



PEFA Supplementary Framework for Assessing Gender Responsive Public Financial Management

PEFA Open House
October 20, 2020

PEFA Secretariat

www.pefa.org
#PEFA #GRPFM





PRESENTERS – SESSION 1



Richard A. Sutherland
Public Sector Specialist



Urska Zrinski
Public Sector Specialist

PEFA Open House

October 20, 2020

PEFA Secretariat

www.pefa.org
#PEFA #GRPFM



ABOUT THIS PRESENTATION

What will you learn?



CONTEXT & RATIONALE

01

- Global trends
- International commitments to address gender inequality



PEFA GRPFM FRAMEWORK

02

- What role is PEFA playing?
- How is the PEFA GRPFM framework designed?



GRPFM APPLICATIONS

03

- Pilot Testing of the GRPFM Framework
- Lessons Learned from Piloting



STAY IN TOUCH

04

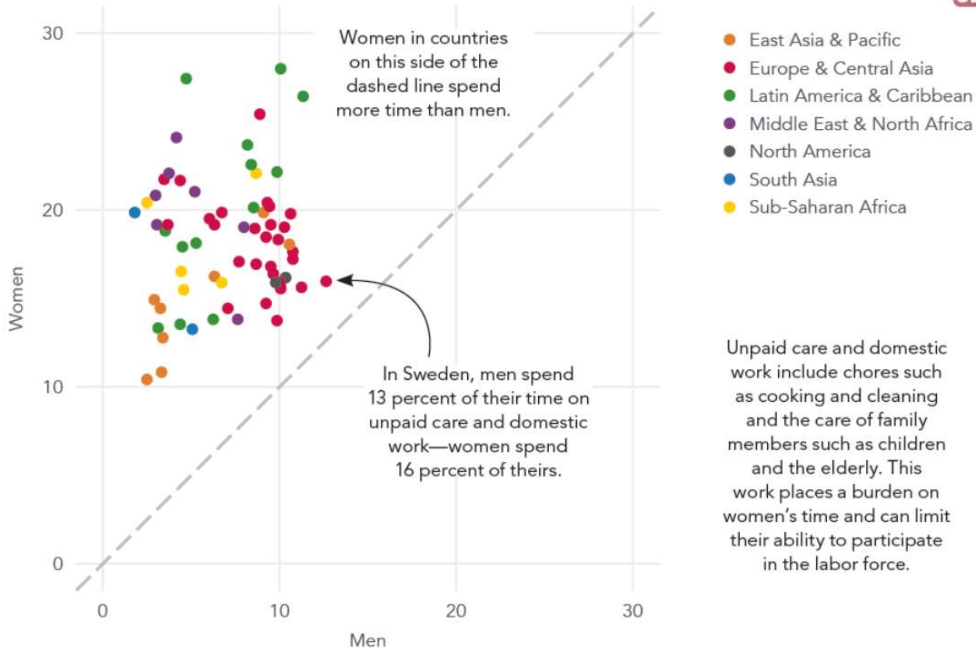
- Guidance on GRPFM
- Contact PEFA Secretariat

Gender Inequality: Global Data

Women average 2.6 times as much time on unpaid care and domestic work as men do.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, most recent value in 2007–15 (% of 24 hour day)

SDG 5.4



Note: 2.6 times estimate from UN Women (2018) <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/sdg-report>. Data may not be strictly comparable across countries as the method and sampling used for data collection may differ.

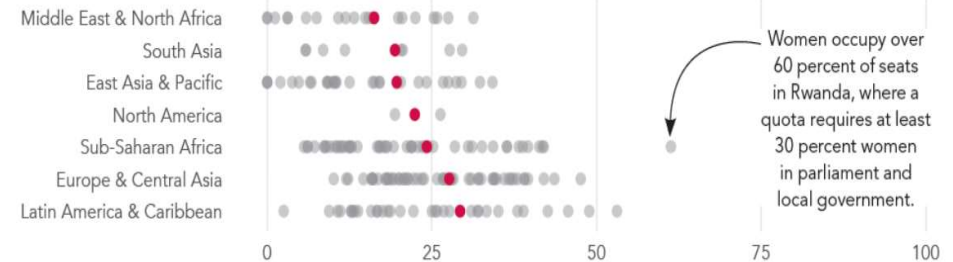
Source: UN Statistics Division. World Development Indicators (SG.TIM.UWRK.MA; SG.TIM.UWRK.FE).

