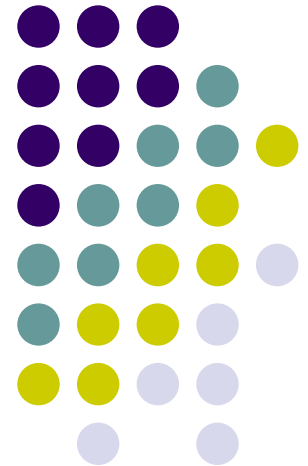
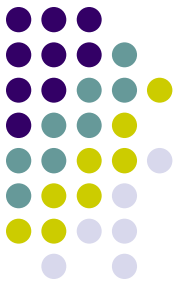


# Gender Responsive Budgeting in Liberia

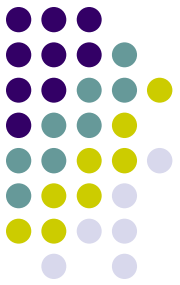
*Mainstreaming Gender Equality and  
Women's Economic Empowerment in  
Liberia PRS*



# Gender Responsive Budgeting



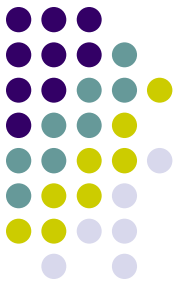
- The goal of Gender Budgeting is to make budgets more responsive to the needs of men and women
- The budget is the monetary ‘translation’ of a government’s policies
- Therefore, a potential way to ‘engender’ the budget is to ‘engender’ a government’s policies



# GRB & Liberia's PRS

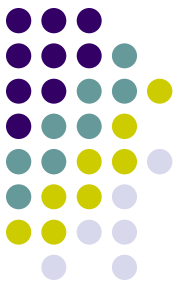
- In Liberia, the PRS represents the overall policy framework which will guide government's action between 2008 and 2011
- Engendering the PRS should contribute to:
  - A more equitable allocation of public resources between men and women
  - A PRS budget which better reflects the needs of men and women in Liberia
  - Address gender inequalities and help achieve the MDGs

# Liberia's experience mainstreaming gender in the PRS



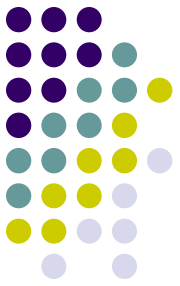
- PRS process –
  - Consultations with men and women (during CCs)
  - Dialogue with key gender stakeholders – through participation in gender cross-cutting group
  - Policy dialogue on gender
  - Technical advice on gender
- As a result, the PRS includes actions and strategies to address key gender gaps and inequalities in its 4 pillars

