METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE AND GENDER: IMPLEMENTING A GENDER APPROACH

Metropolitan Governance with a Gender Perspective
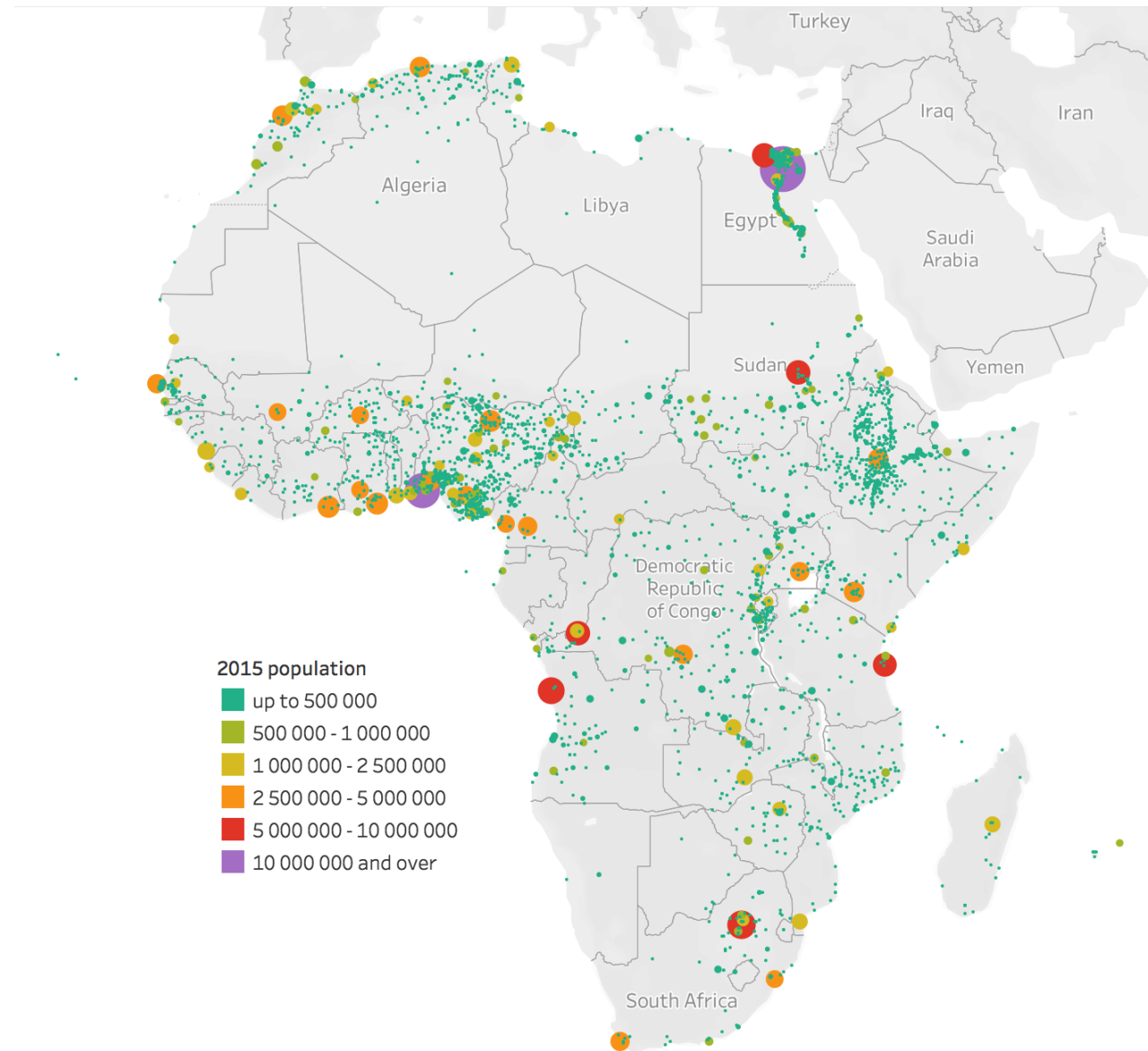
METROPOLIS

1 OCTOBER 2021

Ms Sue Bannister and Dr. Michael Sutcliffe (City Insight (Pty) Ltd)

metropolis

The Metropolis Observatory Database

- Launched in June 2019 with 58 Metropolis members.

- Initially 38 metropolitan indicators (2789 data points) covering key demographic, economic, environmental and developmental areas.

- Focuses on metropolitan spaces as a whole rather than on individual jurisdictions.

- Overall in Africa there are some 65 African urban conurbations over one million residents, housing in total almost 200 million people.

- Overall these settlements have high growth rates, high densities, low levels of access to services, and high levels of poverty.