Source: World Bank SDG Atlas.

In political life, men are overrepresented. Across regions, women on average occupy less than a quarter of parliamentary seats.

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, by country and regional median, 2017 (%)

SDG 5.5

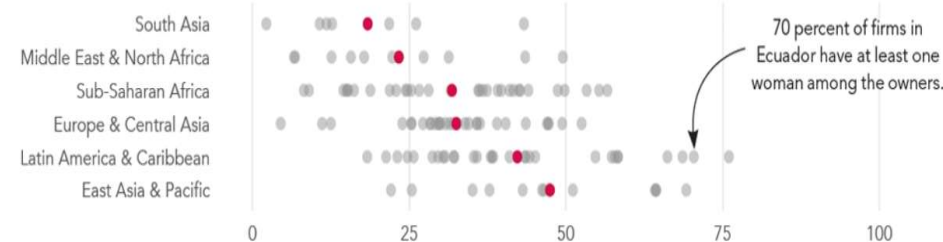


Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union. World Development Indicators (SG.GEN.PARL.ZS).

Women lag behind men in business ownership. In every region, on average less than half of firms are even partially owned by women.

Firms with female participation in ownership, by country and regional median, most recent value in 2010–17 (%)

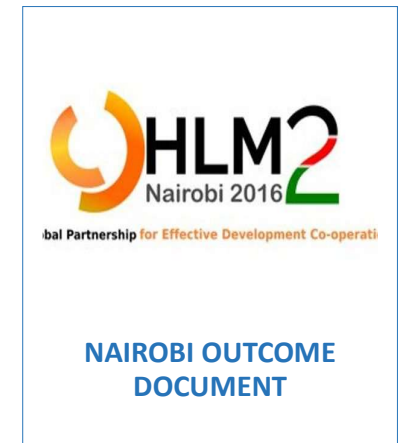
SDG 5.5



Note: Aggregates are based mostly on low- and middle-income countries.

Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys. World Development Indicators (IC.FRM.FEMO.ZS).

International Commitments



- Governments have committed to the principle of **adequate financing for gender equality**
- Specific references in international commitments to gender responsive budgeting & the need to be able **to track and report resource allocation** for gender equality and women's empowerment

What role is PEFA playing?

