

State level orientation workshop
On
Gender Responsive Budgeting

Date: December 4, 2006

*Venue: Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA),
Ahmedabad*

Time: 10:30 a.m. – 05:40 p.m.

By
Women and Child Development Department
Gender Resource centre
SIRD
UNFPA
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I. Background

Gender budgeting is a tool for dissection of the Government budget to establish its gender – differential impacts and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments. Gender budgeting has become an integral part of the development policy of the Government and also finds a special mention in the budget speech of the Hon. Union Finance Minister for 2004-05 and 2005-06. In the meeting of the National Development Council held on 27-28 June 2005, the Hon. Prime Minister has emphasized upon the need for State Government of India has been pursuing Gender Budgeting since the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Government of India vide its letter dated 29.05.05 quoted above suggested the Government of Gujarat to introduce Gender Budgeting in the State and earmark more resources for it.

It is in this context, a state level orientation workshop on Gender Responsive Budgeting was held on December 4, 2006 at Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad. The workshop was a joint effort of *Women and Child Development Department*, Gender Resource Center, SIRD, UNFPA and UNIFEM in which around 100 participants from different areas of state participated. This includes DDOs, TDOs, MPs, Finance experts etc.

II. Inaugural, Programme objective and Introductory address

Ms. Anita Karwal, Director General SPIPA – SIRD

Ms. Anita Karwal, Director General SPIPA – SIRD, handled inaugural session. To bring common understanding about the concept of gender, introduction was done with a game. In this game all participants were suppose to divide the roles of women and men in biological and non-biological form. This game was proved as a great tool to sensitize the participant about the facts related to gender in society.

While giving an idea about objective of the workshop Ms. Anita Karwal said that Gujarat is came out with Gender Responsive Budgeting. In the same context we are here to understand that what we all can do in mainstream gender for assuring GRB. In simple words, whether our existing policies have gender perspective or not, if not than whether it needs formation, reformation or change. At the time of policy formation, gender perspective should be taken into consideration. The idea is whether we are framing a policy or we have the policy, we develop it further for gender mainstreaming. And when we talk of gender

mainstreaming, gender budgeting is required which means sensitivity towards women. This may include gender related statistics available for monitoring purpose. To know weather the policy is really sensitive to gender or not. Unless we have the statistic, we can't analyze the gaps. Without this base we will not be in a stage to do Gender Responsive Budgeting.

Ms. Preeti Oza, Director – GRC gave an idea about the attitudes related to gender by an exercise. The exercise explained that how we are conditioned about gender and how it leads us to behave in stereotype manner as far as roles and responsibility of gender is concerned in our society. It also explained that gender is culture specific and variable over a time. Gender is not only about women; it is an issue of relationships as defined by society and roles - responsibility.

She said, “ We all are having powerful positions at various level, so as a key to change we can work in implementing it in planning, designing and budgeting level in synchronization with each other. Gender is not only to change women's role in society, it is equally for men. So we are on good ground to take the GRB movement ahead.

III. Concepts of GRB and Gender

Ms. Feroza Mehrotra, Deputy Regional Programme Director – UNIFEM

Concepts of GRB and Gender

Understanding gender

What is GRB?

Why it is important?

The methodologies for executing GRB

Ms. Feroza Mehrotra, Deputy Regional Programme Director – UNIFEM covered topic like concepts of GRB and gender, understanding gender, what is GRB, Why it is important, methodologies for executing GRB etc. in her presentation. Following will give a detailed idea about it:

a) Sex and Gender

- Sex is biologically determined
- Gender is socially constructed
- Gender varies across cultures and from time to time. Sex does not.
- Construction of gender is a historical process

b) Practical Gender Needs

- Needs of women and men arising from the actual gender division of labour
- Women's subordinate position is unquestioned
- Response to immediate perceived necessity, identified within a specific context
- They are practical in nature
- Often concerned with inadequacies in living condition, like food, housing, water, fuel, clothes etc.

