

Documentation

Round Table project meeting

Sept 12, 2013 in Stockholm and Sept 23, 2013 in Warsaw



BSR Partnership Platform Gender Innovation for Economic Growth,
Winnet Centre of Excellence

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Invitation

Round Table and project meeting in Stockholm, Sweden, Thursday September 12, 2013, 09.00–17.00, at the European Commission's Office, European House, in Stockholm, Regeringsgatan 65, Sweden, <http://www.europahuset.eu/>

Agenda

09.00 Welcome, Charlotte Haentzel, Head of political reporting section, Europahuset Stockholm

09.10 Opening, by Mrs. Britt-Marie S Torstensson, Winnet Sweden and Winnet Europe

09.15 Follow up result of the Round Table Conference, June 25, 2013

09.30 Priority Actions in the Baltic Sea Strategy and the role of WRCs, Inger Danilda, Chairwomen Quadruple Group AB

09.45 Comments on Techno Scientific Gender Research and Innovation, Lena Trojer, Professor, Blekinge Institute of Technology (BTH), Director of Scandinavian Institute for Collaboration and Development

10.00 Coffee and time for reflections

10.15 Female Employment and Economic Growth, Åsa Löfström, Associate Professor in Economics at Business School of Economics at Umeå University

10.45 Next steps and decision for a Flagship Initiative – The Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform of Gender & Innovation for Economic Growth, Winnet Center of Excellence, Mrs. Britt-Marie S Torstensson, Winnet Sweden

11.15 Discussion and contributions of the researchers for the next steps on, ideas and roles.

12.00–13.00 Buffet LUNCH

13.00 Discussion and contributions of the researchers continues

13.30 Round Table and project meeting, part 1, Dialogues and Decision on the Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform:

- Priority area
- Objectives and aim
- Work packages
- Activities
- Methods
- Overall budgetary implications

15.00 Coffee break

15.15 Continuation of Round table and project meeting, part 2, Dialogues and Decision on the Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform: Vision and Mission, of the Winnet Centre of Excellence in BSR:

16.30 Summing up and decision of next steps for the preparation of the project application

17.00 Closure of the meeting

Welcome!



Aim

To finalise the Development of a Winnet Centre of Excellence, Flagship initiative project within "The Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform for Gender and Economic Growth".

Follow up the dialogues and result of the Round Table Conference, June 25, 2013.

Final identification of Priority Area, Work package, partners role etc, in BSR strategy for the Flagship idea, BSR Partnership Platform of Gender and Innovation for Economic Growth, Winnet Center of Excellence.

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of the Republic of Poland
in Stockholm



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Documentation

Round Table project meeting September, 12, 2013 in Stockholm

Welcome, Ms Charlotte Haentzel, Head of political reporting section, Europahuset Stockholm

Charlotte Haentzel, Welcomed all participants to the European House, the EU Commission's representation in Sweden. She highlighted the importance and that they are happy to host the Round Table project meeting. She gave us short presentation of the Europe House assignment and task, for the EU com mission in Sweden.

Opening of the conference by Mrs. Britt-Marie S Torstensson, Winnet Sweden and Winnet Europe

Britt-Marie Söderberg Torstensson, President Winnet Sweden and Winnet Europeans opened the conference by welcoming all participants. All participants present themselves. The Objective of the project was presented and the aim for today's Round Table project meeting. Today's result should lead to a further development and specification of the Flagship initiative project objectives.

All participants will contribute to develop the final overall objective, Priority areas and sub-priorities of the project, which will be finally decided in the next Round Table project meeting in Warsaw, Poland, September, 23.

Follow up result of the Round Table Conference, June 25, 2013

A presentation was done of Britt-Marie, of focus of the project, what was discussed and decided at the previous meeting on 25 June in Stockholm at the Polish Embassy.

The background of the seed finance project is the Interreg IV C Capitalisation project Winnet 8, which aimed to spread out Women Resource Centre as a model and to shape regional, national and EU-level policies and development programmes with an implemented gender perspective. The objectives in this seed finance project are to establish a Baltic Sea Region partnership platform, Gender and Innovation for Economic Growth, Winnet Centre of Excellence. The Partnership platform will be

formed as a system for collaboration and interactions, in next EUBSR strategy build on EU 2020 strategy. The Partnership Platform has established a Winnet Centre of Excellence in Baltic Sea Region, BSR, at Szczecin University, 2013. Winnet Centre of Excellence was established in Sweden, 2011. Next step will be to establish Winnet Centre of Excellence in all Baltic Sea countries.¹

Britt-Marie summarizes the seed finance project's mission and focus, to develop and produce an collaboration in a flagship initiative project on a so called macro level, Baltic Sea Region, as a pilot and test bed in Europe. The result of the pilot will be transferred to the other Macro Regions in Europe, for example, Danube region. The seed finance project's focus is to become a flagship initiative project and to implement Winnet 8s results. There is a lot of good example and results which is already there and to use for the next steps. The project will also lift the Women Resource Centers, WRC, as a key player to increase women's participation in Innovation, entrepreneurship and ICT. At the Round Table Conference on 25 June, the participants discussed four proposals for objective and aim for the Flagship initiative project, as follows:

Proposal 1

Redefining innovation policies combining social and technological dimensions from a gender perspective.

Rethink and criticize existing definitions and make better proposals.

WRCs, is one example of a social innovation.

Proposal 2

Exchange of knowledge and experience on different levels to create the innovative environment for gender issues in civil society.

This is strongly correlated to actions in Winnet Centre of Excellence.

¹ Final Draft Report, Round Table conference, June 25, 2013, Stockholm

Proposal 3

Creation of methodology, recommendations and action plan how to include gender perspective into the innovation oriented Sustainable Development in BSR countries.

This is a tool to get a common picture and promoting women innovators with practical, statistical and qualitative methods.

Proposal 4

Promotion of innovativeness among women (entrepreneurs) in BSR countries in order to more Gender Equal usage of human resources.

The term "more equal usage ..." is useful to give rational arguments to enter gender issues.

Final Proposal for Priority Action in Flagship project

The idea to make three priorities in the aim was given in the discussions; to cross innovation with education and SMEs and under each one, identify at least three areas which the project can contribute with.

Out of this idea came the proposal to anchor this as a horizontal flagship under the third objective in the strategy; increase prosperity; were education, SME and innovation already are linked.

With this solution to link the flagship to prosperity, with new solutions of interacting, methods and tools for business communication there will be a lot achieved in gender issues.

Priority Action, Priority Action, Innovation, (Gender in Innovation)

Sweden and Poland are Priority Action Leaders, in BSR strategy, regarding innovation, if partners want to go further also with PA, entrepreneurship – ICT, the seed finance project partners needs to identify priority action leaders for entrepreneurship – Denmark, ICT – Estonia.

These proposals will be further discussed at the end of the Round Table project meeting to finalize the overall goal for the Flagship Initiative project, as well for Priority Areas, and overall objective and sub-objective of the BSR strategy.

Priority Actions in the Baltic Sea Strategy and the role of WRCs, Inger Danilda, Chairwomen QuadrupleGroup AB

Presented priority basis for the Baltic Sea Strategy and hopes that it can bring additional perspective to the work of this project with the global perspective decomposed into the Baltic Sea Strategy.

Innovation is a weak area of research and you spend a lot of money without really monitor the results. Knowledge exists but is not implemented. It is a challenge for Europe to have this knowledge, and they must be further strengthening in their position in terms of innovation and gender. The WRC has a long tradition of working with this field of area and evidence-based research and knowledge.

A researcher has been involved in the work for many years. One researchers, Malin Linberg, at Luleå Technology University, has been working with this question since the mid-2000s, with support of and in WRCs program, for her doctoral thesis.

Innovation is a young research field lagging behind organisational studies (i.e. weak evidence base)

In recent years research in the field of innovation has reached the same result as researchers in psychology reached decades ago i.e. gender balanced groups are more innovative.

Despite the fact that we have the knowledge base it is not implemented due to lack of absorptive caPriority Actionity. Can BSR afford not to???

It is important for women to break the gender-segregated labor market. Eu's goal is that 75% of the population will be in the labor market. Sweden has already reached the Eu goal but we can see a down spiral. Less women work. We have to work with different areas to access parts of the problem. She lifted areas like Human Resource and Tourism, where many women are entrepreneurs.

Innovation; Entrepreneurship, SMEs and human resources; Tourism; Education and Youth

WRCs builds organisational infrastructures and is defined as an innovation system

WRCs increase the accessibility to services reaching more (potential) entrepreneurs, business women, innovators, pupils, students and trainees

Young people are incredibly important and if we want innovation we have to work with the democratic aspects.

Research that has not previously been associated with the WRC can help to develop the evidence-based knowledge WRC possess. Inger says she cannot see any examples that it would be a less good result if you add a gender perspective. It's possible to work with the implementation of the Eu 2020 and the BSR strategy successfully at all levels in the regions.

Inger Danilda, continues that it is important to ensure the horizontal perspectives and working with Quadruple Helix perspective that also needs to be more known in Europe. She says that it is fascinating that gender equality is still a horizontal perspective, and not a part of the goal. We can see that they already in the Lisbon agenda pointed out gender equality as a goal. It's important that the gender mainstreaming perspective exists in the priority and the horizontal actions.

Conclusions: Inger Danilda:

BSR challenge – gender equality and competitiveness (lack of coherent strategy)

Gender equality as a goal versus a horizontal issue (doing the Treaty in practice)

Gender mainstreaming in PAs and HAs

Matching the knowledge base from WRCs with the identified needs in a "pilot group" of PA and a key HA might facilitate the implementation of a flagship initiative

High return on investments

Studies in Sweden indicates that the initiatives targeting women entrepreneurs in ERDF gives far better "return on investments" than general initiatives without a gender dimension

It's not rocket science, just science

Comments on Techno Scientific Gender Research and

Innovation, Lena Trojer, Professor, Blekinge Institute of Technology (BTH), Director of Scandinavian Institute for Collaboration and Development

Lena starts with a slide where she shows her concern and statement of gender and innovation.

*Gender and Innovation is an issue of **added values** to innovation processes wherever it takes place. It is an issue of **quality, relevance and sustainability** (socially, economically, culturally). Both the **condition and imPriority Action** of that is **equality concerning women and men.***

Inclusive innovation

Inger Danilda also says she doesn't use Quadruple Helix terminologies in her work when because her reality consists of the Triple Helix perspective. She thinks that there are different tools for achieving gender equality. Within Techno Scientific Gender Research, it is important to the quality, relevance and sustainability. Inclusive innovation is the key concept. Lena says that in their area of research they look into the gender equality as, **Gender Equality and Gender Research is NOT the same BUT equally important!**

In Techno Scientific Gender Research they have gone from counting heads to nurturing and understanding the development of knowledge of technical knowledge production. In their research they don't focusing on the woman just as a woman. They are focusing on the technology and innovation with other perspective then the gender mainstreaming. In their research they have to start where they are, called co-evolving.

