When drafting a proposal, the applicant should in particular:

1. Reflect on why sex and/or gender could matter: Think about and present the ways in which taking into account the gender dimension will provide added value in terms of creativity, excellence, and return on investment, both from public and private perspectives.
2. Consider the production of new knowledge on gender: Consider what is already known in your area in terms of the gender dimension (e.g. related scientific literature) and identify what is missing. In many areas, gender knowledge still needs to be generated.
3. Include sex and gender aspects as part of a multidisciplinary approach: Reflecting on sex and gender considerations in relation to health, transport, energy, security, etc. is a great opportunity to foster cooperation between scientists with gender expertise and others. It helps concepts cross the borders of scientific fields and encourages research methods to evolve.
4. Consider social categories/factors intersecting with sex and gender: the way a research problem is formulated will determine which intersecting variables are relevant for analysis. Intersectional research should be designed to illuminate the multiplicative effects of different, but interdependent, categories and factors. Guidance and concrete examples (including those mentioned above) on how to better integrate sex and gender-based analyses into R&I content under Horizon Europe have been developed by the Commission’s Expert Group on Gendered Innovations under the coordination of DG R&I’s Gender Sector.