

**For a better integration of the gender dimension in  
Horizon 2020, Work Programme 2016-2017  
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# Outline

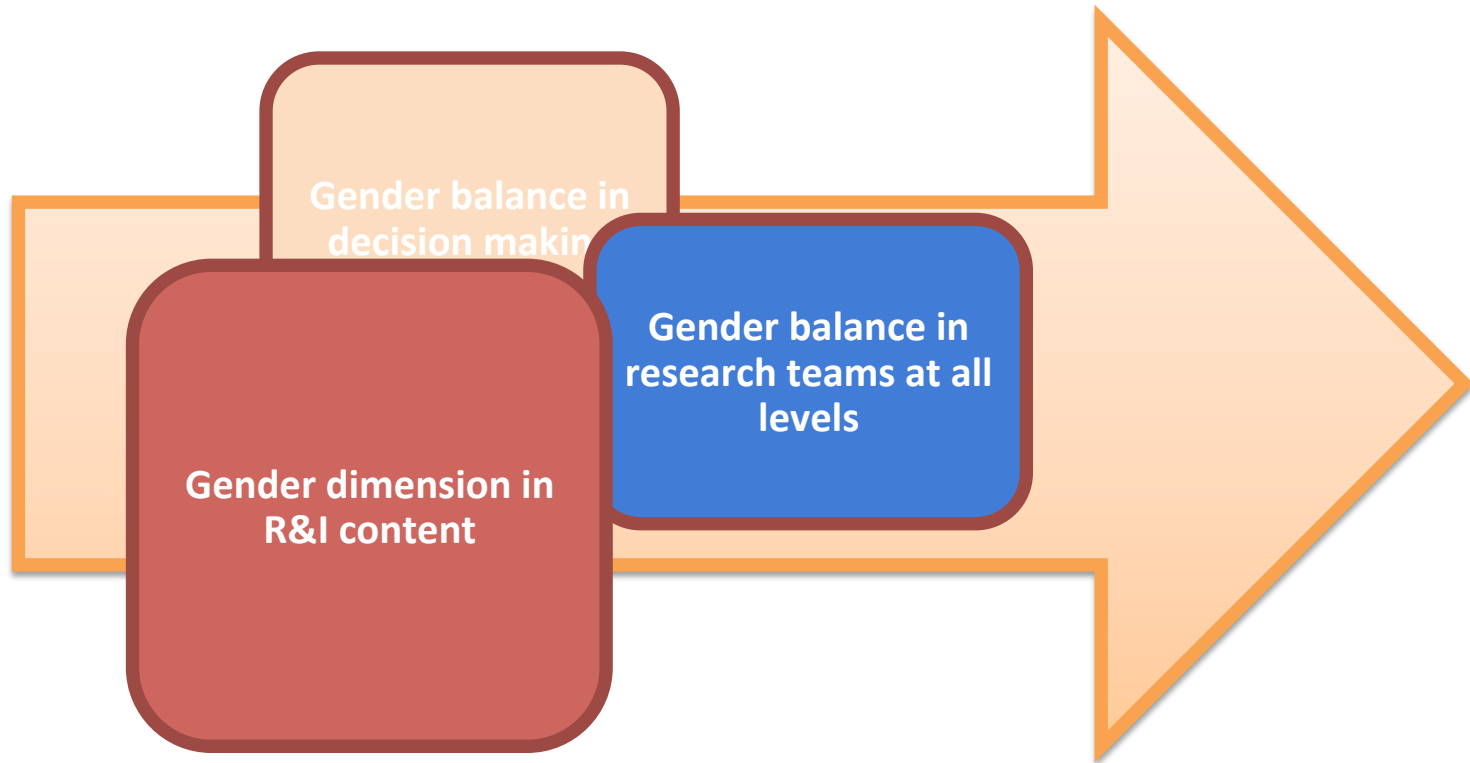
- Horizon 2020: Gender Equality requirements
- H2020 Advisory Group on Gender
- Advice for WP 2016-17: generic and specific
- Examples; specific input from projects
- Gendered Innovations resources: update, further developments, global context
- Current challenges

