
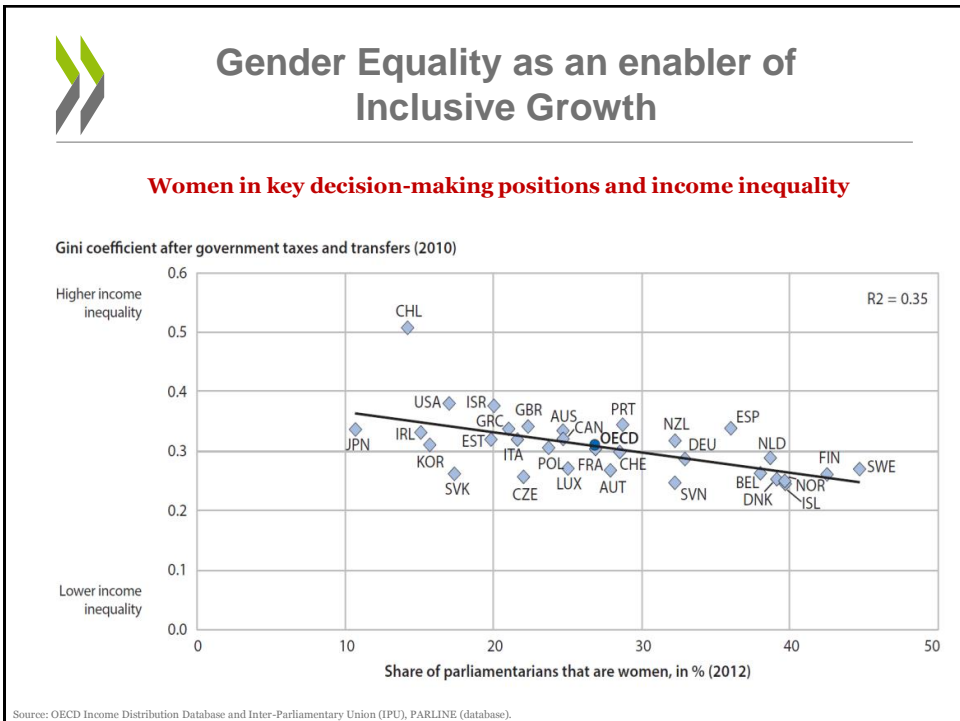


# DRAFT OECD RECOMMENDATION ON GENDER EQUALITY IN PUBLIC LIFE: TOWARDS GENDER-SENSITIVE BUDGETS?

May 2015

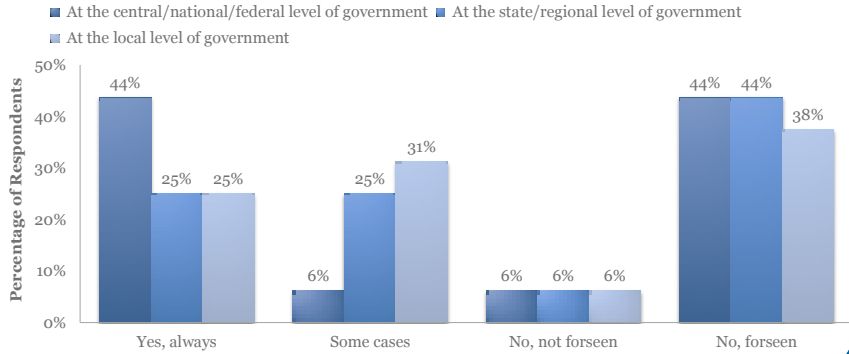





## Integrating gender perspective into budgetary cycle

- ✓ Even seemingly gender-neutral policy decisions can have effects, whether intentional or not, on women's chances of becoming equal participants in society
- ✓ Gender analysis is policy-making tool for assessing the impacts on new legislation or policies on women and men