Female Employment and Economic Growth, Åsa Löfström, Associate Professor in Economics at Business School of Economics at Umeå University.

Åsa Löfström presents the report; the Swedish EU presidencies 2009, Her, main question for the report was:

Does **female employment rate** matters for GDP and GDP-growth?

If the answer is "**Yes**" the next two questions are:

1. What strategies and actions have to be taken in order to "exploit" the economic potential there is in rising female employment?
2. How to fulfil these actions? Will it e.g. be necessary to increase the female representation in politics?

Åsa Löfström, believes that the female employment matters

We can see that there is a big difference between the Baltic countries the female and male employment. The target for EU is 75 %. Sweden has already reached that but a lot of the women on the labour market is working part time.

A trend for the Swedish women is that they work part time to be able to take care of the children but also the old people in the family. We can see the same trend in the Netherlands where 75 % of the women is working part time.

But there are other reasons as well for the women to be on the labour market besides contribute to the GDP.

Personal/individual reasons

reduces the risk of poverty for families and children

reduces the risk of poverty for herself in case of partner's death or divorce

higher degree of economic independence among women

encourage economic and emotional responsibility for children between men and women

male and female preferences and priorities are easier to satisfy when shared responsibility is a normal thing.

General reasons

investments in education is important **but** employers and authorities must also recognize and reward women's human capital investments as much as men's a democratic society needs **men** and **women**, their knowledge, experience, interests etc.

Åsa Löfström, close the presentation with thoughts about the sharing of power between women and men. And that there may be the missing component which will be needed if real gender equality will be achieved for GDP reasons.

Cecilia André, SI, Swedish Institute, SI

SI's assignment and task in the Baltic Sea region is to develop partnerships and relationships that contribute to a positive and sustainable development of the entire region – environmentally, economically and socially.

A key part of this work lies in supporting the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, as well as in developing relations with EU's eastern neighbours. SI creates opportunities for cooperation by making it easier for organisations and individuals to collaborate across borders.

The overall goal of SI's Baltic Sea Unit is to develop and strengthen Swedish relations and cooperation in the Baltic Sea region. We do this by providing Swedish organisations with funding, useful advice and help in finding partners in our collaborating countries.

They also arrange leadership programmes for young talents and award scholarships. In order to maintain a high level on SI counseling about various EU projects and SI is actively involved in selected EU projects.

SI awards project funding to Swedish State organisations and agencies, including Universities and colleges, Municipalities, Regional councils and County councils, as well as business trade organisations and non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations.

Swedish Institute (SI) is to expose and inspire confidence in Sweden – so that Swedish international goals can be reached and that the conditions for development are created both in Sweden and in the partner countries.

Swedish Institute also includes monitoring and analyzing the image of Sweden abroad, to support Swedish language abroad and to deal with scholarships.

SI works in close collaboration with Swedish and foreign partners and Swedish embassies and consulates. The projects are to be action-oriented and support cooperation between different sectors and participants.

Thematic Partnership project new call in September

The goal for the thematic partnership project is to stimulate the creation of new, broad networks as well as increased cooperation in the region. The projects should run no longer than three years and can be granted a maximum of SEK 3,000,000.

Swedish stakeholders will be able to apply for funding in order to initiate cooperation with stakeholders in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine and Russia, as well as with Georgia and Moldova for academic cooperation.

In the application for a thematic partnership project, it needs to be one Swedish partner and four other partner countries. The deadline for the application is 7th of October, 2013.

Next steps and decision for a Flagship Initiative – The Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform of Gender & Innovation for Economic Growth, Winnet Centre of Excellence, Mrs. Britt-Marie S Torstensson, Winnet Sweden, did the introduction to the Round Table dialogue;

Round Table and project meeting, part 1, Dialogues and Decision on the Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform:

Priority area

- Objectives and aim
- Work Priority Actionkages
- Activities
- Methods
- Overall budgetary implications

From the discussion with the participants

Representative from Denmark wants to know the direction of the project, is it focusing on the academic level or is it on the practical level. What comes first?

Mrs. Inger Danilda, answered, that to do a concurrent development you have to have both perspectives. You have to work with a bottom-up perspective. To link the Winnet Centre of excellence it's easier to work with the practical level to make a change in the policy. It's difficult to work with this so called multi governance levels.

Mrs. Britt-Marie Söderberg Torstensson, says that WRC in Sweden have learned from many years of working that it is a need to work on all levels with a practical perspective. If the policy isn't involved it's always a possibility to choose to not work with the question of gender equality. This is about working with a parallel process between gender mainstreaming and specific actions to increase women's participation in innovation, entrepreneurship and ICT with a practical perspective which is linked to the policy level.

Mrs. Britt-Marie Söderberg Torstensson continues to say that this seed finance project is about disseminating and building up Women Resources Centers, WRCs, in each partner country as one key actor in the Quadruple Helix collaboration. Every country have to do it their "own way" so it's a model for "train the trainer" based on Winnet Sweden's- Europe's handbook "How to run a WRC successfully" under development.

Mrs. Eva Ruminska talked about the importance of putting the flagship project in the middle of the discussions

ongoing on the EU level, on how gender equality leads to Economic Growth. In order to make a change you have to put in an order of ammunition. She says the project can not only focusing on the WRC:s in the flagship though it will create barriers.

Mrs. Chatarina Nordström says that this seed project from the Winnet Sweden point of view is about to make it possible for the women to take their part as innovators, entrepreneurs, employees etc. it's not a way for the Winnet Sweden organizations to make publicity for the organization. The project must focus on what this collaboration can do for the partner countries and what that will lead to for the women. Winnet Sweden has recently formed a national community with all NGO organisations which will be a support for women entrepreneurs and innovators. This is one example beside the WRC phenomenon that we can use abroad.

Mrs. Britt-Marie Söderberg Torstensson says that the Nordic countries have to come together to have an imPriority Action of the policy level and so we can support the creation of gender equal action plans which will make a difference.

Mrs Mart Hozer Kocmiel, explain for the newcomers of the partnership the differences between WRC and the Winnet Centre of Excellence. In the flagship we plan to have a network with WRC oriented in practice and Winnet Centre of excellence organisations connected to the university's, so that is a network for researchers. This both network will be working together in a quadruple helix perspective.

Flagship Initiative project in Baltic Sea Region, decided at Round Table project meeting, 12 September, 2012, in Stockholm, Sweden

Overall Objective Baltic Sea Strategy Action plan:

- Increase Prosperity

Sub-Objective:

- EUBSR contributing to the implementation of Europe 2020 Strategy

Overall Priority Area, PA

- Innovation
- Horizontal Action, HA, Involve

Sub-Priority Area

- PA, SME
- PA, Education
- ICT Generic

Finally stated in the BSR strategy 2013, decided, thanks to the seed finance project and Poland, Sweden with support of Finland;

“Successful implementation of the Strategy requires also the adoption of a gender perspective in the governance system and the Action Plan. Equality between men and women is a core of the European Union. At the same time, economic and business benefits can be gained from enhancing gender equality. In order to achieve the objectives of the EUSBSR the contribution and talents of both women and men should be fully used.”

Finally it was decided that the Overall objective of the Flagship Initiative project will be:

Increase the prosperity through including a gender perspective to Priority Areas Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Education.

Aims:

To redefining innovation policies combining social and technological dimensions from a gender perspective, rethink and criticize existing definitions and make better proposals.

The creation of methodology, recommendations and action plan how to include gender perspective into the innovation oriented Sustainable Development in BSR countries.

Comments: Some more aims should be added e.g. related directly with PA Education and Entrepreneurship. The first aim relates directly to Innovation.

We have to concentrate on concrete results. One of them will be recommendations for polices how to include gender equality into strategies.

Proposition of the Vision:

The Flagship will become a model for other macro regions in EU, after test bed and pilot in BSR. In other words: The result of the BSR Flagship will be disseminated out to the other EU Macro Regions, such as Danube, need to be taken into consideration when developing the Flagship initiative project, learning process etc.

Britt-Marie S Torstensson, will come back to the partners with the idea of thematic partnerships. Then she thanked all the participants for the fruitful discussion.

The final decision will be in Warsaw, Poland, at the next Round Table project meeting, September, 23, 2013.

Closure of the meeting and thanks to all participants and key note speakers for their contribution of the Round Table project meetings result.

Annex 1

Presentation September 12, 2013 in Stockholm

Inger Danilda

Innovation & Gender

- Innovation is a young research field lagging behind organisational studies (i.e. weak evidence base)
- In recent years researchers in the field of innovation has reached the same result as researchers in psychology reached decades ago i.e. gender balanced groups are more innovative
- Despite the fact that we have the knowledge base it is not implemented due to lack of absorptive caPriority Actionity. Can BSR afford not to???

Objective(s)

- Increase Prosperity
- Sub-objective: EUSBSR contributing to the implementation of Europe 2020 Strategy
- WRCs and territorial cooperation (90s an onwards)
- WRCs and the 75 % target
- WRCs for smart and inclusive growth (flagship initiatives)
- WRCs approaches are in line with global trends such as (C)SR driven innovation (EU lagging behind)

Priority areas (PAs)

- Innovation; Entrepreneurship, SMEs and human resources; Tourism; Education and Youth
- WRCs builds organisational infrastructures and is defined as an innovation system
- WRCs increase the accessibility to services reaching more (potential) entrepreneurs, business women, innovators, pupils, students and trainees

Priority areas (2)

- WRC research expand the weak evidence base on promotion of entrepreneurship, business development and innovation

- WRCs deliver indicators on micro-, meso-, and macro-level
- Women (as a group) are adapting to the knowledge economy much faster than men (as a group) and WRCs engage in cross-clustering initiatives to increase the potential for growth.

HA Involve (multi-level governance)

- Horizontal action
- Quadruple Helix perspective (WRCs core)
- Civil society involvement through WRCs
- Facilitating local contribution through WRCs
- Participatory methods based on good practice and interactive research (Winnet Centre of Excellence)

Conclusions

- BSR challenge – gender equality and competitiveness (lack of coherent strategy)
- Gender equality as a goal versus a horizontal issue (doing the Treaty in practice)
- Gender mainstreaming in PAs and HAs
- Matching the knowledge base from WRCs with the identified needs in a "pilot group" of PA and a key HA might facilitate the implementation of a flagship initiative

High return on investments

Studies in Sweden indicates that the initiatives targeting women entrepreneurs in ERDF gives far better "return on investments" than general initiatives without a gender dimension

Its not rocket science,
just science

Thank you for listening

Comments on TechnoScientific Gender Research and Innovation

My concern and statement

Gender and Innovation is an issue of added values to innovation processes wherever it takes place.

It is an issue of quality, relevance and sustainability (socially, economically, culturally).

