

GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING (GRB)

PUBLIC FINANCE AS A DRIVER OF CHANGE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

CASABLANCA, 8/11/2023

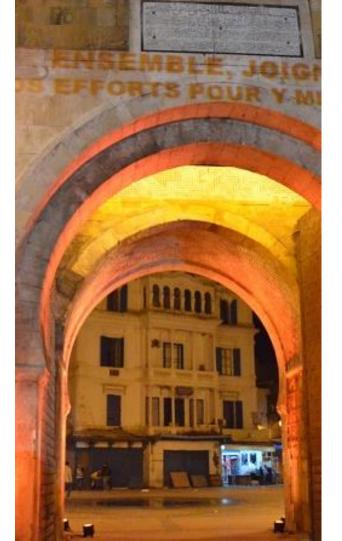
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AGENDA

- 1. What's the link between Budget and Equality?
- Definition, goals and foundations of GRB
- 3. GRB in the international normative framework
- 4. The Moroccan GRB model: 4 pillars
- 5. The Centre of Excellence for GRB: key achievements
- 6. Challenges and key perspectives
- 7. Conclusions



WHAT'S THE LINK BETWEEN BUDGET AND EQUALITY?



The budget reflects a national government's social and economic priorities



It translates the government's commitment in terms of public policies and programs into budget allocations.

Without financial resources, commitments to gender equality are impossible to implement







Gender budgeting is an approach aimed at systematically integrating gender equality objectives into public policy, planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing. It aims to identify the distributive effects of the budget (revenue and expenditure) on women and men, and to adjust [or reallocate] resources so that both benefit equitably from public resources.

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UN WOMEN, 2020



Goal and foundations of GRB

- The goal of GRB is to advance equality between women and men by focusing on how public resources are collected and spent.
- Gender-responsive budgets recognize the differentiated impact of fiscal policies on the well-being of women, girls, men and boys: the state budget is <u>not neutral</u>.
- GRB promotes effective and efficient budgets, transparency and accountability, and the active participation of women in planning and budgeting processes.
- Over the past 20 years, UN Women has supported more than 100 countries in implementing GRB.



GRB IN THE INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK



Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979

Fundamental obligation for States Parties to pursue by <u>all</u> <u>appropriate means</u>, a policy of eliminating all discrimination against women



Beijing Platform for Action, 1995 (4th World Conference on Women)

[...] integration of a gender perspective in budgetary decisions on policies and programmes, as well as the adequate financing of specific programmes for securing equality between women and men.



Addis Ababa Action Plan on Financing for Development, 2015

Invites governments to monitor and report on international financial allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.







Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.



Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development



THE MOROCCAN GRB MODEL: 4 PILLARS



1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Gender equality legal reforms: Constitution 2011, Family Code 2004, reform of the Labor Code and Criminal Code, Nationality Code and Law 103-13 on fighting violence against women.
- Organic Finance Law, 2015: linking public spending to (gender equality) results

2 GENDER-SENSITIVE STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

Public policies aimed at gender equality

- National Governmental Plan for Equality (PGE I, II and III)
- National Program for Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership: Attamkine wa Arriyada
- National strategy to combat violence against women

GRB 4 PILLARS

3 INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Institutions/teams dedicated to GRB:

- Within the Ministry of Economy and Finance: Center of Excellence for GRB (CE-BSG) created in 2013;
- Within ministerial departments: Gender and GRB focal points
- Parliament
- Civil society ("NGO coalition for GRB")

4 PROCESSES AND TOOLS

GRB harmonized and integrated within the overall budgetary process

- Programming tool: Performance Projects (with gender focus)
- Monitoring tool: Performance Report including actual program achievements
- Evaluation tool: Results-based budgeting report with a gender focus to analyze the impact of gender-sensitive programs



THE CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GRB: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (1)





Legal grounding and strengthened regulatory framework

The Organic Finance Law has firmly embedded GRB in Morocco's legislative framework.

triennial Annual and budget circulars, and the official instructions from the head of government budget preparation insist on systematically integrating gender perspective the and alignement sector budgets to GE national policy.



Gender Budget Report

Presented annually with the Finance Bill to Parliament, the Gender Report describes the ministries' gender equality objectives and gender-sensitive performance indicators.

The main objective of the RBG is to support Parliament in the budgetary debate on equality, and in the monitoring and evaluation of public policies.



Gender responsive objectives and key performance indicators

Close technical support to ministerial departments in the formulation of their budget programmes, and their responsive objectives and indicators.

Annual monitoring of progress Finance Bill 2023: 27% gender objectives (14% in 2018) 23% gender-responsive indicators (22% in 2018).



Capacity Development

A significant investment in building the capacity of stakeholders in GRB through an ongoing and ambitious training program.



THE CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GRB: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (2)

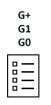




Sector Gender Analysis

- Identify the main gender inequalities by sector and their underlying causes
- Inform budget programming and projects
- Formulate a roadmap/action plan

17 Sector Gender Analysis finalized (Forestry sector, Health, Tax & Customs system...)



Gender marker system

Development of a methodology for identifying and monitoring gendersensitive budgets.

Using a range of selected criteria, budget programs and their underlying projects are coded ("marked") according to their gender sensitivity.

- ➤ Verify that the programmatic effort is consistent with a financial effort
- Rough estimate of budgets contributing to gender equality



Knowledge
Management et
Communication

Digital knowledge management platform: ambition to be a regional hub on GRB knowledge

Communication and digital social media campaigns

Dissemination and outreach to a young target audience



Challenges and perspectives



- Reinforce the commitment of Top Management / Senior Leadership
- Strengthen the dialogue between program managers and gender focal points.
- Systematic institutionalization of Gender Units and Gender Focal Point / GRB focal point in line ministries
- Build capacity at central and decentralized levels
- Improve communication around the concept to remove ambiguities and disseminate the tools;

- Investment in capacity development for gender analysis
- Work towards participatory and inclusive budgeting, with a key role for institutional mechanisms for gender equality and civil society;
- 8. Closer involvement of audit institutions to ensure accountability
- Develop information management systems to collect (sex-disaggregated) data for the indicators, while guaranteeing data quality and reliability.



Conclusions



- GRB is not limited to budgets it requires gender-sensitive planning rooted in public policy-making processes.
- GRB is a comprehensive approach that involves gender analysis throughout the planning and budgeting cycle, and can be applied in all public financial management systems.
- It requires an integrated, cross-sectoral, multi-actor approach within governments, with the involvement of other stakeholders: parliament and civil society.
- Implementing GRB is a long-term process, supported by a wide range of tools. South-South
 exchanges are essential to enable countries to learn and identify GRB practices to be applied in
 their context.
- There is no single approach. Countries must select the GRB tools appropriate to their context (their public financial management system) and develop/expand them over time.





For more information:

https://cebsg.finances.gov.ma/

http://gender-financing.unwomen.org/en

