



**Report of the Workshop on Gender Budgeting  
for  
Officials of State Departments of Finance, Planning  
and WCD/Social Welfare  
at  
Indian Institute of Public Administration  
(20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> June 2013)**

*Organised by*

**Ministry of Women and Child Development  
Indian Institute of Public Administration**



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**Report of the MWCD-IIPA Workshop on Gender Budgeting for Officials of State  
Departments of Finance, Planning and WCD/Social Welfare  
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An MWCD-IIPA Workshop on Gender Budgeting for Officials of State Departments of Finance, Planning and WCD/Social Welfare was held at IIPA on 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> June 2013. Around 58 participants attended the two day workshop. They included officers from the States/ UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar Administration.

The objectives of the programme were to enable:

- An understanding of gender budgeting related concepts, experiences and tools and their importance in the context of the Twelfth Plan
- Cross learning regarding progress made and challenges faced or surmounted in implementing gender budgeting.
- Identification of linkages between Gender Budgeting, Outcome Budgets and the RFD.

Professor Aasha Kapur Mehta welcomed the participants and presented an outline of the programme for the two day workshop. **Dr T. Chatterjee, Director Indian Institute of Public Administration** inaugurated the workshop. In his Inaugural Address he pointed out that gender inequality is a global phenomenon. For effective GB horizontal planning is important rather than top down vertical planning as GB can reduce the marginalization of women. He stressed the importance of using quality based indicators, horizontal planning and logical frameworks to achieve the required outcomes. Addressing the participants in the Inaugural Session, **Ms Padmaja Mehta, Senior Economic Adviser, MWCD** pointed out that Gender Budgeting has been stressed time and again in different forums as the enabling mechanism for empowering women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development as the nodal agency for Gender Budgeting has been supporting the states with financial and technical inputs to understand and comply with the approach. Many state governments have prepared a Gender Budget Statement and have started reflecting allocations for women in the GB Statement of the State Budget. Some of the SIRDs and ATIs have introduced a session on GB in their existing training courses and the number of trainers has expanded over the last few years. She also stressed the importance of reflecting gender concerns adequately in programmes, schemes and budgetary allocations.

### **The Technical Sessions**

In the first Technical Session, **Professor Aasha Kapur Mehta, Professor of Economics, Indian Institute of Public Administration** spoke about 'What is Gender Budgeting? Why

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<sup>1</sup> The immense support provided by the officers of Ministry of Women and Child Development in organizing and conducting this Workshop is very gratefully acknowledged as are the contributions by the staff at IIPA especially in Training and Maintenance and inputs provided by Shri Sanjay Pratap.

is it a priority in the context of the Twelfth Plan?’ she outlined the difference between gender and sex and discussed various achievements and failures through use of gender based gaps in important indicators. She explained that Gender Responsive Budgeting is a process of incorporating a gender perspective while formulating legislation, policies, planning, programmes and schemes as well as in resource allocation, implementation and review and impact assessment. It tries to determine corrective actions that are required so that Government Policies, Plans, Programmes, Schemes and Budgets meet the needs of women and girls as well as men and boys. She explained that Gender Budgeting is not limited to the Budget. It is concerned with all aspects of policy. It checks that legislation, plans, programmes and schemes are gender just; that plans, programmes and schemes are adequately resourced; that money is allocated to implement the words; that the money is spent as allocated and seeks to redefine inequitable gender roles in society. It is called Gender Budgeting in recognition of the fact that in most cases money is needed to implement policies.

After apprising the participants about the scope and stages at which GB could be incorporate and the Five Step GB Framework and entry points she highlighted the fact that one of the key elements for gender equity in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan was mainstreaming gender through gender budgeting. She concluded the session with making the participants aware about the charter and functions of GB cells, action points, the importance of GB in inclusive growth and its role in poverty eradication.

In her presentation on “Institutional Mechanisms to Facilitate Gender Budgeting” Dr. Paramita Majumdar, Senior Consultant, GB, MWCD analysed the Five Year Plans to identify historic decisions in each of these Plans on which the process of institutionalisation Gender Budgeting in India has built. For instance, the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan identified 27 major women specific schemes. These were to be monitored to assess the quantum of funds/benefits flowing to women. The 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan highlighted the need to ensure a definite flow of funds from general developmental sectors to women. The 9<sup>th</sup> Plan introduced the Womens Component Plan. The Gender Budget Statement and Outcome Budget were introduced in the Union Budget during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan required strict adherence to GRB across the board. And the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan envisages strengthening of GB initiatives e.g., modification of planning and budget approval systems to make gender clearance and specific approvals of GBCs mandatory as well as GB and gender audit in Rural and ULBs

Budget circulars are among the many critical ways of embedding Gender Budgeting through Policy. For instance, in the Budget Circular 2013-14 under Para 11 the Ministry of Finance, Government of India issued instructions on Gender Budgeting to all Ministries and Departments. Similarly GB circulars in the states of Kerala and Odisha specifically require information regarding the gender focus of expenditure while in several other states gender is missing in budget circulars.

The GB statement, outcome budget, performance management systems such as RFD can be used to reinforce the nation’s commitment to mainstreaming gender issues. States like Maharashtra, Punjab, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Mizoram have already adopted RFD policy and are at various stages of implementation. She concluded with apprising the participants of the need to build capacity of the various stakeholders with regard to GB at the state government level, district level, block level as well as strengthen the role of the Gram Sabha, SHGs and elected representatives.

**Ms. Dakshita Das, FA & CAO, Ministry of Railways and former Director Budget Division, Ministry of Finance** made a presentation on “Gender Budgeting in India: Linking Strategies to Outcomes”. She pointed out that it is important to understand that gender inequality impedes human development and constrains growth as has been argued in World Development Report 2012 which points out that if women and girls are given the right opportunities, they can increase total output and productivity as well as improve other development outcomes. Despite overall economic progress, the female work force participation rate remains low. There are several reasons for this such as unequal wages, unsuitable employment opportunities, lack of security of women going out to work, access to finance, credit & training and aspiration issues etc. Gender Budgeting is a tool that can be used to address these challenges.

Indian milestones in regard to Gender Budgeting include inclusion of this in the planning process, quantification of resources through statements in the budget-national & sub-national level, setting up of gender budgeting cells, inclusion of a gender budget statement in the Budget, issuing of the charter for gender budgeting cells, inclusion of gender issues in the outcome budgets, capacity building of government officers at various levels and CSO participation.

She gave the comparative outlays for GB in the Union budget. Analysing Statement 20 for 2011-12 in context of GB she pointed out that expenditure had been included in certain schemes, which do not reflect GB. Some examples include providing amenities to staff (DOT), Village Grain Banks (F&PD), Zonal Culture Centres (Culture) and Sewerage Treatment Plant (UT).

Further, the Statement does not have clarity on the GB concept as schemes are reported in Part A of the statement though 100% of beneficiaries are not women. One example is the Indira Awas Yojana. In 2008-09, 17.16 lacs of houses were given to women and balance jointly to men and women. Hence this should not be reported in Part A of the Gender Budget Statement. Similarly there is lack of clarity on flows to women i.e. scheme on National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language.

However, there are some best practices in GB like (i) Bio-Technology Programmes for Women, (ii) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, (iii) Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan, (iv) Hostels for Working Women and (v) Awareness Campaign, Counselling and Legal assistance for Indian Women facing problems in marriages with NRIs.

The steps to make reporting of schemes relevant to GB are first identify the pressing gender gaps in sector, second what steps can the Ministry/ Department take to address the gap and thirdly identify budgetary resources and outcomes.

