Gender budgeting

ERDF and Cohesion Fund (same common indicators)

Policy objective 1
A smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation

i. Enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies

Outputs

- CCO[1] 01 - Enterprises supported to innovate
- CCO 02 - Researchers working in supported research facilities

Results

CCR[2] 01 - SMEs introducing product, process, marketing or organisational innovations

Questions for gender equality indicators

- How many enterprises are owned by women vs. how many are owned by men?
- How many women vs. men are researchers working in supported research facilities?
- What is the support given to female-owned enterprises vs. the support given to male-owned enterprises?

Examples of indicators[3]

Output level:

- Female- and male-owned enterprises supported to innovate
ii. Reaping the benefits of digitalisation for citizens, companies and governments

Outputs

CCO 03 - Enterprises and public institutions supported to develop digital products, services and applications

Results

CCR 02 - Additional users of new digital products, services and applications developed by enterprises and public institutions

Questions for gender equality indicators

- Who are the users and non-users (women and men) of new digital products and services?
- Are these products and services equally used by women and men?
- How many of these enterprises are owned by women vs. men?

Examples of indicators

Output level:

- Female- and male-owned enterprises supported to develop digital products, services and applications
- Average amount of support given to female- and male-owned enterprises

Results level:

- Women and men users of new digital products and services
- Gap in user rates between women and men
- Satisfaction of women and men users with digital products, services and applications
iii. Enhancing growth and competitiveness of SMEs

Outputs

CCO 04 - SMEs supported to create jobs and growth

Results

CCR 03 - Jobs created in SMEs supported

Questions for gender equality indicators

- How many of the SMEs supported are owned by women vs. men?
- What kinds of jobs are created? Within which sectors have these jobs been created?
- Is this sector more dominated by women or men, or is there an equal distribution?
- How will these jobs support women’s vs. men’s employment?

Examples of indicators

Output level:

- Female- and male-owned SMEs supported to create growth
- Average amount of support given to female- and male-owned enterprises

Results level:

- Type of jobs created
- Number/share of women’s and men’s jobs created
- Number/share of women’s and men’s jobs created in sectors dominated by women/men

iv. Developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship

Outputs

CCO 05 - SMEs investing in skills development

Results

CCR 04 - SMEs staff benefiting from training for skills development

Questions for gender equality indicators:
Examples of indicators

Output level:

- Female- and male-owned SMEs investing in skills development
- Average amount of support given to female- and male-owned enterprises
- Average cost of training by women and men staff members trained

Results level:

- Number/share of women and men in SMEs staff who have benefitted from skills development training
- Types of training for skills development accessed by women vs. men

Policy objective 2

A greener, low-carbon Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk prevention and management

i. Promoting energy efficiency measures

Outputs

CCO 06 - Investments in measures to improve energy efficiency

Results

CCR 05 - Beneficiaries with improved energy classification

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- How will measures to improve energy efficiency effect women and men in all their diversity? Is there likely to be a difference?
Can other socio-demographic characteristics influence these effects, such as age, socio-economic status and education?

Will both women and men participate in any possible consultations that might be held?

**Examples of indicators**[^3]

**Output level:**

- Type of investments in measures to improve energy efficiency

**Result level:**

- Women and men beneficiaries with improved energy classifications

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### ii. Promoting renewable energy

**Outputs**

CCO 07 - Additional renewable energy production capacity

**Results**

CCR 06 - Volume of additional renewable energy produced

**Questions for gender equality indicators:**

- Who will benefit from the additional renewable energy production capacity? Will there be different benefits for women and men? Will other their characteristics impact these benefits?

- Will both women and men participate in any possible consultations that might be held?

**Examples of indicators**[^3]

**Results level**

- Women and men beneficiaries of the volume of additional renewable energy produced

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### iii. Developing smart energy systems, grids and storage at local level

**Outputs**
CCO 08 - Digital management systems developed for smart grids

Results

CCR 07 - Additional users connected to smart grids

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Who are the users of digital management systems for smart grids? Are there the same numbers of women and men users?
- Will both women and men participate in any possible consultations that might be held?

Examples of indicators

Results level:

- Women and men additional users connected to smart grids

iv. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience

Outputs

CCO 09 - New or upgraded disaster monitoring, warning and response systems

Results

CCR 08 - Additional population benefiting from protection measures against floods, forest fires, and other climate related natural disasters

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Who will benefit from the new or upgraded disaster monitoring, warning and response systems? Will women and men benefit to the same extent?
- Are differences in traditional patterns taken into account in the response systems? (men in the professional sphere, women in the private sphere, more men own a car/use the car/drive, women are often caring for others and also need to take care of their dependents during a disaster, ...)

Examples of indicators

Results level:

- Additional women and men benefiting from protection measures against floods,
v. Promoting sustainable water management

Outputs

CCO 10 - New or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment

Results

CCR 09 - Additional population connected to, at least, secondary waste water treatment

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Who will benefit from new or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment? Will women and men benefit to the same extent?
- Will both women and men participate in any possible consultations that might be held?

Examples of indicators\[3\]

Results level:

- Additional women and men connected to, at least, secondary waste water treatment

vi. Promoting the transition to a circular economy

Outputs

CCO 11 - New or upgraded capacity for waste recycling

Results

CCR 10 - Additional waste recycled

Questions for gender equality indicators

- Who will benefit from new or upgraded capacity for waste recycling? Will women and men benefit to the same extent?
- Are considerations about women's and men's behaviours and roles included in efforts to promote the transition to the circular economy?
- Will both women and men participate in any possible consultations that might be held?
Examples of indicators

Results level:

- Additional waste recycled by women vs. men
- Gender responsive ways of promoting transition, e.g. degree of attention to women’s and men’s needs and preferences
- Gender assessment of waste recycling available
- Satisfaction of women and men users with measures

vii. Enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution

Outputs

CCO 12 - Surface area of green infrastructure in urban areas

Results

CCR 11 - Population benefiting from measures for air quality

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Who will use and benefit from surface area of green infrastructure in urban areas? Will women and men use this infrastructure in the same ways? Will women and men benefit equally?
- Who lives in the areas?

