

GENDER BUDGETING

28 October 2022

BACKGROUND



Why gender budgeting?

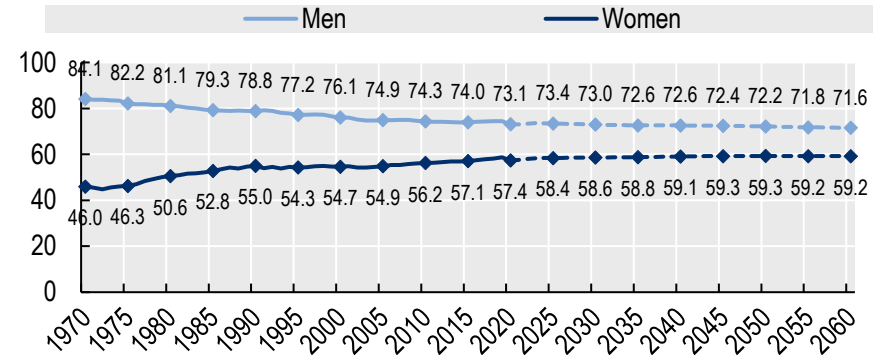
- Gender equality is a fundamental human right
- OECD evidence shows gender gaps in:
 - Employment
 - Entrepreneurship
 - Education
 - Public life opportunities

I. Background

II. OECD Trends in Gender Budgeting

III. Draft OECD Best Practices for Gender Budgeting

Labour force participation rates, 15 to 74 year-olds





Why gender budgeting?

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- Closing gender gaps can help bring social, macroeconomic and fiscal benefits. For example:
 1. Greater gender equality in the labour market increases employment and GDP
 2. Greater gender equality in the workforce has positive benefits for productivity
 3. Greater gender equality in the labour market benefits fiscal sustainability
 - Current dynamics relating to ageing and fertility are putting increasing pressure on government finances.
 - Increasing female employment brings additional tax revenue and social security contributions. It can also reduce demand for public finance transfers and welfare benefits. Together, these factors help improve the outlook for fiscal sustainability.



Why gender budgeting?

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In order to advance gender equality,
especially in the current context of
limited fiscal space,
gender perspectives need to be
reflected in **public spending decisions**



What is gender budgeting?

- I. Background
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- Gender budgeting is the use of analytical tools, **as a routine part of the budget process**, so that the budget can be more effective in helping to meet gender equality goals
- It can be a particularly powerful tool, e.g., to promote **women's labour market participation**



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OECD TRENDS IN GENDER BUDGETING

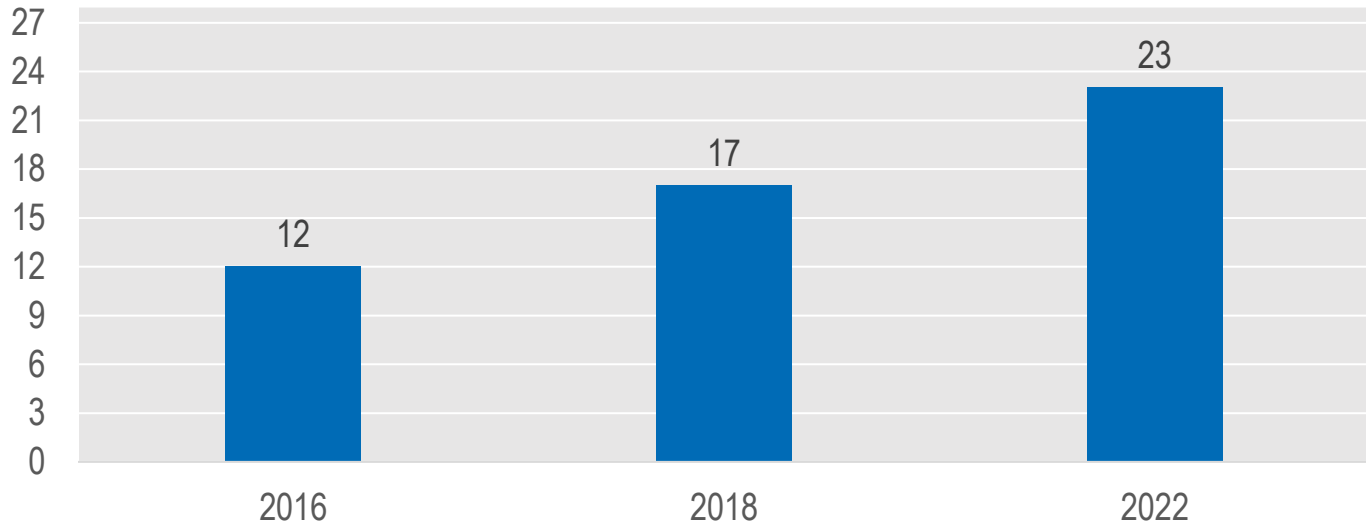
Preliminary results from our 2022 survey