Both the condition and imPriority Action of that is equality concerning women and men.

Inclusive innovation

My presentation

Comments on why and how

My rationale

Situated at a profiled university of technology / applied ICT/ and at a campus in distributed knowledge systems

POSITIONS

Gender Equality and Gender Research is NOT the same BUT equally important.

Gender Equality means equal representation, rights and conditions for women and men.

Gender research means development of scientific qualifications within – in my case – technology and engineering.

Gender research Feminist research Feminist technoscience Division of Technoscience Studies at BTH Applies perspectives from technoscientific gender research to the development of multi-faceted understanding and practices of

- information and communication technology as techniques producing reality
 - innovation and innovation systems. Reality Production Context of Implication
-

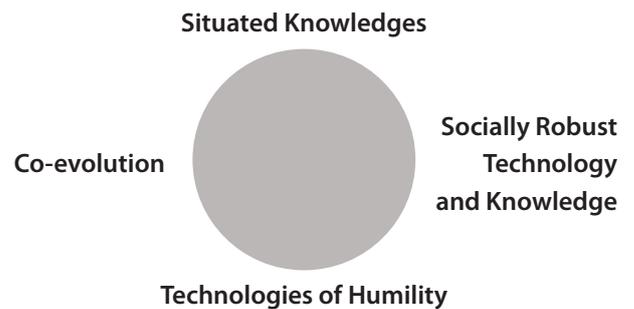
TechnoScientific Gender Research

from the practice of counting heads (how many women)



to foster and advance understandings and practices of knowledge production and innovation

Gender Research and Innovation



Comments on Situated Knowledges and Technologies of Humility

TechnoScientific Gender Research

Perspectives from within is a central condition

Technology is not neutral. We're inside what we make, and it's inside us.

We're living in a world of connections – and it matters which ones get made and unmade.

Donna Haraway 1997

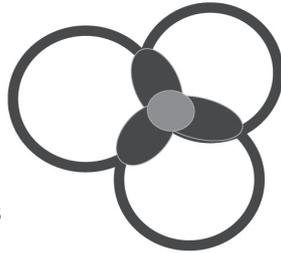
TechnoScientific Gender Research

links to the Triple Helix concept

including

- Academia
- Industry/Private sector
- Government

fostering Co-evolving process

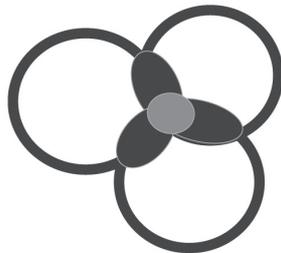


TechnoScientific Gender Research is a resource to strengthen Triple Helix processes by

- emphasizing the existence of power relations and their imPriority Actions, including complex understanding of gender structures
- process-oriented development through a broader understanding of transformation practices
- enforcement and integration of situated knowledges and technology development

Necessary conditions for Co-evolving Processes can be summarized in some characteristics

- context of application
- trans-disciplinarity
- much greater diversity of sites of knowledge production/research
- highly reflexive/responsibility
- novel forms of quality control
- socially robust knowledge
- context of implication



emphasize the twin notions of 'science speaking to society' and 'society speaking back to science'

Research Division of Technoscience Studies at

a BTH university campus within the frame of the Triple Helix organization NetPort



Case Uganda



Initial questions

Why so few students at Faculty of Technology (FoT), MAK, and why so few coming from secondary schools outside Kampala, the capital of Uganda? More than 80% of Uganda inhabitants live in rural areas.

How to change the situation of few female students at FoT?

Can ICT be an innovative and transformative "tool"?

Ediofe Girls' Senior Secondary School
E-learning project for semirural secondary schools

Co-evolution

- Arua Government
- University
- Local business

quality, relevance and sustainability

Dr Peter Okidi-Lating timeframe 2005–2009

What started

as an e-learning project in order to increase the number of female students at Faculty of Technology, Makerere University,

Ended up in

an ICT Research Centre in Arua facilitating 10 schools, district and local businesses and organizations, district and local governmental authorities, 2 hospitals, local authorities across the borders of Sudan and Congo.

Government of Uganda have established a new university 2013 – Muni University – with the ICT / GIS Research Centre in Arua as its starting hub and starting the university with a Faculty of Technoscience.

Summarizing Concepts

Reality Production

co-evolution

Situated Knowledges

provide alternatives to "... developing at home that voice of entitlement, the voice of control, that accompanies the conquest of empires far from home" (Donna Haraway)

Learning processes/ Technologies of Humility

Open minds in 3H processes
Asses the unknown, uncontrollable

point to
Socially Robust Technology R&D&I

Gender Research and Innovation

A broader and deeper understanding of innovation and innovation systems focusing not only at the market economy context but at relevant societal contexts

illustrated by

Innovation is the collective bet on a common fragile future and no side, neither science nor society, knows the secret of how to cope with its inherent uncertainties. It has to be done in some sort of alliance and a sense of direction which is shared.

Helga Nowotny 2005

Trust
Relevance in Society

Åsa Löfström

Female Employment and Economic Growth

Åsa Löfström*

Stockholm September 12th 2013

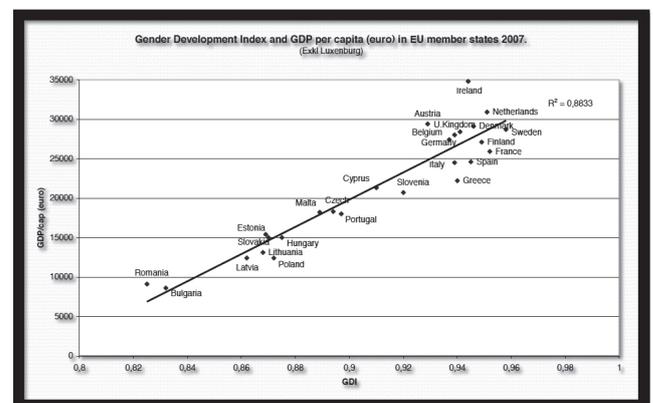
*Associate Professor, Dep of Economics, Umeå University,
Umeå, Sweden

The main question is :

Does female employment rate matters for GDP and GDP-growth?

If the answer is "Yes" the next two questions are:

1. What strategies and actions have to be taken in order to "exploit" the economic potential there is in rising female employment?
 2. How to fulfil these actions? Will it e.g. be necessary to increase the female representation in politics?
-



The more of gender equality – the higher the level of GDP and vice versa.

But:

The causality between the two is unknown!

We can't tell from this whether it is gender equality that boost GDP or if it is the other way around.

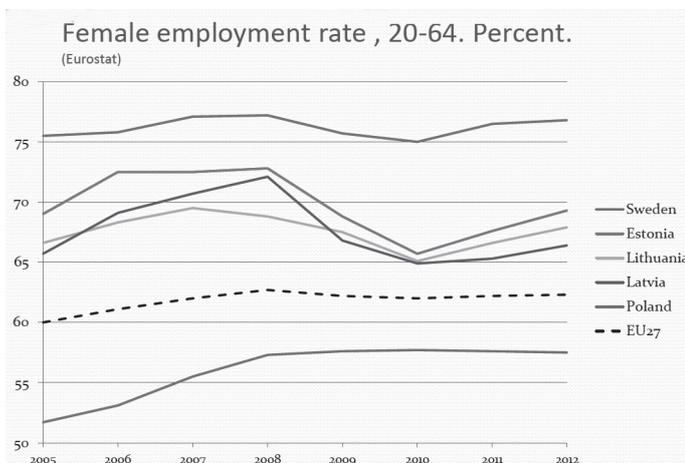
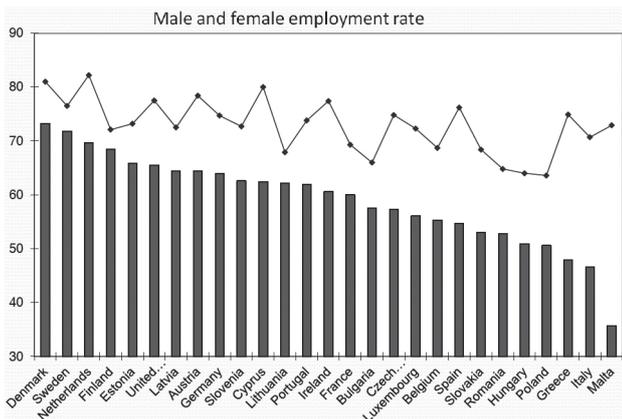
How do UN measure gender equality?

Differences between men and women in schooling

Differences between men and women in
life expectancy at birth

Differences between men and women in earned income

United Nation: Gender-related Development Index (GDI)



Are there other reasons to raise *female* participation – besides its potential effect on GDP?

1. Personal/individual reasons

- * reduces the risk of poverty for families and children
- * reduces the risk of poverty for herself in case of partner's death or divorce
- * higher degree of economic independence among women
- * encourage economic and emotional responsibility for children between men and women
- * male and female preferences and priorities are easier to satisfy when shared responsibility is a normal thing
- * etc

Are there other reasons to raise *female* participation – besides its potential effect on GDP?

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- * reduces the risk of poverty for herself in case of partner's death or divorce
- * higher degree of economic independence among women
- * encourage economic and emotional responsibility for children between men and women
- * male and female preferences and priorities are easier to satisfy when shared responsibility is a normal thing
- * etc

2. General reasons

- * investments in education is important but employers and authorities must also recognise and reward women's human capital investments as much as men's
- * a democratic society needs men and women, their knowledge, experience, interests
- * etc

What is lacking?

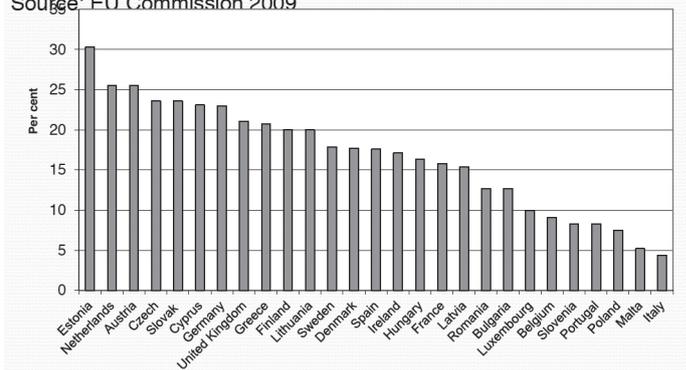
- equal possibilities and conditions for men and women in the labour market?
- actions, strategies and measures needed for realising the potential there is in gender equality for raising GDP?

