

Mentoring in Academia  
and Research:  
a Tool to Improve Gender  
Equality in Human  
Resource Management

**23.10.2020**  
**9.30 – 13.30**

[www.genderaveda.cz](http://www.genderaveda.cz)  
[www.eument-net.eu](http://www.eument-net.eu)

 

gender & science

The poster features a background with silhouettes of three people's heads in profile, facing right. The background is filled with various scientific and academic icons: a ladder, a magnifying glass, a DNA double helix, a gear, a lightbulb, a speech bubble, a cloud, a globe, a chemical structure, a microscope, and a target. The text is overlaid on this background.

International Expert Exchange





# Session 1: How to set up a mentoring programme

## ■ Conclusion/statements from our (expert) side

- Defining the mentoring programme: objectives, target group and target group
  - Understanding the specific needs of the target group
- Support / Coordination and Budget (also private)
- Importance of Public Relations
- Networking externally and internally
- Support of individual female researchers and change of the system
- Why female researchers should stay in focus of mentoring programmes

# Session 1: How to set up a mentoring programme

## ■ Conclusion/statements from our (expert) side

- How to deal with resistances and strategies to improve the standing of the mentoring programme
- Chances of a only women programme, and how to include to some extent men (as mentors, not as mentees)
  - Male/female mentors for female-only mentees: Some mentees even specifically wanted to be mentored by male mentor.
- Change needs to also come within the institutions (regarding gender equality)
- How to persuade the top management that mentoring/female-mentoring is good idea
  - Prestige, keeping up with other institutions
  - More effective than using numbers and statistic

# Session 2: How to work with mentors?

## ■ Conclusion/statements from our (expert) side

### ■ Recruitment-Matching

*Understand by means of a profile or questionnaire the manifold resources and competences the mentor can provide; check the individual goals of the mentee; clarify the mutual motivations.*

### ■ Expectations

*The mentor provides time, commitment, insights and experience; his/ her task is not teaching, but empowerment.*

### ■ Benefits for the mentor

*are multiple: new impulses, stimuli for the own work, new experiences, networks, insights, training of skills, esteem.*

# Session 2: How to work with mentors?

## ■ Conclusion/statements from our discussion

- Voluntary and bidirectionality. No hierarchy!
- Incentives good but the joining is altruistic
- Mentors can change during the programme if mentee goals change. This is good!
- Time limit! Also for evaluation purposes
- Written agreements important
- Covid-19 can be an opportunity
- Disposition to reflect on own biases and develop/change
- Prepare mentors to be mentors! Support material important
- Group mentoring complements very good the one to one mentoring
- Asking mentees about their wish mentor list is a good way to start!

# Session 3: How work with mentees

## ■ Conclusion/statements from our (expert) side

- Elicitation of Mentees needs
  - We need empirical evidence of our mentees needs
- Lack of proactivity/commitments – depends on number of mentees and their motivations (doctoral school affiliations, chart, guidelines..)
- Reconciliation of career and life
- Communication with mentor and with coordinator peer groups help a lot
- Young generation can be over-coached