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# Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Budgeting: Achievements, Gaps and Challenges

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# 1. Our Understanding

## ■ Gender Mainstreaming

#13 Women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace;

- Beijing Declaration, Fourth World Conference on Women(1995)

## ■ Gender Budgeting

Gender-responsive budgeting is not about creating separate budgets for women, or solely increasing spending on women's programmes. Rather gender-responsive budgeting seeks to ensure that the collection and allocation of public resources is carried out in ways that are effective and contribute to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment.

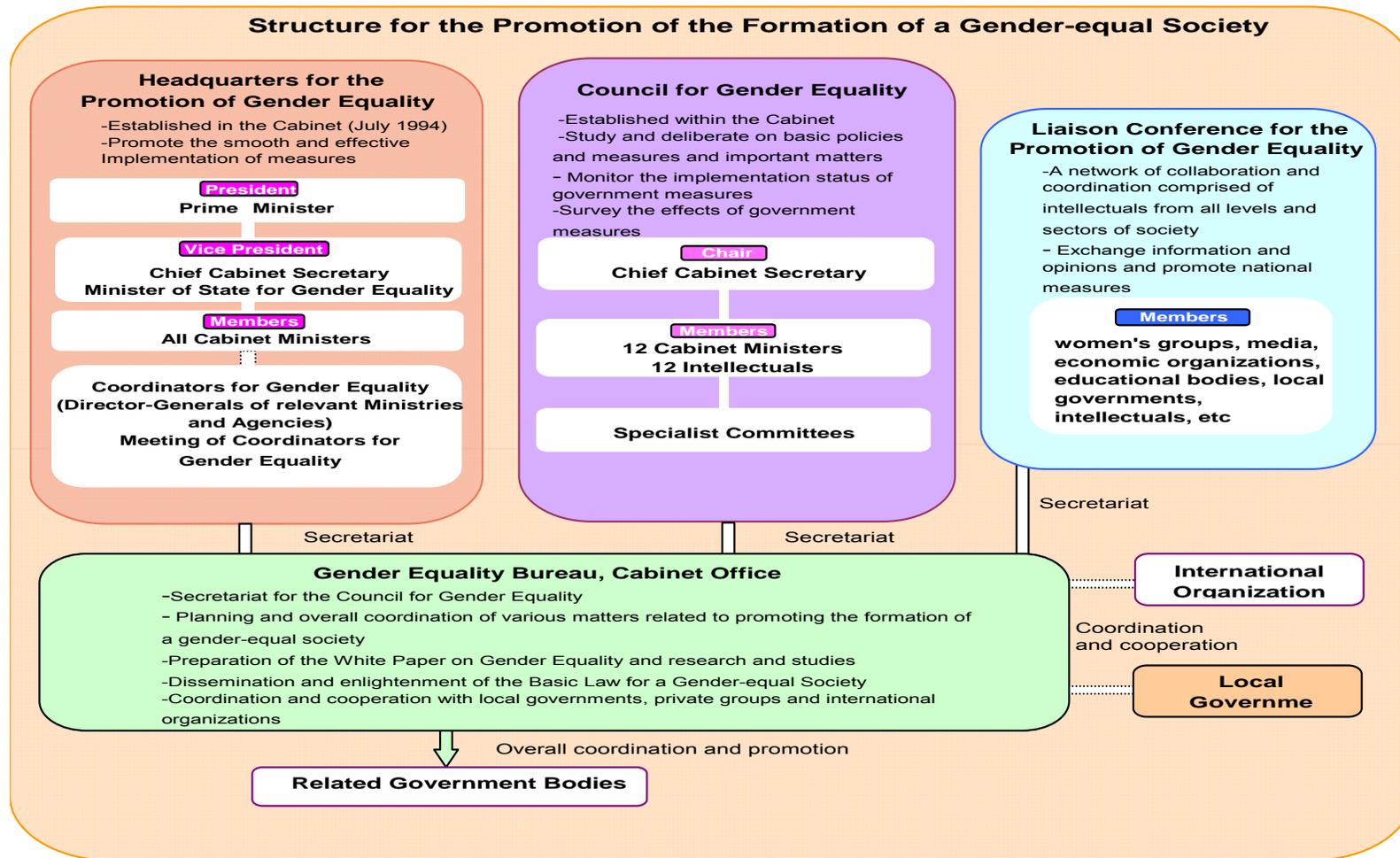
- UNUFEM  
[http://www.unifem.org/gender\\_issues/women\\_poverty\\_economics/gender\\_budgets.php](http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/women_poverty_economics/gender_budgets.php)

