



# LGE LOCAL GENDER EQUALITY

Guide for the integration of the gender  
perspective at the local level in

## Urbanism, Housing and Environment



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## Title

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Urbanism, Housing and Environment

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My Municipality  
for Equality.

Locally We Build a Better  
Life for Women and Men.





# Groundings

## The motifs?

### European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life

#### Article 25 – Urban and local planning

1. The Signatory recognizes the importance of its spatial, transport, economic development and land use policies and plans in creating the conditions within which the right to equality of women and men in local life may be more fully achieved.
2. The Signatory commits itself to ensure that, in drawing up, adopting and implementing such policies and plans:
  - a) the need to promote effective equality in all aspects of local life is fully taken into account,
  - b) the specific needs of women and men, in relation for example to employment, access to services and cultural life, education and family responsibilities, based on relevant local and other data, including the signatory's own gender assessments, are properly taken into account
  - c) high quality design solutions are adopted which take into account the specific needs of women and men.

(CMRE, 2006: 28)



### Sustainable Development Goals 2030 of the United Nations

#### Goal 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

11.1 – By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.3 – By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.7 – By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

(UNRIC, 2016: 22-23)

The urban practice is to make decisions about the location of activities in space, on the form of public space, private space and buildings, on the characteristics of transport systems. Urbanism directly influences people's access to workplaces, equipment and services, the convenience of using them and the need for transportation to access them.

(Sánchez Madariaga, 2004: 12)



› It have been mainly men, throughout the history of urbanism, as architects, town planners, politicians, promoters, builders and producers, that have imagined, designed and built cities. Women, with few exceptions, were excluded from this professional field until the end of the XX century.

› Functionalist urbanism, which had its maximum culmination in the Athens Charter, created a “functional city”, where the spaces are segregated into mono-functional areas of work and residency. Nowadays, this model is widely recognized as dysfunctional.

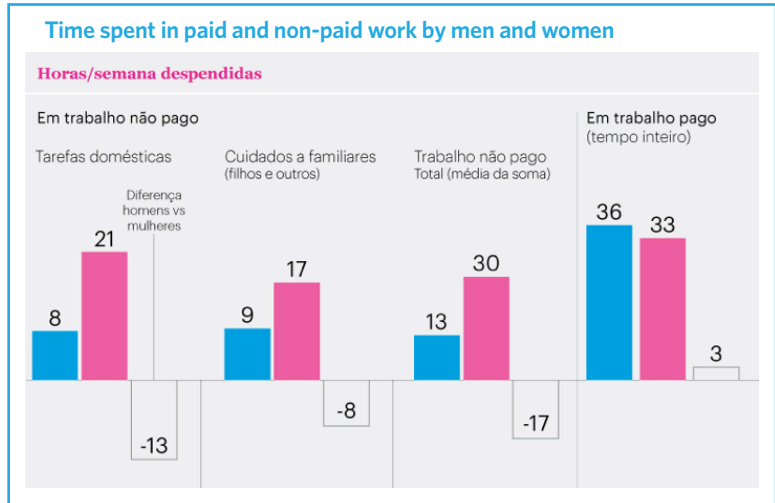
› Thus, the answer that throughout the centuries was given to problems arising in processes of growth and change in our cities, has been the reflection of an idea of not considering that for the development of society and civilization it is as important to ensure optimum conditions for the development of productive work as well as reproductive work.

\_ Disregard of **reproductive work** while benefiting primarily the work sphere and the masculine gender.

› Women and men have **distinct needs and expectations** in the urban space and distinct possibilities to access goods and city resources.

\_ A strong reason for these differences is grounded on the **sexual division of labour**, on the different roles women and men play in the private sphere (in the scope of unpaid reproductive work) and public (in the scope of paid productive work): men take on tasks at home less than women.

› Meeting the tasks of everyday life is affected by the structure of the contemporary cities. The urban services may or may not ease the follow through of those tasks.



Source: Rodrigues et al. (2015)

› The caregivers have more difficulties regarding the use of the city as the problems that affect their dependents directly affect them. As we improve the access dependent people have to the public space and basic services, and promote the autonomy of children, youth and senior citizens, we will be improving the quality of life of those caring for them. (Sánchez Madariaga, 2004).

› The poor recognition given to work associated with reproduction is still one of the main causes why those in the field of urbanism remain unaware of the specific needs of women in the city. (Sánchez Madariaga, 2004).

› Studies on the effects of a given intervention on different groups and interests of the community are seldom conducted, but the reproductive and care of people sphere is generally ignored, which benefits mainly the work and masculine gender sphere.

› The lack of public space references on women's work and life sustains the sexual division of private and public spheres. Nowadays, in most of the villages and cities, less than 10% of street names are of women, and in general they are either saints or virgins. (Hiria Kolekti-boa, 2010).

A good example is the investments on football fields, benefiting mainly men and youth, or roads and motorways favouring those owning a car, also mainly men. In contrast, for example, we find the investments on public transportation, usually more questioned, but benefiting a wider and more diverse part of the population. (Col lectiu Punt 6, 2014a: 12)



› The theme of urbanism is still rarely approached from the spectrum of sex social relations as, both on elected and civil servants' perspective, it remains dominated by men. The few responsible women on political or administrative space stress the sexist culture prevailing on this professional field. Still, it is known the importance, either or not to ease daily life, of both the neighbourhood and public services plans of action, as well as the design overseeing large housing estates. (Gaspard e Heinen, 2014).

## Environment

### European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life

#### Article 28 - Environment

1. The Signatory recognizes its responsibility to work towards a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment in its area, including local policies in relation to waste, noise, air quality, biodiversity and the impact of climate change. It recognizes the equal right of women and men to benefit from its services and policies in relation to the environment.
2. The Signatory recognizes that in many places the lifestyles of women and men differ, and that women and men may tend to differ in their use of local services and public or open spaces, or confront different environmental problems.
3. The Signatory accordingly commits itself, in developing its environmental policies and services, to have full and equal regard to the specific needs and lifestyles of women and men respectively, and to the principle of solidarity between the generations.

(CMRE, 2006: 30)

On several international conferences focusing development and environment, highlighting Agenda 21 and 2030 Agenda, women's fundamental role was recognized on environment sustainability, as playing an essential part on developing sustainable consumption and production models and endemic ways, often discerned from men, of facing the natural resources management.

› Emergency situations affect women and men in different manners. Women, following natural disasters, usually lose the family livelihood; they are more vulnerable due to the poor recognition of their social and economic status (poverty-stricken and without political influence) with special significance in rural isolated areas; yet during crisis situations women may also seize new roles and responsibilities to ensure their families survival. (Gaspar & Queirós, 2009).

› Climate change and extreme phenomenon (cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and other natural disasters), contribute to a widespread perception of the environment destruction and poverty level increase, of women above all.

› Women are still underrepresented in the process of policy and decision-making in regards to management, maintenance, preservation and natural resources rehabilitation. Their experience, ability to defend and

monitoring of the adequate management of natural resources are still marginalized within the policymaking institutions. (Gaspar e Queirós, 2009).

› It is also recognized that women do not participate on an equal basis in managing the financial and professional institutions whose decisions affect the most the environment quality. (Gaspar e Queirós, 2009).