c) Strategic Gender Interests

- An alternative, more just, and more satisfactory organisation of society.
- Vary according to particular contexts
- Relate to the gender division of labour, power and control
- May include such issues as legal rights, equal pay, and domestic violence.
- Assist women to achieve greater equality, to change existing roles, and therefore to challenge women's subordinate position.

d) Equality vs. Equity

- Treating Equally is treating the 'same' – giving 50:50
- Simple equality is equality of opportunity
- Need EQUITY – OR EQUALITY OF OUTCOME – need to provide for people according to their situation
- Simple equality ensures equality at the starting line – equity attempts equality at the finishing line

e) Gender Budgeting

The unifying objective is to make more transparent, the connections between the country's budget and its prevailing pattern of gender inequality and to bring together two sets of knowledge that have so far been kept separate; understanding about public money and public services on the one hand and awareness of the different and unequal life experiences of women and men, girls and boys on the other

f) What is Gender budgeting?

- Doesn't relate to a separate budget for women.
- Involves analysis and construction of general budgets from a gender perspective

- Involve analysis of actual Government expenditure and revenue on women and girls as compared to on men and boys
- It helps Governments to decide how policies need to be made, adjusted and reprioritized
- They help governments to target available money to those most in need.
- Tool for effective policy implementation where one can check if the allocations are in line with policy commitments made
- Tool for contributing to a public debate and to effective use of public funding

g) Gender Budgeting as tool for good governance

- **Accountability**: Can monitor/measure accountability: budgetary allocations vs. actual expenditure
- **Efficiency**: Gender inequality leads to major losses in economic efficiency and human development
- **Transparency**: GB can contribute towards demystification of the budget and greater public participation
- **Equality**: Budgets unresponsive to the need of those in poverty esp. women and children, will fail to lead to equality in distribution and equity in output and will fail to address gender-specific discrimination
- Important step in deepening democracy

h) The Concept and its Tools

Looking at three levels:

- **Inputs**:
 - (a) financial appropriations vs. need
 - (b) Appropriations vs. actual expenditure
 - (c) Sector wise shares of expenditure
 - (d) Revenue side: Eg. shifts in incidence between firms, individuals, and households
- **Activities**: supported by appropriations: public services, delivery costs, income transfers
- **Outcomes**: expected from appropriations vs. actual outcomes including unintended ones: whether the money is being used in a manner that effectively achieves planned outcomes and where it is failing
- Gender impact of incidence of taxation and other revenue raising measures: looking at income effects, substitution effects, labour market changes, including time spent by women/men on unpaid work etc.

i) Five Steps of Gender budgeting

- Describe the situation of women and men, girls and boys, who are served by a particular sector or ministry, such as agriculture, health etc.
- Examine government policies and programmes in the sector, to see whether they address the gender gaps' – that is, inequalities in the service offered to each group as described in the first step.
- Examine the budget to see whether sufficient money has been allocated to implement effectively the gender-sensitive policies and programmes
- Monitor whether the allocated money has been spent and who has benefited from the money – for example, whether funding for health services reached women or men through clinics, hospitals and extension services
- Go back to the first step and re-examine the situation, to see whether the budget and its associated programme has improved on what was initially described.

j) **Tools**

Tool 1: Gender Aware Policy Appraisal-Linking Budgets to Policies:

- Examine position of women & men, boys and girls in each area of economic and social life addressed by the budget, taking into account age, ethnic group, location and class and policies in this regard
- Examine whether resources are being allocated in ways that are likely to implement the policy and reduce gender inequalities or increase inequalities.

Tool 2: Beneficiary Assessments

- Actual or potential beneficiaries of public services are asked to assess how far public spending is meeting their needs as they perceive them and what their priorities for public expenditure are
- Techniques include: Opinion polls, attitude surveys, focus group discussions, interviews, role play.

Tool 3: Public Expenditure Incidence Analysis.

Gives a sense of how gender-inclusive expenditures actually are by comparing the distribution of public spending among women and men, girls and boys.

