



WOMEN'S CHARTER FOR ACCELERATED Development – FREE STATE PROVINCE

Financial and Fiscal Commission

11 November 2022

For an Equitable Sharing of National Revenue

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Role and function of the FFC
- Importance of GRB & Women's Charter for Accelerated Development (WCAD)
- Key Aspects of GRB
- Method of Analysis
- Key Findings and Analysis
- Recommendations

ROLE AND FUNCTION OF THE FFC

- The Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC)
 - Is an independent, permanent, statutory institution established in terms of Section 220 of the Constitution
- Must function in terms of the FFC Act
- Mandate of Commission
 - To make recommendations, envisaged in Chapter 13 of the Constitution or in national legislation to Parliament, Provincial Legislatures, and any other organ of state determined by national legislation
- The Commission's focus is primarily on the equitable division of nationally collected revenue among the three spheres of government and any other financial and fiscal matters
 - Legislative provisions or executive decisions that affect either provincial or local government from a financial and/or fiscal perspective
 - Includes regulations associated with legislation that may amend or extend such legislation

IMPORTANCE OF GRB & WCAD

- Despite these commitments, unacceptable gender inequalities remain in South Africa. These gender commitments should be translated into fiscal commitments in all spheres of government.
- The **budget** is one of the essential tools to achieve gender equality and gender equity. This use of the budget to achieve gender equality/equity is called Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB).
- GRB is about deliberately making the Intergovernmental fiscal relation system sensitive/responsive to the needs of women and contributing to moving women out of poverty
 - It is about gender-sensitive resource allocation
 - Integrating a clear gender perspective within the overall context of the budget process
 - Understanding the implications of fiscal decisions on gender
 - Budget prioritization based on needs of men and women- ensuring inclusivity
 - Gender budgeting is an innovative strategy for achieving gender equality
- It is **NOT** a new budget or separate budget for women but rather the integration of gender approaches into all stages of the budget cycle (**mainstreaming**).

IMPORTANCE OF GRB & WCAD

- Empowering women through the budget is not only the right thing to do, but we cannot win on anything if “**half team is not playing**”.
- A successful IGFR system is one that is sensitive to the needs of women and contributes to empowering women and moving women out of poverty.
- **Priority action 3** of the WCAD acknowledges among others; the need for tangible plans developed for the advancement and realization of gender equality, backed by the necessary budget allocation, to ensure implementation:
 - Gender equality should be reflected in all Budget documentation (Division of Revenue Bill, MTBPS, etc)
 - Strategic plans and annual performance plans
 - Adequate Budget allocations to support gender equality and develop programmes for women empowerment
 - Institutionalisation of gender-disaggregated data in all spheres of government so as to target effectively as well as the M&E mechanisms to ensure mainstreaming of gender in budgets
 - All Departments across the three spheres of government Shall be subject to an Annual Gender Audit to assist in the institutionalization of Gender Mainstreaming

KEY FINDINGS/ ANALYSIS

The FFC in 2022 conducted a study, **‘Addressing Gender Inequality Through Gender Budgeting in the Public Sector’** and made some recommendations

- The study assessed the effectiveness of key departmental budgets in addressing gender equality commitments as well as the adequacy of the legislative, policy, and institutional frameworks in promoting GRB in government

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Limited Mainstreaming of Gender Issues

- There is limited mainstreaming of gender issues in departmental budget processes. The main reason for this is that departments generally lack gender-disaggregated data and information to implement gender-responsive planning – followed by budgeting, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing.
- The lack of gender-disaggregated data hinders the effective translation of gender commitments into budgetary allocations. GRB is difficult, if not impossible, to undertake without an institutional plan to effect the engendering of service delivery programmes supported by gender-disaggregated information

Limited Gender Disaggregated Data

- The analysis indicated that gender-disaggregated information could be found in other domains or within the working knowledge of departments, but such information is seldom integrated into the strategic documents of departments to allow gender-responsive budgeting processes. ⁶