# Horizon 2020 Gender Equality provisions

Three objectives underpin the Commission's activities on gender equality in Horizon 2020. They are in line with the RTD strategy on gender as well as with the ones set in the ERA Communication of July 2012:

1. Fostering gender balance in Horizon 2020 research teams, in order to address the gaps in the participation of women in the Framework Programme's projects
2. Ensuring gender balance in decision-making, in order to reach the Commission's target of 40% of the under-represented sex in panels and groups (50% for advisory Groups)
3. Integrating sex and gender analysis in research and innovation (R&I) **content, helps improve the scientific quality and societal relevance** of the produced knowledge, technology and/or innovation.

# Horizon 2020 Gender Equality provisions



Gender dimension in  
R&I content

Gender balance in  
decision making

Gender balance in  
research teams at all  
levels

# The Gender Dimension in the Work Programme:

- “the gender dimension is explicitly integrated into several topics across all the sections of the Work Programme” (...)
- “a topic is considered gender relevant when it and/ or its findings affect individuals of groups of persons. In these cases, gender issues should be integrated at various stages of the action and when relevant, specific studies can be included”.
- Integrating a gender dimension means paying attention to sex differences and gender effects in the content of research; different relevance for different fields of sciences;

- Mandate Advisory Group on Gender: to provide advice on integrating the gender dimension in research & innovation content
- 2014-15 work programme: over 100 flagged topics
- NOTE March 2015 :  
For a better integration of the gender dimension in WP 2016-17: suggestions for more and more detailed suggestions for a better integration of the gender dimension

# Preparation of Work Programme 2016-2017

- Advisory Group on Gender (AGG), March 2014  
wake-up important warning:

*Gender dimension in research content  
is not  
gender balance in research teams*

Both are Horizon 2020 objectives in  
gender equality.

This paper addresses the gender  
dimension in the *content* of research,  
whereas gender balance in research  
teams refers to the *composition of the  
personnel* primarily responsible for  
carrying out the research and  
innovation activities.

Did you know that ...

applicants have the possibility to include in their proposals, as eligible costs, *specific studies on gender*, as well as *training on gender*?

These are novelties of Horizon 2020. The aim is to help researchers develop and share gender expertise in relation to the funded projects.



## Suggestions for WP 2016-17

- AGG meetings sept '14 and feb '15
- Collective discussions by gender experts from all AGs
- General suggestions
- Specific suggestions
- For SC1 input from running EUGenMed project (Roadmap for the integration of sex and gender in biomedicine and health research in Europe ). Workshop results. [www.eugenmed.eu](http://www.eugenmed.eu)

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# How to include the gender dimension in the Work Programme and topics: general recommendations

- **Explain why gender matters in your area:** think of and present the gender dimension as providing added value in terms of creativity, excellence and return on investment, both from private and public perspectives. Gender is an emerging and important subject of research in many scientific and technological fields. It constitutes, as such, a valuable source of innovation.
- **Make it explicit:** indicate in the topic how exploring gender aspects is relevant and should be taken into account. If gender is not specifically mentioned in a topic, there is a risk that the gender dimension will not be considered at all in the proposals. If gender is mentioned in a topic, the evaluators will evaluate the gender dimension alongside the other relevant aspects of the proposals.
- **Foster the production of new knowledge on gender:** consider what is already known in your area in terms of the gender dimension and identify what is missing. If you think that gender knowledge still needs to be generated, signal it and indicate **which gender aspects should be explored**.
- **Gender implies a multidisciplinary approach:** multidisciplinary approaches are encouraged in Horizon 2020. Reflecting on gender issues in relation to health, transport, energy, security, etc. is a great opportunity to foster the cooperation between scientists with gender expertise and others. It helps concepts to cross the borders of scientific fields and research methods to evolve.
- **Include gender in the impact statement:** the statement on expected impacts is an important part of the topic description, which the evaluators will assess under the impact criterion. Gender is one of the key aspects of the expected impacts. It can be expected that the funded action will have an impact for instance on boys or girls, women or men, gender relations, socio-economic positions and the status of men and women. It can also be expected that the funded actions should contribute to gender equality.