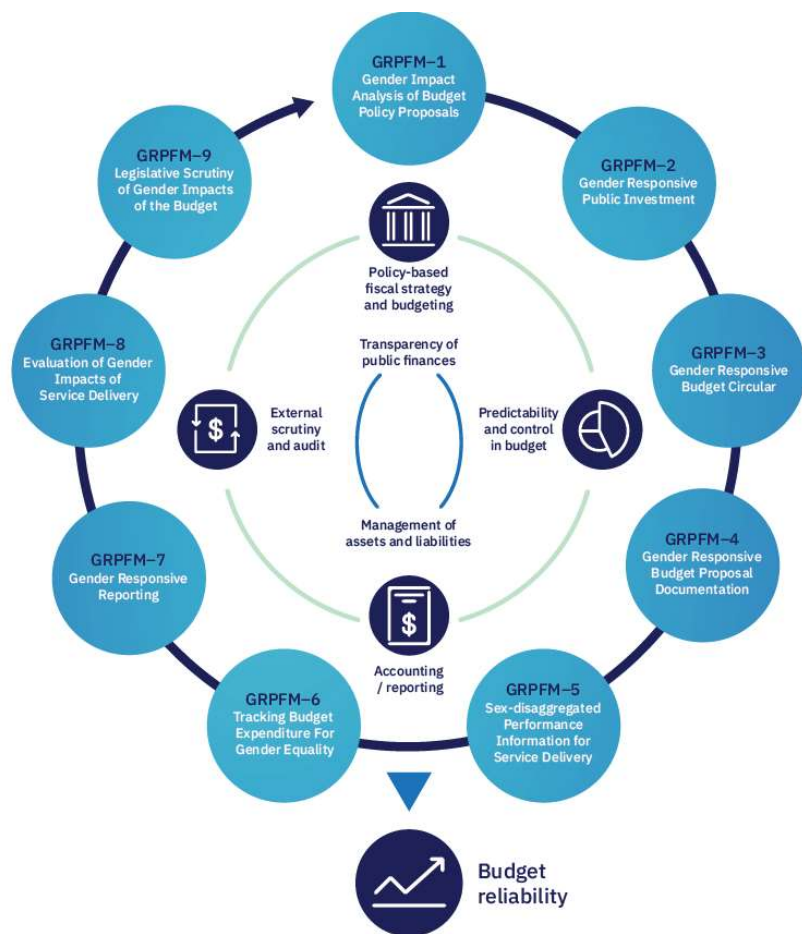


The PEFA GRPFM framework was developed to facilitate the **collection of information** to assess the extent to which countries' PFM systems inherently promote and contribute to gender equality; and address different needs of men and women.



The purpose of the PEFA GRPFM assessment is to provide a benchmark of performance, highlight where progress has been made, and **identify the opportunities for countries to make their PFM more gender responsive** and use PFM to close persistent gender inequality gaps.

How is the PEFA GRPFM framework designed?



PEFA GRPFM is a **set of supplementary indicators** that builds on the PEFA framework to collect information on the degree to which a country's public financial management system addresses the government's goals with regard to acknowledging **different needs of men and women**, and different subgroups of these categories and promoting gender equality.

Piloting of the GRPFM Framework

Country	Lead agency	Funding agency
Antigua and Barbuda 	PEFA Secretariat and World Bank	Government of Canada as part of Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility (2019–24), implemented by the World Bank
Fiji 	Asian Development Bank and Ministry of Economy	Asian Development Bank
Haiti 	World Bank	World Bank
Indonesia 	World Bank	European Union and governments of Canada and Switzerland as part of the World Bank–managed PFM multidonor trust fund for Indonesia
Norway 	Government with the help of external consultant	Government
St. Lucia 	PEFA Secretariat and World Bank	Government of Canada as part of Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility (2019–24), implemented by the World Bank
Ukraine 	PEFA Secretariat and World Bank	European Commission (EC) as part of Parallel EC–World Bank partnership Program for ECA
Tonga 	International Monetary Fund and PEFA Secretariat	International Monetary Fund

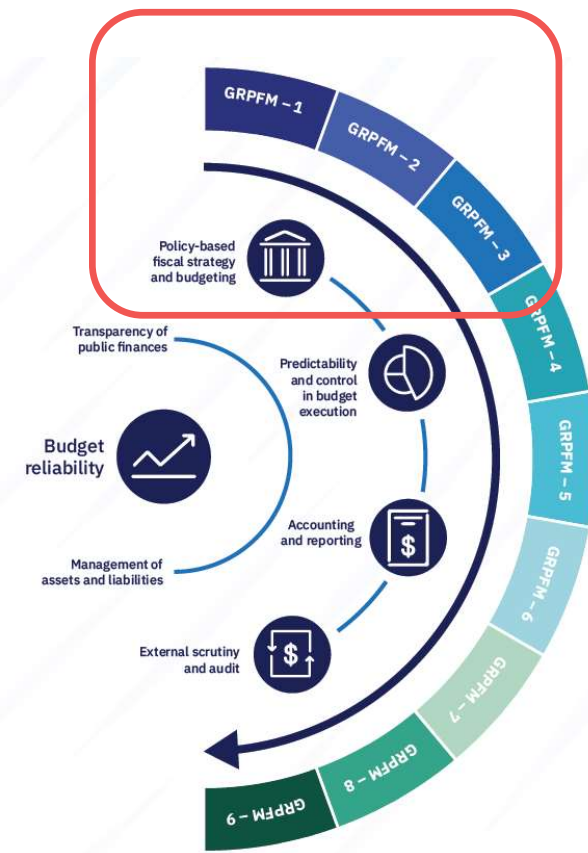
Integrating Gender in PFM: Country Practices

The eight PEFA GRPFM assessments represent a very small sample, and therefore any inference of a global trend should be viewed with caution.