- Estimate unit cost of providing a service i.e., 1 PHC Doctor for one year
- Estimate use of doctor's service by men and women, boys and girls
- Calculate amount spent per year on women and men

Tool 4: Revenue Incidence Analysis

- Shows proportion of income paid in taxes and user charges by different categories of individuals/women/men or households

Tool 5: Sex – Disaggregated Analysis of the Impact of the Budget on Time Use

- Similar to Tool 1 but focuses on the outcome for the amount of unpaid care work done by women and men.
- Whenever expenditure cuts are proposed, the question should be asked: Is this likely to increase the time that men and women spend on unpaid care work?

Tool 6: Gender-Aware Medium-Term Economic Policy Framework

- Incorporation of gender variables into the models used for medium-term public expenditure planning
- For example, inclusion of sex-disaggregated variables in the labour market component or new variables to represent the unpaid care economy

Tool: 7 Gender-Aware Budget Statements

Government can issue a gender aware budget statement utilizing one or more of the above tools to analyze its programmes and budgets.

- Share of expenditure targeted to gender equality
- Women’s participation in the public-sector employment relative to men
- Share of prioritized expenditures towards women
- Share of expenditure devoted to official gender units
- Share of expenditure devoted to women’s priority income transfer
- Gender balance in public sector contracts and business support
- Gender balance in decision making bodies, forums and committees
- Gender balance in training

k) Coverage

- Whole budget
- Expenditure of selected departments or programmes
- Expenditure on new programmes and projects
- Selected forms of revenue
- Changes in tax system
- New legislation

l) GRB in INDIA

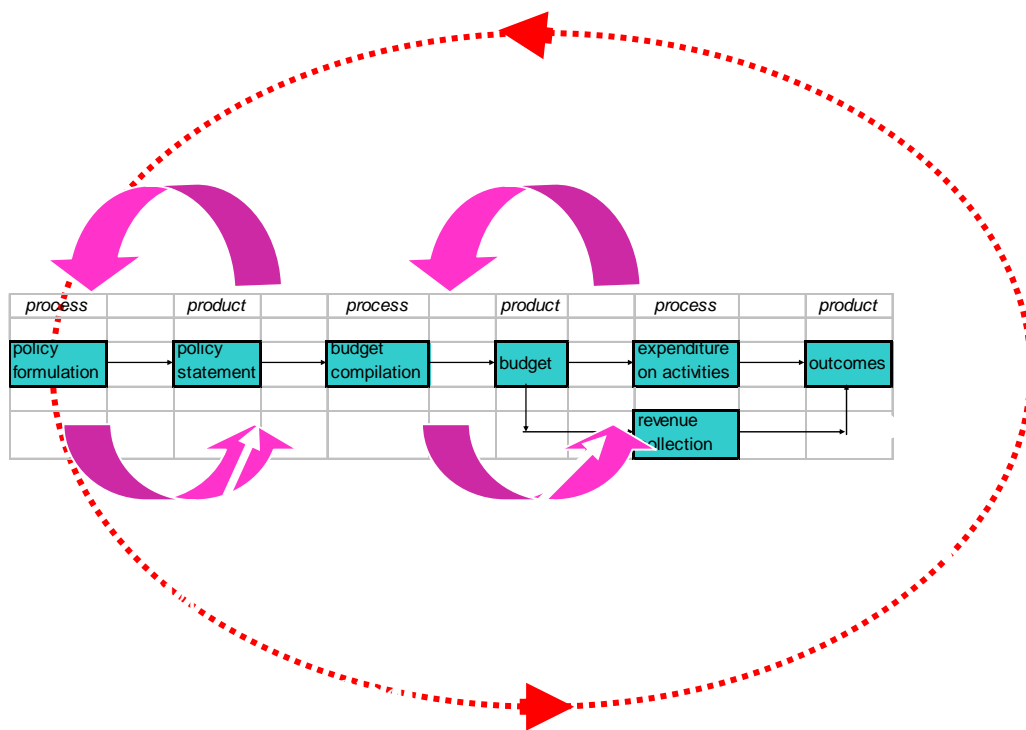
- Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-02) introduced “women component plan” – 30% allocation in all central & state budgets – Achievement 39%

