

TERRITORY OF RESEARCH ON
SETTLEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENT
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF URBAN PLANNING

17

Engendering Habitat III: Facing the Global Challenges in Cities

SPECIAL ISSUE



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II
CENTRO INTERDIPARTIMENTALE L.U.P.T.



Vol.9 n.2 (DECEMBER 2016)
print ISSN 1974-6849, e-ISSN 2281-4574

TERRITORIO DELLA RICERCA SU INSEDIAMENTI E AMBIENTE



<http://www.tria.unina.it>

Direttore scientifico / Editor-in-Chief

Mario Coletta *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II*

Condirettore / Coeditor-in-Chief

Antonio Acierno *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II*

Comitato scientifico / Scientific Committee

Robert-Max Antoni *Seminaire Robert Auzelle Parigi (Francia)*
Rob Atkinson *University of West England (Regno Unito)*
Tuzin Baycan Levent *Università Tecnica di Istanbul (Turchia)*
Teresa Boccia *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II (Italia)*
Roberto Busi *Università degli Studi di Brescia (Italia)*
Sebastiano Cacciaguerra *Università degli Studi di Udine (Italia)*
Clara Cardia *Politecnico di Milano (Italia)*
Maurizio Carta *Università degli Studi di Palermo (Italia)*
Maria Cerreta *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II (Italia)*
Pietro Ciarlo *Università degli Studi di Cagliari (Italia)*
Biagio Cillo *Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli (Italia)*
Massimo Clemente *CNR IRAT di Napoli (Italia)*
Giancarlo Consonni *Politecnico di Milano (Italia)*
Enrico Costa *Università degli Studi Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria (Italia)*
Pasquale De Toro *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II (Italia)*
Giulio Ernesti *Università Iuav di Venezia (Italia)*
Concetta Fallanca *Università degli Studi Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria (Italia)*
Ana Falù *Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (Argentina)*
José Fariña Tojo *ETSAM Universidad Politecnica de Madrid (Spagna)*
Francesco Forte *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II (Italia)*
Anna Maria Frallicciardi *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II (Italia)*
Patrizia Gabellini *Politecnico di Milano (Italia)*
Adriano Ghisetti Giavarina *Università degli Studi di Chieti Pescara (Italia)*
Francesco Karrer *Università degli Studi di Roma La Sapienza (Italia)*
Giuseppe Las Casas *Università degli Studi della Basilicata (Italia)*
Giuliano N. Leone *Università degli Studi di Palermo (Italia)*
Francesco Lo Piccolo *Università degli Studi di Palermo (Italia)*
Oriol Nel.lo Colom *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spagna)*
Rosario Pavia *Università degli Studi di Chieti Pescara (Italia)*
Giorgio Piccinato *Università degli Studi di Roma Tre (Italia)*
Daniele Pini *Università di Ferrara (Italia)*
Piergiuseppe Pontrandolfi *Università degli Studi della Basilicata (Italia)*
Mosè Ricci *Università degli Studi di Genova (Italia)*
Jan Rosvall *Università di Göteborg (Svezia)*
Inés Sánchez de Madariaga *ETSAM Universidad Politecnica de Madrid (Spagna)*
Paula Santana *Università di Coimbra (Portogallo)*
Michael Schober *Università di Freising (Germania)*
Guglielmo Trupiano *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II (Italia)*
Paolo Ventura *Università degli Studi di Parma (Italia)*



Università degli Studi Federico II di Napoli
Centro Interdipartimentale di Ricerca L.U.P.T. (Laboratorio di Urbanistica e Pianificazione Territoriale) "R. d'Ambrosio"

Comitato centrale di redazione / Editorial Board

Antonio Acierno (*Caporedattore / Managing editor*), Antonella Cucurullo, Tiziana Coletta, Irene Ioffredo, Emilio Luongo, Valeria Mauro, Ferdinando Maria Musto, Francesca Pirozzi, Luigi Scarpa

Redattori sedi periferiche / Territorial Editors

Massimo Maria Brignoli (*Milano*); Michèle Pezzagno (*Brescia*); Gianluca Frediani (*Ferrara*); Michele Zazzi (*Parma*); Michele Ercolini (*Firenze*), Sergio Zevi e Saverio Santangelo (*Roma*); Matteo Di Venosa (*Pescara*); Gianpiero Coletta (*Napoli*); Anna Abate (*Potenza*); Domenico Passarelli (*Reggio Calabria*); Giulia Bonafede (*Palermo*); Francesco Manfredi Selvaggi (*Campobasso*); Elena Marchigiani (*Trieste*); Beatriz Fernández Águeda (*Madrid*); Josep Antoni Báguena Latorre (*Barcellona*); Claudia Trillo (*Regno Unito*)

Direttore responsabile: Mario Coletta | print ISSN 1974-6849 | electronic ISSN 2281-4574 | © 2008 | Registrazione: Cancelleria del Tribunale di Napoli, n° 46, 08/05/2008 | Rivista cartacea edita dalle Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane e rivista on line realizzata con Open Journal System e pubblicata dal Centro di Ateneo per le Biblioteche dell'Università di Napoli Federico II.

