Tool 22 Gender-Responsive Budgeting Quiz

Target audience: Policy-makers and planners, project/programme officers

1. What is a gender-responsive budget?
   a) A separate budget for women.
   b) An attempt to break down, or disaggregate, the government’s mainstream budget according to its impact on women and men.
   c) The Budget for the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment only.
   d) None of the above.

2. Who can participate in implementing a gender-responsive budget?
   a) Government, parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donor agencies.
   b) The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Child Development only.
   c) Civil society organizations especially women’s groups.
   d) Researchers and economists.
   e) Statisticians.
   f) Media.
   g) Development partners/donors.
   h) Women and men for whom the budget is intended.

3. What are the advantages of gender responsive budgets? (Mark all which apply)
   a) Gender budgets can provide more resources for girls and women.
   b) Gender-responsive budgets will eliminate corruption.
   c) Gender-responsive budgets can strengthen the participation of civil society in economic policy-making.
   d) Gender-responsive budgets can improve good governance.

4. Which of these different types of government expenditures have a gender impact? (Mark all which apply)
   a) Budget allocations for increased public transport.
   b) Budget allocations for equal pay between women and men in the public service.
   c) Funding a new programme on stopping violence amongst male youth.
   d) Re-allocating funding to increase the number of aged care workers in hospitals.
   e) None of the above.

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5. If all line ministries considered gender in their development and routine expenditures, gender targeted expenditure could be eliminated.
   a) True
   b) False

6. Gender-aware beneficiary assessment is the best tool for gender budget analysis.
   a) True
   b) False

7. What are the three core goals of gender-responsive budgets?
   a) To develop performance indicators.
   b) To increase awareness of gender issues in programmes and budgets.
   c) To promote accountability of the gender impacts of government policies and programmes.
   d) To change budgets and programmes to promote gender equality.

8. When proposals are submitted to a budget committee which of the following should be included? (Mark all which apply)
   a) Identification of the gender issue
   b) % of project budget/ % of total ministry budget
   c) Policy objectives
   d) Outcomes and outputs
   e) Funding required
   f) Beneficiaries

9. What are the stages of gender budgeting? (Mark all which apply)
   a) The budget preparation
   b) When the budget is tabled
   c) During implementation
   d) Post-implementation
   e) All of the above

10. What is gender budgeting? (Mark all which apply)
    a) Refers to the process of conceiving, planning, approving, executing, monitoring, analyzing and auditing budgets in a gender sensitive way.
    b) Involves analysis of the impact of actual expenditure and revenue (usually of the government) on women and girls as compared to men and boys.
    c) Helps governments decide how policies need to be made, adjusted and reprioritized.
d) Is a tool for effective policy implementation, where one can check if the allocations are in line with the policy commitments and are having the desired impact.
e) All of the above.

11. What is not gender budgeting (GB)? (Mark all which apply)
   a) GB is not about having separate budgets for men and women.
   b) GB is not about dividing the budget 50% for women and 50% for men.
   c) GB does not always imply an increase in the allocations for women – it is about prioritizing, as well.
   d) GB is not only for government budgets. Budgets of public and private sector units, institutions, CSO, and NGOs can be made gender responsive, as well.
e) All of the above.
Gender-Responsive Budgeting Quiz – Answers

1. b) An attempt to break down, or disaggregate, the government’s mainstream budget according to its impact on women and men.

2. a) Government, parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donor agencies.

3. a) Gender budgets can provide more resources for girls and women.
   c) Gender-responsive budgets can strengthen the participation of civil society in economic policy-making.
   d) Gender-responsive budgets can improve good governance.

4. a) Budget allocations for increased public transport.
   b) Budget allocations for equal pay between men and women in the public service.
   c) Funding a new programme on stopping violence amongst male youth.
   d) Re-allocating funding to increase the number of aged care workers in hospitals.

5. b) False - Gender mainstreaming within the entire budget, as well as gender-targeted expenditure, is necessary.

6. b) False - It is just one of many tools that can be used for a gender budget analysis.

7. b) To increase awareness of gender issues in programmes and budgets.
   c) To promote accountability of the gender impacts of government policies and programmes.
   d) To change budgets and programmes to promote gender equality.

8. a) Identification of the gender issue
   c) Policy objectives
   d) Outcomes and outputs
   e) Funding required
   f) Beneficiaries

9. e) All of the above.

10. e) All of the above.

11. e) All of the above.