

GenderSTI Final Conference – 5 October 2023

Breaking Barriers: Advancing Gender Equality in International Science,
Technology, and Innovation Cooperation

Advancing gender equality in STI dialogues

The perspective of non-European countries

Gabriela Ferreira
Janina Onuki
University of São Paulo

GenderSTI 



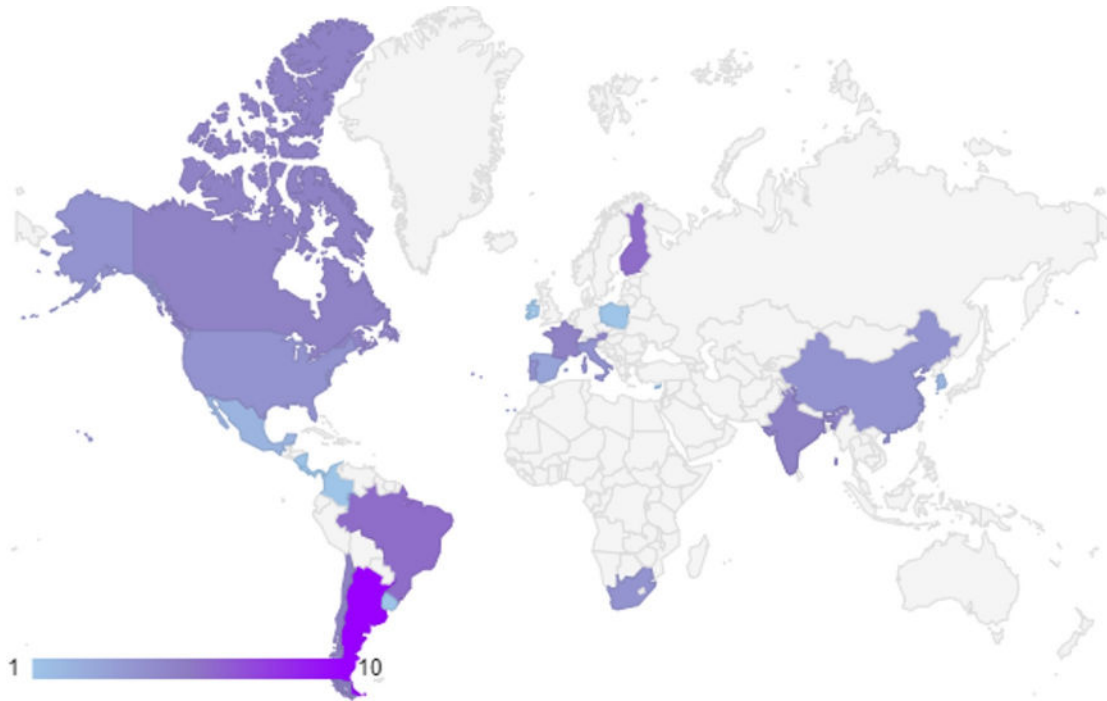
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80 semi-structured interviews
24 countries (Global North and South)
STI specialists

4 case studies (FFP)

Figure 1: Where each Challenge stems from, according to the interviews

Cultural fabric of society	• Challenge 1: Gender equality in careers
Institutional and professional culture	• Challenge 2: Gender balance in decision making
Project Requirements	• Challenge 3: Integration of the gender dimension in R&D content

How to improve the conditions to include gender equality in international STI dialogues?

Cultural sphere Institutional change

Gender Stereotypes

Lack of intersectional perspective
Need for Cultural Change in societal roles

Cultural differences between countries

"Addressing gender in international cooperation is a very sensitive issue. In bilateral cooperation, agreements are built on the basis of scientific areas of common interest and are mostly gender-blind" (Portugal)

Cultural Norms vs. Meritocracy

Blind project requirements

Gender Incorporation: lack of gender mainstreaming, especially in decision making structures

Impact of FFP?

"Institutions often lack personnel and time dedicated to this task - an example is the large number of scholarships with the implementation of gender weights in the evaluation process" (Brazil - and Chile)

"Because projects do not have a gender perspective, it does not make sense for teams to use their results to promote gender awareness" (Finland)

Benchmarking on gender equality in *international science, technology and innovation (STI)* dialogues: FFP

Main goal

How are gender dimensions integrated into STI policies, taking into account FFP framework?

Specific objectives

Gender Mainstreaming Assessment
Comparison between FFP and non-FFP countries

National Strategies Exam

Analysis of Institutional Actions

Identification of Challenges and Success Factors

Policy Implications

FFP Country		Non-FFP	
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented FFP in 2021 Case institution: Spanish Development NGO Coordinator, La Coordinadora Aims to gender mainstreaming FFP throughout foreign affairs STI special section of foreign policy 	Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case institution: Finnish Development NGOs Fingo Close cooperation with MFA, development agencies and private companies Special programme "Power Bank" focuses on technologies and innovations for gender equality & development Since the initiation of the UN Generation Equality campaign, FINGO has also been a member of the advisory group of the Finnish MFA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented FFP in 2020 Case institution: Center for Research and Advanced Studies of the National Polytechnic Institute (CINVESTAV-IPN) Promotes internationalisation of STI, and operates closely with MFA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case institution: Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) Response Fund Forerunner as doner in development cooperation, known for comprehensive gender perspective in foreign policy

The vision from Mexico and South Africa

Mexico (FFP) and South Africa (Non-FFP)

Contextualization and Local Adaptation

Awareness of the need to adapt gender language and terminology to local and cultural realities

Importance of contextualizing gender equality policies.

Emphasis on Gender Dimensions integrated with Sustainable Development

Intersectional approaches - including pro-gender

Emphasis on integrating gender equality with sustainable development

Argentina: Non-Governmental Organizations' role: Mujeres en Tecnología and Datagenero

Intersectional approach by producing gender-disaggregated data

Conducting training and community activities

Chile: Social shifts

Multiple social roles

Evolving gender dynamics in STI towards a shift

Brazil: Embedding DE&I within focalized funding calls

Integration of *affirmative actions* with funding policies

Diversifying the research workforce (SI)

“Quotas were implemented in 2017 at the University of São Paulo [USP], the country's most impactful research institution. The percentage of students graduating from public schools rose from 30% to 52%, and the proportion of black graduates jumped from 17% to 44% in 2021”

([FAPESP 2023](#))

FAPESP, São Paulo - Brazil

Numbers, Institutions and Knowledge

Creation of Program Coordination for issues related to DE&I

- Knowledge Production
- Governance proposals based on evidences
- Updating legal frameworks
- Workforce Diversification
 - Focalized opportunities
 - Simplifying communication
 - Design of positive incentives to diverse work teams
 - Adjustment of the calls
 - Change merit evaluation with anti bias training to the consultancy

Apresentado por
Ana Maria Fonseca de Almeida
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Brazilian Observatory on Gender STI



Thank you.

Janina Onuki – Main researcher

janonuki@usp.br

Gabriela Ferreira – Post-doc researcher

gabrielaferreira@usp.br

www.gender-sti.org

