

Module B8

Resources (physical, financial and human)

Target Group

Policy makers and Project managers

Time

2 hrs

Material

The teaching aids required for the session are:

- Whiteboard
- Whiteboard markers
- Flipchart and markers

Examples/Handouts

International Examples

Examples from Pakistan

Note: depending upon the target group of participants either use the examples to illustrate training points or explain concepts or give these as a handout.

Guideline / Procedures and Main Training Points

1. Introduction to Module B8

Procedure

- Start the session by stating the topic and objective of the module

Topic: Resources (physical, financial and human)

Objective: To understand what resources will be needed for Gender Mainstreaming in IWRM.

- Introduce and state the main training points of Module B8

Introduction

- The crucial step for gender mainstreaming in the water sector is to assess and find the resources needed to help bridge gender gaps. There are two gender mainstreaming actions that are appropriate to the water sector: gender budgeting and gender audit.
- Gender budgeting and gender audit can be very powerful tools to measure whether public expenditure matches gender commitments. Both in recent years have become a component of macro-economic policy in many countries
- Given that water remains overwhelmingly an area for government action (sometimes through donor support), it would be important to see what government allocates for closing the gender gaps in the annual budget.

Main Training Points

1. Resource assessment for gender mainstreaming in IWRM.
2. Two important actions for gender mainstreaming in IWRM: gender budgeting and gender audit.

2. Training Points

2.1 Training Point 1

Resource assessment for gender mainstreaming in IWRM.

Procedure

- Brainstorm with the participants on training point 1 and write down the relevant responses on the whiteboard.
- Ask 1 or 2 participants to summarize main training points on the whiteboard as you go along.

Training Points

- Some resources are always needed for achieving any goal or solving any problems. These resources include Human, material, money, space and time. For Gender mainstreaming, an estimate or assessment of the resources as well as the provision of required resources will be needed.
- Human resources include qualified people, paid professionals, technicians and volunteers. For G.M in water sector, Human personals with relevant expertise and experience will be needed at different levels and stages of the work.
- Physical resources includes things such as land, office place etc. while material resources include equipment, supplies, printed literature etc. as per need and nature of work.
- Financial resources refer to the money of funds needed for implementing proposed activities.

2.2 Training Point 2

Two important actions for gender mainstreaming in IWRM: gender budgeting and gender audit.

Procedure

- Read through the summary of training point 1 to lead on to training point 2.
- Brainstorm with the participants on training point 2 and write down the relevant responses on the whiteboard.
- Ask 1 or 2 participants to summarize main training points on the whiteboard as you go along

Training Points

- National budgets reflect the priorities and development vision of governments. They perform central economic and social functions, such as allocation resources, providing basic

social services, stabilizing prices, and generating economic growth and employment. Gender-responsive budgeting, known as “gender-budgeting” involves the analysis of national budgets from the perspective of their impact on women and men, boys and girls.

- A gender budget is not a separate budget for women in a given sector. It is an approach that is used to highlight, and then reduce, the gap between policy statements on gender, and the actual allocations made for implementation. For example keeping records of allocations made for men and women within a particular sector, one can identify one kind of gender gap, determine its scope and then work towards reducing and finally closing it.
- A gender audit is a process based on the assumption that public policy, strategy, or development programmes in public or NGOs sectors, impact differently on men and women, and need concomitant allocations to meet gender needs, with the viewpoint of reducing gender inequalities. The term gender audit is sometimes used in a broader sense to analyze gender mainstreaming in a project or programme cycle.
- Gender budgets analyze the likely impacts of planned spending, and supply parliamentarians with gender aware budgetary information in the hope that they will goad executives into more appropriate spending. In some places they have been effective in exposing the gap between government commitments to certain social policies, and actual spending.
- Gender budgeting and gender audit can be very powerful tools to measure whether public expenditure matches gender commitments. Both have in recent years become a component of macro-economic policy in many countries.
- There are established procedures of how gender budgeting and auditing can be established as policy. Within IWRM, gender budgeting and auditing can be used to track expenditure on men and women (in terms of direct and indirect benefits, services, capacity building, credit and others) separately, and determine if these are adequate to close the gender gap within particular contexts (including programmes and projects). Given that the gender gap in the water sectors is very wide, within IWRM approaches, a proactive resource allocation strategy may be required that actually much more than 50 percent of expenditure on women, in order to close the gender gap
- The process of gender budgeting in IWRM initiatives should include the following:
 - Keeping records of allocations made for men and women within a particular water sector
 - Identifying the exact nature of the gender gap
 - Determination of the scope of work in the particular IWRM context
 - Identifying the necessary gender allocations

3. Winding up

Procedure

- Wind up the module with a summary and thanks to the participants.
- If more than one session in the workshop, announce break and time to return for the next session.

Examples of MODULE B8

Resources (physical, financial and human)

INTERNATIONAL EXAMPLES

Gender Budgeting and Gender Audit

This action refers to the design, resources and the financial allocations to bridge gender gaps. There are two gender mainstreaming actions that can lead to resource allocations for closing gender gaps: gender budgeting and gender audit.

A gender budget is not a separate budget for women in a given sector. It is an approach that is used to highlight, and then reduce, the gap between policy statements on gender, and the actual allocations made for implementation. For example keeping records of allocations made for men and women within a particular sector, one can identify one kind of gender gap, determine its scope and then work towards reducing and finally closing it.

A gender audit is a process based on the assumption that public policy, strategy, or development programmes in public or NGOs sectors, impact differently on men and women, and need concomitant allocations to meet gender needs, with the viewpoint of reducing gender inequalities. The term gender audit is sometimes used in a broader sense to analyze gender mainstreaming in a project or programme cycle.

