



Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)

A guideline and a pilot

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CONTEXT (1)

- Institutionalization of gender analysis in public policy, including in public finance, in the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995;
- Mongolian Law on Promotion of Gender Equality (LPGE), article 19, states that central and local government agencies need to introduce a methodology on mainstreaming gender considerations and conduct gender-sensitive analyses;
- LPGE mandates gender mainstreaming in laws, policies, programs and projects (5.1.4.) and gender-responsive budgeting (16.1.1);
- ...

CONTEXT (2)

- ...
- NCGE has worked to establish a gender-responsive budgeting approach for Mongolia and has partnered with actors like UNFPA, the World Bank, GIZ and the MERIT Project to identify entry-points and an appropriate methodology for the Mongolian context;
- The initiation of Public Financial Management (PFM) reform has created an opportunity for the introduction of gender-responsive budgeting;
- An increased interest of donors on the topic.

SITUATION OF WOMEN IN MONGOLIA

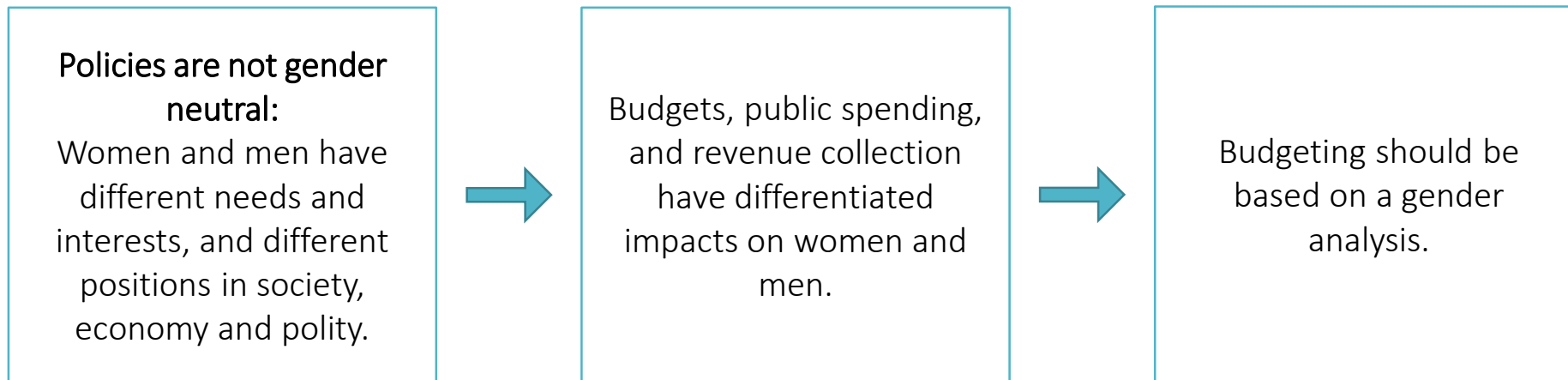
- 60% of men and only 33% of women own their own homes. 32% of men own livestock and only 17% of women (ADB 2018);
- 67% of men but only 53% of women participate in the workforce of the country.
- Women's workforce participation is reduced by the 3 to 9 working years they lose for childbirth; Mongolia's contributive pension scheme causes potential harm to women (2016);
- 30% of women in Mongolia have experienced sexual and/or physical violence in their lifetime (UNFPA, 2017).

GENDER-BUDGETING DEFINITION (1)

Gender budgeting refers to the analysis of the differential impact of government budgets on women and men, girls and boys and to the systematic integration of a gender perspective in budget documents and processes, thereby ultimately aiming to push forward the policy objective of gender equality.

GENDER-BUDGETING DEFINITION (2)

- This approach has been developed as a response to the observation that budgetary policies are not necessarily gender-neutral, contrary to what is commonly thought.



