

Gender sensitive planning

Ensuring that the services and assistance provided is planned and implemented in a way that benefits women and men equally, taking into account their needs as well as their capacities.

It is important because:

Women and men specific needs: Though there are common concerns they have specific needs.

Gender roles and their capacities: not based on stereotypical perceptions of roles. Strengths and abilities of each group needs to be harnessed.

Power dynamics : the power relations that affect their respective abilities to access support.

Women and men bring different issues to the table:
Women and men often highlight different concerns and bring different perspectives, experiences and solutions to the issues.

How does being Gender Conscious help?

- Enables us to see things from a GENDER LENS through all stages of scheme development and delivery.
- Enables us to meet the needs and priorities of the population in a more targeted manner, keeping in mind underlying gender norms and inequalities and the national and international standards;
- ensures that all people are acknowledged and that all their needs and vulnerabilities are taken into account;
- facilitates the design of more appropriate and effective schemes and programs to ensure equitable access and equal opportunities for women, girls, boys and men.

The background features a light beige color with a large, intricate, semi-circular mandala pattern in a darker beige tone. A vertical border on the left side consists of repeating floral and geometric motifs in a light greenish-gold color. The text 'GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING' is centered in a bold, dark blue font.

GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

WHAT IS GRB?

- Analysis of budget (expenditures and revenues) from a gender perspective
- Disaggregation of budget in terms of its impact on men and women
- Highlights the gaps between policy and resources committed
- National, regional and local levels



WHAT GRB IS NOT

- Not a separate budget for women
- Doesn't necessarily seek to increase the amount of money spent on women
- Not an end in itself



GRB BENEFITS

- Promotes government transparency and accountability
- Addresses discrimination, inefficiency and corruption
- More effective use of public funds
- Improves policies and contributes to economic growth
- Strengthens citizen advocacy and monitoring



GRB GOALS

- Raise awareness of gender issues and gender impacts of budgets and policies
- Hold government accountable for budgetary and policy commitments
- Better promote gender equality



GRB REQUIREMENTS

- Gender knowledge
- Budget knowledge
- Issue/sector-specific knowledge



GRB ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- Access to the budget
- Availability of gender-disaggregated data
- Awareness of need for/benefits of GRB
- Political will
- Citizen support and clear objectives
- Adequate resources

GRB AND SDG

- Indicator 5.c.1 of SDG measures government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality
- These allocations have to be publicly available.
- United Nations Statistical Commission to monitor progress toward Target 5c,
- Member States to “adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.”

WHAT IS A BUDGET?

- Main policy statement and executing tool of government
- Reflection of a country's values



GRB AND THE BUDGET PROCESS

- Budget cycle: planning, execution, evaluation/auditing
- Timing of GRB is critical
- Different budgeting models require different GRB approaches



BUDGET CYCLE

- Determining the macroeconomic situation
- Preparing guidelines and setting expenditure ceilings
- Preparing ministry spending proposals
- Securing legislative approval
- Monitoring, evaluating and ensuring accountability



GRB STAKEHOLDERS



- Government
- Lawmakers
- Civil society organizations and citizens
- International actors

ROLE OF THE LEGISLATURE

Pass the Budget Act

- Examine and decide on budget
- Ensure commitments are upheld

Legislative scrutiny

- Monitoring the budget and ensuring accountability
- Auditing and reporting on spending

GRB FIVE STEP APPROACH

Step 1: Analyze the situation of women, men, girls and boys in a given sector



Photo: Alamy

GRB FIVE STEP APPROACH

- **Step 2:** Assess the gender responsiveness of legislation, policies, and programs
- **Step 3:** Assess budget allocations