The number of OECD countries practising gender budgeting has almost doubled in recent years

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Number of OECD countries practising gender budgeting over time



Source: Preliminary results from 2022 OECD Survey on Gender Budgeting, Question 1

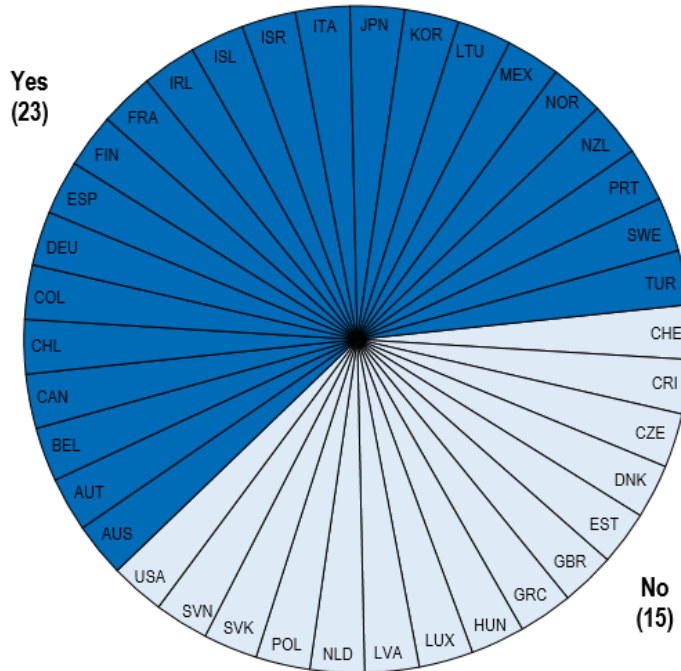
Note: The OECD had 34 member countries in 2016, and 38 in 2022. Two of the four new member countries practise gender budgeting.



Gender budgeting is now the norm

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Does your country practise gender budgeting? (2022)



Note: Gender budgeting is in place in New Zealand on a pilot basis

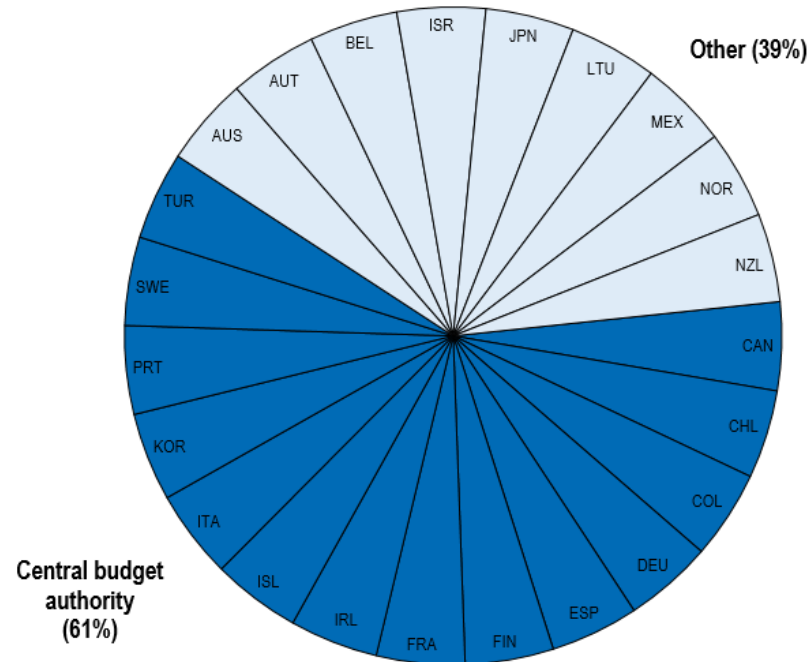
Source: Preliminary results from 2022 OECD Survey on Gender Budgeting, Question 1



The central budget authority predominantly leads gender budgeting efforts

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Who has lead responsibility for gender budgeting? (2022)



Note: "Other" includes the gender equality institution (e.g., Ministry for Gender Equality, Ministry of Social Affairs) and line departments.

