



ZIMBABWE

GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT FOR 2022



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**NATIONAL GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT FOR THE
YEAR 2022**

Gender Responsive Budgeting

1.0 Introduction

Gender inequality is a global challenge that continues to undermine development on account of attitudes, cultural and social practices that discriminates against women and girls. Specific policies and strategies to transform these practices and attitudes as well as ensure women and men, boys and girls benefit equally from the development process of the country, and that gender inequality is not perpetuated. The transformation process has huge potential to contribute towards the achievement of gender equality, inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, in line with international, regional and national commitments.

According to key economic, social, and political measures of equality comprising of the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), women remain disadvantaged relative to men, with wide gender gaps at social, economic and political levels, and consequently contributing to high poverty levels.

Our country's equality indices are reported to be low, with the Gender Inequality Index (GII) reported to be high. For instance, in 2020 the HDI stood at 0.571 compared to the world value of 0.737, and the country was ranked number 150 out of 189 countries, the GDI stood at 0,931 against a target of 1, with value for female set at 0.550 compared to 0.590 for men, with GII set at 0.527 compared to world value 0.436 against an ideal situation of 0,000.

The GII of 0.527 compared to zero indicates the low status of women with respect to-:

- Access, control and ownership of productive resources,
- Access to Finance,
- Participation in decision-making,
- Reproductive health and
- Access to Justice

To address the gender equality concerns, a two-pronged approach consisting of the administrative and budgetary measures were adopted by Government for implementation. The administrative measures include among others, capacitation of the gender machinery, formulation and implementation of gender sensitive policies and laws, whilst the budgetary approach involves mainstreaming gender through the budgetary process.

It is against this background that Government, has since 2007 sought to accelerate gender mainstreaming through the budgetary process, with the view to achieve gender equality, inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, in line with international, regional and national commitments.

Since 2020 going forward, effective gender mainstreaming through the budget is being sustained through equality participation in budgetary process and investments in projects and programmes that seek to achieve the following policy objectives:

- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment.
- End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages"
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

2.0 Programming of the 2022 Gender Sensitive Budget

To facilitate preparation of a gender sensitive budget, Treasury issued two gender sensitive Budget Call Circulars directing Ministries, Departments and their Agencies (MDAs) to prioritise allocation of resources towards gender sensitive programmes / projects that seek to promote gender equality and women empowerment. MDAs were also requested to submit Gender Budget Statements (GBS) for consolidation into a National Gender Budget Statement for presentation to Parliament.

In addition, Treasury issued Gender Responsive Guidelines to guide MDAs in mainstreaming gender issues in their budget proposals, which included preparation of Gender Budget Statements. The guidelines were posted on the ZIM-Treasury Website for information.

The response relating to preparation of GBS was, however, not pleasing as only 18 MDAs complied with the circular, signalling the need to build capacity within MDAs to come up with gender sensitive budgets.

Arrangements are underway to build capacity in gender budgeting for MDAs in 2022, targeting, technical officers responsible for project/programme design and implementation as well as the finance officers responsible for budget preparation and management.

2.1 Gender Sensitive Expenditures for the Year 2022

The 2022 Budget Estimates provides for ZWL\$592.8 billion to be directed towards financing of gender sensitive programmes and projects across all sectors, representing 65% of the total Budget. The resources will cover equal opportunity, gender specific and mainstream expenditures that largely benefits women and girls as well as the other disadvantaged groups.

Table 1 below provides an overview of the Gender Sensitive Budget by category of expenditure.

SUMMARY OF GENDER SENSITIVE EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY OF EXPENDITURE

Category of Expenditure	2021		2022
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Appropriation
	ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$
Equal Opportunities Expenditures	195,889,319,600	140,140,998,292	254,781,102,800
Gender Specific Expenditures	997,500,000	527,469,174	2,218,204,800
Mainstream Expenditures with 70% of the expenditures that benefit women, girls and other disadvantaged groups.	129,642,891,323	136,091,195,754	335,759,615,706
Total	129,642,891,323	136,091,195,754	592,758,923,306
Total Budget	429,340,000,000	550,593,000,000	918,793,000,000
As a % of total budget	30%	25%	65%

Source: Budget Estimates for 2022

The following is an outline of the expenditures by category by programme.