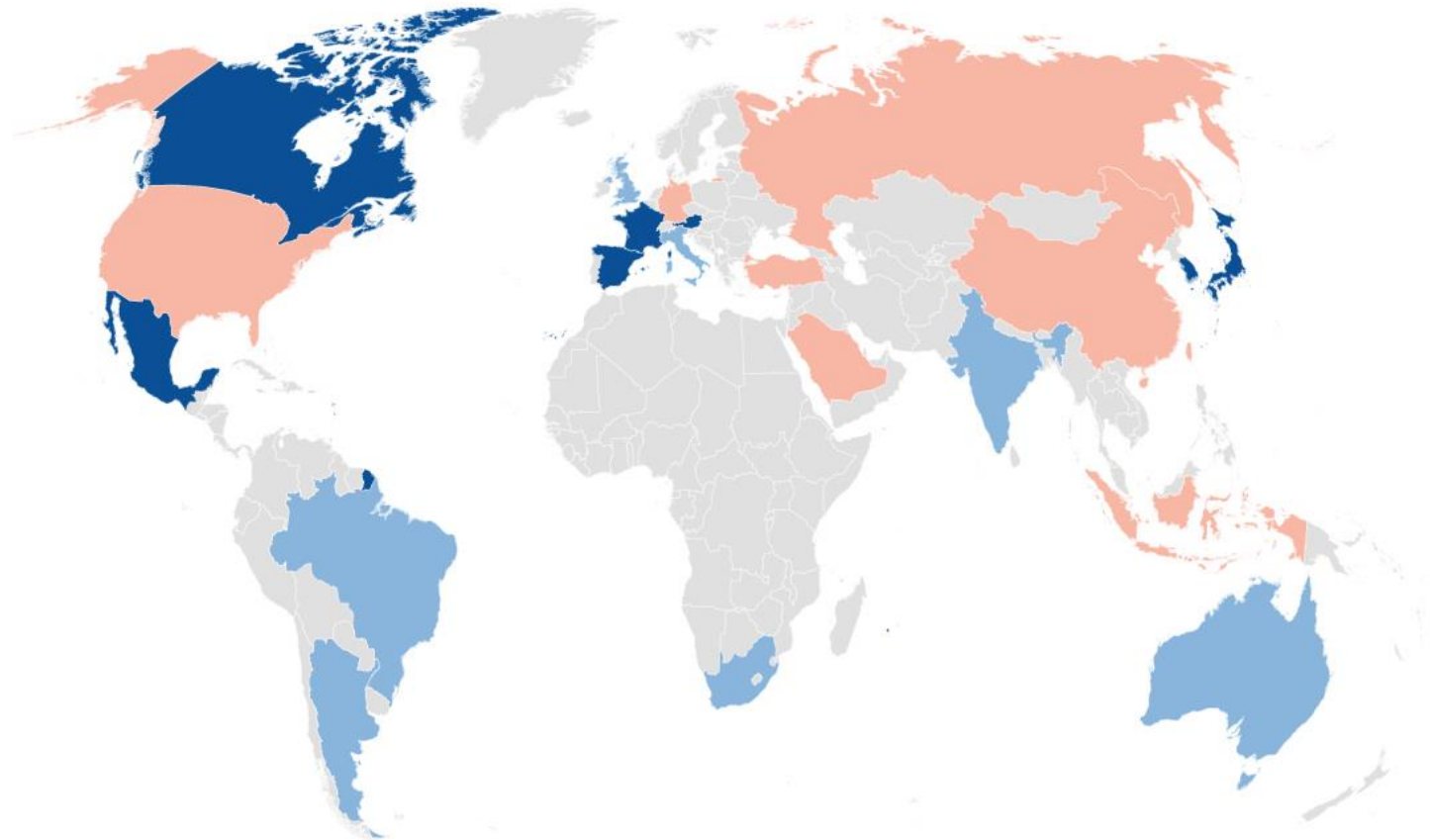


GRB FIVE STEP APPROACH

- **Step 4: Monitor spending and service delivery**
- **Step 5: Assess outcomes**

Gender budgeting index

Canada, Mexico, France, South Korea, and Japan score the highest in relative terms among the G20 in gender budgeting.