# Example: mainstreaming Women's Economic Empowerment Issues in the Economic Revitalization Pillar



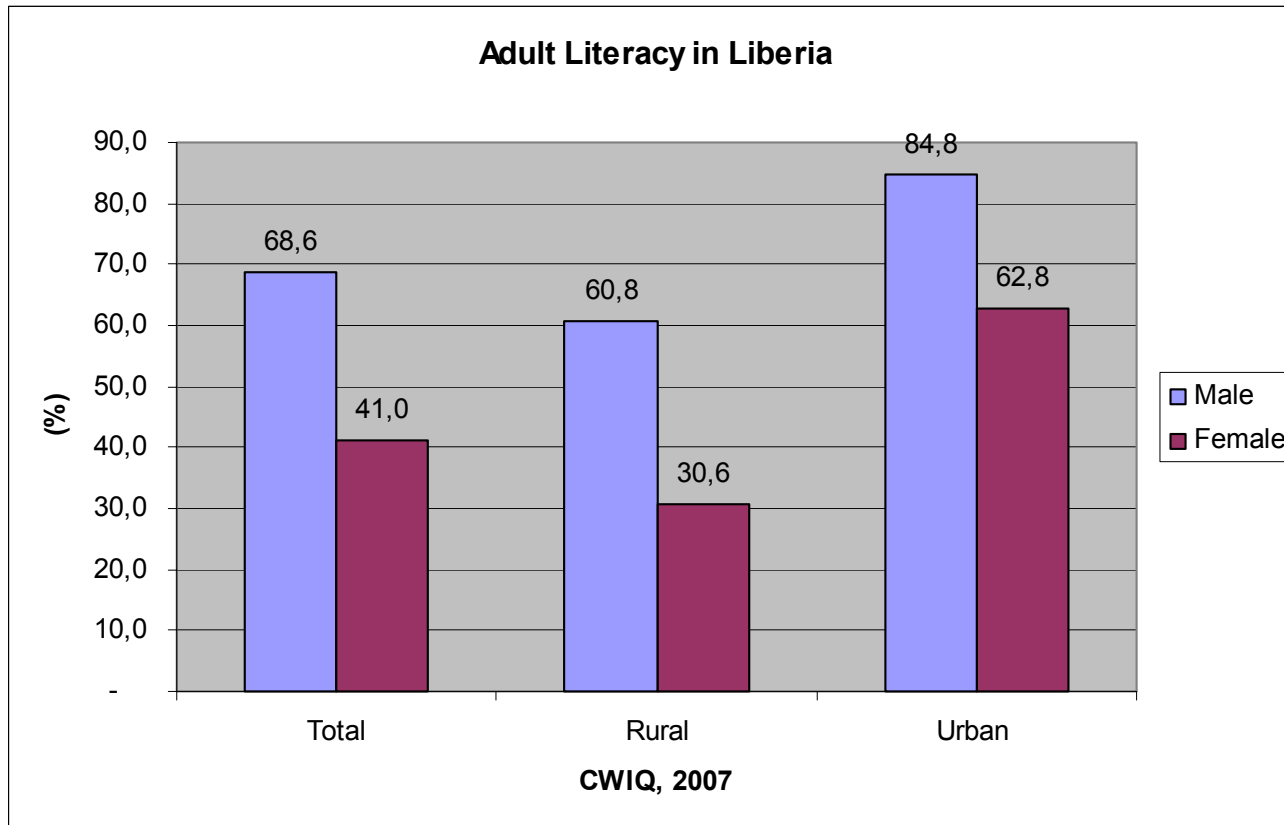
- Gender needs assessment
- Select 5 key areas/working groups – poverty diagnostics; labor; agriculture; commerce; Monitoring and evaluation
- Prepare briefing notes for each area and conduct dialogue using the notes with the focus groups
- Timely input – short texts on poverty and gender; indicators
- Entry points matrix
- Analyzing data from a gender angle – Core Welfare Indicators Survey, Demographic and Health Survey; Participatory Poverty Assessment; Food and Nutrition Survey
- Constant liaison with working groups and gender cross-cutting group, with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Gender
- Overall, continuous technical assistance between Sept.07 and Jan08

# Results: Gender in the Economic Revitalization Pillar



- Strategy paper on marketable skills for men, boys, women and girls in traditional and non-traditional economic sectors
- Skills training for 5,000 women and girls in areas with clear market demand, including in non-traditional sectors
- Programs to ensure girls' safe transition from schools to work
- Reform of the Vocational Training System
- A Rural Women's Empowerment Project to strengthen the institutional capacity of female producers' and entrepreneurs' organizations and provides support services
- Capacity building of MoGD, LISGIS; and key line ministries to do gender analysis of their sectors at the policy level

# Example of gender responsive action to reduce gender gap in resource allocation: The case of adult literacy

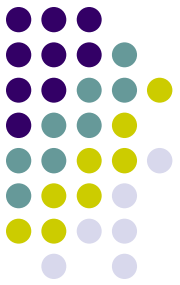


Expand adult literacy programs to increase female enrolment, retention and completion

# Gender related resource allocations in the PRS



- As a result of the effort to mainstream gender in the PRS:
  - X US\$ million are allocated to actions to address gender inequalities in key sectors
    - By pillar
  - This represents X percent of total PRS costing
  - That is, a X percent increase over the I-PRS which allocated just X US\$ millions to gender related actions