- Tenth Plan (2002-07) reinforced commitments to Women Component Plan but also GRB
- National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) supported by UNIFEM undertook Gender analysis of the Union Budget of 2001-02, 02-03, 03-04, 04-05 and again of 2006-07
- Gender Analysis of Budgets of 22 States also undertaken by NIPCCD
- Finance Ministry set up an Expert Group which made recommendations regarding GRB (2004)
 - Inter-departmental Committee constituted
 - Gender Budget Cells in all departments
 - GRB to start immediately in 18 departments
 - Open a sub-head / detailed head in Budget
 - Monitor outputs / outcomes
 - Benefit Incidence analysis to be done in all departments & included in Annual Reports
- In 2004, DWCD started capacity building of central ministries and state governments
- Progress in some states – Karnataka, West Bengal, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan
- In 2005-06 Union Budget, FM introduced GB statement in respect of 10 Demands for Grants introduced in budget plus assured beneficiary-incidence analysis and impact analysis
- In 2006-07 budget, GB statement was for 24 DfG of 18 ministries (for 100% women schemes and 30% women Schemes)
- Gender Budget Cells set up in 45 ministries/departments
- FM says emphasis shifted from quantity to quality – Outcome budget presented in Aug 2005 – now hope for performance budget on outcome budget
- Studies undertaken on the following key programmes/schemes affecting women
 - Employment Guarantee Scheme, Maharashtra
 - Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, WB
 - Impact of Maharashtra’s agriculture policies on women farmers
 - Impact of policies on small urban manufacturers in Mumbai
 - Impact on women of agriculture households in Gujarat
- Building Budgets from Below, Karnataka – Women developed ‘OUGHT’ Budget
- Developing manual for local bodies to use GRB

m) The Challenge

- To develop robust methodologies and move beyond distributional aspect to outcomes, behaviour and attitudinal change etc. To be able to use it to measure progress vis-à-vis promise. To link it to and **institutionalize** it within established public expenditure management systems To bring out the gender and class dimensions of macro economic policies, ie. to question the perceived separation between macro economic policies and social policies
- To use it as a tool for 'good governance'
- To look at the revenue side too

n) From policy to outcomes



She also explained how all participants should do Gender Budgeting in respective departments and how the above tools can be used to do Gender Responsive budgeting, and what can be done to bring the change for GRB.

There is nothing more unequal than treating unequal people equally.

current budgeting processes

Mr. P. H. Sarvakar, Joint Secretary – WCDD, GoG

Mr. P. H. Sarvakar briefed the participants by saying that all Government departments have to develop GRB in all Government schemes. As DDO's are implementing all Government schemes at district level, they were invited there with key department like WCDD, Finance, tribal development, education and Revenue departments. Afterward all other departments will be of GoG will be involved.

V. Framework for analysis of schemes matrix from GRB perspective through cast studies

Ms. Benita Sharma, Consultant – UNFPA

Ms. Benita Sharma, Consultant – UNFPA addressed the participants by saying, “ all Government schemes starts out of its need in society. We can see vast difference between the objective of the Government schemes and reality. Without budget allocation it is not possible to implement any scheme so proper allocation is must for achieving the objective of the schemes”. In her presentation she covered case study of Maharashtra EGS with key features of EGS. Following is detailed presentation done by her.

Case Study: Maharashtra EGS
(Source: Krishnaraj, Pandey and Kanchi, 2003)

a) Key Features

- Largest State sponsored public works programme focused on the alleviation of poverty
- Implemented by the existing administrative system in existence in the State, at very little additional cost.
- The slogan is work on demand
- It guarantees gainful employment to all adults above 18 years of age, in rural areas and 'C' class Municipal Councils
- Based on willingness to undertake unskilled manual work on a piece rate basis.
- Self targeting- identifying assets that need to be built for the community

b) Objectives

- In the short run – to provide household income based on employment and prevent migration during the drought months

