Science without borders: Improving impact by interlinking gender, geographic, disciplinary and educational dimensions

Day 2, Friday 29 April

09:00 – 10:00

Plenary 3: Gender Innovation

Chair: Teresa De León, Conacyt

Keynote speakers:

Inés Sánchez de Madariaga, GenderSTE; Technical University of Madrid, Spain
Title: Engendering the International Agendas for Sustainable Development and Habitat III
The three ongoing international agendas on sustainable development, ie, the Sustainable Development Goals, Habitat III, and the Climate Change Agreement of Paris, do address gender as one aspect to be addressed. However, none of them does yet fully integrate gender in its multiple dimensions and as it impacts all the remaining aspects addressed by each of these important agendas. Mainstreaming gender into sustainable development does indeed require full consideration of the impacts on women and girls, boys and men. This presentation will illustrate how gender is a relevant issue for the ongoing sustainable development agendas through four examples. i) The "mobility of care", an innovative concept which helps taking adequate consideration of the different needs of women and men in transportation policy derived from their different gender roles; ii) "Access to washing machines", a proposal for an indicator which allows to measure progress simultaneously on the environmental and gender equality dimensions of the SDGs, avoiding in this way potential trade-offs between these two agendas; iii) The need to take urban design, urban planning, and architectural quality, as key inputs in any policy or project addressing women that involves any kind of building, illustrated by the good practice of the Women opportunity Center in Rwanda, and an example that could benefit from better architectural and urban design, ie Ciudad Mujer, el Salvador; iv) Issues to take into consideration when developing projects aiming at promoting women into male dominated professions, with particular reference to the need to take issues of gender and sexual violence into consideration.

Simone Buitendijk, LERU and Leiden University, Nederlands
Title: Gendered research for a better world
None of the global challenges can be met without multidisciplinary, inclusive, evidence-based innovation. In spite of the fact that women make up half of the

global population, their specific needs are often insufficiently taken into account in the development and implementation of policies, interventions and treatments. A structural approach to research that acknowledges potential differences in gender roles and/or in hormonal and reproductive functioning, will lead to more inclusive solutions and to better lives for women and men.

10:00 – 11:15

Plenary 4: The role of Gender-based innovations for UN Sustainable Development Goals

Session outline: Sex and gender play a critical role in shaping many more societal problems identified in the UN Sustainable Development Goals than the issues of equality and empowerment focused on in SDG5. Therefore, the implementation measures adopted to achieve all SDG targets should build on scientific understanding of when, how and why sex and or gender act as determinants of outcomes. Following the Gender Summit 6 – Asia Pacific, 27 international experts collaborated to produce a report designed to demonstrate the full scope of influences that sex and gender introduce into all 17 SDGs. The report provides 170 references to the already available research evidence, and lists 150 new research topics to address important gaps in knowledge. The purpose of this session is to discuss what the regional and global Gender Summit community should do next, and how their efforts can be effectively interconnected with those promoted by other actors advancing the implementation of the SDG agenda.
Possible topics for discussions: How to interlink the research and innovation communities with the development communities? How to promote gender sensitive sustainability science? How to demonstrate cross cutting benefits of gender sensitive research, innovation and development? How to continue advancing integration of sex-gender issues into each and every SDG?

Chair: Elizabeth Pollitzer, Director, Portia.

Panel:

Gloria Bonder, Latin America Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Argentina
Title: Gender and sustainability issues in Latin America
This session will demonstrate the importance of the context with regard to understanding and implementing SDGs. The presentation will start with a brief description of the Latin American socioeconomic, political and cultural circumstances, in terms of the diversity of needs, and the capability of science and

technology to make SDG targets achievable in the region. The lesson learnt in the implementation of the MDGs will be highlighted and concrete strategies and measures recommended to promote successful implementation of the SDGs Latin American context

Heisook Lee, Women In Science, Engineering and Technology (WISET), South Korea
Title: Next steps for advancing Gender Summits' contribution to SDGs
This presentation outlines how the science, development and policy communities can work together at national, regional and global levels to advance development measures that are responsive to the scientific understanding of sex and gender issues. This can lead to better terminology and understanding of the concepts used; meaningful indicators; advancing women's empowerment through gender-based innovations; and opportunities for interdisciplinary research and multi-stakeholder cooperation.