2015 population
- up to 500 000
- 500 000 - 1 000 000
- 1 000 000 - 2 500 000
- 2 500 000 - 5 000 000
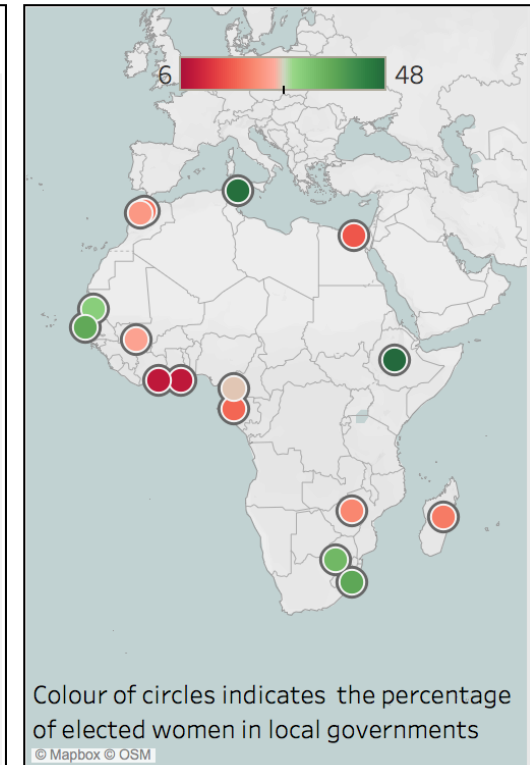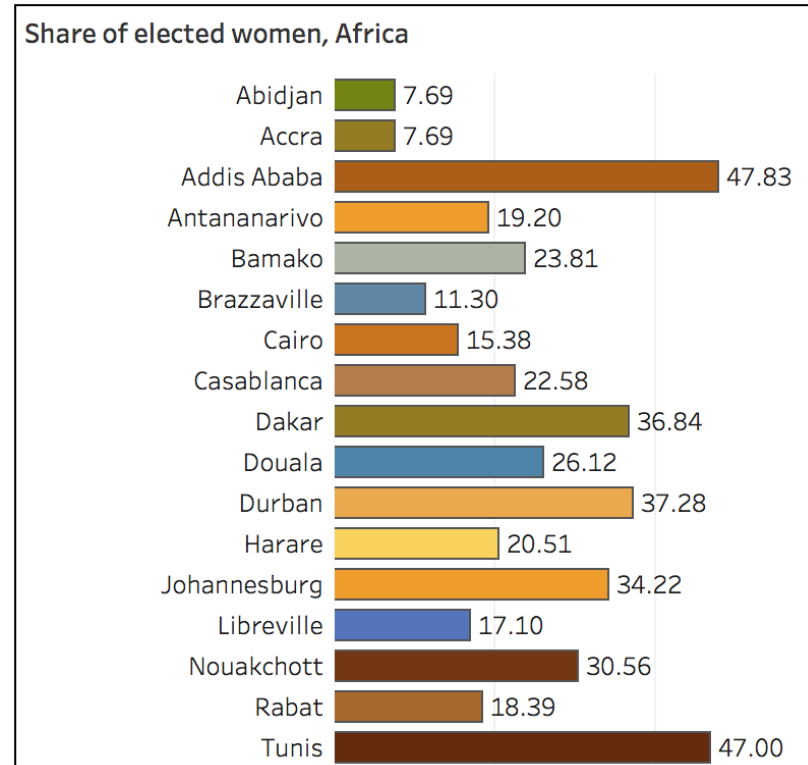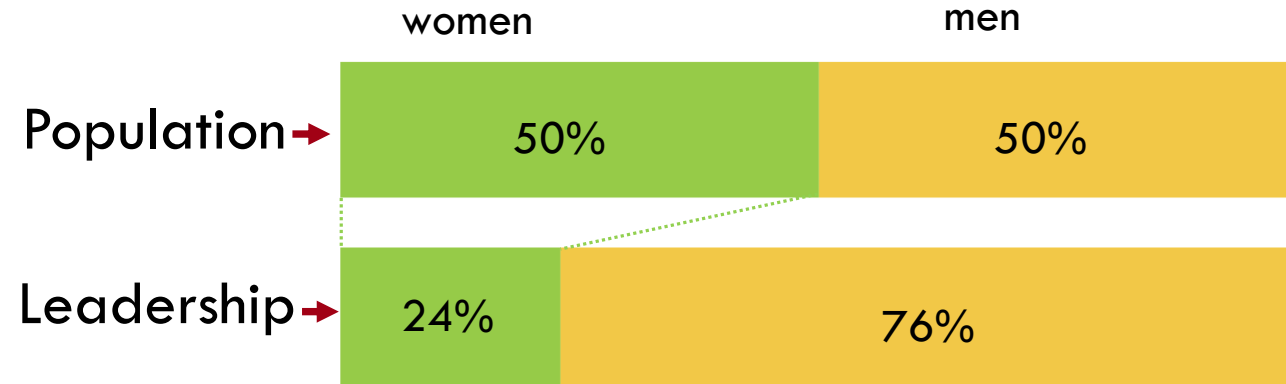- 5 000 000 - 10 000 000
- 10 000 000 and over

Women in Government

- Women's equal participation and representation in local decision-making processes is critical for prioritizing women's practical needs and issues and in shaping local government's agendas to accelerate local economic development and localization processes.

- Countries that have legislated candidate gender quotas in their Constitutions or adopted the parity principle in electoral laws in place tend to have higher levels of women representation in the councils

- 2016 African Gender Scorecard:

  - Good progress in implementing global and regional gender equality and women's empowerment commitments across Africa.

