Public Policies on Gender Equality

BRANKO RADULOVIC

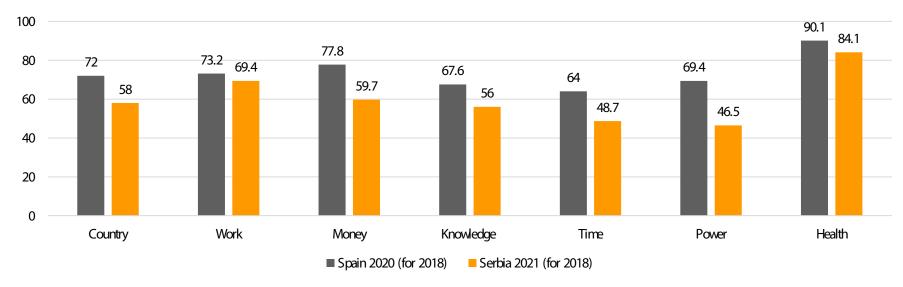
FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE JULY 1ST 2022.

Gender mainstreaming = PP on GE

Gender mainstreaming - "reorganisation, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes"?

How to incorporate gender equality perspective into all policies, at all levels and all stages, by the actors usually involved in adopting policy measures?

Gender Equality Index



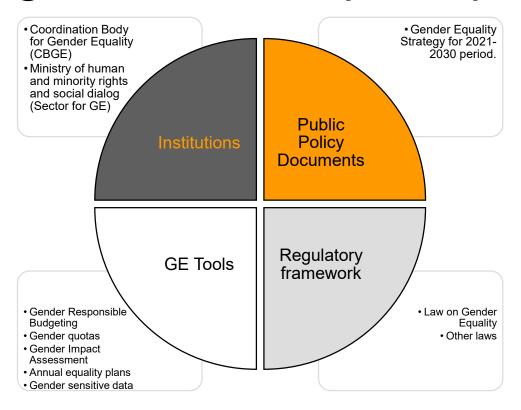
The Gender Equality Index for Serbia (for 2018) has a score of 58.

Serbia observed constant, but a sluggish improvement compared to 2014 when the index was calculated for the first time (a cumulative increase by 5.6 points).

However, Serbia still lags behind the European Union (EU) average (67.4) in all aspects of the gender equality index.

Compared with the other countries' results, this score would place Serbia in front of nine member states.

Pillars of gender sensitive public policies



Key institutions

Coordination Body for Gender Equality (CBGE)

• initiates and monitors the implementation of strategic documents, laws and other regulations in the field of gender equality, provide expert opinions and manage the work of state bodies in tasks which exert a direct or indirect influence on gender equality and coordinate state administration bodies in the field of gender equality.

Ministry of human and minority rights and social dialog (Sector for GE)

Key issues budgeting and temporary nature?

Public Policy Secretariat as a regulatory watchdog

GE Strategy

Governments often adopt a medium- to the long-term vision statement that conveys a country's objectives for a gender-equal society

Previous strategy triggered several important processes to advance gender equality issues, but that the results achieved are quite uneven between different policy areas

Public Policy documents

New GE 2030 Strategy

- aims to integrate policies and include policies not yet targeted (development, green and circular economy, environmental protection, climate change, access to energy and energy efficiency, access to property, financial markets, digital technologies etc.).
- incorporates intersectionality and aims to systematically include all vulnerable groups.
- based on the experience with COVID-19 pandemic it aims to properly integrate gender equality issues into public policies (laws, planning documents) related to emergencies.

Legislative Framework

Serbia has rather developed legislative framework related to gender equality.

Generally, relevant laws could be arranged in two groups.

- Legislative framework that is directly related to issues of gender equality and the laws that regulate the competencies of institutions related to gender equality at different levels of government.
 - Law on Gender Equality, Law on Prohibition of Discrimination; Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence
 - Law on Planning System of the Republic of Serbia which provides framework for the systematic introduction of gender mainstreaming tools.
- Laws and regulations related to various aspects relevant to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

Law on Gender Equality

The LGE operationalizes public policy documents

stipulates measures that ensure equal participation in all phases of planning, preparation, making and implementation of gender related decisions.

LGE Tools

The right to information and equal access to policies, programs and services;

Application of gender mainstreaming and gender responsive budgeting in the process of planning, managing and implementing plans, projects and policies;

Promoting equal opportunities in human resource management and the labour market;

Balanced gender representation in administrative and supervisory bodies and positions;

Balanced gender representation in each phase of formulating and implementing gender equality policies;

The use of gender-sensitive language in order to influence the removal of gender stereotypes in the exercise of the rights and obligations of women and men;

Collecting and disseminating relevant data disaggregated by gender.

Gender Budgeting

In December 2015, amendments to the Law on Budget System introduced the obligation of gender-responsive budgeting.

In 2021 around 50 organizations at the national level are gradually introducing gender responsive budgeting

Quotas

Initially introduced in the law on local elections of 2002 requiring that a minimum of 30 percent of the less-represented gender on all local election candidates' lists.

Compared to 12.5% of female representatives in the National Assembly, the share rose to 34% in 2014, to exactly 40% in 2021.

Quotas will not remove all the barriers to representation of women in Serbia due to traditional gender division and patriarchal social structures.

However, the introduction of a gender quotas in the context of Serbia, can be considered an important quality change. Ignjatovic, Boskovic (2013), (2017); Vujadinović (2015:66).

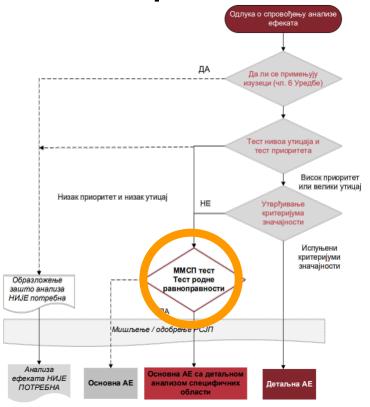
Gender Equality Impact Assessment

Gender Equality Impact Assessment (GEIA) is the process of comparing and assessing, according to gender-relevant criteria, the current situation and trend with the expected development resulting from the introduction of the proposed policy

 Gender inequalities, their causes and effects are not always obvious, but they can create serious problems if they are not given the necessary attention.

The detail of the gender equality impact assessment is determined based on the results of the gender equality test.

GEI Test Integration in PP Development



GEIA Test

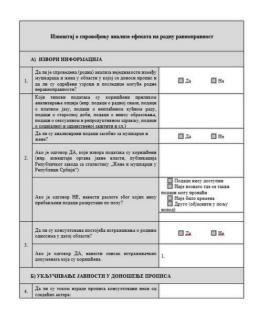
Test

GEI Reporting

- Public Private Dialog
- Estimated impacts
- Aligned with LGE and Strategy



У съдъру са прилого 11 Гурайе о металопенји уприкъзна јаким полителам, акализо офекта јаким политела и пропит, а дозрад пусјемного досумента, прилого политела и пропит, а дозрад пусјемного досумента јаким политела облаго и плавара на странува јаким политела облаго пътранува (транува у Тубиница, аростиро каливрана и Тубиница, аростиро к



Gender Sensitive Data

Serbia, has also introduced tool related to collection and dissemination of relevant data disaggregated by gender.

Namely, there is an obligation for public authorities to ensure that statistics make relevant gender distinction following the Article 12 of LGE.

Besides, the Law also requires gathering and dissemination of data on unpaid domestic work, that is especially relevant in terms of gender equality.

Where we stand?

Systematic approach

Too slow

EU pressure

Public Awareness