

GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

INCLUSIEF BEGROTEN

TER VOORKOMING VAN TOESLAG AFFAIRES

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Objective of this session

Answer the questions

What is Gender Responsive Budgeting?

Why it is important?

The deeper essence of the budget

An expression in terms of money of

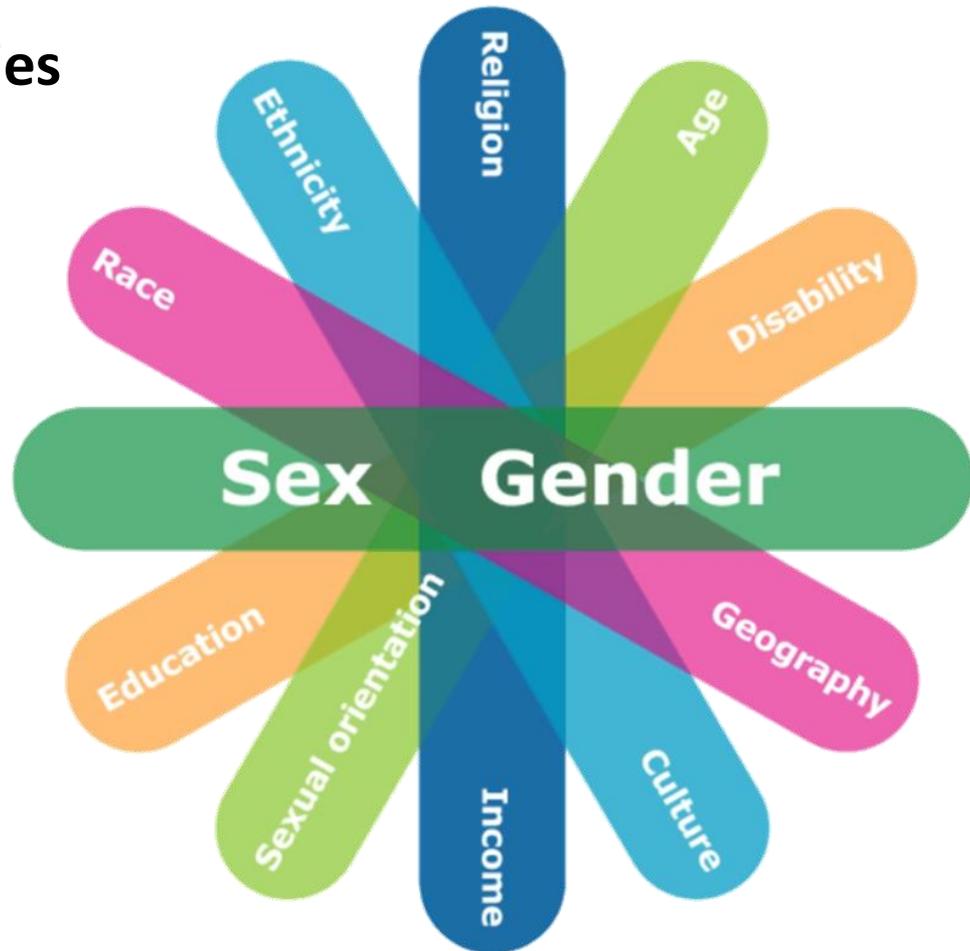
- ❖ **Intention** towards which the energy is directed
What kind of policy goals are behind the budget?
- ❖ **Time use**
Which time is valued and counted in terms of money?
- ❖ **Power relations**
Whose time is counted and valued?
Who are benefiting most from the budget?
Who are included?
Who are overlooked, marginalised, underserved or excluded?

Making budgets gender responsive

- ❖ **Intention:** Focus on improving quality of life of all citizens
Policy goals respond to the variety of needs of all citizens, men and women from all ages and in all their diversity.
- ❖ **Time use:** Both paid and unpaid work are counted.
The impact of the budget on a fair distribution of paid and unpaid work is taken into consideration in policy making.
- ❖ **Power relations:** Expression of democratic values
Women and men in all their diversity are equal citizens with equal rights to benefit from and be favoured by the budget.
The budget is inclusive and leaves no-one behind.
The budget is transparent, authorities are accountable for the budget and show who and how all citizens are benefiting from it.

The Gender Lens – Recognizing diversity

Intersecting inequalities



Reminder: Gender and sex

Sex

Biological differences (men/women)

Chromosomal and physiological characteristics of men and women do not vary much among different cultures

No much difference in time and place

Rather static

Gender

Socially constructed differences (masculinity/femininity)

Social, political, and economic roles may vary much among different cultures

Huge changes in time and place

Dynamic

Historical example

Biologically women and men didn't change so much in 100 years;
Gender relations however changed extensively :



- In 20th century women still had to fight for the right to vote
- In 2021 there are 23 women holding the office of the head of state or head of government

Worldwide, at the current rate, **gender equality in the highest positions of power will not be reached for another 130 years**