  - Many countries have created legal provisions and platforms for citizen and community participation in local government, with a particular focus on gender equality.
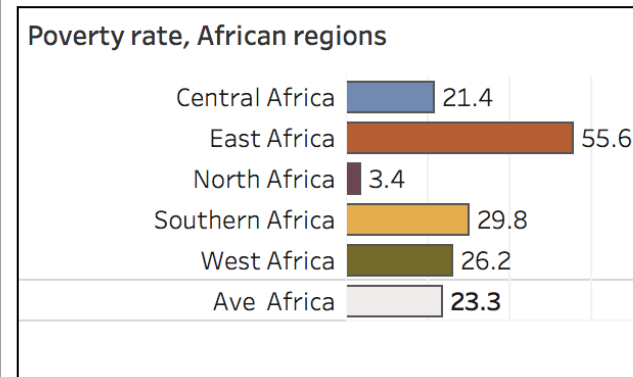
Political Leadership

	women	men
Population →	50%	50%
Leadership →	24%	76%

- Women make up more than half of the population

- Women's decision-making within a metropolitan government is an important factor in ensuring responsiveness to the needs of women and children in the urban environment.

- Across all the African regions, an average of 24% of local government elected representatives are women

  - world average is 28.7%.

- Addis and Tunis are the metropolises with the highest percentage of women in elected positions, and Abidjan and Accra in West Africa have the lowest, both with approximately 8%.

Share of elected women, Africa

City	Value
Abidjan	7.69
Accra	7.69
Addis Ababa	47.83
Antananarivo	19.20
Bamako	23.81
Brazzaville	11.30
Cairo	15.38
Casablanca	22.58
Dakar	36.84
Douala	26.12
Durban	37.28
Harare	20.51
Johannesburg	34.22
Libreville	17.10
Nouakchott	30.56
Rabat	18.39
Tunis	47.00

Colour of circles indicates the percentage of elected women in local governments

© Mapbox © OSM

Poverty

Poverty rate, Africa

City	Rate
Abidjan	27.93
Accra	7.89
Addis Ababa	33.54
Antananarivo	77.63
Bamako	49.25
Brazzaville	36.91
Cairo	7.60
Casablanca	0.14
Dakar	37.98
Douala	23.81
Durban	16.56
Harare	46.70
Johannesburg	9.42
Libreville	3.39
Nouakchott	6.00
Rabat	3.12
Tunis	0.26

© Mapbox © OSM

Poverty rate, all regions

Region	Rate
Africa	23.3
Asia	3.6
Europe	1.4
Latin American / Caribbean	3.0
Northern America	0.6
Ave All Regions	**9.1**

Poverty rate, African regions

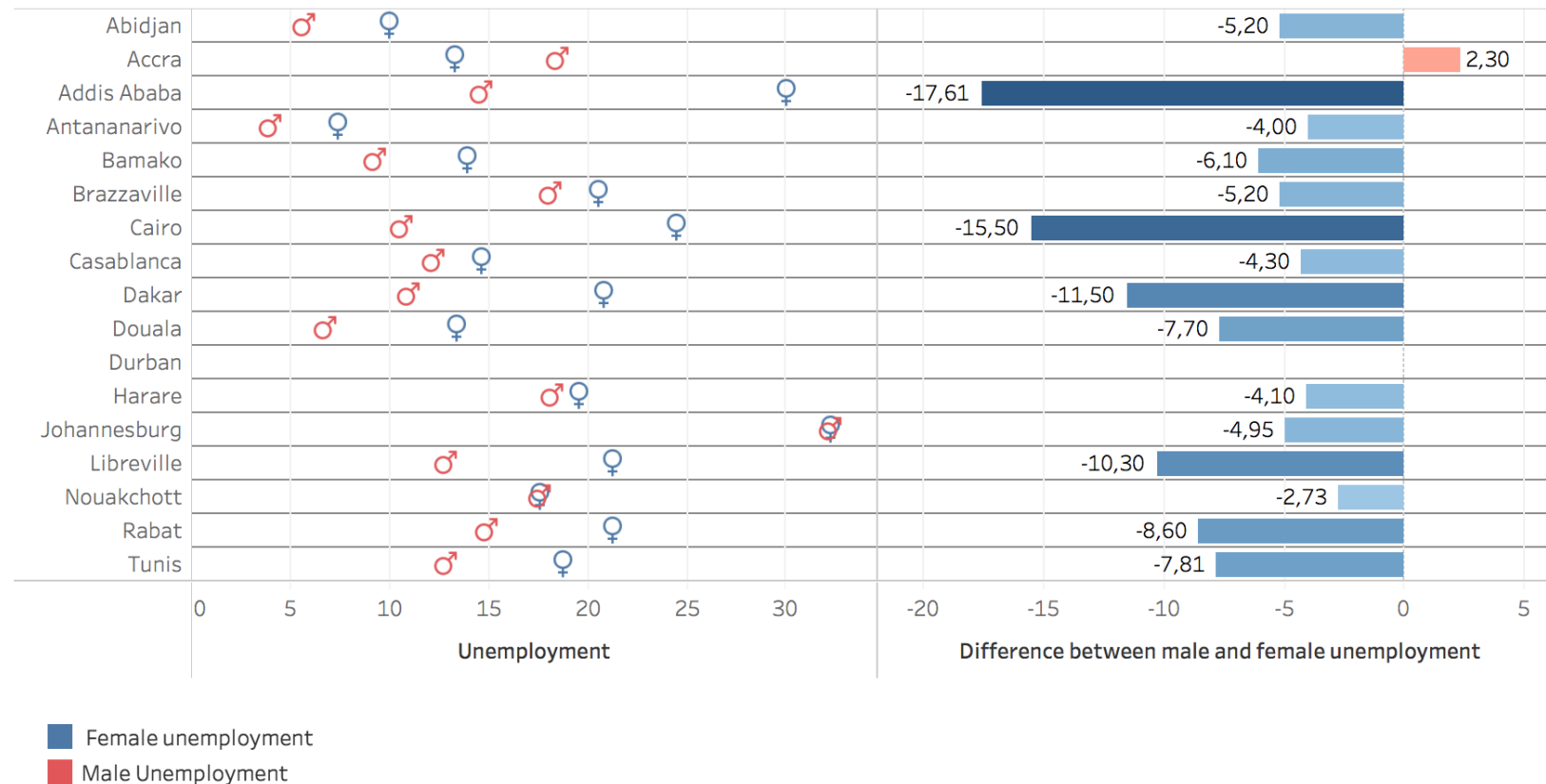| Region	Rate
Central Africa	21.4
East Africa	55.6
North Africa	3.4
Southern Africa	29.8
West Africa	26.2
Ave Africa	**23.3**

