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# International Monetary Fund - IMF Regional Technical Assistance Center

*Building macroeconomic capacity in East Africa*



## GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING IN AFE REGION KEY ISSUES

PRESENTATION  
TO  
A WORKSHOP ON IMPROVING GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

AUGUST 13-15, 2018- ARUSHA, TANZANIA



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# 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



Instruments	Objectives and Select Actions
<b>Global Instruments</b>	UN-SDG #5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change CP 21.
	United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 - affirms that peace and security efforts are more sustainable when women are equal partners.
	Beijing Platform for Action and Beijing Plus Twenty- Planet 50-50 by 2030, <i>Step It up</i> by Gender Inequality
	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), enacted in 1981.
<b>African Union Gender Strategy (2018-2027)</b>	Full Gender Equality in all spheres of life (Goal 17, Agenda 2063 & aligned with SGDs). A continent in which women and girls, boys and men have equal voice, choice and control over their lives
	Provides the broad policy guidelines on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Gender Strategy, including GRB (WGDD);
	Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) facilitate the adaptation / adoption of AU initiatives reflecting regional imperatives by Member States.
	Member States are responsible for all programs related to Agenda 2063



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# Gender Commitments by Regional Economic Commissions



Regional Frameworks	Objectives and Select Actions
<b>COMESA GENDER POLICY, August 2016</b> <b>(The Common Market for Eastern and Southern African )</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>To accelerate attainment of the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 5</p>
<b>Southern African Development Community (SADC) GENDER POLICY</b>	<p>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 .</p>
<b>East African Community (EAC) Equity Bill 2015; Plus Gender Policy</b>	<p>To advance gender equality and equity among the EAC Member States in the economic, political, socioeconomic and cultural aspects t</p> <p>Through the development and implementation of gender responsive legislation, policies, program and projects at national and regional levels.</p>



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# Progress in Addressing Gender Inequalities

## Perspective of Global Gender Index, 2017



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

Table 1: Structure of the Global Gender Gap Index

SubIndex	Variable
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Ratio: female labour force participation over male value
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (survey data, normalized on a 0-to-1 scale)
	Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value
	Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value
Educational Attainment	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value
	Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value
	Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value
	Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value
Health and Survival	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value
Political Empowerment	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value
	Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value
	Ratio: number of years with a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value



# Progress in Ratification

## Overall Global Gender Gap Index (2017) for AFE Region



- 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)

Country	Overall Rank	Overall Score	Country	Overall Rank	Overall Score
Rwanda	4	0.822	Senegal	91	0.684
Namibia	13	0.777	Malawi	101	0.672
South Africa	19	0.756	Swaziland	105	0.670
Burundi	22	0.755	Liberia	107	0.699
Mozambique	29	0.741	Mauritius	112	0.664
Uganda	45	0.721	Guinea	113	0.659
Botswana	50	0.720	Ethiopia	115	0.656
Zimbabwe	46	0.717	Benin	116	0.652
Tanzania	50	0.700	Gambia, The	119	0.649
Ghana	68	0.695	Burkina Faso	121	0.646
Lesotho	72	0.695	Nigeria	122	0.641
Kenya	73	0.694	Angola	123	0.640
Madagascar	80	0.692	Cote d'Ivoire	133	0.611
Cameroon	87	0.689	Mali	139	0.583
Cape Verde	89	0.686	Chad	141	0.570

# Trend in Overall Gender Gap:

## Key Policy Issues



*Comparison of Overall Gender gap between:  
(i) 2014-2017 Rwanda and (ii) 2006 – 2017 – Others.*

- 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.

Country	Overall Gender Gap		
	2006	2017	Change
Ethiopia	0.59	0.66	12%
Kenya	0.65	0.69	6%
Malawi	0.64	0.67	5%
Rwanda*	0.78	0.8	3%
Tanzania	0.7	0.7	0%
Uganda	0.68	0.72	6%

# Trend in Political Empowerment Gender Gap:

## Key Policy Issues



*Comparison of Political Empowerment gap between:*

(i) 2014-2017 for Rwanda and (ii) 2006 – 2017 for others.

- 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?**

Country	Political Empowerment		
	2006	2017	Change
Ethiopia	0.1	0.078	-22%
Kenya	0.05	0.147	194%
Malawi	0.09	0.152	69%
Rwanda*	0.47	0.539	15%
Tanzania	0.18	0.239	33%
Uganda	0.21	0.305	45%



# Trend in Health and Survival Gender Gap:

## Key Policy Issues



*Comparison of the Gender gap between:*

*(i) 2014-2017 for Rwanda and (ii) 2006 – 2017 for others.*

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.

Country	Health and Survival		
	2006	2017	Change
Ethiopia	0.97	0.979	1%
Kenya	0.97	0.97	0%
Malawi	0.96	0.974	1%
Rwanda*	0.97	0.98	1%
Tanzania	0.97	0.976	1%
Uganda	0.98	0.973	-1%

# Trend in Education Attainment Gap: Key Policy Issues



*Comparison of the Gender gap between:  
(i) 2014-2017 Rwanda and (ii) 2006 – 2017 for others.*

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

Country	Education Attainment		
	2006	2017	Change
Ethiopia	0.74	0.82	11%
Kenya	0.92	0.92	0%
Malawi	0.86	0.908	6%
Rwanda*	0.93	0.951	2%
Tanzania	0.86	0.91	6%
Uganda	0.86	0.913	6%

# Trend in Economic Participation & Opportunity Gap:

## Key Policy Issues



*Comparison of the Gender gap between:*  
 (i) 2014-2017 for Rwanda and (ii) 2006 – 2017 for others.

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.