Difference in Place: Wide cultural variations



**India: Rural road construction:
also a female work**



**Germany: Rural road
construction: 'typical' male work.**

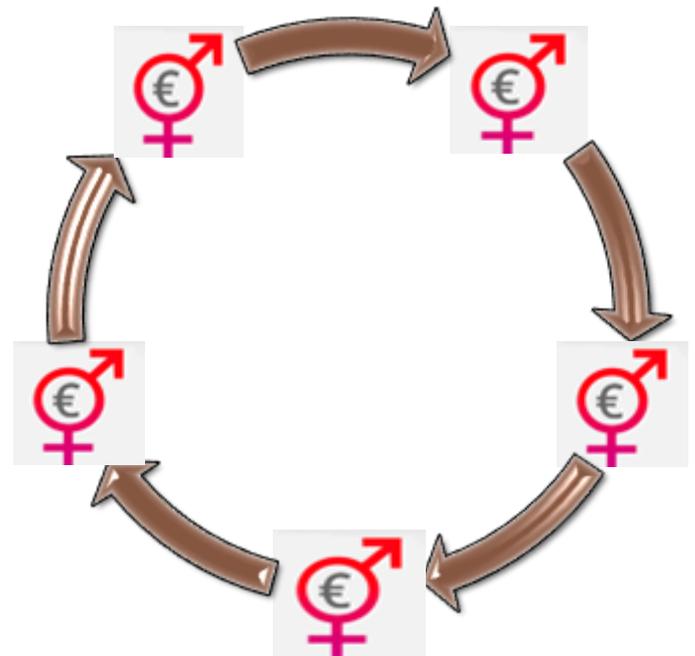
Gender Responsive Budgeting...

... is about mainstreaming a gender equality perspective and social inclusion in the budget process (annual cycle).

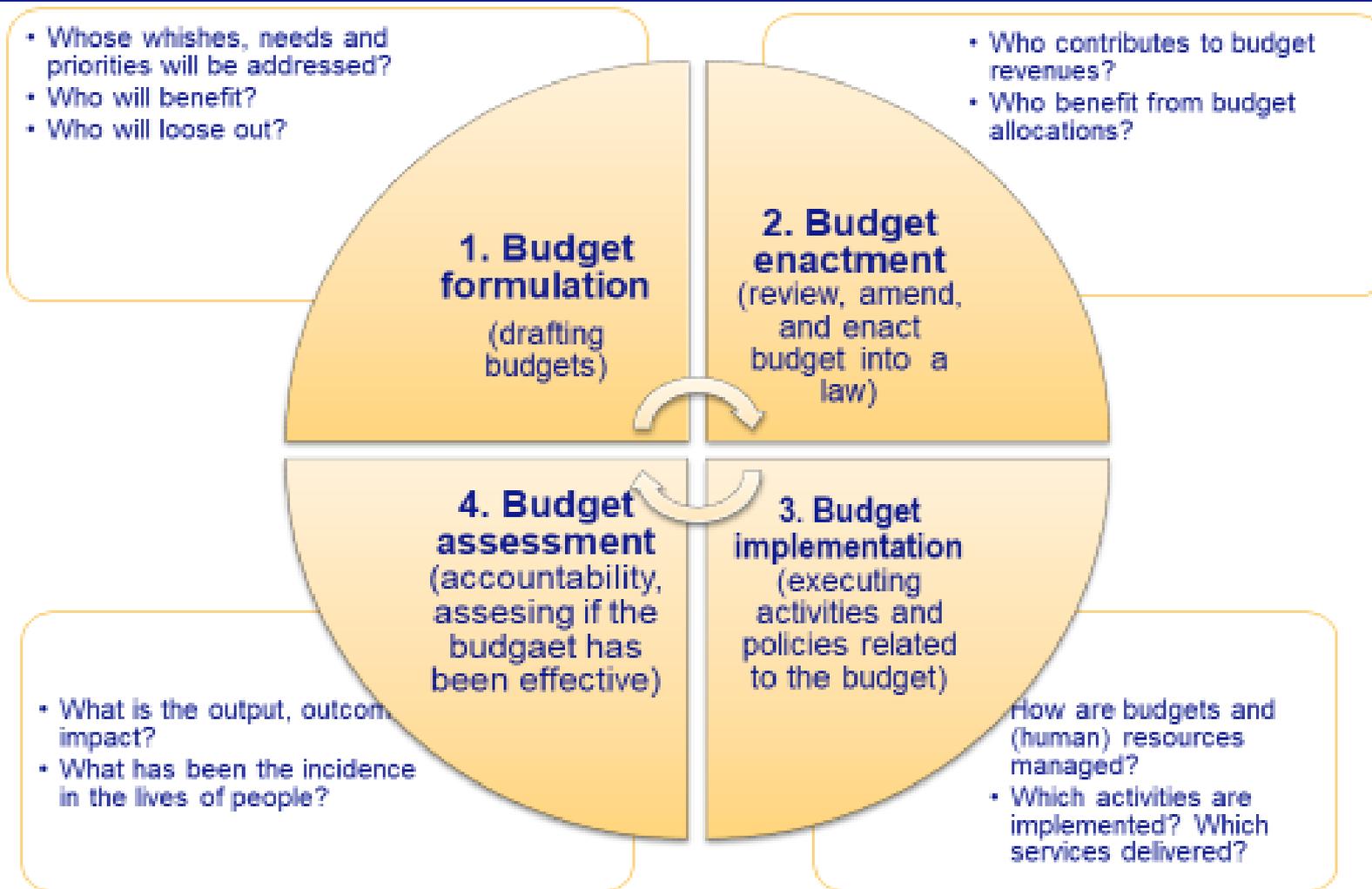
... starts with a critical budget analysis with a gender lens



... is about restructuring revenues and expenditures in such a way that gender equality and social inclusion is enhanced.



Gendermainstreaming in the Budget Cycle



Gender Responsive Budgeting...