MERIT'S APPROACH

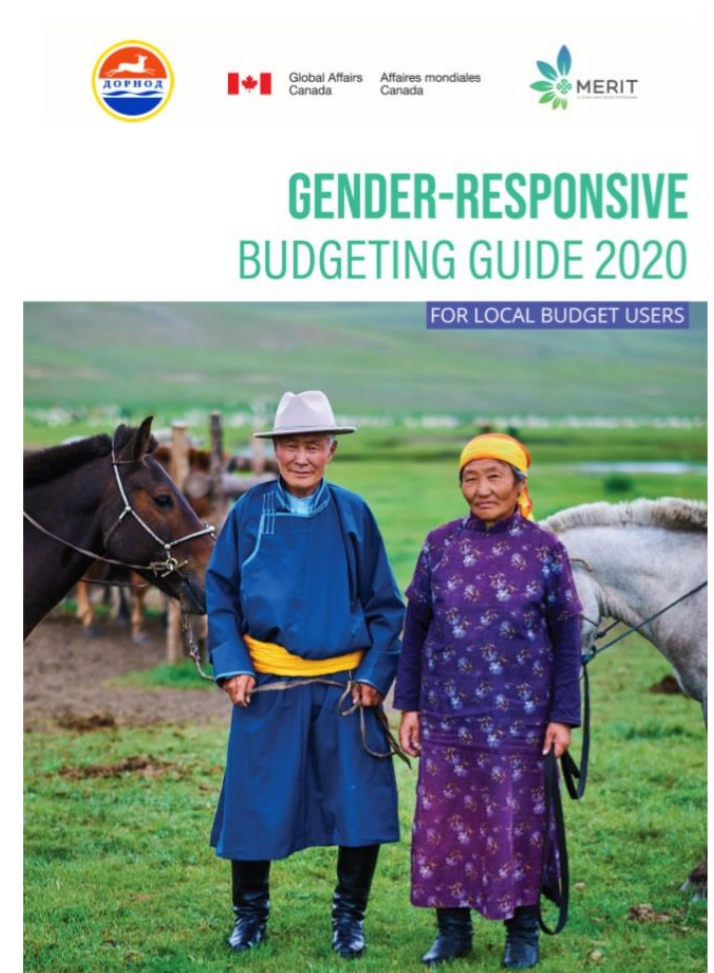
- Considering the scope of the MERIT project, we will focus on **gender-disaggregated public expenditure incidence analysis** in programmes, projects and operations at the local government level.
- This is a micro-policy approach.

A NEW ASSET IN THIS FIELD: A MONGOLIAN GUIDELINE

In July 2020, a guideline on gender-budgeting at the local-level adapted to the Mongolian context has been edited and published.

This guideline is already in use for the MERIT pilot beneficiaries and is available publicly for use by other interested stakeholders and civil servants.

Its main objective: to identify and to describe the vocabulary, the tools, pitfalls, and success factors of the integration of gender analysis in budget process at local and provincial level.



ADAPTATION BY A MONGOLIAN TEAM



A team of professionals from Mongolia work hard to adapt the Guideline to the national context.

