



**International Monetary Fund - IMF
Regional Technical Assistance Center**
Building Macroeconomic Capacity in East Africa



IMF East AFRITAC



Gender Responsive Budgeting

Experiences from the East African region

Kubai Khasiani
African Fiscal Forum
Nairobi, Kenya
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Preamble



- The IMF EAST AFRITAC organized a workshop on “Understanding Gender Responsive Budgeting” (GRB) in Arusha, August 2018.
- The workshop was attended by participants from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda.
- During the workshop member countries presented the status on GRB in their countries.
- This presentation is based on the findings from the workshop



- 1. Rationale for Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)**
- 2. IMF FAD GRB surveys**
- 3. Summary of enabling instruments for GRB**
- 4. Emerging issues in GRB**
- 5. Key Lessons**

Rationale for Gender Responsive Budgeting



- **GRB** provides a mechanism to achieving gender equality through:
 - Analyzing fiscal policies and budgetary decisions to understand their impact - intended and unintended - on gender equality goals
 - Using this information to design and implement effective gender equality policies and interventions.
- **Broadly, GRB is:**
 - *an approach that uses fiscal policy and public financial management instruments to promote gender equality and girls' and women's development (IMF G7 paper, 2017)*

IMF FAD Questionnaire on status of GRB



FAD undertakes surveys on the status of GRB in member countries. It includes the following questions:

- Is the principle of gender equality enshrined in law?
- Do governments have gender equality policies?
- Do governments have a gender budgeting framework?
- Is there a legal provision for gender budgeting?
- Who has responsibility for gender budgeting reform?
- Are guidelines published on the application of gender budgeting?
- Does the government conduct ex-ante gender impact assessments?
- Are there performance targets related to gender equality?
- Do governments publish data disaggregated by gender?
- Do budget reports include data on gender-related expenditure?
- Do governments conduct ex-post gender impact assessments?

Summary of enabling Instruments for GRB



Ethiopia, Malawi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

Legal

- Constitutional provision
- GRB specific provisions in law
 - Certificate of compliance in Uganda
 - Affirmative action

Policy

- GRB strategies in development plans
- Performance management
- Development of standard indicators
- Expenditure and revenue analysis- Uganda, Rwanda
- M&E of GRB
- **HeForShe** Campaign

Administrative

- Roadmap for GRB
- Guidelines, manual and circulars- All
- Gender budget statement
- Definition of institutional roles
- Capacity building

Emerging Issues



Challenges to GRB implementation

Strategic Focus

- Gender blind activities
- Limited fiscal space
- GRB not a priority?
- Interventions not assessed

Budget Credibility

- Frequent adjustments
- Focus on inputs

Data Scarcity

- Data gaps
- Lack of data classification by sex, age or location
- Insufficient KPIs

Administrative & Social Factors

- Lack of roadmap
- Poor coordination
- Limited capacity
- Limited ownership
- Discriminatory social norms

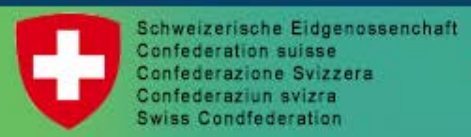
Key lessons





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