... is NOT about separate budgets for women, although there can be targeted actions for women or men (e.g., twin-track approach)

... is NOT about distributing each budget allocation 50/50 between men and women, although they should equally benefit from budget allocations, according to their different needs and interests

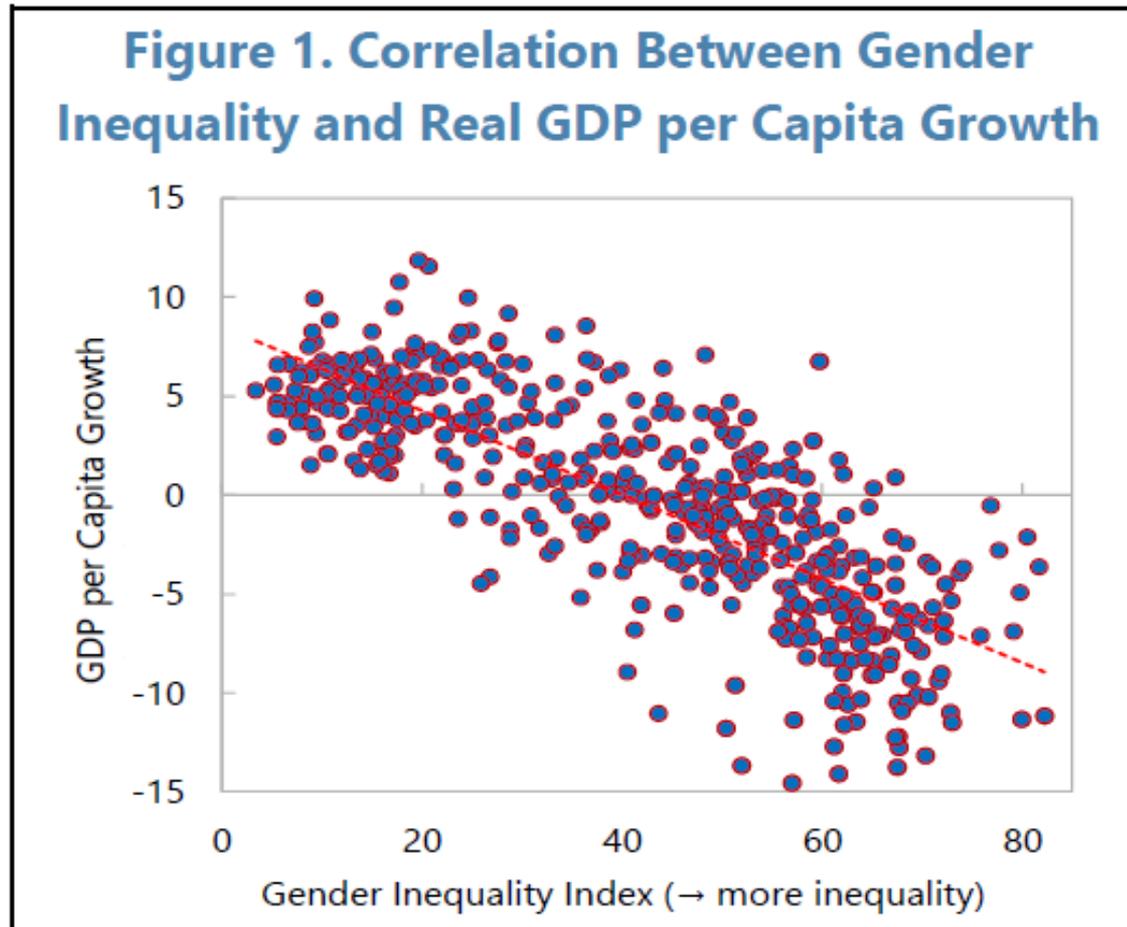
... is NOT a standard blueprint or model, which can be applied to all situations.

... is a process that starts with a **gender budget analysis** to assess the gender impact of budget revenues and budget expenditures and adjusts the budget where needed in order to promote gender equality.

Why GRB?

- Social justice and human rights
- Equity and equality (no discriminations)
- Visualising impact of budget on unpaid work (m/w)
- Quality of public services
- Efficiency and effectiveness of policy implementation
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Political commitments (Beijing, CEDAW, EU Gender Equality Strategy, 2020-2025, GAP-III, 2021-2025)
- Improved economic performance