- While governments integrate gender in PFM in various ways, mainstreaming gender across the budget cycle is relatively limited
- Most common practices include:
 - Preparing **gender responsive budget documentation**
 - **Evaluating gender impacts** of budget policies and programs

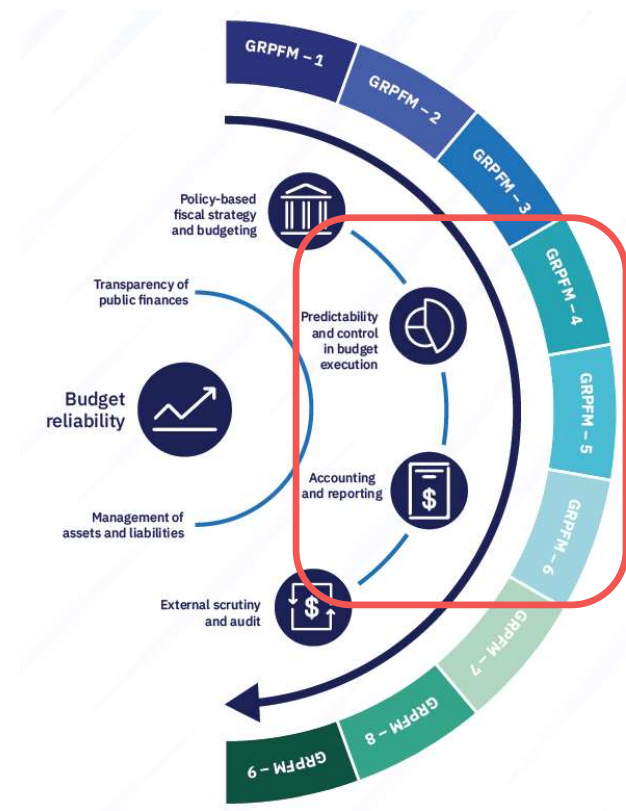
Integrating Gender in PFM: Country Practices

- **Ex ante gender impact assessments** of budget policies are predominantly focused on expenditure policies; few on revenue policies
- Half of the assessed countries include gender impact analysis as part of the (pre)**feasibility studies for major investment projects**; however, this practice is not systematically integrated into the preparation of all new investment proposals in any of the countries
- Practices of integrating gender in **budget circulars** vary but in general require line ministries to present the gender impacts on new policies



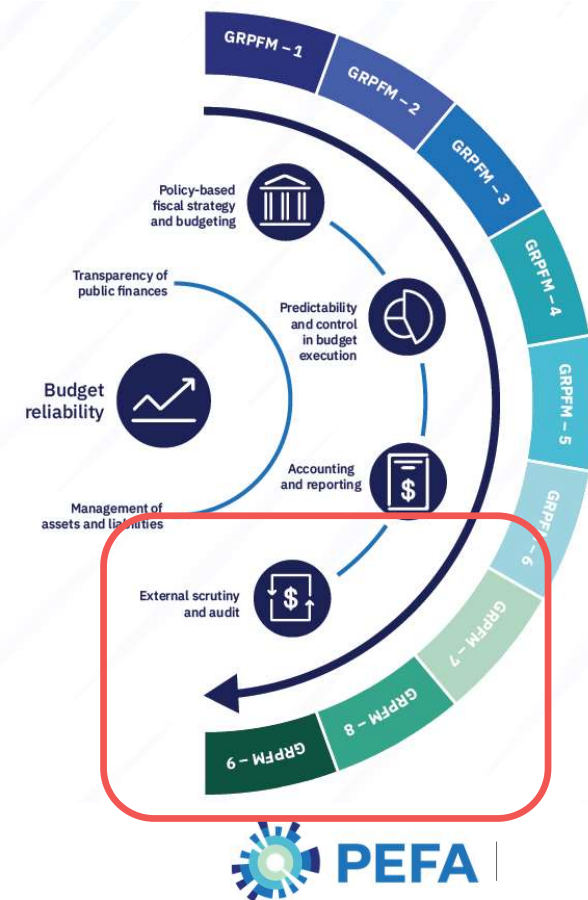
Integrating Gender in PFM: Country Practices

- Countries tend to present gender information in the **budget proposal documentation**, however, with varying degrees of comprehensiveness
- While some countries collect and present **sex-disaggregated data** as part of their line ministry performance plans, only a few include this type of data in their ex post reports on performance achieved
- Countries have been developing mechanisms **to track expenditure for gender equality**; mostly by embedding tracking in budget planning and implementation, although some do it as an ex post exercise