2.2 Equal Opportunity Expenditures

Equal opportunity expenditures comprising of employment costs, staff development programmes, institutional provisions and housing loan schemes received an allocation of ZWL\$254.8 billion

Table 2 below provides an overview of expenditures by programme;

Equal Opportunities Expenditures by Programme

Type of Programme	2021		2022		
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Appropriation	No of beneficiaries	
	ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$	Male	Female
Employment costs	172,635,000,000	132,300,000,000	218,335,253,000	123,472	267,417
Training	3,544,830,000	1,276,183,915	9,736,147,000	123,472	267,417
Institutional provisions	19,209,489,600	6,214,814,377	24,178,702,800	123,472	247,417
Civil Servants Housing Loan scheme	500,000,000	50,000,000	1,000,000,000		
Government Employees Mutual Service Fund	-	300,000,000	1,281,000,000		
Solar project support scheme	-	-	250,000,000		
Total	195,889,319,600	140,140,998,292	254,781,102,800		

The employment costs component for civil servants (excluding) grant-aided institutions received an allocation of ZWL\$225.0 billion and is set to benefit a total of 261 968 civil servants, of which 138 385 are female, with 30% in decision making positions, 57 % holding technical grades and 39% playing a supportive role. Table 3 below provides an overview of the gender profile for employment costs by category of employment.

Overview of the Gender Profile for Employment of People in Post for the year 2022

Level	Male	Female	Total	Women as % of total level	Employment costs by level: ZWL	Remarks
Decision makers	1,409	606	2,014	30%	8,804,527,668	Gender inequality is still on the high side and MDAs are encouraged to implement measures that promote appointment of women in decision making positions.
Technical staff	84,547	114,121	198,668	57%	158,131,918,756	Gender inequality is now biased towards males, on account of expansion in the traditional sectors dominated by women i.e Health and education as well as the Commissions where its mandatory to ensure gender balance in the recruitment process.
Support Staff	37,627	23,659	61,286	39%	53,061,297,687	Gender inequality has generally narrowed at this level but there is still room for improvement.
Grand total	123,583	138,385	261,968	53%	224,997,744,111	Gender balance, however, exists at national level, in terms of women being the major beneficiaries of employment costs

Source: MDAs' Strategic Overviews.

From the table above, notable gender disparity are at policy and decision making level and the expectation is that in 2022 MDAs will take some deliberate measures to capacitate women to participate in interviews for promotional grades. These measures include offering them training in management and leadership skills as well as ensure equal participation of female officers in high level meetings.

Annexure 1, 2 and 3 provide a gender profile of employment in the public sector by level by institution.

2.3 Gender Specific Expenditures

The gender specific expenditures component received resources to the tune of ZWL\$2.2 billion in support of the Women Micro Finance Bank , which received ZWL\$361 million for on lending to women to undertake income generating projects and programmes, the maternal health care fees for disadvantaged expecting mothers to receive antenatal health care services for free, and sanitary ware in support for the girl child targeting primary school children.

Table 4 below provides an overview of the gender specific expenditures by programme.

Gender Specific Expenditures

Type of Programme	2021		2022	
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Appropriation	As a % of total
	ZWL\$	ZWL\$	ZWL\$	
Women's Micro Finance Development Bank.	250,000,000	250,000,000	361,000,000	16%
Maternal health care fees	147,500,000	203,235,666	627,204,800	28%
Sanitary wear for primary school children.	600,000,000	74,233,508	1,230,000,000	55%
Total	997,500,000	527,469,174	2,218,204,800	100%

Source: Budget Estimates for 2022

The sanitary wear support programme for primary school children received 55% of the resources allocated under gender specific expenditures.