KEY ASPECTS OF GRB

Planning

PDPs- Planning instruments: From consultation, situational analysis, gender diagnosis backed by gender disaggregated data, to projects identified - should be inclusive and respond to women needs. -Women should be visible in the planning process

- If gender issues are not planned, no budgeting or implementation of GRB will take place- include all departments -

GRB planning is enabled by gender disaggregated data

Budgeting processes

- Budget process begins with circulars which must be gender sensitive-

- Circulars can also provide guidelines on how to address gender-oriented goals in the budget

- Budget consultation and participatory budgeting process, Principles, Assumptions, resource allocations should all ensure that women are visible

KEY ASPECTS OF GRB

Budget processes cont.

-Budget process should be accompanied by gender budget reports as a prescribed requirement to be included in the submission of the annual budget documentation and legislation tabled in the relevant legislative authority

Monitoring, Evaluation & Oversight

- GRB should be based on a sound system of the monitoring and evaluation of targets
- M&E in turn should be based on sound gender-disaggregated data –what can be measured is likely to be prioritised and monitored-
- M&E should be based also on gender-sensitive indicators on how to advance gender equality commitments and women's empowerment-
- There should be gender budget reports to accompany budgets that assist M&E. Such reports should detail the impact of budgets on men and women.
- M&E should also look at current budget legislation and regulations whether it mainstreams GRB
- Institutions such as parliament should be capacitated on GRB to undertake effective oversight on GR Planning and Budgeting

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

- Analysed Provincial development/ performance plans/ strategic plans of the province to assess whether planning is done within gender lenses
- Budget analysis of allocations for selected departments: (education, health, social development); these **departments deliver key services and account for about 70-80% of government expenditure and thus could be a powerful catalyst for changing gender inequalities**
 - Education is the primary driver of human capital development in the country. Access to education for women improves their chances to participate in the labour market, narrows gender pay gaps and empowers them to be agents for change in wider society.
 - Health promotes the health of everyone in South Africa. It enables an accessible, caring and high-quality health system. Access to health services for women does improve not only their health status but also that of their families. It promotes human development and enhances the ability of women to be active participants in the workforce and economy at large.
 - Social Development contributes to the promotion of women's empowerment through, among other things, integrated sustainable development and social protection programmes, including the social grant system.
 - Assess patterns or changes(increases/decreases) in budgets meant to support women's empowerment and gender equality

KEY FINDINGS/ ANALYSIS: PLANS

- The Free State province acknowledges that its performance and strategic plans are aligned with the NDP and the MTSF (2019-2024) to meet targets sets in these documents which include vulnerable groups of society and policy on Gender and Women Empowerment.
 - its mandate is to provide strategic leadership to various transversal functions within the provincial government
- The FFC is of the view that the Office of the Premier(OTP) and the province should oversee that their strategy and plans expand on its gender responsiveness and have explicit gender priorities and indicators across its priorities as per the Medium Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024)

KEY FINDINGS/ ANALYSIS: PLANS

Demographics and the Socio-economic Context

- The Free State population is reported and disaggregated by gender
- In terms of health, the province highlights an increased burden of disease driven by HIV/AIDS; however, this information is not gender disaggregated
- The province is facing high levels of unemployment, especially among youth but the information is not disaggregated by gender

