

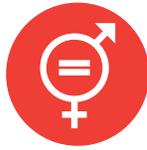


GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

Different Needs, Equal Rights



01



Gender Equality

Gender refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being female and male and the relationship between women and men.

These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context / time-specific and changeable.

“ **Gender equality** means that the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born female or male. ”

Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context.

In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities.

Gender equality means that the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born female or male.

02



Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)

This is a strategy by which all budgetary processes are structured and assessed taking into account the needs and rights of women and men.

“ **It aims** at reordering priorities rather than increasing government spending. ”



This approach is part of a wider strategy called Gender Mainstreaming which demands that all policies are reviewed from a gender perspective.

GRB does not mean developing separate budgets for women and men. It does not mean an increase of spending for programmes that concern only women. It aims at reordering priorities rather than increasing government spending.

GRB brings gender awareness into the policies, plans, programmes and budgets of all government agencies.

03



Why Do **Gender Budget Analysis**?

“ Gender budgeting analysis can assist governments in meeting gender equality commitments. ”

- Gender budget analysis can improve the effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and transparency of government policy, as well as making significant contributions towards gender equality and the realization of women’s rights.
- Expenditure and taxation policies have different implications for, and impacts upon, women and men in terms of their contributions to both the paid and unpaid spheres of work. Gender budget initiatives can reveal these discrepancies and provide governments with the opportunity to integrate a gender analysis into economic policy.



WHY DO GENDER BUDGET ANALYSIS?

- Gender budgeting also brings internal benefits to governments. By strengthening the collection and analysis of gender- disaggregated data and enhancing the ability to determine the real value of resources targeted towards women and men; gender budget initiatives can provide a better understanding of how resources are being spent and increase the efficiency of public policy.
- Many governments also have made national or international commitments to gender equality and gender mainstreaming approach. Gender budget analysis can assist governments in meeting these aims.
- Therefore, use the budget as a lever for gender equality!
- This will improve the accountability of governments towards gender equality, women's needs and empowerment and women's rights as in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, Beijing Declaration and its Platform for Action and national gender equality commitments.



Why Gender-Responsive Local Governance?

Local governments have a major role and responsibility in enabling equality and equity for women and men and in ensuring that local democracy is inclusive.

“ Gender - Responsive

Local Governance means considering HOW and WHY local governance structures, processes, policies, programs and activities affect women and men, girls and boys differently. ”





WHY GENDER-RESPONSIVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE?



A gender-responsive approach to public policy presupposes that, in the process of policy design and implementation, we take into consideration the different positions of women and men, and the different obstacles that prevent them from participating in social life to the fullest and under equal conditions.

Gender-Responsive Local Governance means considering HOW and WHY local governance structures, processes, policies, programs and activities affect women and men, girls and boys differently.



Why Local Governments are Important in

Promoting Gender Equality?

“ **Local governments are best placed to respond to gender inequalities.**

They have a key role and responsibility in the implementation of international conventions and agreements as well. ”

- **Local governments know community needs and contexts best.**

They interact with citizens on a daily basis, and are in the best position to identify and address inequalities, as well as to dedicate resources to gender-specific programs, policies and interventions that can best address and eliminate these inequalities.



WHY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE IMPORTANT IN PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY?

- **Local governments are best placed to respond to gender inequalities.**

Translating national objectives into locally-relevant ones gives local governments an opportunity to identify the different needs and priorities of women and men, girls and boys in their communities, and to develop local policies that best respond to these differences. They have a key role and responsibility in the implementation of international conventions and agreements as well.

- **Local governments are the main vehicle for delivering services to citizens.**

They have the duty to provide public services to citizens. This means that local government have the authority to prioritize

gender equality as a local government objective, and allocate resources to services that respond to the needs of both women and men.

- **Local governments play a key role in socio-economic development.**

When women are less occupied by unpaid care, they have an opportunity to engage in training and in income generating work.



Why is GRB Necessary for Turkey?

“ GRB is necessary for closing the gender gap, because it empowers women to participate in decision-making. ”

Despite the fact that Turkey has recently made important efforts to improve gender equality in legislative areas and has given important commitments in international platforms, gender inequality is still very prevalent in the country.

According to 2011 statistics released by TÜİK (Turkish Statistical Institute), women's labour force participation rate is 28, 8 percent. After the general elections in 2011, the percentage of female members of the Parliament makes 14, 4 percent. Only in 0, 9 percent of the country's cities and towns do women serve as mayors.



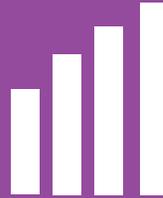
WHY IS GRB NECESSARY FOR TURKEY?

%28,8

**Labour force
participation
rate**

%14,4

**Female members
of the Parliament**



The statistical data also reveal that 39 percent of women are exposed to physical violence by husbands or ex-husbands. According to the Global Gender Gap Index 2012, Turkey occupies the 124th rank out of 135 countries. *

GRB is a very effective tool in order to realize commitments related to gender equality. GRB is necessary for closing the gender gap, because it empowers women to participate in decision-making, it writes gender into policies, budgets and raises awareness on how construction of budgets can put women in a disadvantaged position.

