

Study on gender training in the EU mapping, research and stakeholders' engagement - Hungary- Country profile



POLICY FRAMEWORK

In Hungary, gender mainstreaming initiatives for public administration started in 2000 with the country's Equal programme, which ran until 2008. As part of this programme, a thematic working group on equal opportunities for women and men was set up to address gender mainstreaming issues.

In 2010, the government issued the Governmental decision on the national strategy in support of gender mainstreaming — Document and goal 2010-12, a document that defined the scope of structural plan for gender mainstreaming, the gender mainstreaming training for public administration is specified in a task set for the strategy relevant objectives and tasks are detailed under point 6.1. of the decision. Developing gender expertise and training trainers, and spreading gender-based expertise within public administration.

After 2010, the new government strengthened the public gender and institutional system responsible for gender equality issues. As a result, in 2012 the Department for Equal Treatment was established. The Gender Equality Council that operated since 2009 was not renewed following the new government's election.

The Ministry of National Resources is currently in the process of creating a new institutional set-up with regard to gender mainstreaming (this is expected to affect various gender mainstreaming strategies). The Ministry is currently working on the revision/setting of a new gender equality strategy and a law plan.

At local level, according to the modification (paragraph 63/A) of Act No. CXXV of 2003 on equal treatment and equal opportunities, local governments are obliged to implement annual training plan for 3 years, and review training second year. This is also a pre-condition for receiving public support (including EU funding).

GENDER TRAINING IN PRACTICE

The first and most relevant event for Hungarian public administration officials took place in 2009 in the framework of the Progress programme. However, since 2010, gender equality does not appear to be on the list of responsibilities of the new departments. Family mainstreaming instead of gender mainstreaming has been the main concept during various policy development processes (7). Therefore, no emphasis has been placed on gender mainstreaming issues and related training.



Nevertheless, some gender mainstreaming initiatives have continued during 2011 and 2012. Amongst the ones funded by the Progress programme. At local level, gender mainstreaming training within the Progress programme has also been implemented, between November 2011 and March 2012, targeting local governments, regional development agencies and local equal opportunity officers.

The Budapest office of the European Foundation and the Hungarian Women's Lobby have participated in gender training since 2008. The training was conducted mainly by external gender specialists and trainers. The 2011/12 training was implemented by HRV Hungary (an HRV team) and Paula trained the gender trainers who delivered this event were experts that belonged to the coordination of companies mentioned.

The main tool used for disseminating information on gender training is websites such as the ones developed by the former Ministry of Social and Employment Affairs, the National Development Agency, and other relevant organisations which have provided gender training such as HRV Hungarian HRV. In addition, an online learning platform is available via <http://www.equalityindex.eu>.

(7) Jankó, B. (2012). An overview of the results of the follow-up research on gender equality during the period 2010-2012. Available at: <http://www.equalityindex.eu>. Accessed 12/12/2012.

Downloads



[study_on_gender_training_in_the_eu_mapping_research_and_stakeholders_engagement_hungary_country_profile](#)

EN (PDF, 445.76 KB)

Metadata

COUNTRY: Hungary

AREAS: Gender equality training

AUTHOR: EIGE

ISBN: 978-92-9128-288-5

