GENDER BUDGETING - A tool for empowering women
Outline of the presentation

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Introduction

- Refers to the process of conceiving, planning, approving, executing, monitoring, analyzing and auditing budgets in a gender-sensitive way.

- Involves analysis of actual expenditure and revenue (usually of governments) on women and girls as compared to expenditures on men and boys.
“Gender budgeting is an application of gender mainstreaming in the budgetary process. It means a gender based assessment of budgets, incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of the budgetary process and restructuring revenues and expenditures in order to promote gender equality.”
Gender budgeting as part of gender mainstreaming in the case of financially effective decisions of the public sector
Background and development of gender budgeting

- Gender budgeting came into being in the international context of economic globalization.

- Countries of the Commonwealth were the first to take steps towards the implementation of gender budgeting.
Gender Budgeting in India - Evolution

- **Seventh Plan (1987-1992):** 27 major women specific schemes identified for monitoring to assess quantum of funds/benefits flowing to women.

- **Eighth plan:** the highlighted need to ensure a definite flow off funds from general developmental sectors to women.

- **Ninth Plan:** *Women’s Component Plan (WCP)* - 30% off funds were sought to ear-marked in all women related sectors.

- **Tenth Plan:** Aims at tying up concepts of WCP & Gender Budgeting.
Eleventh Plan states that:

'gender equity requires adequate provisions to be made in policies and schemes across Ministries and Departments. It also entails strict adherence to Gender Budgeting across the board.'

A Gender Budget Statement was introduced in the Union Budget in 2005-06.
Advantages of gender budgeting

1. GB creates greater transparency regarding the criteria that form the basis for budget related political decisions.

2. GB facilitates greater accuracy and sustainability because available funds are more precisely tailored to the real needs of the different social groups.

3. GB is a procedure that makes discriminating implications of financially effective decisions visible and that enables a gender-equitable restructuring of resource-related decisions.

4. GB is an option to put gender-equality-related goals into practice, including in times of bigger budgetary margins.
Scope of gender budgeting

- Government needs to find the ways of supporting those who do the unpaid care works, lessening their burden and ensuring that the work is done.
Why does gender budget focus on women?

- Nearly two thirds of the illiterates in the world are women.
- In the developing countries, maternal mortality continues to be a leading cause of death for women of reproductive age.
- Women are underrepresented in decision making in both government and business sectors.
- Women economic work continues to be very different in nature from men’s. Women are engaged in less formal, lower status type of work and continue to receive less pay than men for the same work.
- Women also continue to do most of unpaid work of bearing, rearing and caring for children and other citizens.
Gender Auditing

- Gender Auditing is part of the Gender Budgeting process.
- Gender auditing is the process that is conducted after the budget has been adopted and implemented.
- It is the process of reviewing financial outlays – looking at trends over time, percentage shares etc; analyzing and assessing systems actually put in place, processes adopted, outcomes and impacts of budgetary outlays.
A**ctors in gender budgeting**

1. Ministry of women and child development (nodal ministry at central level)
2. Ministry of finance (at central and state level)
3. The planning department or planning commission (at central and state level)
4. Sectoral minister
5. Researchers and economists
6. Statisticians
7. Civil society organizations etc
Steps in gender budgeting

1. Situation analysis of gender in given sector
2. Assessment of gender-based policies and programmes
3. Assessment of adequacy of budget allocation
4. Monitoring whether the money was spent as per objectives laid and planned
5. Assessment of impact of policy
How to integrate Gender Budget into Programmes, Projects and Schemes

Ministry of Women & Child Development, GOI has formulated guidelines in the form of checklists which can be used for all new programmes, projects and schemes, to review public expenditure and policy from a gender perspective.

**Checklist I:**
Programmes that are beneficiary oriented and consciously target women e.g. MHFW, MHRD etc.

**Checklist II:**
Other Mainstream sectors like Defense, Power, Industry etc.
Gender Budget initiatives of Karnataka Government

- Present years Budget classified into A & B category
- A category consists of schemes specific to women development and includes 621 schemes
- In category 'B not less than 30% of schemes beneficial to women including 39 schemes have been identified
- In 2012-13 totally 660 schemes have been included under both categories
Schemes specifically reserved for Women A category

- Bhagya lakshmi
- Rehabilitation of devadasi women
- Training program for women entrepreneur through Women Development Corporation
- Working women hostels
- Animal Husbandry
- Fishery
- Free bus pass for widows of freedom fighters
Schemes in which 30% - 99% grants are reserved for women-B category

- National Krishi Vikas scheme
- Sericulture development
- Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme
- Jalnirmal scheme
- Vidyavikas scheme
- Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana
- Suvarna Arogya Suraksha
- Reduced fares for senior citizens in buses
- Yashaswini
- Self Employment Scheme
- Training for competitive exams
BUDGET 2015
Gender budget in union budget 2015

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development, which is the nodal agency for women’s welfare, development and empowerment in the country,

- saw the biggest increase in the Budget from Rs 10,688 crores in 2010-11 to Rs 15,671 crores in 2011-12. But for the next three years, there was just a marginal increase in the Budget, Rs 17,036 crores in 2012-13; Rs 18,037 crores in 2013-14; Rs 18,588 crores in 2014-15 (Revised Estimate).

- However, the present Budget 2015-16 makes a mockery of the Budget for the Ministry of Women and Child Development, with the slashed allocation of Rs 10,382 crores (Budget Estimate).
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Gender Responsive Budgeting
Gender responsive budget (GRB) is government planning, programming and budgeting that contributes to the advancement of gender equality and the fulfillment of women’s rights.
Challenges of gender responsive budgeting

➤ Lack of understanding of FRB at national and local levels
➤ Policy makers/ project directors not aware of and not considerate of men’s and women’s different needs
• Ignorance of gender roles, gender norms and gender relations in society

Source: http://india.blogs.nytimes.com
• Lack of sex disaggregated data
• Lack of data on gender issues, e.g. VAW, sexual harassment at home/work

Source: www.wecanendvaw.org
Gender budgeting in agriculture

- Rural women are major producers of food in terms of value, volume and hours of work.
- The National agriculture policy of 2000 gave high priority to recognition and mainstreaming of women’s role in agriculture.
- Ministry of agriculture has started a number of programme’s and schemes which target women.
• Horticulture - the state horticulture mission have been directed to earmark at least 30% of their budget for women beneficiaries.

• Agricultural extension - in the scheme “Support to state extension programme for extension reforms”, 30% of resources are meant to allocated for women farmers.
This was just an introduction,

There is a long way to go...
References

- Hand book of gender budgeting, Ministry of women and child development, GOI
- Empowerment of women by Grover-2002
- www.google.com
- Gender budgeting : practical implementation

*Handbook prepared by Sheila Quinn*
Thank You