

## Gender Responsive Budgeting Madhya Pradesh

### What is Gender Responsive Budgeting?

Gender budgeting refers to a method of looking at budgetary policies and budget allocations/expenditures from the gender lens. It is a process that involves conceiving, planning, approving, executing, monitoring, analysing and auditing budgets in a gender sensitive manner. Achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment calls for **integrating a gender perspective across all sectors, all stages of the budget cycle and at all levels**. The Beijing Platform for Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by countries (including India), in 1995 emphasised the need for gender mainstreaming. Since then, Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) has been a key strategy adopted by the governments to ensure that sectoral plans and policies are more gender responsive. Gender Budgeting (GB) is a tool for achieving gender equality and women empowerment. It helps the government to decide upon how policies need to be adjusted, and where resources need to be reallocated. Gender budget backs the government's commitment to address women specific needs and their rights to health care, nutrition, education and employment etc.

Gender budget should not be considered as a separate budget for women, but analytical tool which scrutinizes the usual government budget to reveal its gender-differentiated impact and in the Indian context, advocate for greater priorities for addressing the gender based disadvantages faced by women.

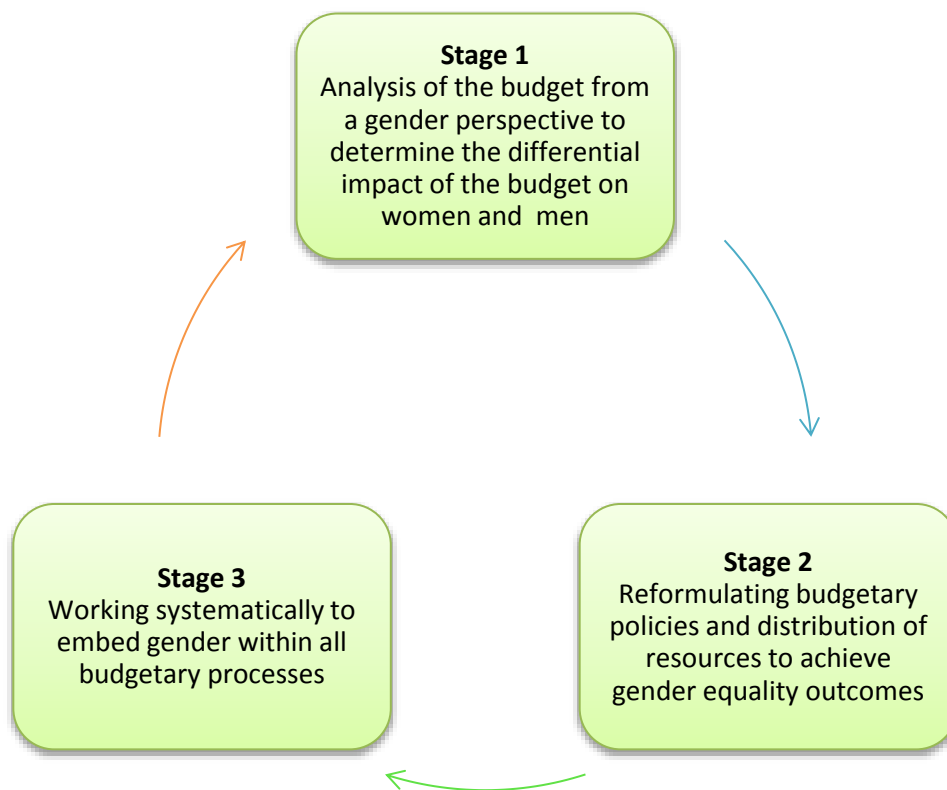
In last one decade and more composite development of GRB has been sensed in terms of government acceptance as the thematic area, developing analytical tools and mechanisms for implementation and institutionalizing the process equally by central and state governments . GRB has gained recognition as an accountability tool to assess the priority of women in Government's Budget. It is not only restricted to usual issues such as health, education, employment but has gone beyond in encompassing the challenges of women's rights, violence, conflict, HIV and AIDS, governance etc.

# Why Gender Budgeting?

Gender responsive budgeting is imperative :

- Women represent 48 percent of the total population in the country.
- They face disparities in access to and control over services and resources.
- Bulk of Public Expenditure and policy concerns are in “gender neutral” sectors–Power, Defense, Petroleum, Transport etc.
- Implications on women in the above sectors are not recognized or identified.

## Stages in Gender Budgeting



## Gender Responsive Budgeting in Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh has made significant developments with respect to addressing gender issues. The Directorate of Women Empowerment, the nodal agency for advancement of women in the State, has introduced a slew of measures in the past to ensure that gender equality outcomes are met. Schemes such as LadoAbhiyan, Shaurya Dal, Ladli Lakshmi and several others have won accolades at the national and state level for their efforts in curbing child marriage, reducing domestic violence and raising collective consciousness to raise women's issues. Madhya Pradesh was the first state to introduce GRB in 2007-08 by way of producing a Gender Budget Statement (GBS). The GBS illustrates the amount of funds allocated, across departments, for the benefit of women and girls. Gender Budget Statement in Madhya Pradesh is a regular publication being tabled in Madhya Pradesh State Assembly every year along with other budget documents since 2008-09. Gender Budget Statement 2016-17 is tenth in the series now. The first attempt of GRB covered 13 of the 53 odd departments (2008-09) in its statement and in its subsequent efforts, the number of departments reporting under GRB, increased up to 25 in 2016-17.

