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KALEIDOS

GENERE E PLURALITÀ NELLA SCIENZA

**Integrare la dimensione
di genere nella ricerca**

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Integrare la dimensione di genere nella ricerca

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Research Development

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Profilo professionale

Education

PhD Candidate in Sociology and Social Research (currently) at UNIBO

First Level Master in Defence, Rights and Protection of the childhood at UNIFE

Master's Degree in Development and International Cooperation at UNIBO

Professional Experience

Academia (at UNIBO) since 2010

Research Development Manager in Sector of Social Sciences and Humanities & Excellent Science –
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Research Advisor at Unit of Social Sciences and Humanities

Project Manager of European Funded Research Project

International Cooperation for 5 years

Project Manager and Project Development in INGOs in Africa and Latin America

Programme Officer at UNICEF in the Middle East



Sex, Gender, Intersectionality

- Alcune definizioni

Gender Equality in European Policies

- Gender Equality Strategy
- ERA Policy on gender
- Gender Equality Plan

Gender in Horizon Europe

- Gender in HEU
- Gender nella valutazione e nel Submission Template
- Opportunità di finanziamento su Gender equality

Integrare la dimensione di genere nella ricerca

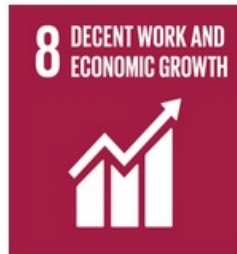
- Gender mainstreaming: Perché e come incorporare il gender nella ricerca
- Strumenti utili per la progettazione: risorse e casi-studio
- Buone pratiche in progetti submitted

Sex, Gender, Intersectionality





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



- 5.1 Porre fine, ovunque, a ogni forma di **discriminazione** nei confronti di donne e ragazze
- 5.2 Eliminare ogni forma **di violenza** nei confronti di donne e bambine, sia nella sfera privata che in quella pubblica, compreso il traffico di donne e lo sfruttamento sessuale e di ogni altro tipo
- 5.3 Eliminare ogni **pratica abusiva** come il matrimonio combinato, il fenomeno delle spose bambine e le mutilazioni genitali femminili



GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



- 5.4 Riconoscere e valorizzare **la cura e il lavoro domestico non retribuito**, fornendo un servizio pubblico, infrastrutture e politiche di protezione sociale e la promozione di responsabilità condivise all'interno delle famiglie, conformemente agli standard nazionali
- 5.5 Garantire piena ed effettiva **partecipazione femminile e pari opportunità di leadership** ad ogni livello decisionale in ambito politico, economico e della vita pubblica



GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



- 5.6 Garantire accesso universale alla salute sessuale e riproduttiva e ai diritti in ambito riproduttivo [...]
- 5.a Avviare riforme per dare alle donne uguali **diritti di accesso alle risorse economiche** così come alla **titolarità e al controllo della terra** e altre forme di proprietà, ai servizi finanziari, eredità e risorse naturali, in conformità con le leggi nazionali



GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



5.b Rafforzare **l'utilizzo di tecnologie abilitanti**, in particolare le tecnologie dell'informazione e della comunicazione, per promuovere l'emancipazione della donna

5.c Adottare e intensificare una politica sana ed una **legislazione applicabile** per la promozione della parità di genere e l'emancipazione di tutte le donne e bambine, a tutti i livelli



Alcune definizioni

SESSO: corredo genetico, biologico e anatomico che produce le differenze fra i corpi maschili e femminili

GENERE: indica le differenze socialmente costruite fra i sessi, le relazioni e i comportamenti normati.

Costruzione sociale: Pratica relazionale e “performativa”

Alcune definizioni - Sex- Gender

- ✓ **Sex** refers to biology. In humans, 'sex' refers to the biological attributes that distinguish male, female and intersex. In non-human animals, 'sex' refers to biological attributes that distinguish male, female and hermaphrodite.
- ✓ **Gender** refers to sociocultural norms, identities and relations that (1) structure societies and organisations and (2) shape behaviours, products, technologies, environments, and knowledges (Schiebinger, 1999; Ridgeway and Correll, 2004). Gender attitudes and behaviours are complex and change in time and place.
- ✓ Gender refers to social attributes and opportunities associated with being female and male and to the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as to the relations between women and those between men' (EIGE, 2021a)
- ✓ **Gender identity** refers to 'each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned at birth, including the personal sense of the body (which may involve, if freely chosen, modification of bodily appearance or function by medical, surgical or other means) and other expressions of gender, including dress, speech and mannerisms' (EIGE, 2021a)



Alcune definizioni - Sex- Gender - Intersectionality

- ✓ **Intersectionality'** describes overlapping or intersecting categories such as gender, sex, ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation and geographical location that combine to inform individuals' identities and experiences.

EIGE defines 'intersectionality' as an "analytical tool for studying, understanding and responding to the ways in which sex and gender intersect with other personal characteristics/identities, and how these intersections contribute to unique **experiences of discrimination**"



Sul concetto di intersezionalità

Concetto nato nell'ambito dei movimenti femministi neri intende la nozione di "intersezione" come una posizione del soggetto segnata da due o più categorie identitarie (Crenshaw 1989).

Ogni persona nella società è posizionata in un'intersezione o in un'altra e soggetta a corrispondenti vantaggi e svantaggi sociali, dall'accesso all'istruzione e alle opportunità professionali agli ostacoli legali e all'umiliazione culturale (Collins 1990).