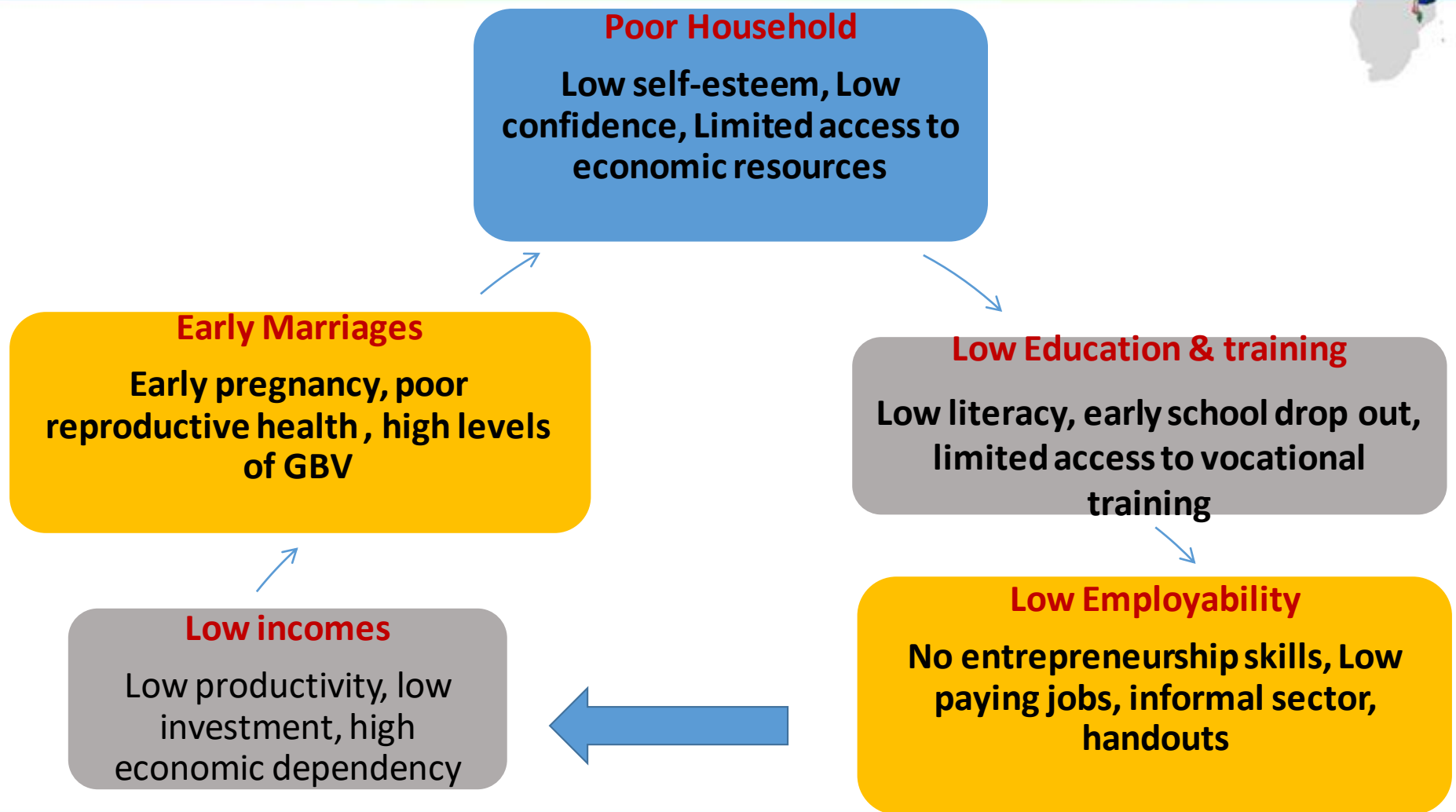
Country	Economic Participation & Opportunity		
	2006	2017	Change
Ethiopia	0.57	0.6	5%
Kenya	0.66	0.72	9%
Malawi	0.67	0.65	-3%
Rwanda*	0.77	0.81	5%
Tanzania	0.81	0.67	-17%
Uganda	0.68	0.69	1%

# 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





# 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.



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## 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



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## Gender-Responsive Budgeting Survey Results

Richard Allen  
Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF

Workshop on Improving Gender-Responsive Budgeting  
Arusha, Tanzania, August 13-15, 2018



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# Countries covered by the Survey (22)



Europe	Asia
Albania	Bangladesh
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bhutan
Bulgaria	India
Croatia	Indonesia
Kosovo	Maldives
Macedonia	Nepal
Moldova	Philippines
Montenegro	South Korea
Romania	Sri Lanka
Serbia	Thailand
Slovakia	
Ukraine	



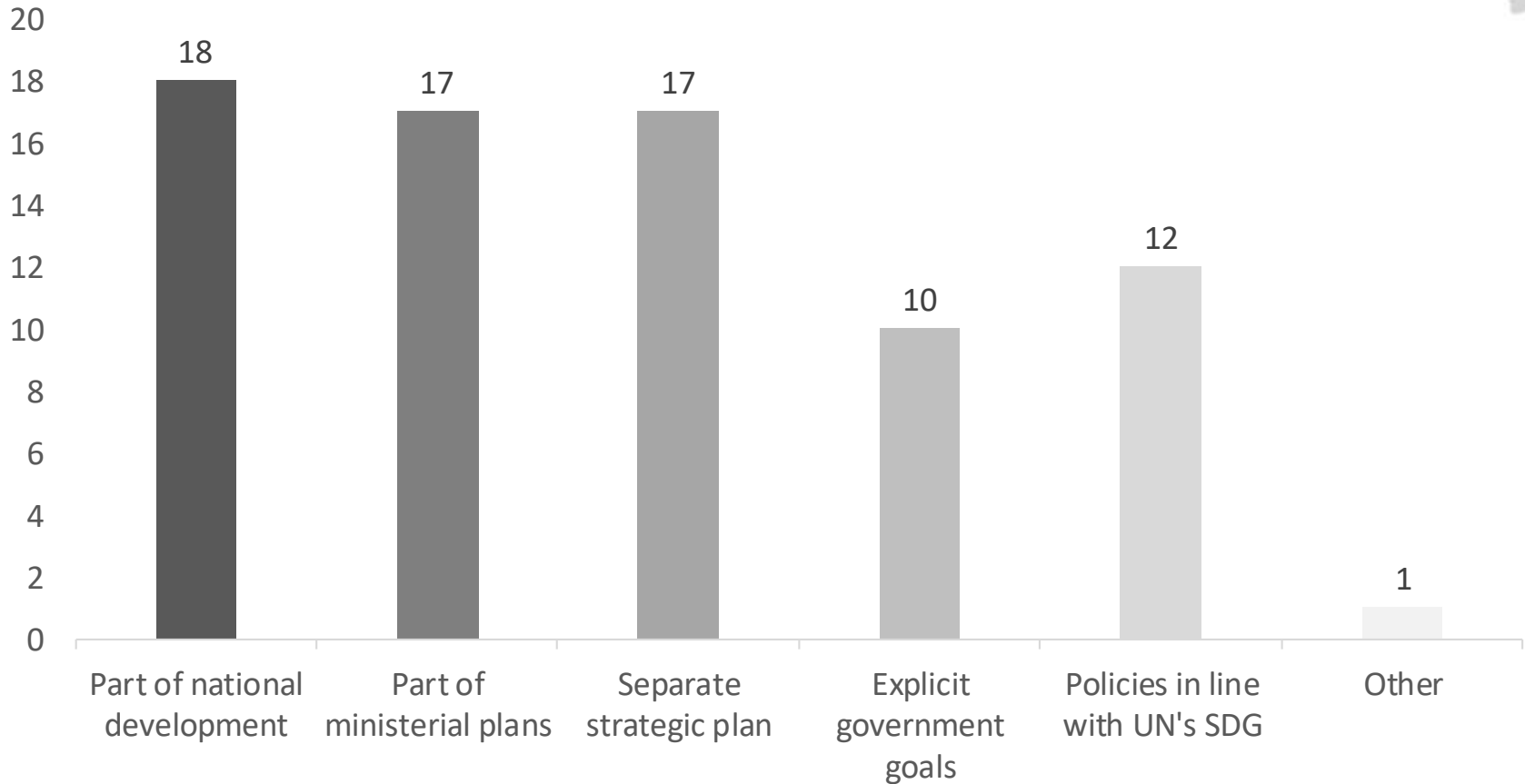
# I. Gender Equality

Is the principle of gender equality enshrined in law?