Common questions in connection to female participation in the labour market may be sorted into four different groups:

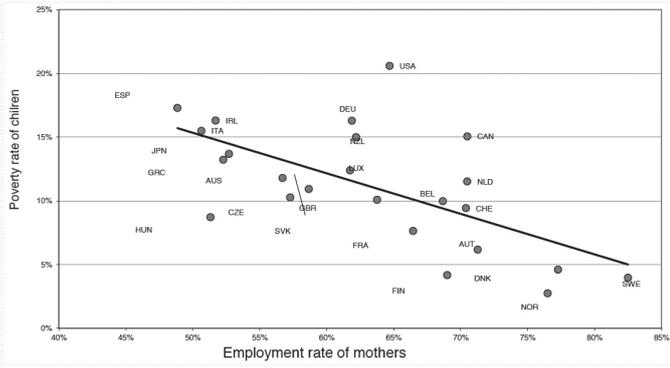
- Economic incentives
- Social infrastructure
- Norms and attitudes
 - Empowerment

Gender pay gap in EU member states

Source: EU Commission 2009

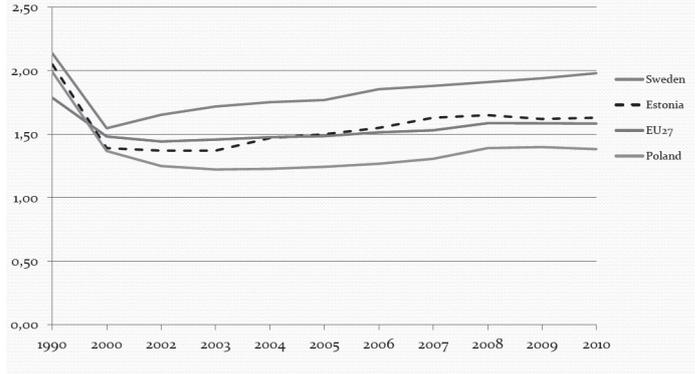


Employment rate of mothers and poverty rate of children (Source: OECD)

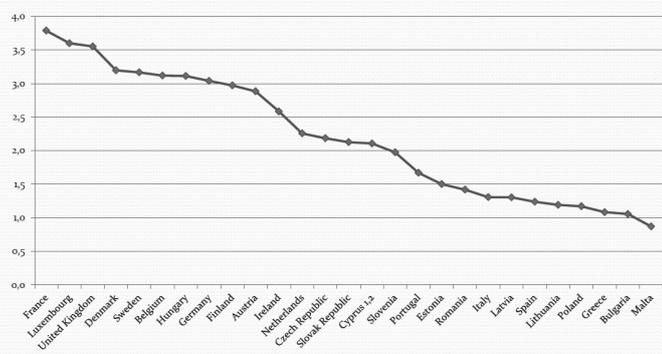


Total fertility rates

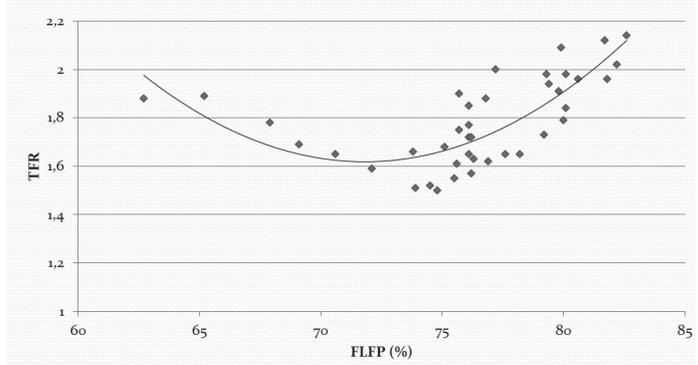
Number of children born to women aged 15 to 49 (OECD)



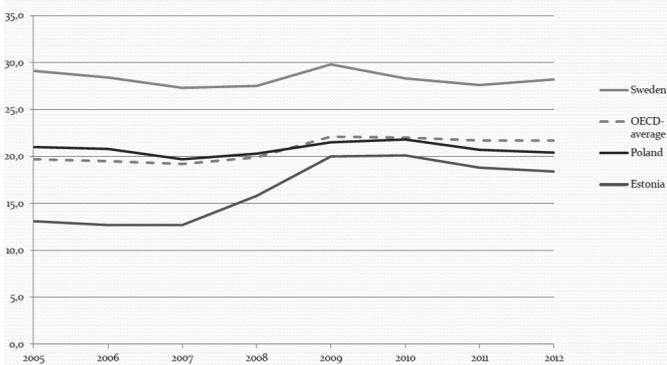
Public spending on family benefits in cash, services and tax measures, in per cent of GDP, 2005 (Source: OECD)



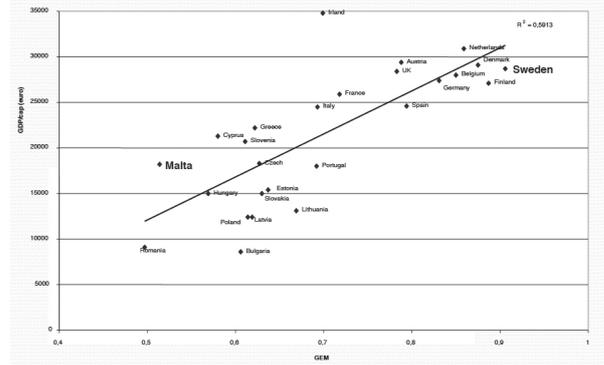
Female labour force participation rate (FLFP) and total fertility rate (TFR) in Sweden 1973-2012.



Total public social expenditure as a percentage of GDP (OECD)



Gender empowerment and GDP per capita in 2007.



How UN measure female empowerment

- Seats in parliament held by women
- Percent of women in senior officials, managers and legislation
- Percent of women in professional and technical work
- Percent women in ministerial positions
- Women's relative income (women/men)

UN's index for Gender Empowerment (GEM)

Sharing of power between men & women

- Prerequisite for the implementation of gender equality policies that are sustainable in the long term
 - It may be the missing component that will be needed if real gender equality is to be achieved and for GDP to increase.
-

Finally: What would the potential increase in GDP be if the labour market was more sex-integrated? An example:

- If female employment rates were equal to men's.
 - If women were working part-time to the same degree as men.
 - If women were, on average, paid equal to men.
-

A labour market in gender balance would theoretically be able to boost GDP. Percent

	Total Employment		Part-time Productivity	
• Poland	21	55	16	16
• Estonia	27	22	17	61
• Lithuania	20	23	27	50
• Latvia	18	35	23	43
• Sweden	21	16	29	43
• EU-average	27	41	28	31

Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General

(8 March 2008)

- *"..investing in women is not only the right thing to do. It is the smart thing to do. I am deeply convinced that, in women, the world has at its disposal, the most significant and yet largely untapped potential for development and peace."*
-

Thank you for your attention!

Annex 2

BSR Round Table project meeting, Stockholm, September, 12, 2013

Britt-Marie S Torstensson

.....

Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform Gender and Innovation for Economic Growth Winnet Centre of Excellence

BSR Round Table project meeting, Stockholm,
September, 12, 2013

Britt-Marie S Torstensson
Winnet Sweden

Baltic Sea Region Partnership Plattform, Gender and Innovation for Economic Growth Winnet Centre of Excellence

Establishment of a Baltic Sea Region, Partnership Platform
for Gender & Economic Growth, Winnet Centre
of Excellence, 2013

- Development of a Baltic Sea Strategy Flagship project with focus on Gender-Innovation-Entrepreneurship & ICT for Growth, 2014-2020, to implement Interreg IVC Capitalisation project Winnet8s result in Baltic Sea Region
 - Development of Women Resource Centre's as actor's to increase women's participation in:
 - Innovation • Entrepreneurship • ICT & Technology
-

Proposal 1

Redefining innovation policies combining social and technological dimensions from a gender perspective.

Rethink and criticize existing definitions and make better proposals.

WRC is one example of social innovation.

Proposal 2

Exchange of knowledge and experience on different levels to create the innovative environment for gender issues in civil society.

This is strongly correlated to actions in Winnet Centre of Excellence.

Proposal 3

Creation of methodology, recommendations and action plan how to include gender perspective into the innovation oriented Sustainable Development in BSR countries.

This is a tool to get a common picture and promoting women innovators with practical, statistical and qualitative methods.

Proposal 4

Promotion of innovativeness among women (entrepreneurs) in BSR countries in order to more equal usage of human resources.

The term "more equal usage ..." is useful to give rational arguments to enter gender issues.

Final Proposal for Priority Action in Flagship project

The idea to make three priorities in the aim was given in the discussions; to cross innovation with education and SMEs and under each one, identify at least three areas which the project can contribute with.

Out of this idea came the proposal to anchor this as a horizontal flagship under the third objective in the strategy; prosperity; were education, SME and innovation already are linked.

With this solution to link the flagship to prosperity, with new solutions of interacting, methods and tools for business communication there will be a lot achieved in gender issues.

Priority Action Gender and Innovation

Legislative Good Example Sweden State Finance of Swedish WRCs:

According to a parliamentary agreement public funding is granted for financing activities across National, Regional and Local areas for WRCs (Integral part of Regional Policy for Growth since 2002)

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth – is assigned by government to run Gender specific WRC programmes –this is grounded in Swedish Gender Equality Legislation

For the programming period 2010–2012 Government allocated €3.3 million each year basic funding and co-finance for ERDF and other EU programmes

Tasks WRC's, in Regional Development for Growth inc. Entrepreneurship and Innovation; Labour market; Accessibility; Transnational/Cross Border Co-operation & Rural Development

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For this programming period 2013-2015,

The Government is allocating 36 million per year to WRC for basic funding and co-finance for ERDF and other EU program projects Women in Democracy support

* Winnet Sweden has financial support from the Swedish Government (The Ministry of Gender Equality) to be a Umbrella NGO organisation- nonprofit for 120 WRC s, to be the driving force and to secure women's participation in Democracy and Regional Development and Growth in 21 regions, for 2013, 650 000 SEK

Mission and Purpose Women's Resource Centres

- Increase the number of women participating in economic life on a national, regional and a local level
 - Create new permanent jobs by developing women's business and enterprise –encouraging increased production of goods and services
 - Increase women's influence within the labour market and society
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-

Functions and approaches of WRC

- § To empower women who seek support, they are not "taken care of" but rather get guidance towards self-help.
 - § Direct services to women inc. training, mentoring, enterprise support, education, finance etc
 - § To mediate contacts with women's networks (inc. Business & finance, enterprise authorities, international contacts, media etc)
 - § Networking on different levels: national, local, regional and transnational to promote the combination of gender mainstreaming and positive actions
-

Quadruple Helix Partnership Plattform

- Representation Accademia, Policy and descion makers, Business and Civil Society WRC , national, regional and local and transnational level's to secure Womens participation in Regional Development for Economic Growth!
 - Partnership
 - Co-operation
 - Network
 - Thematic areas
 - Regional Innovation
 - Through: identified good practices from EU 27 MS, within the chosen themes, to be transferred
 - analysed good practises and elaborated action plans
 - Winnet Centre of Excellence; Interactive Research & benchmarking reports as input to workshops
-

Invitation

Invitation to the Round Table and project meeting in Warsaw, Poland “The Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform for Gender & Economic Growth”

Monday, September 23, 2013, 09:00- 15:00
at the European Commission Office in Poland, Jasna street 14/16a

Aim: To present a Winnet Center of Excellence, a Flagship initiative project “The Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform for Gender & Economic Growth”; its concept, priority areas and partners, to discuss cooperation among project leaders and partners and to decide on next steps. The meeting will follow up on the dialogue and results of the Round Table and project meeting in Stockholm, Sweden on 12 September 2013.

