



The gender dimension in national recovery and resilience plans

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Methodology and scope

Methodology

Legal case

- Provides a gender assessment of the RRF regulation
- Identifies opportunities and challenges for gender equality and gender mainstreaming
- Desk research and literature review



Economic case

- Assesses the effect of selected COVID-19 related national policy measures on gender gaps in income and earnings in the UE-27
- EU Microsimulation model EUROMOD

Policy case

- Analyses how the RRF gender equality provisions have been addressed in NRRPs
- Desk research and national stakeholder interviews: NRRP coordinating body, Governmental gender equality body, CSOs

Assessment based on the EU commitment to:



Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025

‘The implementation of this strategy will be based on the **dual approach** of targeted measures to achieve gender equality, combined with strengthened gender mainstreaming. The Commission will **enhance gender mainstreaming by systematically including a gender perspective in all stages of policy design** in all EU policy areas, internal and external’



Gender mainstreaming

Understood as ‘the integration of a gender perspective into the **preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programmes**, with a view to promoting equality between women and men and combating discrimination’

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RRF approach to gender equality

Legal case: challenges

1. Gender equality **provisions of the RRF fall short from the EU's legal and policy commitments to gender equality** by the EU and MSs
2. The requirement for the **standalone explanation** on how RRFs contribute to 'gender equality and equal opportunities for all and the mainstreaming of those objectives' **is not a sufficient pre-condition** to conduct gender mainstreaming or include gender-targeted measures
3. Gender equality and gender mainstreaming **are not among the assessment criteria of the plans**





RRF approach to gender equality, climate change and digital transition

	GENDER EQUALITY	CLIMATE ACTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	DIGITAL TRANSITION
Objectives	European Pillar of Social Rights, SDG 5, national gender equality strategies	Carbon Neutrality by 2050, implementation of the European Green Deal	Digital transition, facilitation of EU Digital Agenda
Earmarked funding	None	Minimum 37 % to measures contributing to climate objectives	Minimum 20 % for digital transition
Tracking measures	Methodology for reporting on social expenditure, flagging gender equality expenditure	Climate tracking methodology	Digital tagging methodology
Assessment criteria for RRP s	Standalone explanation as part of the general elements the RRP	Specific assessment criteria for compliance with DNSH principle for all measures	Specific assessment criteria for compliance with digital transition objectives for all measures
Monitoring and evaluation	4 common indicators disaggregated by gender and 2 related to care	Specific common indicators	Specific common indicators

Legal case: opportunities



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Gender equality in the NRRPs

Policy case

The weak standing of GE in the regulation **created limited preconditions** for mainstreaming gender equality in national RRP

The RRF regulation **is not explicitly aligned with the EU Gender Equality Strategy**. As a result, national authorities may have not perceived gender equality as a priority within the RRF and the RRP



The **delay in establishing the gender equality requirements** compromised the gender mainstreaming and the introduction of the gender-relevant measures in the RRP

The absence of a gender perspective in the RRP was sometimes justified by a **lack of gender-related CSRs**



A cross-cutting approach to GE is largely absent

- Most MSs retrospectively identified and listed measures with potential to contribute to GE
- Many measures were not designed in a gender sensitive manner



In the majority of MSs, adoption of the gender perspective was impeded by:

- Weak gender mainstreaming and budgeting frameworks
- Limited involvement of governmental GE units
- Insufficient public consultation of women's CSOs



MSs prioritised gender-targeted measures related to:

- Women's participation in the labour market
- GE in education and training
- Gender equal pay and pensions
- Care infrastructures and formal childcare
- Few MSs included measures to prevent and support victims of GBV



Limited use of gender budgeting tools prevents the assessment and monitoring of budget allocated to GE

- COM flagging method allows limited reporting of social measures focused on GE
- RRF does not provide an earmarked funding for GE
- Budgets of RRP are insufficiently disaggregated to assess the budget allocations made to gender-relevant interventions

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Policy recommendations



Prioritize gender equality in the recovery and comply with RRF's objective of mitigating the adverse impacts of crisis on women



Ensure the **implementation, monitoring and evaluation** of the RRF and the NRRPs **adopts a gender perspective**



Integrate **gender budgeting** into the RRF, the RRFs budgets and throughout the EU budget and funds



Enhance **coordination, support and consultation** with governmental and non-governmental gender equality bodies

Thank you!

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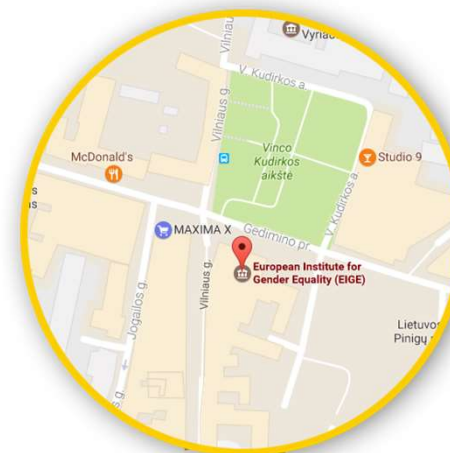
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