- This puts African metropolises under great pressure to perform their duties and provide services within severe economic constraints. These financial constraints in turn perpetuate poverty, social exclusion and inequality.

Youth, gender and the economy

- African metropolises have made significant progress in addressing some areas of gender inequality, with **lower levels of gender pay gap** than the world average.

- However, **women have lower employment** compared to men.

- This does not measure non-wage activities women are engaged in, such as agricultural activities and household welfare.

- **Significant gap between total unemployment and youth unemployment** (a feature in other world regions as well), making women and youth increasingly marginalized in many African metropolises.

- This has negative impact on GDP and jeopardises economic growth.

- Economic growth is also compromised by the relatively high dependency on work in the primary sector.

Difference between Male and Female Unemployment

City	Difference between male and female unemployment
Abidjan	-5,20
Accra	2,30
Addis Ababa	-17,61
Antananarivo	-4,00
Bamako	-6,10
Brazzaville	-5,20
Cairo	-15,50
Casablanca	-4,30
Dakar	-11,50
Douala	-7,70
Durban	
Harare	-4,10
Johannesburg	-4,95
Libreville	-10,30
Nouakchott	-2,73
Rabat	-8,60
Tunis	-7,81

Unemployment

Difference between male and female unemployment

- Female unemployment
- Male Unemployment

Unemployment

Unemployment by gender

	Unemployment by gender	Ratio of male : female unemployment
Abidjan	4.8 ◆ 10.0 ●	-1.1
Accra	13.3 ● 15.6 ◆	0.1
Addis Ababa	12.4 ◆ 30.0 ●	-1.4
Antananarivo	3.4 ◆ 7.4 ●	-1.2
Bamako	7.8 ◆ 13.9 ●	-0.8
Brazzaville	15.3 ◆ 20.5 ●	-0.3
Cairo	9.0 ◆ 24.5 ●	-1.7
Casablanca	10.3 ◆ 14.6 ●	-0.4
Dakar	9.3 ◆ 20.8 ●	-1.2
Douala	5.7 ◆ 13.4 ●	-1.4
Durban		
Harare	15.4 ◆ 19.5 ●	-0.3
Johannesburg	27.3 ◆32.2 ●	-0.2
Libreville	10.9 ◆ 21.2 ●	-0.9
Nouakchott	14.9 ◆ 17.6 ●	-0.2
Rabat	12.6 ◆ 21.2 ●	-0.7
Tunis	10.9 ◆ 18.7 ●	-0.7

■ Female unemployment
■ Male Unemployment

male to female unemployment
-1,722 ▬▬▬▬ 0,147

- Higher levels of unemployment for women, compared to men.

- Africa's average of 7% difference between male and female employment

- But women are more active as economic agents in Africa than anywhere else in the world.

- They perform the majority of agricultural activities, and, over and above their income-earning activities, are central to the household economy and the welfare of their families.

