

WORK PROGRAMME 2021-2022

CALL: [Global governance for a world in transition: Norms, institutions, actors](#)

SUBMISSION: 20 April 2022

BUDGET: 2 MILLION Euro

TYPE OF ACTION: Research and Innovation

Expected Outcome:

Projects should contribute to the both of following expected outcomes:

- Support the European Union's role in leading the transformation and defence of multilateralism by identifying and analysing policy avenues for a more robust, democratic and effective global governance.
- Develop policy recommendations, institutional frames, toolboxes, narratives and methodologies for supporting action towards transnational democracy.

Scope: Political developments across the world over the last years have posed serious challenges to global multilateralism and its aspirations for global order, peace and cooperation. Even if the need for international collective action is greater than it has ever been (climate and digital transitions, rise of inequalities – including gender inequalities –, ageing and disabilities, migrations, health pandemics, information disorder), the obstacles it encounters are no less redoubtable.

The emerging multipolar system is characterised by the prevalence of diverging, and often antagonistic, state preferences, outdated and often illequipped global governance institutional architecture, nationalist populism, unilateralist trends, the influence of multinational corporations, as well as neo-mercantilist conflicts. The European Union has an important global role to play in terms of defending multilateralism, through its enhancement and transformation, as a crucial component of global governance. However, its capacity and influence in shaping globalisation are being shaken by major geopolitical factors, such as the rise of new or re-emerging powers (China, India, Russia) and the United States' foreign policy shifts.

Taking stock of recent developments, research should propose ways of redesigning, renewing and re-invigorating global and European traditions of cooperation with a view to greater accountability, openness and legitimacy. This should include new reflections on the norms, institutions and actors that can support a more robust and effective multilateralism, as well as a stocktaking and assessment of the modalities and possibilities of multileveled participation in cross-border governance, ranging from the local to the global level. Research should also account for differences between fields and areas of governance, corresponding to diverse levels and modalities of multilateral cooperation. It should analyse whether and how such differences may hamper the governance of intersecting global challenges, e.g. health and mobility in relation to the recent COVID-19 pandemic, sustainability and climate change, and propose ways forward.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following: to identify barriers and opportunities for re-invigorating and enhancing the formal legal and institutional architecture of the rulesbased global

system. They should analyse, through a mix of normative and empirical methodologies, ways to reinforce the institutions that work, ways to replace those that do not, and propose those that are missing, with the aim of spurring the transformation of global governance. Proposals should relate the capacity of the populist and nationalist actors to feed on sovereigntist claims and narratives about the challenges confronted by supranational integration projects. Comparative approaches at European and global levels should be developed, taking into consideration historical and cultural contexts. Research should identify new actors, norms and processes of participation and representation (such as the participation of local authorities, community-based organisations, trade unions, youth, women's rights and civil society organisations in general, or citizens themselves through digital means for instance), which can boost the legitimacy, transparency, representativeness and effectiveness of multilateral institutions. Interests and strategies of other international powers, such as the United States, China, India, Russia or of other regional groupings (e.g. Mercosur, ASEAN, African Union) in disseminating new collective norms for global governance, including the related relevant historical roots, should be analysed. Proposals should identify where these interests, strategies and norms are incompatible with EU values and long-term interests and recommend policy action for the European Union to counter them. They should reflect on the changing role of state sovereignty in times of globalisation and global governance and consider different ways of reconceptualising multilateralism in the emerging multipolar global system. International cooperation with partners from third countries of interest is encouraged in order to better achieve the expected outcomes.

CALL: [Gender and social, economic and cultural empowerment](#)

SUBMISSION: 20 April 2022

BUDGET: 2 MILLION Euro

TYPE OF ACTION: Research and Innovation

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to both of the following expected outcomes: • Achieve a better understanding of gendered power relations across the social and economic spheres, taking into account intersections between gender and other social categories such as ethnicity, social origin, disability and sexual orientation, and the cumulative effects of multiple forms of discrimination and disadvantages. Provide evidence base about the role of education and the media in perpetuating or breaking stereotypes. Help reverse socio-economic and cultural inequalities and promote gender equality, thus supporting the realisation of the global 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

Scope: Full gender equality in the distribution and concentration of power in all political, social, cultural and economic spheres is far from being realised: in EIGE's Gender Equality Index 2020, the domain of Power scores the lowest across all six domains with an EU average of only 53.5 out of 100. Gendered power relations do not only concern decision-making and politics, but are also reflected in our everyday lives, including in the workplace, academia, arts and culture, the private and public spheres, education and early-childhood socialisation. While there has been much research on inequalities and power relations in these different areas, this has not always translated into practical, sustainable and structural

change on policy and societal level. In the light of economic crises, pandemics, and the climate emergency, it is crucial to re-examine these power relations and provide innovative solutions and policy responses to advance women's empowerment.