# I. Gender Equality

Do governments have gender equality policies?



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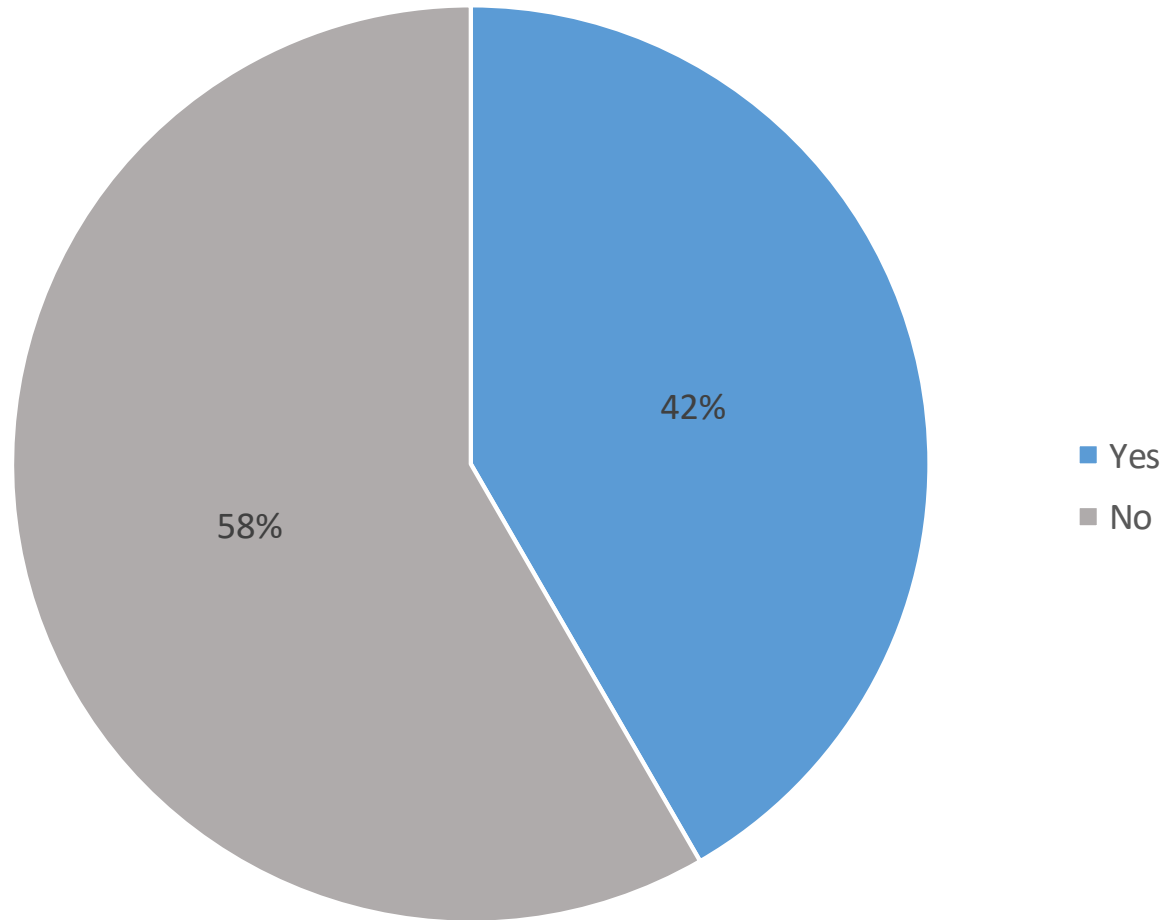
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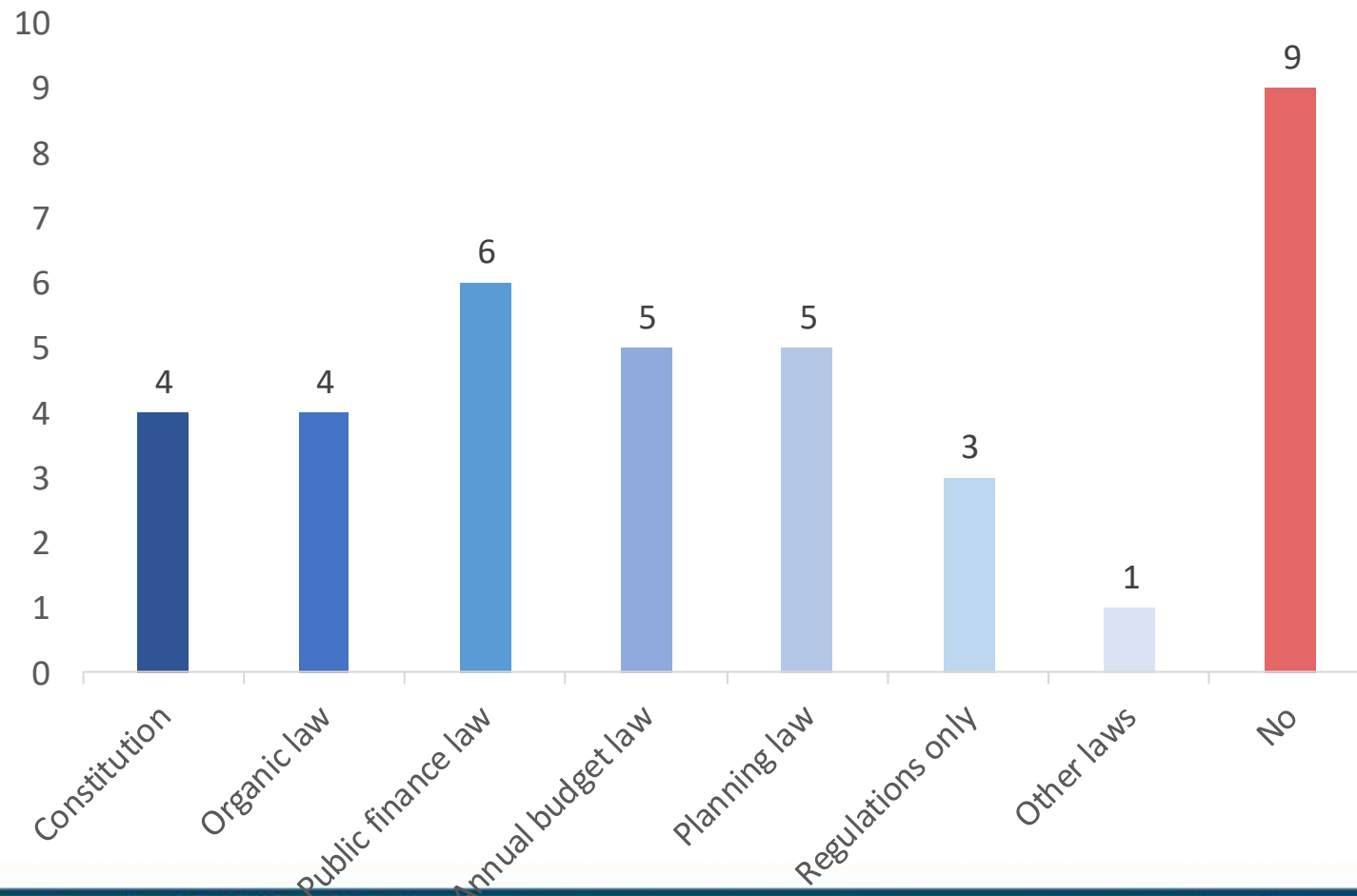
# II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Do governments have a gender budgeting framework?