Engendering Habitat III: Facing the Global Challenges in Cities

SPECIAL ISSUE

Sonia De Gregorio Hurtado and Inés Novella Abril coordinated this special issue with the editorial board

Table of contents/Sommario

Editorial/Editoriale

Monitoring the New Urban Agenda follow-up for gender equality/ <i>Il monitoraggio dell'attuazione della Nuova Agenda Urbana per l'uguaglianza di genere</i> Antonio ACIERNO	5
--	---

Introduction/Introduzione

Engendering Habitat III: Facing the Global Challenges in Cities/ <i>Engendering Habitat III: Affrontare le Sfide Globali nelle Città</i> Inés SÁNCHEZ DE MADARIAGA, Teresa BOCCIA	13
--	----

Papers/Interventi

Gender equality in achieving the vision of the New Urban Agenda/ <i>L'uguaglianza di genere nel conseguimento della visione della nuova Agenda urbana</i> Teresa BOCCIA	23
Implementing the New Urban Agenda: Research and Gender/ <i>Implementare la Nuova Agenda Urbana: Ricerca e Genere</i> Inés SÁNCHEZ DE MADARIAGA	27
Recognition in architecture and urban planning. Reshaping the profession for the New Urban Agenda/ <i>Riconoscimento in architettura e urbanistica. Rimodellare la professione per l'Agenda New Urban New Urban Agenda</i> Inés NOVELLA ABRIL	39
Evaluating quality of life perceived with a gender perspective: the case of Bilbao City/ <i>Valutare la qualità della vita percepita secondo una prospettiva di genere: il caso di Bilbao city</i> Maite AURREKOETXEA CASAUS	57
Gender and healthcare environments: a proposal of gender-sensitive methodology for improving the environmental quality in the existing heritage/ <i>Genere e ambienti sanitari: una proposta di metodologia sensibile al genere per migliorare la qualità ambientale nel patrimonio esistente</i> Rita BIANCHERI, Stefania LANDI	69
Architecture for maternity services: recover our spaces, create those who empower/ <i>L'architettura della maternità: recuperare i nostri spazi, creare quelli che ci migliorano</i> Angela MÜLLER, Marta PARRA	83
Housing designed thinking about women between academy and gender mainstreaming/ <i>Abitazioni progettate pensando alle donne tra l'accademia e l'integrazione di genere</i> Mónica SÁNCHEZ BERNAL	99
Local Planning of the Territory as a peace action from the gender dimension in Colombian peripheries/ <i>La pianificazione locale come azione di pace dalla prospettiva di genere nelle periferie colombiane</i> David BURBANO GONZALEZ	113
Participation of women in post-tsunami reconstruction processes in the Chilean Biobio Region coastal area/ <i>La partecipazione delle donne ai processi di ricostruzione post-tsunami nella zona costiera cilena di Biobio</i> Irina TUMINI, Iván CARTES SIADE, Carolina ARRIAGADA SICKINGER	129

Gender equality and the City: a methodological approach to mobility in space-time/ <i>La parità di genere e la città: un approccio metodologico per la mobilità nello spazio-tempo</i> Margarida QUEIRÓS, Nuno MARQUES DA COSTA, Paulo MORGADO, Mario VÁLE, Júlia GUERREIRO, Fábio RODRIGUES, Nelson MILEU, Aníbal ALMEIDA	143
Women, technology and the spatiality of fear: the challenge of participatory mapping and perceptions of safety in urban spaces/ <i>Le donne, la tecnologia e la spazialità della paura: la sfida della partecipazione mappatura e la percezione di sicurezza in spazi urbani</i> Francesca SAVOLDI	159
Urban Quality Audit from a gender perspective. A feminist methodology for the analysis, design and evaluation of everyday life spaces/ <i>Analisi di Qualità Urbana secondo una prospettiva di genere. Una metodologia femminista per l'analisi, la progettazione e la valutazione degli spazi di vita quotidiana</i> Adriana CIOCOLETTO	169
Some notes on how to introduce the gender perspective in urban policies. The case of the Valencian community (Spain)/ <i>Alcune note su come introdurre la prospettiva di genere nelle politiche urbane. Il caso della comunità Valenciana (Spagna)</i> Carolina MATEO CECILIA, Alberto RUBIO GARRIDO, Begoña SERRANO LANZAROTE	187
Integrating the gender perspective in the Urban Agenda for the European Union. State of the art and upcoming challenges/ <i>L'integrazione della prospettiva di genere nell'Agenda Urbana per l'Unione Europea. Stato dell'arte e prossime sfide</i> Sonia DE GREGORIO HURTADO	203