Gender Equality boosts economic growth, employment and productivity

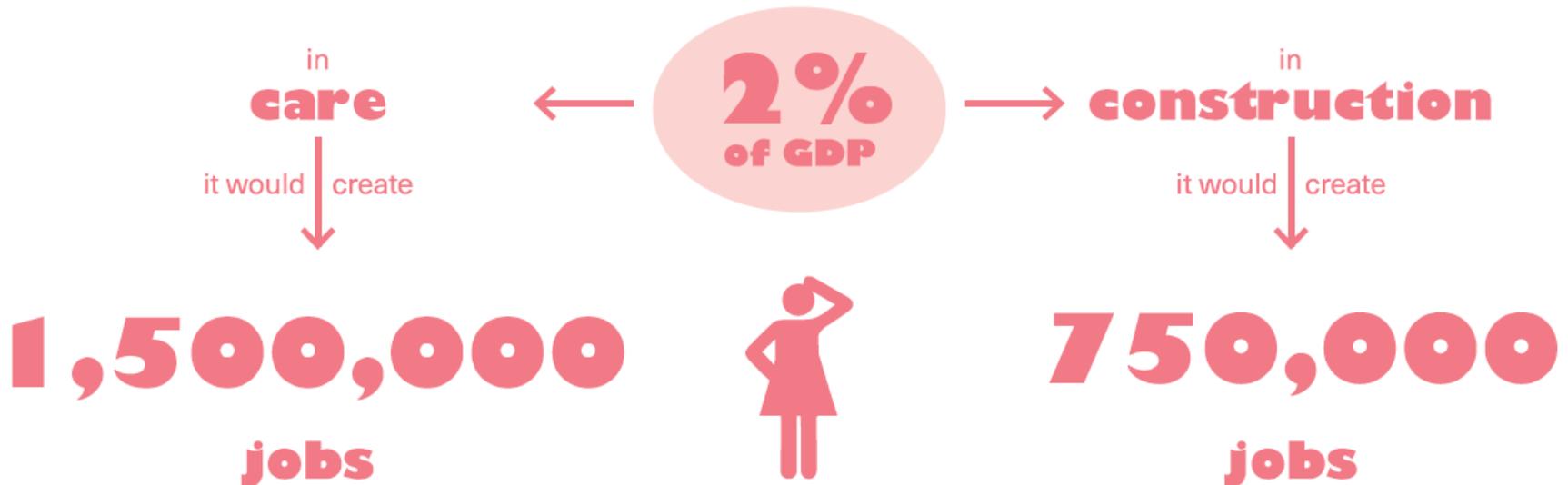


Example: Defining development and budget priorities

CASE STUDY 5: PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Social infrastructure includes all the services that provide health care, education, longterm care and childcare. The economy is dependent on both social and physical infrastructure.

If the UK invested

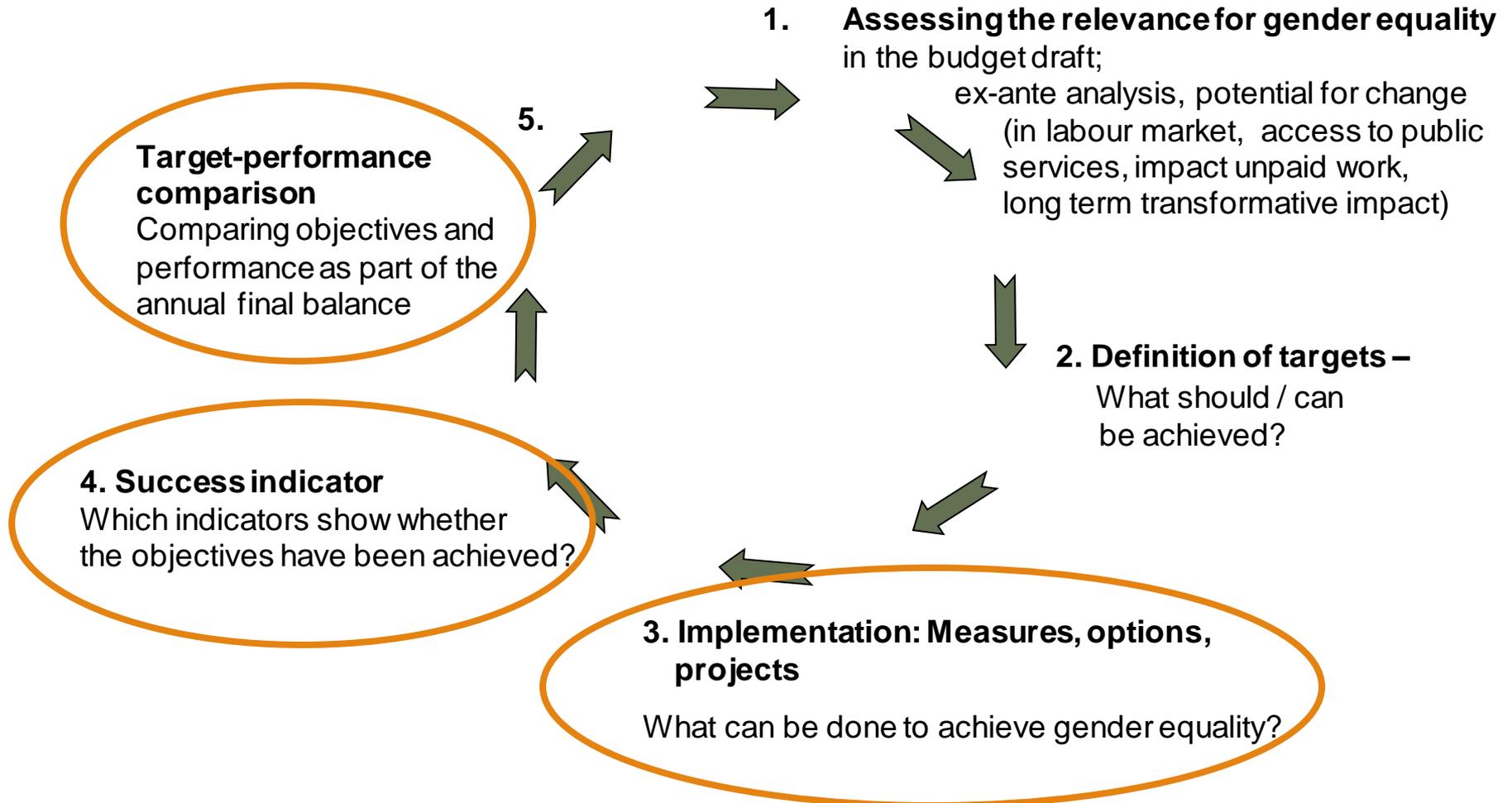


Example: Costs of GBV (United Kingdom- 2019)

The UK Government found that every 1 Pound they invested in GBV prevention, they saved 6 Pound in Health Costs

Sector	GBV costs women (Euro)	GBV costs men (Euro)	Total costs (Euro)
Lost economic output	6 048 827 687	1 610 574 410	7 659 402 097
Health services	1 833 707 577	533 525 825	2 367 233 403
Criminal justice system	8 873 224 043	2 399 497 000	11 272 721 043
Civil justice system	257 498 754	49 190 947	306 689 701
Social welfare	1 628 266 686	311 053 856	1 939 320 385
Personal costs	507 831 874	96 954 471	604 786 345
Specialist services	150 398 958	46 182 816	196 581 774
Physical/emotional impacts	24 136 064 483	6 325 895 993	30 461 960 476
Total	43 435 820 062	11 372 875 318	54 808 695 224

Example: How does Gender Budgeting work in Vienna, Austria?



