



Mainstreaming gender in innovation, competitiveness and public-private partnerships in UNECE: strategies and examples

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Outline

- I. Why is gender equality important for innovation and entrepreneurship?
- II. Why gender mainstreaming is a necessary ingredient in UNECE Sub-Programmes of work?
- III. What are the main approaches to reflect gender dimension in the work of the CICPPP: some examples





I. Why is gender equality important for innovation and entrepreneurship?

“Gender refers to the socially constructed rather than biologically determined roles of men and women as well as the relationships between men and women in a given society at a specific time and place.”

UNDP





Gender is a socially constructed concept:





Rationale for Gender Equality

- Equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities are a matter of human rights and social justice
- Greater equality between women and men is also a precondition for sustainable development
 - 'Smart economics' argument, The World Bank
 - People-centered development and no one left behind
 - Women and consumer patterns
- Gender Equality policy – better for economic growth than «quantitative easing» (Goldman Sachs)





On the demand side:

- Women control USD 20 trillion annual consumer spending budget (Harvard Business review, 2013)
- Women own or operate 25-33% of all private business
- Women earn an estimated USD 13 trillion





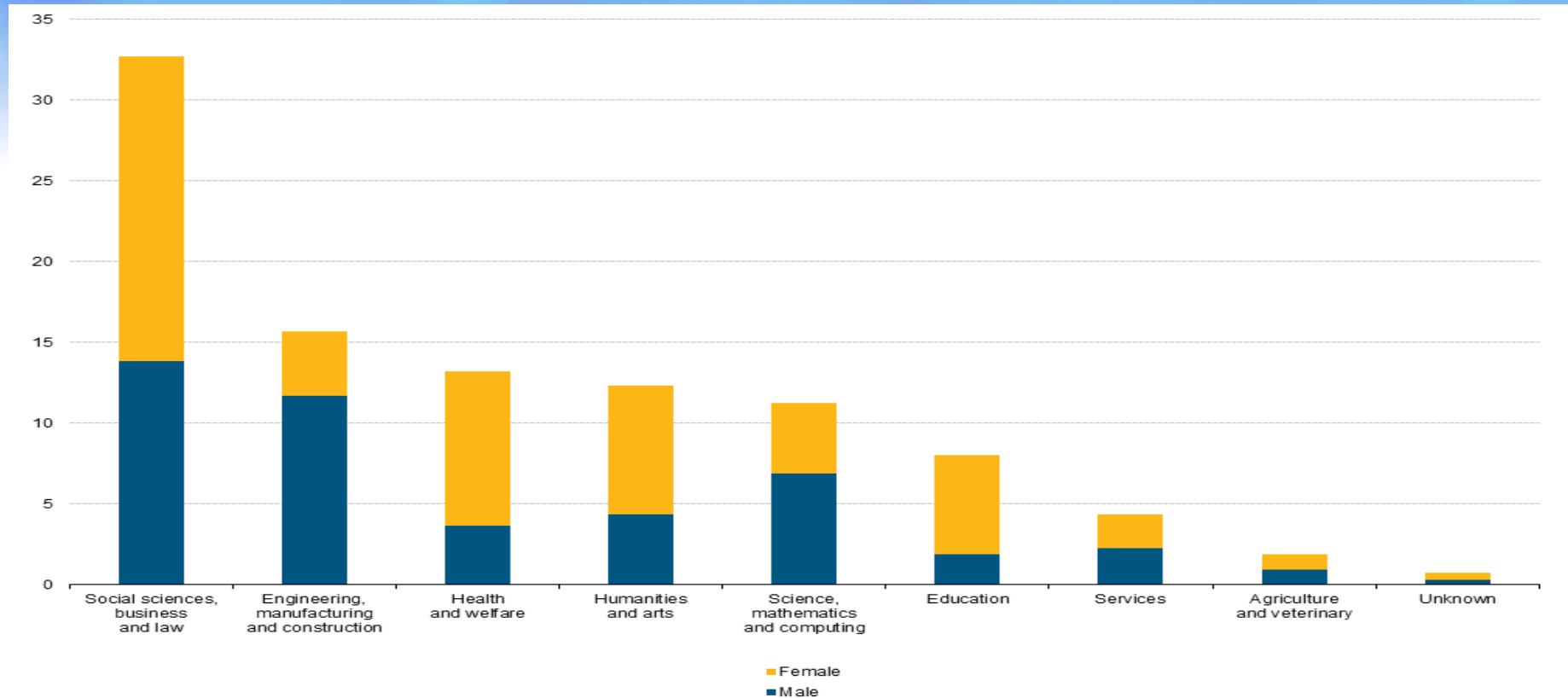
On the supply side:

- Women gain 60% of graduate degrees in EU and 50% Ph.D
- Women outnumber men in graduate degrees since 2011 in the US (business schools, law, medicine)
- Gender gaps in engineering are closing in the last decade
- Gender gaps are growing for women in research («leaky pipeline»)





Tertiary education by field and sex, EU-28, 2013



Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_uae_enrt03)





II. Why gender mainstreaming is a necessary ingredient in UNECE Sub-Programmes of work?

- UN-System-wide Action Plan (SWAP) for implementation of the CEB policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women, 2012
- ECE mandate on gender mainstreaming in all Sub-Programmes of work (ECOSOC 1997, 2001, 2007, 2011, 2012 and 2015)





UN commitment to Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality

Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) (1995)

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2000)

(MDG 3 on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment)