Juan Casasbuenas, SciDev.Net
Title: Promoting coherent gender-sensitive S&T reporting and advocacy
SciDev has been leading efforts to promote understanding of gender issues in development measures that look to science for knowledge and solutions. As part of this effort specific actions have been taken to train journalists and researchers how to recognise and respond to gender issues in their area of work and how to apply gender equality arguments when advocating for sustainable development. This presentation will explain the motivations and the impact hoped for.

Holly Falk-Krzesinski, Elsevier, USA
Title: Gender dimensions of sustainability science
Sustainability science is a relatively young field with a high growth rate, which can establish a baseline, both in the definition and the understanding of sustainability, and the core underlying concepts such as Dignity, Empowerment, Societal Wellbeing, Environmental Wellbeing, Equality. This presentation will explore how gender issues should be integrated into the content and culture of this emerging field, and who should be advancing this.

Nelly Stromquist, Univeristy of Maryland, USA
Title: Maximising the benefits of education
Abstract: An essential way of improving people's lives is to give them access to quality education. But widespread gender disparities exist especially in low-income countries with regard to the access, completion, and level of education. In Latin America, the main problem is quality of schooling. Education of girls is widely documented as producing socio-economic gains that can benefit entire societies.

This presentation will explore how gender aware education can achieve a range of cross- cutting benefits.

11:45 – 13:00

Plenary 5: Participation of women and girls in science and technology education

Session outline: Using the "Gender Equality – Knowledge Society" framework developed by WISAT, we will confirm the existing gender knowledge divide which even flourishes in some countries. The session will then discuss alternatives to face and overcome women shortage in STI.
Possible topics for discussions: ▪ How will different methodologies to size female underrepresentation in STEM improve the status quo? ▪ Which are the best practices to intensify Universities enrolment in STEM disciplines? ▪ Best practices to implement policies at a national, regional and institutional levels to increase women's interest in STEM ▪ Will programmes and policies overcome cultural values and tradition?
Objectives: 1. Exposure to different methodologies and instruments to deal with the underrepresentation of women in STEM 2. Acknowledgement of different information resources for assessment 3. Learn from experiences derived from different policies and programs

Chair: Judith Zubieta, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico

Keynote speakers:

Sophia Huyer, WISAT and CGIAR CCAFS, Canada

Title: Gender Equality in the Knowledge Society: The National Assessments on Gender and STI

National Assessments in Gender and STI is a collaborative initiative between GenderInSITE, the Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD), Women in Global Science and Technology (WISAT), The Elsevier Foundation and the CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security programme (CCAFS).

The method uses the "Gender Equality – Knowledge Society" framework developed by WISAT to assess the status of women in national knowledge economies. The framework uses indicators and qualitative data to assess location

and numbers of females and males in various sectors and at various levels of STI decision making. It assesses both the status of sex-disaggregated data as well as the policies and other factors supporting their participation – programmes, financial support and support for work-life balance. The project takes a comparative analysis across countries as well as across sectors to assess key factors for promoting the participation of women.
This presentation will present an overview of Assessments completed to date in Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Korea, South Africa, USA with a preview of preliminary results for four countries in East Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda.

Alice Abreu, GenderInSITE, Brasil

Title: Women in the knowlege society: a comparative perspective between Mexico and Brazil

Using the country assessments of Brazil and Mexico, the presentation will discuss what can be learned in the comparison between the two countries. It will point out the similarities and main differences, and discuss the common challenges to support the presence of women in the knowledge society.
The method is a comparative analysis was carried out using some key indicators – like Undergraduate Enrolment, Job Market and Number of Researchers– in order to show what can be learned in the comparison between the two countries.
The similarities and differences in the status of women in both countries will be presented, emphasizing the result of some successful public policies. We will discuss the common challenges to support the presence of women in the knowledge society.