Some of the guidelines for GRB are that Outcomes should match Statement 20, final outcome need not be co-terminus with immediate and annual outcomes, partial outcomes can be reflected too. Outcomes that cannot be quantified should be mapped. And for move forward in this direction through Capacity Building, CSO participation and setting up of Sub-national budgets.

After completing the presentation by the States tomorrow we will have a session on how to use Gender Budgeting checklists as entry points for gender audit.  
Late afternoon I will link Gender Budgeting with the RFD.

**Shri Subrat Das, Executive Director, Centre for Budget & Governance Accountability (CBGA), New Delhi** made a presentation on “Assessing Gender Responsiveness of State Budgets: Issues and Challenges” in which he pointed out that there are specific gender-based disadvantages confronting women and girl children. A policy or intervention, if formulated and implemented without any attention to the gender-based disadvantages confronting women, might even end up reinforcing some of the gender-based challenges in the long run. Hence Gender Budgeting should try to ensure that such gender-based disadvantages confronting women and girl children in various sectors are recognized and special measures are incorporated in the government policies and budgets to address those.

Analysing how Gender Budgeting is being incorporated in the Budgets he pointed out that Gender Budgeting is not meant to focus merely on ensuring any specific share for women and girl children in the fund allocations provided in the budget. However, in the approach being followed in many of the Union Ministries and the State Govt. Departments (though not all), the emphasis seems to be only on ensuring that a certain minimum share is spent on women and girl children in the budget allocations for their programmes or schemes. He suggested that the approach be reoriented so that the Ministries / Departments make a serious effort to recognize the specific gender-based challenges confronting women and girl children in their sectors of concern and then amend the objectives, operational guidelines, financial norms and unit costs of their schemes / interventions to make them more gender responsive. Many of these amendments may require additional budgetary resources. In the case of the “indivisible sectors”, i.e. those sectors in which the government cannot count its individual beneficiaries, it is imperative for the Ministries / Departments to formulate new schemes/interventions focusing on women. In this case, the share of funds provided for the women-focused interventions may be small, but the gender relevance of these new interventions can certainly go a long way in addressing the gender-based challenges of women in those sectors.

Reviewing GB in select states he pointed out that a *GB Statement* was prepared in several States such as MP, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Bihar, Haryana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Assam and Rajasthan. Gender analysis of the State Budget or budgets of select Departments has been undertaken in for e.g. Rajasthan, WB and Kerala, to build an understanding of the issues. Capacity Building on GB for officials / stakeholders has been undertaken at various levels (several States). ATIs and SIRDs conducted training and capacity building in a few States. GB Cells / GB Desks have been formed in a number of Departments in a few States. Kerala has institutionalized GB in the Plan Budget of both conventionally ‘women related’ departments as well as ‘mainstream’ departments. In Kerala, new Schemes have been introduced as part of GB and the allocation too has been increased over the years. In some of the States, Gender Budgeting has not remained confined to the ‘women related’ sectors only. For instance in Bihar, Departments of S&T, Biotechnology, Industrial Policy & Promotion also figure in GB Statement and Kerala has introduced new interventions to address VAW, security, infrastructure needs, and economic empowerment of women.

The challenges for Gender Budgeting are many:

- As regards the *GB Statement*, the approach towards Gender Budgeting in most States has been fraught with problems
- Preparation of the GB Statement has remained a mere reporting exercise
- GB should influence the process of budget formulation, and not be merely an ex-post scrutiny
- In the GB Statements in some of the States, it was found that the entire sum of allocations of a particular scheme is being reported

- In the absence of sex-disaggregated data, many Departments across States assuming that at least 30 percent beneficiaries were women
- Inadequate staff and paucity of time
- Staff and other important stakeholders not well-versed with the process yet
- Coordination is required between the Finance Dept., Planning Dept. and the WCD / SW Dept. w.r.t. Gender Budgeting
- Functioning of the GB Cells / GB Desks needs to be addressed
- Sex-disaggregated data on beneficiaries of govt. programmes / schemes is required
- Benefit-incidence analysis in programmes / schemes reaching out to women
- Introducing gender-responsive interventions in the *indivisible* sectors (e.g. transport, power, infrastructure)
- Improving the gender-responsiveness of programmes and schemes in the *divisible* sectors
- Priority for capacity building of govt. staff and other important stakeholders
- Consultations with women for identifying their needs and challenges.

**Dr. Paramita Majumdar, Senior Consultant, GB, MWCD** discussed the Checklists that Ministry of Women and Child Development have developed for beneficiary oriented as well as non-beneficiary oriented programmes and schemes and that are part of the Handbook and Manual developed by the Ministry and that have been used by the Government of Kerala.

In her presentation on “Linking Gender Budgeting with the Results Framework Document” **Professor Aasha Kapur Mehta, Professor Economics, Indian Institute of Public Administration** explained that the Results Framework Document (RFD) is an innovative tool that has been introduced by the Cabinet Secretariat to improve Government performance and is a summary of the most important results that a department expects to achieve during the financial year. **It tries to** shift the focus of the department from **process-orientation** to **results-orientation**, and provides an **objective and fair basis to evaluate** department’s **overall performance** at the end of the year. She discussed the six segments of the RFD and the format and purpose of each section as well as gave illustrative examples. She then discuss the different ways in which gender sensitivity could be introduced into the RFD with examples.

She also showed how the RFD of the Department of Sports could be made more gender sensitive and how this could be reflected in both the Gender Budget Statement and RFD. She pointed out that since the GBS, RFD and outcome budgets have been institutionalised, it is time to establish appropriate linkages between them and with other documents compiled by the government in order to effectively bridge gender gaps. The Department could usefully use the Five Step Framework to conduct a situation analysis and analyse the extent to which women and men and boys and girls are participating in their Sports for All or National Fitness Plans. Further they could use the Tools and Entry Points developed by MWCD such as Spatial Mapping to determine where gender gaps are high; Participatory Decision making to identify the barriers that prevent women from participating in Sports and using Sports infrastructure as well as other tools and entry points and suggest mechanisms to address these barriers so as to enable more women and girls to use nationally created infrastructure and lead healthier lives. Initiatives that have been reported by the Department in RFD 2012-13 could be reflected in the GBS.

### **Presentations from the States**

States that have made significant progress in Gender Budgeting were requested to present and share their achievements and challenges faced in implementing Gender Budgeting. Representatives from Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Karnataka and Bihar were requested to make presentations. Additionally Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal also shared inputs based on their experience. The presentations were extremely valuable. Three arms of Government are critical to successful Gender Budgeting – Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission and MWCD. In recognition of Ms Padmaja Mehta, Senior Economic Adviser, MWCD, Ms Sudha Rao, Adviser Planning Commission and Shri Naresh Jha, Director Budget in Ministry of Finance were invited as panellists for the presentations from the States.