# II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Is there a legal provision for gender budgeting?



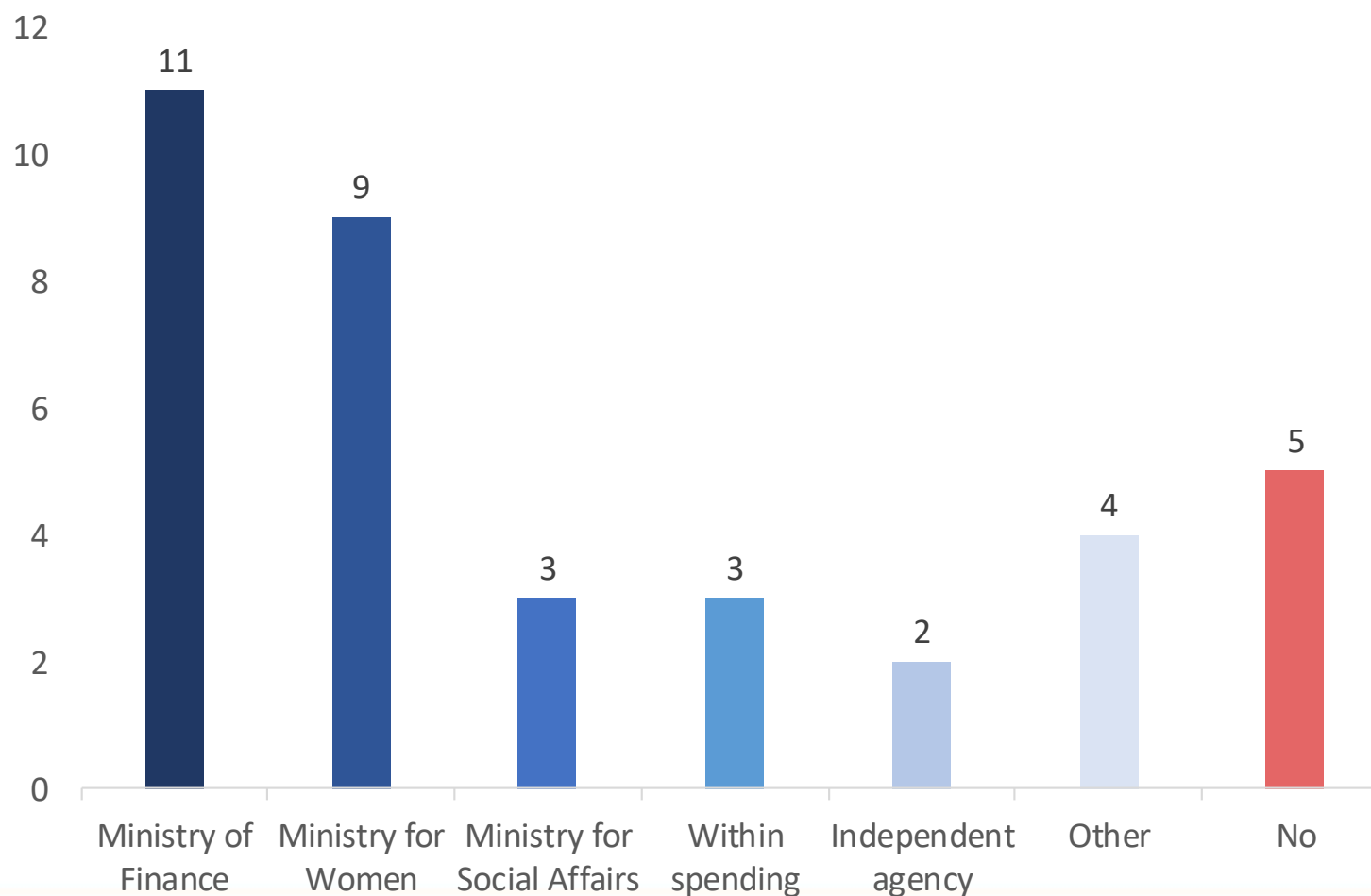
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# II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Who has responsibility for gender budgeting reform?



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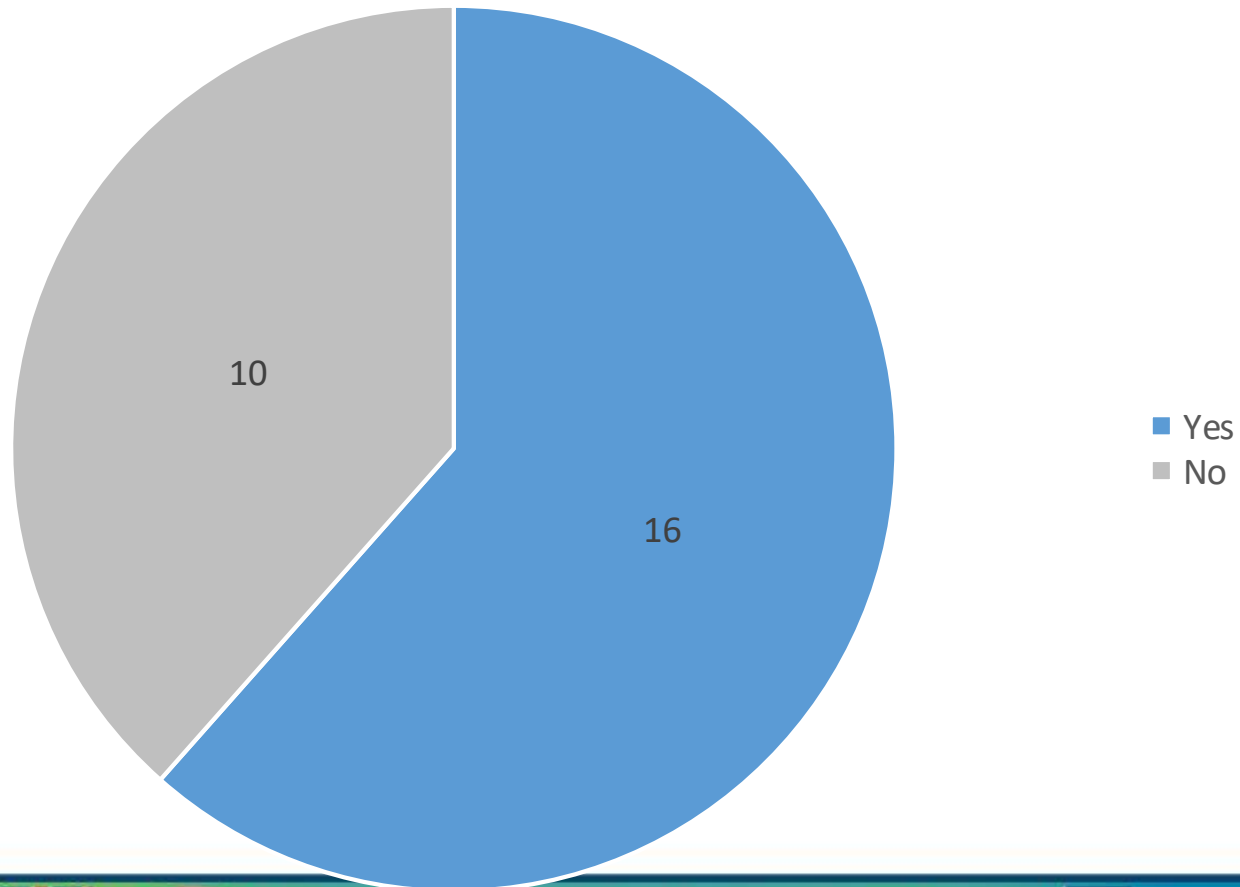