Sections/Rubriche

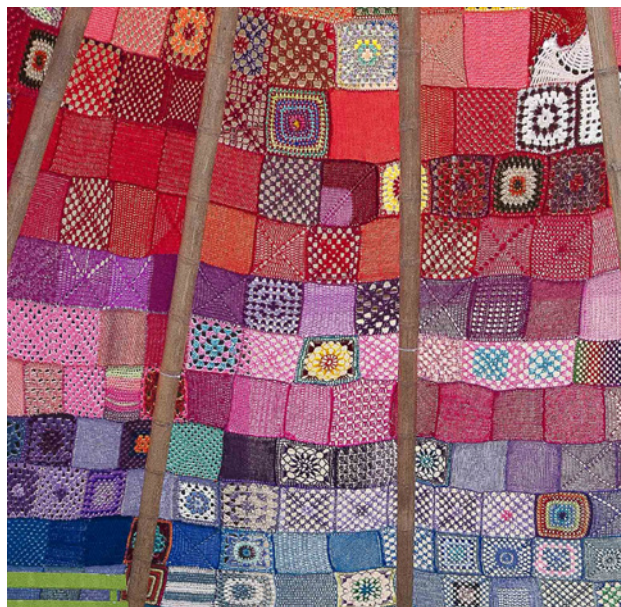
Books reviews/ Recensioni	219
Events, conferences, exhibitions/ Eventi, conferenze, mostre	241
Studies, plans, projects/ Studi, piani, progetti	249

Implementing the New Urban Agenda: Research and Gender

Inés Sánchez de Madariaga

Abstract

The New Urban Agenda, in conjunction with the Sustainable Development Goals, sets a new and ambitious framework within which a new, more effective and systematic generation of policies addressing gender issues in planning should be implemented. I will argue in this article that technical knowledge based on sound research will be a key element on which to build this new round of policies aiming at an effective mainstreaming of gender dimensions within the field of urban policies and planning. Although there is a significant body of research on the topic of gender and cities created over the last four decades, the fact is that up to now this has not translated into effective experiences in the planning domain. While social planning areas in some countries do on occasion consider systematically gender dimensions, there is practically no experience that could be defined as gender mainstreaming into physical planning. The first section of the article



*Gender Tipi. Ute Lennartz and
Anne Le Maignan*

focuses on how research and academia can contribute to creating the mechanisms to be set in place for the follow up and review of the New Urban Agenda. The second section looks at key objectives, topics, strategies and criteria that planning needs to take into account if it is to fully take into account gender issues.

KEY WORDS

Gender, Research, New Urban Agenda

Implementare la Nuova Agenda Urbana: Ricerca e Genere

La Nuova Agenda Urbana, insieme agli Obiettivi di Sviluppo Sostenibile, stabilisce un nuovo e ambizioso quadro all'interno del quale dovrebbe essere attuata una nuova, più efficace e sistematica generazione di politiche che affrontano questioni di genere nella pianificazione. Sostengo in questo articolo che la conoscenza tecnica, basata su una appropriata ricerca sarà un elemento chiave su cui costruire questo nuovo ciclo di politiche volte ad un'effettiva integrazione della dimensione di genere nel campo delle politiche urbane e della pianificazione. Anche se vi è un corpus significativo di ricerche sul tema del genere e le città sviluppate nel corso degli ultimi quattro decenni, il fatto è che fino ad ora ciò non si è tradotto in esperienze effettive nel campo della pianificazione. Mentre le aree della pianificazione sociale in alcuni paesi a volte prendono in considerazione sistematicamente le dimensioni di genere, non esiste praticamente alcuna esperienza che potrebbe essere definita come esempio di integrazione delle tematiche di genere nella pianificazione fisica. La prima parte di questo articolo si concentra su come la ricerca e il mondo accademico possono contribuire a creare i meccanismi da attuare per il follow-up e la revisione della nuova Agenda urbana. La seconda parte analizza gli obiettivi chiave, gli argomenti, le strategie e i criteri che la pianificazione deve considerare se vuole tenere pienamente conto delle questioni di genere.