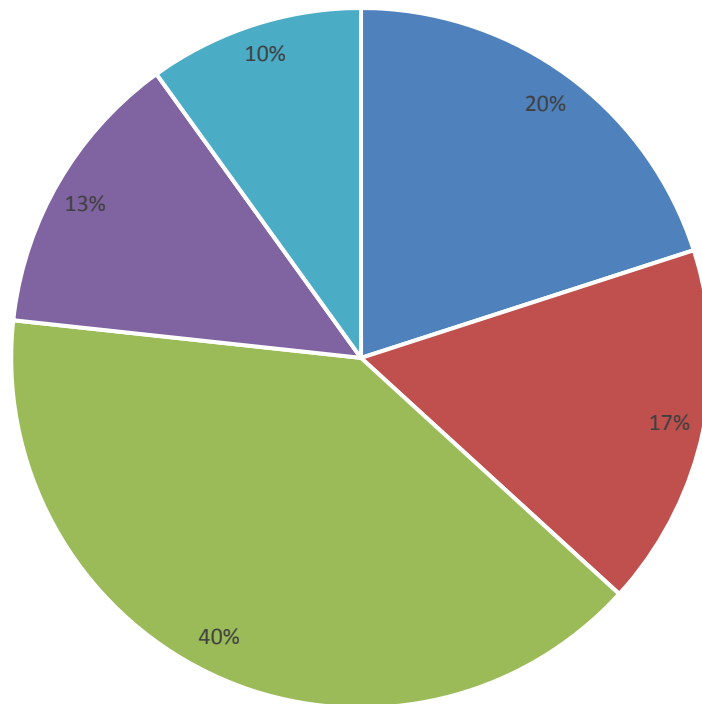
KEY FINDINGS/ANALYSIS: PLANS

Programme Performance: Office of the Premier (OTP) has four programmes

- **Programme 3: Policy and Governance-** an epicentre of provincial policy coordination and gives strategic direction on all government activities
 - Programme has a unit focusing on **Women, Children, People with Disabilities** and other focal groups facilitated and implemented through this programme
 - In its reporting indicators, this programme has indicators such as **gender mainstreaming and data governance**
- **Programme 4: Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation-**provide monitoring and evaluation services in all the government programmes and priorities
- The FFC commends the OTP on these programmes, including the output indicators stated, in ensuring that gender mainstreaming takes effect, and the FFC is of the view that OTP should exercise its oversight role in ensuring that all programmes in the provincial government and departments have indicators that are gender mainstreamed
- Further, the FFC is of the view that the data governance subprogramme should be strengthened by ensuring that it collects quality data that is gender-responsive to be able to realise gender goals
- The FFC supports the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation programme and is of the view that this programme should deliberately ensure that its monitoring and evaluation focus on gender mainstreaming, including auditing thereof as per gender framework policy

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS: ALLOCATIONS

Share Budget Allocations: Social Development (SD) Programmes



- 1. Administration
- 2. Social Welfare Services
- 3. Children and Families
- 4. Restorative Services
- 5. Development and Research



- In terms of percentage share allocation; in the programmes, Children and Families takes the largest share at 40%, followed by the Administration programme at 20 %
- 2nd province out of the eight analysed where administration takes the second largest share (20%)
- The Commission welcomes the increased allocations in these two programmes, given the critical role they play in protecting vulnerable groups (children, youth, ECD, families and community services)
- However, in disaggregating these programmes further
 - Care and Services to Families received the least share at 5%, given the role it plays in preventing society's social ills
- Restorative Services and D&R programmes take the least shares, at 13% and 10%, respectively
 - Yet these programmes provide services related to crime prevention and victim empowerment support to vulnerable groups and support poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods and create opportunities for youth and women empowerment in the community

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS: PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENT 2021/22