Examples of indicators

Results level:

- Women and men in the population who are benefiting from air quality measures
- Satisfaction of women and men with these measures

Policy objective 3

A more connected Europe by enhancing mobility and regional ICT connectivity
i. Enhancing digital connectivity

Outputs

CCO 13 - Additional households and enterprises with coverage by very high capacity broadband networks

Results

CR 12 - Additional households and enterprises with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity networks

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- What kind of additional households will be covered by very high capacity broadband networks (e.g. female-headed or male headed households, single-parent households, etc.)? Who lives in these households?
- Who are the owners of the enterprises with very high capacity broadband networks?
- What data is there on the accessibility/affordability of access? How does this affect women and men differently?

Examples of indicators[3]

Results level:

- Additional female-headed and male-headed households with subscriptions to very high capacity broadband networks
- Female- and male-owned enterprises covered by very high capacity broadband networks

ii. Developing a sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal TEN-T[4]

Outputs

CCO 14 - Road TEN-T: mew and upgraded roads

Results

CCR 13 - Time savings due to improved road infrastructure

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Who will use and benefit from the new and upgraded roads? Will women and men
Examples of indicators

Results level:

- Women’s and men’s time savings due to improved road infrastructure

iii. Developing sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, including improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility

Outputs

CCO 15 - Rail TEN-T: new and upgraded railways

Results

CCR 14 - Annual number of passengers served by improved rail transport

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Who will use and benefit from the new and upgraded railways? Will women and men use rail transport in the same ways? Will they benefit equally?
- Who will save time due to improved rail transport? Women or men, both? Why?

Examples of indicators

Results level:

- Annual number of women and men passengers served by improved rail transport
- Average time saved by women and men passengers

iv. Promoting sustainable multimodal urban mobility

Outputs

CCO 16 - Extension and modernisation of tram and metro lines

Results
Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Who will use and benefit from the extension and modernisation of tram and metro lines? Will women and men use these lines in the same ways? Will they benefit equally?
- Who will save time due to new and modernised tram and metro lines? Women or men, or both? Why?
- Are women’s and men’s different needs taken into account during the extension and modernisation process (e.g. it is important to provide extensions toward industrial parks and other places of employment, as well as extra stops/connectivity to schools, hospitals, shops and other services)

Examples of indicators

Results level:

- Annual women and men users served by new and modernised tram and metro lines

Policy objective 4

A more social Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights

i. Enhancing the effectiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social innovation and infrastructure

Outputs

CCO 17 - Annual unemployed persons served by enhanced facilities for employment services

Results

CCR 16 - Job seekers using annually enhanced facilities for employment services

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- What are women and men’s unemployment rates?
- How are facilities for employment services organised to address the needs of both women and men in all their diversity?
Examples of indicators

Output level:

- Unemployed women and men served annually by enhanced facilities for employment services
- Gender-responsive enhanced facilities for employment services

Results level:

- Women and men job seekers who annually use enhanced facilities for employment services

ii. Improving access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing infrastructure

Outputs

CCO 18 - New or upgraded capacity for childcare and education infrastructure

Results

CCR 17 - Annual users served by new or upgraded childcare and education infrastructure

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Who uses and benefits from childcare? Will women and men use childcare infrastructure to the same extent? Will they benefit equally?
- How does childcare and education infrastructure influence the employability of women and men?
- Do girls and boys have the same access to new and upgraded childcare and education infrastructure?

Examples of indicators

Results level:

- Girls and boys served annually by new or upgraded childcare and education infrastructure
- Number/share of households (by type of households, e.g. female-headed or male-headed, single parent households, etc.) whose childcare burden has been reduced
ii. Increasing the socio-economic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups, through integrated measures including housing and social services

Outputs

CCO 19 - Additional capacity of reception infrastructures created or upgraded

Results

CCR 18 - Annual users served by new and improved reception and housing facilities

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Who will use and benefit from the additional capacity of reception infrastructures? Will women and men use this infrastructure to the same extent? Will they benefit equally?

- Are there gender-responsive assessments of the needs of women and men among these groups?

- Who lives in marginalised communities? Who are the migrants and disadvantaged groups? Are there groups within these groups, for example women or men, who are more or less integrated?

Examples of indicators

Results level:

- Women and men users served annually by new and improved reception and housing facilities

- Average cost of services for women and men users

- Women and men users' satisfaction with services

iv. Ensuring equal access to health care through developing infrastructure, including primary care

Outputs

CCO 20 - New or upgraded capacity for health care infrastructure
Results

CCR 19 - Population with access to improved health care services

Questions for gender equality indicators:

- Are gender-responsive assessments of the needs of women and men related to the infrastructure available?
- Who will use and benefit from the new or upgraded capacity for health care infrastructure? Will women and men benefit equally?
- How does new or upgraded capacity for health care infrastructure consider women’s and men’s different health needs throughout the life cycle?

Examples of indicators[^3]

Output level:

- Type of new or upgraded capacity for health care infrastructure
- New or upgraded capacity for health care and infrastructure to equally meet the needs of women and men users
- Spaces for children available in the waiting areas

Results level:

- Women and men with access to improved health care services

Footnotes


[^3] The indicators should be constructed as numbers and/or shares, for example of female- and male-owned enterprises. It is preferable to focus on shares (%) since simple numbers are not ideal for indicators.