2.4 Mainstream Gender Sensitive Expenditures

The mainstream gender sensitive expenditures, which comprise of projects and programmes, with 70% of the expenditures benefiting women, received an allocation of ZWL\$335.8 billion. The expenditures relate to economic empowerment, educational, health, rural development and social protection programmes. Table 5 provides an overview of the expenditures by programme.

Mainstream Expenditures for which 70% of the Expenditures benefit Women

Type of Expenditure	2021			2022	
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Actual Expenditure as % Allocation	Appropriation Amount	Proposed Allocation as % of total allocation
Economic Empowerment programmes	75,696,383,200	42,664,206,356	56%	137,233,102,402	41%
Educational Programmes	7,608,559,000	1,915,865,337	25%	16,106,784,000	5%
Health Service Delivery Programmes	17,757,875,500	15,377,583,952	87%	27,774,241,000	8%
Social Welfare Programmes	13,045,857,623	48,761,879,103	374%	80,115,711,100	24%
Agriculture Programmes	9,754,848,000	23,977,056,876	246%	27,442,112,000	8%
Other Gender sensitive programmes	5,779,368,000	3,394,604,130	59%	47,087,665,204	14%
Total	129,642,891,323	136,091,195,754	105%	335,759,615,706	100%

From the table above the economic empowerment expenditure will receive 41% of the total resources under mainstream expenditures, with social welfare expenditure getting 24% of the resources.

The following is a breakdown of the expenditure by programme under each category.

2.5 Economic Empowerment Expenditures

The Economic empowerment component received an allocation of ZWL137.2 million in support of gender sensitive programmes and projects. Table 2 below provides an overview of the economic empowerment programmes and projects.

Mainstream Gender Sensitive Expenditures under Economic Empowerment.

Type of programme	2021			2022	
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Actual Expenditure as % of Revised allocation.	Appropriation	Proposed Allocation as % of total allocation
Constituency Development Fund – rural infrastructure development	26,379,329,000	17,398,073,581	66%	47,650,434,000	34.7%
Road Infrastructure Development in both urban and rural areas	23,855,100,000	16,210,274,735	68%	43,560,127,000	31.7%
Devolution programme	19,540,261,000	6,266,389,633	32%	37,298,885,000	27.2%
Youth development support programme	687,400,000	474,934,784	69%	1,442,333,000	1.1%
Support to the Gender machinery i.e the Minis	1,494,000,000	727,298,681	49%	2,530,000,000	1.8%
Upgrading of rural roads and bridges, borehole drilling and small dam construction and irrigation development.	828,000,000	600,000,000	72%	1,341,297,200	1.0%
Small Medium Enterprise and Cooperative Development Programme		41,807,313,124		1,337,112,000	1.0%
Trade promotion and development	56,081,200	50,707,762	90%	48,017,202	0.0%
Consumer Protection services	79,852,000	44,022,948	55%		0.0%
Mining Industry Loan Fund	69,000,000	35,611,000	52%	51,700,000	0.0%
Women empowerment, Gender mainstreaming and Community Development support	810,700,000	368,237,332	45%	1,366,125,000	1.0%
Rural Electrification Programme	200,160,000	100,000,000	50%	310,000,000	0.2%
Support to Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority	900,000,000	-	0%	297,072,000	0.2%
Subtotal	24,665,454,200	43,005,892,166	57%	137,233,102,402	100.0%

Source: Budget Estimates for 2022

2.6 Gender Sensitive Education Expenditures

The gender sensitive programmes and projects under the education sector were allocated ZWL\$16.1 to be directed towards infant, primary, secondary and tertiary education. The allocation excludes employment costs for teachers and lecturers.

Table 6 below provides a summary of the projects and programmes to be funded under the 2022 budget.