## 2. Our Scheme

- The Basic Act for a Gender-equal Society (Law No. 78 of 1999)
  - The Basic Act lays out the five pillars (basic principles) relating to the formation of gender-equal society.
  - It clarifies the roles of the public administration (the state and local governments) and citizens, i.e., the responsibilities and basic policies
- Basic Plan for Gender Equality(2000,2005)
  - The Cabinet approved the Basic Plan for Gender Equality (1<sup>st</sup> plan in 2000, 2<sup>nd</sup> plan in 2005), as plans based on the Basic Act for a Gender-equal Society.

# 2. Our Scheme

## ■ The Organizational Structure of the National Machinery



# 3. Our Example

## Monitoring and Gender Impact Assessment and Evaluation

### [Purpose]

- Studies and deliberates whether the Basic Plan for Gender Equality is being steadily implemented in each ministry and agency, as well as on government measures and other matters affecting the formation of a gender-equal society

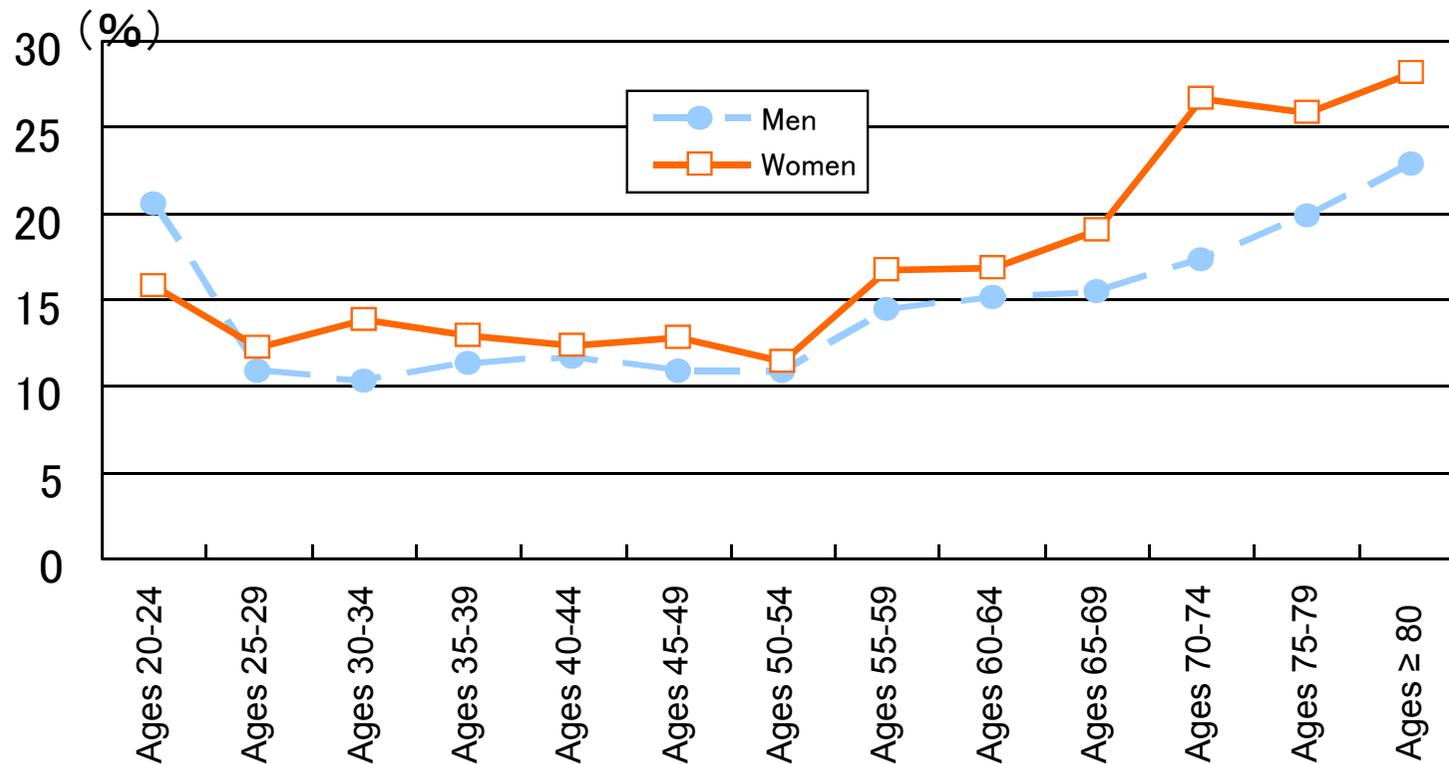
### [Reports published in 2009]