PAROLE CHIAVE

Genere, Ricerca, Nuova Agenda Urbana

Implementing the New Urban Agenda: Research and Gender

Inés Sánchez de Madariaga

1. Introduction

The New Urban Agenda (NUA), entitled *Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All*,¹ was approved in October 2016 at the UN Habitat III Conference in Quito. As the first UN international conference after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Habitat III fully integrates the objectives set up by the 2030 Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed by 193 Member States of the UN in September 2015. The New Urban Agenda recognizes the key role cities play as engines for sustainable growth.

The NUA aims at creating conditions for sustained and inclusive economic growth, social and cultural development, and environmental protection, in cities, towns and human settlements. Key issues addressed include: equal opportunities for all an ending discrimination; cleaner cities strengthening resilience and reducing carbon emissions; rights of migrants and refugees regardless of their status; improving connectivity and green initiatives; promoting safe accessible and green public spaces. The agenda does not bind Member States or city governments to specific targets or goals, but is rather a shared vision that sets standards for transforming urban areas into safer, resilient and more sustainable places, based on better planning and development. In signing the declaration, UN Member States are committing to action over the next 20 years, to improve all areas of urban life through the Quito Implementation Plan.

In addition to acknowledging the principles enshrined in the 2030 Agenda, the NUA integrates a number of advances with respect to the agreements reached in Istanbul at the Habitat II Conference. A main new step is that it considers also cities and urbanization in high income countries, and not only those in the developing world. Also new is a positive view of the process of urbanization, which is seen as an opportunity rather than mainly a problem. In relation to this, the NUA stresses the importance of urban planning with all the technical, legal and investment tools needed for its effective implementation. The NUA devotes significant provisions to its follow-up and exam.

A very significant novelty of the NUA is the extent to which women and gender are mentioned in the text, up to 37 times. This is the result of the very important role played mostly by women grassroots organizations throughout the process. Women's organizations have played a key role in the consultation processes mainly through the Huairou Commission.² The Huairou Commission is an umbrella organization representing women's associations from around the world. It was created during the Beijing World Women's Conference of 1995, hence its name taken from Chinese city in which the grassroots women were confined, and it is based in New York. Headed

* UNESCO Chair on Gender Equality Policies in Science, Technology and Innovation. Professor of City and Regional Planning, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

by Jan Peterson, a former top level official at the US Government in the White House, the Huairou Commission has been able through the years to effectively mobilize grassroots women from around the world on issues related to housing and urban development in the context of UN conferences and policies. In Habitat III, its work was mainly channeled through three fora: the Women Partner Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Partners; the Gender Expert Meeting they co-organized with UN-Habitat at the Ford Foundation in 2015 and its ensuing report; and the Advisory Group on Gender Issues (AGGI) to the Secretary General of UN-Habitat³.

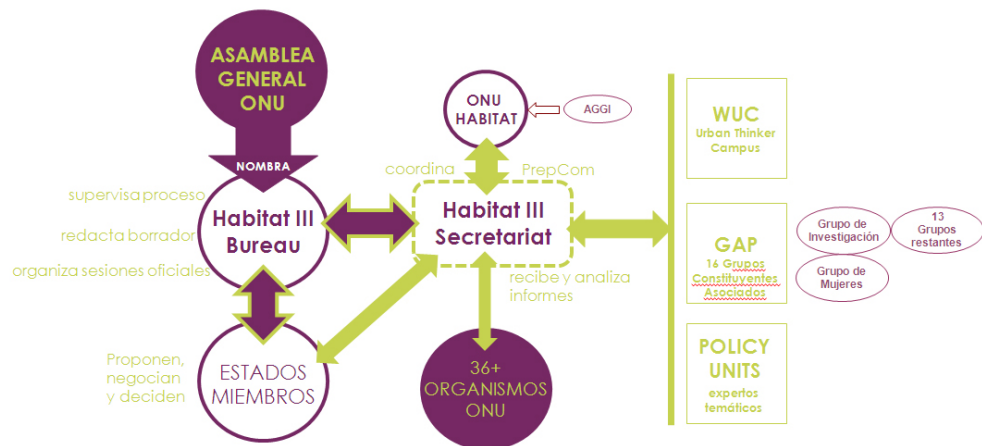
A reduced number of women academics and their organizations have participated throughout the process, contributing their technical expertise, and helping to translate grassroots women's ideas into technical and operational terms and language. Among these, I would like to mention the contributions by Ana Falú from the University of Cordoba in Argentina, who was a member of the Women Partner Constituency Group, the coordinator of the Gender Hub of Universities at UN-Habitat, a participant at the Gender Expert Meeting held at the Ford Foundation, and lately a Vice Chair of AGGI. Teresa Boccia from the LUPT at the University of Naples was another key academic contributor, as co-Chair of the Women Partner Constituent Group, co-coordinator of the Gender Hub, member of AGGI, and participant to the Gender Expert Meeting. I was myself a third representative from academia participating in the process, as a member of the Women and also of the Research and Academia Partner Constituent Groups, a participant to the Gender Expert Meeting at the Ford Foundation, a member of the core group and the host of the launch of the Gender Hub of Universities at UN-Habitat, and Chair of a series of international conferences addressing gender and sustainable development in cities, funded by the COST network genderSTE, which were held in Rome in 2014, Istanbul in 2015, and finally Madrid in 2016.⁴