Rachel Erhard, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Title: From Theory to Practice: Professional Socialization of Women in Stem

The Career Workshops Program for Female STEM Students aims to increase the number of female PhDs holders in STEM, who decide to pursue an academic career. Whilst actions aimed at decreasing the structural barriers encountered by female students in STEM receive growing attention, this program is an intervention plan that focuses on the individual level. The innovative program consists of a set of comprehensive career workshops, designated for female students in STEM fields. The program is based on the themes of career development and professional socialization; a dominant concept in our current understanding of women's career path.
The career workshops program is based on an innovative, universal, multi-age model, relevant for each developmental stage of science and technology education and career building process.

Two assumptions influenced the formatting of the program: a. the developmental nature of career socialization: The workshops will therefore accompany the sequential stages of the academic studies; b. The three domains focused on in the process of professional socialization: Attitudes and perceptions (e.g. values, beliefs, biases etc.), Emotions and feelings (e.g. being a minority in a "manly" field, guilt feelings etc.) Skills, Knowledge and information (e.g. academic skills, time management, cognitive development etc.). Those three domains will be recycled-in different proportions and content- in each workshop at each stage in accordance to the goals and tasks.
We assume that a sequential treatment of the three domains has the potential of increasing the "Sense of Coherence" (Antonovsky, 1987) among the participants, which means a better chance of retaining the academic and scientific career path despite the barriers faced. Antonovsky claims that a strong Sense of Coherence is needed in order to cope and thrive despite given difficulties and stressors in any given situation. A sense of Coherence consists of three main elements: 1. Comprehensibility –The degree to which an individual perceives elements in a situation as understandable and predictable; 2. Manageability – The degree to which an individual perceives himself as being in control of the situation and being able to cope and solve problems that occur; 3. Meaningfulness – the degree to which an individual finds meaning in a specific goal and as a result feels motivated to achieve it. We assume that a better sense of Comprehensibility, Manageability and Meaningfulness regarding the academic and scientific career path is the key to the advancement of women in engineering and exact sciences with the design of the program being based on this concept.
Career workshops for STEM female students assist to overcome the barriers faced by women in STEM fields in the academia, which contributes immensely to the "leaking pipeline" phenomena. On academic and organizational levels, the program has the potential to reduce the gender gap among faculty and new hires in STEM fields. On a personal level, the program will assist female student to navigate their careers, to be proactive, and to reach their individual career goals despite the barriers that they face as women in these fields.

Ernesto Fernández, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Title: SAGA Science, Technology and Innovation Gender Objectives List (STI GOL)

Women are underrepresented in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields in education and employment, with gender disparity particularly apparent in disciplines such as mathematics, engineering and computing. The present status of gender imbalance in STEM is partly a consequence of long-term implicit or explicit policies and policy instruments/mechanisms put in place at various levels, inside and outside the STEM

system (government, funding agencies, higher education institutions, research centers, *inter alia*).

In order to overcome this, the goal was to identify gaps and best practices for designing and improving public policies to promote gender equality in STEM. The SAGA Science, Technology and Innovation Gender Objectives List (STI GOL) was elaborated to achieve this.
The SAGA STI GOL was developed within the framework of SAGA (STEM and Gender Advancement), a global UNESCO Project supported by the Government of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).
Moreover, it enables the categorization of policies and policy instruments, and assists in analysis aimed at preparing regional or country profiles, as well as identifying gaps in existing STI policies, thereby supporting policy makers worldwide in setting up, implementing, monitoring and evaluating gender equality policies in STI.
In order to carry it out, an analysis and initial conceptual clustering of STI gender related polices and instruments was done. In a second stage it was presented, analyzed and improved by a team of prominent international experts in STI policy and in gender equality, from organizations with a stake in the subject.
The STI GOL is based on different areas of objectives or policy impacts: Social norms and stereotypes; Primary and secondary education; Higher education; Career progression; Research content and practice; Policy-making processes; and Entrepreneurship and innovation
What drives the gender disparities in STEM? And what are the solutions?
Identifying where the gaps are, through the STI GOL, it will make possible for countries to improve their gender related-policies and carry out evidence-based policies and programs in order to eliminate these obstacles and increase young girls and women's participation in STEM.
In conclusion, since the SAGA STI GOL is an innovative way of implementing effective policies in STEM fields, both in education and in the workplace, it is important to present it; due to the type of forum and audience, the Gender Summit is the appropriate place to do so. Exchange and dissemination of best practices and innovative methodologies, which are being developed around the world, are important to improve mainstreaming gender into research, innovation, and policy.