Mainstream Gender Sensitive Expenditures under Education

Type of Programme	2021			2022	
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Actual Expenditure as % of Revised allocation.	Appropriation	Proposed Allocation as % of total allocation
Support towards infant education	916,500,000	203,261,293	22%	1,844,177,000	11%
Support towards Junior education	1,756,000,000	587,376,113	33%	3,443,989,000	21%
Support towards secondary education	1,840,000,000	636,105,743	35%	4,031,589,000	25%
Support towards learner support services for disadvantaged children	1,950,000,000	229,354,749	12%	3,952,538,000	25%
Support towards skills training	1,146,059,000	259,767,439	23%	2,834,491,000	18%
Total	7,608,559,000	1,915,865,337	25%	16,106,784,000	100%

The low expenditure is on account of pro-longed closure of schools during the lockdown period.

2.7 Gender Sensitive Health Expenditures

The health sector gender sensitive programmes and projects comprising of the public health programmes (communicable and non-communicable diseases, environmental health as well as family health services) and primary Health Care and Hospital Care services received an allocation of ZWL\$27.8 billion, an increase of 56% from the previous budget.

Table 7 below provides an overview of the health gender sensitive expenditures from 2021 to 2022

Mainstream Gender Sensitive Expenditures under health Service Delivery

Type of Programme	2021			2022	
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Actual Expenditure as % of Revised allocation.	Appropriation	Proposed Allocation as % of total allocation
Policy and administration	5,985,271,990	2,202,558,734	37%	4,004,935,000	14%
Public Service Medical Aid Services	6,250,000,000	3,422,867,491	55%	6,566,000,000	24%
Public health	3,106,733,980	985,382,094	32%	1,730,263,000	6%
Primary health care and hospital care services.	2,415,869,530	8,766,775,633	363%	15,473,043,000	56%
Subtotal	17,757,875,500	15,377,583,952	87%	27,774,241,000	100%

The bulk of the resources will be directed towards primary health and hospital care services for the general public, with 24% of the resources financing the health service requirements for the civil servants.

2.8 Gender Sensitive Agriculture Expenditures

The agriculture sector gender sensitive programmes and projects comprising of the Vulnerable Inputs support programmes, irrigation development, provision of farmer extension and training services received an allocation of ZWL\$24.4 billion up from ZWL\$9,8 billion.

Table 8 below provides a summary of programmes under Agriculture gender sensitive expenditures.

Mainstream Gender Expenditures under Agriculture

Type of Programme	2021			2022	
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Actual Expenditure as % of Revised allocation.	Appropriation	Proposed Allocation as % of total allocation
Agriculture education	1,250,000,000	381,454,633	31%	2,218,940,000	8%
Provision of training and extension services	2,015,998,000	8,205,392,627	407%	2,957,490,000	11%
Small holder Irrigation development	30,000,000	24,600,000	82%	425,000,000	2%
Subtotal	3,295,998,000	8,611,447,260	261%	5,601,430,000	20%
Vulnerable Agriculture Inputs support programmes.	6,458,850,000	15,365,609,616	376%	21,840,682,000	80%
o/w grain production	4,000,000,000	13,705,653,386	343%	16,000,000,000	58%
Cotton production	1,500,000,000	502,269,000	33%	4,000,000,000	15%
Animal disease control programme	958,850,000	1,157,687,230	121%	1,840,682,000	7%
Total	9,754,848,000	23,977,056,876	246%	27,442,112,000	100%

The Vulnerable agriculture inputs support programme is going to receive 80% of the resources and these programmes largely benefits women and children as the intervention ensures food security at household level.

2.9 Social Welfare Gender Sensitive Expenditures.

As a Government that cares for its citizens particularly the poor and vulnerable groups who are mostly women and children, support towards social welfare gender sensitive programmes has been scaled up from ZWL\$48.7 billion in 2021 to ZWL\$79.9 billion in 2022.

The resources will mainly be directed towards women and child welfare programme such as BEAM, disability and rehabilitation services, refuges and PVOs services, family, social protection and repatriation services.

