Gender budgeting

EMFF

Fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources

- Evolution of volume of landings stemming from stocks assessed at MSY\(^1\)
- Evolution in profitability of the Union fishing fleet
  
  Questions & Examples →
- Surface (hectares) of Natura 2000 sites, and other MPAs\(^2\) under the MSFD\(^3\), covered by protection, maintenance and restoration measures
- Percentage of fishing vessels equipped with electronic position and catch reporting device
  
  Questions & Examples →

Contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets

- Evolution in the value and volume of landings
  
  Questions & Examples →
- Evolution in the value and volume of aquaculture production in the Union

Enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities

- Evolution of GDP in maritime NUTS 3\(^4\) regions
- Evolution in the number of jobs (in FTE\(^5\)) in the sustainable blue economy
  
  Questions & Examples →
Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans

- Number of shared operations contributing to the European cooperation on coastguard functions

Questions & Examples →

France: facilitating gender mainstreaming by defining relevant indicators in Operational Programmes
In France, the horizontal principle of gender equality has been adopted through a dual approach in the national ESF Operational Programme for ‘Growth and Inclusion’. The use of sex-disaggregated indicators across all French ERDF and ESF Operational Programmes facilitates gender mainstreaming throughout programme implementation. These indicators measure the participation of women and men by providing sex-disaggregated information on outputs and results.

Informed by sex-disaggregated data, analyses that consider women’s and men’s different situations and needs in the country lead to targeted actions to champion gender equality. They include, for instance, measures in the ESF Operational Programme to enhance women’s employment, training, education and entrepreneurship. The French ESF has sex-disaggregated output and results indicators for all three of its priorities: employment, professional paths and poverty. Gender equality is a key principle for project selection.
Results indicators in the French ESF OP include:

- Number of women vs. men who are in employment, including self-employed, after their participation;
- Number of women vs. men participants in employment above the age of 55, including self-employed, after their participation; and
- Number of women vs. men participants in training or studies after their participation.

Output indicators include:

- Number of women vs. men unemployed participants;
- Number of women vs. men participants over the age of 55;
- Number of economically inactive women vs. men participants;
- Number of women vs. men participants below 25 years of age;
- Number of women participants below 25 years of age; and
- Number of women participants who are on maternity leave or re-entering the labour force.

Footnotes

[6] As noted above, indicators on ‘numbers of women and men’ should ideally also include the ‘share of women and men’ to better visualise possible inequalities.