- In the long run – to contribute to development of rural infrastructure and create sustained employment opportunities in the long run.
- Provision of unemployment allowance
- Provision of facilities like shelter, first aid, water, creche facilities at site
- No discrimination on basis of gender or caste

c) Benefits of EGS

- Employment opportunities
- Income earning opportunities
- Food Security for the Poor
- Income stabilisation
- Parity of wages offered to men and women

d) Issues

- Calculation of wages was subjective
- The muster of a particular site is almost impossible to trace after the period of 15 days required for the payment of wages.
- Work is done by a group of both men and women, so calculation of the individual share of wages, especially of women is somewhat subjective and depends on the team leader who is usually male, as well as the other co-workers.
- Expected benefits in form of equalisation of wages and increased access to income did not materialise
- Maternity benefits did not reach women as eligibility for this benefit requires proving 75 days work. Shifting work sites and inadequate records so a woman has no way of showing the stipulated days of work.
- If she had an ID card and work registration of which she could have a copy, she would have proof of days worked.
- Shelters and crèches not provided as work sites are temporary.
- No toilets can be detected on/near EGS sites and there is total lack of privacy.
- Issue of underutilization of EGS funds. Failure of EGS expenditure to keep pace with the receipts.

e) Implementation

- Collaborative partnership between
- Centre
- State governments
- Panchayats
- Local community

- Each Gram Panchayat to prepare a development plan
- Based on recommendations of Gram Sabha
- And maintain a shelf of works to be taken up when demand arises.
- For demand to arise people must know their Rights under the Act, so Communication and Publicity are necessary and an effective multimedia campaign is needed.

f) List of works

- II. Water conservation
- III. Renovation of traditional water bodies including desalting of tanks
- IV. Irrigation, including micro and minor works land development
- V. Flood control and protection/drainage works in water logged areas
- VI. Rural connectivity to provide all weather access
- VII. Any other which may be notified

g) Interventions required

- Community assets created under EGS must meet women's needs. How?
- Work must be available throughout the year.
- Wages must be paid directly to each person. – what kind of systems need to be in place ?
- Allocations are needed for monitoring systems to ensure equal wages for equal work and timely dispersal of wages.
- Empower women's organizations and citizens groups to monitor the enforcement of equal and minimum wages legislation by state government and the adherence to norms in poverty alleviation programmes.
- How to address false registration of workers?

h) Recommendations - Process:

- Mechanism for Output Monitoring through Benefit Incidence Analysis.
- More resources and decision-making powers should be given to local bodies.
- Women in village panchayats and elected women representatives must be involved in making the budgets.
- While granting licenses to new establishments, an inquiry should be made about basic amenities for women workers.

She also covered topics like steps for GBA, guiding questions for GRB etc. in her presentation.

a) 5 Steps to GBA of schemes and programs

- First, to describe the situation of women and men, girls and boys, who are served by a particular sector or ministry, such as agriculture, education or health, as it is.
- Second, need to examine government policies and programmes in the sector, to see whether they address the 'gender gaps' – that is, inequalities in the service offered to each group as described in the first step.
- Third, examine the budget to see whether sufficient money has been allocated to implement effectively the gender-sensitive policies and programmes identified in step two.
- Fourth, need to monitor whether the allocated money has been spent as well as monitor who benefited from the money – for example, whether funding for health services reached women or men through clinics, hospitals and extension services, and whether these women and men were rich or poor, urban or rural, etc.
- Fifth, you need to go back to the first step and re-examine the situation, to see whether the budget and its associated programme has improved on what was initially described.

b) District Planning- committees?