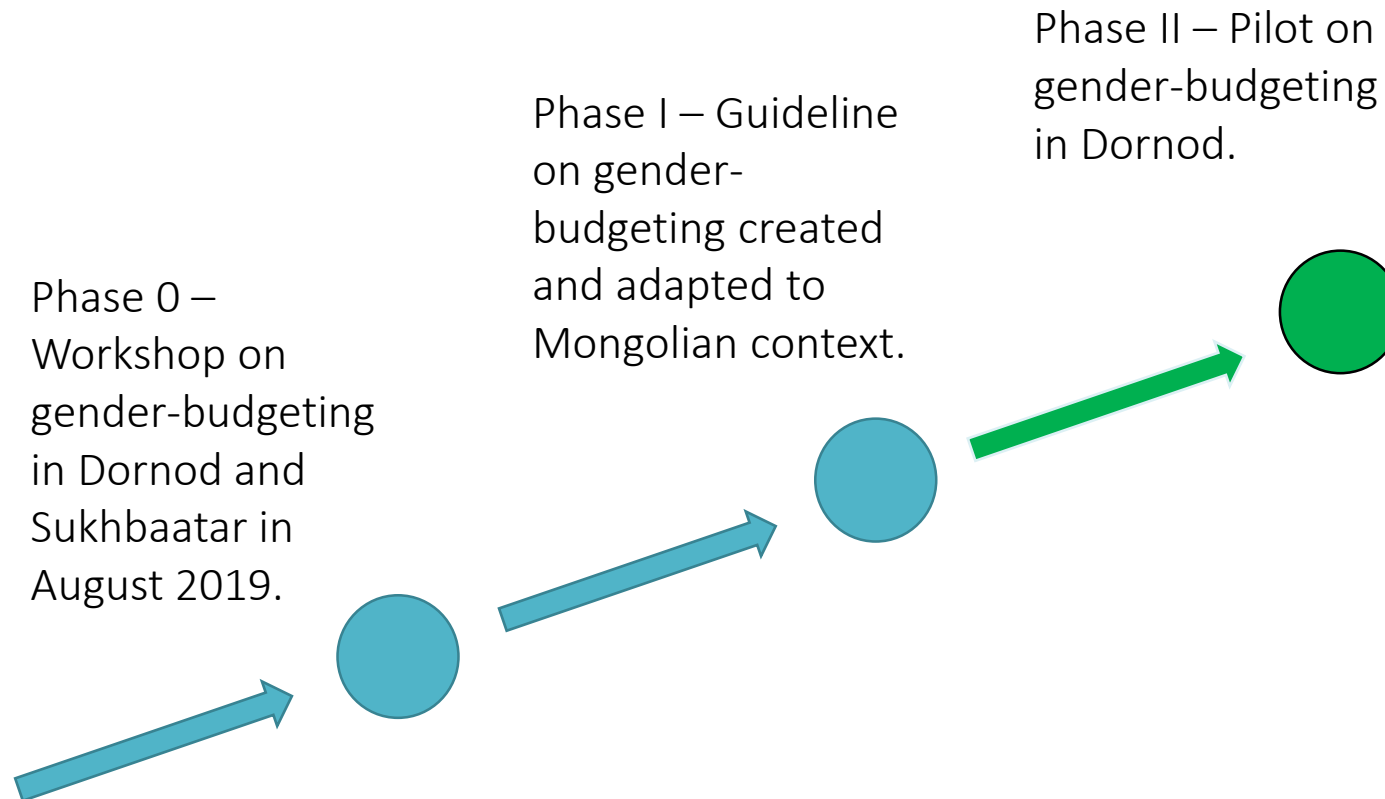
The guideline consider the budget cycle of the country, the organization of the State and the cultural context.

Mongolian case-studies developed in 2019 are in reference.

STEP-BY-STEP FOR BENEFICIARIES EQUALITY-GENDER SITUATION ANALYSIS

- A table for defining the perimeter of the project, programme or organization studied.
- A table for analyzing the incidence of the spending on men, women, girls and boys.
- A table for analyzing the incidence of the payroll on men and women.
- A frame for identifying and relating the causes of the gaps observed.
- A template for producing an affirmative measures.

PROGRESS UP TO NOW



PILOT OBJECTIVES

- To test the implementation of various gender-disaggregated public expenditure incidence analysis at bagh, soum and aimag level done by the local authorities and civil servants;
- To support the adoption of affirmative measures in the short term;
- To analyze the difficulty of the implementation and to identify the solutions, such as the ones applied by the local authorities and civil servants;
- To propose a plan for scaling up this pilot to 3 additional aimags in a length of 2 years.

PILOT BENEFICIARIES

- The pilot will reach civil servant beneficiaries in 5 mining-affected soums in Dornod.

Civil servants trained	70
Affirmative measures identified	35
Affirmative measures implemented	20

VISIBLE OUTCOMES ON THE GROUND

- Women and men have access to more services;
- Civil servants trained on gender-budgeting;
- Civil servants participate in and conduct gender-disaggregated public expenditure incidence analysis on their programmes, projects and operations;
- Programmes, projects and operations are analyzed with a gender-disaggregated perspective (beneficiaries and employees);
- Affirmative measures proposed after this analysis;
- Programmes, projects and operations are modified to include affirmative measures.