Example: Auditing in the Austrian Court of Audit

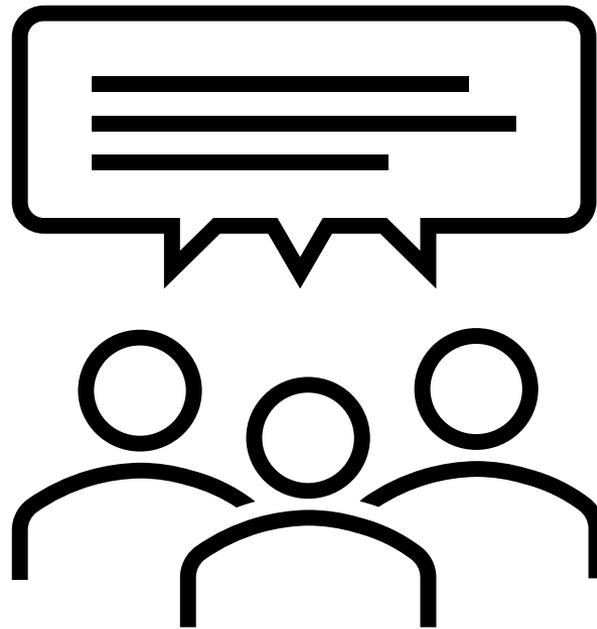
Gender Equality – complementary questions as a standard instrument in the audit process...

- Is there a valid gender-specific databasis?
- Is the gender objective relevant?
- How is the level of ambition of defined measures and indicators?
- How is the impact on society?
- Are women and men appropriately represented in the governing bodies?
- Are there plans to broaden the aspect towards diversity?

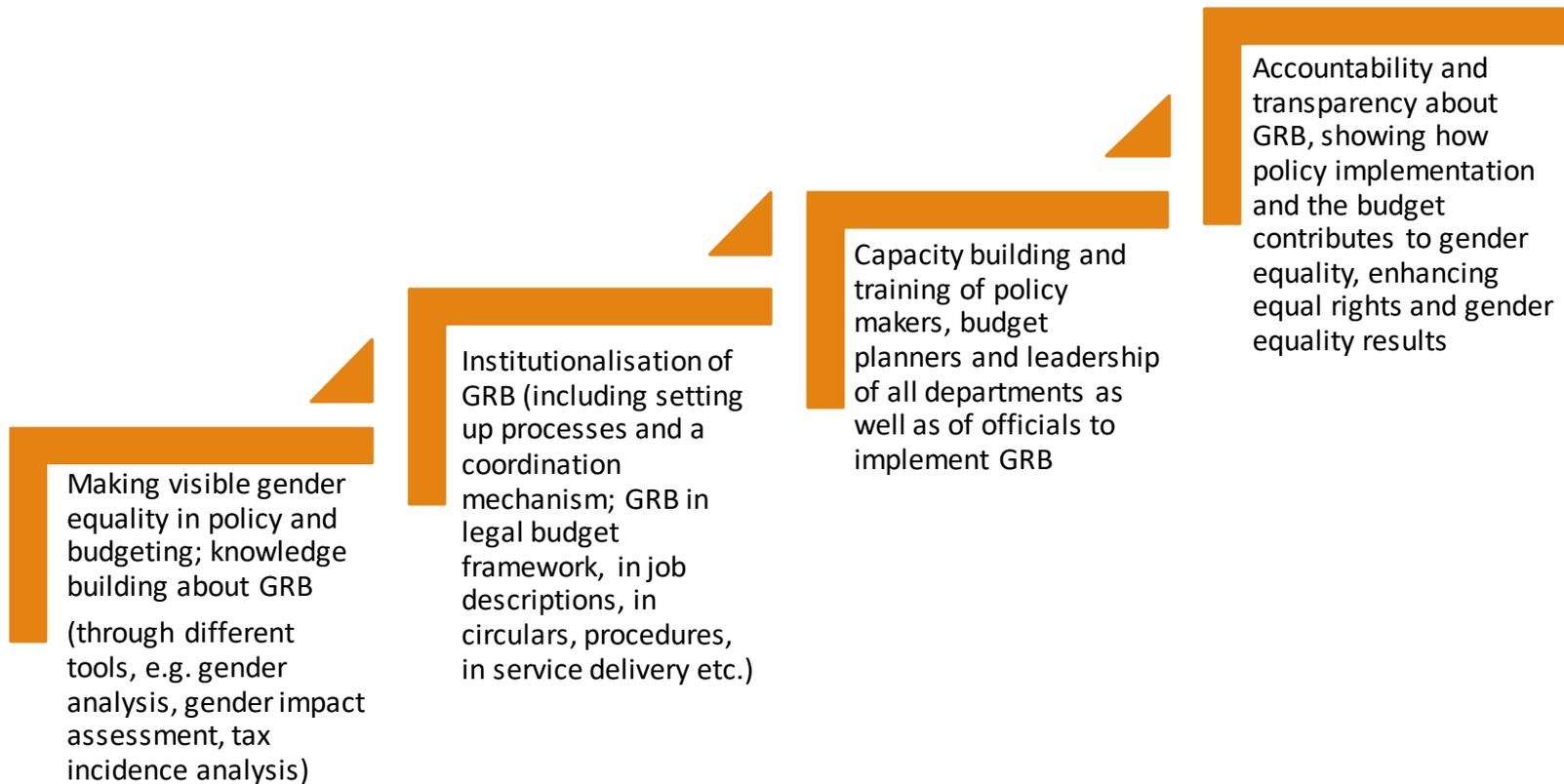


Source: Austrian Court of Audit

Questions and Answers?