- Needs & problem identification
- Prioritization of needs and problems
- Identification of & appraisal of investments (available funds)
- Preparation of local govt. budget framework followed by budget consultations with stakeholders
- Preparation of dist level sectoral plan & budgets by sectoral committees
- Discussion of draft sectoral plans and budgets
- Appraisal of DDP followed by Implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Reviewing and redesigning (if required)

c) Program planning and implementation

- Sector/depart heads in collaboration with gender focal point –technical support-during design of quarterly work plans
- Training - in gender planning and budgeting
- Review the annual & quarterly work plans to ensure that gender is mainstreamed
- GWBS must be submitted with annual/quarterly work plans-how activities planned will benefit both men & women

- Dist planner & gender expert –to review the final submitted plan-if gender issues identified, interventions set & appraised and funds allocated and GDBA and GWBS are in place.
- d) Gender responsive budgeting**
- Two important tools --Gender disaggregated beneficiary assessment to review previous year's performance
 - GWBS –to assess extent to which the current budget addresses the needs and interests of males and females.
- e) Guiding questions**
- What is the situation of different categories of females & males in terms of needs, interests & constraints
 - Are the needs addressed by the on –going development programs? Who benefits and how?
 - What constraints in accessing...
 - What interventions are required
 - Have adequate resources been allocated for the planned interventions?
 - Status? Who bears the actual burden imposed by local revenues? (health – user fees?)
 - Is the quality of services assessed in ways that take into account the need , interest & constraints faced by ...
- f) Sectoral /departmental initiatives**
- Gender Budgeting guidelines at sector /departmental level
 - Program identification- at these stage priorities are set and resources for implementation committed.
 - Steps to promote GB during program identification
 - Sector heads should submit a situational analysis and gender disaggregated data about the area of focus. Need to compile and share the generated data with all the officials who are participating in the program design.
 - Analyse the previous/on-going interventions to ascertain how it is benefiting and the constraints that may hinder females and males from accessing the benefits as well as the interventions required and the gender gaps.
 - Articulate and define the key gender issues for each of the core program areas. Experience on gender mainstreaming from districts shows that if gender issues and even other crossing cutting issues

are just broadly stated without being defined, the chances of it being addresses during implementation are quite limited.

- Set gender specific objectives especially where wide gender gaps are identified.
- Propose interventions as per the ranked problems; appraise the interventions to check whether they address the gender gaps
- Cost and allocate the amount required for implementation of the program

g) Key questions

- What are the outputs & outcomes of the implemented activities & how has this affected the different categories of men and women?
- Who is benefiting more from these activities and why?
- How can other marginalized groups benefit ?
- Were the allocated funds for the identified interventions in the GDBA & GWBS released for their implementation?
- What changes can be introduced to improve performance?

h) Steps involved

- List Schemes
- Identify Gender Component based on objective
- Develop indicators
- Physical targets
- Key Performance indicators
- Key process indicators

i) Budget analysis means – Asking the right questions!

- **First step**
 - Assess policy support to gender equality
 - Establish the context by listing key gender inequalities in each area addressed by the budget
 - Examine whether government policy adequately addresses these inequalities
 - Examine whether resource allocation is adequate to reduce inequalities
- **Next step**
 - Looking at how resource allocations are translated into reality
 - How much of the allocated resources actually reach women/men?
 - Are programmes meeting women's real needs?

- Do women have to pay a “reproductive tax” to meet the hidden costs of programmes

j) Beneficiary assessment

- Ask actual/potential beneficiaries
 - What are their priority needs?
 - How far is public expenditure meeting these needs?
 - What are their priorities for public expenditure?
 - Opinion polls/attitude surveys/focus groups

k) Public expenditure incidence analysis

Assess gender distribution of public spending

- Estimate unit cost of providing a service
- Estimate use of service by women/men or boys/girls
- Calculate amount spent per year for each group

l) Revenue incidence analysis

Assess proportion of income paid in taxes and user charges by different categories of individuals or households

- Women/men
- Rural/urban households
- Different classes
- Different castes
- For different services eg. transport, public health

m) Time-use impact analysis

- Assess the impact of public spending on women’s work/care economy
 - if an expenditure cut is proposed, is it likely to increase the time that women/men spend on unpaid work?
 - does expenditure in some other sector compensate for this possibility?

n) Care economy

- The care economy – unpaid household & community activities which sustain human life, providing a labor force for both the public & private sector.
- Is one of the three components of a nation’s total economy
- Cuts in public expenditure & reforms in social services with the stated aim of increasing economic efficiency often simply shift part of the work load from the public sector to the private sphere

- Leads to waste of human resources-loss of social well being& reinforcement of gender inequalities

A “gender-aware budget statement” would show ...

