



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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Agenda Item: D1 1.2

Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Budgeting

Submitted by: University of Auckland

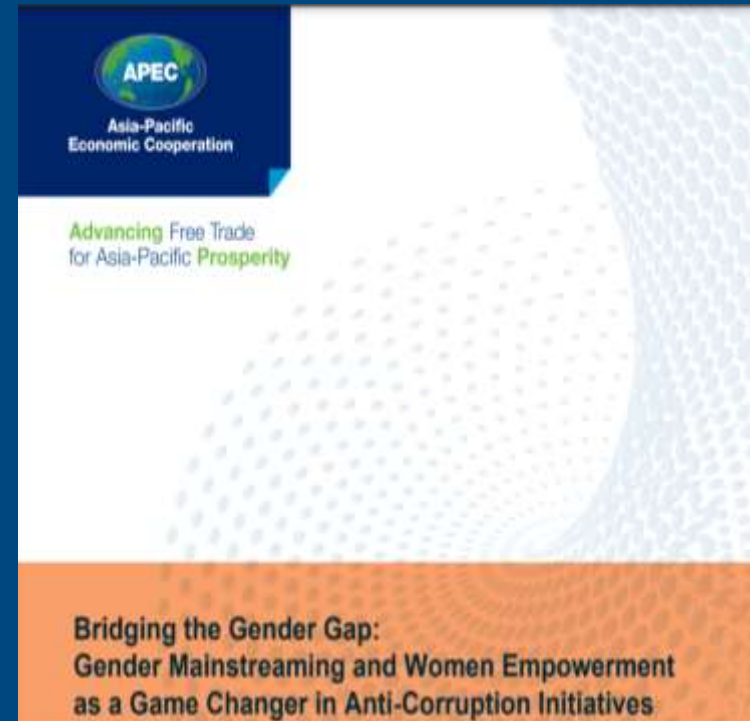


**Symposium on Gender Mainstreaming and
Mentoring for Anti-Corruption Agencies
21-23 April 2021**

Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Budgeting

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Gender Mainstreaming and Mentoring in Anti-Corruption Virtual Symposium, 21 April 2021



Gender Mainstreaming (GM)



What is GM?

- More than increasing numbers of women;
- Strategy and embedded process
- Brings gender perspectives into stages of policy and law making, administration, implementation and evaluation

When did it take hold?

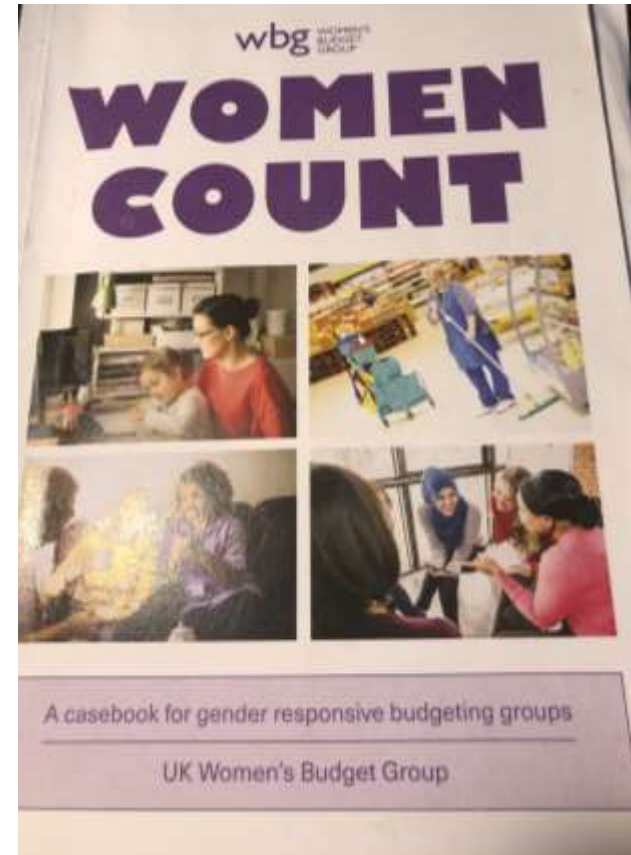
- Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the United Nations' Fourth World Conference on Women 1995
- Global diffusion, with ebbs and flows, over time

Why is it necessary?