MAIN ACTIVITIES (1)

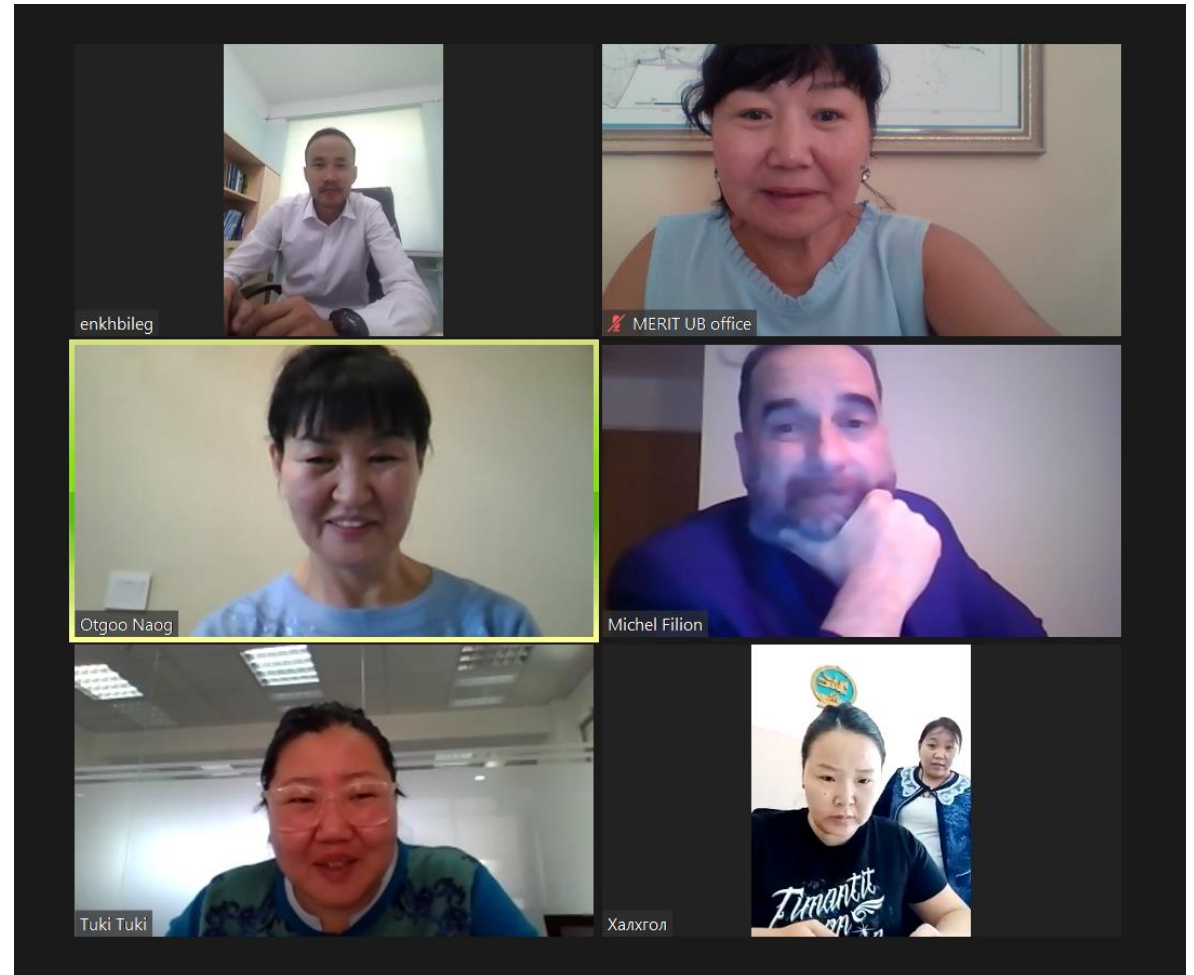
- Capacity building sessions on gender-budgeting with civil servants from baghs, soums and the aimag (on programme planning, gender-budgeting, inclusive policy);
- Coaching of these civil servants in the preparation of the affirmative measures and applications;
- Reinforcement sessions with civil servants on gender-budgeting;
- Coaching on promotion and presentation of the affirmative measures;
- ...

MAIN ACTIVITIES (2)

- ...
- Capacity-building sessions on project management;
- Capacity-building sessions on monitoring and evaluation;
- Mentoring sessions on problem and conflict-solving interventions.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- 75 trainees
- 35 affirmative measures planned
- 9 coaching sessions
- 50% of the affirmative measures on track





Mongolia:
Enhancing Resource
Management through
Institutional Transformation

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