

Indicator name
Number of gender-responsive policies approved by partner government in the green economy sector
Aggregable indicator
Yes
Indicator type (quantitative/qualitative)
Quantitative
GAP III thematic area of engagement
Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women
Related objective in the Gender Action Plan III
Overall thematic objective: Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, fully enjoy and exercise their equal economic, labour and social rights. Specific thematic objective 4: Increased access for women in all their diversity to financial services and products, and productive resources
Technical Definition
This indicator intends to monitor how many gender-responsive policies the partner country has approved to enhance the green economy sector¹ thanks to the EU intervention. The following elements² contributing to gender-responsive policies in the green economy sector apply: - Mainstreaming gender perspectives in national greening and macroeconomic policies and programmes. - Reviewing policies to create an enabling business environment for women (e.g., non-discriminatory land and property rights laws and other anti-discrimination laws). - Incorporating environmental assets and services into national and corporate accounts (green accounting), while at the same time mainstreaming gender into national and relevant sector budgets (gender-responsive budgeting). - Providing incentives for the development of women's green skills and jobs, such as quota systems and targeted investments that help reduce wage gaps and gender-based job segmentation in the green economy. - Revising the regulatory and legal framework to remove gender biases (e.g., access to land and property) and include incentives and structures and/or programmes to support the start-up, formalisation and growth of women-owned (green) enterprises. - Assessing and monitoring the gender-specific impact of legislation, e.g., consult with communities, in particular women and women's organisations, about their needs and the impact of green policies and programmes.
Rationale
Existing levels of gender inequality are undermining the transition to an inclusive green economy

¹ [UNEP](#) define the green economy as “one that improves human well-being and builds social equity while reducing environmental risks and scarcities ... [an economy where] growth in income and employment is driven by investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency and, prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services”.

² Extracted from DCED (2021): [Women's participation in green growth – a potential fully realised?](#)

and sustainable development. Gender-responsive³ national green growth strategies take into account the socially constructed behaviours, norms and relationships between men and women in the way that incentivises behaviour change by firms and consumers, and facilitates the reallocation of jobs, capital and technology towards economic activities that promote inclusive green growth⁴.

Partner governments can significantly promote gender equality for sustainable growth through policies and incentives for green businesses. An emphasis on gender equality is crucial in the design of green policies and strategies, incorporating the gender equality approach across sectors and in the promotion of innovation and access to finance, markets, equipment and business opportunities.

Data source and calculation

Reporting covers cooperation, development and humanitarian (if applicable) initiatives and investment frameworks funded by the EC (INTPA, NEAR, FPI, ECHO) and EEAS.

EUMS may provide information related to their interventions through their contributions to GAP III reports or through the EUDs, e.g., in cases of joint dialogue (i.e., as part of joint programming or TEI).

Data sources:

The intervention's monitoring and reporting systems, e.g., inception, interim and final reports from implementing organisations (including governments, international organisations, national and international civil society organisations, private sector, etc.), ROM reviews and evaluations.

Surveys/interviews conducted and budgeted by the intervention can also be relevant data sources.

Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted within the EU intervention using the same data collection methodology. The studies can be conducted as part of the gender country profile and / or gender sector analysis, or be based on existing official reports and published data.

Calculation:

Every gender-responsive policy in the green economy sector approved by the partner government is counted once.

Worked examples

The EU supports the green economy sector through a regional initiative.

In country A, in the framework of a G1 programme, the EU mainstreams gender in the new National Development Plan (NDP). As part of the NDP, the green business initiative policy includes the gender-responsive budget of the Ministry of Environment and the creation of an enabling business environment for women in the green economy sector.

⇒ The number of policies adopted is 2

In country B, in the framework of the civil society and local authorities programme, NGOs are running G2 initiatives to reduce gender-based discrimination in green business. A charter of commitment was signed by the government and the national union of banks, whereby banks

³ Gender-responsive: aiming to increase accountability and accelerate implementation of commitments to gender equality with a rights-based approach at international, national and community level (EU Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025).

⁴ DCED, [Guidance Sheet: Gender and National Green Growth Strategies](#).

undertook to issue loans to women's green start-ups without requiring financial guarantees from them.

⇒ The number of policies adopted is 1

In country C, the EU supports skills development and jobs in the green economy through a G2 programme. The Ministry of Labour signed two memoranda of understanding: (a) with the University to provide professional training in the green sector to a group of selected women; (b) with the Association of Employers to grant a number of green jobs for selected trained women.

⇒ The number of policies adopted is 2

Baseline

Data from official counterparts (i.e., national women's machinery, national gender observatories, line ministries/authorities in charge of the green economy sector, women's employment and entrepreneurship rights, statistical institutes, etc.). Data from international and national organisations working on the green economy sector, women's employment and entrepreneurship rights or other independent non-state actors.

If baseline data are lacking, a mapping can be done at the start of the intervention using surveys/ interviews involving either the public sector or women's rights organisations and networks.

The baseline can be 0 when the indicator is achieved with the EU funded intervention.

Disaggregation

N/A

Availability and Timeliness

Information should become available annually, depending on the duration of the intervention.

Related DAC CRS code

250 - Business & Other Services/ 25010 - Business policy and administration
321 - Industry/ 32130 - Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development
410 - General Environment Protection/ 41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management

Associated SDGs

SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Target 5.1, Indicator 5.1.1 (see [Metadata](#))

Target 5.a, Indicators 5.a.1 (see [Metadata](#)), 5.a.2 (see [Metadata](#))

Target 5.c, Indicators 5.c.1 (see [Metadata](#))

SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Target 8.3, Indicator 8.3.1 (see [Metadata](#))

Target 8.5, Indicators 8.5.1 (see [Metadata](#)), 8.5.2 (see [Metadata](#))

Target 8.8, Indicators 8.8.1 (see [Metadata](#)), 8.8.2 (see [Metadata](#))

Other issues

The gender country profile and/ or gender sector analysis can be relevant sources of information for establishing baselines.

If there is no gender analysis available at the EUD, it is recommended to look at the analysis undertaken by EU Member States or other trusted partners (UN, World Bank, human rights national and regional mechanisms, etc.) as well as the [national-level reviews](#) carried out in 2019 by UN Women and the partner countries to assess progress made and challenges encountered in

the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Special attention should be paid to following up on partner country institutions reached with EU support.