› Studies on nature preservation and biodiversity on a gender perspective are nearly non-existent and the few available statistical data do not allow a deeper knowledge on the national reality. The INE (Statistics Portugal) environment data do not allow any treatment of information related to this field of expertise neither there is a possibility of obtaining it isolated by sex.

# Principles and methodologies

## How to proceed?

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The gender perspective is determinant when projecting a city in which all will have equal rights and opportunities.

(Hiria Kolektiboa, 2010: 13)

› Strategic measures and good practices of urban and environmental management require a holistic, multidisciplinary and inter-sectorial approach in which the participation, experience or leadership of women is crucial.

› The gender perspective must be integrated in **planning, intervening and evaluating** of the urban and environment areas of the municipality (check Instruments section):

\_ Obtaining and disseminating **data isolated by sex** on the situation and needs regarding the urban and environment field. This requires the introduction of a sex variable on the data processing tools for general data management available in the municipality and in all the studies, diagnosis and statistics related to urban and environment fields.

\_ Implementing **diagnosis studies** for the **definition of women and men needs'**, embodying good practices from other municipalities and spaces, in order to enlarge and organise the knowledge in this scope.

\_ Through the **periodical (yearly) analysis of the municipality' policies** focused on urbanism and environment on a gender perspective. This might be done by creating expert focus groups in urban and environment policies and equality agents with knowledge on women' needs in the urban scope, with the intention of analysing the interventions and programmes, plans and actions in the area. The purpose is introducing in the municipality' intervention the work procedures to meet the needs of the population from a gender point of view.

**PARTICIPATION IS:**

Training  
Communication  
Learning  
Knowledge  
Dialogue/ debate  
Collective Conscience

**FOR:**

Analysing  
Identifying  
Reflecting  
Achieve Constructive Criticism  
Act  
Prevent

**OUTCOME:**

Consensus  
Live public spaces  
Collective ownership of the space  
Social rendezvous  
Quality of life improvement  
Fortification of the links between (local)  
administration and citizenship

Source: Hiria Kolektiboa (2010)

\_ Defining **quality indicators in urban planning**, designing and public and private space for community use in regard of the equal opportunities principles. The aim is to embody the basic elements in need for developing an intervention from a gender perspective, which might be done with several municipalities by creating focus groups among them for defining and identifying the indicators.

\_ **Foresee and evaluate the gender impact** and the different influences of any regulation or strategic or administrative action on men and women in the fields of urbanism and environment, thus way avoiding hidden unintended discriminations.

\_ Training political staff and technicians in equality policies to allow the development of action plans from a gender perspective.

› **Citizen processes of consultation and participation** must be put in practice, granting **women and women organizations participation** in the urban and environment scope. Women must participate on **identifying the needs** of public services, planning of equipment and conceiving, creating and securing of public spaces, both in rural and urban areas.

› People living in rural and urban spaces are the ones whom know them better, as they live, walk, shop, play, take care, work, etc., there. For this reason, their participation is crucial in developing any intervention. Also, the collective participation in designing spaces increases the feeling of belonging, affinity and quality of life.

3 reasons for the need of women participation in transforming the space where we live:

The design, the planning and structure of the living contexts affect people' quality of life. Women participation includes their experience and daily life wisdom, which is a crucial source of knowledge for the urban planning.

**Urbanism is not neutral.** The space we inhabit reflects power dynamics giving priority and visibility to some elements over others. Women participation may help distributing the planning impact making it more equitable.

Even though women represent 51% of worldwide population, their experience in family and social context has been disregarded in the past. Participation contributes for more visibility to women concerns as well as favouring the understanding on the links underlying them, i.e., security, children care, senior citizens care, accessibility and mobility - elements which are part of women's daily routine.

Source: Col·lectiu Punt 6 (2014a)

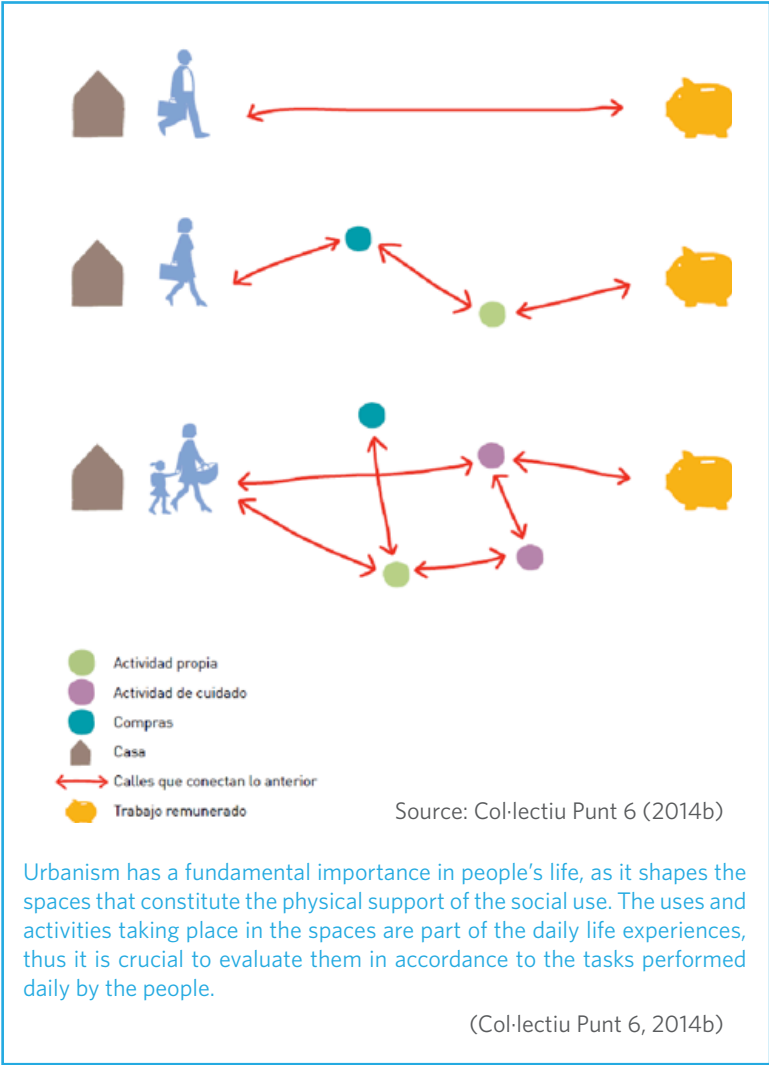
› Women participation in the planning processes is a valuable determinant for the identification of the needs of a community. The needs and priorities differ among the women of urban and rural areas, women with or without children, women with different ages, women with different ethnic backgrounds, etc. Women participation in a community must consider and contribute for diversity and difference.

Urbanism from a gender point of view aims to correct the unbalance in defining the intervention strategies in the cities, aiming a more equitable distribution of the investments that might guarantee public space access and satisfaction in equal conditions for everyone.

(Hiria kolektiboa, 2010: 27)

## Urbanism and housing

› When talking about Urbanism and gender, we refer to building a liveable, cosy, friendly, neighbourly, tolerant city, allowing the conciliation of individual and collective rhythms, granting access to everyone to every space and public building, valuing collective historical memory and aiming to find its harmony with its environment (Hiria Kolektiboa, 2010).