# Lessons learned

- The importance of a good analytical base
  - & the importance of building data capabilities
- Selectivity
  - Focus on ERC pillar and on women's economic empowerment issues
- Partnerships
  - With donors; MoG; MoF; Line ministries and the Statistics agency
- A conducive political environment

# Conclusion



- The PRS includes policies which reflect the specific needs of men/boys, women/girls in key sectors
- The PRS provides an allocation of resources which responds to men and women's needs and Liberia challenges regarding gender equality and women's economic empowerment
- Liberia's experience mainstreaming gender in the PRS is an example of how to make public expenditure work for men and women

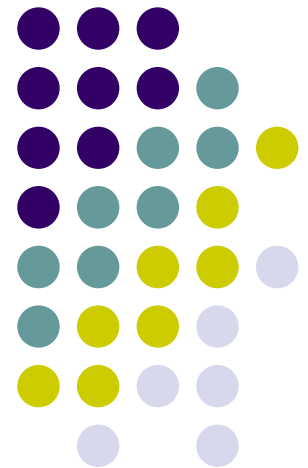
Further information:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTGENDER/0,,contentMDK:21782431~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:336868,00.html>

# **Egypt's experience mainstreaming gender in the national planning and budget process**

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Gender Budgeting Workshop

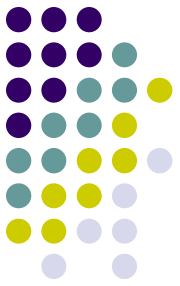


# Background



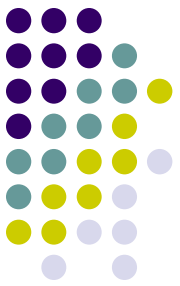
- The objective of mainstreaming gender in Egypt's national plan was to facilitate a process of gender aware development in Egypt by integrating sector specific gender equality goals and strategies in the overall development strategy of the government – the Five years National Plan for Socio-Economic Development.
- Rather than preparing a separate plan for women/gender, the National Council for Women made a decision early on after its creation to fully integrate gender in the development plans of the different line ministries. To that end, the council has engaged in a comprehensive process since 2000, to mainstream gender in the Fifth National Socio-Economic Plan

# Integrating gender in the 2002-2006 Plan



The main steps taken to integrate gender in the national plan 2002-2006 were:

- A technical proposal to mainstream gender in the national plan was prepared by the NCW and discussed with senior officials of the Ministry of Planning and senior staff from the Ministry of Planning through several workshops.
- A request from the Minister of Planning was made to the different ministries to integrate gender analysis in their respective plans for the period 2002-2006.
- The ministries started working on their plans individually with the support and follow up of the NCW through several workshops and one to one meetings.
- Several training manuals analyzing different operative and methodological aspects were developed and used in a comprehensive process of training to government departments involved in the process. The manuals included topics like gender sensitive auditing, and gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation among others.
- Indicators to monitor progress on the advancement of women were developed, and the NCW started building its capacity to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan as well as to monitor overall progress in integrating gender in policies. The council established a new department and trained its staff to that end.



## Integrating gender in the 2008-2012 Plan

- Expand the same process to local and regional governments
  - Ambitious process of training on gender and planning to local and regional government officials as well as citizens
  - Comprehensive process of consultation at the local level to integrate gender in local development plans
  - Local plans to feed into regional plans
  - Regional plans to inform the National Socio-economic plan

# Result 1: Changes in policy priorities to reduce gender inequalities



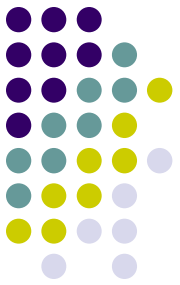
- For the first time, a gender objective is explicitly reflected in the strategic objectives of the National Socio-Economic plan
  - “Increasing women’s participation in the development process” is one of the eight strategic elements on which the Fifth National Socio-Economic Plan bases its long term vision.
- Gender issues constitute one of the pillars of human development investments in the plan along health, education, and social services.
- The plan embraces 13 policy goals in the area of gender aimed at reducing gender inequalities in different sectors.
- This is a significant improvement from previous plans, which treated gender issues rather superficially