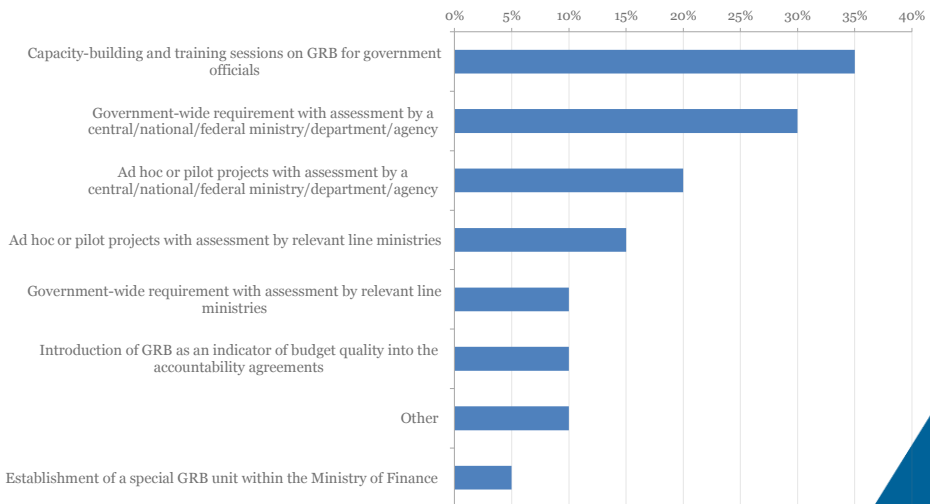
### Gender analysis of budget in OECD countries (2012)



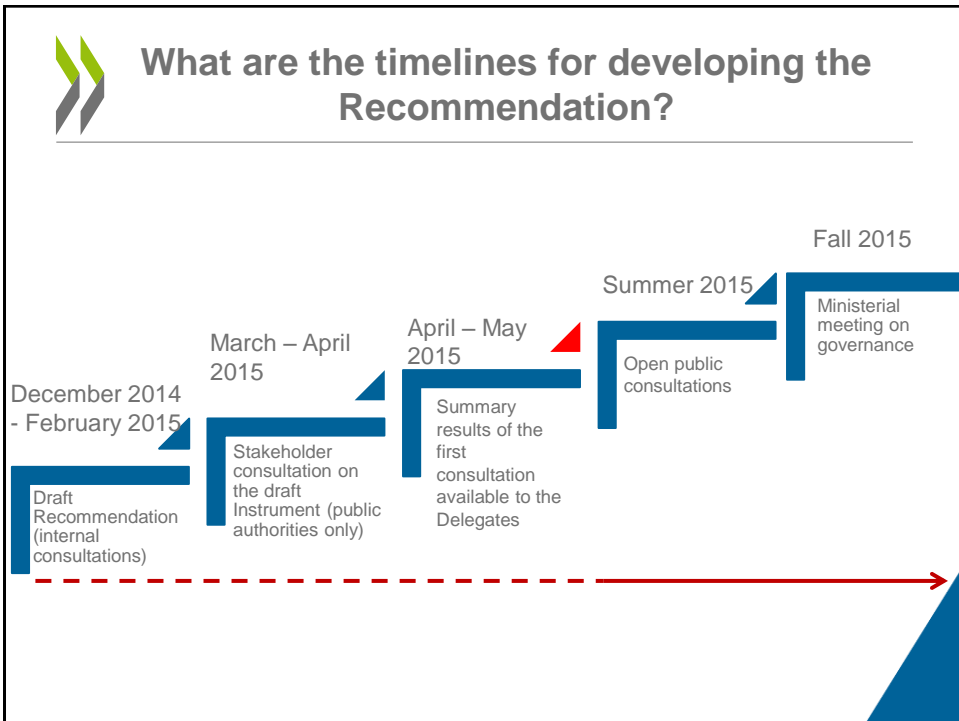
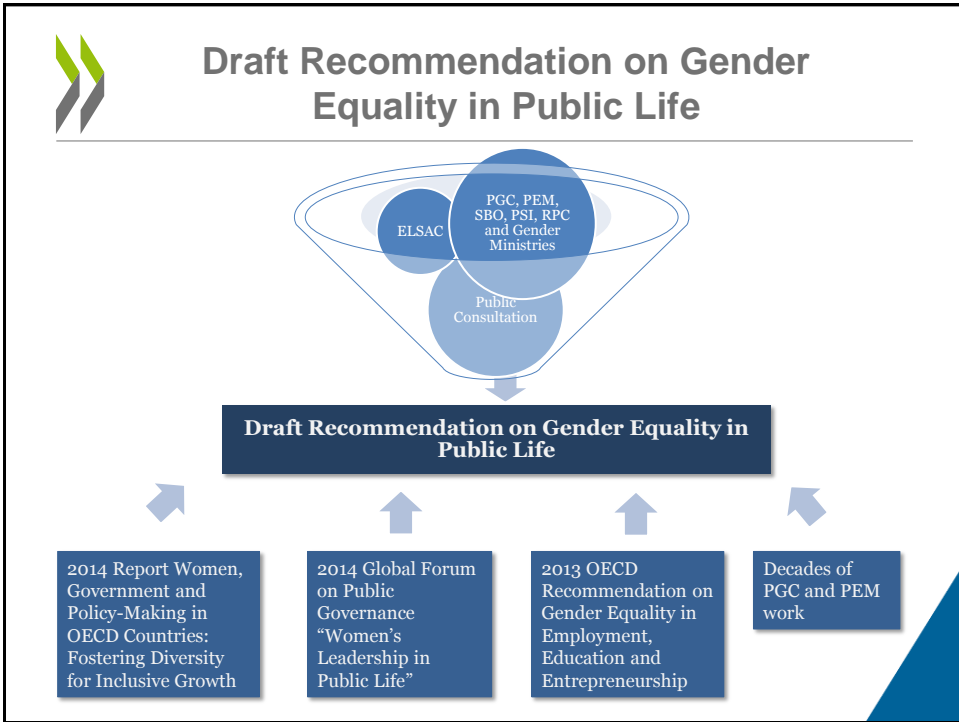
Source: OECD (2014), Women, Government and Policy Making in OECD Countries