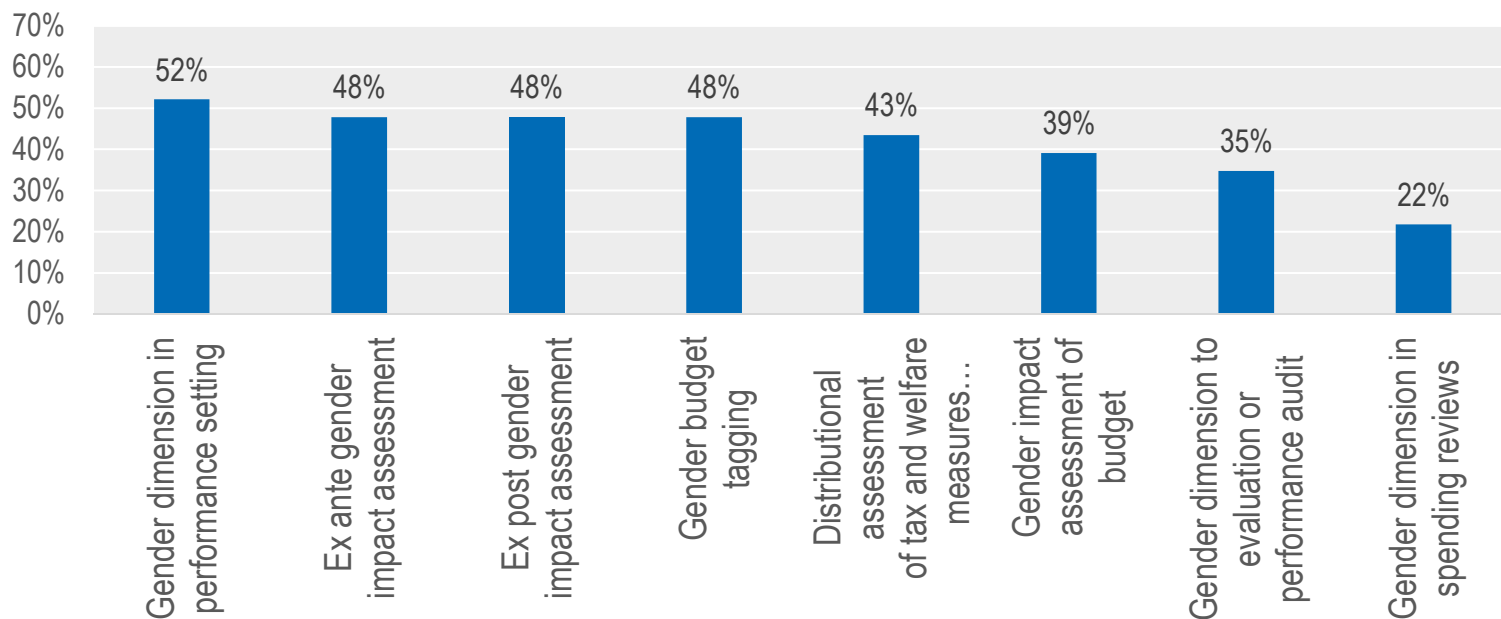
Source: Preliminary results from 2022 OECD Survey on Gender Budgeting, Question 5



OECD countries use a broad range of gender budgeting tools

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Tools used by OECD countries practicing gender budgeting (2022)