› To ease the daily routine assumes improving the quality of life of the whole population, thus we must bear in mind the impact of the ordinary planning in designing and using of the infrastructures by women and men.

### Activities carried out according to everyday spheres

**Productive sphere:** activities related to the production of goods and services, which usually assume payment and wage.

**Reproductive sphere:** non-paid activities carried out by people from one domestic unity for ones' caring, family members or other people. These are also named as domestic tasks and are related to housing, food, clothing and care.

**Individual sphere:** activities related with intellectual or personal development. It's related to the sphere of social life, sports, leisure, hobbies, etc.

**Political or community sphere:** action for the justification and preservation of a political community. It creates the conditions for following generations, memory and history. These are the activities related to social, cultural and political participation.

Source: Col·lectiu Punt 6. (2014b)

- › The municipality planning of an urban intervention may ease or hamper daily life and even the security and civic coexistence of the population. It is important to act on the space design, access to services and in organization and schedules of the public transportation.
- › Cities planning and design criteria must be identified and applied in order to harmonise family, personal and work life.
- › The equipment design is crucial to ease the routes, promote autonomy and space control, building neighbourhoods and dynamic communities. That implies the creation of a network of proximity services which will ease daily life instead of creating non-accessible macrostructures at cities' outskirts.
- › We must reinforce **women symbolic presence** in the city by naming streets, squares, parks and important buildings with feminine names, as well as increasing the presence of sculpture elements as a mechanism promoting women empowerment.

### European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life

#### Article 28 – Environment

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3. The Signatory accordingly commits itself, in developing its environmental policies and services, to have full and equal regard to the specific needs and lifestyles of women and men respectively, and to the principle of solidarity between the generations.

(CMRE, 2006: 30)

Environment management in accordance to gender perspective aims to implement policies and programmes for an adequate management of natural resources which explicitly includes the needs, priorities and perspectives of both genders.

- › Sustainable cities guarantee the recovery and regeneration of the natural system, satisfying the needs of the ones living in it and coming generations. We aim cities for living, caring, playing, work and coexist. (Hiria Kolektiboa, 2010).
- › Gender perspective on policies and activities of every local institution in managing natural resources must be promoted, thus making sure the concerns and experiences of women and men are taken into account.
- › The recognition of different functions, competences and practices by sex in the preservation and sustainable use (biodiversity, water resources, etc.) must be promoted bearing in mind those are variable from one place to another and change over time.
- › We must assume women and men have different kinds of vulnerabilities, strategies and responsibilities, when it comes to environment changes and its relief. Gender perspectives must be introduced in the vulnerability and risk analysis.
- › Gender equality must be promoted in managing natural resources at a local level, mainly in the development and evaluation of municipality's plan of action (i.e., municipality plans for the environment).
- › As women have a notably relevant role in **natural disaster situations**, the implementation of preventive and relief measures must be directly linked to the **empowering of women in leadership positions**, management and decision-making in related fields, as to promote the equality with men in similar functions. (Gaspar e Queirós, 2009).



# Instruments

## Which resources?

### Studies in participated urban diagnosis

- › The development of a **diagnosis demands** coordination amongst associations and women groups and the municipality technical team, as well as the support of people and expertise groups in gender and urbanism. This way, not only effort coordination is possible, but also to assure that the resulting diagnosis is considered in the planning and transformation of the daily environment.
- › The gender perspective diagnosis must be comprehensive on the different networks being assembled in a neighbourhood or place, allowing a cross-cut reading on the needs, activating different generations with special focus on the different knowledge of women and men.
- › Gathering **quantitative** information must be linked with the use of **qualitative** tools.

Qualitative information	Quantitative information
Data on the livelihood and people experiences' living in the analysed environments	Data on demography, socioeconomics, architecture, and other
› Prior recognition pathways	› Types of population and its characteristics isolated by sex
› Participant observation	› Types of households
› Participant dynamics	› Housing characteristics and residential distribution
› Interviews	› Existence of associative tissue and urban projects which affect or might affect the study area.

## Recognition pathways



Recognition with inhabitants' women. Córdoba, Argentina, 2013.

› The prior recognition pathways consist in pedestrian walks in the study area, in which people are equipped with a camera (to take pictures that highlight the different situations), a map of the area and a notebook for notes that help to register the information. The purpose of the first recognition is to identify the daily network and its conditions which are used by people living in the neighbourhood for their everyday activities. For this, affinity spaces, daily equipment, shops and public transportation used must be signaled.

## Participant observation



Observation map of everyday network. Barrio Caraza, BuenosAires, 2012.

› Participant observation consists in the study of a specific place, allowing to link the social use with the physical space, in order to determine who, where, how and with whom. There must be several moments of participant observation aiming to stay in the place enough time in order to know what happens and understand social and spatial relations. It is crucial to systemize all the information according to the people using or not the space (sex, age, ethnic background, etc.). The observation must be annotated and when possible complemented with photographic evidence.

## › Guide for data collection

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### Users according to sex and ethnic background

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- › People's sex and ethnic background is determined by the individual.

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### Users according to age

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- › Children
- › Youth
- › Adults (may be grouped by age groups)
- › Senior Citizens (75 years old and younger, approximately)
- › Senior citizens (over 75 years old, approximately)

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### Way of implementation

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- › Individual
- › At home or in a familiar group
- › In group

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### Implementation in accordance with the activity developed

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- › Children games
- › ›› Meeting
- › ›› Hobbies
- › ›Walks
- › Rest
- › Caution
- › Equipment accessibility
- › Trade accessibility
- › Bus stop
- › Sports
- › Cleaning, preservation
- › Show, party
- › Living on the street
- › Waiting
- › Etc.

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Source: Adapted from Col·lectiu Punt 6 (2014b)

## Participant Dynamics

- › The participant dynamics are a group of activities developed in cooperation with people living in the neighbourhood which are users of the spaces under study. The people living in the space are the ones that best know its daily environment as they live, walk, shop, play, care, work, etc, in the area. Their knowledge is indispensable to acknowledge the reality.
- › The purpose is to have a one and a half hour workshop, approximately (or several, according to the context and situation) with a group of people representing the neighbourhood diversity, in order to understand the different daily experiences and the functioning of the different spaces that frame the day-to-day activities (neighbourhood and daily routines, rapport spaces and daily equipment). Each workshop should be adequate to the group and call. Different tools may be used to find out, analyse and prioritize people's experience on their everyday environment.<sup>1</sup>

### › Aspects to consider in order to develop a workshop with the inhabitants

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#### Participants

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- › People representing different population profiles living in the neighbourhood according to sex, age, mobility diversity, ethnic background and culture a living in different neighbourhood areas. We aim to collect the testimony of different people and not only the ones connected with neighbourhood associations (traders, inhabitants, etc.), but also of referral people, i.e. living in the neighbourhood for many years, youth groups which reunite frequently in the space under study, a recent inhabitant, families using the streets for going to school.

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#### Methodology

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- › Work in small and diverse groups, according to the previous description, with five to ten people, approximately.
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Source: Adapted from Col·lectiu Punt 6 (2014b)

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on participant methodologies, please check Col·lectiu Punt 6 (2014a).