# Specific recommendations

- Health, demographic change and wellbeing – Societal Challenge 1
- Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine, maritime and inland water research, and bio-economy – Societal Challenge 2
- Secure, clean and efficient energy - Societal Challenge 3
- Smart, green and integrated transport – Societal Challenge 4
- Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials - Societal Challenge 5
- Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies – Societal Challenge 6
- Secure societies - Societal Challenge 7
- ICT (Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies)
- NMPB (Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies)
- Access to risk finance – entrepreneurship (Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies)
- Future Emerging Technologies

## SC1 , WP 2016-17, overarching suggestions

- “Promoting healthy ageing and personalised health care requires attention to sex differences and to gender aspects as they jointly determine any eventual health outcome of individuals. High quality research must take into account biological, behavioural and social differences between girls and boys, men and women and gender diverse people. In addition it is relevant to examine how differences and similarities develop throughout the lifespan.” (AGG note)
- “Interaction of sex and gender related mechanisms leads to a different manifestation of major chronic diseases such as infarction, heart failure, diabetes, rheumatic disease, etc. in women and men. Research into these diseases requires sex and gender related mechanisms to be addressed. This will lead to novel, better targeted and therefore more efficient treatment strategies than the previous global approaches and will improve disease prevention and healthy life expectancy”.(AGG Note)

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# Examples of added impact, SC1

- 1.1 Stratification for personalised therapies and optimizing population cohorts
- “Personalised medicine is the overarching umbrella for specific research and accompanying activities for SC1. Including sex and gender aspects will lead to better targeted and more efficient approaches since sex and gender determine cellular pathophysiology and the crosstalk of the organism with the environment.” (AGG note)
- As such Gender Medicine ( addressing both sex and gender factors) goes beyond personalised medicine. Gender can be considered a modulator of sex related phenomena
- “For a stratified approach to healthcare, a detailed description of individual biological variation in connection with environmental, societal, and lifestyle factors that influence the development of disease is warranted. It is important to acknowledge that lifestyle factors are influenced by gender norms determining, for example, differences in diet, nutrition and exercise patterns between women and men”. (AGG note)

# Examples of added impact, SC1

- 1.2 Preventing disease
- “The field of mental health shows huge gender differences in depression, aggressive behaviour and suicide. Gender sensitive interventions aim to address medical and social determinants of mental health. Determinants such as stress and anxiety, contexts like childhood (developmental psychological differences in early childhood) and adult life (work related factors) require a gender analysis in order to develop tailored intervention strategies.” (AGG Note)

