

Experiences of Implementing Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) in Nepal

Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
Nepal

Outline of presentation

- * GRB in Nepal
- * Policy initiatives
- * Institutional mechanisms
- * GRB classification criteria
- * GRB allocation
- * Key achievements
- * Challenges

GRB in Nepal

- * GRB system was introduced in Nepal from 2007/08
- * Introduced as a tool for women empowerment, gender equality, mainstreaming and inclusion
- * Support gender mainstreaming and empowerment through planning process
- * Ensure gender equality and inclusion in plan formulation, implementation, evaluation as well as benefit sharing

Policy initiatives

- * Constitution of Nepal has made several provisions for gender equality, inclusion and women's empowerment
- * National plan document (14th periodic plan) has mentioned the working policy to increase the allocation of GRB in central budget and institutionalizing to the local level for achieving gender equality and women empowerment.
- * Every year the total national budget is classified into directly responsive, indirectly responsive and neutral on the basis of gender responsiveness

Policy initiatives.....contd.

- * Budget Formulation Guideline of MOF
- * Gender Responsive Budget formulation guidelines 2012
- * Gender Responsive Budget Localization Strategy 2015
- * Checklist of indicators and sub-indicators for gender analysis of programs and budget
- * MOF has integrated GRB principles in the Budget Management Information System (BMIS) and Line Ministry Budget Information System (LMBIS) since 2007
- * Gender budget coding started for prioritization of programs and projects on the basis of gender responsiveness

Policy initiatives.....contd.

- * Inclusion Policy- minimum 33% women representation in state mechanism including constituent assembly and civil service.
- * Allocation of minimum 35% of the budget of local bodies in the Target Group Development Program(10 % for women, 10% for children, 15% for socioeconomically disadvantaged groups)-local bodies resource mobilisation guidelines 2012
- * Local election Act 2017 has made mandatory provision for the political parties to nominate at least 50% women candidates among the key positions of local governments(i.e. one woman among the mayor and dep. Mayor, chair and vice chair)

Institutional mechanisms

- * Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare- national focal agency for formulating plans, policies and programs for gender equality and women's empowerment
- * Ministry of Finance (MOF)- focal ministry for gender responsive budget formulation
- * Gender Responsive Budget Committee in MOF
- * GRB Implementation Committee at Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
- * Gender Focal Points(usually planning section) in all the Sectoral/line ministries
- * GRB committees at local bodies –DDC, VDC and Municipalities(these bodies are now replaced by DCC, Rural Municipality and Municipality after introducing the federal structure)

GRB classification criteria

SN	Indicator	Percent
1.	Women Participation in formulation and implementation of Program	20
2.	Women Capacity Development	20
3.	Women's share in benefit	30
4.	Support in employment and income generating to women	20
5.	Quality reform in time consumption & minimization in of work load to women	10
	Total	100

Directly Gender Responsive (1) : =,>50%
Indirectly Gender Responsive (2): >20% to <50%
Neutral (3) : <20 %

GRB allocation in total annual budget

SN	Fiscal year	Direct Responsive(%)	Indirect Responsive(%)	Neutral(%)
1	2007/08	11.30	33.16	55.54
2	2008/09	13.94	35.41	50.64
3	2009/10	17.30	36.43	46.27
4	2010/11	17.94	36.30	45.76
5	2011/12	19.05	45.78	35.17
6	2012/13	21.51	44.13	34.36
7	2013/14	21.75	43.94	34.31
8	2014/15	21.93	45.04	33.03
9	2015/16	22.27	47.98	29.75
10	2016/17	23.10	48.45	28.45
11	2017/18	37.42	32.66	29.92

GRB experiences: key achievements

- * 29 % women in parliament, approximately 17% women in civil service, 54% labor force participation
- * Women staff increased in Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Force Police
- * 50% of women elected on the key positions of local level government agencies after local level election
- * Gender friendly working environment; established women cell, women barracks, separate toilet system, child care center and code of conduct- zero tolerance on sexual harassment.

GRB experiences: key achievements

- * Gender Focal Points in all the Sectoral/line ministries
- * Gender audit, gender analysis of the program/projects
- * Land ownership on women is increased to 24%
- * Decreased school drop out among the girls significantly due to increased toilet facilities
- * Targeted budget and program for Gender equality and women empowerment (MOFALD, MOAD, MOI, MOE, etc)
- * Improved maternal and child health(MDG progress report-Nepal was awarded)
- * More than 2000 women cooperatives registered and operating in local level

Challenges

- * Lack of Internalisation of GRB by line ministries
- * Deviation between budget allocation and expenditure
- * Lack of gender sensitiveness during plan formulation and implementation
- * Lack of capacity of GRB units in line ministries
- * Weak implementation and monitoring system