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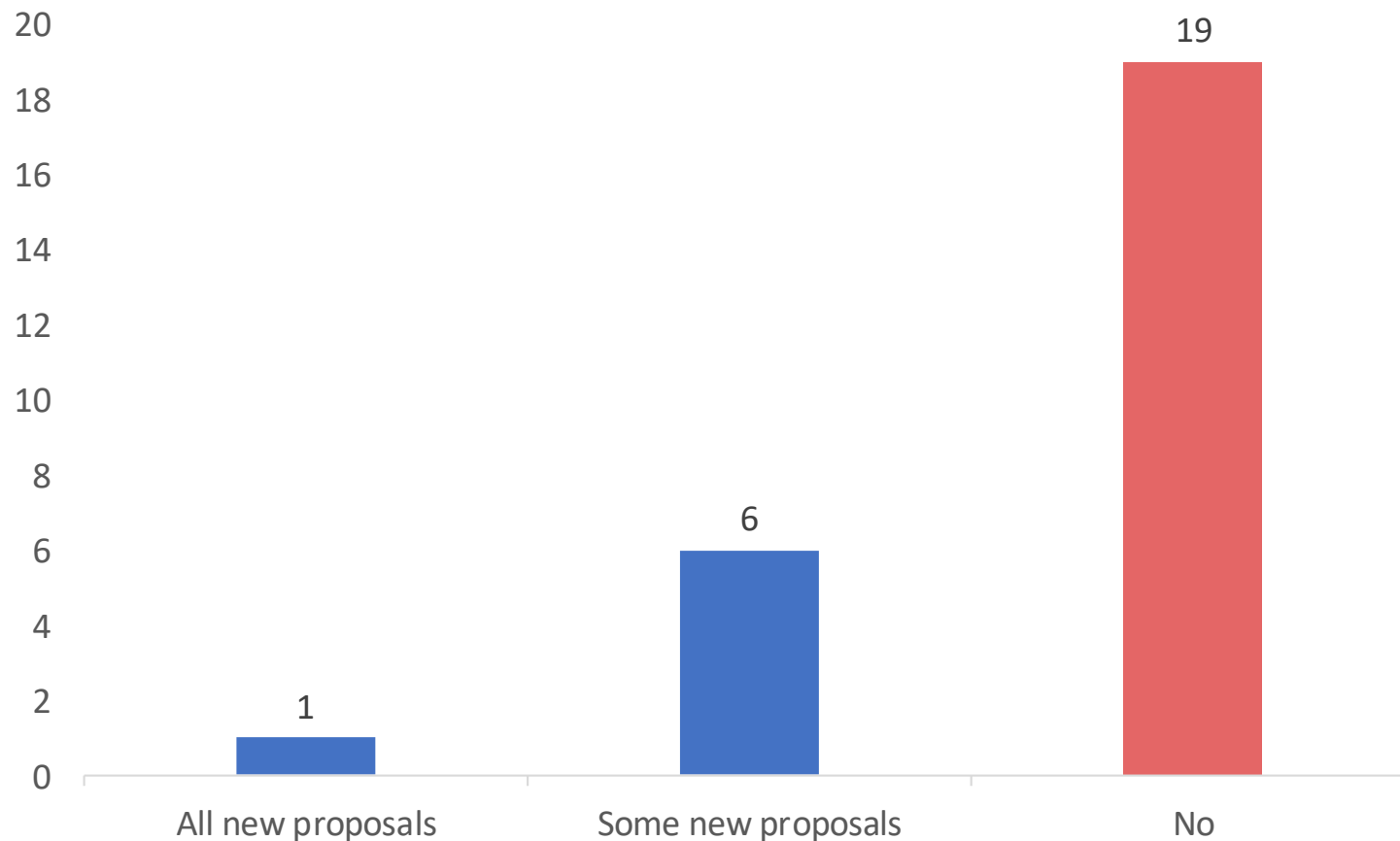
# II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Are guidelines published on the application of gender budgeting?



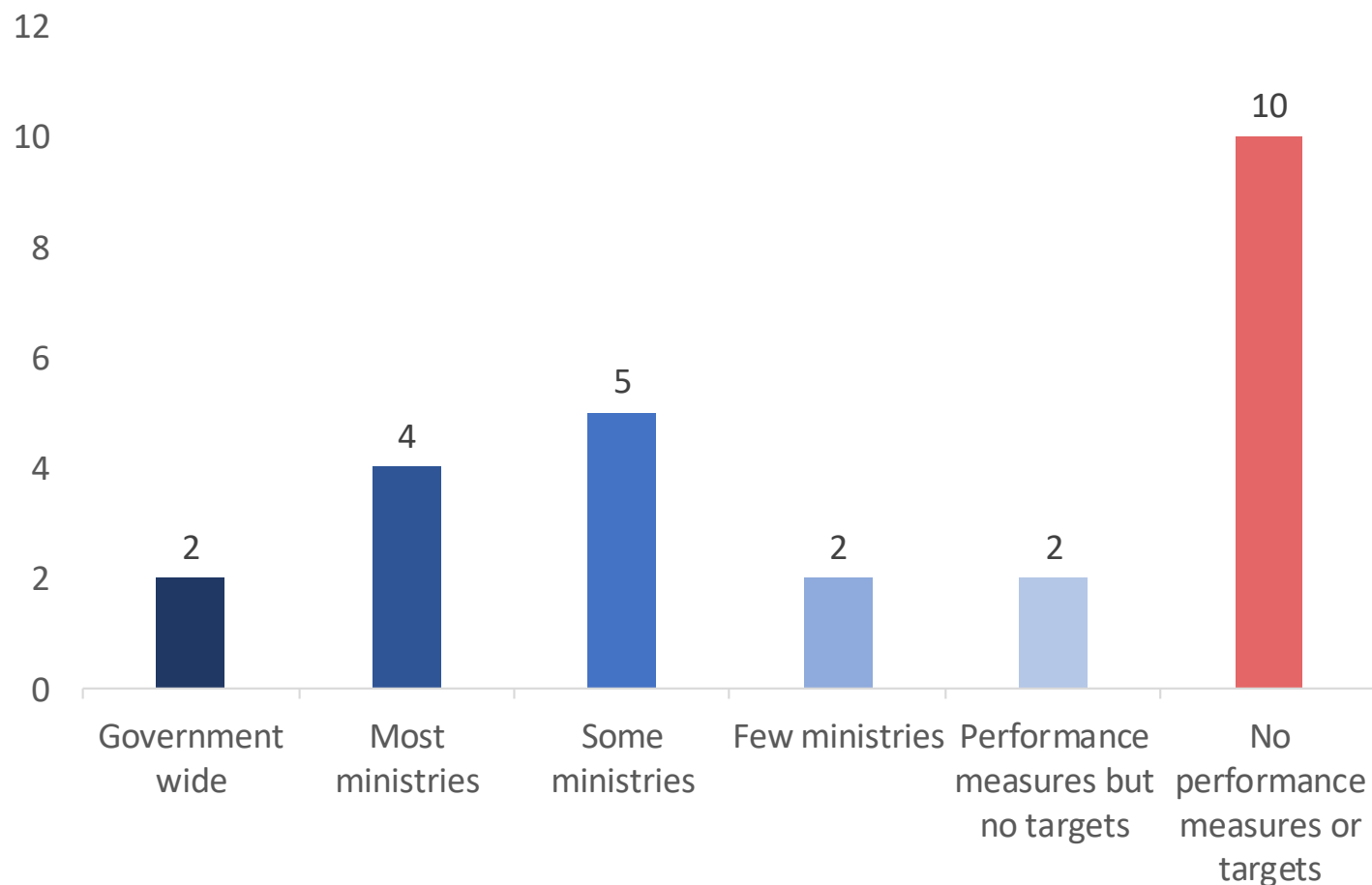
# II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Does the government conduct ex-ante gender impact assessments?