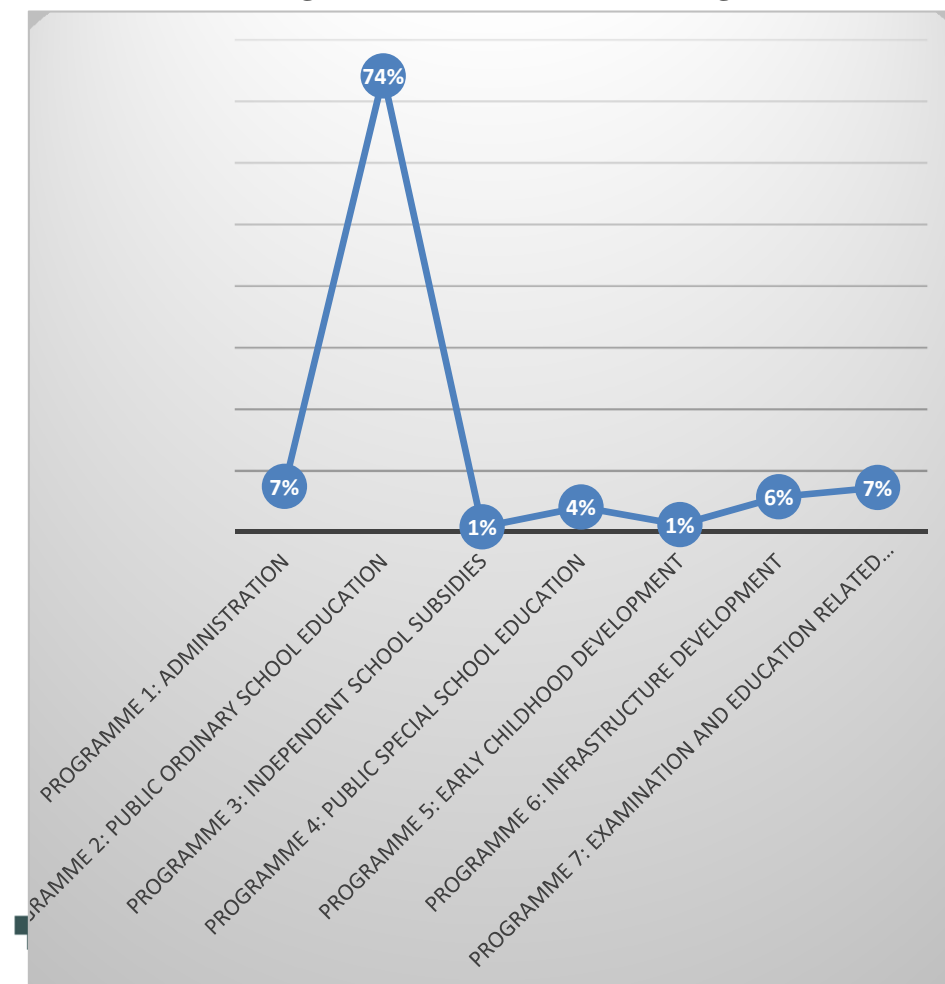
- The Commission welcomes department reporting on its programme performance in all its programmes as well as the number of beneficiaries it envisaged targeting
- However, the Commission notes that the department does not state the number of beneficiaries, including explicitly disaggregating this information by gender, such number of beneficiaries on HVI Prevention Programmes
- For gender mainstreaming to take effect fully, this information needs to be disaggregated by gender, as **programme budgets are not neutral but affect men and women differently**

Social Development: Children and Families Review of the current financial year (2021/22)

<p><i>ECD grant-</i> R63.55 million was allocated to expand existing ECD centres</p>	<p><i>Substance Abuse, Prevention, and Rehabilitation-</i> R9.887 million was allocated for payment of stipends to Child and Youth Care Workers to strengthen prevention and early identification</p>
<p><i>HIV Prevention Programmes -</i> R5.393 million was received by NPO's to address social and structural drivers of HIV/ TB/ STI/ and Gender-Based Violence</p>	<p><i>Violence Against Women and Children-</i> R7.766 million allocated for payment of social workers for the provision of psychosocial services for victims of crime and violence</p>

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS: ALLOCATIONS

Share Budget Allocations: Education Programmes



- Public Ordinary School (POS) programme takes the largest percentage share allocation of the budget (74%), followed by Infrastructure development (7%).
 - POS is the core mandate providing education from grades (1-12) in primary and secondary schools
 - Disaggregating POS- school sport, culture, and human resource development are at 0.3% shares, respectively
 - Disaggregating infrastructure programme indicate that the largest chunk is taken by POS(85%), with only 5% shares on PSS programmes
- Public special schools (PSS) and Early Childhood Development (ECD) received the least shares at 4% and 1%, respectively
- The FFC is concerned about these programmes receiving the least shares
 - Not in line with inclusive education vision, which needs to include the vulnerable groups of the society as well as ensure there is access to early childhood learning for all learners.
 - PSS are the vulnerable learners with severe barriers to learning that require more resources and support, while ECD caters to preschool education and allows women to find opportunities and earn income/ even being employed as ECD practitioners or caregivers