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14:30 – 15:45

Parallel Session 3A: Sex and gender knowledge improving water management

Chair: Víctor Carreón, National Council for Science and Technology, CONACYT, Mexico

Panel:

Marcia Barbosa, Instituto de Física da Universida de Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, UFRGS Brasil

Title: Women in Science: Does it mean better science?

Ensuring that water management solutions are effective, sustainable and equitable begins with ensuring diversity in the group of people that are making the research both at the basic level and in the applications. Even though at the academic level the diversity has been considered a question of democracy, at the business it is already common sense that diversity means better solutions. Women and men often approach issues with different perspectives and we have to take advantage of this difference to ensure that the scientific development needed to solve the water issue will be in place soon.

Stephanie Buechler, University of Arizona, USA

Title: Gendered Adaptation to Water Resource Pressures and Climate Change in Home Gardens and Small Orchards in San Ignacio, Sonora, Mexico.

With the retreat of the state under neoliberal regimes, the lack of (or negligible) government and non-governmental support reasserts grassroots initiatives as the principal global-change adaptation strategy. Using a feminist political ecology (FPE) approach and the concept of 'adverse inclusion' to facilitate analysis of social differences shaping local-level adaptive responses, this article investigates small farm producers and home garden producers in San Ignacio, Sonora near Mexico's border with the U.S., who are facing increasing vulnerability to climate change, water scarcity and related crop pest attacks, and changing labor markets. Gender differences in production sites translate into diverse vulnerabilities and adaptation strategies. Local capacities and initiatives should form a focus for research and policy to avoid viewing women and men as passive in the face of global change. San Ignacio women and men's dynamic strategies hold lessons for other regions particularly with respect to resilience to climate change via water management strategies, biodiversity in agriculture and diversified agricultural livelihoods.

14:30 – 15:45

Parallel Session 3B: The Power of Research Networks

Possible topics for discussions:
➢ Continue and enhance the dialogue that has started between networks and groups of academic and gender scientific research in the field of higher education, science and technology, with the government, academia and organizations that develop scientific activities and technology in the country. ➢ Recognition and evaluation of the field of gender studies and science ➢ Relationship, exchange and communication between networks ➢ Follow-up investigations and proposals
Objectives : ➢ How to promote, strengthen and leverage CONACYT Thematic Networks

Chair: Lorena Archundia, National Council for Science and Technology, CONACYT, Mexico

Panel:

Norma Blazquez, Mexican Thematic Network of Science, Technology and Gender, Mexico

Title: Mexican Network of Science, Technology and Gender

The 'Mexican Network of Science, Technology and Gender' (Red Mexicana de Ciencia, Tecnología y Género: MEXCITEG) enables the exchange, evaluation and systematization of the experiences of its members. It develops a diagnosis of science and technology in different regions of the country and it also analyzes the national research system from a gender perspective.

The network's history, organization, objectives, activities and contributions are as follows: MEXITEG was created on December 7, 2012, at the National Forum on Analysis and Proposals with Gender Perspective for the Encouragement and Recognition Systems of Higher Education Institutions. Its main purpose was generating an exchange between academic groups who had been working on raising initiatives in the country for over 30 years.

In october, 2014 the group became a voluntary association of academics who shared the common interest of promoting issues related to science, technology and gender.
MEXCITEG functions with periodic work meetings held by nodes and research groups in different states of the country. There are also several plenary sessions through the year.
This work dynamic has intensified the exchange of information and collaboration between the members of the organization. We have developed a common theoretical framework, devoted to study and research science and technology with a gender perspective.