- Ensure women and men have equitable access to, and benefit from, government and societal resources
- Practical step-wise progress towards achieving women's empowerment and gender equality

What is Gender Responsive Budgeting?

- ❖ A tool to assess impact of government budgets and other economic policies on inequalities between women and men
- ❖ It is NOT a specific budget for women; it supports GM and is applied to all policies to assess differential gender impacts of the allocation of resources
- ❖ Also involves assessment of differences between groups of women and men, and multiple layers of disadvantage (intersectionality)
- ❖ Can be applied during the budget cycle (ex-ante) and in evaluating the budget (ex-post) by parliament and civil society organisations



How does GRB support gender equality ?

- Increases responsiveness of fiscal policy to poverty and social need
- Enhances governance, diversity in data collection and use, and transparent accountability
- Encourages civil society participation
- Strengthens monitoring and evaluation of government policy decisions and actions
- Improves policy and programme efficiency, effectiveness and gender equitable outcomes (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2007; OECD 2021)





What is required to implement GRB?

Strategic Framework:

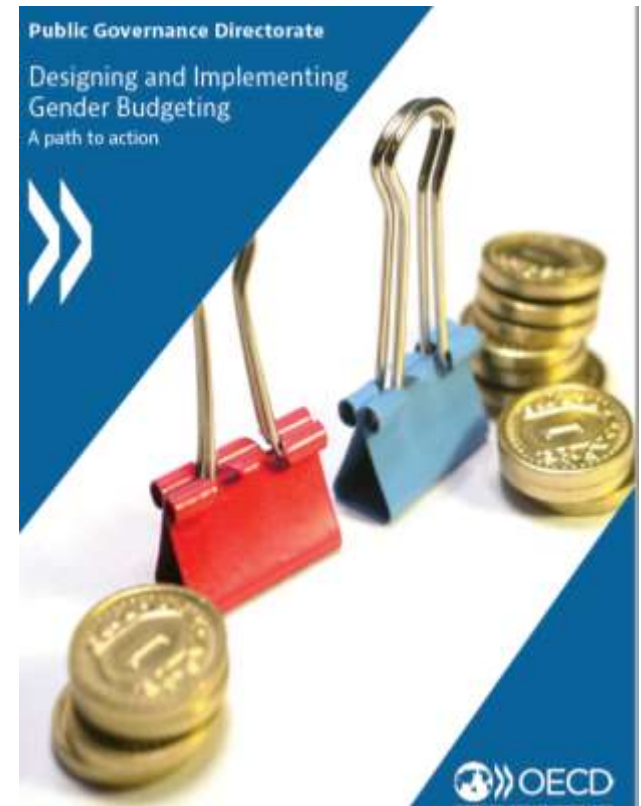
- National gender equality strategy
- Legal framework; bureaucratic leadership
- Clear guidelines, roles, coordination across agencies

Tools of Implementation:

- Baseline gender analysis;
- Gender impact and needs assessments
- Performance and progress reporting;
- Audit and evaluations post-budget

Enabling Environment:

- Multi-level disaggregated data
- Training and capacity building
- Structured engagement with civil society
- Parliamentary oversight



Why is GRB be useful for anti-corruption agencies?

- Increasing representation of women in financial administration disrupts traditional male networks and ways of working;
- Increasing awareness of entrenched inequalities: adopting GM and GRB involves public sector employees to engage in gender analysis training;
- Increases avenues for participation by women from civil society in the policy and budget process
- Women's sector groups (national and local) engaged in gender audits of government allocation of resources can incentivize public integrity



PRIMERS IN GENDER AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE 95

Corruption, Accountability and Gender:
Understanding the Connections

Thank you

**Any questions
get in touch**

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