

### The GENDER-NET ERA-NET

FP7 2013 Science-in-Society Work Programme

Activity 5.2.1: Gender and research

Area 5.2.1.1: Strengthening the role of women in scientific research and in scientific decision-making bodies

FP7-ERANET-2013-RTD

Call SiS-2013-2.1.1-2 (Coordination and Support Action):

ERA-NET on the promotion of gender equality in research institutions

Duration: 36 months (October 15th, 2013 - October 14th, 2016)

Total Budget: 1.951.665 €

EC contribution: 1.545.219 €



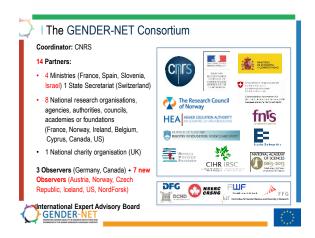


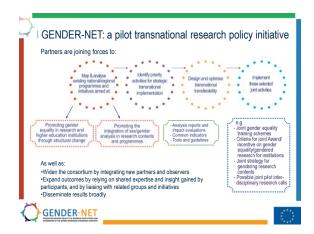
#### | GENDER-NET Aims

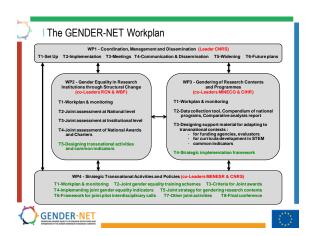
- 1 Engage MS into modernising their institutions through structural change, by implementing gender equality plans or equivalent initiatives, to improve the recruitment and career paths of female scientists as well as the working conditions and research productivity of both women and men
- 2.Ensure scientific excellence, stimulate new knowledge, leading to technological innovations, by improving the integration of sex and gender analysis into all phases of basic and applied research
- 3 Support a coherent **monitoring** and reporting of progress with **common indicators** to assess achievements
- 4.Reduce fragmentation across the ERA by helping reach a critical mass of research organisations and universities across Europe and realise ERA Priority n° 4: gender equality and gender mainstreaming in research











| WP2 Key Findings on National Initiatives (promoting  | l |
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| GE in Research Institutions through Structural Change)   |   |
| National laws, policies, programmes and awards are drivers at the institutional level for the implementation of GEPs, and so are transnational initiatives   |   |
| Gender equality units and networks of practitioners (at national, institutional, international levels) play a crucial role regarding the implementation of GEPs  |   |
| Leadership involvement is vital, but few measures specifically target leaders  |   |
| <ul> <li>Working environment and work-life balance: some measures specific to research<br/>careers (e.g. grant extension/relief from teaching after parental leave, dual-career)</li> </ul>  |   |
| <ul> <li>Although researcher mobility is crucial for the ERA, few national initiatives exist that<br/>take gendered challenges into consideration</li> </ul>   |   |
| Gender equality monitoring, through appropriate quantitative and qualitative means<br>is an important instrument in ensuring the long-term, sustainable and effective<br>institutionalisation of gender equality at an institutional level |   |
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| WP2 Key Recommendations: Transnational Actions   |   |
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| Establish ERA platform on gender equality to stimulate transnational<br>learning on how to interlink measures that implement structural change   |   |
| Develop joint indicators on structural/cultural change impacting gender  |   |
| equality, in consultation with institutions to learn from their experiences,   |   |
| which will be integrated into institutional reporting on gender equality plans and other national reporting procedures   |   |
| Develop a structural change toolkit which should contain capacity-   |   |
| building materials, training and recommendations for decision-makers in institutions and the wider community   |   |
| Consider creating a transnational award/incentive scheme   |   |
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| WP3 Key Findings (on Gendering Research Contents   |   |
| and programmes)  | - |
| Gender dimension in research contents is less developed than gender<br>balance/gender equality and there's confusion between the two   |   |
| Legal framework at national level helps but is not necessary   |   |
| <ul> <li>Level of implementation follows a descending trend from policies/strategies<br/>(40% of the sample), integration in research funding programmes (28%),</li> </ul>   |   |
| (40%) the sample), integration in research until programmes (20%), guidelines/trainings for applicants (28%), guidelines/trainings for reviewers (15%) to recommendations for curricula development (2,5%)                                 |   |
| About ¼ from the sample are proactive organisations. Another ¼ are relatively proactive, and ½ are relatively inactive ones.   |   |
| However, some of the less active ones already plan to adopt a policy, and a  |   |
| large majority of national organisations express an interest for obtaining more information on the topic   |   |

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### WP3 Key Recommendations (for RFOs)

- Require applicants to indicate whether sex and/or gender is relevant to their proposed research. If so, outline how sex/gender analysis will be integrated in the design, implementation, evaluation, interpretation and dissemination of the results. If not, explain why not.
- Including measures aimed at integrating the gender dimension into all programs (cross-cutting) not only in specific programs.
- Training: develop and deliver training on sex and gender analysis for Agency staff, Evaluators, Applicants
- Enforcement: develop evaluation/scoring criteria, review & monitor funded proposals
- Supplemental/Eligible Funding (Seed Grants) for:
  - exploring how sex/gender analysis can be added to current or proposed research
  - providing training for research team
- Developing sound and systematic monitoring and evaluation system with measurable and appropriate indicators to measure implementation success







# Thank you for your attention!



Please visit our GENDER-NET website

www.gender-net.eu

You can also contact our GENDER-NET coordinator: anne.pepin@cnrs-dir.fr