Integrating Gender in PFM: Country Practices

- **Preparation of reports** on the implementation of budget policies and their impact on gender is not common among countries assessed
- Countries carry out **ex post gender impact assessments**, but these are not fully integrated in the evaluation processes
- In most cases, the **legislature** does not scrutinize the gender impacts of the budget



Using GRPFM Findings: Country Examples

INDONESIA 



- The findings of the assessment are being used to feed the **Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Roadmap**
 - Despite having gender responsive budget circulars and documentation in place, the focus will be on providing **more guidance** on how to design gender equality focused budget policies
 - The assessment also revealed the need to **strengthen capacities of ministries to carry out gender analyses of budget policies** and monitor their impact on gender equality and the need to collect **more sex-disaggregated data** and use them as a basis to inform budget decisions

Using GRPFM Findings: Country Examples



FIJI 

- The **Ministry of Economy** is leading the efforts to strengthen the integration of gender in PFM
 - They are using the findings of GRPFM to guide their work and have developed an **action plan** that focuses on strengthening capacities of line ministries to **collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data** to understand the impact of budget policies on gender
 - They are also further engaging the **legislature** in the process

Linking GRPFM with the Budget Cycle (1/2)

Relevant gender responsive PFM practices during budget preparation include:

- **Ex ante assessments of the impacts** of budget policy proposals on gender equality including delivery of services to men and women, and subgroups of those categories
- Preparation of a **budget circular** that provides instructions to budgetary units to address gender equality in their budget submissions
- Preparation of **budget documentation** that includes **sex-disaggregated performance information** on service delivery
- **Legislative scrutiny** of budget proposals that consider the gender equity impacts of expenditure and revenue policies and programs

Linking GRPFM with the Budget Cycle (2/2)

Relevant gender responsive PFM practices during budget execution include:

- The ability to **track expenditure** on specific gender-related equal opportunities programs as well as general public services targeted specifically at or used mostly by specific gender budget proposals

Relevant gender responsive PFM practices during accounting and reporting phase include:

- The requirement for **annual reports** to include information on gender equality programs.

During the final stage of the budget cycle – external scrutiny and audit – relevant gender responsive PFM practices include:

- The requirement for the review of budget policies to understand their planned and unintended **impacts on gender equality** and propose recommendations.

