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# Zooming out

Main reference to the guideline: Chapter 2, page 13 to 20, and Chapter 9, pages 66-67

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# Key concepts

Practical needs and strategic interests of the women;

Macro-responsibility

Public economics;

Taxes and revenues effects and impacts;

Macro-gaps and society and spending choices;

Deep inquiries and decision making;

Socialization and cultural policies.

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# Practical needs

- Practical gender needs are the needs of women or men that relate to responsibilities and tasks associated with their traditional gender roles or to immediate perceived necessity;
- Responding to practical needs can improve quality of life but does not challenge gender divisions or men's and women's position in society;
- Practical needs generally involve issues of condition or access.

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# Strategic interests

- Strategic gender interests concern the position of women and men in relation to each other in a society;
- Strategic interests may involve decision-making power or control over resources;
- Addressing strategic gender interests assists women and men to achieve greater equality and to change existing gender roles and stereotypes;
- Gender interests generally involve issues of position, control, and power.

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# Macro-responsability

- Women and girls face multiple and intersecting barriers to enjoying their human rights in the social, political, cultural and economic spheres of life. National governments are principally responsible for removing these obstacles and ensuring substantive equality between women and men.
- Macroeconomic policy deals with economic aggregates, typically without any reference to gender. This is gender-blindness.

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# Macroeconomy

- The goals of macroeconomic policy are typically narrowly defined and often focus on the aggregate expansion of economic growth and financial stability. Yet, giving narrow measures of economic growth and monetary and fiscal targets primacy over broader policy objectives and social outcomes misapprehends what should and can be the ultimate goal of all economic policy; to enable the enjoyment of economic and social rights by all.

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# Frameworks failure

- Current macroeconomic frameworks fail to address structural disadvantages such as women's disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care (cooking, cleaning, taking care of children, workers, the ill and elderly within a household).
- Unpaid care work is not reflected, measured or valued and yet it directly impacts on the production of goods and services in an economy, as well as women's and girls' enjoyment of many human rights.

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# Public economics

- The study of government policy through the lens of economic efficiency and equity. Public economics builds on the theory of welfare economics and is ultimately used as a tool to improve social welfare.



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# Nine PEFA' indicators (1)

- Gender Impact Analysis of Budget Policy Proposals;
- Gender Responsive Public Investment Management;
- Gender Responsive Budget Circular;
- Gender Responsive Budget Proposal Documentation;
- Sex-Disaggregated Performance Information for Service Delivery;
- ...

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## Nine PEFA' indicators (2)

- ...
- Tracking Budget Expenditure for Gender Equality;
- Gender Responsive Reporting;
- Evaluation of Gender Impacts of Service Delivery;
- Legislative Scrutiny of Gender Impacts of the Budget.

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# Taxes and revenues

- Way a government raises revenues have a different impact on women and men. Mainstreaming a gender equality perspective into general tax policy analysis can significantly improve the quality of public policy.

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## Taxes: An example

- In countries that allow a joint filing in personal income tax systems with a progressive rate structure, for instance, the low income earner is effectively taxed at a higher marginal tax rate. This often affects women more than men because women's income is usually lower than their husband's income.

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# Macro-gaps

- Gender pay gap ;
- Education level gap ;
- Transfers gap at the end of life ;
- Political presence gap ;
- Decision making positions gap ;
- Assets and financial access gap.

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# Spending choices

- Importance of support to children care system;
- Importance of support for caregivers;
- Positive impact on wealth of elderly woman of a non-contributive scheme of pensions;
- Importance of public transportation on women quality of life;
- Importance of libraries, and public dissemination system of knowledge on equality.

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## Digging deeper

- Up to now, we were talking about measuring immediate consequences of the current spending of the organization. We must question our “raison d’être” and the larger impact of our actions on men, women and intersectional realities.

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# State impact in Socialization

- What kind of message, the State, amongst all its actions public education, send to the population, to the families, to the fathers and mothers to how socialize their children?
- This message reinforce inequality or not?



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# Cultural policies

- How much do you do for women in culture, in History, in national myths? Do we give her the proportional place to their contribution? Do we have the right perception of their contribution?
- What kind of culture do we reproduce?



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# Thank You.

