



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women



# Gender responsive budgeting: A tool for implementing the 2030 Agenda



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June 17, 2019



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- II. Analyzing budgets from a gender perspective.
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## Global Progress on Legal Reform:

**173** countries guarantee paid maternity leave

**143** constitutions guarantee gender equality

**125** countries prohibit domestic violence

**117** countries prohibit sexual harassment

**117** countries have equal pay laws

**115** countries guarantee property rights for women

# Context

143 out of 195  
countries

guarantee equality between women and  
men in their constitutions as of 2014



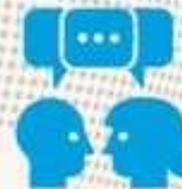
YET, DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN PERSISTS  
IN MANY AREAS, DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY,  
THROUGH:



laws and policies



gender-based stereotypes



social norms and practices

Gender equality before the law does not necessarily mean that women  
in practice have equal opportunities

## PLANS AND BUDGETS

Governments  
worldwide increasingly use  
**gender-responsive  
budgeting**  
to ensure implementation  
of gender equality policies  
and action plans.



But  
the costing of selected  
national action plans  
**show financing  
deficits as  
high as 90%.**



# What is GRB?

- Gender responsive budgeting refers to **government planning, budgeting and performance monitoring that mainstreams a gender perspective** in order to address gender inequality and contribute to the realization of women's rights.
- GRB seeks therefore to ensure that intentionally **raise revenue and allocate public resources** in a way that **addresses disadvantage, exclusion and inequalities.**

## **A gender responsive budget:**

- Recognizes the different needs, interests, and realities of women and men in society and the underlying inequities that arise from these, and provides resources to address them.
- Recognizes the contributions, remunerated or not, that men and women differentially contribute in the production of goods and services, as well as in work, and takes them into account in mobilizing and distributing resources.

## Basic Concepts

- They are not separate budgets for women and men but rather for both. Put simply, in the analysis there is a differentiation between how the budget affects each gender.
- It does not imply an increase in public spending but rather a more efficient allocation of the current budget.
- They seek to encourage the cross-cutting inclusion of a gender perspective in policies and national programs.
- They translate commitments from governments for gender equity into monetary commitments.

# Why is GRB important?

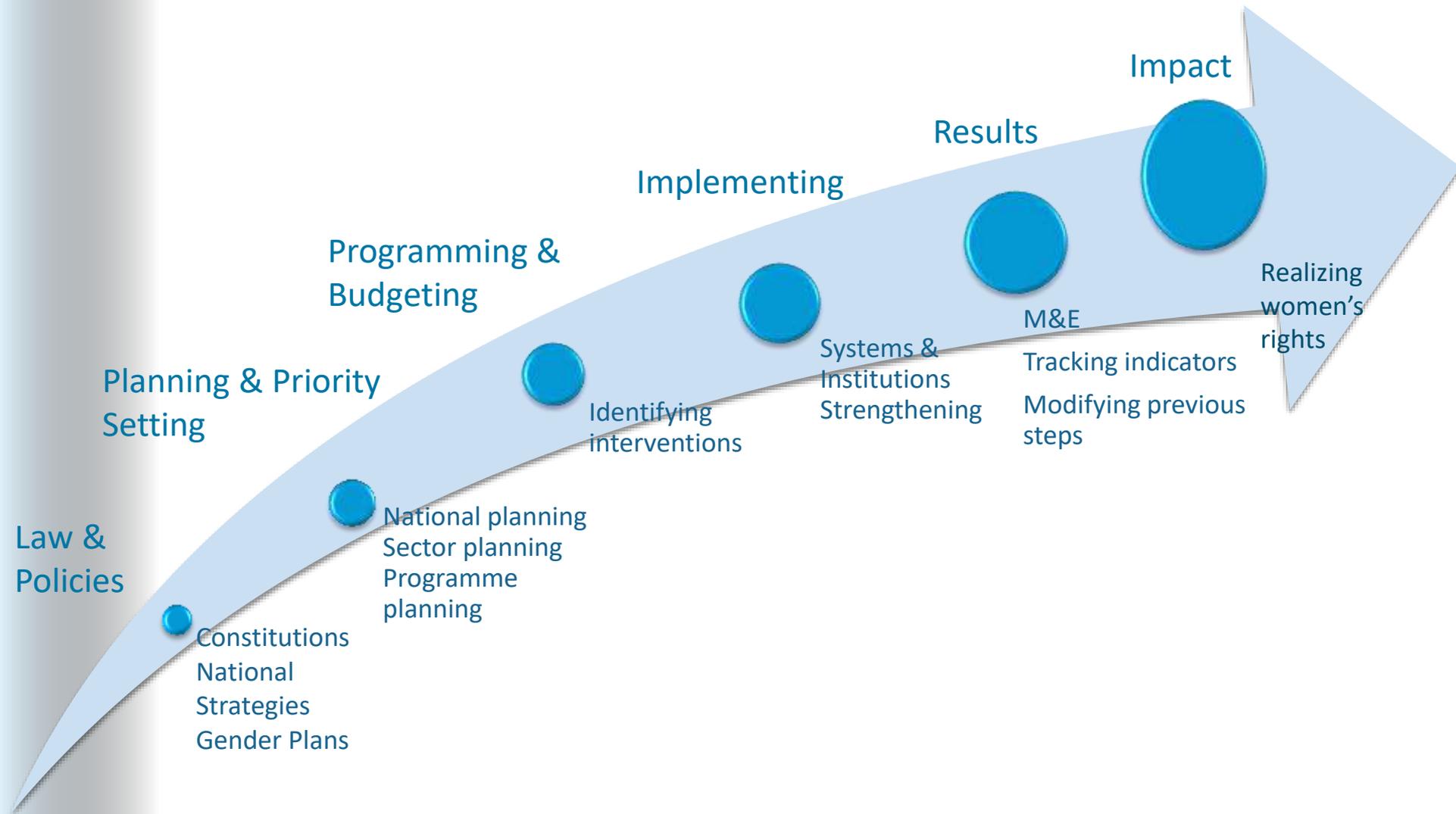
- There is a **lack of implementation of gender equality commitments** as laid out in policy documents at national, regional and global levels
- **Investments in human development** are bound to be ineffective if they do not take gender inequalities into account
- GRB recognizes the ways in which women contribute to the society and to the economy with their **unpaid labor in the productive sector and the care work**
- GRB acknowledges the **intersection between budget policies and women's well being** and allows us to challenge the gender blindness/neutrality of macroeconomic policies (fiscal policy, aid policy, debt, etc) by bringing forth their gender differentiated impact

