What is GRB and Tools?
At first glance budgets appear to be a gender neutral policy instrument. But are they ????????
But, budgets impact differently on women and men, because of the different socially determined roles they play in the economy.
Govt. budget might reinforce gender-based disadvantages faced by women unless special measures are taken.
Gender Responsive Budgeting

May Add

Budget

Gender
What GRB is NOT about

• *Not* a separate budget for women;

• *Not* about spending the same or more on women and men;

• *Not* just about assessing programs targeted specifically at women and girls

What GRB IS about

• GRB Initiatives are diverse efforts to scrutinise government’s budgets to analyse its impact on women and men as well as on other axes of social discrimination.

• GRB is about planning, programming and budgeting in a way that contributes to gender equality and the fulfillment of women's rights.
GRB Tools

• A range of tools have been proposed for carrying out gender responsive budget analyses.

• The GRB approach does not provide a single blueprint that fits every context.

• The challenge is choosing the appropriate tools to meet the requirements of a given context and people involved.
Rhonda Sharp’s three-way categorisation of expenditure

1. Gender-Targeted Expenditure.

2. Equal Opportunity Expenditure.

3. Mainstream Expenditure (the rest) considered in terms of its gendered impact.
Debbie Budlender’s Five Step Framework

1. Analysis of the situation of women, men, girls and boys in a given sector.
2. Assessment of the extent to which policies address the gendered situation.
3. Assessment of whether budget allocations are adequate, in order to implement gender-responsive policies.
4. Assessment of short-term outputs of expenditure, in order to evaluate how resources are actually spent, and policies and programmes implemented.
5. Assessment of the long-term outcomes and impact of expenditures.
Diane Elson’s Tools

1. Sex-disaggregated Public Expenditure and Benefit Incidence Analyses
2. Sex-disaggregated Beneficiary Assessments of Public Service Delivery and Budget Priorities.
Other Tools

• Gender-Aware Policy Appraisal
• Gender-Aware Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks.
• Sex-disaggregated Revenue Incidence Analysis.
• Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)
Emerging Tools - SDGs

5. Gender Equality

LEADING THE WAY TO POLITICAL INCLUSION
72 LAWS ADAPTED OR AMENDED TO STRENGTHEN WOMEN’S RIGHTS IN 61 COUNTRIES

CLAIMING RIGHTFUL ROLES IN THE ECONOMY
GENDER EQUALITY ADVOCATES INFLUENCED ECONOMIC POLICIES AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN 12 COUNTRIES

ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
24 COUNTRIES STRENGTHENED LEGISLATION TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

PLANNING AND BUDGETING FOR EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY
20 COUNTRIES ADOPTED NATIONAL PLANS OR STRATEGIES IN THIS AREA

28 COUNTRIES INCREASED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR GENDER EQUALITY
AT A GLANCE: GENDER EQUALITY IN THE 2030 AGENDA

1. NO POVERTY
   Globally, there are 122 women aged 25-34 living in extreme poverty for every 100 men of the same age group.

9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE
   Women represent 25.8% of researchers worldwide. Only about 1 in 5 countries have achieved gender parity in this area.

2. ZERO HUNGER
   Women are up to 11 percentage points more likely than men to report food insecurity.

3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
   Globally, 303,000 women died from pregnancy-related causes in 2015. The rate of death is declining much too slowly to achieve Target 3.1.

5. GENDER EQUALITY
   The 2030 Agenda promises to put an end to barriers that prevent women and girls from realizing their full potential. But significant challenges lie ahead:

   5.1 In 18 countries, husbands can legally prevent their wives from working; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.

   5.2 19% of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

   5.3 Globally, 750 million women and girls were married before the age of 18 and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM.

10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
    Up to 30% of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. Women are also more likely than men to live below 50% of the median income.

14. LIFE BELOW WATER
    The contamination of freshwater and marine ecosystems negatively impacts women’s and men’s livelihoods, their health and the health of their children.

15. LIFE ON LAND
    Between 2010 and 2015, the world lost 3.3 million hectares of forest areas. Poor rural women depend on common pool resources and are especially affected by their depletion.

6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
    Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80% of households without access to water on premises.
5.4 Women do 2.6 times the unpaid care and domestic work that men do.

5.5 Women hold just 23.7% of parliamentary seats, an increase of 10 percentage points compared to 2000 - but still way below parity.

5.6 Only 52% of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.

5.a Globally, women are just 13% of agricultural land holders.

5.b Women are less likely than men to own a mobile phone, and their internet usage is 5.9 percentage points lower than that of men.

5.c More than 100 countries have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.

7. Affordable and Clean Energy

Indoor air pollution from using combustible fuels for household energy caused 4.3 million deaths in 2012, with women and girls accounting for 6 out of every 10 of these.

4. Quality Education

15 million girls of primary-school age will never get the chance to learn to read or write in primary school compared to 10 million boys.

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

Women living in urban slums endure many hardships, with basic needs such as access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities often going unmet.

12. Responsible Consumption and Production

Investment in public transportation yields large benefits for women, who tend to rely on public transport more than men do.

13. Climate Action

Climate change has a disproportionate impact on women and children, who are 14 times as likely as men to die during a disaster.

16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

In times of conflict, rates of homicide and other forms of violent crime increase significantly. While men are more likely to be killed on the battlefield, women are subjected during conflict to sexual violence and abducted, tortured and forced to leave their homes.

17. Partnerships for the Goals

In 2012, finances flowing out of developing countries were 2.5 times the amount of aid flowing in, and gender allocations paled in comparison.