*WEF, 2012, (<http://www.weforum.org/>).

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About the Project

“ **UN Women** is responsible for increasing the capacities of local administrations and women’s CSOs by analyzing, developing and monitoring local budgets from a gender perspective. ”

The Joint Program for Promoting the Human Rights of Women (UNJP for Women’s Rights) is funded by Sabancı Foundation and implemented by UNDP, UN Women and Sabancı University.

The overall purpose of this programme is to accelerate the implementation of gender equality commitments at local level and contribute towards sustainable capacity development; as well as promote, protect and exercise women’s rights and contribute to gender equality in different areas of life.



The UNJP that is supported by Sabancı Foundation is carried out in close cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and the Union of Municipalities of Turkey. It takes place in 11 pilot provinces between 2012 and 2015. The pilot provinces are Aydın, Çanakkale, Edirne, Eskişehir, Erzincan, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kocaeli and Ordu.

From left to right are the Deputy Minister of Interior Mr. Osman Gümüş, the Minister of Family and Social Policies Ms. Fatma Şahin, Sabancı Foundation's Chairman of the Board Trustees Ms. Güler Sabancı, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey Mr. Shahid Najam during the press conference to launch UNJP (10 October 2012). Photo credit: Sabancı Foundation.

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United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



About UN Women

UN Women was created in July 2010 in a historic moment. The UN General Assembly voted unanimously to merge four UN entities to create this new organization:

DAW

Division for the Advancement of Women, established in 1946.

INSTRAW

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, established in 1976.

OSAGI

Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, established in 1997.

UNIFEM

United Nations Development Fund for Women, established in 1976.

UN Women advocates for the equal participation of women in all aspects of life, and focuses on five high priority areas:

- Increasing women's leadership and participation;
- Ending violence against women and girls;
- Engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes;
- Enhancing women's economic empowerment;
- Making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting.



UN Women in Central and Southeastern Europe

“ UN Women’s work largely focuses on the empowerment of women and girls. ”

In this region, UN Women’s work largely focuses on the empowerment of women and girls, especially those with multiple disadvantages and marginalized who remain excluded from socio-economic opportunities and participation, both in urban and rural areas.

UN Women stands behind women’s equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on these priority areas in the region:

- Ending Violence Against Women
- Women, Poverty and Economics
- Women, Peace and Security Agenda
- Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting

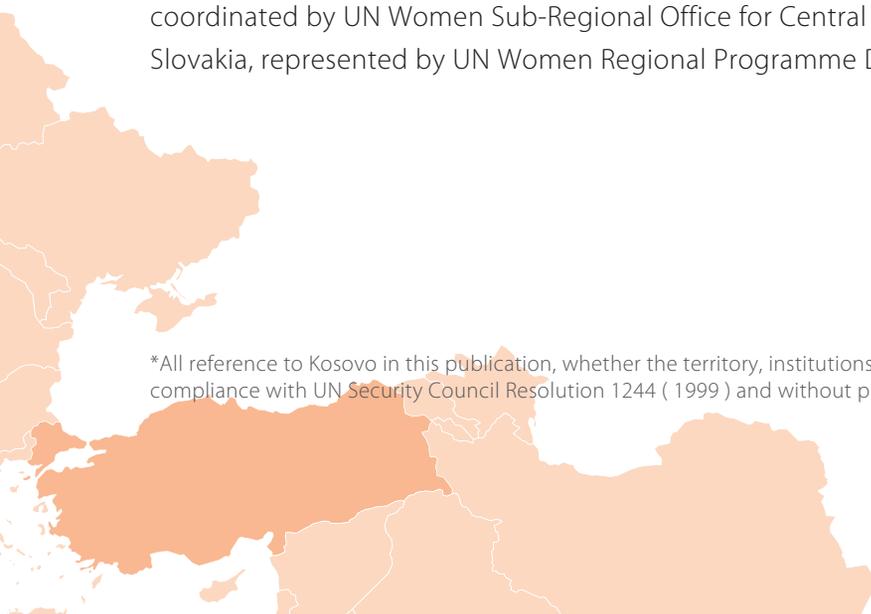


The UN Women's programme is currently spread over Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Turkey.

UN Women Project Office in Ankara

UN Women is a non-resident agency to Turkey. In 2012, a small presence in Ankara (project staff of 3 people) has been established to support two joint UN Women / UN projects. UN Women is a member of UNCT Theme Group on Gender. The Ankara office is supported and coordinated by UN Women Sub-Regional Office for Central and Southeastern Europe in Slovakia, represented by UN Women Regional Programme Director.

*All reference to Kosovo in this publication, whether the territory, institutions or population, shall be understood in full compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.



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