Gender equality is fully integrated in national **strategic outcomes** and priorities

Increased **resources** for programmes, projects and services contributing to gender equality

Gender equality is integrated in **accountability frameworks** that monitor governmental performance and effectiveness.

# Planning and budgeting cycle



*The experiences and progress in **gender responsive planning and budgeting** will serve to integrate the **2030 Agenda** into **national planning** processes, responding to the commitments with gender equality and translating the SDGs **into strategies for development and fiscal plans** that benefit women and girls.*

## Positioning

- Prioritizing the reduction of inequalities in National Plans

## Principles

- Leave no one behind: the status of women

## Implementation strategies

- Ensuring strong and transformative investments

## II. Tools for each stage of the budgetary cycle. Practical examples: SDG Indicator 5.c.1

## Methodology for measuring Indicator 5.c.1

- Proposed by UN Women, OECD, and UNDP
- **Measures 3 criteria:**
  - **Criteria 1:** Gender equality goals/measures are included in government programs with budgets allocated to them
  - **Criteria 2:** Gender responsive budgeting is incorporated into public finance management systems
  - **Criteria 3:** Budget allocations for gender equality are publicly available (transparency)
- Tested as a pilot in 15 countries (2017)
- Survey on 69 countries (2018): Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Saint Helena, Trinidad and Tobago, etc.

Which of the following aspects of public expenditure are reflected in your government programs and its resource allocations? (In the last completed fiscal year)

- 1.1 Are there policies and/or programs of the government designed to address well-identified gender equality goals, including those where gender equality is not the primary objective (such as public services, social protection and infrastructure) but incorporate action to close gender gaps?
- 1.2 Do these policies and/or programs have adequate resources allocated within the budget, sufficient to meet both their general objectives and their gender equality goals?
- 1.3 Are there procedures in place to ensure that these resources are executed according to the budget?

	To what extent does your PFM system promote gender-related or gender-responsive goals? (In the last completed fiscal year)
2.1	Does the Ministry of Finance/budget office issue call circulars, or other such directives, that provide specific guidance on gender-responsive budget allocations?
2.2	Are key policies and programs, proposed for inclusion in the budget, subject to an ex ante gender impact assessment?
2.3	Are sex-disaggregated statistics and data used across key policies and programs in a way which can inform budget-related policy decisions?
2.4	Does the government provide, in the context of the budget, a clear statement of gender-related objectives (e.g. gender budget statement or budget legislation)?
2.5	Are budgetary allocations subject to “tagging” including by functional classifiers, to identify their linkage to gender-equality objectives?
2.6	Are key programs and policies subject to ex post gender impact assessment?
2.7	Is the budget as a whole subject to independent audit to assess the extent to which it promotes gender-responsive policies?

Are allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment made public? (In the last completed fiscal year)

3.1 Is the data on gender equality allocations published?

3.2 If published, has this data been published in an accessible manner on the Ministry of Finance (or office responsible for budget) website and/or related official bulletins or public notices?

3.3 If so, has the data been published in a timely manner?

# 5.c.1 Computation

The method of computation for global aggregation of the indicator 5.c.1 is defined as follows:

$$\text{Indicator 5.c.1} = \frac{(\text{Number of countries that **fully** meet requirements}) \times 100}{\text{Total number of countries}}$$

The following **two country classification global proportions** will also be reported:

$$\frac{(\text{Number of countries that **do not meet** requirements}) \times 100}{\text{Total number of countries}}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Number of countries that **approach** requirements}) \times 100}{\text{Total number of countries}}$$

- Strong, **gender-responsive development strategies** show that countries are committed to gender equality, but these strategies are **not resourced**.
- **Intentions** to address gender-equality goals is **not yet matched with systems** to track gender-related budget allocation data and make the data publicly available.
- Partner countries are seeking **to build capacity for sex-disaggregated statistics**. They already are using sex-disaggregated statistics **to inform budget-related decisions**.
- Gender responsiveness is **mainstreamed within the PFM** system. Gender is mainstreamed in each step of their budget planning, execution and reporting processes.

- ***GRB is not only about budgets*** – rooted in broad economic policies, political, economic and social contexts and understanding of national development priorities
- GRB is a **comprehensive approach** that works in unison with other efforts to address gender gaps
- Strong tracking systems are critical for **strengthening the link between policy and implementation**
- Gender responsive plans and budgets require **long term process** with an **integrated approach** and **engagement of multiple stakeholders**