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS: PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENT 2021/22

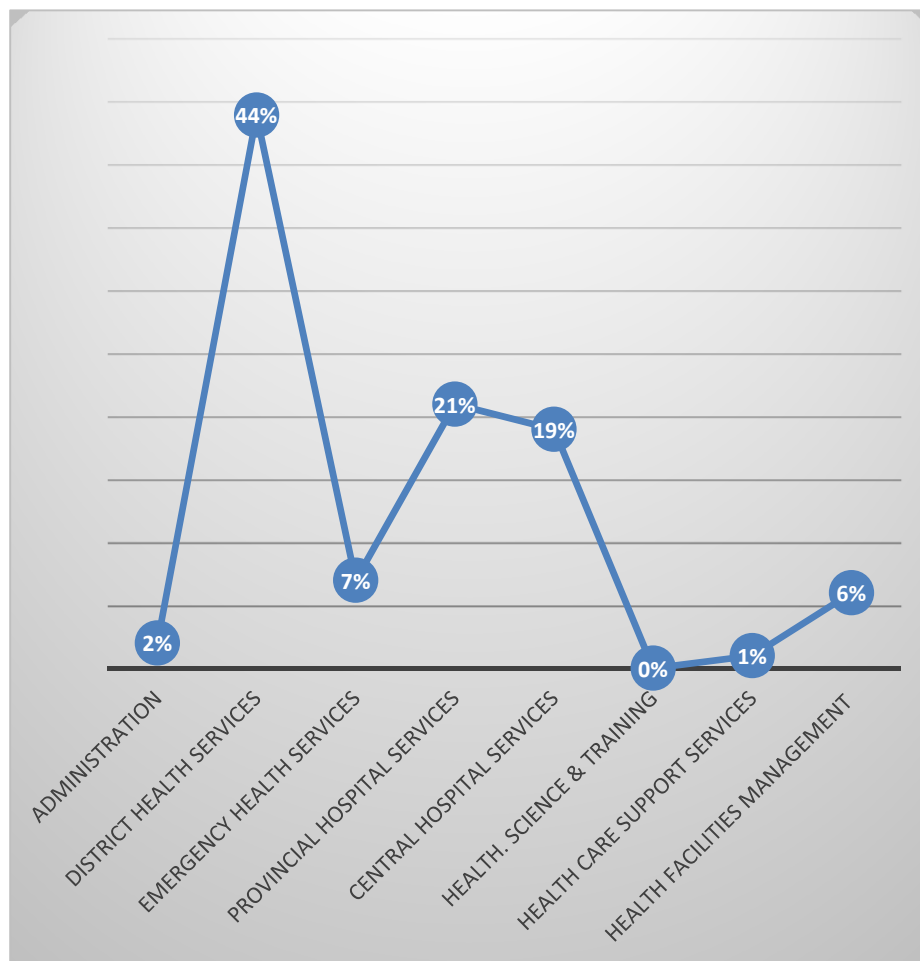
- The Department of Education reports on programme performance measures in all its programmes which are welcomed
- The Commission is of the view that the department can streamline this information further by disaggregating by gender to be able to measure, for instance, **the number of learners by gender benefiting from the nutrition programme**
- For the purposes of GRB and tracking progress of the gender impact of the department’s services, it is critical for gender disaggregation to be provided in respect of the targeted beneficiaries to enable the **monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of gender targets**