## Interviews

› The interviews aim to collect more detailed information on more specific questions. There might be two different kinds of interviews: informal interviews, which might be occurring during the observations, and structured interviews to referral people in the neighbourhood, through previous booking and a pre-defined structure.

› Aspects to consider in an interview

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### People to interview

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› The same people diversity considered for workshops purposes.

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### Questions

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#### **On personal experience:**

- › Unwind of everyday life
- › Spaces used in the neighbourhood
- › Appreciation of the neighbourhood spaces

#### **On the known aspects of the neighbourhood:**

- › Neighbourhood and everyday life: daily activities taking place in the neighbourhood, ways of travel and public transportation alternatives, security perception and street autonomy, coexistence and use of spaces, friendly and unfriendly aspects to everyday life, needs satisfaction, etc.
- › Coexistence spaces: social uses of the space, design of the space, security perception, friendly and unfriendly aspects for everyday life, needs satisfaction, etc.
- › Daily use equipment: people using it, programme and activities schedules according to the neighbourhood needs, building design and its surroundings, etc.

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Source: Adapted from Col·lectiu Punt 6. 2014b

## Criteria for the evaluation of gender perspective integration in urban space and management

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### Urban Space

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#### PROXIMITY

- › It is understood as proximity a nearby location, in space and time, as well as the pedestrian connectivity (obstacles free) of the coexistence spaces, everyday equipment, public transportations stops and trade areas, in relation and amongst the housing areas.
- › Proximity is needed in order to effectively accomplish everyday life activities, combining personal, productive, reproductive and communitarian spheres.

#### DIVERSITY

- › It consists in the social, physical and functional melting pot allowing a variety of people, activities and uses while taking into consideration the needs of people according to gender, sex, age, functional diversity, ethnic background, culture, social condition, among others.
- › It is crucial for the spaces to embody this condition, bearing in mind the diversity of people experiences and routines' and the subsequent plurality of needs.

#### AUTONOMY

- › People enjoy autonomy when the spaces they occupy are understood as safe, trustworthy for use with no restrictions and when the accessibility conditions are universal.
- › When people's need of autonomy is disregarded, spaces are not trustworthy due to lack of accessibility for the mobility-impaired or people with strollers or shopping cars; spaces that due to their design discourage the autonomy of senior citizens, dependants or children.

#### VITALITY

- › Vitality is marked by the constant and concomitant presence of people and the density of activities and street uses, coexistence spaces and equipment, favouring the meetings, socialization and mutual help among people.
- › There is lack of vitality at underused areas, i.e. areas only used during certain day periods (areas for mono-functional and low intensity housing, trade and business areas) and when there is lack of connection between buildings and streets.

#### REPRESENTATIVENESS

- › There is representativeness when there is recognition and real and symbolic visibility of the whole community, in such a way that memory, social and culture heritage in equity and people participation in urban decision making are preserved.
  - › The lack of recognition and visibility of people either from the past of the community or its present in the neighbourhoods public spaces, especially women invisibility, a majority when talking about historical and everyday heritage, blocks the possibility of building a fairer and equal society.
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## Urban Management

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MULTI-SCALAR	› From public spaces details to the territory entire reading and in different levels of urban planning, avoiding division by sectors and general planning.
INTERDISCIPLINARY	› Approaches different areas of local administration which embody not only architecture but also a number of urban knowledge.
PARTICIPATIVE	› Ensure that information flows in a bidirectional path among inhabitants and local administration, in both ways disregarding if the action is led by the community or the municipality.

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Source: Adapted from Col·lectiu Punt 6 (2014b)

### Check-list for the evaluation of gender crossing in urban space and management

› The underneath **check-list** is a diagnosis, monitoring and evaluation instrument of space and urban management, codifying a group of **good practices** that accommodate **activities and achievements associated with the integration** of gender perspective in urbanism. It is beneficial for describing and analysing the everyday environment, helping to show all that is possible to understand from the build-up experience of living in a space. The everyday environment is defined from a variety of physical and social elements intersecting with each other.

– To ease its description and understanding, the *check-list* is structured into four fields: participation, coexistence spaces, equipment and services and housing. The last three define the physical support where everyday activities take place, while the first one is a crosswise concept to the whole physical support respecting to the process of urban management.

## 1. Participation

### > 1.1. Representativity

#### 1.1.1. General

To document all the built-up knowledge of one community on its own territory through qualitative and quantitative techniques of data collection and complementing with secondary information.

Yes No

Different people are to be interviewed in order to know their needs?

Are observations due to know how to use the different spaces from the territory?

Are there workshops/*focus groups* with the representation of all social groups according to sex, age and ethnic background?

Are there researches for collecting information non-available in the statistical data?

To ease the possibility of participation in different days and schedules, besides allowing services to caregivers

Are there previous consultations to know of the availability of people with different profiles ensuring their participation?

Are there activities in different days and schedules to encourage participation?

Is there a children space or kindergarten for children of different ages?

Do we ensure the activity access to everyone making available public transportation and caregivers for people with mobility impairments?

Are there other support services to participation?

Is there a previous information through different means and channels on all the services provided to ease participation?

#### 1.1.2 Gender

To appreciate women and men experiences on everyday life experiences allowing visibility to the reproductive tasks and its intersection with mobility, housing, and urban aspects of public spaces.

Are there workshops/*focus groups* grouped by sex giving voice to women experiences on everyday use of the space?



Yes No

Do we take into account the activities related to the reproductive sphere when the propositions are made?

Do we work in categories and together with the different experiences of women and men aiming consensus?

### 1.1.3 Age

To include children and youth in the opinion and decision-making processes on everyday environment

Are there workshops/*focus groups* and consultations with each of these groups?

To include senior citizens in the opinion and decision-making processes on everyday environment

Are there workshops/*focus groups* and consultations with this group?

### 1.1.4 Ethnic Background

To include people from different ethnic background in the opinion and decision-making processes on everyday environment.

Are there workshops/*focus groups* and consultations with these groups?

## › 1.2 DIFFERENT PLANNING LEVELS

### 1.2.1 General

It must be an intersectional and crosswise process to all the different actors (municipality, technical team and community) in every moment, from diagnosis to evaluation.

Yes No

Where different actors involved (municipality, technical teams and community) at the same time?

Were there participative methodologies?

Are there other social plans or programmes working at the same time (equality plans, communitarian plans, youth activation plans, etc.)?

Yes No

The decision-making during the process binding?

Are conclusions and recommendations from the participative process took into account?

Is people participation prioritized as the same, disregarding being senior citizens, youth, adults, children, men and women, ethnic background or social class?

### 1.2.2 Diagnosis

The needs regarding public space, equipment or housing are included in the diagnosis and must be the result of the work between technical team and population.

Do we consider the participants as having enough tools and information to participate?

### 1.2.3 Proposals

The proposals on public space, equipment and housing are collected from the work between technical team and population.

Is there participation during the whole process of designing urban space and/or equipment, from the beginning of the initiative to its evaluation?

### 1.2.4 Monitoring and evaluation

To evaluate the process and results with the whole population, mainly the ones using spaces and equipment.

Yes No

Is there an evaluation of the participative process?

Are there observations of spaces and equipment according to qualitative techniques in order to know how they are being used?

Are people involved in everyday environment use of spaces and equipment take into account during workshops and consultations?

Are people using and not using those spaces and equipment also took into account?