## Result 2: Increase in gender related budget allocations

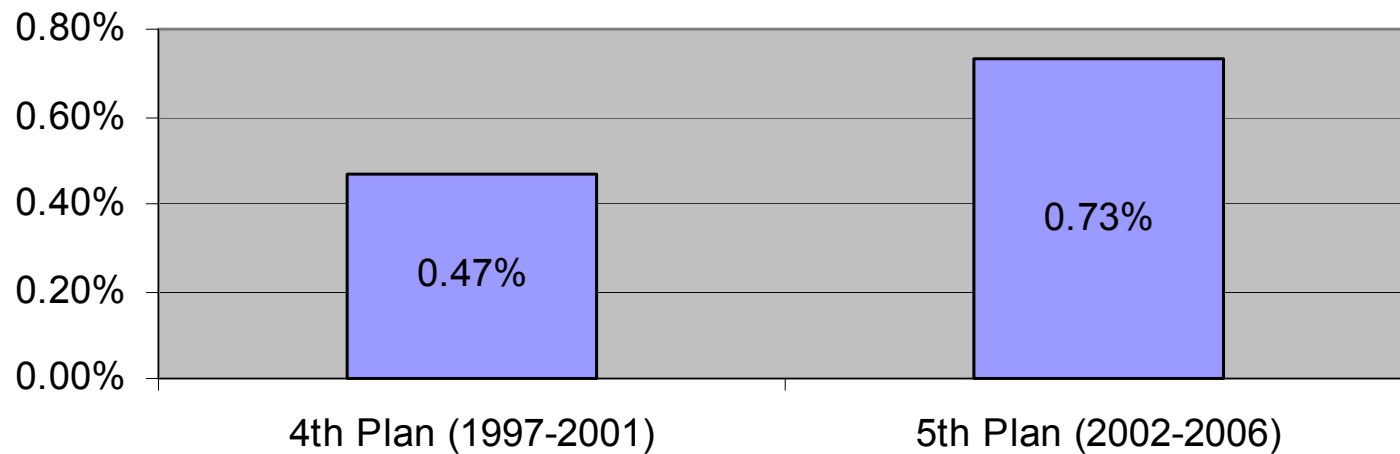


- **Mainstreaming gender in the national plan has led to a significant increase in the amount of resources allocated to women/gender.**
  - The amount of resources allocated to gender related actions in the National Socio-economic Plan has increased from from 1,498 L.E. million in the 1997-2001 plan to 3,256.6 L.E. million in the 2002-2007 plan
  - Gender resources as a proportion of total plan resources have increased from 0.47 percent to 0.73 between the fourth and fifth plan