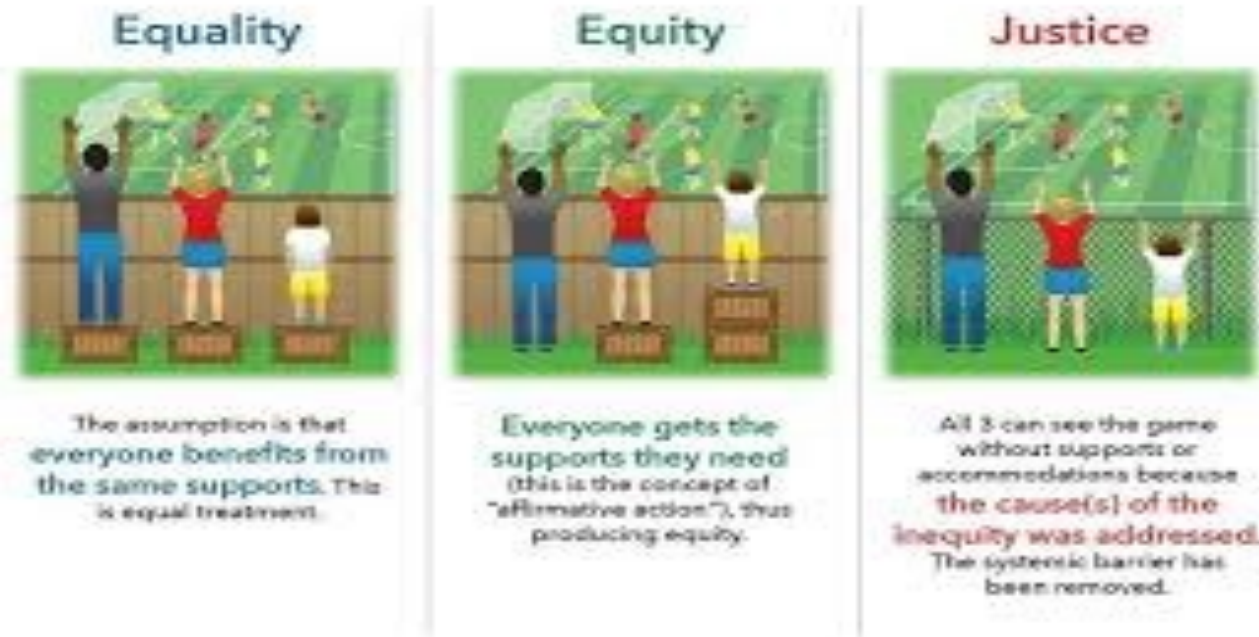
Dimensioni dell'identità sociale, come l'età, il tipo di corpo, l'etnia, il genere, l'abilità fisica e l'orientamento sessuale, formano collettivamente una matrice gerarchica di privilegio ed emarginazione nella società conosciuta come "intersezionalità" (Crenshaw 1991), "pericolo multiplo" (King 1988) o "oppressioni simultanee".

Alcune definizioni - Sex- Gender - Intersectionality

GENDER EQUALITY - the equal access by women and men of socially-valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards.

GENDER EQUITY – the process of being fair to women and men.

> *TOWARDS JUSTICE...*



Source: Interaction Institute for Social Change interactioninstitute.org

Gender in European Policies



Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025

Policy objectives and key actions:

- Ending gender-based violence
- Challenging gender stereotypes
- Closing gender gaps in the labour market
- Achieving equal participation across different sectors of the economy
- Addressing the gender pay and pension gaps
- Closing the gender care gap
- Achieving gender balance in decision-making and in politics

Gender mainstreaming in all EU policies



Cos'è il Gender Mainstreaming?

The Commission will **integrate a gender perspective in all EU policies and major initiatives**  essential to reach the goal of gender equality

Gender mainstreaming ensures that policies and programmes **maximise** the potential of all –women and men, girls and boys, in all their diversity. The aim is **to redistribute power, influence and resources** in a fair and gender-equal way, tackling inequality, promoting fairness, and creating opportunity.

Green Transition

DIGITAL TRANSITION

EU Drugs Agenda





European Research Area *State of the art of Gender Equality (2018-2019)*

- women PhD graduates is 48.1% (Italy 50.5%)
But disparities in SSH and STEM
- women represent only 32.8% of researchers (Italy 34.3%)
- work part-time and under precarious working contracts (11.1% for women and 7.2% for men)
- women occupy only 26% of grade A Position (Full Professor)
- women heading higher education institutions is 23.7% (Italy 25.4%)
- One-quarter of board leaders are women
- Scientific publications of the EU integrate a gender analysis is 1,79%



European Research Area

Gender equality to strengthen the European R&I potential

Promote inclusiveness
ethnicity,
sexual
orientation,
disability



Deepening the ERA

Strengthen the focus on participation of women in STEM

promote a gender-inclusive culture

Gender-based violence in academic settings

The Commission proposes:

- the development of **inclusive Gender Equality Plans**
- **to promote EU gender equality in R&I**



Gender Equality Plan

Development of **concrete plans** to promote gender equality, diversity, and inclusiveness in science, research, and innovation
(New ERA)

Implement **institutional change** relating to

- HR management
- funding
- decision-making
- research programmes

HOW?