Departments are reporting their schemes and programmes into Shreni I and II as 100% women specific schemes and schemes ranging between 30-99% as pro-women scheme. GBS in Madhya Pradesh is also reporting on plan and non-plan expenditure and Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and actual expenditure, from the format, same as that of state budget.

### Departments generating GBS in M.P.

Revenue, Home, Sports and Youth Welfare, Commerce Industry and Employment, Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Co-operative, Public Health and Family Welfare, Urban Development and Environment, School Education, Law and Legal Affairs , Panchayat , Tribal Welfare, Social Justice, Food and Civil Supply, Culture , Animal Husbandry, Higher Education, Technical Education and Skill Development , Women and Child Development, Rural Industry, OBC and Minority Welfare, Schedule Cast Welfare, Rural Development, Aayush, Vimukt Ghumakad evam Ardh Ghumakkar .

Source: [www.finance.mp.gov.in](http://www.finance.mp.gov.in)

Budget allocation in MP has increased from Rs 7593 crores in 2007-08 to Rs 38128 crores in 2014-15. This turns out to be close to 5 times and its comparative growth is more than that of the growth of the state budget in terms of budget estimates. This increase in gender budget is result of many factors like increase in the number of departments reporting under GBS, splurge in a number of schemes reported and allocations in these schemes etc.

## **Gender Budget allocations in Madhya Pradesh**

Interestingly, gender budget constitutes nearly one fourth of the total state budget in 2008-09 (covering 13 departments) and shows steady rise thereafter to 30 percent in 2015-16 (covering 25 departments). This is a positive trend indicating that a significant proportion of the public sector outlay is flowing (including both plan and non-plan expenditure) to women/girls in Madhya Pradesh. In view of above, the government's response to women needs gets addressed through implementation of various developmental schemes/programmes. There are as many as 426 schemes found mentioned in gender budget statement for 2015-16 with 58 women specific schemes targeting 100 percent budget allocation for women and 368 pro-women schemes where budget allocation for women ranges between 30 to 100 percent among 25 government departments.

## **Number of schemes and its distribution in GBS**

| <b>Financial Year</b> | <b>Shreni- I</b> | <b>Shreni- II</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 2007-08 BE            | 42               | 177               | 219          |
| 2008-09 BE            | 44               | 367               | 411          |
| 2009-10 BE            | 46               | 381               | 427          |
| 2010-11 BE            | 48               | 296               | 344          |
| 2011-12 BE            | 45               | 301               | 346          |
| 2012-13 BE            | 49               | 379               | 428          |
| 2013-14 BE            | 51               | 400               | 451          |
| 2014-15 BE            | 51               | 390               | 441          |
| 2015-16 BE            | 58               | 368               | 426          |

*Source: Gender Budget Statement, Vol- 7, GoMP*

In the present context of lower socio-economic status of women in Madhya Pradesh it is vital to come out with more of 100 % women beneficiary oriented schemes and also equally essential to identify additional women component in the existing list of schemes.

A close look at the schematic distribution among the departments shows 281 major gender budget schemes are concentrated in seven out of 25 departments covered in GBS of Madhya Pradesh. These are Tribal Welfare (52), School Education (48) Public Health and Family Welfare (47) Women and Child (35) and Higher Education (33) and are followed by SC Welfare (33) & Man Power Planning (33). But if we talk about 100 % women oriented schemes under Shreni-I obviously it is the Women and Child Development Department with major stake of 16 schemes out of 35 Shreni-I. On the other side, top five contributing departments in Shreni –II category are Tribal Welfare (48), School Education (43), Public Health and Family Welfare (42) Man Power Planning (33) Higher Education (30).

### **Budgetary Allocation:**

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>Scheme Category (I)</i>  | Schemes with minimum <b>100% budgetary provision for women</b>              |
| <i>Scheme Category (II)</i> | Schemes with minimum <b>30% budgetary provision for women or girl child</b> |
| <b>2015-16</b>              | <b>426 Schemes under Category I and II</b>                                  |
| <b>Category I-</b>          | Total budget provision made was <b>120,88,30.58lakhs</b>                    |
| <b>Category II</b>          | Total budget provision made was <b>27,00,888.8lakhs</b>                     |

### **Working of Gender Budgeting Execution and Monitoring Committee**

For the monitoring and evaluation of the GRB an Inter- Department Committee was constituted on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2014. This committee is headed by the Additional Chief Secretary, Forest Dept. (earlier Panchayat & Rural Development Department ) with members from the Departments of Planning, Finance and Directorate of Women Empowerment with the Commissioner of the Directorate of Women Empowerment as the Secretary. UN Women has been providing technical support to Directorate of Women Empowerment on GRB.