## **1. Odisha**

### **Shri Ambika Prasad Ray, FA-cum-Additional Secretary, WCD Odisha**

GB was initiated in the State in 2007-08 when an official letter was circulated to all the departments to adopt Gender Budgeting Process. In 2010-11 a Gender Cell started functioning in W&CD department with 3 staff members headed by a nodal officer. Women & Child Development Department is the nodal department for GB and Gender Budget Cells are functioning in 16 different departments. The major initiatives taken by the department in this regard are Gazette notification on functioning of Gender cell are appointment of a Nodal Officer for the Gender Cell (from State Cadre); Gender Sensitisation Training Programmes for the members of SHG & PRIs; Establishment of Gender Resource Center is in process; three district level training programmes (Kalahandi, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj) for district level officers on Gender Budgeting; State level Workshops for the Financial Advisors / state level officers of all Departments (every year); preparation of new schemes especially relating to Women; Conduct of Gender Sensitisation Training to University Students and Women SHGs; preparing Outcome Budget for the Department since last 3 Years; extracting the funds flow to women component in different schemes; analysis of schemes from a gender lens and collection of information from various Departments

Schemes having 100 percent funds flow to women are Honorarium & Allowances to AWWs & AWHs; Provision for supply of Saries to AWWs/Mini AWWs and AWHs; Conditional Cash Transfer for Pregnant Women (MAMATA); Construction of Working Women's Hostel; Managerial subsidy to MVSN; Grants to MVSN for training Programme; Financial Support to weak WSHG; Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata; Seed Money for Self Help Groups; Training support for Mahila and Sishu Desk; Support for DNA testing; Grants to State Commission for Women; Support to Social Welfare Board; Protection of Women from Domestic Violence; Functioning of Gender Cell; Staff Support for Mission Shakti; Campaign & Seminar; Setting up Training cum Production Centre; Anti Human Trafficking Measures; Financial Assistance for the Self Help Group and Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension. The Budget Provision was Rs 45870.33 lakh was set aside for these schemes for the year 2013-14.

Some of the schemes having 30-90% funds flow to women include Training and Rehabilitation of Handicapped; Scholarship & Stipend for Handicapped; Home for Aged; Rehabilitation of cured leprosy patient; Madhu Babu Pension for destitutes; National Old age pension; National Family Benefit Scheme; Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension; Emergency Feeding; Provision for Winter Allowance to Pensioners and Maintenance of Orphan & Destitute Children. The Budget Provision was Rs 26651.93 lakh was set aside for these schemes for the year 2013-14.

The challenges that they faced in respect to gender budgeting are:

- Lack of Convergence with Planning & Finance Department
- Difficult in getting sex disaggregated data from field
- Difficult in getting information from other Departments regarding funds flow to women component in different scheme

The Department is in the process of promoting capacity building and there is declaration of technical agency for Gender Budgeting.

## **2. Rajasthan**

**Shri Praveen Kumar Jha, Assistant Director, Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan** made a presentation regarding GRB and GBS Initiatives in the State of Rajasthan.

The Gender Budget has been officially adopted through the budget circular dated August 30, 2011 for the current financial year 2012-13 in pursuance to the budget announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister for the year 2009-10. A high level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary with Principal Secretary, Finance, Principal Secretary, Planning, Principal Secretary, WCD Department as Members and the Secretary, WCD as the Member-Secretary has been constituted, vide order dated 28.08.09 with purpose of gender appraisal of the budgets of the state government departments. The interventions taken in the state are:

- Setting up of Gender Cell to provide logistic support to this High Level Committee and to work as a Secretariat, with the twin goals of women empowerment for protection, promotion & empowerment of Women and for ensuring equitability in allocating financial resources, cross-cutting gender barriers.
- Analysis & Review of the budgets of the key departments and placing it before the HLC for further interventions to implement GRB process in the state
- Setting up of a Gender Desk in every department to act as a focal point & to monitor and supervise GRB & Gender related issues.
- Engendering the district level Sub-Plans: Pilot-Pali & Ajmer
- Awareness & Orientation Programmes- HoDs and of Selected DLOs
- In order to roll out GRB in the State seven key departments were identified i.e., by the HLC for gender appraisal of the budgets, for identifying gender gaps and for suggesting corrective measures towards gender mainstreaming. These are WCD, SJE, Medical & Health, PR & RD, Agriculture, Education and Animal Husbandry
- For clear understanding of the concept, background, process and dimensions involved in Gender & Gender Responsive Budget, workshops were organised for the officials working in the WCD department, Planning, Finance, Education department etc.

State specific initiatives and interventions include the preparation of the Gender Budgeting statement based on a four category framework A,B,C,D for categorization of Govt Schemes projects programmes and services. These are Schemes where budget allocated to women is more than 70% (A); between 30% to 70% (B); between 10%-30% (C); and upto 10% (D). The efficacy of concept, perform & the process was tested through workshops.

The GBS perform-11 was incorporated into IFMS. Budget Circular directing departments to formulate GBS with Gender perspective and submit it in the online perform-11 was issued.



Departments are required to list their schemes; analyse the situation for women and men and girls and boys (and the different sub-groups) in a given sector; assess the extent to which the sector's policy addresses the gender issues and gaps described in the first step. This step should include an assessment of the relevant legislation, policies, programmes and schemes. It would examine the extent to which the above meet the socio-economic and other rights of women. They should also assess the adequacy of budget allocations to implement the identified gender sensitive policies and programmes and the budget proposed for women & girls vis-à-vis the total budget for each scheme in total and percentage terms. After categorization of schemes in four heads A-B-C-D based on percentage allocation they should enlist the categorized schemes in performa-11 with an explanatory note attached, clarifying the assumptions and reasoning used for allocating the specified budget to women and girls.

The format received from various departments is collated and consolidated and the Gender Budget Statement prepared. The total fund allocated to women and girls in comparison to men and boys is prepared and this is also available department wise. Lastly, the Gender Budget Statement is analysed to identify the level of gender sensitivity among departments in terms of allocation of funds to women and girls. This enables to identify gaps, lacks and mismatches and to take measures to rectify the same in order to be more gender pro.

GBS proposals of all the departments are scrutinized before they are made an integral part of the Budget document. The final Gender Budget Document of Finance Department covers 50 demands for grants. The GBS reflects 19.14% of BE as gender component under Non plan, 32.97% under Plan and 50.82% under CSS directly or indirectly impacting welfare of women. GBS has been internalised in all the departments.

Efforts are being made to enable inter-sectoral convergence in the State. Among the strategies to be adopted in future are Monitoring through the Finance Department and through the High Level Committee; Gender Appraisal for new Programmes/ projects & Schemes.and collection of Gender Disaggregated Data.

### **3. Madhya Pradesh**

**Shri Mangesh Tyagi, Principal Adviser, State Planning Commission Madhya Pradesh** made a presentation on Gender Budgeting in Madhya Pradesh.

He pointed out that MP was the first State in India to introduce GB at the macro- level (state) in 13 Departments. The Finance Department is the nodal agency for Gender Budgeting and issues a 'Budget Circular' to all Departments. The state budget documents provide information on allocations under Gender Budget (Volume VI). The GBS information is presented in two categories – Category 1 reflects those schemes in which 100 % funds are meant for women and Category 2 enlists those with at least 30 %. 25 Departments of the State have prepared their Gender Budget Statement for the year 2013-14. (Plan Estimates- 15,844 cr.; Non-plan- 10,389 cr.). GB Statements for each year since 2007-08 are in the public domain.

A major limitations faced with regard to Gender Budget Statement in Madhya Pradesh is the fact that presently GBS is just an budgetary adjustment after allocation and does not address the felt needs of women. The current GBS format does not capture gender responsive efforts which are non- budgetary such as providing maternity leave, flexi-timings, creating a sexual harassment committee etc. Schemes are reported in Part B (for < 100% allocations) - without any clarity on how the department estimated the % flowing to women. There is no monitoring or audit mechanism for GBS. Data on gender-disaggregated issues is not available at the grass root level. Sex-disaggregated data is either not available or not in public domain. No common mechanism (guidelines/ formats) are available to collect the above data on regular basis across the state and the most challenging question is "Who will collect and how? "

Initiatives taken in the State include the mainstreaming of gender issues at micro-level in the village planning process through government orders (guidelines by Planning Department. to all 50 districts); involvement of women in participatory local planning (female attendance in gram sabhas); collection and analyzing opinions of community on satisfaction related to delivery of public services including on women specific issues such as domestic violence, cash assistance in institutional delivery, etc.; collection of sex-disaggregated information on potential beneficiaries from every village across the state; extensive use of IT to analyze and take action and place details of all village-wise potential and approved beneficiaries in the public domain. GIS platform has been provided for monitoring of 'approved' activities/ works. A separate 'Directorate of Women Empowerment' has been established by bifurcating the Directorate of WCD for effective implementation of women's empowerment schemes. 'Chairs' have been created at Burkatullah University Bhopal and Devi Ahilya University Indore using 'Innovation Funds' to focus on these issues. District Planning & Monitoring Unit (DPMU) has been established in two districts of MP to provide technical support and make district plans gender responsive. Women Police Station and Women Cell have been set up in district headquarters and a Gender Sub-Plan Orientation Workshop was organized at Rajgarh.

