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Gender Equality in the ERA Community to Innovate Policy

THE ECONOMIC MODEL ENVISIONED BY HORIZON EUROPE

A gender perspective to natural resources and industry

HORIZON EUROPE

PILLAR II Global Challenges &Industrial Competitiveness
Cluster 3 Digital and Industry; 4 Climate, Energy and Mobility; and 5 Food and Natural Resources

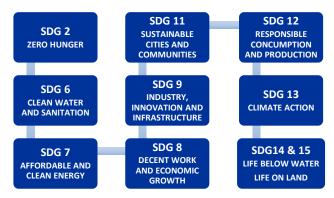
The European Commission has launched a proposal for the next EU Research & Innovation Programme (2021-2027), called "Horizon Europe". This 3rd Briefing Paper is a call to action towards the integration of the gender dimension in Clusters 3, 4 and 5 of Pillar II as well as towards the design of gender equality goals in the use and distribution of resources. See the previous Briefing Paper no. 2 which focused on Clusters 1 and 2 of this Pillar.

UN SDGs and the economic model of Horizon Europe

Clusters 3 Digital and Industry, 4 Climate, Energy and Mobility, and 5 Food and Natural Resources of Pillar II in Horizon Europe are crucial because they envision an economic model for the future Europe, as can be seen in the Areas of Intervention:

- 3 Digital and Industry: manufacturing technologies; key digital technologies; artificial intelligence and robotics; next generation internet; advanced computing and big data; circular industries; low-carbon and clean industries; space...
- 4 Climate, Energy and Mobility: climate science and solutions; energy systems and grids; buildings and industrial facilities in energy transition; communities and cities; clean transport...
 - 5 Food and Natural Resources: environmental observation; biodiversity and natural capital; agriculture, forestry and rural areas; sea and oceans; food systems...

The Areas of Intervention included in these Clusters 3, 4 and 5 together refer explicitly to ten UN Sustainable Development Goals related to the economic and environmental rights of citizens:



However, none of these areas mentions so far the gender dimension of these SDGs to bring into consideration the different baselines in the socio-economic situation of women and men as well as gender drivers and gender impacts of the innovative solutions for those SDGs.

Natural resources and industry from a gender perspective

Decisions on the use of natural resources, the design of cities and industries, as well as the planning of economies transition towards more sustainable energy and consumption models are not genderneutral. Instead, they should be done in a genderresponsive way.

For instance, addressing agriculture and food systems without a gender perspective means to leave the gender division of labour and women's unpaid labour out from the discussion.

Moreover, it is important to stress the potential role of women in technological, digital, social, cultural and territorial governance innovations. In other words, women's participation in decision-making should be ensured in fundamental sectors such as agriculture, fish harvesting, energy, digitization and infrastructure provision.

To remember

In the previous Briefing Paper no. 2 June 2018:

Gender Equality is recommended to be considered both as a specific Area of Intervention in Cluster 2 and as a crosscutting issue for all Clusters and Areas of Intervention in Pillar II of Horizon Europe

Recommendations for Gender in Cluster 3 Digital and Industry

To ensure that **gender dimension is integrated in all the stages of the R&I cycle** for the EU digital and industrial development. For instance this will require:

- To integrate the sex/gender analysis in data management and data applications.
- Since nanotechnologies, advanced materials, manufacturing technologies, etc., are moving towards greater involvement of target groups in formulating problems and solutions, the different needs of women and men groups need to be reflected in the process.
- To avoid the reproduction of gender bias and gender stereotypes in the design of robotics, artificial intelligence and ICT technologies.

Recommendations for Gender in Cluster 4 Climate, Energy and Mobility

To ensure that crucial gender issues addressing the SDGs related to climate, energy and mobility are explicitly mentioned in the specific programme. For instance:

- To develop Climate Science and Solutions as an Area of Intervention from a gender perspective means to consider the gendered aspects of climate change drivers, impacts, mitigation solutions and adaptation patterns, including the effects of disasters in cities.
- The difference between women's and men's energy needs, choices and consumption must be taken into consideration when designing energy plans.
- To explicitly recognize that mobility and transport solutions for communities and cities have to respond to the complexity of women's and men's needs.

Recommendations for Gender in Cluster 5 Food and Natural Resources

- To include the empowerment of women in agriculture as a broad line within the Area of Intervention on agriculture, forestry and rural areas
- To highlight gender factors involved as crosscutting issues for better solutions in the food and natural resources SDGs. For instance:

The different conditions facing women and men in rural areas, the impact of evolving gender roles on activities in the primary sector, sex/gender analysis on the effects of pesticides, antibiotics and antimicrobial resistance, the nutrition status of women and men when developing sustainable and healthy diets, etc.

Conclusion:

Clusters 3, 4 and 5 of Pillar II envision an economic model for Horizon Europe. The gender dimension needs to be considered when deciding on the use and distribution of resources as well as in the design of communities and cities of the future and the necessary technologies for this.

References



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