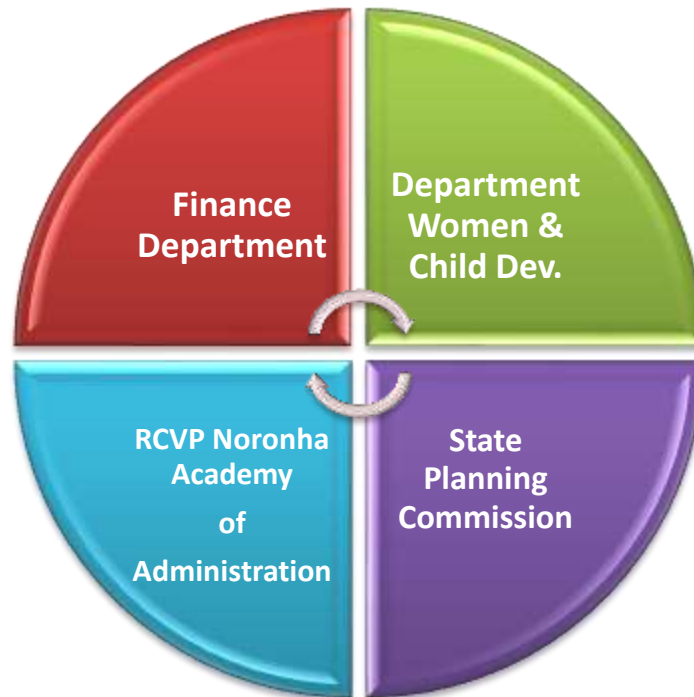


Figure : Institutional Set-up of GRB

- The **First Meeting** of the State Level Inter-Departmental Committee was organized on **12<sup>th</sup> March 2014**. In the meeting, it was decided that a workshop for all the Financial Advisors of all Departments and officials associated with budget/finance within the State should be organized. During the workshop, Gender Budget Statement, it's monitoring, designing a new format for Gender Budget Statement and the present scenario of gender budgeting within the state was discussed.
- The **second meeting** of the State Level Inter Department Committee was organized on **17<sup>th</sup> October 2014**. During this meeting, a discussion was undertaken on the progress of the gender budget training which will be provided by the RCVP Naroha Academy Administration.
- The **third State level Inter Department** meeting on gender responsive budget was organized on **22nd July, 2015**. Major outcome of the meeting was
  - Gende issues chapter to be included in the annual administrative report of all departments
  - Constitution of gender budget cell for recording and keeping data - narrative section of format is under the process of approval
  - To impart training by academy of administration for recording data in accepted format is also under process.

- The **Fourth State Level Inter Departmental** meeting on gender responsive budget was organized on **12<sup>th</sup> January, 2016**. Major outcome of the meeting was
  - Every Department should constitute Gender Budget Cell before 31 Jan 2016.
  - RCPV Noronha Academy will conduct training on officials of all department on gender budgeting.
- The Fifth **State Level Inter Departmental** meeting on gender responsive budget was organized on **3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2016** under the aegis of new chairperson, ACS Forest Dept. Major outcome of the meeting was:
  - All departments of M.P. should form Gender Budget cell.
  - Henceforth , Gender Responsive Budgeting would be referred as Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting
  - To conduct an orientation programme for the officials of gender budget cell of all the key departments of MP.
  - Conduct a study of forest schemes through gender budget lens.

#### **Present Status of GRB in MP :**

- ❖ Constitution of an Inter- Department Committee (Monitoring Committee) headed by ACS level - To oversee and coordinate GRB effort in the state. UN Women has been providing technical support to DWE at all the levels of implementation of GRB in M.P.
- ❖ Directives regarding formation of Gender Budget Cell (GBC) within each department. Presently, 37 departments have reported on constitution of GBCs.
- ❖ GoMP has passed Circular to introduce a “Chapter on Gender Budget” in the Annual Administrative Report (Varshik Prashaskiya Pratedan) of every Department.
- ❖ The suggestive Chapter Template includes:
  - Section1: Gender Issues, Gender Gap, Indicators related to department
  - Section2: Initiatives taken by Dept. to address gender issues
  - Section3: Major Achievements and Constraints
  - Section4: Good Practices/ Case Studies
  - Section5: Strategies Planned
- ❖ Development of new format for ‘Gender Budget Statement’ is in process.
- ❖ R.C.V.P Noronha Academy of Administration & Management, Bhopal has been designated as the Nodal Agency in the state for Capacity Building on

Gender Budgeting. An agreement have been signed between UN Women and RCVP Noronha Academy, Bhopal in August 2016, to train officials on GRB.

- Officials of twenty four departments have been trained through four trainings in the month of September until December 2016 by RCVP Noronha Acadmey and UN Women on gender budgeting and planning.
- ❖ Various Workshops have been conducted to promote GRB in the state such as:
  - Half day workshop for CS/ACS and officials at Secretarial level
  - One day Seminar for Financial Advisors of all Departments
- ❖ To understand GRB Implementation Challenges : GRB Analysis of departments like Agriculture and Urban Development are in process