**Programme 2: Public Ordinary Schools- Review of the
Current Financial year 2021/22**

<p><i>National School Nutrition Programme</i> For the year 2021/22, nutrition programme benefited 606 148 learners</p>	<p><i>Pre Grade R Training</i> For the year 2021/22, the department planned to train 500 Pre Grade R Practitioners</p>
<p><i>No Fee School Policy</i> Q1-Q3 are no fee schools, where the department provides larger amounts of funding</p>	<p><i>Presidential Youth Employment Initiative</i> For the year 2021/22, 15 435 total youth employed by the department</p>

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS: ALLOCATIONS

Share Budget Allocations: Health Programmes



FINANCIAL AND FISCAL COMMISSION

- District health services (DHS) absorb the largest budget share allocation at 42%, followed by Provincial Hospital Services at 21%
- The largest shares in these programmes are welcomed given the services they provide, i.e. rendering PHC, hospital services, community-based services, nutrition programmes, maternal, child and women's health, as well as HIV/AIDS programme
 - However, in disaggregating the DHS programme- the community-based services and nutrition programmes receive least shares at 3% and 0.2%; this is a concern as these services play a critical role to the vulnerable groups
- Health Sciences and Training as well as Health Care Support received the least shares at 0.3% and 1% respectively
 - Yet these programmes provide assistive devices (orthotics and prosthetics) which vulnerable groups have access to, including medicine and equipment as well as training of health personnel which is key for skilled personnel in order to realise better health outcomes

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS: PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENT 2021/22

- The Commission welcomes department reporting on its achievements and progress in the year 2021/22
- The department reported on the improved number of people accessing services (**HIV/AIDS/TB programmes**), but it is not stated how many benefited from these programmes and information is not disaggregated by gender to be able to **monitor and see whom the programme is benefiting**
- Ideally, all the programmes should be gender-disaggregated to be able to achieve the national agenda of mainstreaming; it should not only be by **virtue of programmes focus on women (antenatal care), it should be stated how many of those women benefited**

Programmes: Review of Health Programmes in the Current Financial Year 2021-2022

<p><i>District Health Services</i> Improvement in the number of people accessing services on key programmes- HIV/AIDs/ TB</p>	<p><i>District Health Services</i> Antenatal care is provided in all PHC and Hospitals</p>
<p><i>Health Sciences and Training</i> Provides training to Emergency Medical, Nursing personnel and other Health Professionals</p>	<p><i>District Health Services</i> Department increased Primary Health Care Outreach Teams to 175</p>

CONCLUSION

- The plans/strategies by the Office indicate strides made by the province in reporting and including vulnerable groups in its plans and programmes to realise gender goals
- The departments selected for analysis do report on programme achievements, however;
 - The information does not state how many beneficiaries benefited from the programmes
 - The selected departments lack gender-disaggregated information to understand the full impact of their expenditure on (women/men)
- For gender mainstreaming to take effect fully, this information should be streamlined to all programmes of the department and should be monitored, evaluated and audited to ensure gender targets are realised
 - Selected departments account for about 70-80% of government expenditure and thus could be a powerful catalyst for changing gender inequalities
- Likewise, with programme performance, information is reported and should be disaggregated by gender to measure progress and achievements whilst providing an opportunity for focused intervention where needed
 - As programme budgets are not neutral but affect men and women differently.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Office of the Premier, together with other departments such as the Provincial Treasury should coordinate, and spearhead initiatives focused on the capacity building of political and administrative leadership on gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing at all levels of government in line with the National Agenda of Gender Mainstreaming by all government departments.
- Annually, a comprehensive report should be prepared by government departments in the province on how their policies translate into gender equality commitments; and provincial legislative should play an oversight role in ensuring these commitments are realised
 - What is measured is likely to be prioritised
- Departments should also invest its statistical capacity-building programmes to improve the measurement of gender equality indicators and the collection of gender-disaggregated data which should be reflected in their strategies/ plans, executed through the budget, and monitored, evaluated, and audited with the Office of Premier and Provincial legislature exercising their oversight role



THANK YOU

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