## Mechanisms to support the integration of gender issues in budgeting



Source: OECD (2014), Women, Government and Policy Making in OECD Countries



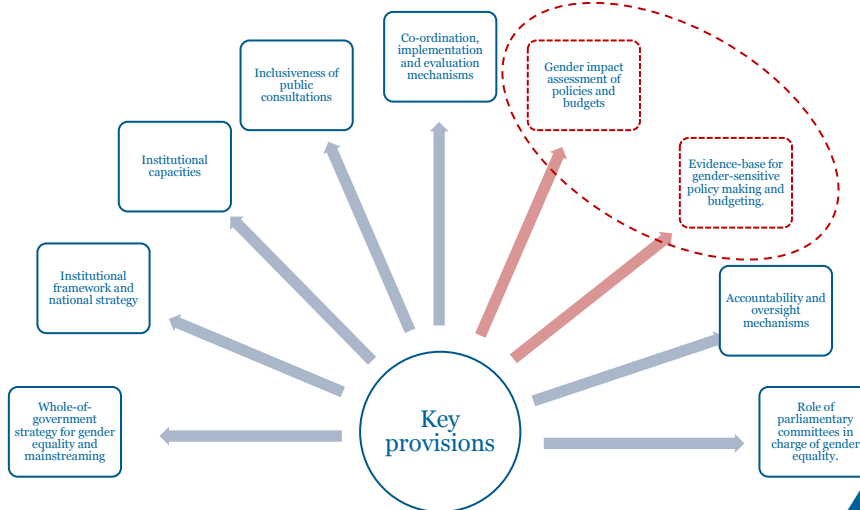


## Core components of the draft Recommendation

- I. Good governance and accountability for gender equality (*including budgeting*)
- II. Closing gender gaps in leadership in public institutions
- III. Gender equality in public employment



## I. Good governance and accountability for gender equality





## Preliminary results of the Consultation with public authorities

### Comments from 20 countries and 36 respondents

#### Key messages

- ❖ Deepen evidence-base and tools for undertaking gender impact assessments and deepening accountability.
- ❖ Maintain flexibility in introducing gender considerations in the budgeting cycle, while ensuring gender equality is promoted as a general principle at all levels of government and administration.



## Questions for discussion

Is integrating gender perspective in the budgetary cycle a necessary or desirable element of an inclusive budgeting process?

To what extent is it appropriate for the gender aspects of policy to be included explicitly within the resource allocation process, rather than dealt with primarily within line ministries? What are the pro's and cons of the various approaches?

What are the challenges faced by governments hampering the effective integration of gender impact assessments into budgetary cycle? What tools and policy processes are required to address the remaining challenges and support its implementation and evaluation?

To what extent does your country/budget office have information on the gender impact of the budget, and how to improve them, which categories of population benefit from budgetary decisions, and which do not?

How to avoid the risk that gender impact analysis in budgeting might become a mere compliance exercise, without real impact on the monitoring and design of policies and on gender outcomes?