Enrichment of national information system by gender sensitive data

The GRB experience in Morocco placed a particular accent on the development of gender sensitive data, in particular through:

- The drafting in 2007 of an Exhaustive Guide on gender-responsive statistics;
- The development of a gender-sensitive Communal Information System through the reconciliation of the Community Based Monitoring System and the Communal Information System developed by the General Directorate of Local Authorities.

Strengthening participatory process through the establishment of the NGOs collective for GRB:

Established in 2009, this collective, composed of more than twenty NGOs, led in 2012 an advocacy for the consideration of gender in the new reform of the organic Law of Finance.

Sharing of knowledge accumulated for 10 years of practice of GRB:

GRB knowledge management platform (km-bsg) and GRB excellence centre

A leading project to implement a platform for knowledge management (KM-BSG) was initiated in partnership between the Ministry of Economy and Finance and UN Women in 2011. The project reflects the maturity of the GRB Moroccan experience for which knowledge management, exchange of expertise and collaboration are essential.

Moroccan experience at the international level

The GRB Moroccan experience was globally disseminated and shared with several countries: Egypt, Palestine, Tunisia, Mauritania, Mali, South Africa, Peru, etc.

Morocco also shared its experience during global meetings organized under the aegis of the United Nations. Morocco participated in the 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women: Financing for Gender Equality, and in March 2012, in the 56th session of CSW that was devoted to the examination of progress in implementing the agreed conclusions of the 52nd Session of the Commission.

MARCH 8, 2012

The International Women’s Day was celebrated in the presence of Ms Michelle Bachelet (UN Under Secretary General and Executive Director of UN Women), who chose Morocco to launch UN-Women’s annual appeal to the international community.
What is Gender Responsive Budget (GRB)?

GRB does not mean developing separate budgets for men and women. It does not mean an increasing spending for programs that concern women alone. Gender Responsive Budgeting aims at reordering priorities and not at increasing the government spending.

Gender Responsive Budgeting takes into account gender-based social relations and the differentiated interests and concerns of women, men, girls and boys, during the formulation, implementation and evaluation of State Budget and consequently public policies.

GRB FACTOR OF EQUALITY, EFFICIENCY, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Equality

GRB is a powerful tool to reduce gender socio-economic inequalities. It is an instrument to enable States and public stakeholders to achieve their international, national and local commitments, in terms of gender equality.

Efficiency

GRB aims to ensure gender equity and improve the efficiency and coherence of public policies through an equitable and efficient allocation of budgetary resources;

Transparency

GRB helps improve budget tracking and legibility , breaking it down into missions, programmes and projects localized and accessible to the understanding of citizens.

Accountability

GRB contributes to make the budget performance indicators, that will be used for the monitoring and the assessment of budget, more gender sensitive.

The Moroccan Decade-long Experience in GRB: Main Achievements and Perspectives

Favorable context for the adoption of GRB

Morocco has known democratic advances that promote gender equality mainstreaming in public policies (Family Code, Nationality Code, Code of Civil Liberties, ratification of CEDAW, Morocco’s commitment to the MDGs, Implementation since 2005 of the National Initiative for Human Development, etc.).

This process is expected to accelerate through the adoption, on the 1st of July 2011, by referendum, of the new Constitution. The new provisions strengthen equal access for citizens to civil, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

Results-based budget reform: entry point of gender equality mainstreaming into budget programming

It is a budget mechanism to ensure efficiency and transparency, launched in 2002. This reform is based on the development of performance logic in budget management. It aims to establish mechanisms capable of ensuring a better allocation of resources and a better impact of public policies. It is the main pathway to take into consideration the different needs of the various components of population during the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policies.

Taking advantage of this favourable context, a GRB programme was launched in 2003, in partnership of UN Women and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Gender Budget Report: Gender assessment of public policies from the human rights perspective

The Gender Budget Report has been annexed to the Finance Bill since 2005. It is an instrument to assess public policies from a gender perspective, and is subject to parliamentary oral questions to ensure the accountability chain government - parliament - citizens.

Since 2012, the Gender Report adopted a gender-based analysis of budgets from the human rights perspective. The new approach coincides with genuine institutional progress enshrined in the new Constitution. This analysis is based on the assessment of public policies with regard to the level of achievement of human rights and commitment to the standards of the United Nations human rights instruments.

Development of instruments to facilitate application of grb

A set of tools relative to GRB have been produced since 2005:

- Guidelines on results-based budget reform including the gender dimension, for parliamentarians and NGOs;
- Training manual on gender responsive budget;
- Set of tools relative to GRB;