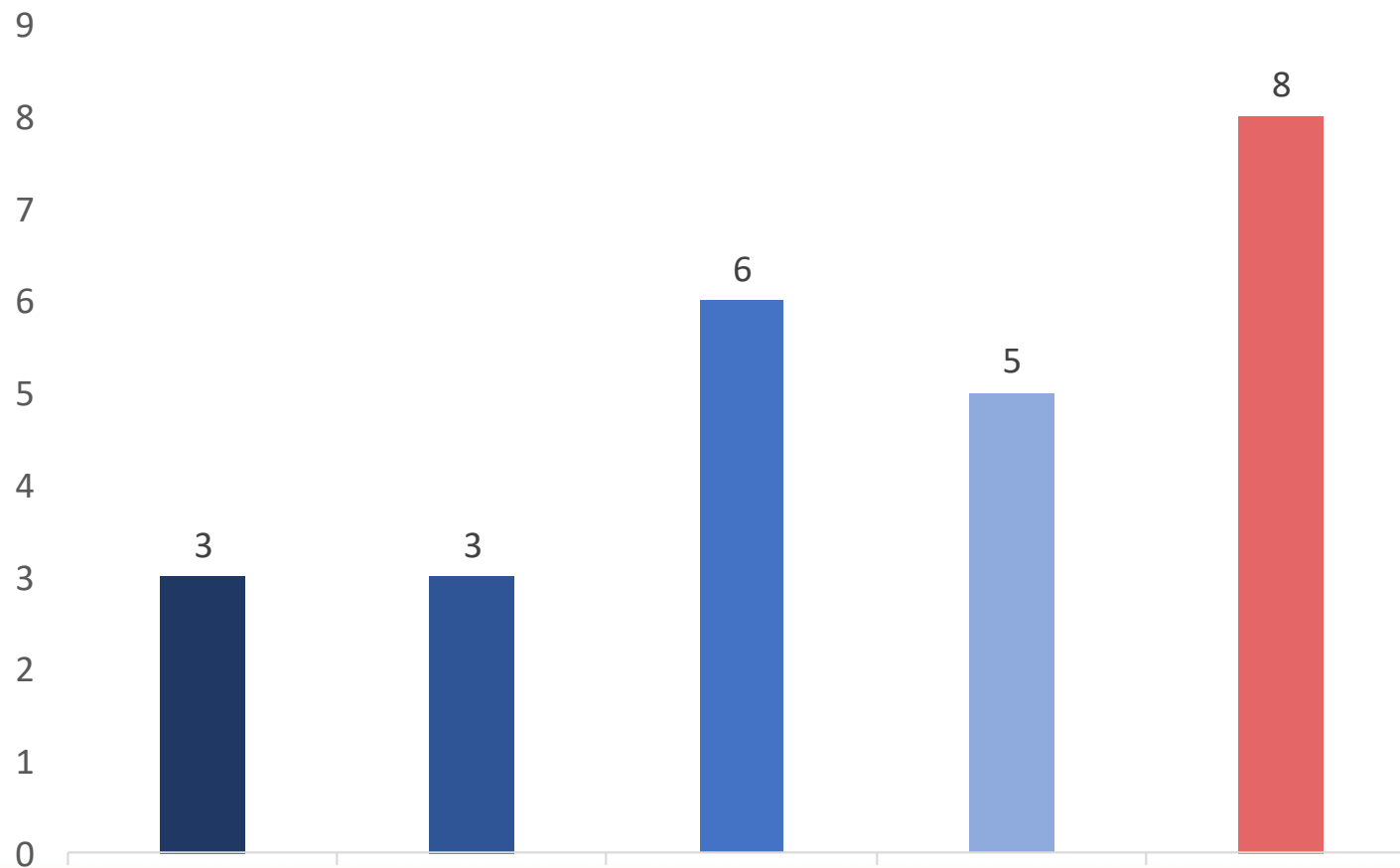
# II. Gender Budgeting Framework

Are there performance targets related to gender equality?



# III. Reporting

Do governments publish data disaggregated by gender?