Proposals are expected to address the following: Propose a theoretical framework to understand the formation of gendered power hierarchies leading to systematic and structural forms of discriminations, social and economic inequalities and gender-based violence. This should feed into developing solutions on how to address inequalities and underlying causes related to society's perception and construction of gender norms, masculinities, femininities and gender diverse identities. Consider how intersectionality of gender with, e.g., ethnicity, social origin, religion, disability, and sexual orientation impacts one's position and rights in society and social hierarchy, as well as one's life and career choices.

Proposals should analyse the interrelations of power and barriers to gender equality between different social and economic issues including, inter alia: policy- and decision-making, labour market participation and the gender pay gap, workplace and work-life balance arrangements, gender-based and domestic violence, reproductive rights, gender roles in education, and cultural representations, including in art and the media. Particular attention should be paid to differing cultural contexts across the EU and among Associated and third countries studied, as well as to specific contexts of economic crises, pandemics, climate change, and the 'future of work'.

The action should propose concrete, practical solutions, innovative tools and policy responses to dismantle structural and systematic roots of unequal power distribution between women and men on all levels and promote women's social and economic empowerment. To achieve the expected outcomes, international cooperation is strongly encouraged, as well as the development of social innovation approaches, which can foster new social practices, social ownership or market uptake.

CALL: [Decision-making processes of \(aspiring\) migrants](#)

SUBMISSION: 20 April 2022

BUDGET: 2 MILLION Euro

TYPE OF ACTION: Research and Innovation

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Enhance EU migration policy by shedding light on micro- and meso-level drivers of migration.
- Assess how far policies take into account behaviours of migrants when aiming at regulating migration.
- Show how migration decisions change along the journey, and at what stage policies are more likely to play a role in shaping migration outcomes.

Scope: Studies on macro-level determinants of migration have linked structural factors and a number of social processes to migration outcomes. However, there is a scarcity of research that considers the way in which meso-social and micro-individual levels interact with each other and with macro-level determinants, and play a role in shaping decisions to migrate, or not.

Proposals should develop analyses of decisions taken by individuals to stay in their place of origin (village, city, country and region) or to leave. They should therefore consider the individual micro-level

of decision-making, and should also consider the timing of such decisions and the drivers of the aspiration to migrate or lack thereof. Proposals should also take into consideration individual perceptions of structural factors (e.g. socio-economic, political, climate-related) and the way in which they influence such decisions. Proposals should also combine such micro-level analyses with meso-level considerations of the context in which such decisions are formed, with due attention for differences across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g. gender, age, education level, socioeconomic status, ethnicity). Research may take stock of the available literature on the role family households play in shaping decisions to migrate, but is encouraged to go beyond, looking at societal drivers including local, regional and national politics and dynamics, events, narratives, histories and cultural and diaspora ties.

Proposals should also consider how decisions to migrate are dynamic and adapt to different contexts in time and place. In such sequence of decisions, different drivers of decision-making may intervene at the different phases of the migration cycles and journeys, which proposals should consider. Consideration should be given to the role played by the availability, or lack of, legal channels for migration, when opting for an irregular alternative, and the information available on such options. Proposals may also focus, where relevant, on the role of smuggling and trafficking networks and on past experiences and traditions of return migration.

The analyses developed should shed light on the capacity of migration policies to effectively shape and/or affect migration journeys, and at what stage this occurs or may occur. Analyses should also evaluate the extent to which policies implemented consider the behaviours of migrants. Projects are strongly encouraged to develop innovative and participatory methodologies, including behavioural approaches to studies of individual decision-making. International cooperation is strongly advised, in particular with African countries

CALL: Public policies and indicators for well-being and sustainable development

SUBMISSION: 20 April 2022

BUDGET: 2 MILLION Euro

TYPE OF ACTION: Research and Innovation

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Enhance EU migration policy by shedding light on micro- and meso-level drivers of migration.
- Assess how far policies take into account behaviours of migrants when aiming at regulating migration.
- Show how migration decisions change along the journey, and at what stage policies are more likely to play a role in shaping migration outcomes.