- Share of expenditure targeted to gender equality
- Share of expenditure for women-specific programmes
- Women’s share of public-sector employment/investment
- Share of expenditure for women’s departments/ gender units

0) The five steps

- First, to describe the situation of women and men, girls and boys, who are served by a particular sector or ministry, such as agriculture or health, as it is.
- Second, need to examine government policies and programmes in the sector, to see whether they address the ‘gender gaps’ – that is, inequalities in the service offered to each group as described in the first step.
- Third, examine the budget to see whether sufficient money has been allocated to implement effectively the gender-sensitive policies and programmes identified in step two.
- Fourth, need to monitor whether the allocated money has been spent as well as monitor who benefited from the money – for example, whether funding for health services reached women or men through clinics, hospitals and extension services, and whether these women and men were rich or poor, urban or rural, etc.
- Fifth, you need to go back to the first step and re-examine the situation, to see whether the budget and its associated programme has improved on what was initially described.

VI. Group work, analysing the schemes base on framework and presentations

Participants were divided into 6 groups for group exercise and were given different subject. Following will give an idea about it;

- Group – 1 Women and Child Development Department
- Group – 2 Panchayat, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department
- Group – 3 Social Justice and Empowerment department Development of deprived
- Group – 4 Education Department
- Group – 5 General Administration Department
- Group – 6 Finance Department

Each group presented after group work for half an hour. Following will give an idea about each group's presentation;

Group – 1

Women and Child Development Department

Subject: Destitute widow

Following were suggested by the group for GRB;

- Enhancing budget provision.
- Aid should be given of Rs. 1200 instead of Rs. 500 and for children it should be made Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 80
- For those women who joins rehabilitation programme, option of economic aid should be kept open. And only after her permission one option should be terminated
- All BPL card holders should be provided with the economical aid.
- In case of accidental death, those who are not having BPL card should be given the benefit
- In villages where Post Office is not available, mobile post office services should be given
- Important points of scheme should be given at the back of the death certificate or individually
- Those having BPL card need not any other proofs, they just need to apply for benefit
- Talati should be given responsibility of BPL family
- Time limit should be decided for benefit delivery

Group – 2

Panchayat, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department

This group proposed new scheme for girl child education promotion with knowledge centre approach where residential facilities, transportation facilities are available and audio-video and other subject specific literature is available.

Group – 3

Social Justice and Empowerment department

Subject: Development of deprived

- S. C., S. T., O.B.C., E. B. C., disabled, destitute, NT/DNT group, primitive groups should be covered
- BPL card and Ration card – it should be treated as a basic right and all uncovered families should be covered
- Providing cycle to girl child – checking it proper use

Group - 4

Education Department

Subject: Vidhyalakshmi Yojana

- In village where women's literacy rate is below 35%, Narmada Bond of Rs.1,000 should be given to the girls studying in 1st standard
- Rs. 50 as an incentive for those who are having more than 80% attendance on monthly basis.
- Transportation facility should be made available for attending schools.
- Female teachers for comforting girl child and her parents.
- Incentives to teachers as a motivation.
- Parents- teachers association
- Third party evaluation
- Recruitment of local teachers
- Sanitation and infrastructural facilities
- Legal provision for compulsion of girl child education

Group – 5

General Administration Department

Subject: Gender sensitivity – G.A.D.