- Report on Monitoring and Gender Impact Assessment and Evaluation titled “Actual Situation of Men and Women Facing Living Difficulties in the Context of New Trends in the Economy and Society”

# 3. Our Example

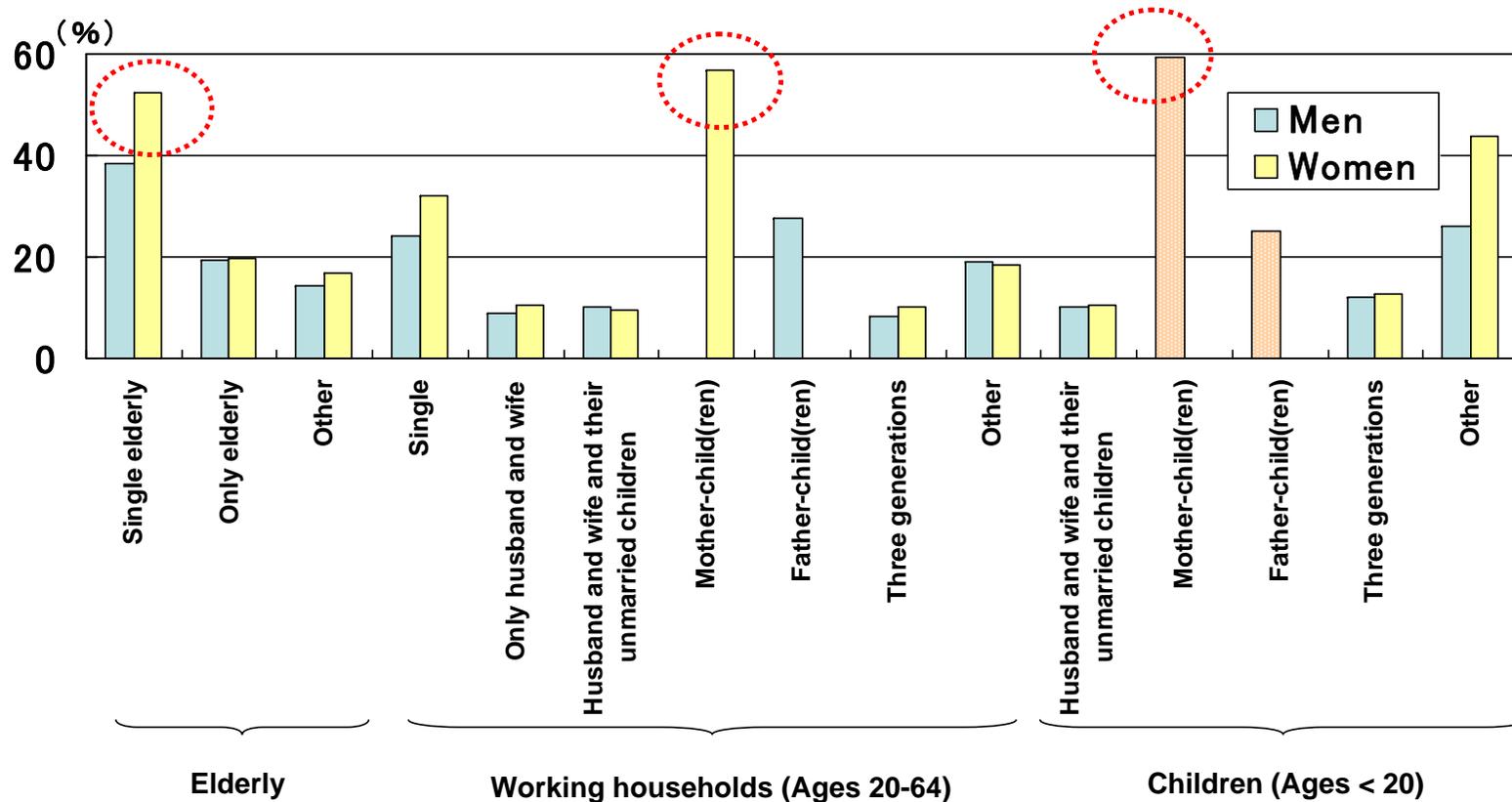
## 3-1 Gender Impact Assessment

- The relative poverty rate of women is higher than that of men in most age groups
- The disparity widens as they age