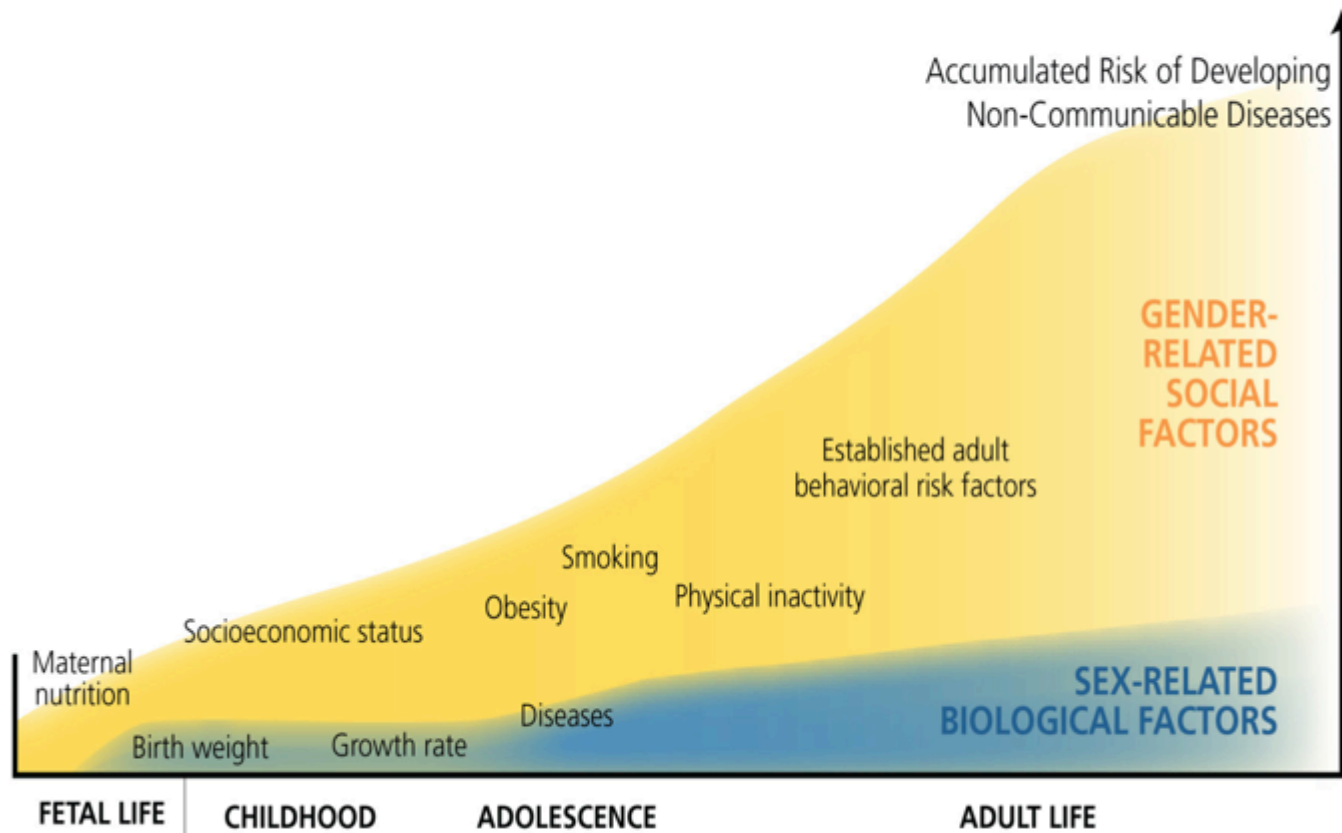
## Examples of added impact, SC1

- 1.3 treating and managing disease
- “Research into risk factors for chronic diseases (NCDs) constitutes an area of high public health relevance in the European region with known variations across Europe. This research can be improved by integrating how sex and gender influence risk factors for NCDs. Sex and gender-sensitised approaches contribute to better meeting the needs of women and men and to increased”. (AGG Note)

