND MEN



CSOs initiatives supported in SEE: Outreach strategies for engaging women in local participatory processes

- Citizens deserve a voice in government decision making on how public money is spent and many struggle to participate in more formal mechanisms for public engagement. (IBP, https://www.internationalbudget.org/2018/03/cartooning-for-change/)
- Developing a strategy for reaching out to women, including rural women, empowering them to articulate their needs and priorities in municipal participatory budgeting processes and enhance their role and participation in local policy and decision making.
- The initiative focused on <u>assessing the needs and priorities of women</u> at local level and identifying best strategies for empowering women to take active participation in the local planning and budgeting processes.



Global trends

SDG Agenda

- The fundamental principle of the 2030 development agenda is to leave no one behind
- Achieving real inclusion and monitoring progress will require a significant improvement in the availability of data disaggregated by gender, age, and other important attributes.
- The indicators proposed for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) show a strong commitment to expanding the global monitoring effort to those groups previously left out or poorly represented, including girls and women.



The UN has defined 9 *Targets* and 14 *Indicators* for SDG 5. https://sdg-tracker.org/gender-equality



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

For the first time globally there is a unified agreed methodology on GRB





We follow the money through the lives of women and men (D. Elson)

Thank you!