- Conduct impact assessment/audits of procedures and practices to identify gender bias
- Implement innovative strategies to correct any bias
- Set targets and monitor progress via indicators



GEPs: co-created building blocks

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

- formal document signed by the top management,
- published on the institution's website and disseminated widely within the institution.

DEDICATED RESOURCES

- Earmarked funding could be available for staff positions such as "Equality Officers" or "Gender Equality Teams".
- Organisations may reserve working hours of existing staff (academic, management, HR) for equality work.

DATA COLLECTION AND MONITORING

- sex/gender-disaggregated data collection across all staff categories.
- Annual reporting of gender imbalances across job categories & leadership positions.
- comprehensive evaluation approach.

TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING


- e.g. tackling unconscious gender bias among staff and decision-makers
- information and dissemination material, workshops,
- or working groups dedicated to specific topics.

Source: European Commission




Gender Equality Plan


work-life balance and organisational culture

 **Examples:** Parental leave policies, flexible work-time arrangements.


gender balance in leadership and decision-making

 **Examples:** Introducing gender quotas for evaluation panels or decision making bodies.


gender equality in recruitment and career progression

 **Examples:** Unconscious bias training for HR managers, inclusive language for job vacancies, fair evaluation for employees.

integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content

 **Example:** Get inspiration from the case studies and methods developed by the EC “Gendered innovations” Expert Group

measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment

 **Example:** Having in place a code of conduct or an intervention protocol in case of complaints.

streamyard.com sta condividendo il tuo schermo.

Interrompi condivisione

Nascondi

Source: APREspecial 15/04/2021



Gender in Horizon Europe



Legal basis

“... to eliminate gender bias and inequalities, enhancing work-life balance and **promoting equality between women and men in R&I**, including the principle of equal pay without discrimination based on sex (...) . The **gender dimension should be integrated in R&I content and followed through at all stages of the research cycle**. In addition, the activities under the Programme should aim to eliminate inequalities and **promote equality and diversity** in all aspects of R&I with regard to age, disability, race and ethnicity, religion or belief, and sexual orientation” Regulation Horizon Europe (whereas n. 53)

“The Programme shall ensure the effective promotion of equal opportunities for all, and the **implementation of gender mainstreaming**, and of the **GENDER DIMENSION IN THE RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CONTENT** and shall aim to address the causes of *gender imbalance*. Particular attention shall be paid to ensuring to the extent possible *gender balance*, in evaluation panels and in other relevant advisory bodies such as boards and expert groups” Regulation Horizon Europe (article 7)



Legal basis

The operational objectives of the Specific Programme are...:
(e) to strengthen the **gender dimension** across the Specific Programme;
Specific Program Horizon Europe (article 2)

Eligibility criterion:

Applying public bodies, research organisations and higher education institutions will need to have a **Gender Equality Plan in place**

Gender mainstreaming
The beneficiaries must take **all measures** to promote **equal opportunities** between men and women in the implementation of the action and, where applicable, in line with the gender equality plan. They must aim, to the extent possible, for a **gender balance at all levels** of personnel assigned to the action, including at supervisory and managerial level.

Grant Agreement art. 14 Annex 5

Gender equality is a crucial factor in obtaining sustainable economic growth. It is therefore important **to integrate a gender perspective** in all global challenges.

Specific Program Horizon Europe

Award criteria

	Excellence <small>(The following aspects will be taken into account, to the extent that the proposed work corresponds to the description in the work programme)</small>	Impact	Quality and efficiency of the implementation
Research and innovation actions (RIA) Innovation actions (IA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarity and pertinence of the project's objectives, and the extent to which the proposed work is ambitious and goes beyond the state of the art. - Soundness of the proposed [for the first stage: overall] methodology, including the underlying concepts, models, assumptions, inter-disciplinary approaches, appropriate consideration of the gender dimension in research and innovation content, and the quality of open science practices, including sharing and management of research outputs and engagement of citizens, civil society and end-users where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Credibility of the pathways to achieve the expected outcomes and impacts specified in the work programme, and the likely scale and significance of the contributions from the project. - Suitability and quality of the measures to maximise expected outcomes and impacts, as set out in the dissemination and exploitation plan, including communication activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality and effectiveness of the work plan, assessment of risks, and appropriateness of the effort assigned to work packages, and the resources overall. - Capacity and role of each participant, and the extent to which the consortium as a whole brings together the necessary expertise.

Excellence: Appropriate consideration of the gender dimension in the research and innovation contents

If necessary, the **gender balance** among the personnel named in the proposal who will be primarily responsible for carrying out the research and/or innovation activities, and who are included in the researchers table in the proposal, will be used as a factor for prioritisation



Submission template

PART A GEP and Gender balance

Gender Equality
Plan

Main contact
person (Woman,
Man, Non binary)

Researchers
involved in the
proposal (Woman,
Man, Non binary)

PART B Gender integration in R&I

1.2 Methodology

*Describe how the **gender dimension** (i.e. sex and/or gender analysis) is taken into account in the project's research and innovation content [e.g. 1 page]. If you do not consider such a gender dimension to be relevant in your project, please provide a justification.*

3.2 Capacity of participants and consortium

*Describe the consortium. How does it match the project's objectives, and bring together the necessary disciplinary and inter-disciplinary knowledge. Show how this includes expertise in social sciences and humanities, open science practices, **and gender aspects of R&I**, as appropriate*