Mamta Divas

- G.A.D. planning
- Gender perspective in state budget

- Capacity enhancement of officers
 - Training need assessment
 - Supporting enabling environment – crèches
- Making available Gender Segregated Data for programme planning and implementation
- At present top-down approach
- Funds earmark per schemes decided at state level
- Blanket resource allocation disregard to district specific needs
- At present financial and physical stratus are general/SC/ST basis, gender component needs to be added
- Paradigm shift from sectoral approach to gender approach
- Nee based relocation of finance and human resources
- BPL card to be issued in joint name

Group - 6
Finance Department

Subject: Land ownership

- Stamp duty and land grants - incentives
- Exemption of stamp duty on women owned land @ 7.5%
- Exemption of stamp duty on joint owned land @--
- IEC for land right

VII. Panel discussion and Recommendations

Chaired by:
 Ms. Anita Karval, Director General SPIPA – SIRD

Panel members:
 Ms. Feroza Mehrotra
 Mr. P. H. Sarvakar
 Ms. Benita Sharma
 Ms. Preeti Oza, Mr. Rajiv

The last session of the workshop was chaired by Ms. Anita Karval, Director General SPIPA – SIRD and other panel members. They made following recommendations were made after an observation:

- Impact assessment should be done in any scheme to know the cost benefit analysis
- State mechanism should be aware about the source from where budgets will be made available for GRB
- In all cases direct financial and other aid is not necessary; time is to think beyond it. i.e. providing employment for self-reliance
- Sometimes the objective of the schemes and its design are perfect but at the field level it doesn't work so proper care should be taken at the time of implementation
- BPL card should be issued in joint names, it should have women's name.
- In Gujarat registration fees is completely free on property, but it is as less as 1.5%. Stamp duty should be reduced to 7.5% if the property is in name of women
- Implementation of 'Nari Gaurav Niti' – working groups should be made at local level for better implementation of schemes
- Gender approach Vs Sector approach is good way of implementing Government schemes
- Talim, Unnati, Utthan etc. are working at grassroot level and involved with GRB from its initiation and they will be called time to time
- Training should be totally practical, on case study basis

Rajiv from UNFPA said that GRB is essential tool for working on gender issue. It is a vast subject which will require different specialization at different level to work in coordination with each other. Training should be give to all levels for planning, implementation and analysis of schemes.

At the end of the workshop it was decided that list of all participants will be put on GSWAN. GRB model will be developed for short, medium and long term plans.

Identification of schemes should be done in all departments for budgeting. All type of data should be disaggregated sex wise and gender based studies can lead GRB.

Annex – 1 Workshop design

1	Registration and tea	Ms. Anita Karwal Director General SPIPA – SIRD	10:30 – 11:00
2	Welcome and Programme objective Introductory address	Ms. Anita Karwal Director General SPIPA – SIRD	11:00 – 11: 20
3	Concepts of GRB and Gender Understanig gender What is GRB Why it is important? The methodologies of executing GRB	Ms. Feroza Mehrotra Deputy Regional Programme Director – UNIFEM	11:20 – 12:00
4	Update of the status of GRB in	Mr. P. H. Sarvakar	12:00 – 12:15

	State of Gujarat and its relationship with current budgeting processes	Joint Secretary – WCDD, GoG	
5	Framework for analysis of schemes matrix from GRB perspective through cast studies	Ms. Benita Sharma Consultant – UNFPA	12:15 – 12:45
6	Group work Analyse the schemes bse on freamework and prepared presentation	Resource Person	12:45 – 13:45
7	Lunch	-	13:45 – 14:40
8	Presentation by group leaders	-	14:40 – 16:25
9	Panel discussion Chaired by: Ms. Anita Karval Director General SPIPA – SIRD	Panel members: Ms. Feroza Mehrotra Mr. P. H. Sarvakar Ms. Benita Sharma Ms. Preeti Oza, Mr. Rajiv	16:25 – 17:30
10	Vote of thanks	Mr. Balvantsinh Chavda Joint Director – SPIPA – SIRD	17:30 – 17:40

Annex – 2 List of Abbreviation

GRB – Gender Responsive Budgeting

GBA – Gender Budget Analysis

GRC – Gender Resource Centre

SPIPA – Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration

UNIFEM –

UNFPA –

SIRD – State Institute of Rural Development

DWCD – Department of Women and Child Development

NIPFP – National Institute of Public Finance and Policy

DDO – District Development Officer

WCDD – Women and Child Development Department

GoG – Government of Gujarat

ESG - Employment Guarantee Scheme