- These activities are generally not fully acknowledged nor formally counted in measures such as GDP or formal employment figures.
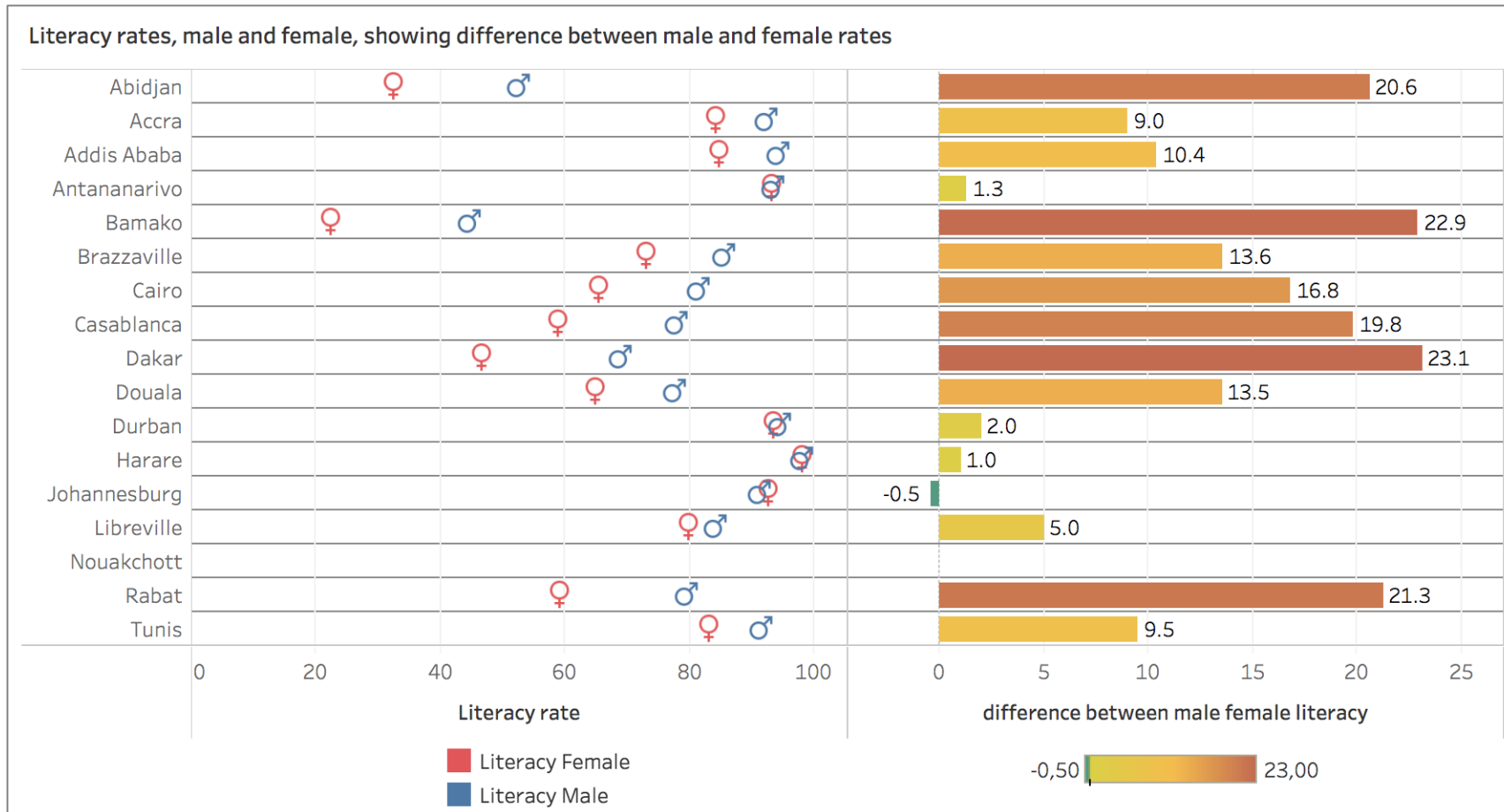
Employment by sector

- Employment in Africa's metropoles shows a significantly higher proportion of people working in the primary sector compared to other regions.

- Primary sector employment is characterized by relatively low wages and high levels of inequality.

- Africa has a (non-weighted) average of 7% of its employment in the primary sector, compared to a global average of 3%.

- Agricultural and informal sectors how a higher degree of participation by women than do the secondary and tertiary sectors.

- Employment in the informal sector is a significant source of employment in African cities. It is also responsible for the generation of between 25% and 50% total value in the urban economy. Formal estimates of total employment in the informal sector in African cities range between 66% and 76%.
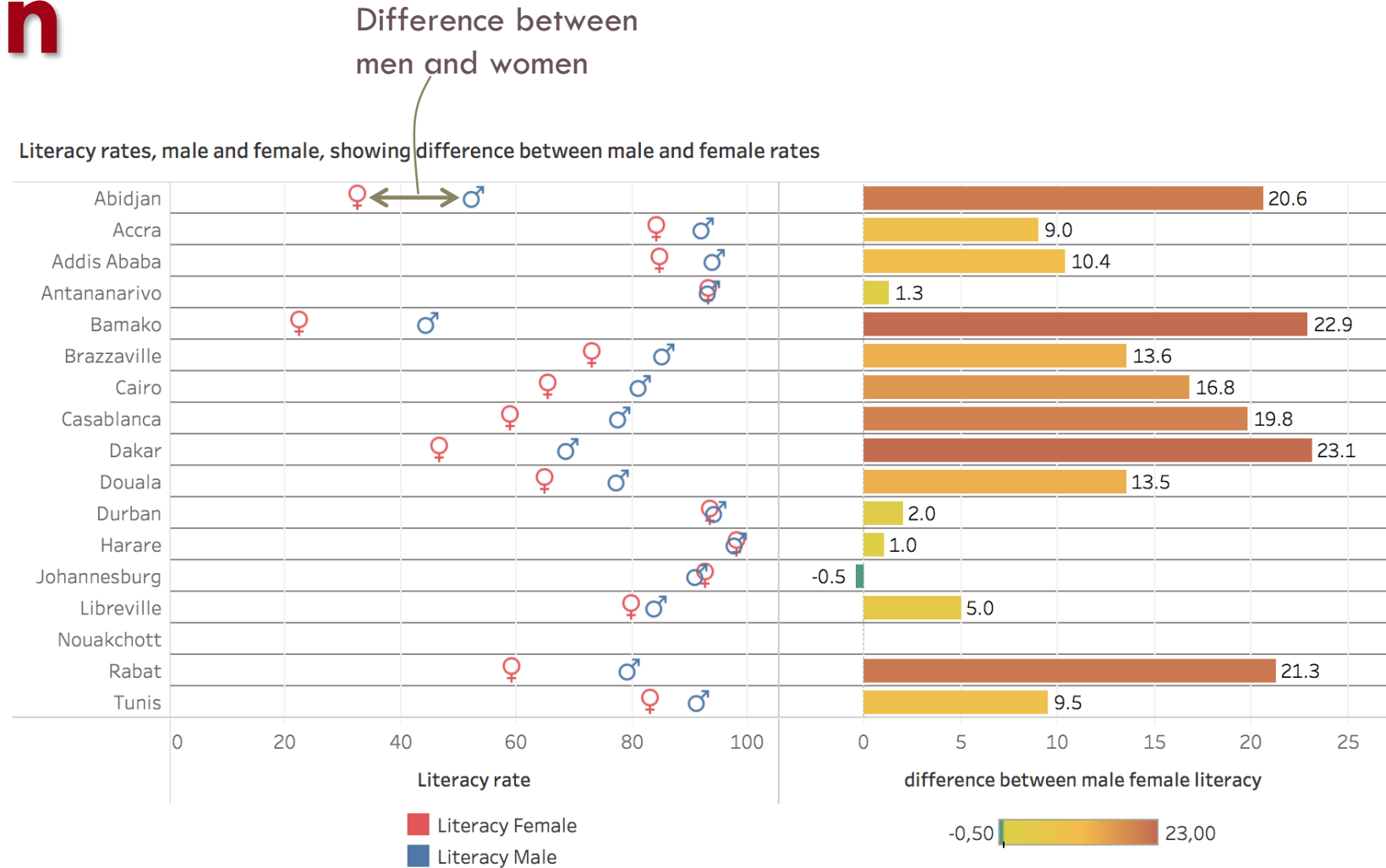
Literacy