Integrare la dimensione di genere nella ricerca



Strumenti metodologici per l'analisi di sesso, genere e intersezionale

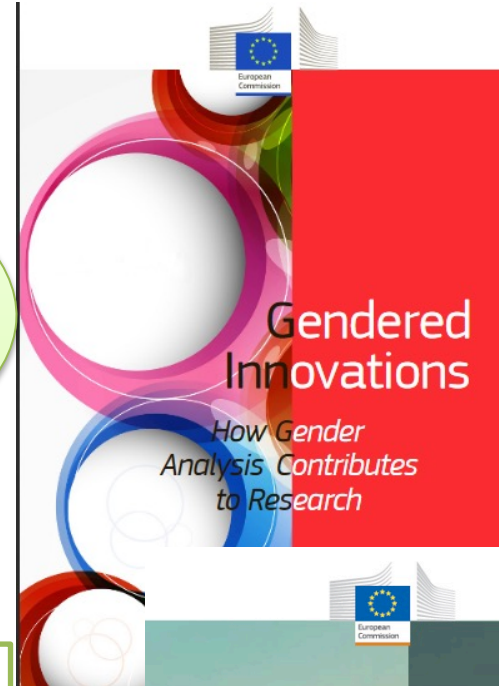
**Lack of knowledge about how
to effectively consider a
gender perspective and
conduct gender and sex
analysis**



Gendered Innovations Expert Group

The expert group to analyse how gender and sex analysis in research design and content **stimulates innovation and responds better to social needs and interests by opening new perspectives, new questions providing strategic recommendations** and inform policy-making on how to further strengthen the gender dimension in R&I content in Horizon Europe

- New **case studies** in different fields (health, AI & robotics, climate change, energy, transport, urban planning, agriculture, taxation, venture funding...) building on Horizon 2020 funded projects
- **Refined methodologies** on the integration of sex/gender based analysis, and intersectional analysis, in R&I content
- **Evidence-based policy recommendations** for Horizon Europe
- **Awareness raising** material including infographics, factsheets



Source: European Commission

L'integrazione della dimensione di genere nella ricerca – perchè è importante

*Ensuring that the biological characteristics as well as the social and cultural features, behaviours and needs of both women and men are taken into consideration is vital for the **societal relevance** and **quality of research and innovation** (R & I)*

Mariya Gabriel Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth

helps researchers question gender norms and stereotypes, and rethink standards and reference models;

leads to an in-depth understanding of diverse gender needs, behaviours and attitudes;

addresses the diverse needs of citizens of the European Union and thereby **enhances the societal relevance** of the knowledge, technologies and innovations produced;

contributes to the production of goods and services better suited to new markets

Added value of research teams in terms of excellence, creativity and business opportunities;



L'integrazione della dimensione di genere nella ricerca – perchè è importante

¿Qué aporta el enfoque de género a las políticas públicas?



Rompe con una falsa neutralidad de las políticas que encubren las desigualdades de género, clase, etnia, edad y condición de discapacidad



Aporta un enfoque interseccional de las identidades diversas para dar cuenta de opresiones y discriminaciones



Atiende las necesidades y demandas de las mujeres, niñas y LGBTI+



Promueve la igualdad de oportunidades entre los géneros, así como los derechos de las mujeres, niñas, adolescentes y LGBTI+



Analiza y comprende los roles de género culturalmente asignados y la forma en que condicionan el ejercicio de derechos



Ofrece una metodología de trabajo para visibilizar las desigualdades y las brechas de género económicas en la calidad de vida y el acceso a los territorios



Garantiza el marco de los derechos humanos universales al asegurar el principio de igualdad y no discriminación



Pone en valor el rol y el aporte de las mujeres y diversidades a la sociedad y al desarrollo