What should the Government do?

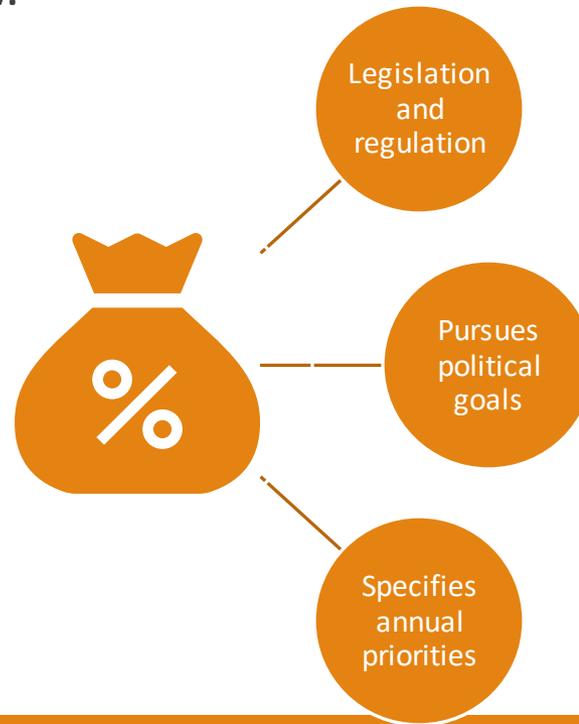


Budget Enactment

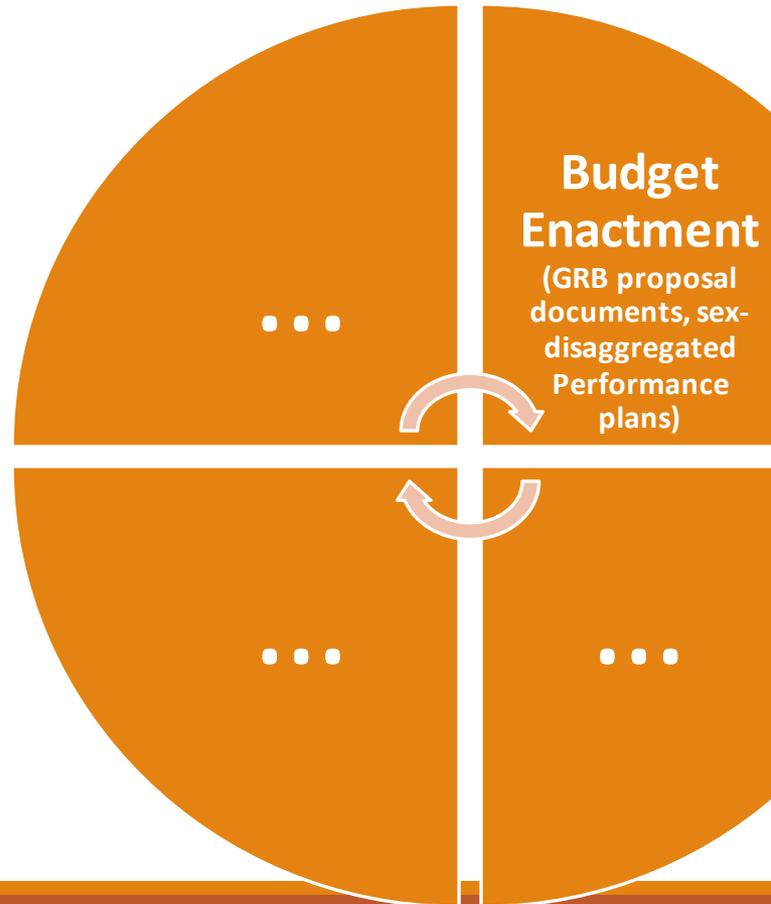
The act of putting the budget of the government into action.
Approval of the budget by Parliament = the act of making it a law.
E.g., The government prepares a tax bill. If the legislators approve it (=enactment), it becomes a law.

Reminder:

