GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING IN AFE REGION

KEY ISSUES

PRESENTATION

TO

A WORKSHOP ON IMPROVING GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

AUGUST 13-15, 2018- ARUSHA, TANZANIA
Outline

**Preamble**: Limited literature on GRB in AFE Region

**Selective issues with significant implication on GRB**:

1. Harmonization of Gender Commitments under Global & Regional Instruments
2. Status of Gender Inequalities in the Region
   - Emerging Policy implications
3. Vicious Negative Cycle of Poverty and Disempowerment
   - Role of discriminatory social norms
4. Lessons on GRB picked by Regional Bodies
## Gender Commitments within Global Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments</th>
<th>Objectives and Select Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Instruments</strong></td>
<td>UN-SDG #5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change CP 21.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 - affirms that peace and security efforts are more sustainable when women are equal partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beijing Platform for Action and Beijing Plus Twenty- Planet 50-50 by 2030, <em>Step It up</em> by Gender Inequality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>African Union Gender Strategy (2018-2027)</strong></td>
<td>Full Gender Equality in all spheres of life (Goal 17, Agenda 2063 &amp; and aligned with SGDs). A continent in which women and girls, boys and men have equal voice, choice and control over their lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provides the broad policy guidelines on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Gender Strategy, including GRB (WGDD);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) facilitate the adaptation / adoption of AU initiatives reflecting regional imperatives by Member States.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member States are responsible for all programs related to Agenda 2063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Gender Commitments by Regional Economic Commissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Frameworks</th>
<th>Objectives and Select Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMESA GENDER POLICY, August 2016</strong> <em>(The Common Market for Eastern and Southern African)</em></td>
<td>An enabling policy environment for mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies, structures, systems, programs and activities of COMESA Member States &amp; the Secretariat towards gender equality, women and youth empowerment and social development. To accelerate attainment of the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern African Development Community (SADC) GENDER POLICY</strong></td>
<td>Provide a sound, authoritative, coherent and strategic mechanism for achieving the achieve gender equality and equity in the socio-economic, legal, religious, cultural and political processes of regional integration and cooperation among Member States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East African Community (EAC) Equity Bill 2015; Plus Gender Policy</strong></td>
<td>To advance gender equality and equity among the EAC Member States in the economic, political, socioeconomic and cultural aspects Through the development and implementation of gender responsive legislation, policies, program and projects at national and regional levels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GG Gap introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 as a framework for:

- captures the magnitude of gender disparities
- tracking their progress (now 144 countries)

Tracks progress towards gender parity on a scale:
- From 0 (imparity) to 1 (parity)

Across four dimensions:
- Overall Gender Gap
- Economic Participation & Opportunity,
- Educational Attainment,
- Health and Survival, and
- Political Empowerment

Country rankings that allow for effective comparisons
At Global level: 68% of overall global gender gap closed.

RWA, TZA & UGA: Over 70% is closed.

KEN, MLW & ETH: Slightly over 65% has been closed.

Significant improvements in:

- raising awareness on gender equality;
- gender analysis, and mainstreaming; and
- gender policies, institutions, guidelines, and actions, gender responsive budgets to address gender inequalities (national and regional levels)

But implementation is still below stated commitments (AU)
## Trend in Overall Gender Gap: Key Policy Issues

**Comparison of Overall Gender gap between:**

- Minimum change in the overall Gender Gap over a 10 year period with exception of Ethiopia. *Why?*

### Emerging areas of concern

1. Level of awareness/appreciation of the gender gaps at policy level? *Eroded or stagnant?*

2. Level of shared understanding of the critical gender inequalities & their impact on key development objectives

3. Existence and efficacy of mechanisms for:
   a. discussing the gender inequalities and
   b. prioritization of intervention during the budget process or planning process

4. Role and effectiveness of Ministries/Departments of Finance, Gender and/or Planning agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Overall Gender Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda*</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of Political Empowerment gap between:

- Significant reduction in the gap over the period but changing from a very low base.
  - With exception of Ethiopia
- So the gap remains huge: UGA - 70%, TZA - 76% and ETH, KE and MLW – over 80%.

Do you agree? If so, what could be the key issues?

- Are there restrictions on women’s participation & access to the decision-making process?
- Rwanda - substantial reduction in the gap over a short period of 3 years. What are the incentives or drivers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Political Empowerment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda*</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of the Gender gap between:

1. A significant gap has been closed for all countries since 2006.
2. But no change in the 2017 position.
3. What are the outstanding issues - vary from country to country?
   ➢ Access to health services
   ➢ Quality of services
4. Actions to further reduce existing gap and the underlying causes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Health and Survival</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.979</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.974</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda*</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.976</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.973</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trend in Education Attainment Gap: Key Policy Issues

Comparison of the Gender gap between:

1. A significant gap has been closed for all countries since 2006.
2. But no change in the 2017 position.
3. What are the outstanding issues which may vary from country to country?
   - School drop outs
   - Early marriage for girls
   - Limited access to vocational training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Education Attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda*</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trend in Economic Participation & Opportunity Gap: Key Policy Issues

Comparison of the Gender gap between:

1. A significant gap has been closed for all countries since 2006.
2. But no significant change over 10 years with an increase in a gap for TZA.
3. Policy issues- vary from country to country?
   - Untapped economic potential of women
   - Limited access to economic resources and information.
   - Impact of tax policy measures on Gender gaps or inequalities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Economic Participation &amp; Opportunity</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda*</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>-17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discriminatory Social Norms – Major Challenge

• Social norms’ to refer to value, attitude, informal rules and shared social expectations that act as powerful prescriptions for how women and men should behave and what is expected of them.