Once evaluated, is there a public information allowing people to clearly understand their coexistence with the environment?

Yes No

Is there a continuous monitoring, with recurrence, for following up the changes and realign the intervention?

Are results shared and discussed (monitoring and evaluation) with technical personnel from the different areas involved, from the municipality to the external teams, in order to identify the elements to improve and empower in the next interventions?

## 2. Public space: space of coexistence and socialization

### › 2.1 SPACE OF COEXISTENCE

#### 2.1.1 General

To ensure autonomy and people socialisation

Yes No

Are the materials used in the different spaces the more adequate for each use?

Are there enough spaces where children of different ages can play in a secure environment?

Are there enough spaces for children of different ages to circulate in security, i.e., school paths or pedestrian passages with improved visibility?

To allow the usage and appropriation by different groups bearing in mind the tasks related to domestic and people care.

Are there intergenerational and intercultural coexistence spaces?

The game areas and playgrounds are near the everyday activities of children (schools, sports, etc.)?

Is there a coexistence network of proximity with other spaces, equipment and services?

The parks and squares with paying and playground areas are distributed allowing a distance of not more than 500 meters or 10 minutes walking from housing areas?

If walking is not a possibility, is there public transportation to ease the everyday flow?

Are there meeting, reunion, leisure, etc., areas near the housing areas?

### 2.1.2 Street

The sidewalks must allow other activities than being only spaces for circulation flows.

Yes No

Are the sidewalks wide?

Are streets from the public spaces, equipment and services which allow circulation of people prioritized?

Is it possible to sit, meet, talk and play in the neighbourhood or housing streets?

### 2.1.3 Squares-Parks

They must have a flexible design in order to ease different uses and activities on a same space.

The playgrounds are adequate for different age people?

The spaces are equipped for caregivers (i.e., they have benches and shadows)?

Are there meeting and activity points for the youth?

Are there tranquillity spaces for talking, readings and rest?

Are there leisure spaces for women and men of different ages?

### 2.1.4 Undetermined spaces

We must pay attention to the existence of other non-conventional coexistence spaces, as the square, the park and the street.

Are there other neighbourhood spaces, intermediate spaces, abandoned spaces or access to trade and shopping and/ or equipment, as coexistence spaces?

### 2.1.5 Intermediate space

To create intermediate coexistence spaces, among the buildings and the public space, for its proximity value.

Are those spaces preserved?

Are those spaces with visibility and well backlitged?

## › 2.2 URBAN EQUIPMENTS AND SERVICES

### 2.2.1 Installations

The design and location of space resources must ensure and ease the uses and activities with equality.

Yes No

The used materials in the different urban equipment are comfortable and adequate for its use and preservation?

Are there public toilets for everyone disregarding their gender?

Are the public toilets near the coexistence spaces?

Are there enough benches in the rest and coexistence spaces empowering people access?

Are the benches in shadow but also sunlight spaces?

Garbage disposal: The garbage collection system bears in mind all the users (localization, height, distance between garbage bins, functional design, etc.)?

Is the light adequate for the use of everyone?

A iluminação é adequada ao uso por todas as pessoas?

Is street light and sidewalks different?

Is there preservation in order to avoid occlusion from tress of other elements?

Is it a light without shadow areas or too intense?

Are there tree and verdures which allow sun areas in the winter and shadow areas in the summer?

Are there trees and verdures adequate for the coexistence spaces allowing people to enjoy nature?

Do bushes serve the purpose of functional division without preventing visibility?

Yes No

Waiting spaces for public transportation or equipment (school, toilets, administration, etc.): are there benches, transparent shelter for storms, schedule information and a map of services and equipment in the area?

Street information: are there guiding maps in the streets?

In school areas, is there a warning for an alternative path with no obstacles?

Are nearby services pointed out and its designed for everyday use and not only for tourists?

### 2.2.2 Health and security perception

The design and elements placed in the space must ease and empower the uses and activities in an equal manner.

Are there prejudicial elements for people life's, as telephone antennas, etc.?

Are there elements of insecurity, as electrical transformers, etc.?

## › 2.3 SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATION

### 2.3.1 Memory

Recognition of the community memory and specially the women tasks till this moment made invisible.

Yes No

Is social diversity represented (including women) in street names, neighbourhood squares or city?

Are there exhibitions or representations on the history of the neighbourhood/ municipality making reference to the community in its whole and also recognizing women work?

Is there any public street art passing values of society equality?

## › 2.4 SIGNALING

### 2.4.1 Signalling

The public space, equipment and services must represent women and men in equality.

Yes No

The pictograms representing the human figure show, equally, men and women (i.e., traffic signals, construction site signals, traffic lights)?

Is there non-sexist language in the street signals, i.e., non-binary language (e.g., “citizenship” instead of “citizen”)?

When two figures are represented - woman and man - in the same signal, are they in equality? For example, in signals in school areas, generally, there is a taller boy and a smaller girl thus giving more importance to one figure than the other.

## 3. Equipments and other services

### › 3.1 GENERAL

#### 3.1.1 Network

Network of equipment and services available in the public space, distributed by the territory connecting with its uses and mobility network in order to promote social networks, according to everyday life.

Yes No

Are the equipment and services placed in networks of pedestrian mobility and public transportation?

Is there a coexistence network which promotes proximity among housing, equipment and services?

› 3.2 RESOURCES

3.2.1 Programme and schedules offering

The offering of equipment is necessarily enlarged when it's located in a society which appreciated, assumes and values the daily works and the tasks associated to the gender roles division.

	Yes	No
Are all the equipment and public services accessible to all the people, with no exclusions (sex, age, social class, ethnic background, impaired people, culture or religion)?		
Are the activities and programmes proposed in the leisure equipment (culture, sports, etc.) ensuring an equal use for women and men?		
Are there equipment and services for the needs of different people and for the different activities of every-day life, both the ones related to reproduction as well as production?		
Are the equipment schedules adjusted to everyone's needs of everyday life?		
Are the designed equipment and services promoting the tasks of reproduction and caregiving (enough public kindergartens, etc.)?		
Are there initiatives promoting the different use of equipment along the day and not only on a determined schedule (i.e., opening of the school playground out of the school schedule)?		
Are there equipment for different services compatible with different concomitant uses?		

3.2.2 Building and environment coexistence

The buildings destined to equipment must be integrated in the city and interact physically with the environment in a way that they are capable of promoting activity and street use.

	Yes	No
Are there public toilets accessible to all the people?		
Do aspects like public lighting, accessibility, visibility and use of materials where took into account in the connection between equipment and public space suitable for each element set?		
Is there an open waiting area, secure and car-free at schools door', adequate for all the people (width of the waiting area, enough benches and leisure, etc.)?		



## › 3.3 TRADE

### 3.3.1 Diverse and nearby offering

The diverse and nearby trade is one of the social basis of everyday life in a neighbourhood; it's crucial to promote and encourage it for avoiding flows outside the neighbourhood for shopping basic products.

Yes No

Are the diverse characteristics for nearby trade in the neighbourhood/ township promoted and encouraged?

Are there enough markets or trade networks in the neighbourhood or township for the people needs'?

Is there accessibility to cars and pedestrians?

Are there daily or weekly municipality markets or fairs with local producers encouraged?