In all sectors

In most sectors

In some sectors

In a few sectors

No



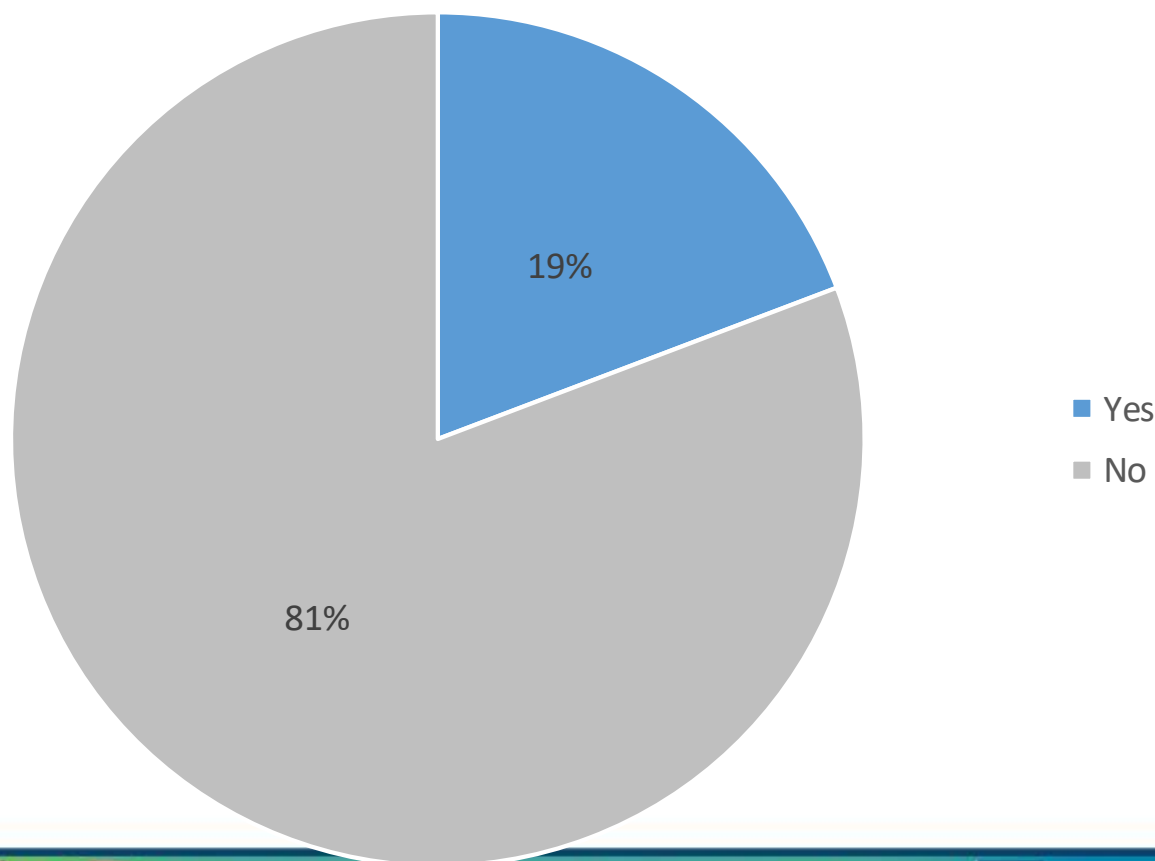
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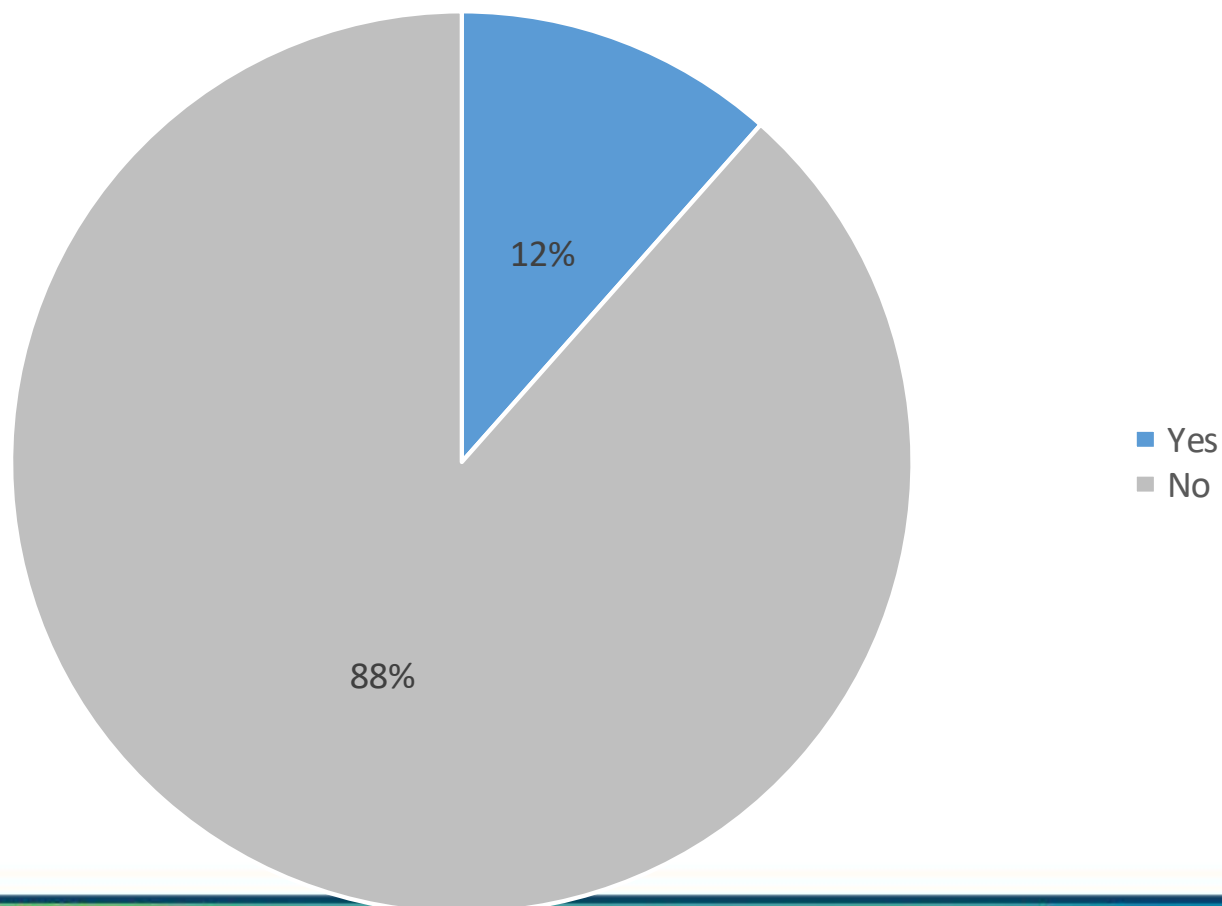
# III. Reporting

Do budget reports include data on gender-related expenditure?