# Increased budget resources for women



**Fig. 2. Gender in the 4th and 5th National Plans**

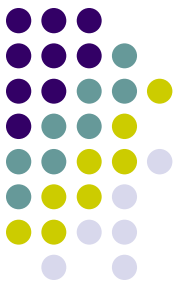


■ Resources allocated to Gender/Total Plan Resources



# Examples of expenditures for women

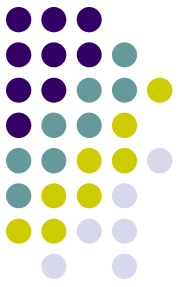
- **The Ministry of Health.** providing mobile clinics and family planning services; constructing and developing mother and childcare centers; developing gynecology and obstetrics departments in all governorates; building women's health clubs inside hospitals; and increasing health awareness by holding conferences and seminars targeted to women.
- **The Ministry of Water and Irrigation** has promoted the participation of women in all the activities implemented by the ministry and authorities affiliated, including: all training programs, symposia and workshops; as well as environmental education activities. In addition, it has promoted the participation of women in water management through water councils; and the access of female graduates to new and reclaimed land titles *vis a vis* men.
- Most of the activities of **the Ministry of Agriculture** training 9.000 women in food industries, dress-making and handicraft activities; providing literacy courses for 2,100 women and girls; and building a training center for young girls.
- **The Ministry of Local Development** building 250 vocational training centers for women, 112 women's clubs, 511 Family Libraries, and 266 nursery schools; training 1,1056 Shrouq female representatives; and establishing 1300 committees of Shrouq Programs for rural women.
- **The Ministry of industry:** conducting feasibility studies for female entrepreneurs; providing business development services for 220 female entrepreneurs; and training in computing skills to 566 girls.



# Limitations

- The majority of the allocations under the 5th National Socio-Economic Plan are programs for women.
  - With the exception of a few ministries, which have opened their regular services for women and adopted a truly gender focus to their service delivery – e.g. the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, most of the ministries seem to have focused in the creation of parallel activities for women. This may be a means of leveling the field and reducing the gender gaps in access to sector public services.

# Mainstreaming gender in the budget process



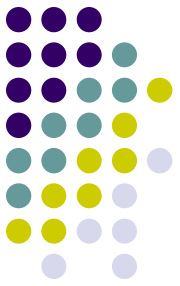
- As a follow up to the integration of gender in the plan, the links with the budget were strengthened through
  - High level dialogue between the MoF and the NCW
  - Training and technical assistance from UNIFEM to staff from Ministry of Finance

# Results: Changes to the budget process



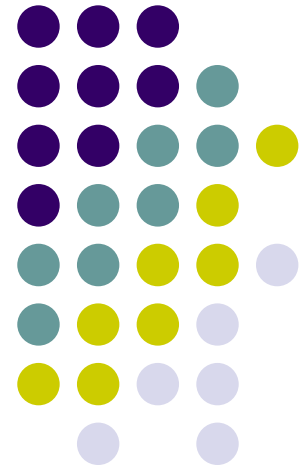
- Changes to the circular letter 08/09
  - “Justice in allocation of national resources is required, as it is the proper way for the efficient use of national resources and the distribution of budget allocations according to the actual needs of each citizen, in a way that achieves social justice”.
  - “Mainstreaming the needs of the Egyptian family; man, woman and child, in the national budget is required to promote social justice and safeguarding the rights of the child. This comes as part of the Egypt's obligation towards the international conventions and treaties concerned with woman and child, and paving the way to applying gender responsive budgets in the future”.
- Changes to article 11:
  - "... all entities included in the national budget should be committed to any expenditure related to social justice and safeguarding the rights of the child, in a way that promotes application of gender responsive budgets, and it is not allowed to transfer from it or use its surplus in spending on other budget lines, except with an official approval from the Minister of Finance or whom he delegates”.
- Changes to article 12:
  - "The grants allocated for centers concerned with women, family and child, as well as other civil society organizations concerned with social justice are spent with an approval from the Minister concerned”.

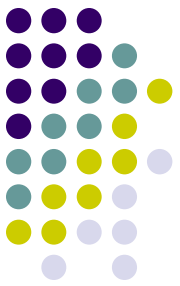
## Results: Changes to the budget process (cont.)



- The statistical statements of 07/08 include gender disaggregated statistics.
- Budget templates were developed, to ensure gender sensitive allocations. These templates will be used by all government agencies included in the national budget, and those agencies will have to fill the templates with gender disaggregated data whenever they are asking for allocation of resources. Number of beneficiaries as well as the sex will be included in the templates.

# Thank you!





# Questions for discussion:

- What do you find interesting from the Liberian and Egyptian case?
- What are in your opinion some of the limitations of these experiences?
- Do you think similar experiences/certain aspects of these experiences would be useful in Morocco? Why/why not?