Against 50% reservation in PRIs and ULBs, 56% women were elected. Joint names are now registered in ownership Deeds, Title Deeds etc. For social empowerment MP was the first State to initiate a scheme for empowerment of Girl Child - Ladli Laxmi Yojana, Gaon ki Beti Yojana- a scholarship for meritorious girls for higher education in rural areas, Pratibha Kiran Yojana - Scholarship for meritorious girls for higher education in urban areas. Usha Kiran scheme was initiated for addressing domestic violence against women. Protection officers have been appointed in every district and shelter homes for victims of

domestic violence in 32 districts. Legal assistance and vocational training are provided. Maryada campaign is a special campaign to engage women in sanitation plan to have toilets in all households by 2015. 141 'Women desks' have been set up to address complaints, 9 'All women' police stations, 212 Family counselling units and 24 Anti Human Trafficking Units.

Among the gender initiatives being taken are intensive budget **consultations with women's groups**, civil society and legislators in DPC (at district level) and at State Planning Commission; mandatory inclusion of a gender perspective in 'Detailed Project Reports' for every work; creation of at one '**Chair**' in each Division./ University; State **Gender Planning & Budgeting Cell** at SPC; a '**Support Fund**' on the lines of Nirbhaya Fund; increasing the use and scope of technology at service and geography level (helplines, mobile counselling etc.); building capacities of service providers, elected representatives on gender equity; incorporation of gender responsive planning and budgeting in the Decentralized Planning Guidelines for the year 2014-15 and Gender Vulnerability Analysis, M & E, Gender Audit and Impact Assessment Studies. In addition the following areas have been identified for gender support and budgeting:

- From Survival to Protection & development and finally mainstreaming.
- Food security, adequate income by secured means of livelihoods.
- Distress migration check.
- High degree of vulnerability among women.
- Assertive voice in decision making.
- Easy access to services/facilities.
- Ensure Social inclusion.
- Mass awareness, sensitization .

State specific issues with regard to GB include the setting up of State Gender Budget Cell at State Planning Commission level. Availability of desegregated data by sex for better planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring; identification of resource neutral burning issue; adequate service Infrastructure and HR; capacity building of service agencies; gender sensitive governance and regular monitoring and independent evaluations.

Efforts towards Gender Budgeting should address issues related to protection of women and children such as physical security, domestic violence, trafficking, sexual abuse, rape, work place harassment, pedophiles, child labour and juvenile crimes.

#### **4. Chhattisgarh**

**Shri P.P. Soti, Member, State Planning Board, Chhattisgarh**

The presentation began with a discussion of the demographic, administrative and gender related statistics for the state. The percentage of Plan funds allocated for gender budgeting were 16.83% in 2010-11, 11.43% in 2011-12, 10.14% in 2012-13 and 10.73% in 2013-14. Several initiatives have been taken by the state government in the political and governance sphere to facilitate the implementation of Gender Budgeting. For instance, the Gender budget was presented separately in the overall budget since 2008-09. 50% seats were reserved for women in local bodies. Food Security Act Guidelines & Manual of Gender Budgeting prepared & issued to public servants. Gender Cell was set up at Directorate of Woman & Child Development. Nodal officers were appointed for preparing Gender Budget has been set up in 18 Ministries/ Departments. The State has prepared a Gender Plan for Korba. So as to engender plans, gender disaggregated data is collected through village index card/Urban index card in 2 districts. VIC/UWIC are to be expanded to cover the

whole state with Rs.6.6 crore from the state budget. The State has appointed 1000 Women Home Guards for the security of Girls Hostels. Special protection is provided to the girls of LWE areas whose parents have died in Naxal attacks in terms of education, hostel etc.

Additionally, economic interventions undertaken include one month maternity grant to job card holders under MGNREGA, 50% mates position reserved for women in MGNREGA, skill development programme for enhancing employability at district level with minimum 30% seats reserved for women, Chhattisgarh Mahila Kosh to support women for starting own business, job reservation (30%) and additional age relaxation of 10 years for women in Government jobs, Swavalamban Pension Scheme for 66000 Mitanins, Saksham and Swawlamban scheme for giving loans, Sabla- Rajiv Gandhi Kishori Sashaktikaran scheme, doubling of honorarium of AWW & AWA, Air hostess scheme, Pilot Scheme, nursing course etc.

A large number of initiatives have been taken in the social sphere. For instance, Chhattisgarh pioneered the idea of *Mitanin* (ASHA) and created a network of 66000 Mitanins, who helped to increase institutional delivery and immunization to reduce IMR & MMR and create awareness regarding malnutrition. Other initiatives include the Community group marriage Kanyadan scheme, Bharat Mata Vahini scheme to reduce alcoholism, Integrated Child Development program, adopted daughter education scheme, Kishori shakti scheme and Ayushmati Scheme to provide support to poor sick women in case of admitting in hospitals. Shakti Swaropa Scheme to help rehabilitation of poor widowed and divorced women. Dhan Laxmi Scheme in which cash is provided at the time of registration of birth of girl child, full immunization, enrollment in school etc. MDM/ and Special Nutrition Programs are especially given to SHGs. Gram & Pili Matar Dal distribution through PDS for protein supplementation. Other schemes include Shishyavriti, hostel scheme, Kanya saksharta protsahan scheme, merit scholarship and Saraswati Cycle Scheme

The challenges with regard to Gender Budgeting in the state include the need for sensitisation and awareness generation for mainstreaming Gender Budget; strengthening capacities; methodology to capture benefits of Schemes/ Programmes in so called 'gender-neutral sectors'; implementation for learning imparted during training in introducing Gender Budget; improvements in the reporting system; operationalisation of Gender responsive budgeting, delivery & monitoring mechanism through Local bodies; integration of Gender Plan in District Plans; availability of sex disaggregated data and convergence & coordination between departments

Gender plans should be a part of the District plans. Gender sensitization of the elected representatives at local body level is required. All new programmes, projects and schemes (PPS) for which budget is requested should be passed through a gender lens. A databank of gender studies and analysis experts and gender-based civil society organizations should be created. Gender –wise classification of all demographic, socio-economic and health indicators is required. Spatial mapping of social infrastructure and access to employment opportunities is needed. Tribal women working in the forest areas for minor produce collection like tendupatta, Mahua, Chironji should get special support price. National, State, District and Block level visioning workshops are needed to advocate the issue of declining sex ratio. Awareness generation is required with regard to Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques test Act, Domestic Violence Act, Anti Trafficking Act, Juvenile Justice Act etc. so that its effective implementation and strict regulation can be ensured.

## **5. Kerala**

**Shri J.L. Justin Wills, Joint Secretary (Budget), Finance Department, and Shri P.V. Kamalasanan Nair, Joint Director, Kerala State Planning Board Trivandrum, Government of Kerala**

After a brief historical perspective of gender concerns it was pointed out that the year 1996-97 was a break through in Gender Development.

