

## Info-Sheet 10– Gender Impact Assessment

Performed as single project, or enrichment of regional development strategies and research

### Gender Audit

The assessment of their impact on gender roles and gender equality is a prerequisite for any planning decision. There are different methods available, such as 4R, gender audit and the gender impact assessment method. The latter was developed in the Netherlands in the 1990s as a systematic approach to evaluate policies and strategies on their long-term impact on gender equality (Roggeband & Verloo 1996). CORRINA has experience in applying the Gender Impact Assessment method in compact forms (as Gender Audit) on spatial development, for example in Master Plans, participation, design of Zoning or land allocation strategies.

Within the European networks for feminist planning, we are also working on the broader application of these instruments different planning options.

### The role of Gender Auditor

Also, we were involved as Gender Auditor in the development and implementation of Research and Innovation H2020 Projects and Proposals. A Gender Auditor coordinates and supervises the cross-cutting gender aspects throughout the project. On the one hand, this addresses the process and working culture, going far beyond enhancing the active participation of female researchers in Tech sectors. A Gender Auditor ensures that gender representation criteria will be respected throughout all project activities. It ensures that issues of gender+ discrimination that the project may unvoluntary contain are revealed and addressed.

At the same time, through data collection and knowledge transfer, an understanding is constructed on gender factors that affect the project optimising the potential of gender perspectives as drivers for innovation. Central aim is to embed gender sensitivity throughout the research process and outputs. The Gender Strategy develops in 4 parts:

1. Enhance gender awareness and expertise amongst all participants.
2. Monitor staffing and communication to avoid gender-discriminatory practices
3. Contribute gender-sensitivity to concepts, criteria, methods and frameworks of the research, for example the identification of (energy) user groups, policy instruments or technical solutions
4. Evaluate the gender-balance in the relevance and dissemination of research-output

### Literature

EIGE (2015) *Gender Equality in Power and Decision Making* Luxembourg: European Union.

[http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/pdf/treaty\\_of\\_amsterdam/treaty\\_of\\_amsterdam\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/pdf/treaty_of_amsterdam/treaty_of_amsterdam_en.pdf)

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