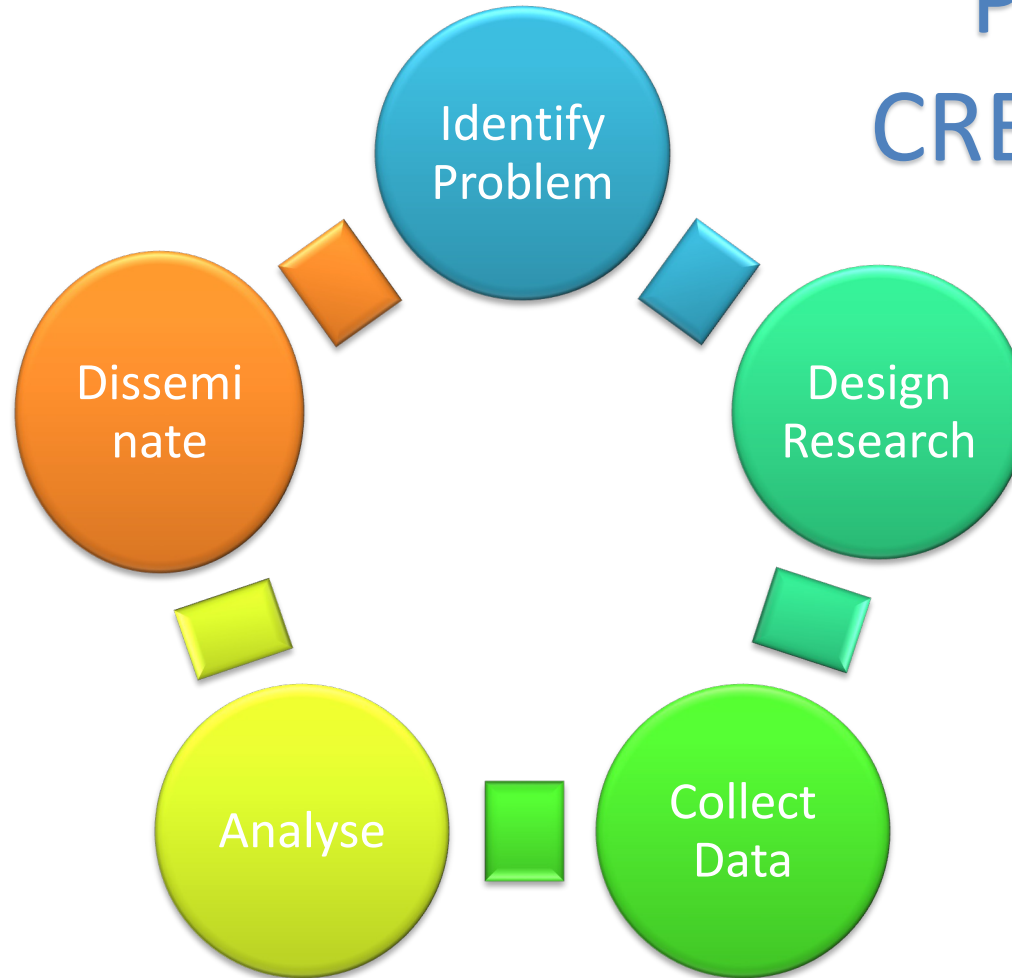


Empodera e impulsa la adquisición individual y colectiva de poder

Fuente: Elaboración propia en base a Ana Falú y Alejandra Massolo (2002).

Come incorporare la variabile di genere e in che momento del processo di ricerca

PENSA CREATIVO !



Metodi

General methods (Gendered Innovations 2)

- ✓ Analysing sex
- ✓ Analysing gender
- ✓ Intersectional approaches
- ✓ Co-creation and participatory research
- ✓ Asking about gender and sex in surveys

Methods (Gendered Innovation)

- ✓ rethinking research priorities and outcomes
- ✓ rethinking concepts and theories
- ✓ formulating research questions
- ✓ analysing how sex and gender interact
- ✓ engineering innovation processes
- ✓ design thinking
- ✓ rethinking standards and reference models
- ✓ rethinking language and visual representations



Metodi – Analysing Sex

Qual è il ruolo del sesso nello studio?
E' una variabile? Di che tipo?
Le caratteristiche relative al sesso sono rilevanti per lo studio?
I fattori relativi al sesso, al genere, all'etnia, all'età, allo status socio-economico interagiscono?
Sono state perse opportunità in passato avendo trascurato l'analisi per sesso?

IDENTIFY
PROBLEM

Come può essere concettualizzato il sesso nella fase di raccolta dati?
Nella ricerca longitudinale, come può influenzare la storia riproduttiva di un campione?

RESEARCH
DESIGN

Hai incluso un campione adeguato di soggetti femminili, maschili e intersex?
Raccogli informazioni sui fattori che interagiscono con il sesso
Come può influenzare il sesso del ricercatore nei risultati della ricerca?

COLLECT
DATA

Hai considerato la fonte di ogni differenza sessuale osservata?
Ci sono intersezioni che possono interagire con le differenze per sesso?
Come sono evolute le variazioni di sesso nel tempo?

ANALYSE
DISSEMINATE

Riporta il sesso dei soggetti/ come sono state ottenute le informazioni per sesso/Disaggrega per sesso/riporta tutti i risultati (positivi, negativi e inconclusivi)



Metodi – Analysing Gender

Qual è il ruolo del genere nello studio?

Le diverse identità di genere, norme e relazioni sono rilevanti per il progetto?

I fattori relativi al genere, all'etnicità all'età, allo status socio-economico interagiscono?

Quali sono le ipotesi di genere/gli assunti di genere in relazione al tuo progetto?

Sono state perse opportunità in passato avendo trascurato l'analisi per genere?

IDENTIFY
PROBLEM

Come posso coinvolgere diversi gruppi in modo inclusivo nella ricerca?

Quali metodi sono migliori per esaminare la dimensione di genere nel progetto?

Quali sono i concetti, le categorie e i modelli teorici alla base di stereotipi?

Hai considerato il rischio di stereotipare o escludere gruppi rilevanti?

RESEARCH
DESIGN

Hai raccolto i dati attorno a fattori di genere? E fattori intersezionali?

Hai assicurato un accesso paritario a donne, uomini e individui gender-diverse?

Come può influenzare il genere del ricercatore nei risultati della ricerca?

COLLECT
DATA

Hai considerato i fattori rilevanti rispetto a norme, identità e relazioni di genere?

Hai esaminato analogie tra gruppi e variazioni interne ai gruppi?

Hai esaminato come le differenze di genere variano al variare di fattori diversi?