The very significant number of references to women and gender in the NUA can no doubt be considered a success. However, a closer look at what they imply invites a more cautious evaluation. Most of the references are simple mentions to women or gender within a list of vulnerable groups. Few of them imply what could be considered transformative actions, or address specific, substantial issues for women and gender inequality. Women are for the most part referenced as victims rather than agents of change.

However light many of the references to gender and women might be there is no denying that the New Urban Agenda, in conjunction with the Sustainable Development Goals, sets a new and ambitious framework within which a new, more effective and systematic generation of policies addressing gender issues in planning should be implemented.

I will argue in this article that technical knowledge based on sound research will be a key element on which to build this new round of policies aiming at an effective mainstreaming of gender dimensions within the field of urban policies and planning. Although there is a significant body of research on the topic of gender and cities created over the last four decades, the fact is that up to now this has not translated in effective experiences in the planning domain. Most experiences are pilot projects; others do not even go beyond toolkits and manuals; sometimes it is just rhetorical

Fig. 1 -. Main actors involved in Habitat III process. Source: Inés Sánchez de Madariaga.



statements written in Gender Equality Plans which do not translate into what the Planning Department does. While social planning areas in some countries do on occasion consider systematically gender dimensions, there is practically no experience that could be defined as gender mainstreaming into the real tools of physical planning.

The first section of the article focuses on how research and academia can contribute to the mechanisms to be set in place for the follow up and review of the New Urban Agenda. The second section looks at key topics, objectives, barriers and actions that planning needs to take into account if it is to fully take into account gender issues. The third section briefly presents the content of this special issue which contains a selection of papers presented at the International Conference “Engendering Habitat III. Facing the Global Challenges on Cities, Transport and Climate Change” held in Madrid in October of 2016.⁵

2. How research and academia should contribute to the follow-up of Habitat III

In the process that will start after Quito, follow-up and review are key aspects for getting things done because the agreement signed in Quito is not an end of the road, but a point of departure. Follow up and review are key elements in the process of moving from words, declarations, and written statements, into transformative policies, plans and projects which, appropriately funded and well managed, will take us on the path to actually transform our cities and settlements into better places for all to live. In order to effectively move from words into action, an adequate framework for following up and review should be set up.

This section is based on the statement I delivered at the *Habitat III Informal Hearings with Stakeholders*. I spoke at those Hearings representing the *Research and Academic Partner Constituent Group*, RAPCG, and also as a member of the *Women’s Partner Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Partners*.⁶ The *General Assembly of Partners* is an engagement platform providing stakeholder

contributions to the *New Urban Agenda* and its implementation. It consists of 16 *Partner Constituent Groups* with members from the United Nations' nine major groups, the *Habitat Agenda Partners* and other relevant stakeholders.

PCGs are involved with the advancement of new ideas and methodologies in the field of sustainable urbanization and human settlement development. During the process that led to the Habitat III Conference held in Quito, Ecuador in October, 2016, the General Assembly of Partners met 5 times in different regions of the world. The *Research and Academic PCG* and the *Women's PCG* serve as collaborative spaces for advocacy by bringing together a collective voice, policy recommendations, and the concerns and priorities of researchers and of women and women's organizations, regarding urban policies and urban development.