Its objectives include:
1) To understand the situation of higher education, science, technology and gender.
2) To systematize the research on the subject in Mexico.
3) To update and expand the data related to the presence and participation of women in higher education, science and technology.
4) To encourage communication between the network and the mexican population through the media in order to eliminate prevalent stereotypes and to achieve equality between men and women.
5) To support scientific and governmental institutions that encourage gender equality policies in higher education, science, and technology.
6) To design and implement workshops and courses that aim to raise awareness in gender inequality.
7) To encourage the scientific interest in girls and young students.
8) To review the current evaluation processes in order to assure gender equality, so that they show the reality of participation and contribution of women in science and technology.

As a result of these objectives, the network has organized a series of publications, workshops, seminars and forums. It has already established a dialog with government and academic institutions such as the Mexican Council of Science and Technology (CONACyT) in order to promote discussion on gender and women's presence in science and technology.

MEXCITEG has increased an academic exchange in several states of the country, and with other networks in Latin America and Europe. Through its website and presence in the social networks it rises awareness on gender issues in science and technology.

Martha Pérez Armendariz, Women and Science Network, Mexico

Title: Thirty years after the beginning of the movement of Gender and Science in Mexico: Advances and Perspectives

The movement in gender and science in México started at the beginning of the 80´s, when a group of graduate students from the biological area at the Center of Research and Advanced Studies at the National Polytechnic Institute (CINVESTAV-IPN), organized the first women in science groups in Mexico, among them, the Mexican Association of Women Scientists (AMMEC). These groups generated the first scientific policies with a gender perspective that were widely communicated by the first newsletters for Mexican female scientists. This leading action led to the growth of science and gender networks (ScGN) in other states of Mexico and also other Latin American countries. In this century, new groups at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) were founded by some of the AMMEC leaders, at the CEIICH and the School of Medicine at UNAM, which organized the first international gender and science meetings of Mexico. Moreover, in 2007, the Women in Science Network at UNAM (GMC-UNAM) sent to the Mexican Congress the proposal that the Mexican law in science, technology and innovation, must incorporate the gender perspective. This policy was approved in 2013. Since then, the Science and Technology Consultant Forum (FCCyT) organized, with the support of the Mexican National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT), two national meetings, in which GMC-UNAM has participated, contributing to enrich the national gender and science policy agenda. In the last one, co-organized by the FCCyT, GMC-UNAM, UAM, IPN and FEMU ScGN, we generated, together with several other national ScGNs, proposals for the local and national evaluation systems to recognize the gender studies generated within all scientific areas. Some of these policies will be presented during this presentation.

Key words: Gender equity and policy in science and technology.

Margarita Velázquez, Mexican Thematic Network: Gender, Society and Environment, Mexico

Title: Academic networks: Generating, sharing and innovating knowledge on Gender, Society and Environment

In the globalized society of the XXI century Research Networks have become a strategy for academic production and the opening of new fields of scientific inquiry. Also, these networks have been positioned as an essential tool for the exchange and transfer of what is created and learned. This is one interaction through Research Network, which are today an crucial mechanism for social and cultural innovation.

Building sustainable societies, both from the social and environmental perspective and under a gender perspective of equality and justice is certainly an emerging field of knowledge. This field is vital for the implementation of synergies that allow

the mitigation and adaptation to climate change and maintain and rehabilitate planets biotics physical systems, and restore and develop the livelihoods of millions of people under principles of justice and equity. In this context, it is very important to encourage and support the ongoing interaction between academic and researcher involved in gender, social and environment issues as well as promote and strengthen their role as social innovators.
During my participation we will analyze the power of Research Networks and their configuration in the development of science and the experience gained after the establishment of the Thematic Network CONACYT "Gender, society and the environment".

14:30 – 15:45

Parallel Session 3C: Sex and gender knowledge driving Sustainable Development

Chair Landy Sánchez, El Colegio de México, COLMEX, México

Panel:

José Sarukhán, National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, CONABIO México
Title: The central role of women in human development
There is no hope for sustainability in social development without women. The presentation explores the central role of women in human development for thousands of years. With examples in Mexico, it shows the role that they have in present days in programs and efforts to move towards sustainability for the immediate future.