Pilot Testing of the GRPFM Framework



Norway
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

Norway

Ukraine



European Commission

Tunisia



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

Jordan



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Canada



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

Indonesia



Fiji
Tonga



Antigua & Barbuda

Anguilla

Haiti

St Lucia



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



Canada



Report finalized or
submitted for review

Report not yet
submitted for review

Upcoming
assessment

In discussion /
expressed interest



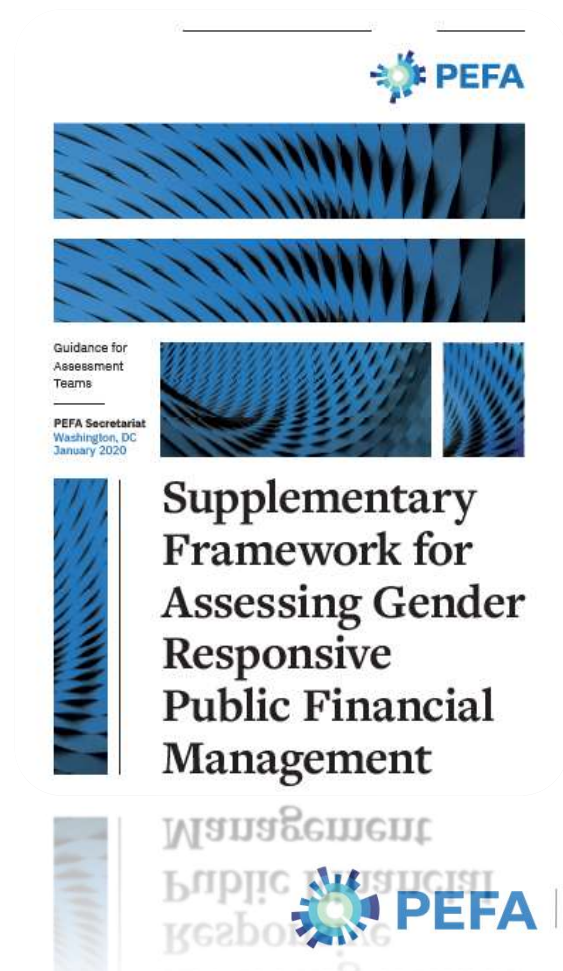
Lessons Learned from Piloting

- Gender responsiveness needs to be assessed throughout the **budget cycle** to understand:
 - If **planning and design** of budgetary policies promote gender equality
 - If **resources are allocated** to implement policies
 - Is there a capacity to **track resources** to ensure that adequate resources are allocated and policies are **implemented** as intended, and
 - If **monitoring and evaluation** systems are in place to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of policies, including their impacts evaluated or differentiated by gender
- A PEFA GRPFM assessment conducted concurrently with a regular PEFA assessment requires around **three to five working days**
- Specific GRPFM **skills** are not mandatory to carry out the assessment

GRPFM Guidance for Assessment Teams

The Guidance provides PEFA users with guidance on the application of the PEFA GRPFM framework

- **Section 1:** Introduces the framework and provides information on the definition and objectives of gender responsive PFM assessment.
- **Section 2:** Provides an overview of the context and key trends in the application of GRPFM
- **Section 3:** Presents detailed measurement guidance including clarifications and definitions for a set of key questions to assess a country's performance in applying gender considerations to its PFM systems, processes, and institutions
- **Sections 4 and 5:** Present the report template that assessment teams will use to report against the set of questions and the data required to conduct the supplementary assessment
- **Sections 6 and 7:** Provide definitions of key terms and a list of useful resources on gender responsive PFM and gender equality



Framework & guidance for assessment teams

PEFA

Guidance for Assessment Teams
PEFA Secretariat
Washington, DC
December 2019

Supplementary Framework for Assessing Gender Responsive Budgeting

Brief presentation of the framework



Country case studies

PEFA

Examples of Integrating Gender Considerations in Public Financial Management

The Republic of Korea

GRPFM-6: Tracking Budget Expenditure for Gender Equality

April 2020

This case study is related to PEFA gender responsive public financial management indicator GRPFM-6 Tracking Budget Expenditure for Gender Equality. The indicator measures the government's capacity to track expenditure for gender equality throughout the budget formulation, execution, and reporting processes.

In the Republic of Korea, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF) releases guidelines for classifying gender sensitive projects and requests budgetary units to use them for all projects. Each departmental proposal of gender sensitive projects is submitted to the MoEF by line ministries. Final coordination is made in the standing committee of the relevant ministries, including the MoEF and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MoGEF).

Gender sensitive classification sets the following criteria for direct and indirect projects.

Direct projects. Projects that contribute directly to the achievement of gender equality goals:

1. Budget projects that are included in the Basic Plan for Gender Equality Policy (2018-22) and its implementation plan
2. Projects that are selected as key projects for the year through arrangement between the MoEF and the MoGEF and discussions with the related departments.

Indirect projects. Projects that contribute indirectly to the achievement of the Gender Equality Goals:

1. Projects that are called for improvement as a result of the previous year's gender impact assessment
2. Projects of which beneficiaries can be distinguished by gender
3. Welfare projects that have a significant impact on gender equality.

PEFA

Learn more at pefa.org/gender

- Presentation of indicators
- Guidance
- Case studies
- Templates
- News
- Events
- Useful resources on GRPFM

The screenshot shows the PEFA website page for the Supplementary Framework for Assessing Gender Responsive Public Financial Management. The page features a navigation bar with the PEFA logo and links for HOME, WHAT IS PEFA?, PARTNERS, RESOURCES, ASSESSMENTS, NEWS, and SEARCH. The main heading is "Supplementary Framework for Assessing Gender Responsive Public Financial Management". Below this, there is a brief description of the framework and a call to action to click on indicators to learn more. A central diagram titled "PEFA's Nine GRPFM Indicators" shows a circular flow of nine indicators. The "Featured" section includes links to various resources such as the GRPFM Framework and Guidance for Assessment Teams, a brief overview, assessment results, templates, case studies (including the Republic of Korea), and news items.