The research and academic community brings a critical mass of expertise, experience and existing platforms and processes to contribute to setting up a good framework for Following-Up and Reviewing. Some key aspects to take into account into the design of such a framework include issues such as the creation of sound data, the development of technical capacities, the use of qualitative and quantitative skills, all within a framework of global collaborations between all partners promoting free and open research that fosters critical and independent thinking among students and scholars.

In order to illustrate these points, I would like to bring in some examples, drawn from my personal experience, of existing platforms and structures that can be of reference. These experiences can certainly be used not only as models but also as cornerstones on which to build the future Follow-Up and Review framework of the New Urban Agenda.

1. COST policy driven network genderSTE

genderSTE stands for Gender, Science, Technology and Environment. It is a policy driven multistakeholder network of close to 300 hundred people, representing over 40 countries in the five continents. It is funded by COST, the European program for Cooperation in Science and Technology, which, for the first time did two things of interest to the New Urban Agenda: i) creating a policy driven multistakeholder network, rather than only a research network, that brings together researchers, decision makers, private companies and civil society organizations; ii) supporting a network focusing on how to integrate Gender both in the content of research and also into how to transform organizations to become more gender equal, and this in the field of city planning, transport, energy, climate change, and industrial innovation.

The activities of genderSTE held all over the European continent from 2011 to 2016 have impacted thousands of individuals and hundreds of organizations. GenderSTE creates new knowledge bringing together social science and experimental science perspectives, creates multistakeholder networks, disseminates existing know how, and builds capacity across the European continent and beyond on gender and cities. As the main platform on Gender and Cities in Europe, genderSTE has kept a privileged collaboration with the Gender Hub of Universities that is part of UNI-UN-Habitat. genderSTE hosted and co-organized the launching of the UNI-UN-Habitat Gender Hub in Madrid in 2013; it has organized

4 main international conferences; created the Edith Stein Educational Program aiming decision makers and researchers; and supported over 30 short term scientific missions. Sustainability of this kind of platform is a main issue we are addressing at this point.

2. UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN program

A second example is the UNESCO Chairs and the UNITWIN program, which constitutes a network of very prestigious Chairs around the world focusing of priority issues for UNESCO. The UNESCO Chairs work as networks, they seek to engage multiple stakeholders and build bridges around the globe, south-south, and north-south. They seek to enhance the work of the United Nations around the world through scientific knowledge, outreach and engagement. These instruments created by the UN system can play an important role in the follow up and review of UN policies such as the New Urban Agenda.

3. CONICET's collaborations across Latin American countries

I would like to bring a possible idea building on the research and technological infrastructure of the Latin American continent. I would suggest that a network of the existing Research Centers in Latin America, the CONICETs, which are Research Councils set up by national governments to support national researchers on all areas of endeavour, collaborating at the level of the continent, would be an excellent platform that will make use of what is already in place. It would allow setting up collaborations with governments which would benefit from common work, and from the technical support that can be provided around the continent by its rich research community.

4. Portal for EC policies on Gender in Science, GENPORT

Finally, I would like to make a brief mention to a specific existing Platform for the exchange of knowledge on Gender in Science. This Project has five partners from different European countries and several advisory boards addressing both the technological dimension and the gender and research content. The GENPORT Project, funded by the European Commission, aims at becoming a world class repository of information, data, documents, and all kind of resources in the field of Gender mainstreaming in research and innovation. This can be a model using new technologies for knowledge management, knowledge sharing, even also multi-sectoral participation.

These four initiatives are models that in one way or another address some of the key issues that were raised at the Informal Hearings with Stakeholders of Habitat III held in New York in 2016, namely,

1. Ensuring affordability. It is not that there are not initiatives and existing platforms. Often the issue is that they are under funded. Academics are continually looking for resources because there is no sustainable model to support this type of initiatives. This is a waste of time and of human capital. There must be a commitment in terms of funding of research activities, with autonomy, with a comprehensive coverage in terms of priorities, disciplines, geographical areas, and constituencies impacted.

2. Ensuring multidisciplinary and interdisciplinarity. We need natural and social

sciences approaches, quantitative and qualitative research.

3. Taking on board, using, and protecting non academic research, relying on citizen, local and indigenous knowledges.

4. Taking full advantage of new technology, including GIS in order to visualize urban visions and urban solutions, and disaggregating data at territorial and socio demographic dimensions, knowledge sharing and participatory processes.