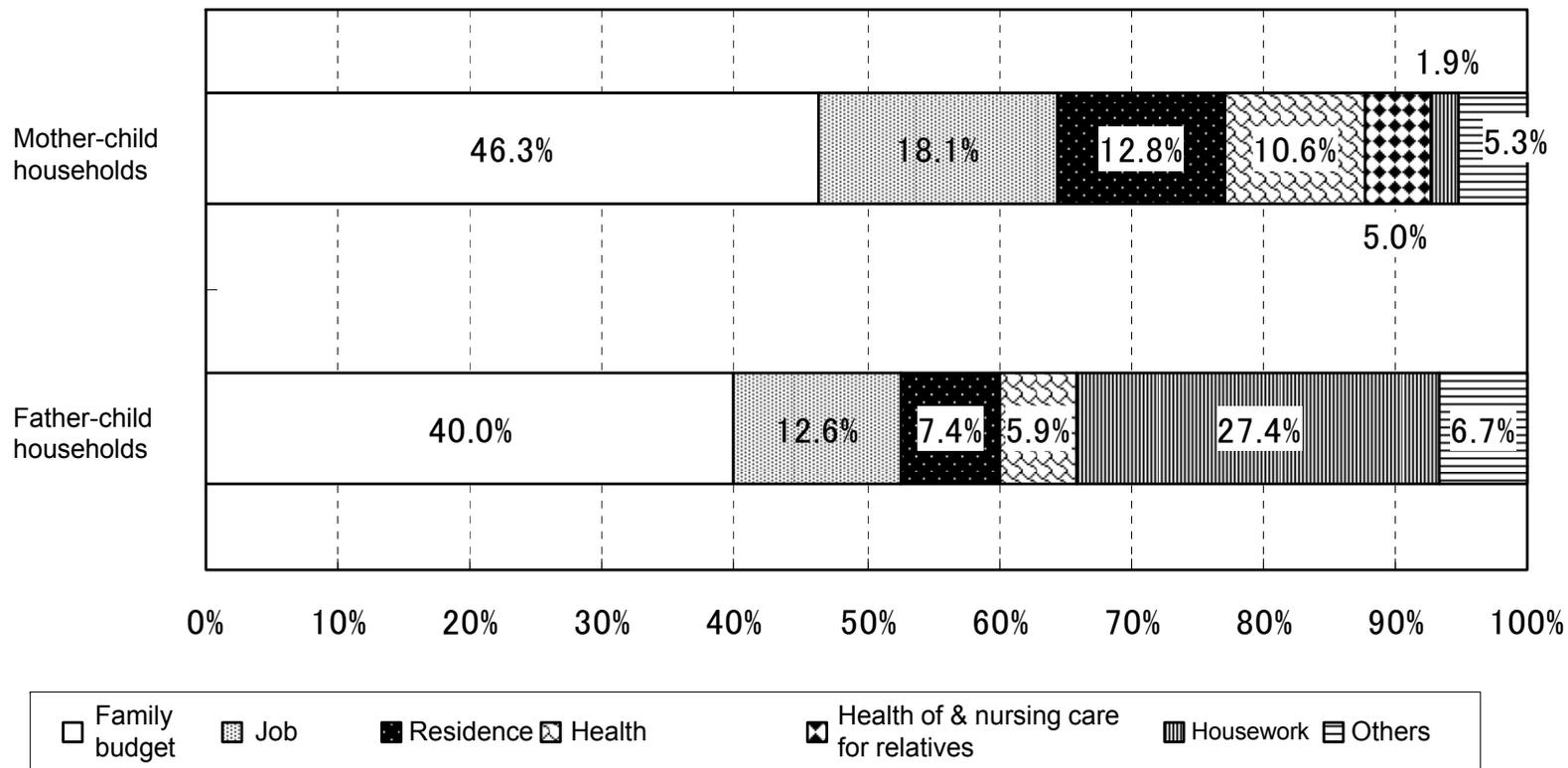
# 3. Our Example

- Higher poverty rates, particularly in aged single women and mother-child families
  - ▣ Transmission of poverty to the next generation observed in mother-child families



# 3. Our Example

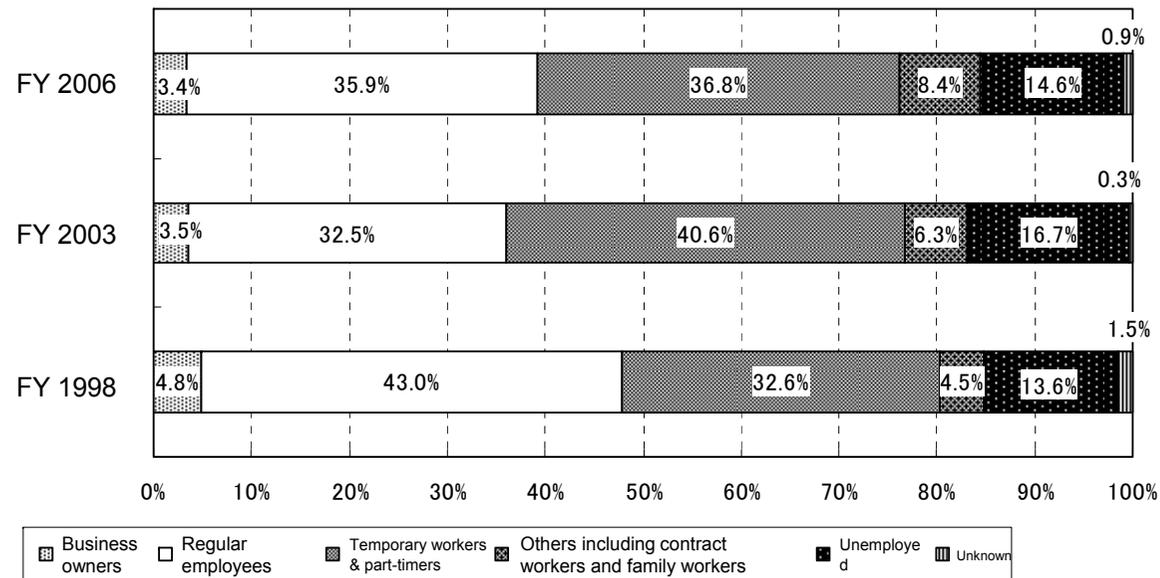
- Problems in mother-child and father-child households



Source: "National Survey on Mother-Child and Other Households"(2006) by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare  
 Note: The total excludes the number of household that responded "no answer".

