Concepts and the Importance of Gender Planning and Budgeting

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One of the objectives of the Makerere University Gender Mainstreaming Directorate (GMD) is to ‘Strengthen colleges and schools (Sentinel Sites) to mainstream gender in their work plans, programmes and budgets’.

This training aims at equipping college personnel involved in planning and budgeting with skills of integrating gender issues throughout the process.
Session Objectives

O Reflect on and create a common understanding of the concepts related to gender planning and budgeting

O Reflect on the desired outcomes of gender planning and budgeting
Key Concepts

〇 **Sex:** Sex is a term describing the biological differences between men and women which are universal and determined at birth.

〇 There are specific sex roles or biological functions for women and men, and these include *pregnancy, child bearing and breastfeeding* on the part of women, while for men, their sex role is to *impregnate women.*
Gender: Gender is a social construct of the different roles, responsibilities, and rights of males and females varying from place to place and over time.

Gender differences are not biologically determined like sex, but are part of the cultures, values and practices of a given society.
• Different learned identities associated with masculinity and femininity
• Focuses on socially constructed as opposed to biologically determined identities
• Ascribed to women and men in early socialization
• Reflects myths, assumptions, expectations, obligations, rights, roles and power of women and men
• Culture and time specific and cut across public and private sphere
O **Gender Roles**: Responsibilities associated with our biological set-up or the expected duties and responsibilities, rights, and privileges of men and women that are dictated by cultural factors.

O **Gender Inequality**: This is a form of social division relating to varying amount of power, resources and opportunity between men and women, where one gender becomes more socially privileged than the other.

O **Gender Issue**: This is a statistical or social indicator of inequality between males and females arising from discrimination and/or marginalization within society.
Gender Gap: This is a quantifiable indicator of gender inequality. It reveals the differences between men and women with regard to opportunities such as access to services (education, health etc), productive resources and participation in decision making.

Gender Discrimination: This entails unfair and differential treatment of people based on their sex.
Gender Equality: This refers to equal enjoyment by women and men of socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards.

Gender Equity: The fairness and justice in the distribution of resources, benefits, rights and responsibilities in all spheres of society.
What is a Budget?

- A comprehensive statement of government finances, including spending, revenues, deficit or surplus, and debt.
- The national budget is the main economic policy tool of the government and indicates how it plans to use public resources to meet policy goals.
- It is a reflection of the governments’ social and economic policy priorities.
Gender budgeting: Gender budgeting considers the different needs and interests of women and men, girls and boys in the allocation of resources.

Gender Analysis: This is the process of identifying the root causes of gender inequality.

Gender Mainstreaming: It is a strategy to ensure that gender analysis is used to incorporate women and men’s needs and potentials into all development policies and strategies at all stages of design.
Monitoring is a continuous data collection and analysis process implemented to assess a project (or program or policy) and compare it with the expected performance.

Evaluation is a systematic and objective measurement of the results achieved by a project, a program or a policy.

Inputs: Inputs are the resources/materials necessary to carry out tasks – money, human resource, etc.
Activities: These are tasks/ actions undertaken by institutions/individuals in the delivery of goods and services

Output: refers to the deliverables which are directly attributed to a particular programme, such as the number of trained students in a faculty.

Outcome: refers to the results of the deliverables
**Impact:** This refers to the long term result due to government intervention. It is usually realized after a long period of time. It cannot be attributed to any single government programme.

**Outcome Indicator:** This indicator shows the sector’s progress in achieving the stated outcome. It's important to have gender sensitive indicators.
Justice and Equality of Benefits

- Where enhanced equal participation will be premised on the basic notion of shared human rights.

- It will also narrow the gap of inequalities and units subjected to regular assessment on the staff and student welfare and enjoyment of equal rights.
Efficiency

- As all persons, irrespective of sex, would be fully utilized to their full potential – **no waste of resources**
- GPB reduces loses to the college in terms of productivity, quality of labor force and growth
- This full participation of all persons would ensure increased output and ownership and therefore sustainability of gender equality in university operations.
Enhanced Effectiveness

Gender responsive budgeting increases effectiveness of both policies and programmes by providing a way to assess whether the stated objectives have been achieved.
Accountability

There are commitments to gender equality and human rights both nationally and internationally - gender planning and budgeting is a fulfillment of these commitments e.g. National Gender Policy, The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the NDP, Makerere University Strategic Plan, etc.
‘Individually we are one drop. Together, We are an ocean’