State Plan Notional flow	Dedicated fund for women component
LSGIs 35-40% of State Plan fund	Minimum 10% of LSGI fund for women component

The initiatives since 9<sup>th</sup> Plan are participatory local democracy and governance with bottom up approach, empowered democracy, reservation of 50% seats in LSGIs for women and 10% compulsory allocation for Women Component Plan.

The launching of Kudumbashree in 1998 was a landmark for gender concern and empowerment in the state since Kudumbashree is a women oriented community based State Poverty Eradication Mission of Government of Kerala. The Mission aims at the empowerment of women through forming SHGs and encouraging their entrepreneurial or other wide range of activities. The purpose of the Mission is to ensure that women should no longer remain as passive recipients of public assistance but active leaders in women involved development initiatives.

The State Women Policy (2009) also plays an important role for women empowerment and which focus on no crime zones for Panchayats/Municipality, free from CRIME against women by 2014, Vigilance Committee to be strengthened, one day homes and short stay homes in all the cities and Committee to examine loopholes in the laws meant to protect women

The total amount allocated for women as a percentage of total expenditure in the State Plan expenditure was 6% in 2007-08, 6.55% in 2008-09, 4.49% in 2009-10, 4.29% in 2010-11 and 13.02% in 2011-12.

During the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan the focus will be on empowerment of Women and Gender Sensitive Development, preventing gender injustice, gender auditing in all development schemes and State policy will be formulated for addressing the issue of Gender inequality, difference in wage rate and working hours of women employed in the unorganized sectors

Some of the Gender Sensitive Schemes in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan are Programme on Gender Awareness; Programme on Finishing School Women; Grant in Aid for LSGs for starting Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres; Gender Advisory Board; Psycho Social Services to adolescent girls; Disability Certificate-cum-identity card to the disabled persons; Home for mentally challenged persons - adult female; Integrated Child Protection Scheme ; Documentation and Publicity including observance of National Days and Weeks; ICDS Training Programme; Gender park (Thantedam); State initiative in the area of disability - Prevention, Detection, Early intervention, Education, Employment and Rehabilitation; Kerala Social Security Mission; Nirbhaya Programme; Gender Budgeting; Kerala State Women Development Corporation; Women Development Programme; Kerala Women's Commission; Development of Anganwadis and Snehasparsham

In Kerala the focus in planning is with respect to mental health, crimes against women, political participation, property rights, anti-women social customs, and falling female work participation rate. Other issues that need attention are that among Members of the Legislative Assembly, only 5% are women. Women's representation in Parliament is only one out of 27 members from Kerala. Rate of enrolment of women in professional and technical institution is comparatively low and is less than 30% in Technical Education

## **6. Karnataka**

**Ms. Nelleri Umeshwari, Special Officer, FPAC, Fiscal Policy Institute, Finance Department, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore** made a presentation on Engendering the Budget process – Gender Budgeting in Karnataka – Issues and Challenges

Prior to the introduction of Gender Budgeting 'Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY)' was being implemented in the State since 1995-96. The Women Component plan covered 25 Departments and 235 Schemes. Institutional arrangements were in place for focused monitoring of identified schemes at the level of the Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner. Further, Karnataka was a pilot State for initiating GB. A Gender Budget Cell was set up in January 2007. A GB Statement was prepared and was divided into two categories, Category A - 100 percent allocation for women and Category B - 30 to 99 percent allocations for women. However this has limitations as the classification of Category – B Schemes is based on assumptions. Lack of gender disaggregated data is a constraint. The value of women's contribution to 'market' and 'care economy' is incorrectly estimated.

It was suggested that the GB document be prepared as follows to overcome the limitations are:

- Section One - As it is viz., category-wise financial allocations
- Section Two - objective, history, scope and strategy of interventions in section one viz., explanatory notes
- Section Three - appropriations from Cat – A, surrenders in Cat – A, results of the Schemes for the past three years, gap in the demand and supply of such Schemes, costing methods used, unit cost of the benefit and its delivery cost

The process and time line should be the same as the general budget. All the Schemes in 29 demand for grants are categorized as A/B/C by Coordinator GBC with guidance from senior officials. Schemes under Cat A and Cat B are auto generated and published along with other Budget documents and presented to the Legislature. All the departments receive copies of the GB document along with all other Budget Documents. Ideally GB ought to start at pre-budget discussions. The Finance Department collaborates with Planning and WCD for GB. Further, the Finance Department monitors the progress of expenditure of all the schemes which also include GB. All departments monitor the implementation of schemes every month using the Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar (MPIC). An amplified format of the same is used to monitor the GB Schemes. Capacity Building Workshops on Gender Budgeting are conducted using conventional and distance mode.

A Task Force to monitor and suggest improvements in the implementation of GB has been proposed. A separate object code for GB schemes for effective monitoring has also been proposed. As per the Performance Audit of the schemes by CAG, proper identification of schemes is to be undertaken under both category A and B of the Gender Budget. Gender Budget schemes will also be assessed using RFD.

## **7. Bihar**

**Ms. Anita Rani, Accounts Officer, Department of Finance, Bihar** made a presentation on “Gender Budgeting in Bihar: Gender Budgeting Initiatives undertaken by State and Challenges Faced.”

Government of Bihar reserved 50 % seats for women in PRIs and ULBs since the state cannot develop without effective contribution of women. Gender Budgeting started in 2008-2009. In 2013-2014, 9 departments indicated Rs. 272267.96 lakhs for women specific schemes while 14 departments indicated Rs. 687969.20 lakhs as 30% + allocation. The provision for women in the total budget was 5.83% in 2008-09, 7.07% in 2009-10, 8.66% in 2010-11, 9.32% in 2011-12, 9.96% in 2012-13 and 10.43% in 2013-14.

All departments are requested through Annual Budget Circular to provide information in prescribed Proforma regarding Gender Budgeting. The Budget Cell in each department is responsible for preparing GB. The reports sent by the departments in the Proforma are collected and entered by the Budget Cell of the Finance Department. Finance department then consults the concerned department to rectify any omissions or mistakes.

In an effort to empower women the Government of Bihar is implementing several schemes. For instance, “The Bihar Child Marriage Prohibition Rule 2010” has been notified and extended in the state to prohibit child marriage. Efforts are being made to by the Women’s Development Corporation (WDC) to educate and mobilise community members. The WDC has involved a number of Non-Government Organisations in the task of creating a sense of well-being amongst women and adolescent girls. To enhance access to quality formal schooling for girls, several schemes such as Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojna, Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojna, and Mukhyamantri Akshar Aanchal Yojna have been initiated. Economic support and incentive for girls and their families is being provided through Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojna in which the State Government of Bihar invests an amount Rs 2000/- in the name the girl child at her birth and at the age of 18, she receives the maturity amount. Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojna extends financial support of Rs. 5000/- to girls of BPL families whose get married at the age of 18. Mukhyamantri Sanmvasin Kanya Vivah Anudaan Yojna provides girls staying at the state run shelter homes are provided with a financial support of Rs. 20,000/- on their marriage.

Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojna aims to empower women through social, economic and cultural empowerment of women. The scheme runs Helpline Services, Short Stay homes, Working Women Hostels, Protection Homes, Crèche facilities. The scheme also promotes women SHGs and provides training and initial capitalisation fund to initiate economic activities. Mukhyamantri Nari Jyoti Program is designed to empower the women of Mahadalit communities with the strategy of forming and nurturing of SHGs. Mahila Samridhi Yojna aims at the self-reliance of the women from scheduled caste and provides a grant of Rs.10, 000 to initiate self-employment and provides for an additional loan of Rs. 15000/- at 4% interest rate. Jeevika was launched with a strategy to create self-managed community institution of participating households; enhance income through sustainable livelihoods; and increased access to social protection including food security by enabling the rural poor to articulate a more effective voice in the implementation of such schemes.