# 3. Our Example

## ■ Employment rate and income – Mother-child households



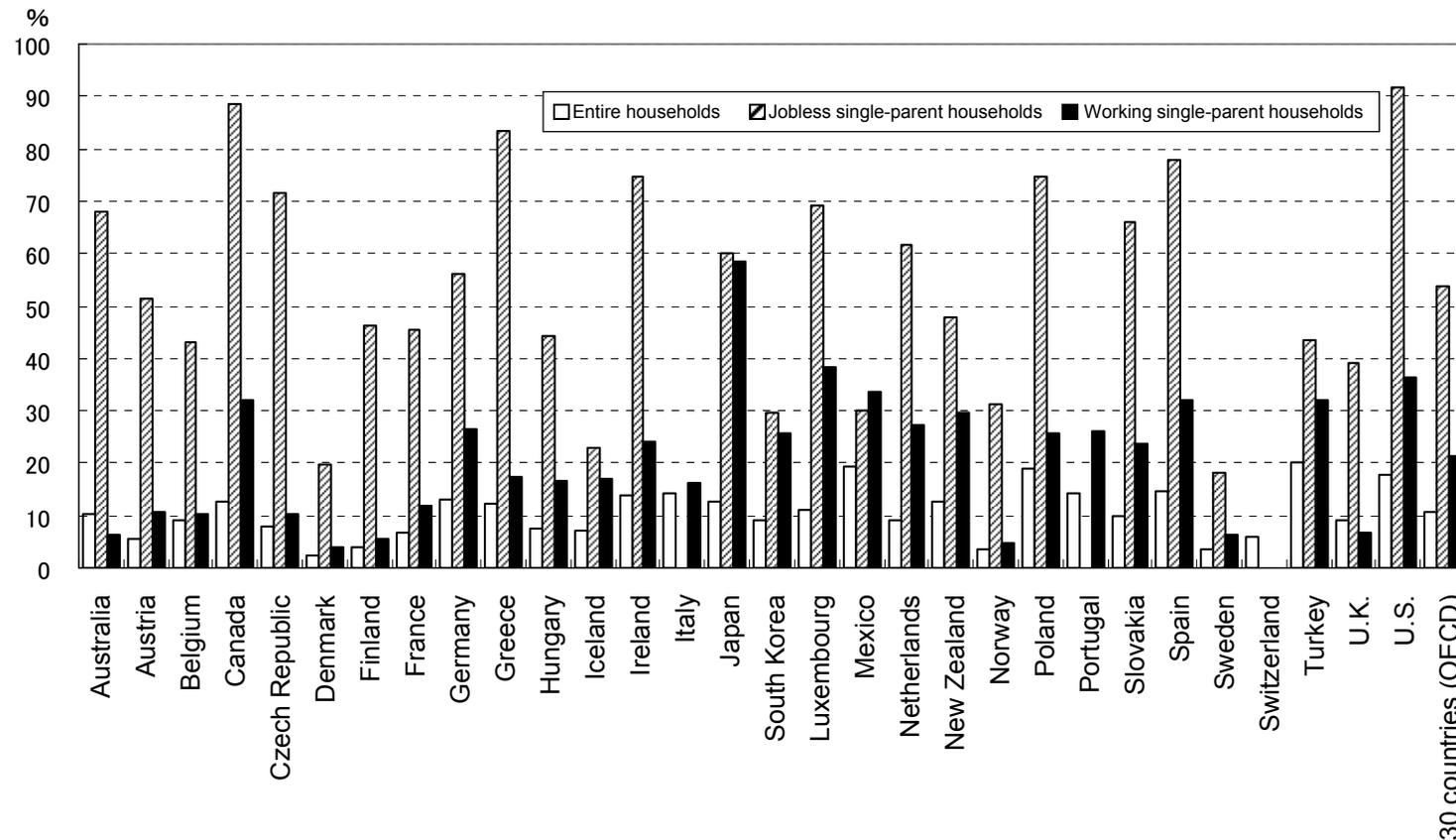
← Source: “National Survey on Mother-Child and Other Households”(2006) by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

↓ Source: “National Survey on Mother-Child and Other Households”(2006) by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

	Entire households	Mother-child households	Percentage of mother-child households' avg income to general households at 100%	Father-child households	Percentage of father-child households' avg income to general households at 100%
2005	5.638 million yen	2.13 million yen	37.8%	4.21 million yen	74.7%