• Discriminatory social norms are “formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that:
  • restrict or exclude women and men in development and
  • consequently curtail their access to rights, justice, resources and empowerment opportunities (OECD Development Centre, 2014).

• Examples of negative norms: son-bias for education, early child marriage – source of income etc.

• Norms and Poverty are mutually reinforcing.
as result, women, girls, men and boys get locked in vicious negative cycle of poverty or disempowerment

**Poor Household**
- Low self-esteem, low confidence, limited access to economic resources

**Early Marriages**
- Early pregnancy, poor reproductive health, high levels of GBV

**Low Education & training**
- Low literacy, early school drop out, limited access to vocational training

**Low Employability**
- No entrepreneurship skills, low paying jobs, informal sector, handouts

**Low incomes**
- Low productivity, low investment, high economic dependency
Lessons Learnt (ctd)

Political Commitment to Address Gender inequalities:

• Governments have made over one hundred commitments to attaining gender equality through regional, African and global instruments.

• Countries are endowed with some of the most progressive legal and policy frameworks.

• But the gap between the gender aspirations and the reality remains uneven and significant.

• Need to move from commitment to action.

“When you know the right thing. Do the right thing” — Prime Minister of Malta during EDDs on Women and Development, June 2018 in Brussels.
Lessons Learnt

Strategic focus and prioritisation

- Sustained political commitment and action to address the gender gaps and their adverse implications.
  - Is it still trendy as was 15 years or so ago?
  - What are the missing incentives or drivers?
- Promote strategic discussion on underlying issues behind the existing gender inequalities:
  - Access
  - Exclusion
  - Institutional Responsiveness - responsibility, oversight and accountability.
- Priority investments that address critical inequalities in a coordinated manner on a sustained basis.
- Limited resources to support gender disaggregated research, awareness raising, gender responsive institutions etc.
• THANK YOU
Gender-Responsive Budgeting Survey Results

Richard Allen
Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF

Workshop on Improving Gender-Responsive Budgeting
Arusha, Tanzania, August 13-15, 2018
### Countries covered by the Survey (22)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Gender Equality
Is the principle of gender equality enshrined in law?

- In constitution: 18
- In public service law(s): 10
- In labor law(s): 11
- In other law(s): 13
- In other regulations: 10
- Only in plans that are not legally binding: 1
I. Gender Equality

Do governments have gender equality policies?

- Part of national development: 18
- Part of ministerial plans: 17
- Separate strategic plan: 17
- Explicit government goals: 10
- Policies in line with UN's SDG: 12
- Other: 1
II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Do governments have a gender budgeting framework?

- Yes: 42%
- No: 58%
II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Is there a legal provision for gender budgeting?
II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Who has responsibility for gender budgeting reform?

- Ministry of Finance: 11
- Ministry for Women: 9
- Ministry for Social Affairs: 3
- Within spending ministry: 3
- Independent agency: 2
- Other: 4
- No: 5
II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Are guidelines published on the application of gender budgeting?

- Yes: 16
- No: 10
II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Does the government conduct ex-ante gender impact assessments?

- All new proposals: 1
- Some new proposals: 6
- No: 19
II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Are there performance targets related to gender equality?

- Government wide: 2
- Most ministries: 4
- Some ministries: 5
- Few ministries: 2
- Performance measures but no targets: 2
- No performance measures or targets: 10
III. Reporting

Do governments publish data disaggregated by gender?

- In all sectors: 3
- In most sectors: 3
- In some sectors: 6
- In a few sectors: 5
- No: 8
III. Reporting

Do budget reports include data on gender-related expenditure?

- Yes: 19%
- No: 81%
III. Reporting

Do governments conduct ex-post gender impact assessments?

- Yes: 12%
- No: 88%
IV. Gender Budgeting Impacts & Challenges

Impact of Gender Budgeting on Gender Equality

- Better understanding of budget influence
- More gender-related programs
- A greater focus on gender equality goals
- More resource allocation
- Policy changes
- Not enough information
- Regulation/rule changes
- More analysis on gender equality issues
- Programs/projects have been altered
- No impact

Count of Countries
IV. Gender Budgeting Impacts & Challenges

Success Factors for Gender Budgeting Implementation

Countries reporting each factor (percent)

- Legal requirement
- Political Support
- Ministry of Finance support
- Clear gender equality goals
- Support from management
- Increased funding for gender equality
- Technical capacity at the ministry level
- Available gender-disaggregated info
- Presence of gender units
- Public pressure
- International support