Budgeting is planning of revenues and expenditures within a certain period



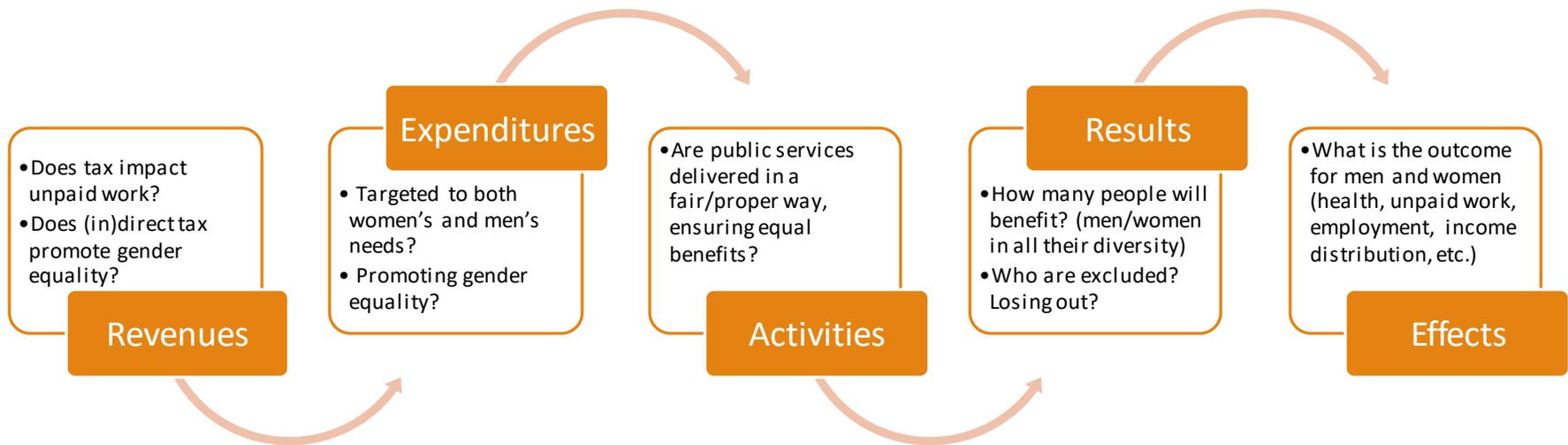
GRB in the phase of approval of the Budget Cycle



- Parliament debates and agrees on overall budget
- Parliamentary committee reviews gender impact of the budget
- CSOs produce briefings on GRB for parliamentary debate
- CSOs engage with parliament (lobby, advocacy, and dialogue) to amend the budget bill, making it more gender responsive.

What can Parliament and CSOs do to promote GRB?

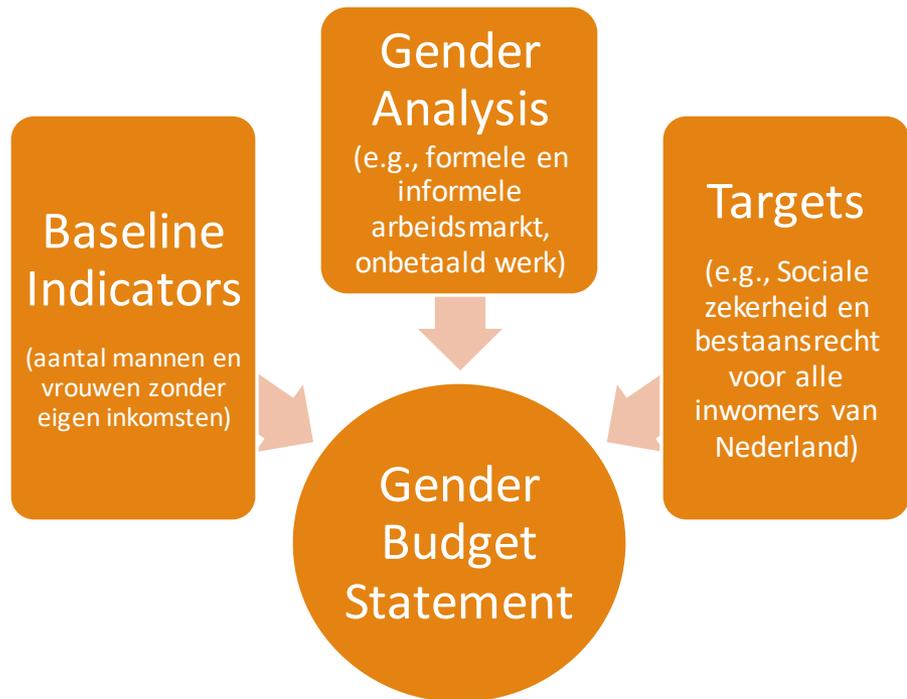
Follow the money... Does it benefit wellbeing and human rights for all?



What do Parliaments need to take gender responsive decisions?

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES SHOULD PREPARE GENDER BUDGET STATEMENTS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH: PARLIAMENT NEEDS BUDGET DOCUMENTATION TO TAKE WELL-INFORMED DECISIONS



- Gender analysis to inform policy
- List of priorities to promote gender equality and girl's/women's empowerment
- Gender Impact Assessment (GIA of proposed budget policies).
- Budget measures to achieve targets set for GEWE
- Gender Performance Assessment Framework (G-PAF) for budget allocations (Targets set + budget allocation)
- All documents underpinned with sex-disaggregated data.

If the budget prepared by the government is genderblind...
What can a parliament do to promote GRB?

1. Highlight the gender blindness in the **debates** (questions to Ministers)
2. Initiate a **legal procedure** to decide that future budgets must be gender responsive (example: Austria, Morocco, Nepal, Spain, Uganda, etc.)
3. Decide to allocate budget to initiate the process of collecting, analysing, and using **sex-disaggregated data and capacity building/training** as a crucial first step in GRB processes. (create enabling environment)
4. Decide that Ministries/Departments/Agencies must present gender impact analyses (**GIA**) of their budgets as required by Beijing PfA, Area H.
5. Ask the Ministry of Finance to issue **gender responsive budget circulars** to outline priorities to sectoral ministries (examples in other countries).
6. Define a Gender Performance Action Framework (**G-PAF**), with a basic set of gender performance indicators for different budget areas, to hold the government accountable.
7. Organise **public hearings** and **seek inputs from women's organisations, CSOs and experts.**

What can CSOs do to promote GRB?

