

ONDERZOEKSINSTITUUT VOOR ARBEID EN SAMENLEVING

Conference on "The social dimension in the National Recovery and Resilience Plans"

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Belgian women workers and gender analysis of Belgian recovery and resilience plans

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The project in brief

2 parts:

- An online and paper questionnaire (FR and NL) to union representatives on the impact of COVID-19 on female workers in 6 key sectors
- A gender analysis of the Belgian resilience and recovery plans (national and regional)
- Project started in February 2022 April 2023



- July 2020: **€1,824.3 billion** package
- An opportunity to invest in the future, notably by projects linked to climate protection and the digital revolution
- 4 Belgian plans: 3 regional plans and 1 national plan
- Gender analysis of these 4 plans: check whether these plans take into account any differences in the situation of women and men and their effects



- Wallonia recovery plan (7 billion euros 300 projects)
 Several sections explicitly mention women or the gender dimension, for example:
 - In project 13, the gender dimension is a key cross-cutting element in the fight against gender stereotypes in educational and career guidance.
 - Program 230, which aims to improve the inclusion of all Walloon men and women by reducing the digital divide, cites women as a target audience.
 - The aim of project 315 is to finance gender-related actions as part of the integration of women in the construction sector.



Flemish Resilience Plan

- **Very succinct** plan (32 pages) and the gender dimension is rather absent
- The terms "women" and "gender" do **not appear**
- **Possible indirect effects**: better remuneration and lighter workloads for healthcare staff, a stronger approach to domestic violence and support for initiatives to help vulnerable groups go digital.



The Brussels-Capital Region's recovery and redeployment plan

- Although short (31 pages), this plan does a **good job of integrating the gender dimension**, and includes a number of measures to promote equality between women and men.
- Gender equality is cited as one of **the cross-cutting objectives** for all measures, which must be accompanied by indicators for monitoring gender equality objectives (with no further details).



- The "NextGen Belgium" national recovery and resilience plan (5.9 billion - 105 investments and 35 reforms)
 - 50% of the plan will support climate objectives and 27% of the plan will support the digital transition
 - Analysis by the Belgian Institute for the Equality of Women and Men
 - The investments envisaged in the plan are mainly directed towards male-dominated sectors (such as construction, energy, STEM/ICT...) which could in the short term exacerbate inequalities between women and men on the labor market.
 - 18% of investments will have a positive impact on gender equality, and 52% could have a potential positive impact.



- The "NextGen Belgium" national recovery and resilience plan
 - In the longer term, certain investments will contribute to gender equality
 - Examples:
 - Several projects aim to **digitalize public administrations**. In addition to improving efficiency, these projects offer the possibility of increasing the **amount of gender-disaggregated data** available within administrations and integrating it into the implementation of public policies.
 - Several projects to **build bicycle lanes**, **which** can be seen as beneficial to gender equality by increasing women's access to mobility.
 - The creation of new childcare places will help to improve women's access to the labour market, which will in turn benefit gender equality.



Conclusions

- Ambitious plans with varying degrees of gender mainstreaming
- These plans will only have a real impact in the field if the results of the measures put in place can **be measured** so that accurate monitoring can be carried out.
- The European Commission has set up two monitoring tools:
- ➤ A specific tag is assigned to each social measure focusing on gender equality, so that specific reports on gender equality expenditure can be drawn up at a later date.
- ➤ 14 indicators common to all member states to track spending on recovery and resilience plans. Unfortunately, of these 14 indicators, only 4 are broken down by gender



Conclusions

- These plans lack quantifiable and measurable indicators for monitoring and evaluating gender equality.
- One solution could be the application of "gender budgeting" or "integrating a gender perspective into the budgeting process".
 - Trade unions have a crucial role to play in ensuring that the gender issue is systematized when drawing up this type of investment plan, as well as when monitoring and evaluating projects.



THANK YOU