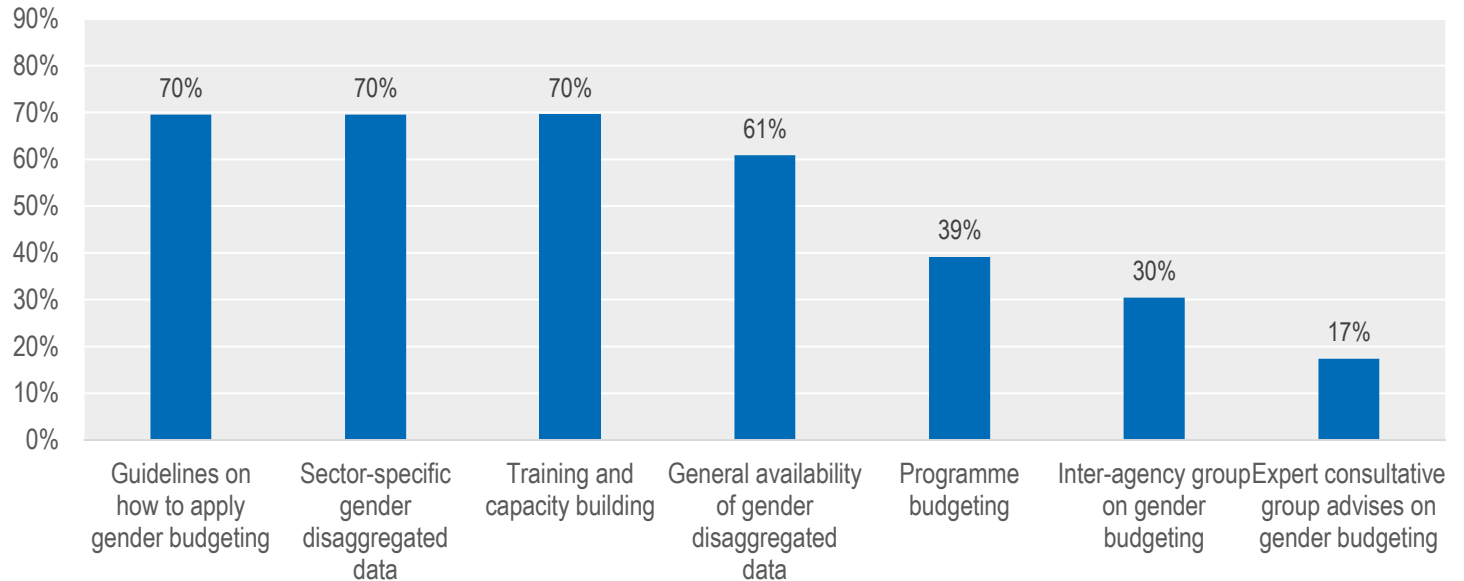


Source: Preliminary results from 2022 OECD Survey on Gender Budgeting, Question 10



Guidelines, data and training are the core elements in place to support gender budgeting

Elements put in place to support the implementation of gender budgeting (2022)



Source: Preliminary results from 2022 OECD Survey on Gender Budgeting, Question 18

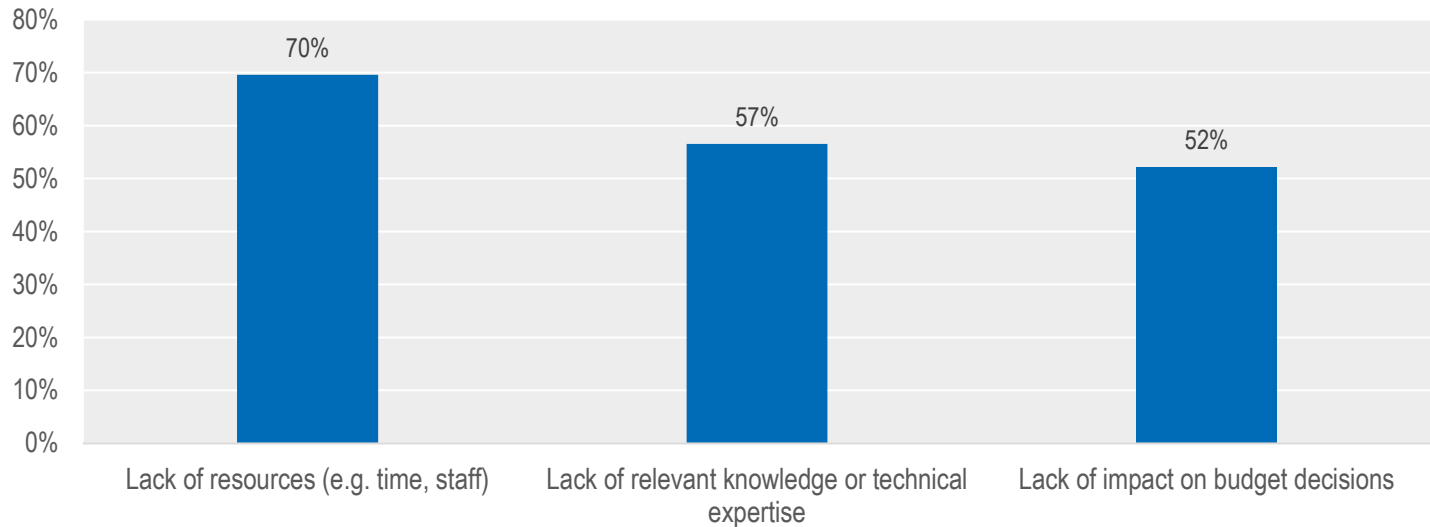
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The main challenges implementing gender budgeting relate to resources, knowledge and impact