Holly Falk-Krzesinski and Ylann Schemm, Elsevier, USA
Title: Establishing a Framework for Addressing Gender in Scientific Publishing
Elsevier, a leading global research information provider, is committed to applying a gender lens to its core business to produce the most robust research, in response to the UN's new sustainable development goals. Elsevier chose to focus on: journal guidance to authors reporting gender/sex in research; gender diversity at conferences; gender balance of editors/reviewers; publishing studies on sex/gender in research and on gender in STEM issues; analytics to evaluate gender and research; and, greater gender balance in leadership positions across Elsevier.

As a principal research information provider and a respected industry leader, Elsevier has a responsibility to promote gender/sex research and women in STEM.

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By applying a gender lens in research and establishing effective practices, Elsevier leads the way for other organizations to follow.

We established a Gender Working Group to examine key processes and provide targeted interventions, in the most equitable and inclusive way. Our goal is to establish a framework that other publishers and research organizations can use to evolve their policies and processes. We identified nine key areas:

1. Editorial policies and guidance to authors on reporting sex/gender in research
2. Gender diversity for reviewers, editors, and editorial staff in journals
3. Gender diversity for speakers at Elsevier conferences
4. Adapt internal data systems to capture gender metrics
5. Address unconscious bias in peer review
6. Promote publishing studies on sex & gender in research, diversity in STEM
7. Seek gender balance in internal/external communications & outreach
8. Apply analytics to gender in research and publishing
9. Enhance gender diversity within Elsevier management

For each area, we reviewed the current status, identified gaps, and developed targeted interventions. Here are two examples: At the European Gender Summit, we launched a German-centered pilot study on gender analytics intersecting two big data sources—Elsevier Scopus and social media services--to understand how women scientists performed in terms of research output, citations, and collaborations. In an enhanced global gender & research analytics report, we will examine findings across US, Europe, and Asia. The report will provide an evidence-base for developing future funding priorities, policies, and programming.

Elsevier's Energy and Earth Sciences publisher launched a pilot to establish greater gender balance among journal editorial boards through an engagement-driven approach involving journal editors. A four-step program involves: Analysis, determining the numbers of male/female editors in the portfolio and author gender balance in the communities; Implementation of realistic targets over 12mos and 3yrs; Communication to editors and developing a wish list of top women to recruit; Evaluation of results after 1yr and 3yr to measure progress. We will scale up this approach to achieve a better gender balance across all Elsevier portfolios in 2016/17.

There was a great need for the work of our group and we were able to identify a large number of areas for targeted intervention. We have also received strong leadership support for our efforts.

Our efforts at Elsevier, a steward of world research, provide opportunities to establish an industry-wide framework for applying a gender lens to scientific publishing.

Keywords: women in STEM, publishing, gender lens, analytics, gender and sex

Natalia Armijo, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), USA
Title: The Environment and Gender Information (EGI) platform: Providing knowledge to guide actions
The International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Environment and Gender Information (EGI) platform aims to convey the value of gender equality data and information through and for the benefit of environmental conservation and sustainable development. By providing new evidence-based information and knowledge products, the EGI platform guides action toward a more just world. As the world's most comprehensive platform of data on gender and environment, the EGI is a resource to influence, encourage and assist governments and civil society, policymakers and practitioners, donors, academia, and the media to propel gender-responsive environmental policy, practice, and communication. Originally launched in its 2013 pilot phase as a composite index, the EGI has evolved into a source for new knowledge creation and dissemination—and for revealing progress and challenges in meeting commitments to women's empowerment and gender equality in environmental spheres. The presentation includes a short trajectory of the process of developing the EGI, its achievements, strengths and challenges. A pilot study developed in the Yucatan Peninsula is presented as a first step to work within the EGI framework at the subnational level.

16:15 – 17:30

Parallel Session 4B: Agents of change: Gender inclusion in public policy

Chair: Gloria Bonder, Latin American School of Social Sciences; GenderInSITE, Argentina

Panel:

Alice Abreu, GenderInSITE and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Title: Enabling Policies: the case of Brazil
The presentation will present the case of Brazil, where women are the majority at university and post graduate levels, and discuss what policies were responsible for

this outcome. It will also discuss critically what issues remain and the challenges faced by women aiming to follow a scientific career in Brazil.