Agenda

- 09.00 Welcome**, by Ms. Ewa Synowiec, Director, the European Commission Office in Poland
- Message from prof. Danuta Huebner, Chair, Committee on Regional Development, European Parliament**
- 09.10 Opening**, by Ms. Ewa Rumińska- Zimny, President of the Women’s International Forum at the Warsaw School of Economics; a co-partner with the Szczecin University of the project from Poland
- 09.15 Presentation of key concepts, priority areas and work packages of the Flagship initiative project** in the context of the results of the Round Table and project Meeting in Stockholm on 12 September 2013, by Ms. Britt-Marie S Torstensson, Winnet Sweden and Winnet Europe
- 09.30 The BSR process, value added of macro-regional strategies and gender: a perspective from Poland** by Ms. Ewa Dębska, Deputy-Director, European Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; **Sweden**, by Ambassador Staffan Herrström and **Lithuania**, by Ambassador Loreta Zakarevičienė (TBC)
- 10.00 Coffee and time for reflections**
- 10.15 Comments on the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, innovation and the role of Women’s Resource Centers (WRCs)**, by Inger Danilda, Chairwomen Quadruple Group AB
- 10.30 Comments on mainstreaming gender into regional strategies in Poland in 2014-2020**, by Ms. Rumińska – Zimny, the International Women Forum at the Warsaw School of Economics
- 10.45 Winnet Center of Excellence in the Baltic Sea Region: the concept and research agenda**, by Ms. Marta Hozer-Kocmiel, University of Szczecin
- 11.00 Next steps in finalizing the Flagship initiative “ The Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform for Gender & Economic Growth”**, by Ms. Britt-Marie S Torstensson, Winnet Sweden and Winnet Europe
- 11.15 Discussion and contribution of researchers, partners and participants**
- 12.00–13.00 Buffet Lunch**
- 13.00 Discussion and contribution of researchers, partners and participants continues**
- 13.30 Round Table and project meeting**, Dialogue and decisions on possible revisions/adjustments to
– Project objectives and aim- Priority Areas
– Work packages
– Activities
– Methods
– Cooperation among project leaders and partners
– Overall budgetary implications
- 14.00 Coffee and informal discussions**
- 14.15 Round Table and project meeting continues**
- 15.00 Conclusions and closing of the meeting**



The Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform for Gender & Economic Growth

Monday, Sept 23, 2013, at the European Commission Office in Poland, Jasna street 14/16a

Welcome

The Round Table project meeting was open with a Warm Welcome to all participants, by Ms. Ewa Synowiec, Director, at The European Commission Office in Poland. She mentioned: Ernst & Young, women's position in public sector is 33%.

Message from prof. Danuta Huebner, Chair, Committee on Regional Development, European Parliament

Your Excellency's, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends,

Baltic Sea area is a place of growing inter-sectorial and interstate cooperation on issues that are vital for the development of the whole region. It increasingly becomes a place for introducing pioneering projects in the economic and social spheres. The integrated and coordinated governance is the key to success of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region. Such an approach needs to have at its disposal the best possible instruments in order to achieve its goals, both in terms of concepts and benchmarks. It is more or less obvious to everybody involved that Successful implementation of the Strategy requires the adoption of a gender perspective in the governance system and Action Plan. It would be a realization of the Basic intuition that equality between men and women is a core value of the European Union. At the same time, research shows that it is also "smart" economics, which helps leading to increasing growth and achieving sustainable development. In order to achieve the objectives of the Strategy, the contribution and talents of both women and men should be fully used. Looking at it from this perspective, WINNET is one of the best instruments that can advance the good practices in the sphere of gender equality as model for other macro-regions in the EU.

WINNET – thanks to its innovative concepts and research agenda provides a platform for looking at the gender issues as a vital key for the overall success of the Strategy.

I have been observing the WINNET project from the very beginning with great hope and anticipation of great things that would come out of this extensive collaboration and work of its many stakeholders. I am happy that Poland, together with Sweden and Lithuania is strongly involved in this partnership for a more socially equal – and the stronger, thanks to it, Baltic region as one of the leaders in promoting gender equality in the whole European Union. The task before us is to put the gender equality firmly on the agenda of regional policy as one of its engines to assure growth in the post crisis Europe. I do all in my power as the Chair of the Regional Development Committee in the European Parliament to advance that goal and I look forward to further cooperation with you on this. With all good wishes for the meeting.

BSR is the region to develop the economic and societal cooperation, gender equality is the core value of EU, contribution of men and women should be fully used, WINNET – innovative platform and research agenda and creates extensive collaboration of many stakeholders.

Opening speech

Opening by, Ms. Ewa Rumińska- Zimny, President of the Women's International Forum at the Warsaw School of Economics; a co-partner with the Szczecin University of the project from Poland 7% of ESF funds went to gender problems, EU prepared a special strategy – macro regions (buzzword!), interests of countries who are close to each other, gender and Economic Growth, in Economic Growth sector there are not many gender projects, BSR strategy is similar to cohesion report, sentence about gender and Economic Growth in BSR strategy is included to the introduction – it is very important.

The BSR process, value added of Macro-Regional strategies and gender: a perspective from Poland by Ms. Ewa Dębska, Deputy-Director, European Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Sweden, by Ambassador Staffan Herrström

Speech Ewa Debska: most of the changes are initiated by women, Swedish-Polish cooperation, where businesses, NGOs, governments and academia are working together, to bring the BSR further, panel in Vilnius – how to prepare

Opening Speech of the Swedish Ambassador in Poland, Mr Staffan Herrström

Ten months ago I had the pleasure to welcome many of you to the Swedish Embassy when we hosted a similar Round-table in an early stage of this exciting process.

I am happy and proud to become involved again. Gender and Economic Growth is a theme very close to the heart of the Swedish Government and of our Embassy – and certainly extremely close to my heart as well.

And you are here addressing this in a Baltic Sea Regional context which makes a lot of sense.

I said it last November and it deserves to be repeated: The Baltic Sea Region is rapidly becoming one of the most dynamic regions in the world from an economic point of view.

Against this background Sweden is strongly committed to the EU Baltic Sea Regional Strategy. It was adopted during the Swedish EU Presidency 2009. It was evaluated during the Polish Presidency 2011. And it is clear that we need it. We need it because of the challenges we face in terms of environmental threats. We need it to make full use of the opportunities it provides in terms of economic development.

There are certainly some more general measures, structural reforms, that EU needs to energize growth. Rapidly move forward with the single market act. Rapidly develop the digital market. Rapidly implement and conclude the TTIP with US. More reforms, more openness, more free trade are keys to success. Increasingly so also in a world when global value chains mean that import is such a crucial element in export.

I am not an expert in macro regional strategies in general, I leave that to others. But I strongly believe that any development strategy that fails to make use of proper gender glasses – in Polish *okulary równości* –, fails to make use of women as professionals and entrepreneurs, is a failed strategy.

The Europe 2020-strategy is certainly taking gender issues into account. Since 2010 EU is clearly aiming for equal participation of women and men in the labour market since that would significantly add to the sustainable high growth that the citizens of our continent need, aim for, request. the potential is there. Illustrative example: In EU 60% of all university students are women. In parallel only 62% of women in EU are active on the labour market compared to 75% of men.

As the Swedish Minister of EU-affairs Birgitta Ohlsson often is saying: Europe can't afford to have the world's best educated housewives. Gender equality means faster growth. Gender equality is simply smart economics.

During my years in Poland I have had frequent opportunities to present Swedish experiences in this area, especially how to combine professional and parental responsibilities. Some of my recurrent messages are related to affordable high quality day care for all children from one year of age and to the crucial importance of encouraging fathers to take parental leave. The concept of Daddy's months that is reserving some months of the parental leave for fathers has significantly increased the percentage of fathers staying at home with their children, From 50 to 82%.

It is simply a shame that the gender pay gap still is very high, on average 18% in rich countries. Still, when women and men share the responsibilities in the family's women can see a better development of their salaries over time.

What about entrepreneurship? We certainly can see a huge untapped potential there as well – in EU, in the Baltic Sea Region as well as in my own country.

27% of all entrepreneurs in Sweden are women, which is quite low in an EU context. It is however increasing over time and if when it reaches the same level as for men that will mean 75 000 new companies with 278 000 new jobs. A Quarter of a million.

And here we can do a lot together. Cooperation and partnerships to stimulate female entrepreneurship will benefit us all. It is not a women's issue. It goes to the core of the need to get Europe growing more and better in the years to come.

The BSR Strategy provides an excellent framework for this kind of exchange. We can learn from each other, we can support each other and we can develop joint projects for the coming new EU funds. And then we need implementing actors like the Resource Centres for women (where obviously national financing is needed) and a Winnet Centre of Excellence for interactive research and development.

Promoting women's entrepreneurship in Sweden has been focusing on making visible, making possible and providing the tools. One interesting example is the almost 900 Ambassadors for Women's Entrepreneurship helping in all these three ways.

But experts, much more than I am. You know what is needed and what works.

And I understand that the flagship initiative you will discuss later today definitely belongs to that category. Good luck with your efforts. What **you** do is exactly what **we** need.

Comments

Staffan Herström – add the engine to the growth, general measure and structural reforms, EU needs growth, more reforms, more openness, these are the key to success, import and export are the crucial elements, much emphasis is put to the gender in this context, sustainable growth connected with gender, 60% of all university students are women in EU, but on labour market the share is opposite, huge mismatch between education and labour, EU cannot afford highly educated housewives, gender pay gap is very high, entrepreneurship – untapped potential, only 27% of all entrepreneurs are women in Sweden, you are doing exactly the things we need.

Comments on the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, innovation and the role of Women's Resource Centers (WRCs), by Inger Danilda, Chairwomen Quadruple Group AB

Inger Danilda: 20 years experience with different European programmes, entrepreneurship and gender is long studied, but the link with innovation was not there, challenges in BSR strategy – Europe has its own problems with crisis, therefore we need to act now/today with issues of competitive environment, gender equality as a goal and not as horizontal issue, priority area innovation – example of women inventors in Sweden, proper plan to measure the results of innovation strategy, role of WRCs – need for comparable data taking account into gender in BSR,

innovation support instruments adapted to needs expressed by women and on the fields women are active.

Comments on mainstreaming gender into regional strategies in Poland in 2014–2020, by Ms. Rumińska – Zimny, the International Women Forum at the Warsaw School of Economics.

