

CULTURE AND ARTS SECTOR



Gender responsive budgeting (GRB) means considering the needs of women and men from different socioeconomic groups in all stages of the budget process.

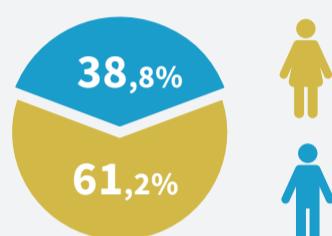
Gender responsive budgeting is based on gender budget analysis of programs financed from the budget. The purpose of the gender analysis is to find inequalities in the budget programs and to improve the programs to make them better meet the needs of women and men in Ukraine.

Gender budgeting as part of the public finance management reform will increase efficiency of budget appropriations and reduce gaps in delivery of services to women and men, boys and girls. During 2014-2018, with support from the Gender Budgeting in Ukraine Project funded by Sweden, civil servants have analyzed 99 programs at state and regional levels. Provided below is an example of GRB implementation in Ukraine.

Example of gender responsive budgeting implementation in Kyiv oblast*

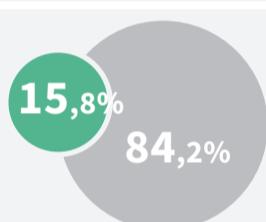
Gender gaps

The share of men among museum visitors is much lower than the share of women, 38.8% against 61.2%, respectively.



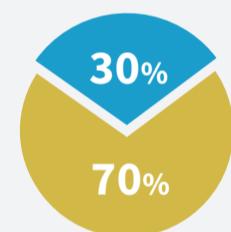
Low popularity of field-specific education in the “Museum management and protection of historical and cultural monuments” field, particularly among men, is explained by low wages. Men’s average wage in the field of libraries, archives, museums and other cultural facilities (UAH 5,609) is almost one-third lower than men’s average wage across other activities.

Attendance of museums by families with children is the lowest (15.8% of the total number of visitors).



Libraries, museums	5 609 UAH
Education	6 216 UAH
Public administration and defense	10 421 UAH
Finance and insurance	17 207 UAH
Telecommunications	13 021 UAH
Transport	8 598 UAH
Construction	6 615 UAH
Industry	8 594 UAH
Agriculture	6 475 UAH

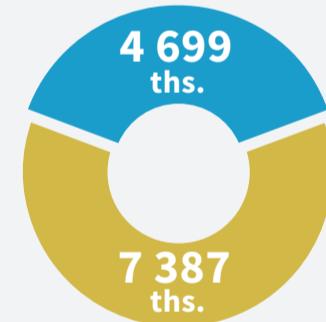
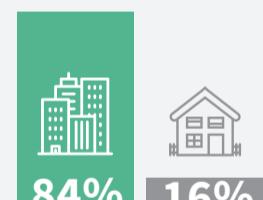
Feminization of the sector. Women comprise 70% in the staff structure of oblast-level museums, men being 30%.



Budget expenditures

Since the share of women using museum services (61.2%) is greater than that of men (38.8%), it can be assumed that the oblast budget funds are mainly targeted at this service consumer audience.

A gap between urban and rural populations in service delivery. The share of museum service users has the following breakdown: urban areas – 84%, rural areas – 16%.



Recommendations by the GRB Working Group aimed at ensuring gender equality

- 1 Study reasons of the feminization among facility service users.
- 2 Find out reasons of low attendance of museums by families with children; consider reasonability and feasibility of introducing a “family ticket” for this visitor group.
- 3 Permanently introduce an efficient feedback tool for museum service users (surveys) to study the satisfaction of various men and women groups with a museum’s work.
- 4 Study the needs of rural and urban residents and their interest in attendance of museums of various profiles, as well as in organization and holding of exhibitions, tours and other events.
- 5 Develop the museum infrastructure according to the needs of various men and women groups, urban and rural residents, age groups, particularly by updating information resources, replenishing museum collections, and upgrading the material and technical framework, etc.
- 6 Promote field-specific education in the “Museum management and protection of historical and cultural monuments” field, particularly among boys and men.