Nancy Hafkin, Women in Global Science and Technology (WISAT); United Nations, retired; USA

Title: Policy without progress: Four in-depth studies on gender equality and the knowledge society from East Africa

In-depth studies from four countries in East Africa on women and the knowledge society showed that while almost all had adopted excellent and wide-ranging policies that encouraged the full participation of girls and women. Other factors, which varied from country to country, intervened that constrained their realization, leading to the conclusion that concentration on STI areas in itself was insufficient without a holistic approach to gender equality.

Sophia Huyer, Women in Global Science and Technology (WISAT); Gender and Social Inclusion of the CGIAR Climate Change; Agriculture and Food Security Programme (CCAFS), Canada

Title: Women and climate change policy: Increasing the global gender gap?

Gender equality is not well integrated into climate change policy, while women's participation in climate change related decision-making processes is also low. Climate change policy and negotiations are becoming more gender-inclusive, but there is still some distance to go to realize gender-responsive policy. Women play an important role in agriculture, environmental and natural resource management, they are greatly dependent on biomass for cooking and they are disproportionately vulnerable to disasters. Their representation in technical climate change-related sectors (such as transportation, energy, or as first responders) is also low. At the same time they are active agents in developing responses and adapting to the impacts of climate change. It is increasingly recognized that this lack of presence is a barrier to the ability of the sector to respond to gender and social concerns in climate change. Without recognition or support of the role that women play in mitigating emissions, the 1.5 degree global target will be that much more elusive. Failure to support women to address and adapt to climate change or to cope with the effects of disasters poses the real risk of increasing the global gender gap.

Ernesto Fernández-Polcuch, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Title: SAGA Gap Analysis of STI Policies for Gender Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean

SAGA's aim is to contribute to reducing the gender gap in STEM fields in all countries at all levels of education and research, by determining, measuring and

assessing sex-disaggregated data, as well as influencing policy based on creating an inventory and gap analysis of policy instruments that affect gender equality in STEM.
In order to address the difficulties in the design, monitoring and evaluation of instruments and policies, the SAGA project has created a new approach implemented through the SAGA Toolkit and SAGA STI GOL.

16:15 – 17:30

Parallel Session 4C: Inclusion of the gender dimension in international cooperation

Chair: Arturo Borja, National Council of Science and Technology, CONACYT, Mexico

Panel:

Nuria Sanz, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO
Theme: Pioneers of the world of international cooperation
Multilateral agendas and the role of women in the areas of education, science and culture. In my presentation, I will look at what women scientists' contribution to multilateral thought means from the point of view of diplomacy, and I will look at the way in which women's role and professional performance is advancing in the fields of UNESCO's mandate. I will finish by analysing the role of women in the development of scientific research, in accordance to the UNESCO Science Report: Towards 2030.

Immaculada Roca, Delegation of the European Union in Mexico
Theme: The gender dimension in the EU External action
Since the very start of the European project, the European Union has been committed to achieving gender equality both within its borders and across the globe. It is essential that we continue our efforts to both integrate equality for women and men into every one of our policies across the board and to define and support gender specific actions to foster equality and empower women in the EU and globally.
The European Union is committed to taking forward the new 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. Gender equality is a moving target. By understanding new sources of inequalities, we can tackle inequalities in a comprehensive way and mobilize the key players.The new European Union

framework for 'Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment' for 2016 to 2020 builds on experience and tries to make a step forward.

María Esther Pozo Rangel, Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID)

Title: The gender perspective and international cooperation for development

In international cooperation for development, gender can be approached from different areas: in the thematic focus of the project; in the design, monitoring and evaluation of development cooperation projects; in the delivery of humanitarian aid; in the role that workers development cooperation, and even facilitating dialogue and partnership processes to advance the common objectives of sustainable development. Each area requires to be differentiated in its processes in order to prevent the mainstreaming of gender in a prescriptive manner. This need is especially clear reflection after the amplitude of the 2030 Agenda, and the interconnections between challenges it has revealed. The presentation will address the diversity of challenges facing development cooperation agencies on mainstreaming gender and exemplify successful cases where Mexican cooperation has managed to contribute in this area.