gender inequalities in literacy rates

Literacy rates, male and female, showing difference between male and female rates

City	Literacy rate (Female / Male)	difference between male female literacy
Abidjan	♀ ♂	20.6
Accra	♀ ♂	9.0
Addis Ababa	♀ ♂	10.4
Antananarivo	♂	1.3
Bamako	♀ ♂	22.9
Brazzaville	♀ ♂	13.6
Cairo	♀ ♂	16.8
Casablanca	♀ ♂	19.8
Dakar	♀ ♂	23.1
Douala	♀ ♂	13.5
Durban	♀♂	2.0
Harare	♀♂	1.0
Johannesburg	♂♀	-0.5
Libreville	♀♂	5.0
Nouakchott		
Rabat	♀ ♂	21.3
Tunis	♀ ♂	9.5

Literacy rate — axis: 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100

difference between male female literacy — axis: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25

Literacy Female
Literacy Male

-0,50 — 23,00

- Only Johannesburg has a higher literacy level for women than it does for men.

- Metropolises such as Dakar, Bamako and Abidjan have over 20% lower literacy rates for women, compared to men.
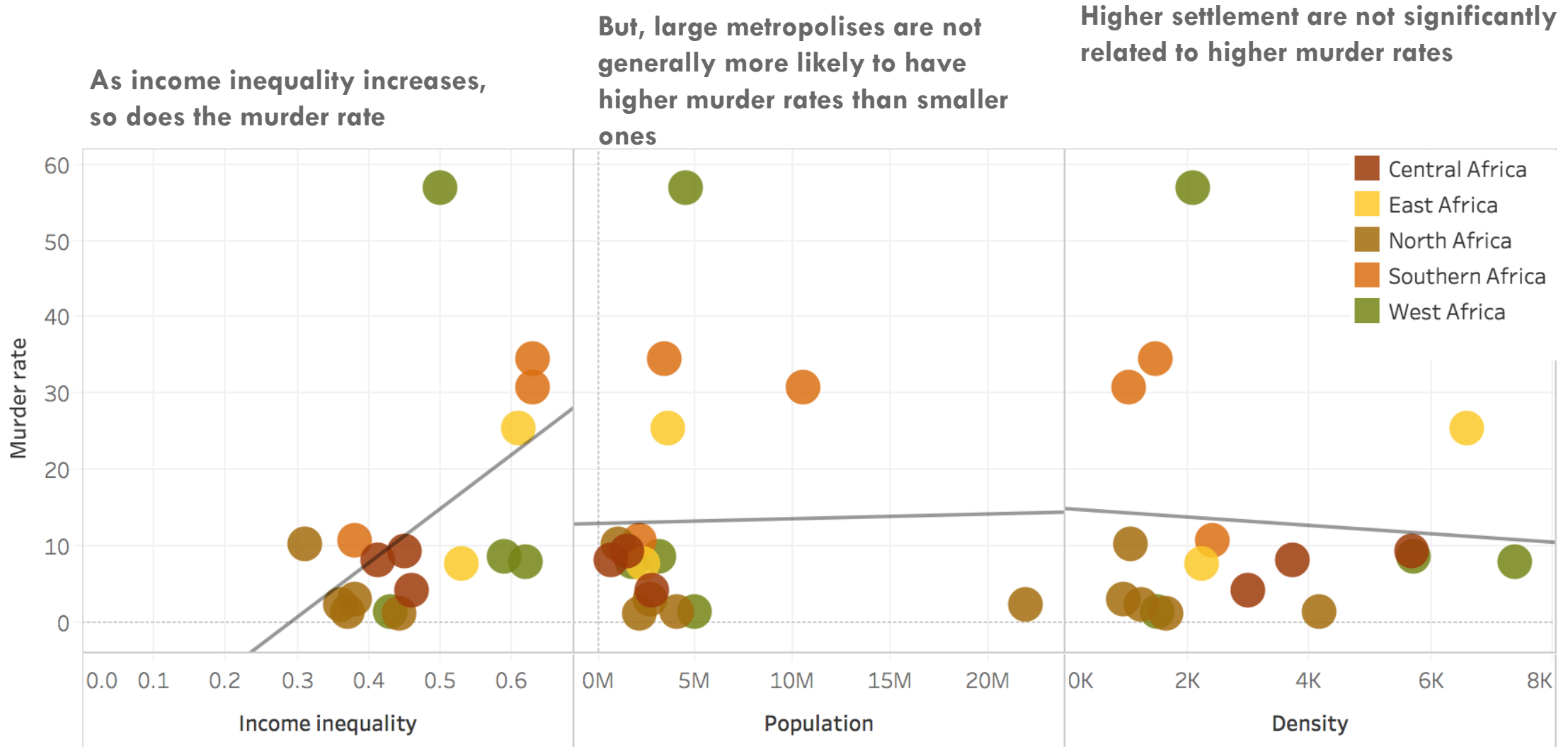
Social cohesion