2030 Agenda and the SDGs - SDG 5 on Gender Equality and mainstreamed in rest SDGs (specific targets)





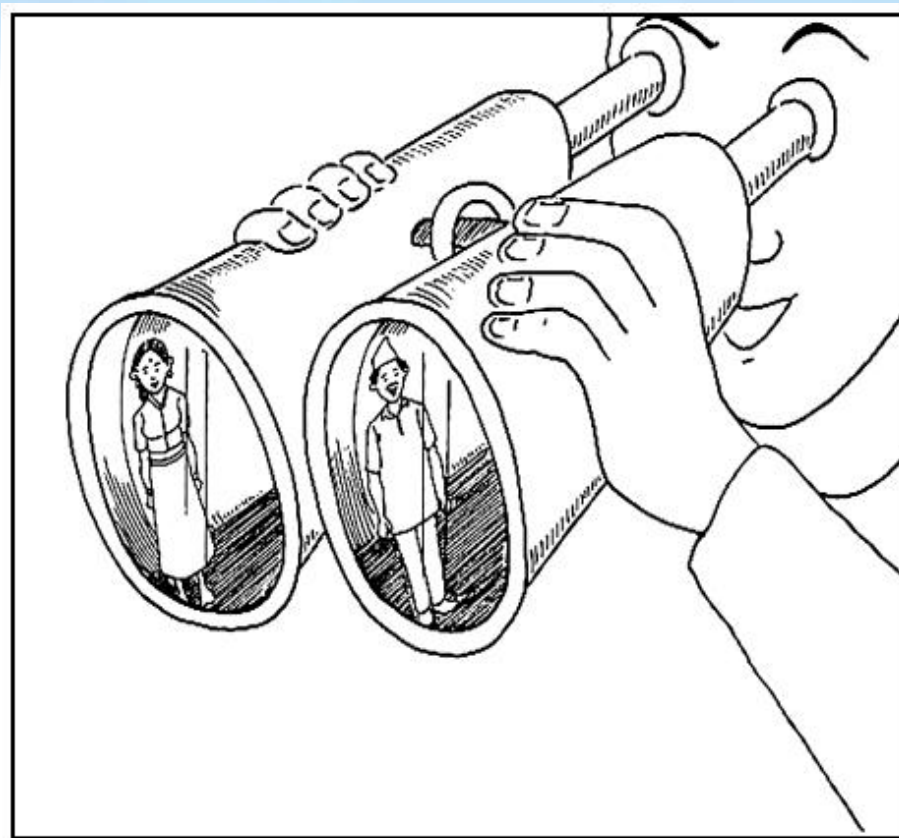
III. What are the main approaches to reflect gender dimension in the work of the CICPPP: some examples

- Participation of women: increasing the number of female researchers and developing a culture of equal opportunities in research and innovation
- Content of research and innovation to reflect women's specific characteristics
 - Gendered innovations – generate new knowledge
 - Create new products





Gender lens





Gender mainstreaming in the Economic Cooperation and Integration Subprogramme

- Various gender mainstreaming approaches for different activities
- Examples (based on CICPPP areas of work and the strategic framework for 2018-2019):
 1. International policy dialogue
 2. National assessment of policy, financial and regulatory environment
 3. Capacity building
 4. Gender mainstreaming in the respective SDGs





Example 1: International policy dialogue to promote a financial and regulatory environment conducive to sustained economic growth, innovative development and greater competitiveness

- Include women in panels (GGC)
- Incorporating gender perspective in the meeting agendas and presentations delivered by speakers
- Include in policy dialogue exchange of experiences on gender-sensitive policies in respective areas, i.e. entrepreneurship and innovation, financing and policies to promote women's participation in R&D, etc. at various meetings
- Organize meetings to focus specifically on topics related to gender, i.e. a policy seminar on promoting women in innovation
- Report on gender related activities annually





Example 2: Gender mainstreaming in the national assessment of policy, financial and regulatory environment (IPR)

A. Identify key gender gaps in the IPR using sex-disaggregated data:

- Women's participation in the economy
 - Labour force participation and education
 - SME employment
 - Innovation: women in R & D
- How do women benefit from:
 - Entrepreneurship development and innovation
 - Human capital development
 - Innovation strategy and programmes
 - Innovation support institutions
 - R &D strategy and programmes
 - Initiatives to support SMEs
 - Funding





Example 2: Gender mainstreaming in the national assessment of policy, financial and regulatory environment (IPR) (cont.)

B. Provide key recommendations to suggest closing/narrowing existing gender gaps:

- Suggest gender-sensitive solutions, including priorities if and where there are multiple persistent gender gaps

C. Analyse the implications of the policy recommendations on both women and men and suggest gender sensitive measures and actions where policy is found not to be neutral





Example 3: Capacity building

- Workshops for government officials and entrepreneurs on financing, upgrading and maintaining skills, including a focus on gender specifics in
 - Access to finance
 - Access to information and networks
 - Access to markets
- Policy briefs for raising awareness on gender sensitive policies
- Workshops on using sex-disaggregated data for policy





Example 4: Gender equality in the SDGs, including mainstreaming in SDGs 8, 9, 12 and 17

- CICPP contribution to SDG 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
 - ✓ Targets directly related to the work of the CICPPP (ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life, the provision of public services, infrastructure as a means to recognise unpaid care, enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communication technology to promote the empowerment of women, sound policies at all levels to promote gender equality)
- Identify gender gaps in SDGs 8, 9 and 17 to achieve the targets explicitly addressing gender (full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, and equal pay for work of equal value) and mainstream in respective areas
- Provide gender-sensitive policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship,





THANK YOU!