The government has made concrete efforts in designing and implementing schemes which encompass every aspect of women’s well-being ranging from promoting women’s education to securing their health, providing access to justice to economically empowering initiative and making special provisions for marginalised and vulnerable communities.

Apart from these schemes the Government of Bihar collaborates with UN, World Bank, UK aid and other multi-lateral agencies to respond to the social, economic and political needs of the women in Bihar.

The new schemes initiated by the Government of Bihar include the launch of “Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram” in May 2012 to provide free and cashless services to pregnant women and sick new born in public health institutions situated in both rural and urban areas; “Nayee Pidhi Swasthya Gaurantee Karyakram” in March 2011 under which medical check-up of a children and adolescent girls is being conducted and all beneficiaries are being provided health cards; and “Satabdi Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojna” under which 22 lakhs girl student studying in class IX to XII are provided Rs. 1000/- for purchasing school dress during the financial year 2012-13.

The indicators to measure the impact of expenditure under the schemes are the Outcome Budget, Achievement Budget, and the Actual Expenditure.

Due to GB several departments are reviewing their programmes and schemes that have the potential and budgetary provision to impact and address the development needs of the women. Gender neutral departments have started identifying allocation for women and scope for GB. There is improved accountability of governments and representative towards GB and improved efficiency by ensuring that those who need it most benefit from public expenditure. There is increased participation of women in planning and budgeting policies and higher transparency.

However, several challenges remain such as the overall inadequacy of allocation for women in budget; multiplicity of schemes with small budgets which have limited impact and coverage; lack of availability of gender disaggregated data to isolate women expenditure in pro women schemes; lack of involvement of women in decision making; lack of clarity regarding physical targets and achievements.

Shortfalls in implementation occur on account of gender insensitivity in implementing agencies or scheme formulation not being in line with field level requirement.

It was pointed out that resource allocation and public expenditure are important inputs in the empowerment process and thus Gender Budgeting has a very critical role to play. However, the tool of gender budgeting has to lend itself to this process based upon the requirements of women’s empowerment. The allocation and expenditure process has to be focused and appropriately prioritized. The tool should not become an end in itself.

## **8. Uttar Pradesh**

**Dr. Anandeshwari Awasthi, Joint Director, Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh**

In Uttar Pradesh Gender Budgeting was mentioned in the Budget Speech 2005-06 in which the then Hon’ble Chief Minister said that without social and economic progress of women it is not possible to achieve actual and comprehensive development of the society. The main aim of Gender Budget is to make the Government Budget an effective means to accomplish women’s empowerment. Under this, it would be ensured that at least one third of the budget of the BPL beneficiary based schemes, implemented by the different departments must be quantified for women beneficiaries. Tenth Plan (2002-2007) adopted “Women Component Plan” as one of the major strategies to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment and directed all concerned departments to ensure that “not less than 30% of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women related sectors”. Since then efforts have been



made by the department to quantify about 30% share for women component in all the beneficiary based schemes. In annual plan 2012-13 an outlay of Rs 6493.94 crores was allocated for different beneficiary based schemes out of which Rs 3377.91 crores (52%) has been quantified for Women's Component for their educational and economical development. It should also be noted that in the Annual Plan 2011-12, 51% of the total budget of the beneficiary based schemes in education, health, social welfare sectors had been quantified for Women's Component.

Women and Child Welfare department is the nodal department for promoting gender budgeting. 24 departments were selected in the first phase in 2005. A working group was formed under the direction of Secretary, Women and Child Welfare Department as per office memorandum dated 7/11/2005. Secretary, Finance or the Representative Secretary, Planning Department and Director Women Welfare were members of the working group. Uttar Pradesh Mahila Niti, 2006 has been implemented by the Notification No. 4066/60-3-06-61/01, dated 15 December 2006. Different schemes were launched by the different departments for the Women Empowerment Plan and are running successfully. Budget provision for women empowerment schemes is provided by the Finance Department and reviewed by Planning Department.

The principles of equity/gender equality have been given due consideration during the five year plans since the beginning of the Planning era. Women specific laws have been enacted to safeguard the rights and interest of women and to protect them against the discriminations, violence and atrocities and also to protect them from socially undesirable practices. As per 2011 census, population of U.P. is about 19.95 crore out of which number of males and females are 10.46 crore (52.41%) and 9.49 crore (47.59%) respectively. The sex ratio of the state is 908 females per 1000 males and literacy rate is 69.72% (males-79.24% and females-59.26%). In 2001, it was 56.27% (males-68.82% and females-42.22%). Female literacy has increased by 17.04% from 2001 whereas male literacy rate has increased by 10.42%. Education is very important parameter in deciding the level of human development socially and economically. The enrolment of students of I-XII level has increased by 93.59 lakh in 2010-11 in comparison with 2006-07 in which girls' enrolment increased by 56.59 lakh and boys enrolment increased by 47.00 lakh. Thus the girls' enrolment has been higher than boys' enrolment in 2010-11 in comparison to 2006-07.

In 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2012-17), the UP Government has allocated about Rs. 26041.71 crore for social security and welfare of poor, old aged persons, backward scheduled castes and tribes, disabled people, minorities, retired sainiks and women and children, who belong to weaker sections of society, are harassed in different ways. In annual plan 2013-14, an outlay of Rs. 7402.74 crore has been allocated for social security and welfare sector.

To protect the rights of women and children the Government of India and the Government of U.P. enacted different laws and started different schemes under women component plan. An outlay of Rs. 2036.03 crore has been provided to Women and Child Welfare department for the year 2013-14 to provide benefits to destitute women and children for implementing schemes such as Grant for destitute widows, Mahila Utpidan and Nivaran Prakostha for a cell to prevent and eliminate violence against women in all the districts, Mahila Nidhi to provide interest free loan to poor women for income generation activities, Vriddha Mahila Ashram for destitute widows, deserted by their families, women released from jail etc., Integrated Child Protection Schemes, Swadhar greh, Rajiv Gandhi Kishori Sakshatikaran (Sabla-Pustahar), Anganwadi Kendra Nirman, and Anupurak Pustahar.

## **9. West Bengal**

**Ms. Sayanti Roy, Senior Research Officer, Evaluation, Monitoring and Manpower Branch, Department of Planning, Government of West Bengal**

For gender budgeting planning in the state and to strengthen the State Plan for Human Development, the 11th Plan emphasised Human Development to avoid jobless growth. Accordingly, it was essential that specific detailed heads should be incorporated in the State Budget to depict the fund allocation under women component by the respective Departments. In order to facilitate this, Schemes and Programmes with Women Components were identified. (The process started in the year 2007 under the tripartite Project named Strengthening State Plan for Human Development).

Segregation of allocation was done with the help of respective line departments without affecting the mandates of Schemes / Programmes. In this regard, twenty four (24) line Departments were consulted: Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing, Animal Resource, Backward Class Welfare, Cooperation, Fisheries, Food Processing Industries & Horticulture, Forest, Higher Education, Housing, Health & Family Welfare, Jail, Labour, Mass Education, Mass Education Extension, Micro & Small Scale Enterprises & Textiles, Minority Affairs and Madrasah Education, Panchayat & Rural Development, School Education, SHG & Self Employment, Sports, Technical Education & Training, Urban Development, Women Child Development & Social Welfare Departments. Initiatives were also taken to open new major / sub head of accounts that contain women components. 54 Sensitization Trainings were conducted in 18 Districts in three phases to make the district officials aware about how to implement Gender budgeting in their respective District Plan.