- Economic development indicators can be further understood by **low wages and high levels of income inequality,** which hinder social cohesion in Africa.

- **Literacy rates in Africa lag behind that of other regions.** These are impacted upon by poverty, inequality and access to educational facilities.

  - Higher literacy rates are generally related to increased employment, lower poverty and longer life expectancy, although there are some exceptions to this trend.

- **Women have lower levels of literacy.**

Difference between men and women

Literacy rates, male and female, showing difference between male and female rates

City	Difference between male female literacy
Abidjan	20.6
Accra	9.0
Addis Ababa	10.4
Antananarivo	1.3
Bamako	22.9
Brazzaville	13.6
Cairo	16.8
Casablanca	19.8
Dakar	23.1
Douala	13.5
Durban	2.0
Harare	1.0
Johannesburg	-0.5
Libreville	5.0
Nouakchott	
Rabat	21.3
Tunis	9.5

Literacy rate

difference between male female literacy

Literacy Female
Literacy Male

-0,50   23,00

Social cohesion
Relationship between murder rate and other factors
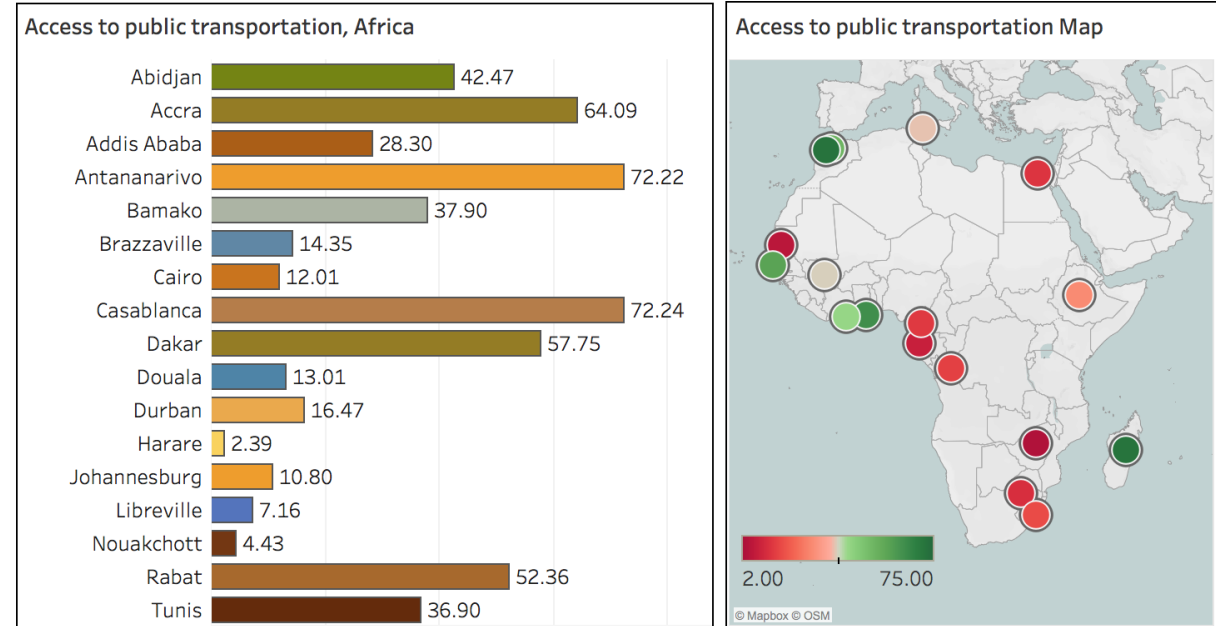
Murder rates are generally high in African metropolises. Trend shows a slight decrease in murder rates as metropolitan density increases.

As income inequality increases, so does the murder rate

But, large metropolises are not generally more likely to have higher murder rates than smaller ones

Higher settlement are not significantly related to higher murder rates

Legend:
- Central Africa
- East Africa
- North Africa
- Southern Africa
- West Africa

Murder rate

Income inequality

Population

Density

Access to Basic Services

- Less than half of the population in African metropolises is served by wastewater collection – significantly lower than international average and with major health implications for residents.

- Africa is also **highly vulnerable to climate change** given its dependency on climate related activities and low adaptive capacity.