The gender budget method was pioneered in Australia and South Africa, according to *Gender Equality, Striving for Justice in an Unequal World, Executive Summary*, UNRISD, Switzerland, February, 2005. Gender budgets analyze the likely impacts of planned spending, and supply parliamentarians with gender aware budgetary information in the hope that they will goad executives into more appropriate spending. In some places they have been effective in exposing the gap between government commitments to certain social policies, and actual spending. Gender budgeting and gender audit can be very powerful tools to measure whether public expenditure matches gender commitments. Both have in recent years become a component of macro-economic policy in many countries (Reyes S, *Gender and Macroeconomic Policy: Reform Imperatives for PRSP*, UNDP, 2003).

An example is the Reform of the Budgetary System and the institutionalization of Gender Budgeting within the Gender Reform Action Plan (GRAP) of the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, Islamabad, June, 2004, where it will eventually apply to all departments, including water. It states that the objective of gender sensitive budgeting is to produce better and equitable policies, programs and resources allocations. It will generate data and provides an analytical basis for review of policies and programs and change resource allocations accordingly. It defines several key actions:

Actions Required from Government for Institutionalization of Gender Budgeting

- Gender Aware Policy Analysis
- Gender Disaggregated Beneficiary Analysis
- Gender Disaggregated Time Use Analysis
- Gender Disaggregated Public Expenditure Incidence Analysis
- Gender Disaggregated Revenue Incidence Analysis
- Gender Aware Medium Term Economic Framework
- Gender Aware Budget Statement

Actions Required from Civil Society for Monitoring of Gender Budgeting

- Formal participation of civil society for information sharing and advocacy
- Qualitative and anecdotal data collection
- NGOs trained for participating in the process

Actions Required from Parliamentarians for Monitoring of Gender Budgeting

- Building the capacity of the members of the assemblies and local councils to participate in the house proceedings on budget

Special Grants

- Incentive grants for local governments
- Specific purpose grants for targeting women

These measures are not abstract, all have costs, timelines and responsibilities attached to them.

As the example above shows, there are established procedures of how gender budgeting and auditing can be established as policy. Within IWRM, gender budgeting and auditing can be used to track expenditure on men and women (in terms of direct and indirect benefits, services, capacity building, credit and others) separately, and determine if these are adequate to close the gender gap within particular contexts (including programmes and projects). Given that the gender gap in the water sectors is very wide, within IWRM approaches, a proactive resource allocation strategy may be required that actually much more than 50 percent of expenditure on women, in order to close the gender gap

The process of gender budgeting in IWRM initiatives should include the following:

- Keeping records of allocations made for men and women within a particular water sector
- Identifying the exact nature of the gender gap
- Determination of the scope of work in the particular IWRM context
- Identifying the necessary gender allocations

Resource Mobilization

The volume of external financial assistance is not likely to grow fast enough to meet water and sanitation needs around the world. Governments will have to continue to be primarily responsible for raising and using public funds (from general revenue, cross subsidization, user fees, and borrowing) for water resources and sanitation infrastructure needs. Formal and informal women's organizations and networks can play important and stimulating roles in mobilizing resources for sustainable and equitable water and land management projects. For example, The Swayam Shikshan Prayog in India has facilitated the formation of over 1,000 women's savings and credit groups that have mobilized their own savings to provide loans for one another. Women started organizing to address development issues such as water supply in their communities.

While their potential contributions are considerable, women in developing countries often lack access to tools such as computers and Internet to disseminate their ideas and apply for funds. Instructing women in project management and fund raising may empower them to launch new projects and to contribute to poverty alleviation independently.

The Mabule Sanitation Project in **South Africa** is a joint initiative between the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) and the community, with funding from Mvula Trust. The DWAF provides funding for sanitation projects in communities where there is gender-balanced decision-making. The initiative established a brick-making project for latrine construction that employs mainly women, generates cash, and provides the community with affordable bricks. Mabule village now has safe and attractive toilets and improved health and hygiene. There is increased acceptance of women's leadership roles by community members, as well as an increased collaboration between women and men.

Source: M. Jabu, 2006. South Africa: Women in Sanitation and Brick Making Project, Mabule Village. In: Office of the Special Adviser on Gender

Issues and Advancement of Women, Gender, water and sanitation: case studies on best practices. New York, United Nations (in press)

NATIONAL EXAMPLES

Gender Budgeting and Gender Audit

The crucial step for gender mainstreaming in the water sector of Pakistan would be to find the resources and the financial allocations to bridge gender gaps. There are two gender mainstreaming actions that are appropriate to the water sector: **gender budgeting and gender audit**.

A gender budget is not a separate budget for women in a given sector. It is an approach that is used to highlight, and then reduce, the gap between policy statements on gender, and the actual allocations made for implementation. For example keeping records of allocations made for men and women within a particular sector, one can identify one kind of gender gap, determine its scope and then work towards reducing and finally closing it.

Gender budgeting and gender audit can be very powerful tools to measure whether public expenditure matches gender commitments. Both have in recent years become a component of macro-economic policy in many countries (Reyes S, Gender and Macroeconomic Policy: Reform Imperatives for PRSP, UNDP, 2003).

Given that water remains overwhelmingly an area for government action (sometimes through donor support), it would be important to see what government allocates for closing the gender gaps. Findings show that without recognition of gender gaps in the water sector, there has so far been no gender budgeting in the water sector in Pakistan.