# Risk factors for NCD's

## Cumulative Life Course Risk Factors for Non-Communicable Disease (NCD)

Highlighting the influence of sex and gender-related factors



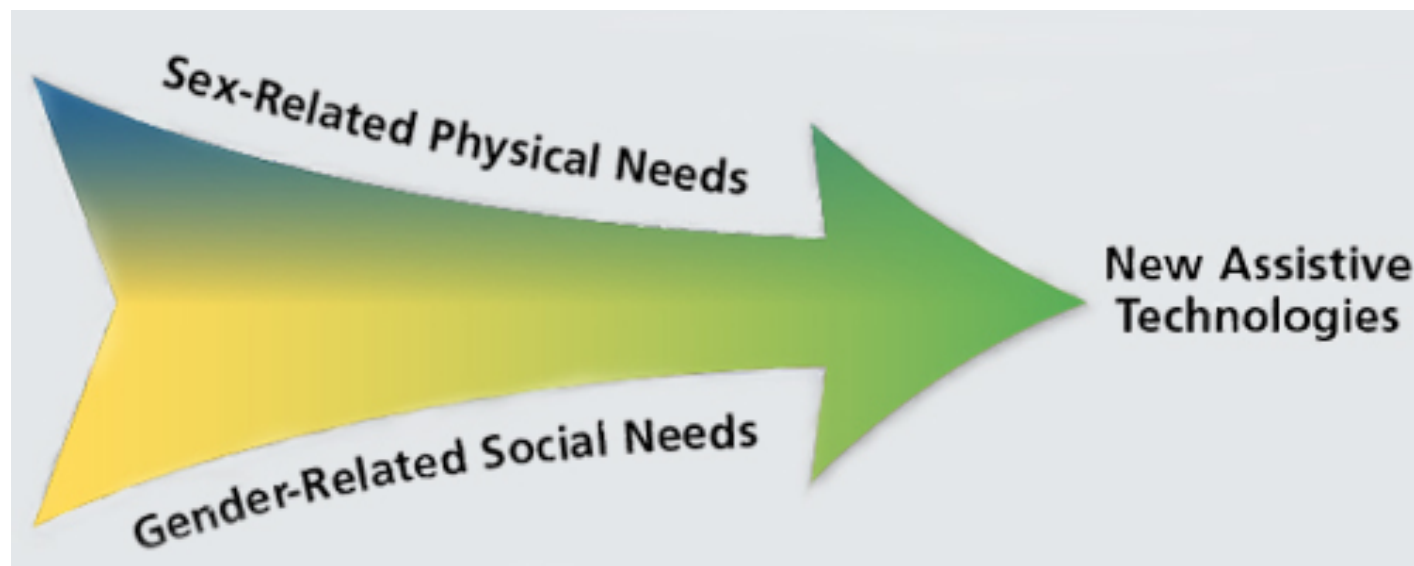


# Examples of added impact, SC1

- 1.4 Active ageing
- “The focus on ageing, from early development to the elderly, calls for attention to how epigenetic processes may result in sex-specific outcomes” (AGG Note).
- “The differing needs and behaviours of women and men need to be taken into account. Technologies such as assistive technologies for the elderly should take possible sex and gender differences of intended end-users into account. Addressing gender differences in marriage age, partnering patterns, experience in household management and receptivity to technology will result in more effective design”.(AGG Note)

# Exploring markets for assistive technologies for the elderly





# Gendered Innovations Resources

New case studies: colorectal cancer; dietary assessment method (from S.Korea)

New videos; together a short course

Student video's

Ongoing work: workshop at Stanford (oct 15-16) on Measuring 'gender variables' for health research

Collaboration with IGH, and NIH

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/gendered-innovations/index\\_en.cfm?pg=home](http://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/gendered-innovations/index_en.cfm?pg=home)

# Making a difference

- One size fits all?
- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s\\_fJ45JUzjg](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_fJ45JUzjg)

# GENDER



# SEX



# Where are we today ?

- Room for improvement in integrating the GD
- 2016-17 work programmes announced
- Context of developments in Canada and US
- What is at stake?

# NIH Developments: to balance sex in cell and animal studies

- Janine A. Clayton & Francis S. Collins,  
Nature, May 14, 2014.





# Canadian Institutes of Health requirements

- The questions are:
- Are sex (biological) considerations taken into account in this study? (Y/N)
- Are gender (socio-cultural) considerations taken into account in this study? (Y/N)
- If YES, please describe how sex and/or gender considerations will be considered in your research design. (maximum of 2,000 characters)
- If NO, please explain why sex and/or gender are not applicable in your research design. (maximum of 2,000 characters)

Ref: Johnson J, Sharman Z, Vissandjée B, Stewart DE (2014) Does a Change in Health Research Funding Policy Related to the Integration of Sex and Gender Have an Impact? PLoS ONE 9(6): e99900. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0099900.

- <http://www.cihr-irsc-igh-isfh.ca/?lang=en>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [www.cihr-irsc-igh-isfh.ca/?lang=en](http://www.cihr-irsc-igh-isfh.ca/?lang=en). The page header includes the CIHR IRSC logo and the text "CIHR INSTITUTE OF GENDER AND HEALTH SHAPING SCIENCE FOR A HEALTHIER WORLD". There are social media icons for YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn, and a login status "You are not logged in. (Login)".