ANALYSE

Riporta il genere, sesso e altre variabili dei soggetti/ come sono state ottenute le informazioni per genere/Disaggrega per sesso e genere/riporta tutti i risultati (positivi, negativi e inconclusivi)



DISSEMINATE

Alcuni casi studio

1. Analysing the impact of sex and gender in the covid-19 pandemic
2. Analysing how sex and gender interact: caso studio pain
3. Analysing Intersectionality: Smart Energy Solutions
4. Co-creation And Participatory Research: Smart Mobility
5. Analysing Gender And Intersectionality Virtual Assistants And Chatbots



Analysing the impact of sex and gender in the covid-19 pandemic

Current worldwide statistics show more men than women dying of acute infection, while women are projected to suffer more than men from the health, economic and social consequences of the pandemic in the long term.

METHOD: ANALYSING SEX

- All data related to COVID-19 morbidity and mortality should be disaggregated by sex.
- Potential impacts of differences should be considered in diagnostics and therapeutics.
- Use women and men in clinical trials
- Drug and vaccine trials should include sex-specific analyses

METHOD: ANALYSING GENDER

- Women comply more with hand hygiene. Preventive measures should be designed in a gender-sensitive manner
- Gender affects the division of labour and care duties in families – women are more often employed in professions with a high risk of infections
- The allocation of protective equipment, therapies and financial aid should be gender-equitable



Analysing how sex and gender interact: chronic pain

Women generally display a lower pain threshold for all types of pain. Some researchers attribute these differences solely to sex differences, others suggest that these are in part due to gender. A better understanding of biological and sociocultural mechanisms of pain, and how these interact with pain management, may lead to better health outcomes for pain patients.

METHOD: ANALYSING SEX AND GENDER INTERACT

- Biological mechanisms, such as sex hormones, influence perception and expression of pain and response to treatment.
- Gender roles and norms also influence pain. During childhood, boys may be taught to be tough and stoic, and girls to verbalise discomfort. These gender norms can affect perceived sensitivity to pain.
- Biological differences might also be a consequence of gendered social influences.

Gender stereotypes influence how pain is experienced

A patient willingness to report pain

How healthcare manage pain



Analysing Intersectionality: Smart Energy Solutions

Energy transition depends in part on users' acceptance of new technologies and services and on robust public engagement in thinking and implementing low-carbon solutions. Integrate gender and intersectional analysis into research and development maximise the adoption of new energy efficiency tools and technologies.

METHOD: ANALYSING INTERSECTIONALITY

- Research on energy often ignore the human factor
- An intersectional approach is needed to recognise people's multiple social identity (gender, socioeconomic, age..)
- Together these factors influence the life experiences of citizens engaging with the complex energy system.

METHOD: ENGINEERING INNOVATION PROCESSES

- Although many energy-efficient technologies and products are available, they are often rejected by households, public sector and industry because they do not meet the values, motivations and needs of different user groups



Co-creation and Participatory Research: Smart Mobility

Mobility patterns tend to be gendered in terms of where, when and why people move. However they do not take into account the diversity of needs and issues that affect transportation. For example, need for safety for specific groups.

METHOD: CO-CREATION AND PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

- Participatory research and co-creation help planners integrate users gender-specific needs into the process of new service and technology development
- Example: National Household Travel Survey illuminate mobility needs by including trips performed as part of caring work.

Understanding gender specific needs can add new perspectives and improve transportation for broader segments of the population.



Analysing Gender And Intersectionality: Virtual Assistants And Chatbots

Chatbots and virtual assistants are often biased, feminised, reproducing harmful gender stereotypes about the role of women in society. The datasets and algorithms may also be biased, perpetuating existing discriminations and interpreting the language of certain ethnic groups.

METHOD: ANALYSING GENDER AND INTERSECTIONALITY IN SOCIAL ROBOTS

- Designers of virtual assistant should be aware of how robots are gendered (e.g. name or voice).
- Designers should adopt a participatory research approach to better understand how AI agents can fit a diverse group of users based on intersecting traits

Virtual assistants need to be trained on a wide variety of language to not discriminate against gender and ethnic language variations

To combat the harm caused by feminised virtual assistant, developing gender-neutral voices and gender-neutral languages



Consigli utili in progettazione - Possono sorgere problemi se la ricercatrice/il ricercatore assume che:

all women as a group, all men as a group and all gender-diverse people as a group (their attitudes, preferences, needs, behaviours and knowledge) are the same;

women, men and gender-diverse people are completely different;

observed differences between women and men are solely biological in origin;

observed gender differences hold across cultures;

life conditions and opportunities are similar for women, men, and gender-diverse people;

birth sex can be used as a proxy for gender identity in surveys;

certain questions are relevant to only one gender (e.g. survey questions about caregiving relate primarily to women or questions about the strain of physical work primarily to men)



Aspetti di genere nei Progetti

- Aspetti di genere nei vostri progetto
 - Partner ad-hoc
 - Gender balance nel team europeo
 - Quali Tasks nel workplan?
 - In che modo è stata prevista la variabile di genere trasversalmente alle attività di progetto?
 - E' in grado di contribuire all'uguaglianza di genere?



