

Gender Responsive Budgeting in Timor-Leste: Applying GM and GRB Tool to implement government's commitment to women's empowerment and gender equality



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Timor-Leste Steps towards GM

- Constitution article 17 – equality between women & men
- TL CEDAW ratification (2002)
- OPE- 2002-08 & SEPI - 2007 (Organic Law 2008)
- Gender Focal Points (2008)
- Adoption of Law Against Domestic Violence (2010)
- Timor-Leste CEDAW Report 2009
- CEDAW Specific Report on Education and Health 2011

Parliament and Government's commitments to GRB

- First GRB workshop was conducted in 2008 by National Parliament, UNDP and UNIFEM (Now UN Women)
- National Parliament Resolution on GRB in 2009
- Call circular
- Gender and Culture Budget Statement 2009-2010
- Establishment of GWG; changed from gender focal points
- Participation of SEPI at Budget Review Committee in 2012

Small Steps on How do we do to support

- GRB capacity building to the government officials, parliament and women's organization including budget monitoring and transparency organization
- Provide technical support to the NGOs to write submission to the parliament
- Recruitment of gender analysis to support National Women's Machinery
- Provide support to Budget Review Committee
- Provide GM and GRB checklist to line ministries and secretary of States to develop gender sensitive planning and budget

Role of Civil Society

- Using GRB as a tool to advocate for budget allocation to implement Law Against Domestic Violence (LADV)
- Sent letters to Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, President, Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality (SEPI) and Parliament requesting allocation of budget for the implementation of LADV in the budget for 2011
- Wrote position paper/submission on their analysis to AAPs

Some Key Milestones and achievements

- General awareness within political and economic institutions of the need for gender mainstreaming/budgeting
- Increased in government commitment promoting gender equality
- Parliament allocated amount of funds to the Secretary of State for Security to purchase vehicle for Vulnerable Police Unit (VPU), Increased in the budget of Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS) and Ministry of Agriculture to provide training to agriculture extensions in 2011 budget
- Some ministries and secretary of State Includes gender equality provision and activities in AAP since 2011 and increasing for 2014
[AAPs ..\..\Annual Report UNW\Evidence\Summary Analysis oAAPs \(Matrix\).docx](#)
- Used of gender sensitive indicator in Annual Action plans based on 2014 AAPs assessment
- Increased of SEPI budget to implement NAP, women's participation in municipal election, women's economic empowerment

Challenges

- Constrains in the capacity of government officials on the application of GRB in AAPs
- Non availability in gender disaggregate data in AAPs
- Issues of ownership and understanding on gender mainstreaming by most of partners.
- Lack of gender mainstreaming in micro economic policy levels

Way forward

- Continue with training for government officers on how to do GRB in the AAPs and Budgeting
- Provide GM and GRB checklist to brief parliament and government officers
- Support key government Ministries (Ministry of Finance, Justice and Ministry of State Administration)
- Developing GM and GRB checklist to assist government officers to prepare Annual Action Plans and Budget
- Continue to support NGOs to scrutinize government's AAPs and expenditures by using social accountability tools (scorecard)

Lesson learn

- Its definitely a good tool to ensure government commitment to the promotion of gender equality.
- There is government commitment but more champions needed.
- Strengthening the role of civil society and academic is very important

Thank you