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The three main challenges for implementing gender budgeting (2022)



Source: Preliminary results from 2022 OECD Survey on Gender Budgeting, Question 19

OECD Draft Best Practices for Gender Budgeting



Draft OECD Best Practices for Gender Budgeting

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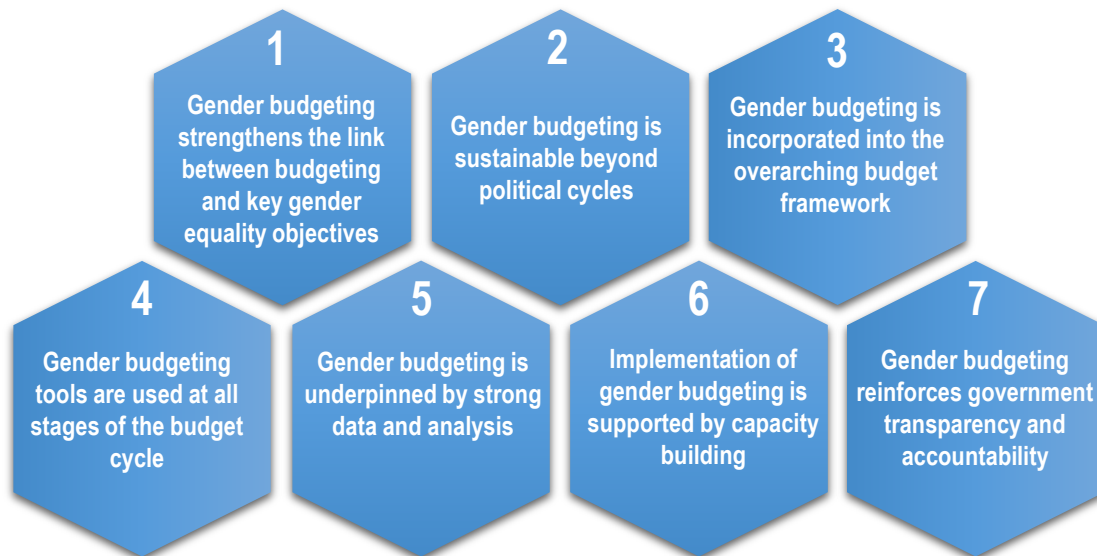
- These best practices aim to set out ways in which gender budgeting can be designed and implemented to ensure sustainability and impact.
- The best practices draw on:
 - The work of this Network
 - The OECD's support towards countries in the area of gender budgeting
 - Previous OECD publications





The 7 Draft Best Practices

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Draft Best Practices 1-3

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1. Gender budgeting strengthens the link between budgeting and key gender equality objectives

Gender budgeting raises awareness that many budget proposals have implications for gender equality objectives

Gender budgeting encourages budget proposals that take gender objectives into account

Gender budgeting impacts decisions on budget policy so that it is more supportive of gender equality objectives

There is clarity on the key areas of focus for government action

2. Gender budgeting is sustainable beyond political cycles

Gender budgeting has legal underpinning

Gender budgeting demonstrates added-value

3. Gender budgeting is incorporated into the overarching budget framework

Gender budgeting is led by the central budget authority

Gender budgeting builds on the existing budgeting framework

Gender budgeting is incorporated into relevant budget reforms



Draft Best Practices 4-7

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| 4. Gender budgeting tools are used at all stages of the budget cycle | 5. Gender budgeting is underpinned by strong data and analysis | 6. Implementation of gender budgeting is supported by capacity building | 7. Gender budgeting reinforces government transparency and accountability |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>A gender perspective is integrated at all the difference stages of the budget process</p> <p>Gender budgeting highlights the gender impact of existing spending as well as new budget proposals</p> | <p>Gender budgeting benefits from good availability of gender-disaggregated data</p> <p>Analysis sheds light on the multifaceted nature of gender inequality</p> | <p>Training for relevant budget analysts in the CBA as well as programme managers and evaluators in ministries.</p> <p>Strong co-ordination mechanisms, e.g., inter-agency working group.</p> <p>Clear guidance in the budget circular and any necessary adjustments to the Chart of Accounts or IT systems.</p> <p>Regular review of how well gender budgeting is functioning.</p> | <p>Gender budgeting reinforces government transparency</p> <p>Gender budgeting facilitates monitoring progress towards gender equality goals</p> |

**THANK YOU
MERCI**