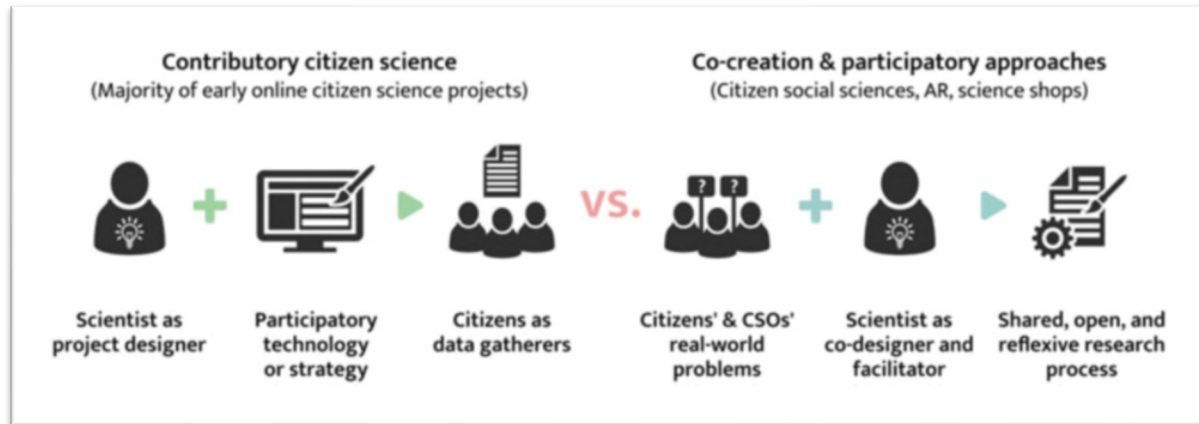
Progetti che prevedono il coinvolgimento dei cittadini

Nell'ambito ricerche per il clima è sempre richiesta la partecipazione attiva dei cittadini: guardo la dimensione di Genere!

- Ruoli di genere nelle comunità e nelle società
 - Agency delle donne
 - Impatti del clima su diverse categorie sociali sia biologiche sia di risposte adattive
 - Differenze biologiche nella risposta ai cambiamenti climatici
 - Differenze di genere nell'azione sociale
 - Promuovere la partecipazione delle donne nelle attività di progetto e evidenziare barriere possibili alla partecipazione
-
- Mapping
 - Articulation of framework – assessment
 - Gender perspectives in laboratories and
 - Dissemination activities: Scientific articles – General public



Citizen Science & Co-creation

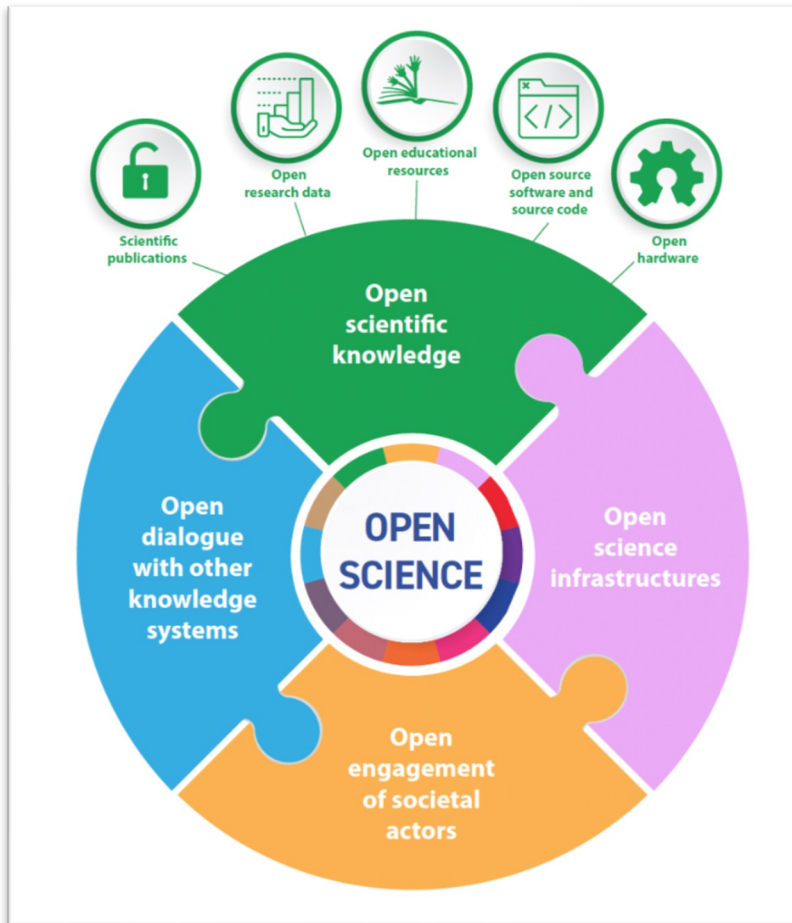


https://www.zewk.tu-berlin.de/fileadmin/f12/Downloads/kubus/Chapter_11_Participation_and_Co-creation_in_Citizen_Science.pdf

Co-creation is a non-linear process that involves multiple actors and stakeholders in the ideation, implementation and assessment of products, services, policies and systems with the aim of improving their efficiency and effectiveness, and the satisfaction of those who take part in the process.

(‘SISCODE’ 2019)

Open Science & Citizen Science



Open Science means **anyone can freely access, use, modify, and share** for any purpose, subject, at most, to requirements that **preserve provenance and Openess.**

(Ghent University)

Citizen Science is the **active involvement of non-professional scientists in research.** Citizens' involvement in science takes many forms and allows research projects to use large and varied data sets collected by citizens, to tap the experience and knowledge of citizens; it enhances universities' engagement with society and fosters citizens' scientific involvement.