The main content area features a large banner for the course "SEX AND GENDER IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH". The banner text reads: "An interactive module designed to improve the ability of health researchers and peer reviewers to account for sex and gender in biomedical research involving animals, cells or tissues." Below the text is a "Start Now" button. To the right of the text are illustrations of cells and two mice (one blue, one pink).

Below the banner is a video player thumbnail titled "Free Online Training Course: Sex & Gender in Health R...". The thumbnail shows two stylized human figures, one with a speech bubble saying "STRESSED", and a play button icon.

At the bottom of the page, there are three course cards:

- SEX AND GENDER IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH**: Includes the same cell and mouse illustrations as the main banner.
- SEX AND GENDER IN PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION WITH HUMAN PARTICIPANTS**: Includes illustrations of a male and female figure.
- SEX AND GENDER IN SECONDARY DATA COLLECTED FROM HUMAN PARTICIPANTS**: Includes an illustration of a person with a magnifying glass.

# Current Challenges I

- H2020 evaluation format (under excellence)
- Recruitment of gender experts for evaluation panels
- Monitoring the effects (see IGH article)
- Analyzing sex: broad support, broad elaboration, new guidelines US, workshops, legitimate exceptions etc
- Analyzing gender: stays mainly in 'awareness' phase, understanding how gender works, examples of 'doing gender' by men and women, emphasis on potential of change


## Current challenges II

- Criteria for gender expertise, developed by the Advisory Group on Gender
- Training in gender expertise tailored to integrate GD in proposals and to evaluate proposals
- This spring 3 trainings for DG-RTD staff, train the trainer courses necessary

# Introduction to Gender Dimension in Research and Innovation Content

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THINK  
IMAGINE  
MOTIVATE  
DREAM  
CREATE  
WORK

# Current challenges III

- Conceptual distinction sex and gender necessary, acknowledging the interaction
- proposal for sex/gender as term: according to me not fruitful: meaning sex **and** gender / sex **or** gender/ sex and gender **interchangeably**?????? Cf. IGH and NIH
- Using 'gender'(without definition) as cross cutting element of RRI creates confusion and misunderstandings i.e. it gets understood as gender equality = WP
- More investment needed in elaboration of intersectional approaches
- Better collaboration 'theory developers' and those who apply gender theories ; travelling concepts / two way learning system

## Current challenges IV

- Consider 'seed money' grants (NO, US)
- Concerted action of all stakeholders needed:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/gendered-innovations/index\\_en.cfm?pg=home](http://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/gendered-innovations/index_en.cfm?pg=home)
- See policy recommendations; important next steps for different stakeholders

# National Level; the Netherlands; health & health care

Multi-stakeholder Alliance Gender & Health (2012)  
Unique collaboration between policy makers medical specialists, insurance companies, knowledge institutes (SCP, CBS), women's network WomenInc, gender experts, scientists.

Knowledge Agenda 2015

Research programme Gender & Health at ZonMW (science funding body) in 2016

<http://www.womeninc.nl/nieuwsbericht/videoboodschap-edith-schippers>

<http://www.zonmw.nl/nl/actueel/nieuws/detail/item/programma-gender-gezondheid-van-start>



# Thank you for your attention

Guidance for selection of evaluators with gender expertise

[http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?  
do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=16350&no=1](http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=16350&no=1)

AGG; For a better integration of the Gender Dimension in WP 2016-17

[http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?  
do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=18892&no=1](http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=18892&no=1)

Website Gendered Innovation project

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/gendered-innovations/index\\_en.cfm?  
pg=home](http://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/gendered-innovations/index_en.cfm?pg=home)

Report How gender analysis contributes to research

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document\\_library/pdf\\_06/  
gendered\\_innovations.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document_library/pdf_06/gendered_innovations.pdf)

Londa Schiebinger & Ineke Klinge (2015) Gendered Innovation in Health and Medicine. In: *Gender Journal for Gender, Culture & Society*: 7(7) 29-50

<http://budrich-journals.de/index.php/gender/article/view/19311>