Tasks that need to be undertaken include the need to build the capacity of the Gender Budgeting Cells in different Departments to collect and report gender disaggregated data on their programmes/schemes. Further, to ensure that the funds sanctioned actually reach the women is also the responsibility of the Government. In this regard, monitoring and evaluation could be an effective tool. Guidelines for designing programmes and schemes focused on the most vulnerable women, like dalit women, adivasi women, HIV positive women, sex-workers, etc should be available to all concerned Departments to facilitate Gender Budgeting. Convergence among different departments can ensure success in this.

### **Future Plans**

With regard to how the officers planned to take the learning from this workshop forward in their Departments the officers stated that they would adopt the experiences of other more states with experience in Gender Budgeting; were more confident of taking GB forward after the workshop; would coordinate with Finance & Planning; would review the existing schemes/programmes with regard to gender budgeting and how to be make them gender responsive; would ask the Department to open a Gender Budget cell; would attempt to identify specifically the outcome of G.B.; would try to adopt the procedures that had been discussed; would take further action with the help of higher officers and departments concerned to frame similar guidelines to implement Gender Budgeting; since A& N Administration has not yet made any beginning in this regard the inputs of this workshop would help in making a beginning by the Dept of SW; would organize training for all line departments; share the materials and use them for future sensitization programmes in the local context in the state level; submit a report of this workshop to the head of the dept. with suggestions; collect information on women specific programme & determine the budget set aside for women from every department at the state level; ensure better co-ordination with the line depts.; examine how the put the concepts that are now clear into practice; examine activities/schemes running in the state and identify the problems/barriers

to solve them after discussions with concerned departments; and plan sensitization/capacity building programmes/workshops at State and sub-district level.

The officers stated that they would seek the help of Ministry of Women and Child Development in taking forward the GB initiatives through guidance and support in capacity creation; sending circulars regarding gender budget, performance & implementation of budgetary activity of Gender Budgeting; sending circulars/letters to the top line department officials; clear guidelines on Finance and Planning as the nodal agency informally in all states; holding such workshops/Capacity Building Programmes; MWCD may give directives to the State Department for making GB cell mandatory; issue letter from GoI directing that GB cell be opened in the State as well as in the Departments and for Selection of Nodal Department; feed back from other welfare departments and present before the empowered committee; organising awareness camp; expertise for training; provision for mandatory release of GRB statement by every state Government; clear cut guidelines regarding Gender Budgeting and how far it is different from Gender Sub Plan; workshops for Chief Secretary and Secretary Finance so that they understand significance of GRB; timely release of funds and availability of directives and guidelines to women/child welfare department with copy to Planning and Finance Department; and strengthening of Gender Budgeting Cell;

The officers felt that the workshop was informative and well structured but the workshop time-period (duration) may be extended by one more day so that the learning could be more effective in terms of concepts and understanding. Regular monitoring from WCD of GoI is needed to improve quality of GB. Orientation Training on GB for higher executives of the State i.e. at the level of Principal Secretary of Planning, Finance, WCD and Social Welfare is needed. The reporting format for all states should be standardized. While this was a useful and informative workshop State Governments may not release GRB Statements unless there is a mandate from the GoI/ Planning Commission.

**The participants made the following recommendations at the end of the Workshop:**

- Identify nodal departments, Issue Office Orders for setting up GB Cells/ desks / institutional setup for enforcing GB
- Strengthening the existing Gender Desk/ Gender Cells
- Capacity building workshops for Senior officers at State level
- GB statement to be reviewed and redesigned with qualitative inputs from departments
- Regular flagships schemes, guidelines, norms of the central and state government may be revisited and redesigned for gender inclusion
- A gender lens should applied for all new Policies Programmes and Schemes
- Monitoring process must include gender component including for non divisible pool schemes
- Suggestions to be sent to the 14th Finance Commission to make it mandatory for PRIs/ Municipalities to disclose the proportion of their budget spent on women.

Budget devolution to the extent of 10 % may be made mandatory for gender responsive programmes.

- Standardization of reporting format of GB Statement to include quality parameters to include gender responsiveness.

The Programme Schedule and list of participants are at Annexure I and II below.

**Indian Institute of Public Administration**  
**New Delhi**  
**MWCD-IIPA Workshop on Gender Budgeting for Officials of State**  
**Departments of Finance, Planning and WCD/Social Welfare**  
 (June 20 – 21, 2013)

**Programme Schedule**

<b>Day I</b>		
09.30 – 10.00	Registration and Pre-Workshop Questionnaire (to be filled by the participants)	
10.00 – 10.30	<b>Inaugural Session</b>	
10.00- 10.10	Welcome, About IIPA & Brief Overview of the Workshop	Professor Aasha Kapur Mehta, IIPA
10.10 – 10.20	Address	Dr. T. Chatterjee, Director, IIPA
10.20 – 10.30	Inaugural Address	
10.25 -10.30	Round of Introductions	Participants
10.35- 10.45	<i>Tea</i>	
	<b>Technical Sessions</b>	
10.45-12.00	What is Gender Budgeting? Why is it a priority in the context of the Twelfth Plan?	Professor Aasha Kapur Mehta, IIPA
12.00-01.00	Institutional Mechanisms to facilitate Gender Budgeting	Dr. Paramita Majumdar, Consultant, GB, MWCD
01.00 – 02.00	<b>Lunch</b>	
02.00 – 03.30	Relevance of Outcome Budgeting in Gender Budgeting	Ms. Dakshita Das, FA& CAO, M/o Railways
03.30 – 04.00	<i>Tea</i>	
04.00 - 05.00	Engendering the Budget process – Gender Budgeting Initiatives undertaken by States and Challenges Faced	Presentations from the States <b>Shri Ambika Prasad Ray</b> , FA-cum-Addl Secretary, WCD, Odisha <b>Shri Praveen Jha</b> , Asstt Director, Planning Department, Rajasthan <b>Shri Mangesh Tyagi</b> , Principal Adviser, State Planning Commission, MP <b>Shri J.L. Justin Wills</b> , Joint Secretary (Budget), Finance Dept, Kerala <i>Panel:</i> Ms Padmaja Mehta, Shri Naresh Jha, Ms Sudha Rao, Professor Aasha Kapur Mehta and Dr Paramita Majumdar
<b>Day II</b>		
10.00 – 11.30	Engendering the Budget process – Gender Budgeting Initiatives undertaken by States and Challenges Faced (continued)	Presentation from the States <b>Ms. Anita Rani</b> , Accounts Officer, Dept. of Finance, Bihar <b>Shri P.P. Soti</b> , Member, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh <b>Ms. Nelleri Umeshwari</b> , Special Officer, Fiscal Policy Analysis Cell, Finance Dept. Karnataka <i>Panel:</i> Ms Padmaja Mehta, Shri Naresh Jha, Ms Sudha Rao, Professor Aasha

		Kapur Mehta and Dr Paramita Majumdar
11.30 – 11.44	<b>Tea</b>	
11.45- 01.30	Gender Budgeting Checklists as Entry Points for Gender Audit	Dr. Paramita Majumdar
01.30 - 02.30	<b>Lunch</b>	
02.30 – 03.30	Importance of Gender Budgeting Analysis and the Capacity Challenge at the State level	Shri Subrat Das, Executive Director, Centre for Budget & Governance Accountability, New Delhi
03.30- 03.45	<b>Tea</b>	
03.45 -04.15	Linking Gender Budgeting with the Results Framework Document	Professor Aasha Kapur Mehta
03.45 -04.15	Mapping Future Options	Ms. Padmaja Mehta, MWCD Professor Aasha Kapur Mehta IIPA
04.15-04.30	Evaluation and Valediction	