# III. Reporting

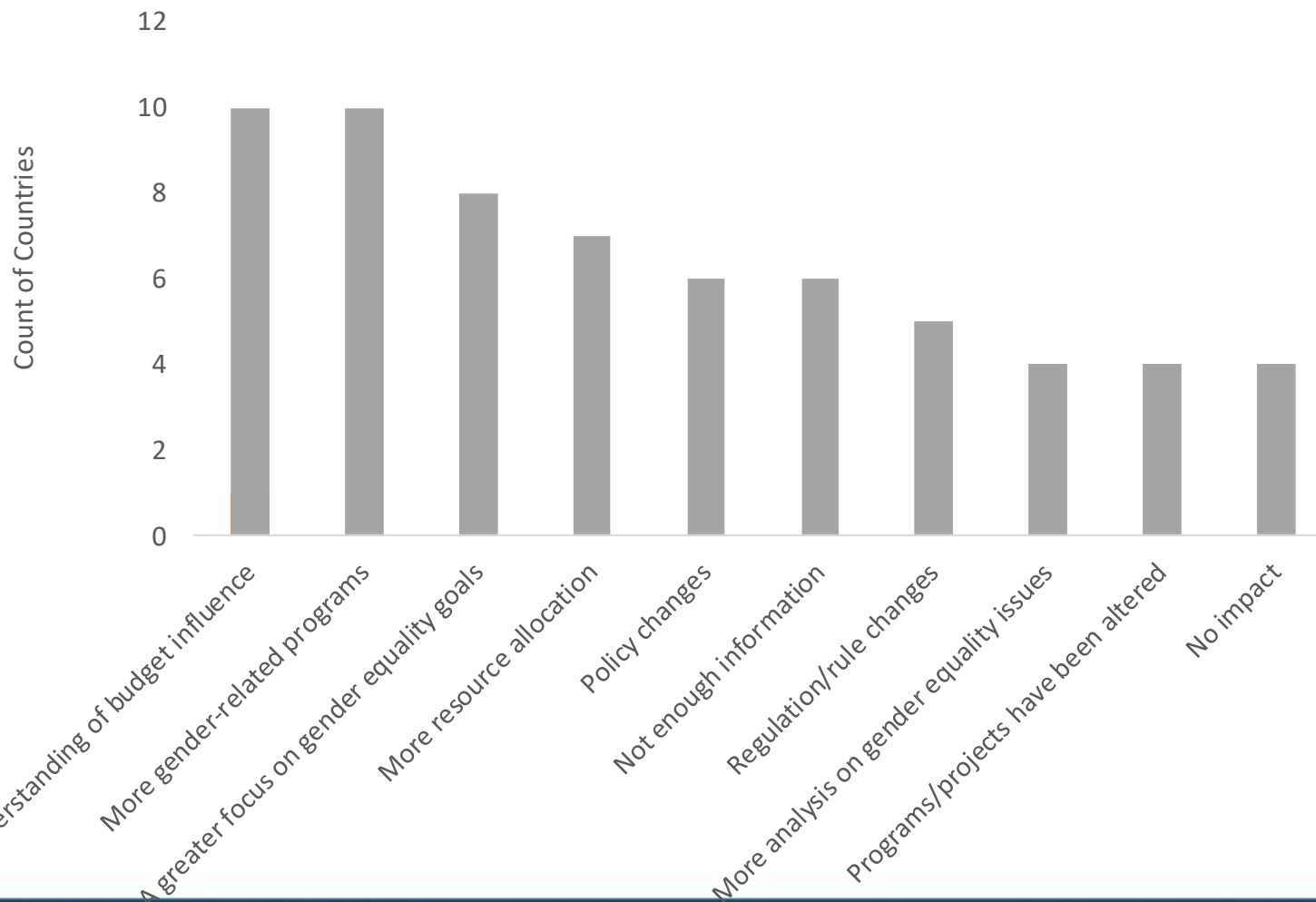
Do governments conduct ex-post gender impact assessments?





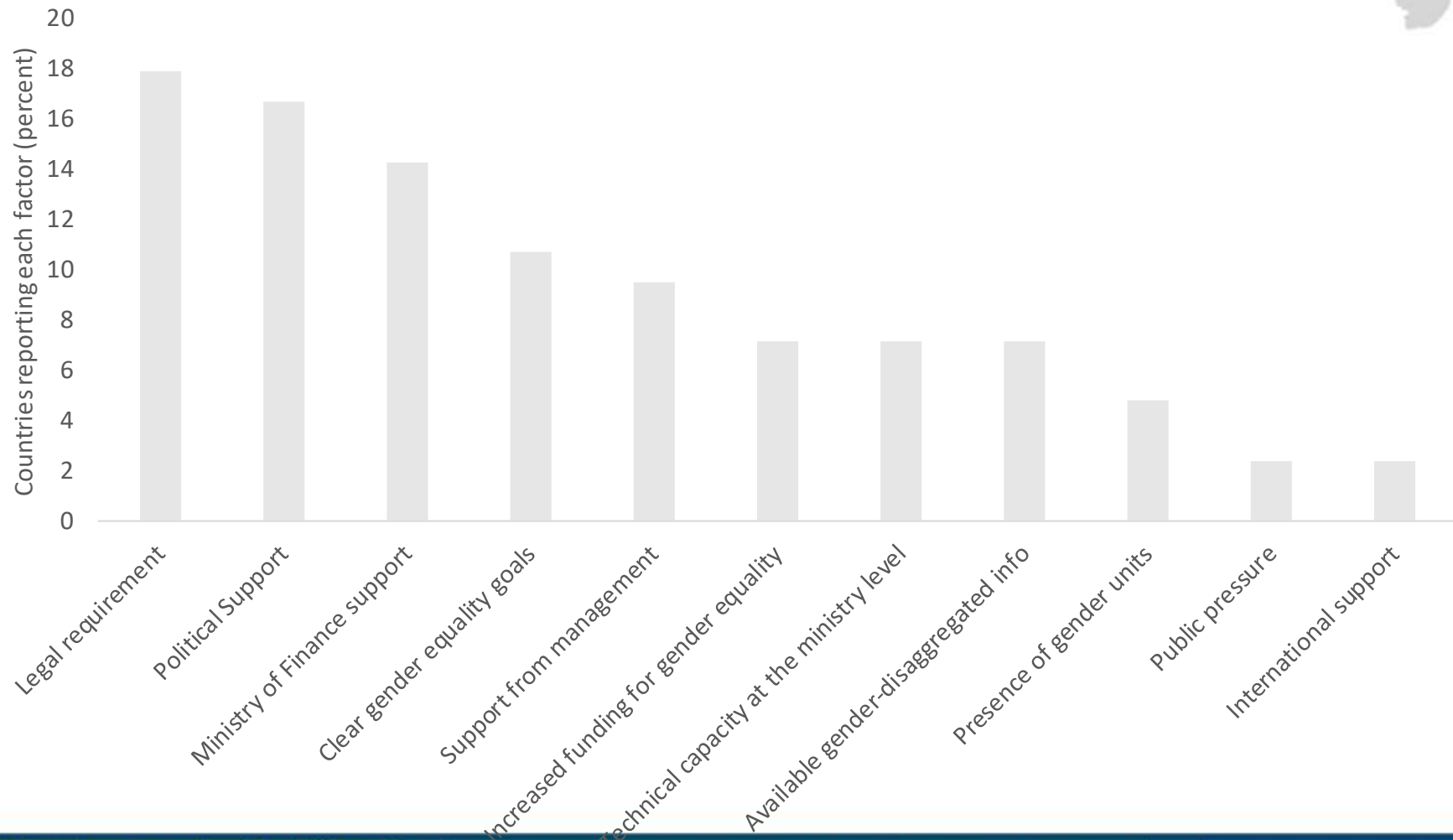
# IV. Gender Budgeting Impacts & Challenges

## Impact of Gender Budgeting on Gender Equality



# IV. Gender Budgeting Impacts & Challenges

## Success Factors for Gender Budgeting Implementation



# IV. Gender Budgeting Impacts & Challenges

## Challenges for Gender Budgeting Implementation