The spotlights are on the parliament in the phase of enactment.
This is a good **timing to launch a campaign for GRB.**

Suggestions for a well-prepared campaign:

1. Select some **key gender issues at stake**
2. Gather **knowledge and expertise** about these issue, including information about (absence of) **policy commitments, priorities and budget allocations to address these issues**
3. Make a **gender analysis** of this/these gender issues, including recommendations
4. Use data of the gender analysis to **inform and underpin a gender responsive strategy** in drawings, maps, designs, or video clips.
5. **Campaign** in (social) media to focus on key gender issues at stake
6. Arrange a **public dialogue** on GRB with the Parliament
7. **Get GRB as a priority on the agenda of the transition:** engage with key organisations/persons in the process of transition towards an inclusive human-rights based democratic society. (Tool: Stakeholders' analysis)

Tools for enactment of the budget

Gender-aware medium term economic policy framework

Sex-disaggregated tax incidence analysis

Gender Performance Assessment framework for budget allocations

Gender impact assessment of the budget

3 Year Economic Policy Framework

Budget revenues: +

- Legal incidence: Who is required by law to pay the tax?
- Economic incidence: Who feels the burden of the tax?

Budget expenditures: -

- Whose priorities? (Care? Cars? Construction?)
- Who benefits? Who loses out?

Example from the Netherlands (2001)

TAX INCIDENCE

Budget 2001: Abolition of breadwinner's allowances
8,400 million Euro

Future budgets: Increase income tax etc. due to increased women's participation in labour market (from 39% in 1999 to 66,2% in 2003)

BUDGET ALLOCATION

Budget 2001: Social investments to facilitate combination of work with family responsibilities 1,100 million Euro

(13% of previous allowances for breadwinners-housewife model)

Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) of the budget proposal

Sex-disaggregated tax incidence analysis

Two forms of Tax incidence:

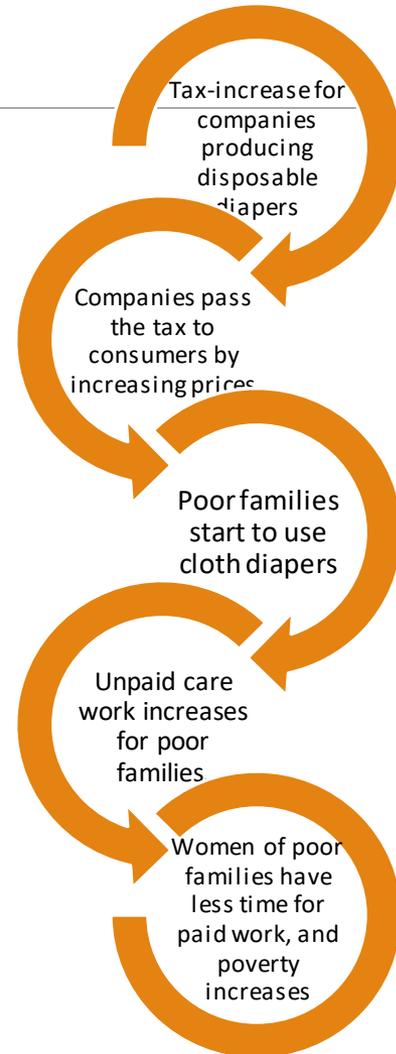
Legal Incidence:

- Who is required by law to pay the tax? Direct and indirect tax.
- Who is getting tax allowances? (E.g.: Married men get tax allowances for their wife and children to keep women at home)
- Where are tax revenues ultimately going? What is the effect? Follow the money.

Economic Incidence:

- Who feels the burden of the tax? (effects of indirect taxes, fees for services, etc.)
- What is the effect of a particular tax on the distribution of economic welfare between women and men of all ages and in all their diversity?

The legal incidence of taxes is often very different from the final economic burden.



Gender impact assessment of the budget

WHAT IS A GIA?

A study that examines unforeseen gender effects of proposed budget policies.

It answers the question: Does the budget reduce, maintain, or increase the gender equality and social inclusion?

It helps policymakers to detect unintended negative effects of budget policy proposals, which may increase or consolidate existing gender gaps and intersecting inequalities.

It aims to provide recommendations to avoid gender-discrimination with the budget policy, and shows how these can become more inclusive and effective by incorporating a gender equality perspective that takes account of the different needs, characteristics and behaviours of both women and men in all their diversity.

STEPS FOR A GIA



Gender Analysis, GIA, Gender Audit

Gender Analysis	Gender Impact Assessment	Gender Audit
<u>What?</u> : Diagnostic study	<u>What?</u> : Prognosis	<u>What?</u> : Examination of an organisation
<u>Why?</u> To assess gender issues at stake and inform policy/programs	<u>Why?</u> To assess future impact of draft policy or law	<u>Why?</u> : To assess the organisation's gender performance
<u>When?</u> Before planning policy interventions	<u>When?</u> Before adopting a law or policy	<u>When?</u> : Anytime
<u>Who?</u> Governments (and partner countries) to design a gender-sensitive strategy	<u>Who?</u> Policy makers and budget planners; CSOs to hold government accountable for gender	<u>Who?</u> Mostly an external social auditor

An example of GRB in Sweden

In this film, Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions shows how both citizens, municipalities, and regions can benefit from gender equality. The film aims at illustrating the principles of gender mainstreaming in the budget for public services at municipality level through concrete examples.

We only look at the first part: Snow removal in Karlskoga, a small city in Sweden.

<https://www.exploring-economics.org/fr/decouvrir/sustainable-gender-equality-a-film-about-gender-ma/>