(Ghent University)

<https://creativecommons.org/2021/12/02/unesco-recommendation-on-open-science-ratified/>

Citizen, civil society and end-user engagement in Horizon Europe

co-design activities

(such as workshops, focus groups or other means to develop R&I agendas, roadmaps and policies)

co-creation activities

(involving citizens and/or end-users directly in the development of new knowledge or innovation)

co-assessment activities

(such as assisting in the monitoring, evaluation and feedback to governance of a project, projects, policies or programmes)

The extent of engagement in the proposal could range **from one-off activities** alongside other methodological approaches to being the **primary focus** or methodological approach of the project itself

Engagement will require **resources and expertise** and is therefore often conducted by dedicated interlocutor organisations or staff with relevant expertise.

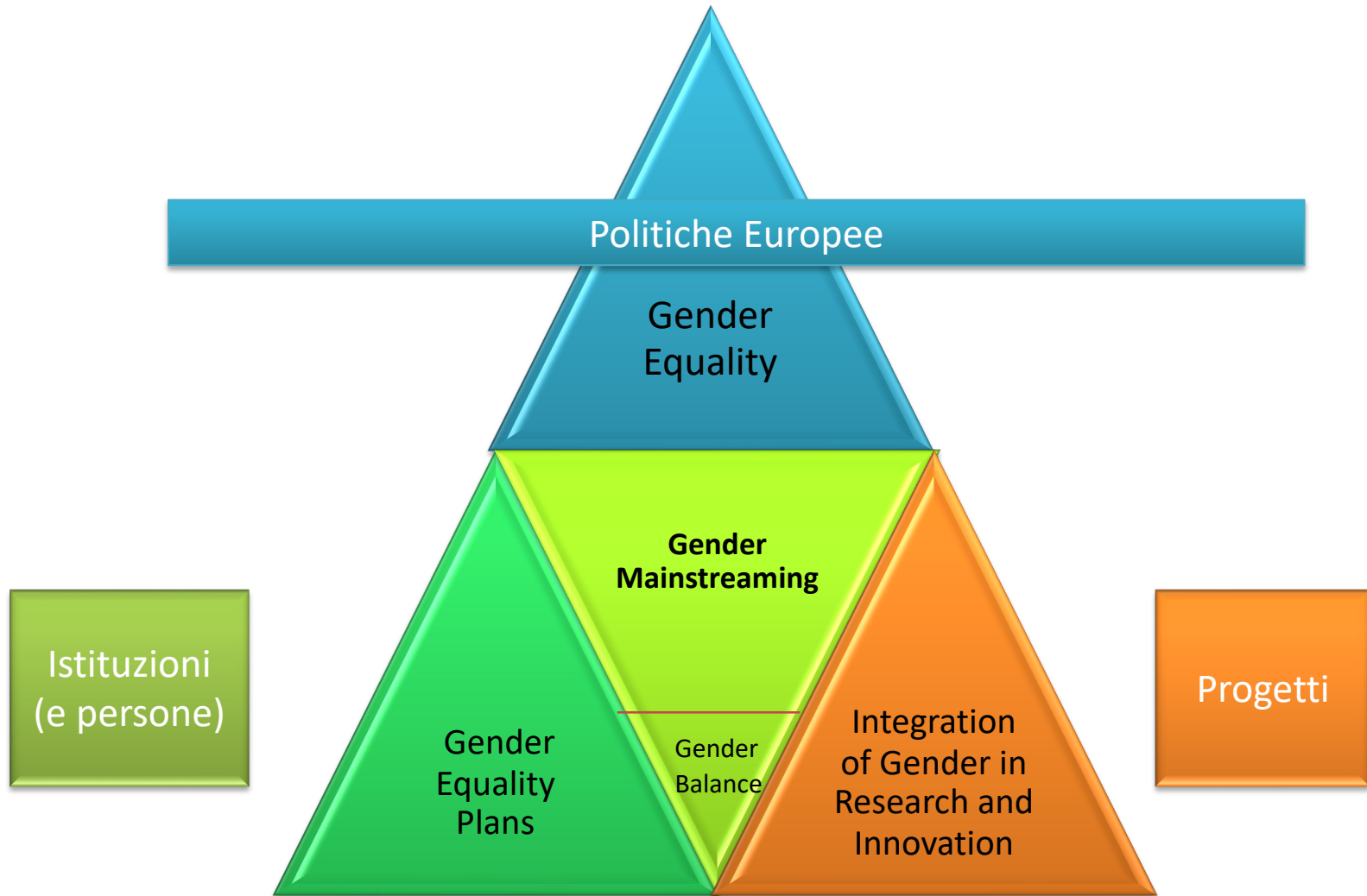
Source: Horizon Europe Programme Guide



Opportunità di finanziamento su Gender (equality) in Horizon Europe



Take-Away Messages



Fonti

- [A union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025](#)
- [Stepping up action for a Union of Equality](#)
- [A new ERA for Research and Innovation](#)
- [Gendered Innovations – Stanford University](#)
- [Gendered Innovations: How gender analysis contributes to research](#)
- [Gendered Innovations 2: How Inclusive Analysis Contributes to Research and Innovation](#)
- [She Figures 2023](#)
- [Gendered Innovations – Stanford University](#)
- [Gendered Innovations: How gender analysis contributes to research](#)
- [Yellow Window – Training and toolkit for gender in research](#)
- [European Institute for Gender Equality](#)
- [Era Policy Agenda: Azione 5](#)



Integrare la dimensione di genere nella ricerca

Patrizia Leone