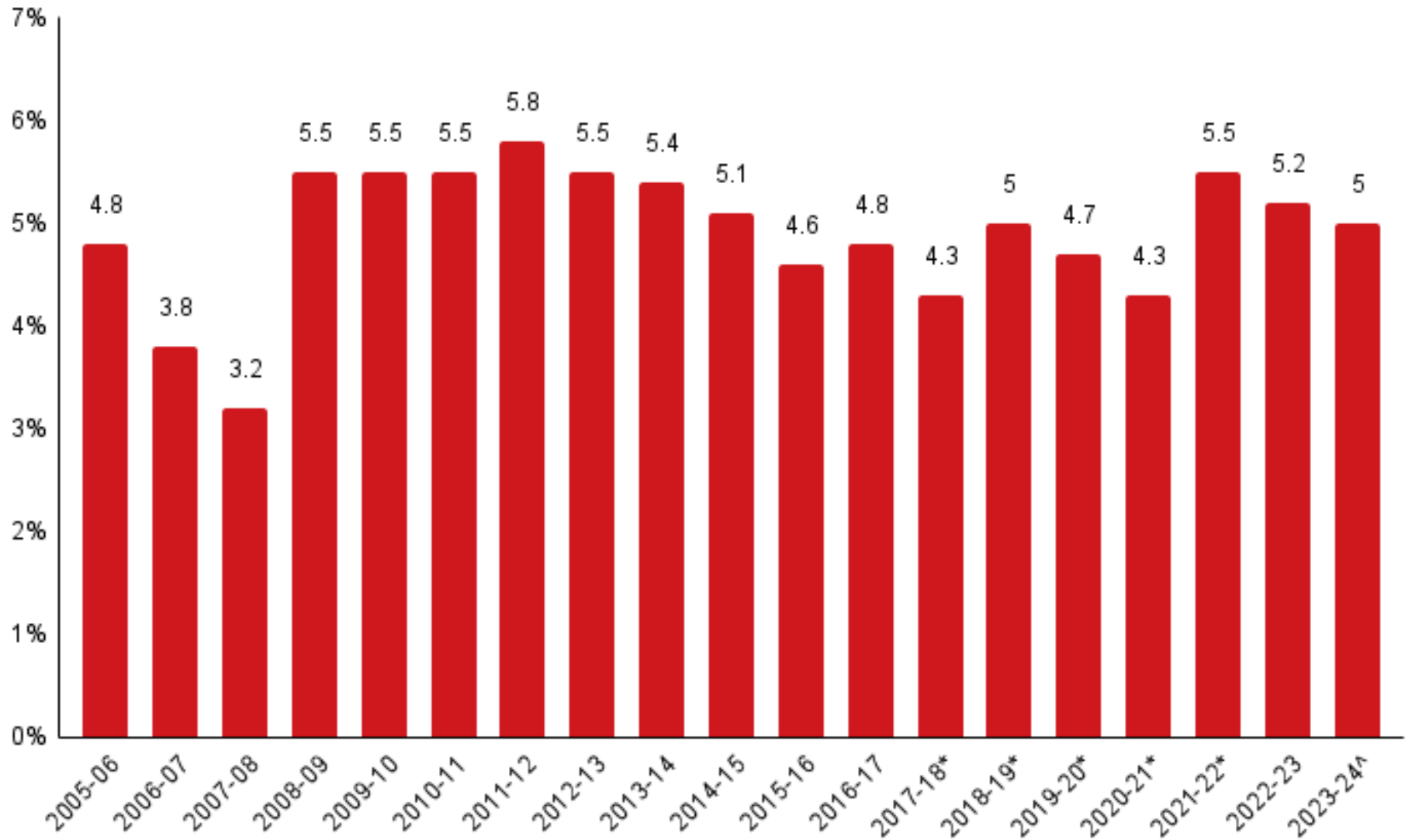


GRB IN INDIA

Ministry of Finance

- Included a statement on gender outcomes in the budget
- Mandated Ministries to identify gender mainstreaming programs and improve women's access to services
- 2005 India started releasing a gender budget along with its union budget

