


Social Accountability and Gender Mainstreaming



Gender Responsive Budgeting:

Setting the Context?

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Major Outcomes in GRB



GRB Phase 2: (2001-2007)

“Major Outcomes in GRB Phase 2”

- 1. Government recognition and commitment** (budget speeches – MoPP, in planning and budget processes, strengthened resolve on gender mainstreaming)
- 2. Increased openness and transparency** (government budget processes , wide sharing of PRS2 – national website, in media,)
- 3. Adoption of NSGRP suggestions** (goals, outcomes and targets of growth, governance and social well being clusters)
- 4. Inclusion of pro-poor and gender equity suggestions** (water sector budget guidelines, allocations to health and water sectors, water

Challenges for GRB – Phase 1



GRB Phase 1: (1997-2000)

“Challenges to GRB in Phase 1”

- 1. Identification of structural and social constraints** (inadequate civil society involvement or consultation)
- 2. Addressing capacity requirements** (analytical and conceptual)
- 3. Access to government decision making structures and bodies** (PER, TAS and PRSP processes, MDA leadership)
- 4. Enhanced questioning of macro economic processes** (gender sensitivity, pro poor equity issues, link between gender and economics)

Challenges for GRB – Phase 2



GBI Phase 2:

“Challenges to GRB in Phase 2”

- 1. Capacity Building at all levels** (obstacles in CSOs, hard to mobilize CSOs, poor linking, slowing down of conceptualization process)
- 2. Meeting Expectations as a “Role Model”** (out-stretched capacity, high demand, more actors)
- 3. Challenging Macro-Economic Frameworks** (HIPC conditionality, limited room for government to support progressive approaches, alternative development paradigms, transformative strategies)
- 4. Systematic identification and documentation of changes** (What was caused by GBI or not?)
- 5. Systematic mechanisms for tracking impact** (using outreach groups for feedback, poor reporting on contentious issues, BETS)

Opportunities for GRB



Opportunities for GRB:

Reforms in Resource Allocation [1]

- 1. Focus on demand for public services** (e.g., health, water and other services that are geared towards eliminating care and other burdens, free drugs, removal of fees)
- 2. GRB at national, district and local levels** (e.g., focusing on health, water, education, and governance)
- 3. Public Review of Budgets** (e.g., looking at whether a pro-poor and gender equity focus is maintained – through MTEF and PER)

Opportunities for GRB:

Reforms in Resource Allocation [2]

- 4. Gender Responsive Budgeting guidelines for MDAs and LGAs** (e.g., Guidelines for the Preparation of Plan and Budget for 2011/12 within the 5 year Development Plan Framework – 2011-2015/16 - see page 58)
- 5. Policy Dialogues** (e.g., useful for advocating on alternative views, such as in PER budget sessions, lobbying parliamentary committees – Finance, etc, and Parliamentary Women's Group)
- 6. MDG Goals** (e.g., government commitment to reach gender equality obligations in MDGs by 2015)
- 7. Gender Budget Unit at MoF** (e.g., dment responsible for providing leadership and coordinating gender budgeting work in government sectors)

Ahsante Sana!

