

Gender dimension of the proposed project

17 June 2021,
Anna Lobell, Research support, Medicine and Pharmacy,
Anna.Lobell@uadm.uu.se





Eligibility: Gender Equality Plan




Award Criteria: Integration of the gender dimension

HORIZON EUROPE ELIGIBILITY CRITERION

Gender Equality Plans





UU has a gender equality plan
(GEP)

- Question about GEP: You can click "yes" in Part A of the proposal



HORIZON EUROPE AWARD CRITERIA

Integration of the gender dimension in R&I content



Evaluation of gender and sex dimension of the project will be part of the evaluation of **excellence** of MSCA postdoctoral fellowship

Excellence
Quality and pertinence of the project's research and innovation objectives (and the extent to which they are ambitious, and go beyond the state of the art)
Soundness of the proposed methodology (including interdisciplinary approaches, <u>consideration of the gender dimension and other diversity aspects if relevant for the research project, and the quality of open science practices</u>)

From the 2020 proposal template (Part B)

“Discuss the **gender dimension in the research content** (if relevant). In research activities where **human beings are involved as subjects or end-users**, or in research activities using e.g. **animal models**, gender differences may exist. In these cases the gender dimension in the research content has to be addressed as an integral part of the proposal to **ensure the highest level of scientific quality.**”



Sex & gender

Sex: biological differences (X, Y chromosomes)

Gender: the behavioral, cultural, or psychological traits typically associated with one sex (def. Merriam-Webster)

Sex and gender often interact and the distinction between them is not absolute. Scientists do not agree on the extent to which gender differences result from biology, from socialization or from a combination of biology and socialization.

(Adapted from Fox Keller 2010; Fine 2010)

Further information on definitions of sex and gender:

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/gender-matters/sex-and-gender>

<https://www.who.int/gender-equity-rights/knowledge/glossary/en/>



Gender dimensions in Part B of the proposal :

If you don't have any sex/gender dimensions in your project:

Explain why sex/gender is not relevant in their research.

Your proposal may get a **lower rank** if you leave the gender dimensions out.





***A few examples of sex/gender
analyses***



Life Science & Medicine

Example 1: Recording and analysing sex differences in animal models or in cell cultures such as stem cell cultures.

Reference:

<https://genderedinnovations.stanford.edu>

Example 2: The impact of sex and gender during the Covid-19 pandemic



SEX AND GENDER AS POSSIBLE MODULATORS OF COVID-19

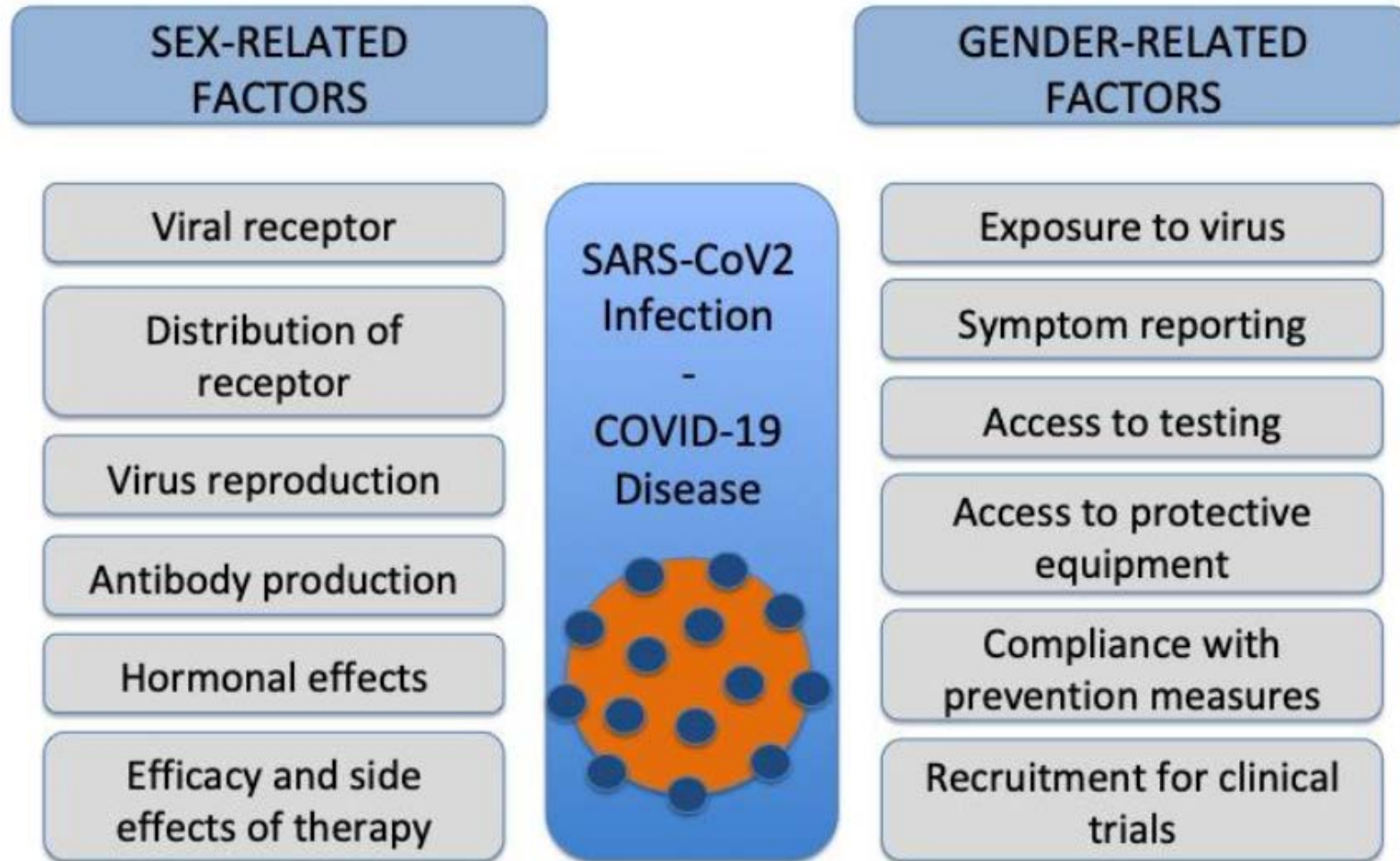


Figure 2. Sex and gender as possible modulators of COVID-19 © Sabine Oertelt-Prigione.

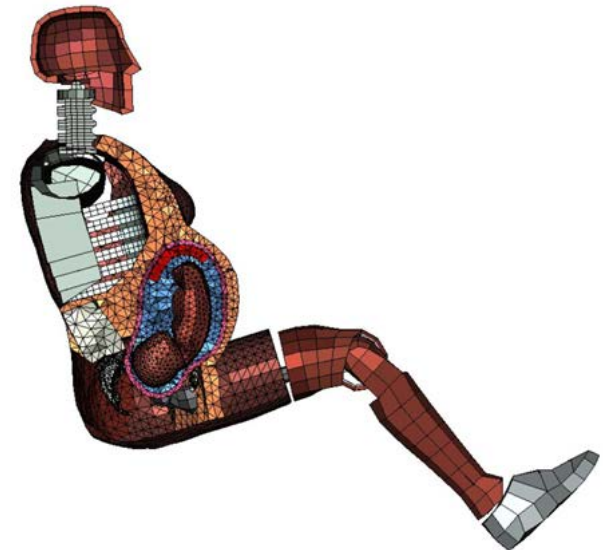
Conclusions from the study “The impact of sex and gender in the COVID-19 pandemic”

- **More men than women appear to die of the disease**
- **Women are more frequently employed in high-risk jobs**
- **Sex differences in immunology and response to therapies can help elucidate disease-specific pathways**

Technology & Engineering

Example 1: Crash test dummies first modeled an average man. Inattention to humans of different sex, size, shape, and age may result in unintended harm.

Gendered innovation: Linda, a **virtual pregnant crash test dummy** developed by Volvo cars.



References:

<https://www.media.volvocars.com>

<https://genderedinnovations.stanford.edu>



Example 2:

VIRTUAL ASSISTANTS AND CHATBOTS: ANALYSING GENDER AND INTERSECTIONALITY IN SOCIAL ROBOTS

© Shutterstock/Lightspring



The challenge

Chatbots and virtual assistants are often biased. Personal assistants, for example, are often feminised, reproducing harmful gender stereotypes about the role of women in society and the type of work women perform. The datasets and algorithms used in these artificial intelligences (AIs) may also be biased, perpetuating existing discrimination and incorrectly interpreting the language of certain ethnic or socio-economic groups.

Reference:

Gendered Innovations 2 - How Inclusive Analysis Contributes to Research and Innovation

Humanities & Social sciences

HIGH-QUALITY URBAN SPACES: GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT

© iStock.com/Orbon Alija



The challenge

The quality of urban spaces in everyday life is important for many, particularly children, caregivers and elderly people. These groups spend more time in public spaces than working-age women and men, and may face specific risks in public spaces. They are more likely to suffer life-limiting conditions when public spaces do not provide basic amenities supporting their daily needs or are not safe. Planning and designing public spaces that respond to the specific everyday needs of mothers of young children, children and the elderly is required to make

cities work for all. This case study will look at innovations and methods used in various cities to improve the quality of urban spaces for working mothers, children and the elderly, in both suburban and dense urban environments, in the developed and the developing countries.

Reference:

Gendered Innovations 2 - How Inclusive Analysis Contributes to Research and Innovation



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

Recommended reading

Gendered Innovations 2 - How Inclusive Analysis Contributes to Research and Innovation

- Examples of methodology in many different scientific fields.

https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/gendered-innovations-2-how-inclusive-analysis-contributes-research-and-innovation_en



Thank you!