Ewa Ruminska: between June and now we have evaluated six strategies in context of gender mainstreaming, there was nothing, women were mentioned only in couple of places with row or two, based on the strategies, how can gender be involved into action plans, strategies are already prepared, there is not much to do with these, no gender segregated analysis, just general employment, education etc, indicators of success were completely not integrated with gender, each strategy had the big objective – support entrepreneurship, how it can be done:

- 1) Policy oriented documents with segregated data, policy oriented research addressing the context of concrete strategy.
- 2) Women's resource centres, good practices are there.
Need for arguments to conceptualize innovation, growth, regional development and gender.

Other comments

Women and men are equal, but if to take into account Polish context of starting a business and running a business, it is completely different, in Poland, if you are entrepreneurs, you are not obliged to pay social sickness leaves, but you have to pay maternity leave, it is one example of higher costs to start entrepreneurship in context of gender, greater barriers for women to participate in business, in national law perspective, need to go deeper into local and regional contexts, as it is shaping the social rights, it is important to focus on research

Multilevel Governance is very good idea, it is innovative way to sell it in Vilnius conference, it is very new and innovative concept for Europe/Brussels.

Winnet Centre of Excellence in the Baltic Sea Region: the concept and research agenda, Marta Hozer Kocmiel, University of Stettin, Poland. Please see report September 12, 2013

Next steps in finalizing the Flagship initiative "The Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform for Gender & Economic Growth", by Ms. Britt-Marie S Torstensson, Winnet Sweden and Winnet Europe. Please see report September 12, 2013

Discussion and contribution of researchers, partners and participants; Dialogue and decisions on possible revisions/adjustments to; Project objectives and aim-Priority Areas

- Work Priority Actionkages
- Activities
- Methods
- Cooperation among project leaders and partners
- Overall budgetarian implikations

Title of the Flagship, to form a group who starts to work with application. EC seed money for Flagship (Dec 2013-Jan 2014), imPriority Actiont on policy making on European national, regional, local level. EU Commission wants to have the imPriority Actiont on the future policy. We have the possibility to have an imPriority Actiont to policy, gender, innovation and ICT, as a horizontal theme in the BSR. Most of the projects are looking for the specific funds, but to apply, you have to have established network, and if you have flagship approved, it is much easier to get through of all projects.

Final decision for a Flagship initiative overall Objective and Sub Objective. Everybody agrees on the following.

Presentation of Key Concepts, Priority Areas and Work Priority Actionkages of the Flagship initiative project

In the context of the results of the Round Table and project meeting in Stockholm on 12 September 2013, by Ms. Britt-Marie S Torstensson, Winnet Sweden and Winnet Europe.

Overall objective: Increase prosperity,

Sub-objective: EUBSR contributing to fulfill EU 2020 strategy,

Priorety Area: Innovation,

Horisontal Action: Involve,

Sub-objective

– Priority Area: SME, Priority Area: education, ICT – generic.

- Support to priority area – innovation
- HA – Involve, that means multi.level governance.
- Sub-priorities: SME, Education (Germany), ICT. Discussion about Education – to drop it or keep it. Decision to keep it with question mark and come to final decision after conference in Vilnius.

- 1) Innovation – Poland
- 2) Research – Poland
- 3) Entrepreneurship – Denmark
- 4) Education – Germany
- 5) ICT – Estonia
- 6) WRC – Latvia, Lithuania
- 7) Multi-level Governance – Sweden
- 8) Coordination – Sweden
- 9) Communication – Winnet Europe

Ewa Ruminska – question about entrepreneurship – how are differences of countries taken into account?

Inger Danilda: entrepreneurship is practical.

ICT: Estonia proposed to leave out this objective as one of the work Priority Actionkages, as this is horizontal theme anyway and included to all other objectives, Estonia was appointed to work Priority Actionkage leader of entrepreneurship together with Denmark

Flagship framework approved.

Homework about funds on national level, to send the summary to the coordinator – Sweden.

Decsision on a Thematic BSR partnership application to be sent in to the Swedish Institute, in October 2014

Annex 3

BSR Round Table project meeting, Stockholm, September, 12, 2013

Britt-Marie S Torstensson

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Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform Gender and Innovation for Economic Growth Winnet Centre of Excellence

BSR Round Table project meeting, Stockholm,
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BSR Round Table project meeting, Warsaw, Poland, September, 2013

Baltic Sea Region Partnership Platform Gender and Innovation for Economic Growth Winnet Centre of Excellence

BSR Round Table project meeting, Warsaw, Poland,
September, 2013

SUB- PRIORITY

- PA SME
 - PA EDUCATION
 - ICT- GENERIC
-

Baltic Sea Region Partnership Plattform, Gender and Innovation for Economic Growth Winnet Centre of Excellence GOAL

Establishment of a Baltic Sea Region, Partnership Platform for
Gender & Economic Growth, Winnet Centre of Excellence, 2013

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-

Flagship Initiativ project in Baltic Sea Region, decided at 12 September, 2012, in Stockholm, Sweden

Overall Objective:

Increase Prosperity

Sub-Objective:

EUBSR contributing to the implementation of Europe 2020 Strategy

Overall PRIORITY AREA

- PA INNOVATION
 - HA INVOLVE
-

Goal for Flagship, Final decision

Goal

Redefining innovation policies combining social and technological
dimensions from a gender perspective. Rethink and criticize existing
definitions and make better proposals.

Creation of recommendations and action plan how to include
gender perspective into the innovation oriented Sustainable
Development in BSR countries.

Comments:

– Some more aims should be added e.g. related directly with PA
Education and Entrepreneurship. The first aim relates directly to
Innovation.

– We have to concentrate on concrete results. One of them will be
recommendations for polices how to include gender equality into
strategies

– Proposition of the Vision:

The Flagship will become a model for other macro regions after
it had been tested in BSR. In other words: The model of the BSR
Flagship will be spread out to the other macro regions.

In the BSR Strategy 2013

“Successful implementation of the Strategy requires also the
adoption of a gender perspective in the governance system and
the Action Plan. Equality between men and women is a core of the
European Union. At the same time, economic and business benefits
can be gained from enhancing gender equality. In order to achieve
the objectives of the EUBSR the contribution and talents of both
women and men should be fully used.”

BSR Round Table project meeting, Stockholm, September, 2013

Inger Danilda, Quadruple Group AB

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Innovation & Gender

- Innovation is a young research field lagging behind organisational studies (i.e. weak evidence base)
- In recent years researchers in the field of innovation has reached the same result as researchers in psychology reached decades ago i.e. gender balanced groups are more innovative
- Despite the fact that we have the knowledge base it is not implemented due to lack of absorptive caPriority Actionity. Can BSR afford not to???

Objective(s)

- Increase Prosperity
- Sub-objective: EUSBSR contributing to the implementation of Europe 2020 Strategy
- WRCs and territorial cooperation (90s on onwards)
- WRCs and the 75 % target
- WRCs for smart and inclusive growth (flagship initiatives)
- WRCs approaches are in line with global trends such as (C)SR driven innovation (EU lagging behind)

Priority areas (PAs)

- Innovation; Entrepreneurship, SMEs and human resources; Tourism; Education and Youth
- WRCs builds organisational infrastructures and is defined as an innovation system
- WRCs increase the accessibility to services reaching more (potential) entrepreneurs, business women, innovators, pupils, students and trainees

Priority areas (2)

- WRC research expand the weak evidence base on promotion of entrepreneurship, business development and innovation

- WRCs deliver indicators on micro-, meso-, and macro-level
- Women (as a group) are adapting to the knowledge economy much faster than men (as a group) and WRCs engage in cross-clustering initiatives to increase the potential for growth.

HA Involve (multi-level governance)

- Horizontal action
- Quadruple Helix perspective (WRCs core)
- Civil society involvement through WRCs
- Facilitating local contribution through WRCs
- Participatory methods based on good practice and interactive research (Winnet Centre of Excellence)

Conclusions

- BSR challenge – gender equality and competitiveness (lack of coherent strategy)
- Gender equality as a goal versus a horizontal issue (doing the Treaty in practice)
- Gender mainstreaming in PAs and HAs
- Matching the knowledge base from WRCs with the identified needs in a “pilot group” of PA and a key HA might facilitate the implementation of a flagship initiative

High return on investments

Studies in Sweden indicates that the initiatives targeting women entrepreneurs in ERDF gives far better “return on investments” than general initiatives without a gender dimension

Its not rocket science,
just science

BSR Round Table project meeting, Warsaw, Poland, September, 2013

Europe 2020, innovation and women

- The crisis in Europe has reinforced the importance of education and women outnumber men in tertiary education
- Innovation is our best option to help get European economy back on track (Innovation Union, A pocket guide on a Europe 2020 initiative)
- EU Prize for Women Innovators (launched 2011 to give recognition to women entrepreneurs who brought their innovative ideas to the market)

Women innovators

- **Marie Curie, born in Warsaw, is possibly the most famous (visible) woman inventor in the world**
- **In Europe women innovators are often invisible and especially in the care sector A sector facing unprecedented challenges**

The innovation case for gender diversity

<http://www.vinnova.se/sv/Aktuellt--publicerat/Publikationer/Produkter/Innovation--Gender/>



Innovative performance in teams

- Gender diversity in R&D teams is positively related to radical innovation (Díaz-García et al, 2012)
- Innovative performance of individuals and teams increase with gender balance (Turner, 2009)
- Teams comprising both women and men produce IT patents cited more often (Ashcraft et al, 2007)

Innovative performance in companies

- Gender balanced companies are almost twice as likely to innovate (Østergaard, 2008)
- Methods underway to measure innovation & gender in ICT companies
- Gender perspective in clusters and innovation milieus (evidence base underway)

Quadruple Helix Central Baltic

- Cross-clustering between "female" and "male" sectors to reinforce innovation.
- Quadruple Helix Central Baltic was a project focused on mobile technology solutions (research) for the tourist industry (women entrepreneurs in the archipelago)

Innovation=applications on the market



References

- Ashcraft et al (2007) Who Invents IT? An Analysis of Women's Participation in Information Technology Patenting. Boulder, CO: National Centre for Women & Information Technology.
- Díaz-García et al (2012) Gender diversity within R&D teams: its imPriority Action on radicalness of innovation. Innovation: Management, Policy & Practice.
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- Turner (2009) Gender diversity and innovative performance. Journal International Journal of Innovation and Sustainable Development, Vol. 4, No. 2, Sep, 2011, 123-134
- Østergaard (2008) Does employee diversity lead to innovation? Danish Research Unit for Industrial Dynamics

BSR Round Table project meeting, Warsaw, Poland, September, 2013

Mrs Ewa Ruminska-Zimny

The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region and Gender: Challenges for 2014–2020

