

OECD-MENA Governance Programme
ADDRESSING GENDER
IN PUBLIC MANAGEMENT
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**GRB : An accountability tool for
gender equality, examples from
UNIFEM**

صندوق الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي للمرأة
Fonds de développement des Nations Unies pour la femme



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What is a Gender Responsive Budget?

IT IS NOT ...

A separate budget for women or men.

Instead, it brings gender awareness into the policies, plans, programmes and budgets of all government agencies.

Not about 50% male-50% female.

It is about budgeting that intentionally directs resources and raises revenue in a way that addresses disadvantage and exclusion.

What is a Gender Responsive Budget?

IT IS...

A budget which ensures that the **needs and interests of individuals** from different social groups (sex, age, race, ethnicity, location) are addressed in expenditure and revenue policies

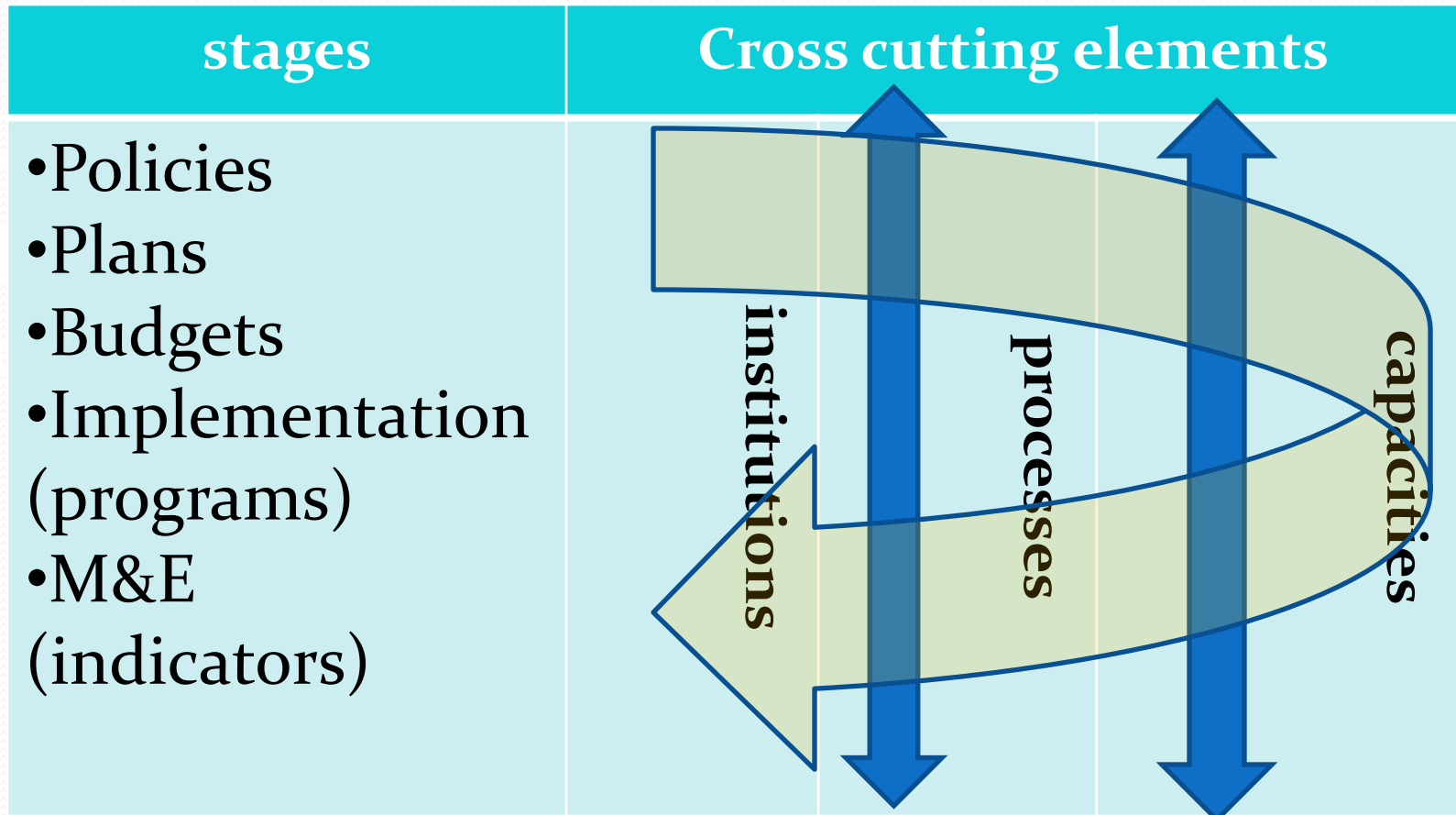
Recognizes the ways in which **women contribute to the society and economy** with their unpaid labour in the productive sector and in bearing, rearing and caring for the people in the country.

Acknowledges the intersection between budget policies and women's well being.

In a context of gender based discrimination and exclusion, gender responsive budgeting is a **tool** for ensuring that:

- The priorities of poor women are reflected in budget allocations, expenditures and revenues (not just policies, plans, programmes!)
- The budget actors, organizations, systems and processes better reflect interests of poor women and provide space for women's voice, and transparency and accountability to gender commitments

What is a Gender Responsive Budget?



UNIFEM GRB initiatives

Phase I (20 countries) 2001-2004

Availability of gender budgeting tools and methodologies : increased capacity to advocate for and carry out gender budget analysis; mobilized interest in GRB

Phase II (4 countries) 2005-2008 : Ecuador, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal

- Introduction of strategic and sustainable changes into budgetary processes by assisting governments to introduce measures for incorporating gender into their PFM systems: capacity-building to apply GRB in key sectors; brought gender equality advocates, parliamentarians and other stakeholders into the budgeting process; substantive contribution to the understanding of GRB and its application; global advocacy on GRB; expanded partnerships with UN agencies on GRB at global and country levels to support up scaling and replication (UNFPA, UNCDF)

Phase III (4 countries: 2009-2011)

- The goal is “to ensure that budgets and budget processes fully incorporate gender equality”. A critical phase to ensure that past efforts on GRB are sustained and that the momentum around GRB continues to generate good and effective results.

UNIFEM GRB Programming (2009-2011)

To ensure that budgets and budget processes fully incorporate gender equality

**Deepened
application of
models for GRB
(qualitative)**

**Upscaled
political,
technical &
financial support
to GRB
(quantitative)**

GRB and aid effectiveness

EC/UNIFEM programme ‘**Integrating GRB into the aid effectiveness agenda**’ : research in ten countries examining the experiences of (GRB) tools and strategies in the context of General Budget Support (GBS) and sector-wide approaches and programmes (SWAps)

- The reviews demonstrated that, in principle, GRB approaches are applicable to aid as well as to domestic resources through
 - the integration of gender in national planning, budgeting and M&E systems that are used for ODA channeled in the form of GBS, and sectoral programmes;
 - the application to donor processes for planning, budgeting and M&E and joint coordination mechanisms .

GRB and aid effectiveness

Improving the quality of aid necessitates two types of investments of public resources

- a visible increase in financing that is ring-fenced towards gender equality and women's empowerment to address gender specific vulnerabilities.
- intensive efforts to ensure that the gender is mainstreamed in all public investment whether domestic or ODA.

In addition to clear measures to include women's concerns in the planning, budget allocation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms