

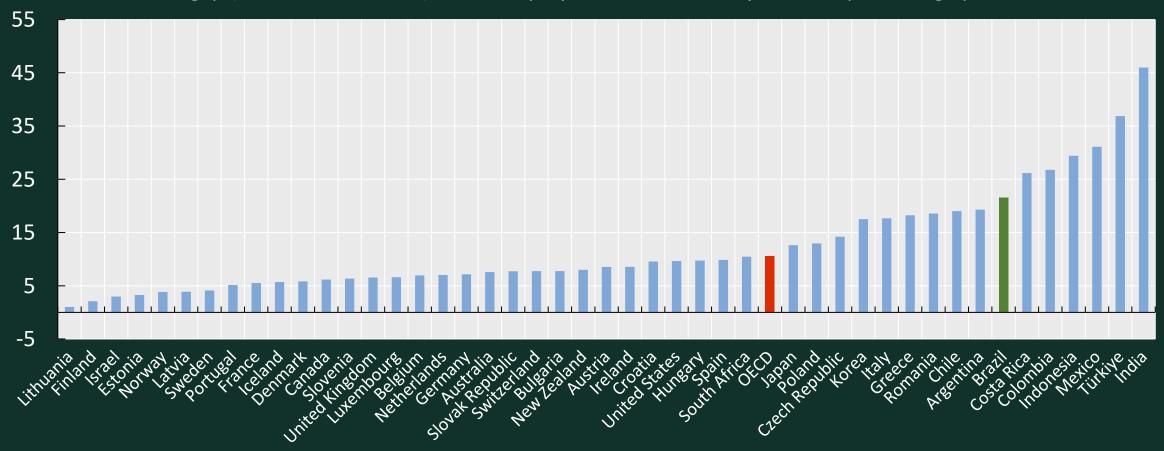
Gender budgeting



Scherie Nicol – Lead, Gender Budgeting 19th March 2024

Gender gaps have economic and fiscal costs

Gender gap (male minus female) in the employment rate, 15–64-year-olds, percentage points, 2021



Closing gender employment gaps brings economic gains

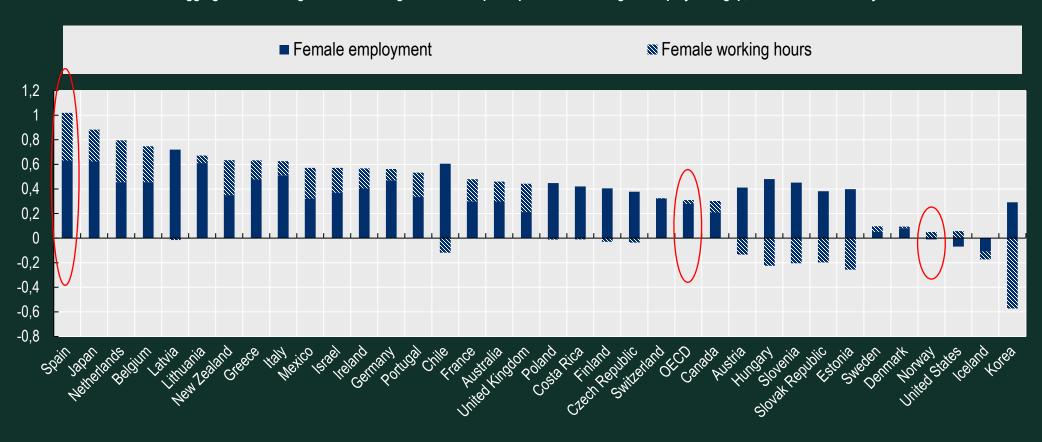
Employment to population ratios, 15 to 64 year-olds, 2000-2021



Source: OECD Employment Database.

Evidence on economic gains from closing gender employment gaps 2000-2019

Disaggregation of average annual rate of growth in GDP per capita due to closing the employment gap, 2000-2019 or closest years available



Source: OECD estimates primarily based on data from the OECD National Accounts Database and the OECD Employment Database.



Reducing the gender employment gap

Key measures:

- affordable childcare
- improved design of tax and benefits system
- reduced occupational and sectoral segregation

Must also recognise that gender inequalities are interconnected...











GENDER BUDGETNG OECD FRAMEWORK





METHODS AND TOOLS



ENABLING ENVIROMENT



ACCOUNTABILITY
AND
TRANSPARENCY



IMPACT

Gender budgeting in Brazil Key strengths



1

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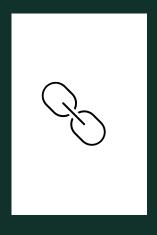
Renewed political emphasis on areas of equality

Integration of gender considerations in planning and budget process

Institutional strengthening to tackle inequality

Intensified focus on citizen engagement and transparency

Gender budgeting in Brazil – priorities for action



Strengthen linkages between **PPA** and budget

Enhance capacity to execute the budget



Elaborate policy priorities relating to gender equality

Develop Women's Budget Report and enshrine in law



Build whole-ofgovernment approach to gender budgeting

Move focus of gender budgeting beyond women's issues





Thank you



Scherie Nicol – Lead, Gender Budgeting