Ewa Ruminska-Zimny, PhD
Stockholm, 25 June 2013

EU Strategies and Gender

- Marginalized in Europe 2020, European Recovery Plan, Cohesion Policy
 - Outside policy priorities to build a new Europe through intelligent (innovation, R&D, education), sustainable (SMEs, green economy) and inclusive Growth
 - European Regional Development Fund: equal opportunities as a horizontal priority –but only 8% of gender related programmes had specific strategy, budget and quantified targets (2000–2006)
 - European Social Fund –only 7% of financing went on equality measures incl. reconciliation (2000–2006); EQUAL –15%
-

EU Strategy for BSR

- Framework for cooperation in BSR area
 - First Strategy of the EU related to a macroregion (started 2009); Action Plan adopted 2013
 - Three main objectives: “To Save the Sea”; “To Connect the Region”; “To Increase Prosperity”
-

Priorities within objectives

- “To Save the Sea” (clean Baltic Sea water; protect inhabitants of the Baltic Sea; safe shipping; cooperation)
 - “To Connect the Region” (transport, energy, people, fighting crime)
 - “To Increase Prosperity” (common market; support Europe 2020; increasing competitiveness of BSR, adapting to climate change)
-

Gender in EUSBSR

- Only a small reference in PA SME
 - The (last minute) proposal of Sweden and Poland to include a stronger statement in Action Plan on Equality Growth links
 - Lack of specific actions/flagship projects/success indicators in specific priorities/ areas
 - That is why a Flagship on Gender and Economic Growth in BSR is so important
-

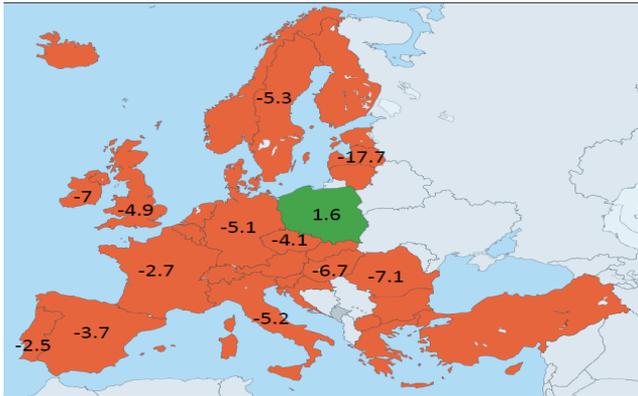
EUSBSR Action Plan “gender” para

“Successful implementation of the Strategy requires also the adoption of a gender perspective in the governance system and the Action Plan. Equality between men and women is a core value of the European Union. At the same time, economic and business benefits can be gained from enhancing gender equality. In order to achieve the objectives of the EUSBSR the contribution and talents of both women and men should be fully used.”

Missing a gender perspective is an issue of Economic Growth

- It is an issue of fairness but also a common sense in ageing societies | Women are the main source of new labour in Poland and in Europe (except migration)
 - Gender diversity in innovation, production and management styles pays off
 - Investments in women’s education should be better used
-

Poland as a "Green Island", GDP change 2009



Term 'green island' was invented and popularized by Polish government officials at media conference in 2009

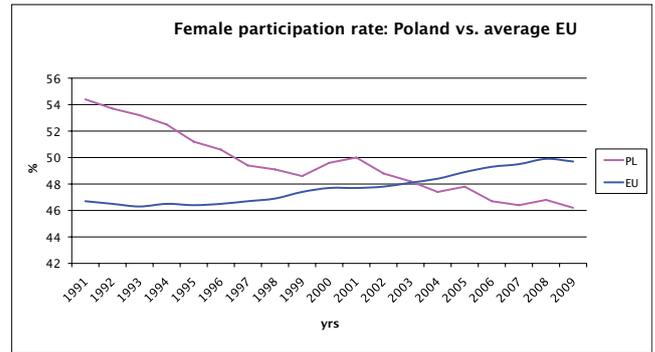
Growth factors and context

- GDP Growth continued in 2010 (3.9%), 2011 (4.3%) and 2012 (even if at a slower Priority Action of 2%)
- Driven by private consumption, exports and investments: good situation banking/housing s.
- And supported by the EU regional policy funds (PL the largest beneficiary due to its size, development gap and share of agriculture – 68 bln euro plus 18 bln euro agriculture 2007–2013)
- Big infrastructure projects (football EURO 2012) and flexible exchange rate PLN

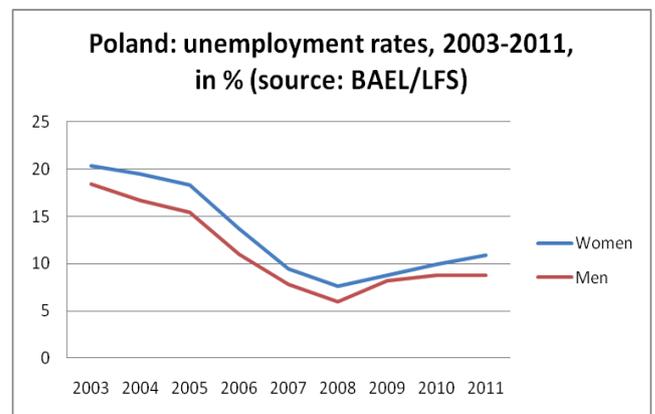
Problems: less green with a strong gender bias

- Jobless Growth and rising unemployment -from 6–7% to over 14 % (2008–2013); female unemployment higher than men's despite better education
- Sharp increase of fixed-term contracts to 27% of all work contracts ("junk/trash contracts"); including female caring jobs in public sector (hospitals, nurses)
- No progress in further reduction of poverty
- Lack of investments in social infrastructure; including child/elderly institutional care

Less Polish women on the labour market



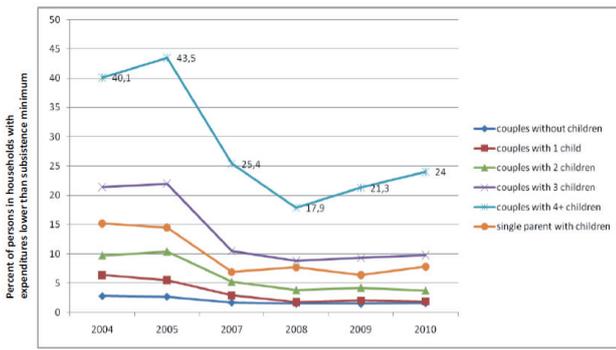
More difficult to find a job



Female factor as barrier to further Growth

- Since mid 1980s fertility rates have dropped from the highest (above 2 children/women) to the lowest in Europe (1.2- 1.4)
- Employment as a prerequisite to have babies – the reversal of trends between participation rates and fertility (Matysiak 2009; d'Addio et al. 2005)
- Implications: shortages of labour, pressure on public finance, pension system, health care expenditure
- Fertility high on political agenda – but no effective policies

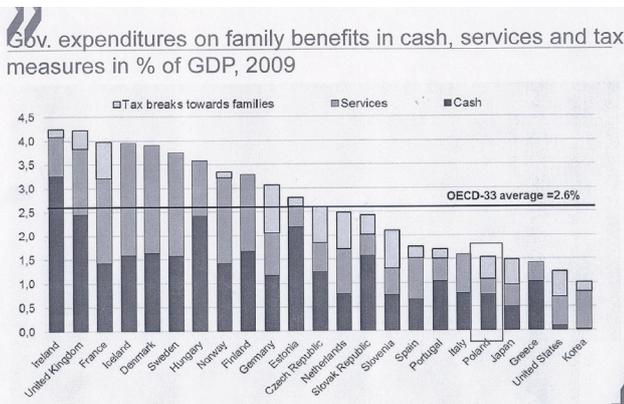
Family benefits: slightly higher than in Greece (OECD data O. Thevenon*)



Challenges for 2014–2020

- Defining a gender sensitive concept of innovative economy based on BSR experience
- Identifying gender disaggregated indicators of success for EUSBRs
- Preparing country specific policy recommendations
- Building a regional platform and new partnerships at all levels

The losers: single parents and large families (GUS/HHS data)



BSR Round Table project meeting, Warsaw, Poland, September, 2013

Mrs Marta Hozer-Koćmiel

Gender, Innovation and Growth in BSR countries

Gender, Innovation and Sustainable Development in BSR countries

Outline

- 1 Definitions – let's be precise...
- 2 How to link gender and innovation?
- 3 Gender perspective and innovative caPriority Actionity
- 4 Methods
- 5 Innovation and development
- 6 Research on Gender, Innovation and Sustainable Development
- 7 Facts and figures

Lets be precise – some definitions...

Gender: A concept that refers to the social differences between women and men that have been learned, are changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures.

Gender equality: The concept meaning that all human beings are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by strict gender roles.

Gender perspective: The consideration and attention to the differences in any given policy area/activity.

(100 words for equality. A glossary of terms on Equality between Women and Men, European Commission)

How to link gender and innovation?

Innovation is the development of new values through solutions that meet new requirements, inarticulate needs, or old customer and market needs in value adding new ways (European Commission). This is accomplished through more effective products, processes, services, technologies, or ideas that are readily available to markets, governments, and society.

Social innovation refers to new strategies, concepts, ideas and organizations that meet social needs of all kinds — from working conditions and education to community development and health — and that extend and strengthen civil society.

Equal participation of men and women is essential for Europe to exploit the full potential of innovative strengths – not only for demographic reasons, but also in case of innovation processes and results. **There is a need to clarify what new cluster policy related measures can support the process to get more women involved in the innovation process of business and research.**

How innovation milieus can use gender perspective to increase innovative caPriority Actionity?

The six statements come from the publication Gender and Innovation, by I. Danilda and Jennie Thorslund Granath, Vinnova Tillväxtverket, Norsk Inovasjon, a micro approach

Statement 1

Competition for well-educated employees – Companies employing effective diversity inclusion practices benefit most both economically and socially.

Statement 2

Competition through better decisions - For companies as well as innovation milieus, gender diversity makes for improved decision-making at all organisational levels and results in better decisions.

Statement 3

Gender diversity as the driver of creativity and innovation – Innovation is about creating something new and is enhanced by diversity in gender, experiences, perspectives, knowledge and networks. Individuals – women and men – who are allowed to develop their full potential will be creative, engaged and willing to take

Statement 4

Competition with user-driven innovation – User-driven innovation creates successful new concepts, products and services for companies and organisations. Users are both men and women!

Statement 5

Gender as means of design innovation – Consumers are interested in the individualization of products and in products that break with traditional gender stereotypes.

Statement 6

Competition by image shaping - Gender diversity benefits an organisation's image.

How to link innovation and Growth/ Development?

The Europe 2020 Strategy has three mutually reinforcing priorities:

Smart Growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.

Sustainable Growth: promoting a more resource-efficient, greener and more competitive economy.

Inclusive Growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion (www.ec.europa.eu).