Table 9 below provides a breakdown of the amount allocated by programme

Mainstream Gender Sensitive Expenditures under Social Welfare Programmes

Type of Programme	2021			2022	
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Actual Expenditure as % of Revised allocation.	Appropriation	Proposed Allocation as % of total allocation
Pension Bill	2,728,000,000	32,712,000,000	1199%	47,641,500,000	59.3%
Transport to general public (ZUPCO)	2,100,000,000	3,560,700,000	170%	3,761,610,000	4.7%
Public Service Pension Scheme	490,000,000	5,888,000,000	1202%	6,728,100,000	8.4%
Child care including educational assistance(BEAM)	2,351,448,000	2,149,458,328	91%	5,037,000,000	6.3%
Leadership and management	17,085,000	137,336,435	804%	147,000,000	0.2%
War veterans support	1,449,410,623	1,213,749,213	84%	1,320,906,100	1.6%
Disability and rehabilitation services, refugees and PVCs	238,334,000	91,854,498	39%	672,000,000	0.8%
Social protection and repatriation services	3,473,580,000	1,377,264,594	40%	11,674,095,000	14.5%
Transport subsidy for civil servant	78,000,000	191,516,035	246%	480,000,000	0.6%
National Social Security Scheme	120,000,000	1,440,000,000	1200%	2,883,500,000	3.6%
Total	13,045,857,623	48,761,879,103	374%	80,345,711,100	100.0%

Source: Budget Estimates for 2022

The bulk of the resources amounting to ZWL\$ 47,6 billion representing 59.6% of the total expenditure will be directed towards pensioner's welfare, majority of which are women and children. The BEAM programme was allocated ZWL\$5. billion up from ZWL\$2 billion in 2021, representing an increase of 123%.

2.10 Other Gender Sensitive Expenditures

Other critical gender sensitive service delivery programmes such as access to legal services and decent housing, civil and national documentation registration, human rights promotion and protection, advocacy role on human rights by chiefs as well as peace and reconciliation services received an allocation of ZWL\$47.1 million.

Table 10 below provides an overview of the gender sensitive expenditures under others.

Other Mainstream Gender Sensitive Expenditures

Type of Programme	2021			2022	
	Revised Estimates	Expenditure to September	Actual Expenditure as % of Revised allocation.	Appropriation	Proposed Allocation as % of total allocation
National documentation registration programme	2,119,587,000	1,564,211,507	74%	5,228,344,000	11%
Judicial Services	2,246,272,000	1,541,487,050	69%	1,700,000,000	4%
Human Rights Promotion and Protection	13,940,000	10,176,486	73%	290,000,000	1%
National housing delivery	1,350,000,000	241,969,490	18%	39,793,009,604	85%
Peace and reconciliation services	49,569,000	36,759,597	74%	76,311,600	0%
Total	5,779,368,000	3,394,604,130	59%	47,087,665,204	100%

Source: Budget Estimates for 2022

From the table above the housing delivery programme is set to get 85% the resources to be availed under this category.

The national registration programme received support to the tune of ZWL\$5.3 billion , representing 11% of the total budget under other programmes. This programme cater for birth certificates and a passports a service that is in huge demand by women.

Gender Sensitive Fiscal Policy Measures

Over and above the budgetary allocation interventions, Government is also going to institute a number of fiscal policy measures set to benefit women and the disadvantaged groups. These policy measures include among others, upward review of tax-free thresholds for PAYE, the 2 % Intermediary Transaction Tax (IMT) and the Youth Employment Credits as well as 2021 annual bonus, directing of resources mobilised through the 2% IMTT towards health service delivery.

In addition, Government will continue provide a transport subsidy for both the civil servants and the general public, for which the majority to benefit from this intervention are women, prioritise women entrepreneurs in the awarding of Government contracts for supply of goods and services, include a provision in project/programme contracts for contractors to ensure gender balance in the recruitment of manpower for delivery of a project/programme.

In conclusion, it is our considered view that if both the public and private sector economic players direct their efforts towards addressing gender inequality across all sectors, our country will be guaranteed of achieving inclusive and sustainable growth and development in line with the NDS1 thrust.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Date: 25 November 2021