5. Making sure data and indicators are properly disaggregated at the sub-national, regional, metropolitan, urban and peri-urban scales, and by sex, age, and territories where people live

The structures and tools developed for the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda should be built on existing platforms and structures and in ways that appropriately take into account issues of sustainability, funding, data collection and disaggregation that accounts for different sources of bias, local and indigenous knowledge, multidisciplinary, and best possible use of technology.

As the framework for follow-up is developed after Quito, we need to make sure that it is able to engage policymakers and academia in ways that can scale up these efforts, and give them a scope, depth and ambition that is up to the challenges ahead of the world cities.

3. Key topics, objectives, barriers and actions for engendering cities

What should be the key topics, objectives, barriers and actions to take into account in order to fully mainstream gender into planning? How to advance beyond current practice? As mentioned above, we have been working on these topics during the last four years within the network genderSTE. This policy driven multistakeholder network involves around 300 hundred individuals, representing universities, governments, non profits, associations, and private companies, from over 40 countries, practically all European countries, plus a number of others from other continents. genderSTE had a very active participation in a number of events leading up to Habitat III.⁷

We have produced three position papers addressing gender issues in different policy processes. The first one was on the European Urban Agenda. The second one was on the European research framework program. The third one addresses the New Urban Agenda. I would like to summarize in this section the content of this position paper.

The Paper is based on an understanding of urban planning as set in the context of specific societies in which there are structural and sustained divisions between women and men which are constructed socially. A key issue is the recognition of the unpaid work that mainly women do in maintaining the infrastructure of everyday life, ie caring for children and the elderly, the home, and other vital aspects of life. It acknowledges intersectionality and the differences between women and men of different backgrounds as well as the differences between women and men. The relative low participation of women in decision making and technical professions is another key area.

More specifically, the Position Paper identifies the following topics for an engendered and sustainable city⁸:

- Housing as a basic human right and women's right to be housed;
- Support for women in the labour market and for women's access to finance and other resources;
- Implementation of the strategy of gender mainstreaming in all sectors in all national and local governments;
- Equal representation for women at all decision making levels of government including local government;
- Equal representation for women in public private partnerships and other governance organisations;
- Strengthening women's capacity to participate in urban decision making, in the professions of the built environment and in public life;
- Safety from abusive partners and others in public and private spaces;
- Sharing of domestic chores and caring work between women and men;
- Food security;
- Living conditions free from pollution and other environmental problems;
- Entitlement to use of urban spaces and urban infrastructures at all times;
- Access to affordable public transport;
- Access to public facilities such as sex segregated toilets and urban infrastructure and services.

In order to tackle these many fields of action, the Position Paper further identifies main general objectives:

- Reconcile the needs of waged work and caring work in planning;
- Plan transport and movement infrastructures in cities that are responsive to women's combined needs for waged work, caring work and leisure activities;
- Integrate transport planning and physical planning;
- Share and disseminate learning from innovations and good practice in gender sensitive planning and design;
- Ensure equal participation with regard to gender plus at all levels in the built environment professions and trades;

It also identifies main barriers:

- Lack of political commitment at all levels of governance;
- Lack of sex disaggregated data and gender indicators at local and household levels to justify policy recommendations;
- Denial and lack of awareness amongst women of each new generation of structural inequality when they join the workforce;
- Discourses relating to mega projects, star architects and big infrastructure disregarding the "ordinary infrastructure for everyday life";
- Lack of training for professionals and education for future professionals in urban

and spatial planning in gender equality and sensitivity ;

- Insufficient research on gender issues in cities combined with lack of attention to the substantial body of research already undertaken;
- Disregard of temporal uses combined with a preference for spatial projects;
- Unimaginative solutions with regard to refugees and vulnerable groups e.g. temporary housing, re-use of existing spaces.
- Some examples: More data is needed about the care economy e.g. time spent, and by whom, in household duties, childcare, caring for the elderly and supporting the community; More detailed sex disaggregated data is required on waged work by sector, demonstrating vertical and horizontal segregation.

The Paper ends with a list of key actions:

- Build institutional capacity;
- Promote and fund the creation and transmission of new expert knowledge;
- Use and integrate within administrative structures and decision making processes the best available expert knowledge on gender and planning;
- Include a sufficiently diversified number of substantive areas for action (avoid a framework for action limited to just a few topics however important, as could be safety in public space or housing for victims of gender violence);
- Adopt legislative changes designed to ensure the continuity of policies beyond the time in office of those initially setting the program in place;
- Put in place the mechanisms for effective implementation, including sanctions, of existing legislation and plans;
- Include both small and big scale actions;
- Use pilot projects as learning instruments to support innovation and to create visibility and foster public and political support;
- Integrate intersectionality issues while taking care of not subsuming gender mainstreaming into a diversity agenda;
- Include both positive action programs and mainstreaming instruments;
- Ensure plans and programs integrate sufficient elements with transformative capacity.

