**Tools** 

## **Creating Enabling Environments**

The following checklist has been adapted from a list identified by the UNESCO 1996 World Science Report of places for policy intervention in order to eliminate overt and covert bias in organisations. The introduction of gender-sensitive policies and programmes in an organisation's cycle of hiring, training, promoting, re-entry and reskilling can ensure equity through the creation of a gender-inclusive institutional environment. The aim is to remove systemic barriers that inhibit the full participation and contribution of women.

### A. Assessment of the environment:

- 1. Have institutional self-evaluation questionnaires been conducted?
- 2. Has there been a climate evaluation?
- 3. Have monitoring surveys been conducted?
- 4. Are there clear centres of responsibility for equity evaluation, monitoring and reporting?

#### **B.** Recruitment

- 1. Are positions advertised openly and competitively?
- 2. Are pro-active search techniques used to seek qualified female candidates, using women's professional science and technology networks, other NGOs and the Internet?
- 3. Are the interviewing teams and recruitment committees gender balanced?
- 4. Are gender-neutral interviewing techniques, language and formats used?
- 5. Are targets in place for proactively hiring qualified female professionals?
- 6. Are study fellowships available to women?

## C. Retention

- 1. Is there a corporate policy on gender with senior management support?
- 2. Are there equity action plans?
- 3. Are there enforced corporate policies on sexual harassment?
- 4. Are there corporate guidelines on language, illustrations and visual materials?
- 5. Are there high visibility ombudspersons and women represented on grievance committees?
- 6. Have women been appointed to powerful and high visibility committees?
- 7. Is there institutional support for professional science and technology women's networks and Internet groups?
- 8. Are role model and mentoring programmes recognised and supported?
- 9. Are there supportive employment programmes for spouses and partners?
- 10. Are there on-site child care facilities and assistance with 'elder care'?

#### D. Promotion

1. Are there flexible tenure and promotion criteria?

- 2. Is there succession planning and career counselling?
- 3. Have equity targets been set with timelines and statistical tracking?
- 4. Is there regular public reporting of corporate performance?
- 5. Has a pipeline of female candidates been created?
- 6. Is the performance appraisal system gender neutral and bias free?

### E. Re-entry

- 1. Is there scope for flexi-time, flexi-location and job sharing?
- 2. Is there a return to work directory on refresher courses, child-care options, mentors, role models and career counselling?
- 3. Are there career-break schemes and re-entry courses?
- 4. Is there a child-care allowance for applicants?
- 5. Are there progressive parental leave policies?

## F. Training and Development

- 1. Is there gender sensitivity training for teachers, students and staff?
- 2. Has the curriculum been revised to remove gender biases?
- 3. Are the language, images and visual illustrations used gender-neutral?
- 4. Are the diverse ways of doing science and differing gender patterns in communication and learning styles taken into account?
- 5. Is training provided on gender, interviewing techniques, combating harassment, etc.?
- 6. Are there executive level internships for women?

#### G. Separation

- 1. Are separation packages gender equitable?
- 2. Are exit interviews conducted with women?

## H. Pay and Funding

- 1. Is there pay equity?
- 2. Is there equity in research funding?

# **Structures and Links Survey**

This questionnaire is intended as a stepping stone to render visible structure and linkages of gender in science and technology in various government ministries.

#### Section A: Institutional/Ministerial Structures and Links

- 1. Does your country have a Department, Ministry or Council that promotes women's affairs in Science and Technology?
- 2. Does it have a gender focal point/person?
- 3. Does the Science and Technology Department, Ministry or Council in your country have a corporate gender policy?
- 4. Does the Department, Ministry or Council have a 'Human Resource Development' (HRD) policy which pertains to women in science and technology or gender?
- 5. How does the Department, Ministry or Council do gender-based analysis (GBA) on its policies?
- 6. Does your country have any national programmes that deal with 'local knowledge'? (for example: programmes that deal with traditional methods in farming or medicine). If so, in what way do they acknowledge women's indigenous knowledge?

- 7. How does your country support women's participation in sustainable development?
- 8. What training programmes does your country have to promote effective use of natural resources? Does your country collect data on women's participation in these programmes?
- 9. Do Science and Technology Departments, Ministries or Councils use graphics, visuals and languages in their journals, videos and newsletters that represent women as actively and as often as they represent men?

#### Section B: Research Agencies/Granting Councils: Structures and Links

- 1. Does your country have any research agencies or granting councils, such as a Social Sciences Council or an Engineering or Hard Sciences granting council that purposefully promotes women's participation?
- 2. Does the agency or council have a corporate policy for gender?
- 3. Does the agency or council have a gender focal point/person?
- 4. Does the agency or council have a human resource development policy that addresses recruitment, retention and promotion of women in science and technology?
- 5. Does the agency or council collect statistics on what portion of the funds are awarded to women?
- 6. Does the research agency or council use gender neutral or gender inclusive vocabulary and visuals in published materials?
- 7. Has the research agency or council ever given grants for scholarship on women in science or gender issues in science and technology?
- 8. What measures does your government have in place to ensure/ increase women's participation in science and technology education?
- 9. What opportunities are available for women scientists to publish their findings?
- 10. What type of training does your country provide to eliminate sex stereotyping in the media and how visible are female engineers and scientists in the media?
- 11. Does the agency or research council maintain data on the differential impacts of its policies and programmes on the lives of women and men respectively?
- 12. If so, what tool is used to determine the differential impacts?
- 13. Does the agency or council measure whether the results of these projects benefit men and women equally?
- 14. What type of scholarships and awards are available to women wanting to pursue a career in science and technology?
- 15. Does the agency or council sponsor role model or mentoring programmes?

#### Section C: Interdepartmental Links and Structures

1. Does your country have interdepartmental links or structures such as an interdepartmental 'Gender in Science and Technology' committee dedicated to gender mainstreaming?

- 2. Does the Ministry for Women or Women's Affairs in your country consider science and technology when developing policy?
- 3. Conversely, does the Science and Technology Department in your country consider gender when developing policy?
- 4. Has your country worked with other Commonwealth countries in developing gender in science and technology policies?

#### Section D: Government to NGO Links and Structures

- 1. Does your Science or Industry Department work with women-based NGOs in civil society?
- 2. Do government agencies or ministries work with NGOs such as an Association of Women in Engineering when developing policy?
- 3. How do NGOs ensure women's control over technology and what roles do NGOs play in promoting women in science and technology?
- 4. Is there co-ordination between government, NGOs and research and development agencies in the formulation of a clear and national policy for women in science and technology?
- 5. Does your government partner with existing national grassroots women's organisations to introduce and popularise new technology among women?
- 6. If so, how is this done?