8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

The global gender pay gap is 23%. Women’s labour force participation rate is 63% while that of men is 94%.
### Gender-Specific Indicators Across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

#### 5. Gender Equality
- **5.1.1** Legal frameworks to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex.
- **5.2.1** Women and girls subjected to intimate partner violence.
- **5.2.2** Sexual violence against women and girls.
- **5.3.1** Child marriage among women and girls.
- **5.3.2** Female genital mutilation/cutting.
- **5.4.1** Unpaid domestic and care work, by sex.
- **5.5.1** Women in parliament and local governments.
- **5.6.1** Women in managerial positions.
- **5.6.2** Laws on equal access to reproductive health, information, and education.
- **5.6.1** Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex.
- **5.6.2** Laws that guarantee equal land rights.
- **5.6.1** Women who own a mobile phone.
- **5.6.1** Countries with a system to track gender equality.

#### 4. Quality Education
- **4.1.1** Minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics at the end of primary and lower secondary, by sex.
- **4.2.1** Early childhood development, by sex.
- **4.2.2** Pre-primary participation, by sex.
- **4.3.1** Participation of youth and adults in education, by sex.
- **4.5.1** Parity indices for all education indicators.
- **4.6.1** Proficiency (at a given age group) in functional literacy and numeracy skills, by sex.
- **4.7.1** Mainstreaming of global citizenship education, gender equality and human rights.
- **4.8.1** Upgrade education facilities with handwashing and single sex sanitation facilities.

#### 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
- **8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment, by sex.
- **8.3.2** Average hourly earnings of female employees.
- **8.5.2** Unemployment rate, by sex.
- **8.7.1** Proportion and number of children engaged in child labour, by sex.
- **8.8.1** Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex.
- **8.8.2** National compliance of labour rights, by sex.
- **8.9.2** Jobs in tourism industries out of total tourism jobs, by sex.

#### 1. No Poverty
- **1.1.1** Population living below US$1.90 per day, by sex.
- **1.2.1** Population living below the national poverty line, by sex.
- **1.2.1** Multidimensional poverty among women.
- **1.3.1** Population covered by social protection, by sex.
- **1.4.2** Secure tenure rights to land, by sex.
- **1.5.1** Proportion of government spending to sectors benefiting women, poor and vulnerable groups.

#### 2. No Hunger
- **2.1.1** Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex.
- **2.1.1** People living below 50% of median income, by sex.

#### 3. Good Health and Well-Being
- **3.1.1** Maternal mortality ratio.
- **3.1.2** Births attended by skilled health personnel.
- **3.2.1** People living with HIV, by sex.
- **3.3.1** Satisfaction with family planning with modern methods.
- **3.4.1** Adolescent birth rate.
- **3.5.1** Coverage of essential health services, including reproductive and maternal health.

#### 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- **16.1.1** Intentional homicide, by sex.
- **16.1.2** Conflict-related deaths, by sex.
- **16.2.2** Victims of human trafficking, by sex.
- **16.2.3** Sexual violence against girls.
- **16.7.1** Women in public institutions.
- **16.7.2** Perceptions of inclusion in decision-making, by sex.

#### 13. Climate Action
- **13.1.1** LDCs and SIDS receiving support for climate change-related planning and management.

#### 17. Partnerships for the Goals
- **17.18.1** Full disaggregation of SDG indicators.
SDG 17
Mobilizing sufficient resources will be critical for meeting the gender equality commitments of the 2030 Agenda.

SDG 16
Women play a vital role in preventing conflict and forging and maintaining peace. By fully protecting women’s rights, peaceful and inclusive societies will be within reach.

SDG 15
Women’s specific knowledge of and dependence on forests makes them key contributors to forest conservation and regeneration.

SDG 14
Empowering women in local fisheries decision-making leads to better resource governance and conservation.

SDG 13
Gender equality is critical to mitigate climate impacts. Women’s inclusion in climate discussions leads to improved outcomes of climate-related projects and policies.

SDG 12
Unsustainable production and consumption patterns are gendered, with women suffering disproportionately from resource scarcity and natural disasters resulting from climate change.

SDG 11
Women have equal rights to the city, and their safety in public spaces is crucial for sustainable urbanization.

SDG 10
Gender equality is crucially linked with overall equality in society.

Source: The infographic is based on a review of existing knowledge on how progress on gender equality can support delivery of the transformative vision of the 2030 Agenda, compiled and distilled by Beales and Gelber 2017.

Notes: The infographic draws from over 600 English language publications and articles published since 2010. The width of the SDG icons in the graphic correspond to the number of articles reviewed. While not a comprehensive mapping of all potential gender-relevant interactions, it aims to represent a starting point for further work towards a more complete understanding of the catalytic role gender equality plays in accelerating progress across the SDGs. Findings and summaries for each article, study and report reviewed are available upon request.
Andhra Pradesh Context

- PRI Plans and Budgets.
- School Development Plans.
- Labour Budgets in MGNREGS
- SDGs
GOAL 5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER EQUALITY

100% Female Literacy rate by 2019

50% Women Workforce Participation Rate from current 35%
**KEY TARGETS**

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<th>Targets</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<th>2029</th>
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<tr>
<td>Female literacy rate (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women Workforce Participation Rate (%)</td>
<td>39</td>
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**KEY INDICATORS - PROGRESS SO FAR**

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<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<td>Women Self-Help Group members provided skill upgrade (million)</td>
<td>0.286</td>
<td>1.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries of widow pensions (million)</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women Self-Help Groups assisted with bank linkage (million)</td>
<td>0.196</td>
<td>0.484</td>
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AP Govt. Initiatives

• Maa Inti Mahalakshmi.

• Anna Amrutha Hastham.

• Girl-Child Protection Scheme.

• Conducted National Women’s Parliament meeting.

• One-Stop Crisis Centre.