Methods to link Gender and

Innovation (I. Danilda, Innovation and Gender)
Old Methods in New Context

- 1 Foresight Exercises – scanning, trend analysis, future studies, scenario constructions and search conferences to detect change in the innovation milieu's surroundings.
- 2 Communication – Clear, concise internal and external communication of the approach to innovation and gender is crucial to imparting a reliable, sustainable picture of a cluster's identity and values.
- 3 Mapping of industries and the regional context, necessary for the design of effective instruments for innovation milieus.
- 4 Setting qualitative and quantitative targets - Based on foresights and mapping, key performance indicators need to be established in order to track progress against planned strategic actions.
- 5 Monitoring – a system which can provide data to determine the extent of goal achievement.
- 6 Networking
- 7 Mentoring
- 8 Coaching
- 9 Gender-aware design
- 10 Applied gender research – gender researchers work in teams with project leaders, process leaders and/or consultants specialising in innovation and gender.

Research on Gender, Innovation and Sustainable Development

Innovation and Gender, I. Danilda & J. Thorslund,
Vinnova 2011

ImPriority Actions of innovation policy, lessons from VINNOVA's imPriority Action studies, L. Elg & S. Hakansson, Vinnova 2012

A study on gender equality as a prerequisite for sustainable development, G. Johnsson-Latham, Report to the Environment Advisory Council, Sweden 2007

Women, the environment and sustainable development: towards a theoretical synthesis, R. Braidotti et al, Zed Books, London 1994

Women's economic opportunity 2012, A global index and ranking from the Economist Intelligence Unit

Research on Gender, Innovation and Sustainable Development

Gender and sustainable development: Still a missing link? I. Kumar, Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2012

Gender Equality, Economic Growth and Employment, A. Löfström, Umea University

Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, J.E. Stiglitz, A. Sen, J.P.

Fitoussi www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr

.....

Conference on Equality, Growth and Innovation - In Theory and Practice – 9– 10 October 2013, Luleå, Sweden

ABC of our ideas for the Research ...

A

Modelling the relation between Gender, Innovation and Sustainable Development – quantitative research on a macro and mezzo level

B

A survey on market and non-market innovativeness of women – a micro level

C

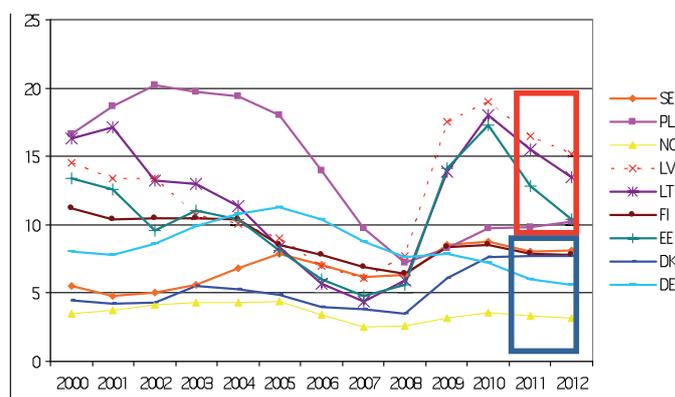
WINNET web platform for woman innovators – an intelligent

tool which makes use of the latest information technology

D

Time use aspect of Growth and Innovation

Facts and figures – Unemployment rate in BSR countries in crisis



Real GDP per capita, Growth rate and totals 2013

Percentage change on previous year, EUR per inhabitant – 2014
Percentage change on previous period



Legend
 2.3 – 0.7 0.7 – 1.2 1.2 – 1.9
 1.9 – 2.6 2.6 – 5.6 Not available
 Minimum value: 2.3 Maximum value: 5.6

Facts and figures – Pearson Coefficients

	GDP per capita in PPS	GDP growth
Females at risk of poverty %	-0,81	0,54
Long term unempl of women	-0,89	0,74
Healthy life years of women	0,61	-0,08
Innovative enterprises	-0,26	-0,15
Women's Economic Opportunity	0,82	-0,58
Innov_share of women researchers	-0,88	0,90

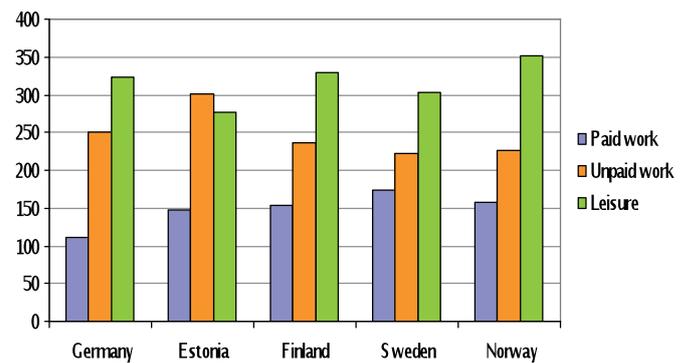
Turnover from innovation 2012

% of total turnover – 2008
Total



Legend
 4.6 – 9.2 9.2 – 11.2 11.2 – 14.4
 14.4 – 15.9 15.9 – 18.7 Not available
 Minimum value: 4.6 Maximum value: 18.7

Facts and figures – Time use in chosen BSR countries in minutes per day



Facts and figures – Correlation between Growth and chosen I&SD variables

Country	GDP per capita in PPS	GDP growth	Females at risk of poverty %	Long term unempl of women	Healthy life years of women	Innovative enterprises	Women's Economic Opportun/rank	Share of women researchers
Denmark	125	-0.5	13	2.1	59.4	39.7	81.3	15.4
Germany	121	0.7	16.8	2.3	58.7	24.3	86.3	20.6
Estonia	68	3.2	16.2	4.9	57.9	42.1	71.7	41.4
Latvia	62	5.6	18.4	6.9	56.7	29.1	72.1	46.8
Lithuania	70	3.7	20.1	5.7	62.1	43.3	77	50.8
Poland	66	1.9	17.6	4.6	63.3	33.5	70.2	38.4
Finland	115	-0.2	14.2	1.2	58.3	39.8	88.2	X
Sweden	128	0.7	15.7	1.3	70.2	38.3	90.4	29.8
Norway	195	3.1	12.2	0.5	70	30.6	88.3	X



Winnet Centre of Excellence in BSR

Winnet Centre of Excellence – the international network of researchers in the Baltic Sea Region for the purpose of doing and promoting research, teaching and policy making (on Gender, Innovation and Sustainable Development)

3 Components of Winnet Centre of Excellence

The academic component
The networking component
The practical component

3 Basic activities

Policy oriented research
Publication of monographs and papers
Promotion of gender equitable approach to
social and economic development

Organisation of conferences, seminars and workshops

4 Winnet8 Interreg IVC Capitalisation project results –

1) ACTION PLANS

5 Steps on the Path to Gender Equality in
the North Middle Sweden Region ROP, 2014–2020

Step 1. Implementation of the
Good Practice from Finland –
“FEM – Female Entrepreneurs’
Meetings in the Baltic Sea Region”

Step 2. Implementation of the
Good Practice from the United
Kingdom- “Women’s Technology
Centre & Women Into Technology
(WIT)”

Step 3. Implementation of the
Good Practice from Sweden –
“Gävleborg Jämt

Step 4. Creation of WINNET Centre of Excellence in POLAND



Winnet8 Interreg IVC Capitalisation project results

2) Quadruple Helix Model – Representation of Academia, Policy Makers, Business and Civil Society (WRC)

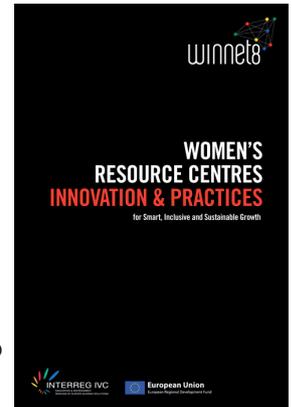
Method: Round Table Discussions

Winnet8 Interreg IVC Capitalisation project results –

3) GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

1. Introduction
2. Women’s Resource Centres
and Mobilisation
3. Horizontal Occupational
Segregation
4. Innovation and Organizational
Development
5. Leadership and Entrepreneurship

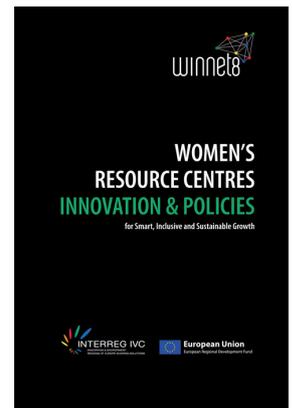
*“The future Cohesion Policy requires
major attention being paid to the gender dimension and actions
such as WINNET 8 can only reinforce economic and social
cohesion throughout the Union” prof. Danuta Hübner Chair,
Committee on Regional Development European Parliament*



Winnet8 Interreg IVC Capitalisation project results –

4) RECCOMENDATIONS TO EU POLICIES

1. INTRODUCTION
2. POLICIES FOR SMART AND
INCLUSIVE Growth
3. WOMEN’S RESOURCE CENTRES
4. ROUND TABLES AND
CONSULTATIONS
5. CHALLENGING PATTERNS OF
PRIORITISATION
6. A CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
AND AN INNOVATIVE TESTBED IN BSR
7. WINNET 8 X 8 PRIORITIES FOR THE COHESION POLICY
8. ANNEX 1. SIX KEY MESSAGES FOR THE STRUCTURAL
FUNDS



Thematic blocks of the Winnet Centre of Excellence

- Innovation + Entrepreneurship
- Statistical analysis: Modelling of the relation between
Gender, Innovation and Sustainable Development
- Analysis of the strategic documents
- Family policy vs. barriers to professional development
- Feminization of poverty with the inclusion of time aspect
- Gender budgeting

1) Innovation + Entrepreneurship

A survey on market and non-market innovativeness of women – Quantitative research on a micro level

Standard classification of innovation (including product, process, marketing, organizational and eco innovation)

A. Sen, J. Stiglitz, Fitoussi and G. Becker postulate to include the non-market sphere (housework and leisure) in the research of sustainable development and social welfare.

New expanded definition of women innovativeness which takes into account also the non-market

2) Modelling of the relation between Gender, Innovation and Sustainable Development

Comparative analysis of the BSR economies on macro level

Quantitative methods: linear and nonlinear econometric models of relations and dynamics models, classical methods of statistical analysis, chosen methods of spatial econometrics.

Time use variables involved to analyse non market activities and phenomena – data from HETUS – Harmonised European Time Use Survey.

3) Winnet Web Platform

An intelligent tool making use of the latest information technology

Complementary to the academic and practical network

IT tool reaching some of the unused human resources e.g. as women who are economically inactive, yet innovative.

To exchange the knowledge and experience, improvement of the data management in the WCE and WRC network

Rys. 1. Koncepcja innowacyjnej platformy zarządzania wiedzą. Strzałki pokazują przepływy informacyjne w platformie.