The *genderSTE Position Paper on the New Urban Agenda* provides guidance for public administrations at relevant levels of government on how to advance a gender agenda in urban planning post Habitat III. It was adopted at the *Engendering Habitat III Conference: Facing the global challenges of cities, transport and climate change*, held in October 2016 in Madrid.

4. Conclusions

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the COP 21 agreements on climate

change, and the New Urban Agenda usher in a new international scenario, backed by national governments around the world, where gender equality and sustainable urban development are fundamental principles. These ambitious agendas provide a solid starting point from which to lay the foundations for a quantitative and qualitative leap forward in gender equality policies in city planning, which, by learning from past experiences and the accumulated wealth of academic research, will enable us to go beyond pilot projects, specific programmes, or fairly short-term plans or programmes which neither succeed in becoming official nor do they survive beyond the professional life of the individuals who initially promoted them.

A new generation of equality policies in urban planning must, among other things, be built upon solid foundations which enable institutional capacity to be built up; this should be based on the best existing expert knowledge (on gender and city planning simultaneously), and should promote the creation and transmission of new expert knowledge, also integrating this within administrative structures and decision-making processes. It should cover a substantial number of sufficiently diversified fields of action and not be limited to only one or two (such as security/safety in public areas or housing for victims of gender violence); it should include legislative changes which ensure continuity over time and structural change; it should encompass both small and large-scale action; it should adopt pilot projects such as instruments for innovation and learning, as well as tools for dissemination and visibility; it should integrate intersectionality in all its dimensions and not confuse this with an interpretation of diversity that subsumes gender into a list of potential characteristics of discrimination that end up blurring the specificity of gender inequality; and it should include measures, structures and processes for both positive action and mainstreaming.

The new generation of equality policies in city planning, which comes out of this new setting, must lastly contain sufficient elements with transforming capacity to be able to impel the structural changes needed to achieve the ambitious goal set down in the introduction to the New Urban Agenda: “to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, ensuring full and efficient participation and equality for women in all fields.”

ENDNOTES

1 United Nations (2016) New Urban Agenda. Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All, New York: United Nations. General Assembly. <https://www2.habitat3.org/file/537306/view/591158>

2 <https://huairou.org/>

3 <http://unhabitat.org/advisory-groups/aggi/> The Advisory Group on Gender Issues (AGGI) is an independent advisory body that was established in 2012 to advise the UN-Habitat Executive Director on issues related to gender matters in the agency's work.

4 www.genderste.eu

5 <http://engenderinghabitat3.genderste.eu/>

6 Speech given by Inés Sánchez de Madariaga at Panel 6 "Follow-Up and Review", United Nations Headquarters, New York City, New York, 7 June 2016.

7 These events include the following: Launch of Gender Hub UNI-UN Habitat, Madrid, January 2014; Urban Thinker Campus, Caserta, 2014; Engendering Cities International Conference, Rome, September 2014; Gender Expert Group, Ford Foundation-Houairou Commission, NY, September 2015; Side Event, Habitat III European Regional Meeting, Prague, March 2016; Habitat III Informal Hearings with Stakeholders, NY, June 2016; Engendering Habitat III International Conference, Madrid, October 2016; Habitat III UN Conference, Quito, October 2016.

8 The Position Paper is uploaded in the genderSTE website www.genderste.eu under Publications. I am reproducing the listings of topics, objectives, barriers and actions.

Inés Sánchez de Madariaga

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

i.smadariaga@gmail.com

Directora de la Cátedra UNESCO de Género y Profesora Titular de Urbanismo en la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. Ex becaria Fulbright, ha sido profesora visitante en Columbia University, London School of Economics, y Escuela de Arquitectura Weimar –Bauhaus. Ha sido Presidenta del Grupo de Expertos sobre Structural Change of Research Institutions y miembro del Grupo de Helsinki de la Comisión Europea. Es co-Directora de EU-US Gendered Innovations Project, Presidenta de la red COST Gender, Science, Technology and Environment. Forma parte del comité científico de media docena de proyectos europeos de investigación. Ha sido Directora de la Unidad de Mujeres y Ciencia del Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad, Asesora de las Ministras de Vivienda y de Ciencia e Innovación, así como Subdirectora General de Arquitectura.