**Indian Institute of Public Administration**  
**New Delhi**  
**MWCD-IIPA Workshop on Gender Budgeting for Officials of State Departments of**  
**Finance, Planning and WCD/Social Welfare**  
**(June 20 – 21, 2013)**  
**List of Participants**

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Sl. No.	Name & Address
1.	<b>Dr. Harendra Prasad</b> Joint Director Planning & Development Govt. of Bihar Patna	2.	<b>Mr. Divyesh A. Mori</b> Asstt. Accounts Officer Directorate of Accounts Secretariat, Silvassa Distt (U.T), Dadra & Nagar Haveli
3.	<b>Mr. A.C. Parmar</b> Asstt. Research Officer Dept. Of Planning & Statistics Secretariat Distt. Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.	<b>Dr. Anandeshwari Awasthi</b> Joint Director Planning Department, Govt. of U.P. Yojna Bhawan Lucknow
5.	<b>Mr. Ambika Prasad Ray</b> Financial Advisor-Cum Additional Secretary W&CD Odisha	6.	<b>Ms. Namita Palo</b> Gender Consultant W&CD Deptt. Odisha Secretariat Bhubaneswar
7.	<b>Mr. Praveen Kumar Jha</b> Assistant Director Planning Department Secretariat Jaipur	8.	<b>Mr. Mangesh Kumar Tyagi</b> Principal Advisor State Planning Commission Govt. of M.P.
9.	<b>Ms. Anita Rani</b> Accounts Officer Old Secretariat Building Finance Department Patna – 15 Bihar	10.	<b>Ms. Renu Love</b> Assistant Director (Women Empowerment Cell), Dept. of Women & Child Development, Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi Canning Lane, K.G. Marg New Delhi – 110001
11.	<b>Mr. Akinchan Sarkar</b> Under Secretary, Finance (Budget) Govt. of Tripura Civil Secretariat, Agartala – 799006	12.	<b>Mr. Bhagat Singh</b> Statistical Officer Department of Social Welfare, GLNS Complex, Govt. of NCT of Delhi Delhi – 110002
13.	<b>Dr. Dinesh P. Kapadia</b> Director Gender Resource Centre	14.	<b>Mrs. Laldikkmi</b> Dy. Director Social Welfare Dept. Govt. of

	Women & Child Dev. Dept. Govt. of Gujrat Polytechnic Campus Ambavadi Ahmedabad – 3800051		Mizoram Chaltlang, Aizawl - 796012
15.	<b>Ms. Darshana Padia</b> Part Time Senior Consultant 8/9 Women and Child Development Department, Sachivalaya Gandhinagar	16.	<b>Ms. C. Zodinpuii</b> Superintendent, RITC Social Welfare Dept., Aizawl Govt. of Mizoram
17.	<b>Dr. Suresh Swapnil</b> Deputy Director Planning & Development Department Govt. of Bihar	18.	<b>Ms. Sayanti Roy</b> Senior Research Officer Department of Planning Govt. of West Bengal Joint Administrative Building, HC-7, Salt Lake, Sector – 3, Kolkata – 700106
19.	<b>Ms. Hafiza Muzaffar</b> Mission Director Women Empowerment Mission, WCD-Social Welfare Department, Jammu & Kashmir Secretariat	20.	<b>Mr. P.P. Soti</b> Member State Planning Commission Chhattisgarh, R.NO. M-28, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor Naya Mantralaya Mananudi Complex Raipur, Chhattisgarh
21.	<b>Dr. Anungla Aier</b> Member State Task Force for Gender Budget, Principal, ZPC, Dept of Higher Education, Govt. of Nagaland	22.	<b>Mr. Prabir Kumar Chakravarty</b> Special Officer (NP) Directorate of Social Welfare, Assam Gutahati
23.	<b>Mr. Norbu Tsering Bhutia</b> Deputy Director Social Welfare Division Social Justice Empowerment & Welfare Dept. Govt. of Gangtok	24.	<b>Mr. K.B. Pradhan</b> Joint Secretary Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare Dept. Govt. of Sikkim
25.	<b>Ms. Arpana Naomi Rai</b> Dy Director (Budget) Finance Revenue and Expenditure Department, Govt. of Sikkim	26.	<b>Mr. Ravi Kumar B.</b> Research Consultant FPI Kingri Post Bangalore Mysore road Bangalore
27.	<b>Mr. Manish Kumar Upreti</b> Budget Officer U.K. Sachivalaya Dehradun	28.	<b>Mr. P.V. Kamalasanan Nair</b> Joint Director Board State Planning Budget Pattons P.O. Trivandrum
29.	<b>Ms. Sunitha M.V.</b> Women Protection Officer Dist. Probation Office Calicut, Kerala	30.	<b>Ms. Lissy Thomas</b> Women Protection Officer Dist. Probation Office Thodupu 2 HA IDUKKI (DT) -



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31.	<b>Mr. A., Sudershan Reddy</b> Joint Director Planning Dept Govt. of Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad	32.	<b>Mr. M.S. Shivaram</b> Deputy Secretary to Govt. of Karnataka Finance Department (Administration & Co-ordination) R.No. 252, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Vidhana Soudha Bangalore – 560001
33.	<b>Mr. J.L. Justin Wills</b> Joint Secretary Finance (Budget) Department Govt. of Kerala Trivandrum – 695001	34.	<b>Ms. Nelleri Umeshwari</b> Special Officer, FPAC Fiscal Policy Institute Bangalore – Mysore Road, Kengeri Post, Kengeri, Bangalore – 560060
35.	<b>Mrs. Chamanbi Nagnoor</b> Deputy Project Director (Stree Shakti) Directorate of Women & Child Devp. Room No. 507, 5 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Multi Storied Building Ambedkar Veedhi Road, Bangalore – 500002	36.	<b>Mr. Mukunda Sarma</b> Special Officer (Planning) Directorate of Social Welfare, Assam Guwahati – 1, Dist. Kamrup (M) Assam
37.	<b>Mr. Keshab Sharma</b> Deputy Director, Finance (Budget) Govt. of Assam, Block – F, Assam Secretariat Dispur, Guwahati	38.	<b>Mr. Rajesh Jogpal</b> Director Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration, Sector – 17, Chandigarh
39.	<b>Mr. Ashok Kumar Pandey</b> Assistant Director Dept of Women & Child Development Directorate, Old Nurses Hostel Raipur, Chhattisgarh	40.	<b>Mr. Arun Kumar Garg</b> Accounts Officer O/o Women & Child Development Department Haryana, Panchkula
41.	<b>Dr. Puja Jaiswal</b> Project Advisor State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) Women & Child Development Department Haryana, Bays No. 15 – 20, Sector 4 Panchkula	42.	<b>Ms. Saumya Shrivastava</b> Research Associate, CBGA B-7 Extn/110-A, Harsukh Marg Safdarjung Enclave Delhi – 110029
43.	<b>Ms. Kanika Kaul</b> Programme Officer, CBGA B-7 Extn. Safdarjung Enclave New Delhi	44.	<b>Mr. K.R. Joshi</b> Assistant Director Social Welfare Kaladhung Road haldwani Nanital, Uttarakhand

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55.	<b>Mr. Hukam Singh</b> Planning Officer Finance Deptt. U.T. Chandigarh	56.	<b>Mr. Rajesh Jogpal</b> Director Social Welfare Chandigarh Administration
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