# 3. Our Example

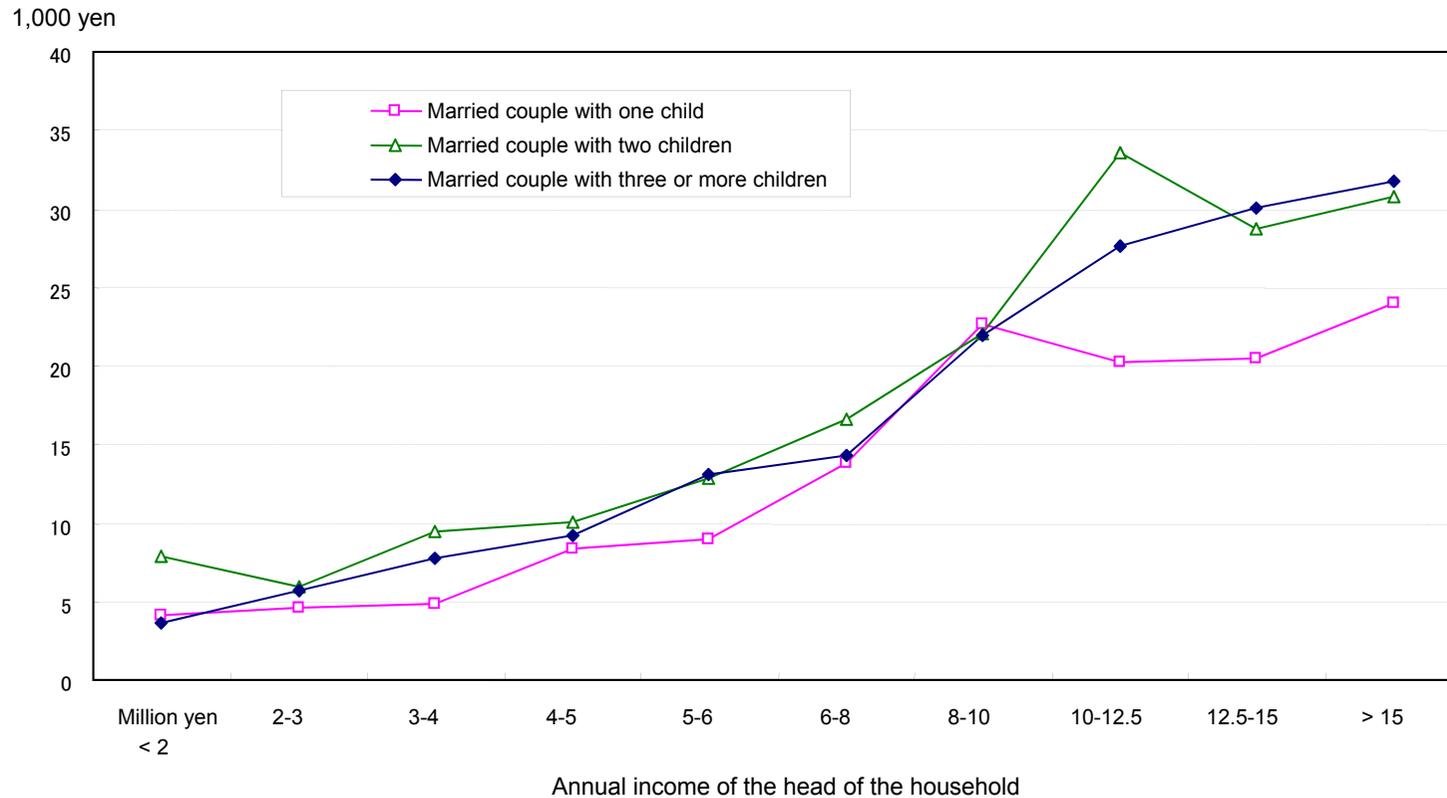
- Relative poverty rate of households with children  
(Comparison among OECD countries)



Source: OECD (2008) "Growing Unequal? Income Distribution and Poverty in OECD Countries"

# 3. Our Example

- Educational cost per 1 child by number of children and household income class



Source: “National Survey of Family Income and Expenditures” (2004) by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

# 3. Our Example

## 3-2 Policy Report

- Measures for Stabilizing Employment
  - Strengthen the ban on gender discrimination stipulated in the Equal Employment Opportunity Law.
  - Provide a safety net (unemployment insurance, social insurance, and so on) for non-regular worker
  - Realize equal remuneration in respect of work of equal value
- Support for independence of single-parent households
  - Provide comprehensive support for mothers in single-parent households
  - Address the isolation of father-child households in local community
- Breaking the chain of living difficulties to the next generation
  - Support continued employment and re-employment of women.
  - Take measures to reduce the burden of education costs.

Thank you!

**[http://www.gender.go.jp/english\\_contents/index.html](http://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/index.html)**