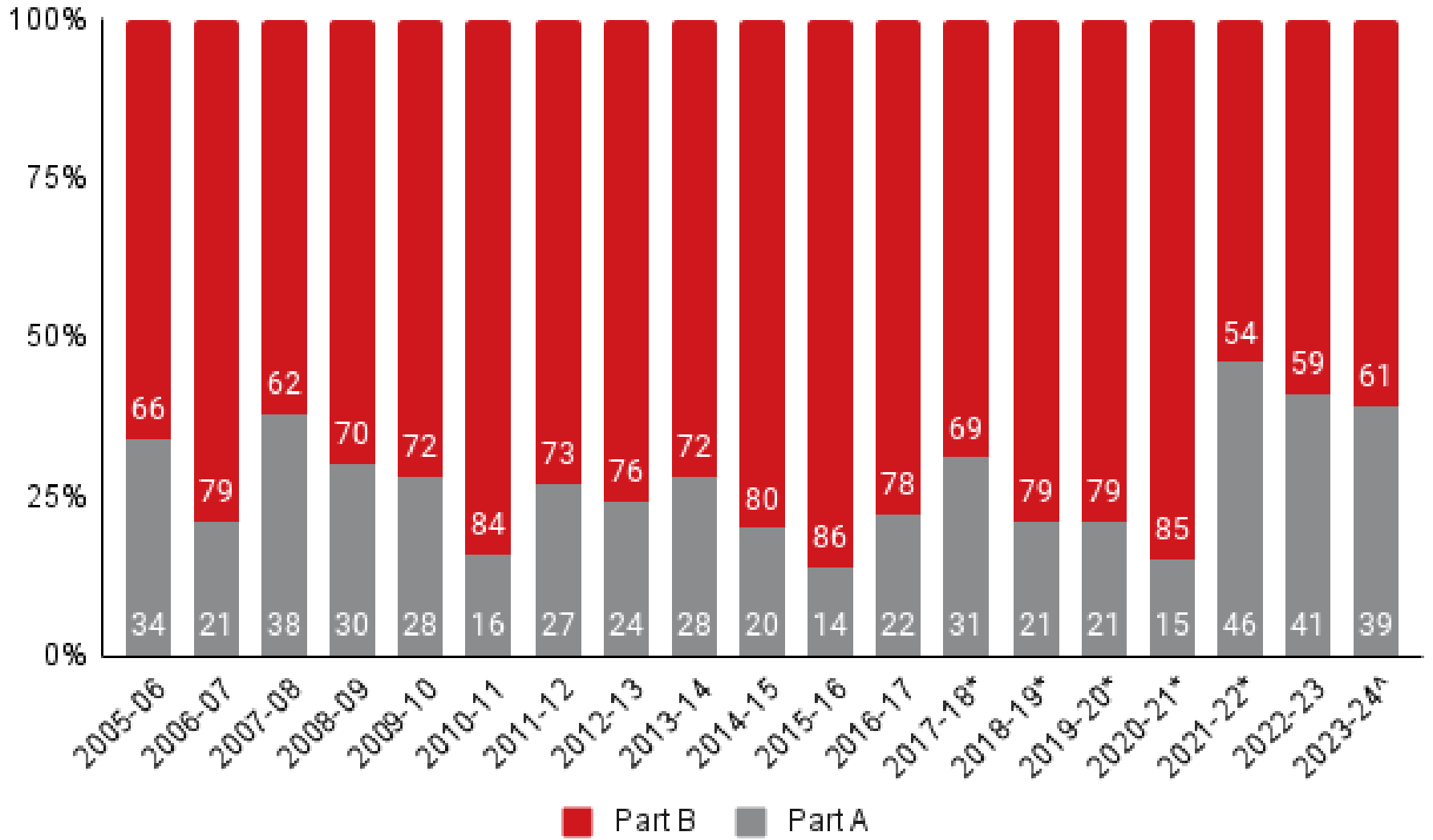
Allocation to Gender Budget as a Proportion of the Union Budget Fell From 5.2% (2022-23) to 5% (2023-24)



Composition

- The gender budget in India comprises two parts:
 - Part A encompasses schemes that allot 100 per cent (maternity benefits).
 - Part B consists of schemes that allocate at least 30 per cent of funds for women (such as the Mid-Day Meal scheme).
- Increasingly been dominated by Part B

Allocations to Part A and Part B as a Proportion of Gender Budget



Key Concerns

- The first is the basis on which schemes are included or excluded.
- Does not take into account some of the major schemes that benefit women. For instance, the **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**
- Schemes that earmark less than 30 per cent of their funds for women are excluded from the gender budget.
- Allocation seems unclear. **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)** was placed in Part A while the **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** accounted for Part B

GRB LESSONS LEARNED

- GRBs have the most impact when they are led by government and driven by civil society
- GRB has to be institutionalized
- Ongoing monitoring is essential
- Research to inform policy and support advocacy
- Donor-driven initiatives are not sustainable

We owe it to our children!

Thank You