Is shopping at the market encouraged through diverse initiatives (enlargement or schedule changing adjusted to all the people, promotional campaigns, special events, etc.)?

## 4. Housing

### › 4.1. THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

#### 4.1.1 Living in the neighbourhood

Neighbourhood inhabitants should have the right to be helped to stay in their neighbourhood in the advent of obstacles, like mobbing, lack of resources for emancipation or family problems, like abuse, violence or abandonment.

Yes No

Are there policies and specific housing actions reaching the neighbourhood or city in order to meet the needs of the inhabitants?

Are there special rehabilitation and suiting policies for old houses in order to improve its housing conditions?

Is access to credit or special supports available to groups in need (youth, women, senior citizens, vulnerable people, etc.)?

Yes No

Is there an area of housing for rent at lower prices for youth, single parent families, single women or senior citizens?

Are other solutions presented to solve the housing access, as women cooperatives, housing cession agreements, etc.?

› 4.2 LOCATION

4.2.1 Everyday coexistence

To ease the management of daily tasks, housing location must be linked and near equipment and basic trade, as well as public transportation connecting the other services.

Yes No

Is accommodation located in an environment prone to everyday life routines, both of the tasks related to house and people care as well as leisure and work?

Are there, less than 10 minutes walking, first necessity shops, as drugstores, grocery stores or food?

Are there, less than 10 minutes walking, everyday use equipment as education, cultural and social centres?

Are there, less than 10 minutes walking or by public transportation, paid-working areas (offices, factories, etc.)?

4.2.2 Services

It is crucial to prepare the buildings to create coexistence spaces between neighbours and to present shared use of services for economic and energy saving.

Yes No

Are there communitarian spaces destined to initiatives of the neighbours?

If the building has a flat rooftop, is it thought to be communitarian and receive leisure or services activities?

Is there place for other activities besides housing?

Yes No

Is there an available space for storage of strollers, shopping cars, bicycles or other big items used on everyday life?

#### 4.2.3 Transitional spaces

Transitional areas between private and public spaces promote people's coexistence, as it creates safe and nearby areas of everyday coexistence.

Is there a visible, well-light and obvious access in the building?

Are there spaces for neighbours coexistence' inside the building or in a nearby area?

The passage spaces of the building, such as lobbies, corridors and heights have enough wide to allow its usage by children as meeting and playing place?

### › 4.3 PRIVATE AREAS

#### 4.3.1 Areas social value

A society able to recognize the importance of areas and people, creates adequate spaces for the tasks, assuming they do not have to be hidden, but must have shared responsibilities.

Yes No

Are there specific areas in the houses available for domestic tasks (cooking, cleaning, laundry and clothes storing, eating, etc.)?

The areas destined to domestic tasks as cooking, cleaning or caregiving are linked with the other house areas?

If not available inside the house, does the building have communitarian spaces for meeting the needs of daily domestic management (laundry areas, leisure areas for children, etc.)?

#### 4.3.2 Family diversity and life cycles

Are there different types of housing in the same building and in the neighbourhood according to the different family kinds?

Are houses prepared for adapting to the different life cycles (youth, elder, etc.)?

Source: Adapted from Col·lectiu Punt 6 (2014a).

## Gender indicators on environment and urbanism

› We suggest a group of **indicators** - of designing and results - which will allow knowing the specific situation regarding gender equality in the fields of urbanism and environment, as well as measuring the changes over time.

	Source
Data available at local administration	
Electric energy consumption per capita (kWh)	PORDATA, Official data from municipality and regions of Portugal
Data collection - to be collected by the municipality	
Recycling practices, according to sex and age	Municipality (inquiry)
Environmental conscience according to sex	Municipality (inquiry)
Workshops on sustainable consumption	to be created by the municipality
Number of people included by workshops on sustainable consumption, according to sex	to be created by the municipality
Biological food shopping, according to sex and age	Municipality (inquiry)
Biological goods shopping (detergents, personal hygiene), according to sex and age	to be created by the municipality
Concerns on water waste, according to sex	Municipality (inquiry)
Concerns on electric waste, according to sex	Municipality (inquiry)
Forest watchers, by sex	(statistical Portugal) INE
Workers on the environment field, according to sex and position	(statistical Portugal) INE
Workshops on IG in the environment field, by type of action	to be created by the municipality
Number of people included by workshops on gender equality in the environment field according to sex	to be created by the municipality

Number of workers included by workshops on gender equality in the environment field according to sex	to be created by the municipality
Workshops on the inclusion of gender perspectives in the environment field	to be created by the municipality
Number of technicians and leaders included on workshops on the inclusion of gender perspectives in the environment field according to sex and hierarchical position	to be created by the municipality
Workers in the field of urbanism, according to sex and position	Municipality
Number of workers in the field of urbanism included on workshops on gender equality, by sex and hierarchical position	Municipality
Workshops on the inclusion of gender perspectives in the field of urbanism	Municipality
Number of technicians and leaders included on workshops on the inclusion of gender perspectives in the field of urbanism, according to sex and hierarchical position	Municipality
Number and percentage of green spaces by parish (Km <sup>2</sup> )	to collect from the Parishes
Number of parks by parish	to collect from the Parishes
Park areas per capita by parish	to collect from the Parishes
Workshops for promoting contact with nature, by type of action, institution and recipients	to be created by the municipality
Number of people included by workshops for promoting contact with nature, according to sex	to be created by the municipality
Number of communitarian vegetable gardens, according to the sex of the recipient	Municipality
People affected by pollution	Women/ men ratio - MS
Women/ men ration on environment related diseases (asthma, allergic Rhinitis, etc.)	MS
Extent of damage by natural and environment disasters, according to sex	MS
Number of women with participation in public consultations of projects and municipality plans	Municipality
Number of women in local administration with decision-making positions on territorial planning, urban planning and environment	Municipality

# With who?

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## Local Municipality - City planning division:

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- › Urban planning (designing, regulations, housing)
- › Urban rehabilitation (strategies, incentives, programmes, etc.)
- › Public space (accessibility, etc.)
- › Other projects and construction sites
- › Licensing
- › Services (water, sanitation, emergency services, etc.);

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## Local Municipality - Environment division:

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- › Water, air, noise
- › Biodiversity
- › Environment education
- › Municipality vegetable parks
- › Playgrounds
- › Parks and Gardens

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## Others:

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- › Parishes;
  - › Citizenship (communitarian organizations, citizen groups, civic groups, neighbours associations, etc.);
  - › Women and men inhabitants (to ensure diversity representation – impaired people, senior citizens, youth, children, migrants, etc.);
  - › Environment and territory concern groups (environmentalists and nature conservation groups, farmers, forestry agents, etc.);
  - › Women organizations and gender equality empowerment;
  - › Leaders of business associations;
  - › Researchers and academics.
  - › Local, regional and national media;
-

# Best practices

## What examples?

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### Information collection and data creation

#### Urbanism

- › To conduct studies in order to analyse ways of improving the accessibility and security of women at the urban level.
- › To promote studies on the possibility and effects of flexible business and basic public services schedules, providing alternative later schedules as a way to ease the co-responsibility of all family members in managing everyday tasks.

