



The gender dimension in sustainable development, innovation and green transition

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GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender mainstreaming was adopted as a strategy at the **Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995**.

UN definition of gender mainstreaming [ECOSOC (1997/2)]: "The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is achieving gender equality".



This ***should*** also apply to sustainable development, innovation and green transition policies.



Gender mainstreaming in climate, agriculture and development policies

GLOBAL

- Article 14 of the **CEDAW**
- **SDG 5** Gender Equality
- **UNFCCC** Gender Action Plan

EU

- **EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025**
- **EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) (2021-2025)**
- **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): 2023-27**

EU Member States

- **Germany:** Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2023-27
- **Sweden:** Gender Equality Policy
- **Spain:** Climate Change and Energy Transition Law (2021)

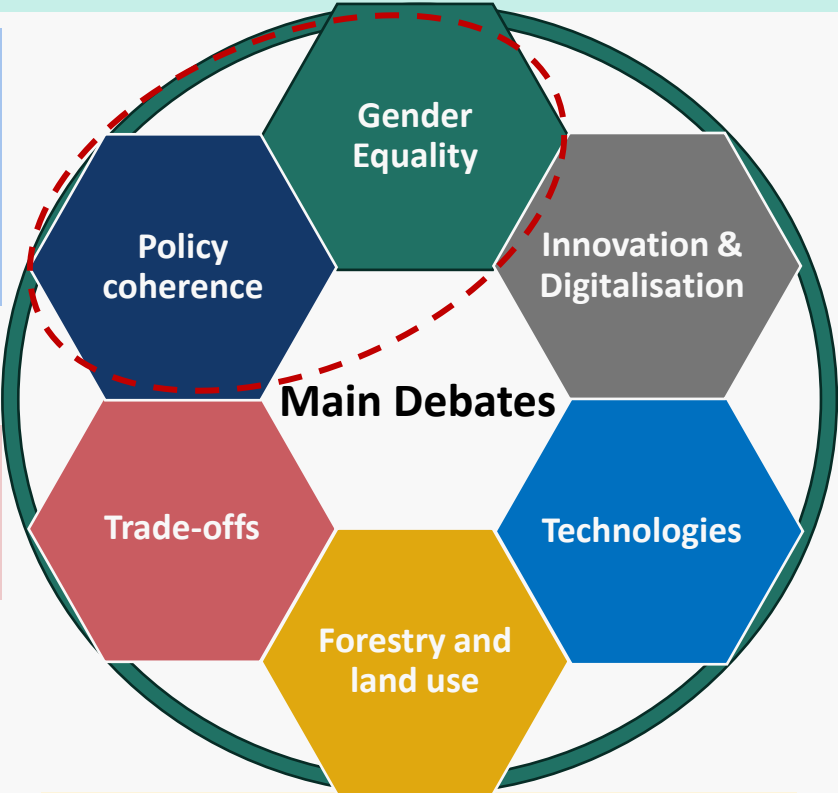


Climate-related agricultural policy: Main debate and challenges

- Land ownership and tenure rights
- Equal access to finance, training, markets..
- Intersectionality
- ...

- Alignment of EU and national policy level
- Alignment of CAP subsidies with climate goals
- ...

- Sustainability vs. Profitability (?)
- Biodiversity vs. Productivity (?)
- ...



- Digital Divide
- Scalability of innovations
- ...

- Climate-smart agriculture
- Agroforestry
- ...

- Nature-based solutions
- Biomass
- ...

To what extent has the Fit for 55 package incorporated a gender dimension?

Gender mainstreaming in Fit for 55

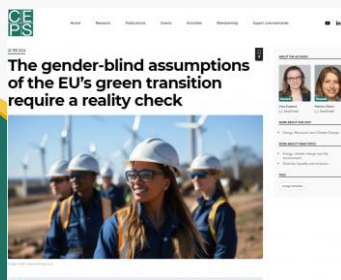
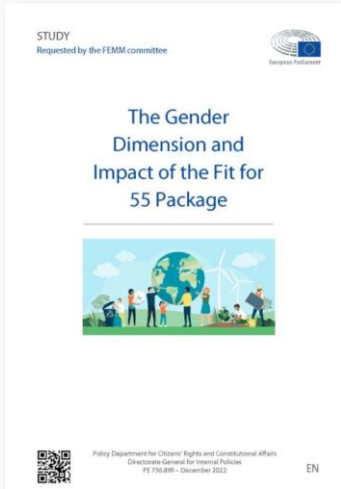
- Limited recognition of gender and other social categories
- NECPs rarely report on the gender/social impacts of policies
- Limited gender disaggregated data, even fewer intersectional data – but [EIGE Gender Equality Index](#) improving

Gender agnostic policy design

- ETS2
- Gendered mainstreaming in Social Climate Plans
- Gendered aspects of transport and mobility
- ‘Hard-to-reach’ users - a more nuanced understanding of energy vulnerabilities

Gender equal access still not guaranteed

- Cleantech, historically male-dominated energy sector, STEM
- Discussion on green jobs beyond engineering professions
- Women’s entrepreneurship potential
- Renewable Energy Communities



Designing climate and agricultural policies from a gender perspective



Addressing the unique vulnerabilities of women

Recognise the specific impacts on women, especially in rural areas, where they rely on natural resources and face increased work burdens. *Cultural norms* may further limit their access to resources and decision-making, increasing their vulnerability.



Ensuring equal access to resources and opportunities for women

Ensure women have equitable access to land, credit, technology, training, education, tools, and decision-making processes in agriculture and climate adaptation efforts.



Inclusion of women in policy formulation and implementation

Actively involve women in the design, implementation and evaluation of agricultural and climate policies, ensuring their voices and experiences shape decisions at all levels.



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