Scope: Studies on macro-level determinants of migration have linked structural factors and a number of social processes to migration outcomes. However, there is a scarcity of research that considers the way in which meso-social and micro-individual levels interact with each other and with macro-level determinants, and play a role in shaping decisions to migrate, or not.

Proposals should develop analyses of decisions taken by individuals to stay in their place of origin (village, city, country and region) or to leave. They should therefore consider the individual micro-level of decision-making, and should also consider the timing of such decisions and the drivers of the

aspiration to migrate or lack thereof. Proposals should also take into consideration individual perceptions of structural factors (e.g. socio-economic, political, climate-related) and the way in which they influence such decisions. Proposals should also combine such micro-level analyses with meso-level considerations of the context in which such decisions are formed, with due attention for differences across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g. gender, age, education level, socioeconomic status, ethnicity). Research may take stock of the available literature on the role family households play in shaping decisions to migrate, but is encouraged to go beyond, looking at societal drivers including local, regional and national politics and dynamics, events, narratives, histories and cultural and diaspora ties. Proposals should also consider how decisions to migrate are dynamic and adapt to different contexts in time and place. In such sequence of decisions, different drivers of decision-making may intervene at the different phases of the migration cycles and journeys, which proposals should consider.

Consideration should be given to the role played by the availability, or lack of, legal channels for migration, when opting for an irregular alternative, and the information available on such options. Proposals may also focus, where relevant, on the role of smuggling and trafficking networks and on past experiences and traditions of return migration. The analyses developed should shed light on the capacity of migration policies to effectively shape and/or affect migration journeys, and at what stage this occurs or may occur. Analyses should also evaluate the extent to which policies implemented consider the behaviours of migrants. Projects are strongly encouraged to develop innovative and participatory methodologies, including behavioural approaches to studies of individual decision-making. International cooperation is strongly advised, in particular with African countries.

CALL: Return and readmission of irregular migrants in the EU

SUBMISSION: 20 April 2022

BUDGET: 2 MILLION Euro

TYPE OF ACTION: Research and Innovation

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Support EU migration governance by assessing barriers and enablers of its return and readmission policy, and notably as regards obstacles to readmission in the countries of origin.
- Suggest avenues for international cooperation on migration between the EU, its Member States and countries of origin and transit of migrants.
- Consider alternatives to returning migrants to countries of origin and transit and evaluate human-rights related, political and financial trade-offs of these options.
- Develop recommendations based on analyses of stakeholders involved and financial and political costs associated to them.
- Develop innovative methodologies to analyse and evaluate negotiation strategies and positions of international actors on migration.

Scope: Proposals should appraise and consider the drivers and the evidence base behind the EU's return and readmission policies, and consider the outcome of this focus on return. Research should consider to

what extent public attitudes to migration in Europe are susceptible to change in relation to success or failure in return and readmission policies. It should also appraise, if any and where relevant, the role played by return policies in deterring further irregular migration and their compliance to international law in doing so, and their consequence for the fundamental rights of migrants.

Proposals should consider negotiations between the EU and countries of origin and transit, and analyse the barriers and enablers to successful agreements. It may build a typology of reasons that limit the capacity and willingness of origin and transit countries to cooperate and engage in return policies. Proposals may also include considerations of different cooperation outcomes in bilateral relations compared to EU-wide relations on return. In addition, they should also analyse the role played by diaspora groups in shaping the positions of their countries of origin, as well as the role played by the local civil society in this process; primary and participatory research could be relevant in this regard. Proposals may also consider the trade-offs between remittances and readmission that countries of origin face. Proposals should therefore analyse the political construction of discourses on return in non-EU countries, and consider the way these impact on the positions of their governments. These analyses should shed light on the interdependencies between the different policy domains that are increasingly integrated in return and readmission policy, such as, but not limited to, development and trade. To this end, international cooperation is strongly advised, in particular with countries in Africa, and/or Asia, and/or the Middle East. Proposals should consider policies implemented for those who cannot be returned, and bring forward alternatives. Proposals should also consider if and how return and readmission policies uphold the rights of migrants or contribute to the downgrading of their living conditions. In bringing forward policy suggestions, proposals should specify actors involved in their implementation and the financial and political costs associated to this. Multistakeholder and multi-disciplinary approaches should be favoured, to ensure all relevant perspectives are taken into account in the findings and recommendations