#### Environment

- › To identify the gender roles construction in the domestic use and consumption as well as other uses of natural resources.
- › To encourage studies on the perception and women roles in the use and management of natural resources like soils, water and renewal energies.
- › Women empowerment and strategic partnerships creation
- › To promote the **participation of women and women organizations** in the environment and urban processes, considering different strategies/ tools, among those:

**Useful tips:**

intersectional workshops (with women) are crucial for a wider capacitation and preparation of participation, including sex, age, gender and ethnic background, etc., diversity.

It is essential to continue the expectations created during workshops for increasing citizen participation and value the knowledge of everyday life.

Some initiatives can be booked for holidays, included in a group of activities prepared for a wider public, allowing to reach a wider impact.

\_ To define work agendas predicting women and women organizations participation' in the intersectional municipalities for environment and urban planning;

\_ To develop specific proximity strategies of women associations to the information on the articulated processes for reviewing the strategic plans of urban development;

\_ To link tools, as suggestion boxes, in public visible areas of the municipality.

\_ To regularly organize meetings in different types of forums (Municipality assemblies, etc.) to collect and analyse women needs.

\_ To ease the communication through meetings amongst women groups and people working in the environment field, sustainability, etc.

> To develop empowering actions/ workshops to women and their organizations on urbanism and environment in order to provide them with the tools for getting involved in participative processes.



### Workshop “Women participation in building the city”

This activity is one of 84 empowering workshops took into action in Catalonia for the programme “Participation tools” 2005-2010 from Institut Català de les Dones. “Women participation in building the city” was a free training resource to encourage the strengthening of women organizations, network creation among them and increase its political and social participation in the urban scope.

The activity was developed by the Municipality Equality technician to promote the participants contributions for the Territorial Planning Plan, before the end of the public consultation.

The activity lasted 3hours and 20 women with similar age and professional situation as well as the municipality Equality technician and a team of workshop energizers participated.

This initiative allowed to encourage dialogue among the different municipality departments and give security to women to express their experience on the environment they lived. The workshop methodology values the individual experience and collects and collectively widens the reasoning and necessary agreements for the proposal creation.

## Environment

- › To stimulate network creation among local public entities, NGOE, ONGM and other bottom organizations working in the field of environment risks.
  
- › To provide women entrepreneurship and technical assistance to women in agriculture, forestry, fishing, trade and industry, environment friendly technological fields and linked to the use of natural resources.



The municipality of Póvoa de Lanhoso pays assistance to already certified farmers in the Biological Mode in the county. This support is focused on the technical level in the vegetal and animal area.

Since 2009 that the Municipality invigorates and supports to the technical control level and kitchen certification for product transformation (Ex. Biological jams). This was a unique support measure in the county.

([www.mun-planhoso.pt](http://www.mun-planhoso.pt))

- › To promote women entrepreneurship in creating **local environmentally responsible companies** which value the popular wisdom (e.g., olive oil products, sustainable rural tourism, etc.)
  
- › To value the women knowledge, practices and experiences which encourage sustainability and promote environment preservation.
  
- › To organise events like Women Entrepreneurs Fair in companies linked with handcraft and nature.
  
- › To encourage women participation in the processes/ forum of 2030 Agenda.

### **Gender equality in the Municipality practices and in services provided to the community**

- › To ensure enforcement mechanisms, on the local level, of the **Habitat Agenda** concerning the inclusion of the gender perspective in the urban development (commitment D of the Habitat Agenda II) (please check box: New Urban Agenda).

## New Urban Agenda



The need to think on the Housing and urban development themes encouraged the HABIAT conference from the United Nations Organization (UN). As a UN member, Portugal participated in both HABITAT I and HABITAT II conferences and, in this scope, it presented its contribution and developed works aiming to reach the commitments of the conferences. With HABITAT III (to take place in October 2016) we aim to discuss a group of problems and challenges in the field of housing and sustainable urban development and collect policies and strategies that might contribute for the solution of those problems and, concomitantly, may offer answers to the new challenges related to inequities, wealth distribution, urban poverty, spontaneous housing, etc. The results should contribute to a New Urban Agenda for the XXI century, renewing the political commitment towards dignified housing and sustainable urban development.

(<http://habitatiii.dgterritorio.pt/>)

## Urbanism and housing

› To prepare territorial planning plans with the **population participation** (looking on its diversity: childhood, youth, women and men, elderly, impaired people, migrants or people with a different ethnic background, etc.).

\_ To organise **discussion forums** in order to collect the population comments on the urban planning.



In the scope of the reviewing of the Municipal Master Plan in the Lagoa municipality was created the Strategic Development Plan which was the first part of the MMP and included 8 public participation forums and meetings with the parishes.

Forum participants:

Individual citizens and in representation of...

- . Associations, communities and Businesses of the township;
- . Left wing parties (CDU and BE) with representation in the Municipal Assembly of Lagoa;
- . PSD party with representation in the Municipal Assembly of Lagoa
- . PS party with representation on the Municipal Assembly of Lagoa
- . Township inhabitant of foreign communities
- Municipality technicians, inhabitants or not and from all the areas of work.
- Teachers and students from the public township high school.

Total number of participants: 145.

(<http://www.cm-lagoa.pt/>)



› At the Pombal Municipality, besides public consultation, public auscultation and information collection among people is taken into consideration when regarding constructions nearby and its uses. (<http://www.cm-pombal.pt/>)

› To define the **mandatory** inclusion of **gender experts** in urban planning and intervention.

› To energize **equality urban planning** proposals designed by groups of architects and urban engineers.

In Sweden, the political majority of Växjö and Jönköping Municipalities decided, following the increase of women participation in politics in 1994, to nominate women to lead so-called “technical” commissions, previously fully dominated by men. The decision of placing women with other political fields expertise was taken to destroy the “technocratic” look prevailing in the urban, public transportation and public security fields.

The first Jönköping Urban Commission president developed a huge urban rehabilitation plan together with the citizens. The project created new coexistence public spaces conceived to be attractive and safe for all – of any age, ethnic background, sex, physical capability, etc. That implied working on the fields of public illumination, private and public transportation, and city aesthetics and also owners’ responsibilities of restaurants and night pubs regarding what goes on in front of their property, etc.

Contact : [stadsbyggnad@sbk.jonkoping.se](mailto:stadsbyggnad@sbk.jonkoping.se)

#### Project “We all play here”



We all play here is a project energised by an architect group in Spain with the aim of encouraging citizen participation and commitment with the public space throughout football fields urban/ democratic reusing. Football fields are open to the whole population and included in the open spaces network, without annulling its sports use, but avoiding its exclusive use, opening it to different social and sport uses, from typical games to communitarian meetings, outside cinema or dance classes.

(<https://jawestudio.wordpress.com/>)

› To create **professional multi-areas groups** on local municipalities able to participate in the urban planning, reinforcing women presence, especially in leadership positions (where they are under-represented).

› To develop municipality plans for organizing city times including strategies to improve mobility and urban and information accessibility.

› To create **document funds** on themes related to gender and urbanism, housing and environment, which might be done at the municipality level (in Municipalities with resource abundance) or inter-municipality (in Municipalities with less resources).

› Creation of flyers (or other strategies or communication tools) on the environment and urban processes on people's life, with the purpose of promoting, directly, women and men participation in the participation processes organised in the urban and environment planning.

› To decentralize municipality services, creating **new public spaces** in non-existing areas or in areas where they are insufficient or inadequate, to develop **cultural, education and leisure activities answering to women needs**.



› **To adapt the collective use of public and private spaces** (e.g. shopping malls, cinemas) to **caregivers**. In the municipality public spaces the action is direct, while in the private areas for collective use there must be a regulation for space adjustment and/or financial help concession by the municipality.



› To create specific areas in urban transportation and public areas, adequate **spaces** for strollers, shopping cars and similar.

› To encourage the creation of **playground areas**, green areas, green corridors, green networks, etc. at the municipalities, with the purpose of housing improving also focusing in the creation of local micro-equipment meeting people needs (parks, playground areas, communitarian resources, etc.).

› Creation of **leisure areas** for children, as well as recreation green areas and open meeting points.

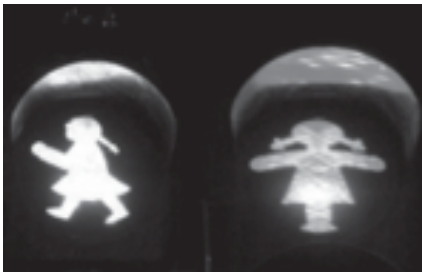
In Italy, several municipalities, specially Veneto, launched innovative projects in the past few years, more specifically in the field of urbanism and regarding policies for a "city to children measures" and, more general, related to the creation of green spaces, passages reserved to pedestrians, public parks, bicycle pathways, etc. These policies encouraged women not only in the tasks of caring for children, elder people or dependents, but also in the use of public space for their needs. To think the city on another scale not only for "workers" or "citizens" conceived as neutral, allows to easily find urban solutions based on people needs.

([www.comune.venezia.it/legambiente/home.asp](http://www.comune.venezia.it/legambiente/home.asp))

- › Creation of **local coexistence areas** in housing neighbourhoods.
- › To design buildings conveying the same **values and obligations**, for example, public toilets must have baby stations, both in the masculine and feminine areas.
- › To regulate demanding the criteria fulfilment to ease the **personal, family and labour coexistence** in planning and designing the city and in the use and space management.
- › To encourage the **housing access** to women in vulnerable situations and risk of exclusion.

### Equal Urban Signalling

Some European cities developed campaigns of gender perspective integration on signalling. As an example:



In Dresden, Germany, some signalling pictograms for pedestrian paths substituted green male figures for feminine figures.

Since 2006 many townships in Spain have an initiative for “equal traffic lights”. strategies may vary from substituting the male for the female figure in some areas, or, even in the traffic lights having both the figures and also toggle each image every 2 sec. Fuenlabrada, in 2006, was the first township to adopt this practice in a systematic way. The Popular party had its first initiative of this kind in the Ayuntamiento de Sagunto. Coruña, Jaén, Vitoria and Valencia also took up this initiative

(Cf. [http://www.elespanol.com/ocio/mujer/20160307/107739515\\_0.html](http://www.elespanol.com/ocio/mujer/20160307/107739515_0.html))



### Housing supports from Póvoa de Lanhoso Municipality

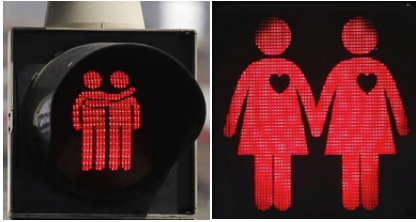
The municipality develops a programme for economic family support for house renting, when social housing is not available.

It provides municipality taxes exemption or reduction to single parents, couples or people living together for more than 2 years, as well as people facing vulnerable economic condition.

([www.mun-planhoso.pt](http://www.mun-planhoso.pt))

- › To define **house renting and buying policies** for specific women groups (women on situations of aggression, single parents, young women).
- › To build **accessible housing**, both economical and functional, taking into account the several types of housing unities.
- › To adopt improvements for municipality **housing** adequacy to the family needs, encouraging the creation of spaces and services in condominiums, as laundry, food areas, kindergartens, etc.

In Vienna, in 2015, "gay traffic lights" were included for "tolerance promotion".



(CF. <http://www.diariosur.es/sociedad/201505/13/viena-instalacion-semaforos-antes-20150513180531.html>)



Still in Vienna, Austria, the sex in the more common pictograms was changed: baby stations signalling with the male figure, construction sites with the feminine figure, etc.

- › To encourage **municipality signalling** revision ensuring the absence of stereotyped images (check box Equal Urban Signalling).

- › To make available public spaces for enforcing women associations.

- › To give new street names women names that for their personal, professional, social or cultural path contributed for the municipality development and equality reinforcement.

- › To identify the least accessible and safe areas of the municipality.

- › To promote physical accessibility to all the areas, especially to industrial parks planning level - in general in the outskirts of urban centres -, through the creation of an adequate communication system ensuring the labour insertion of all the people in equal conditions.

- › To eliminate architectonic obstacles in streets and municipality areas.

## Environment

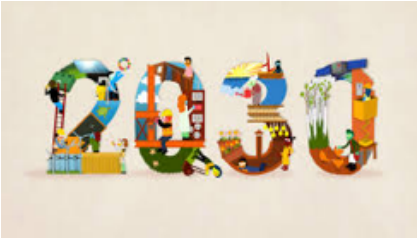
- › To publicise the knowledge on the right to full and equal participation of women in general on equal access and control of natural resources.

- › To support women equal access to infrastructures of drinking water, energy sustainable technologies and renewal energetic sources, through the participated evaluation of needs, planning and local level incentives formulation.

- › To ensure enforcement mechanisms, at local level, of the **2030 Agenda**, mainly in what concerns the *Goal 11* (Sustainable cities and communities) and *Goal 5* (Gender equality) (check box *2030 Agenda*).



## Agenda 2030



Gender equality and women and girls empowerment are at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Besides the Sustainable Development Goal 5 which aims “to reach gender equality and empower all women and girls” there are sensitive targets in 11 others SDG: SDG1 to eradicate poverty; SDG2 to eradicate hunger; SDG3 Health and well-being; SDG4 Quality education; SDG6 drinkable water and sanitation; SDG8 dignified labour and economic growth; SDG10 reduce inequalities; SDG11 sustainable cities and communities; SDG13 climatic action; SDG16 peace, justice and effective institutions and SDG17 partnerships for target implementation.

- › To include in the grant proposal evaluation basis for **Agenda 2030** implementation, criteria associated to the gender perspective introduction.
- › To identify social risk areas, on gender perspective, and develop **social risk maps** with prioritized areas of intervention.
- › To ensure that **economic benefits** from use, preservation and rehabilitation of natural resources are equitable for both sexes.
- › To promote an **environmental responsible municipality network**.
- › To promote and enlarge environmentally healthy habits and experiences.



- › To encourage **communitarian/ urban vegetable gardens** (social, recreational or pedagogical). It is an encouraged practice in many municipalities (e.g., Lisbon, Oporto, Braga, Amares, Palmela, Barreiro, Gondomar, Vila Nova de Gaia, Póvoa do Varzim, Cantanhede, Peniche, Póvoa de Lanhoso, etc.).
- › To publicise good practices and experiences of environmental projects and development which include gender perspectives.
- › **To sensitize** women and men for **responsible use and consumption of natural resources**.

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