- In Africa, **rights and needs of women and girls are disproportionately affected** by climate change's disasters. Providing targeted livelihood and protection support to women has direct effect on the wellbeing and recovery prospects of their families and communities.

Access to public transportation

Access to public transportation, Africa

City	Value
Abidjan	42.47
Accra	64.09
Addis Ababa	28.30
Antananarivo	72.22
Bamako	37.90
Brazzaville	14.35
Cairo	12.01
Casablanca	72.24
Dakar	57.75
Douala	13.01
Durban	16.47
Harare	2.39
Johannesburg	10.80
Libreville	7.16
Nouakchott	4.43
Rabat	52.36
Tunis	36.90

Access to public transportation Map

2.00 — 75.00

© Mapbox © OSM
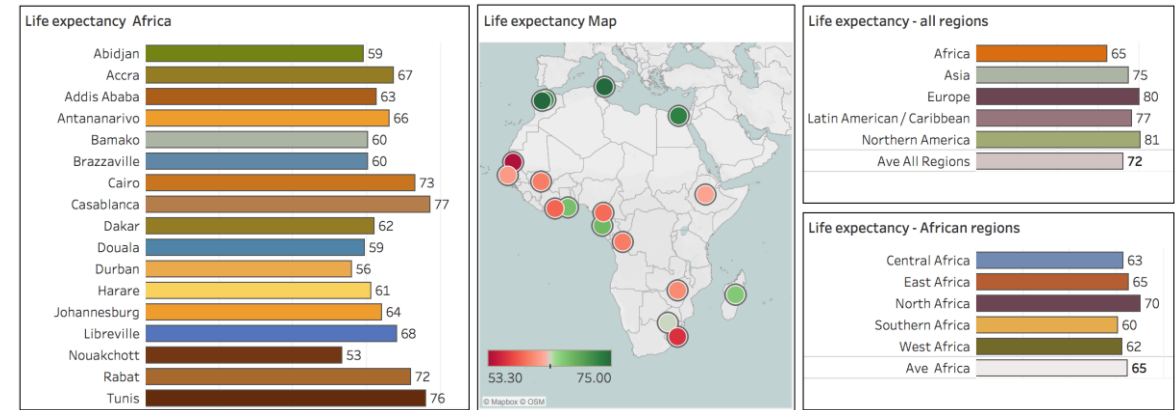
Access to Basic Services

- Rural women are disproportionately affected

  - The provision of wastewater collection or sanitation services is significantly higher in urban areas, compared to rural areas.

- Residents of informal settlements and slums have very low levels of access.

  - Even where services are provided, it may not be safe or easy to access such facilities. This is particularly an issue for women who may not be able to safely access sanitation facilities at night.
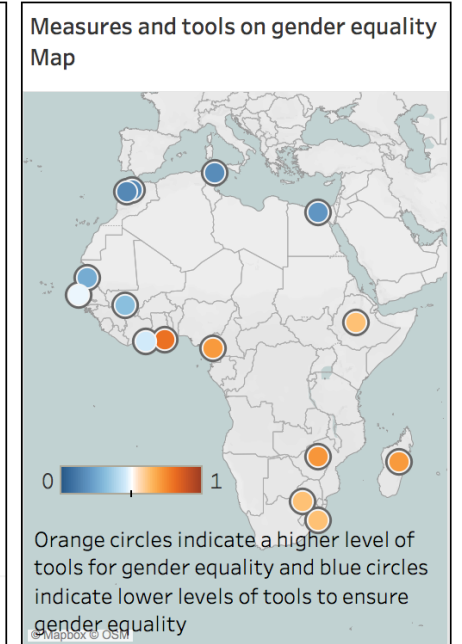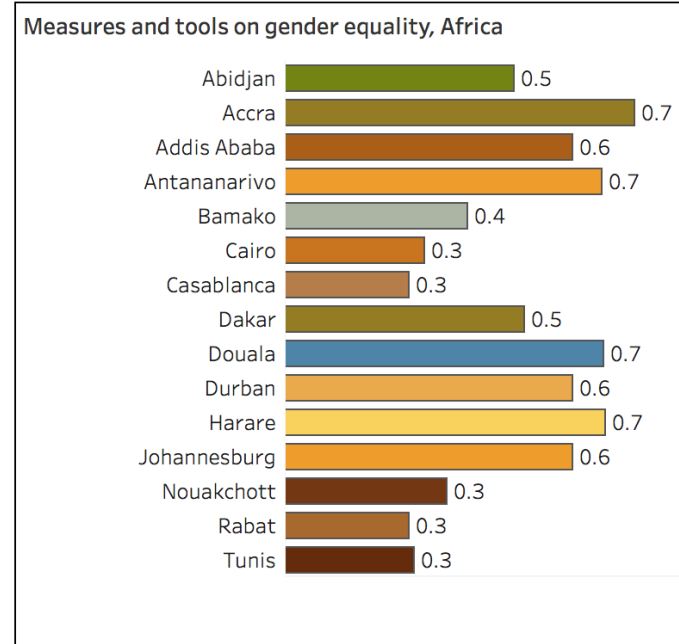
Quality of life

- **Average life expectancy in African metropolises is lower** than that for other worldwide metropolises.

- Life expectancy is **generally higher in urban areas** due to increased access to government services. However, within a metropolis it can differ by significant amounts.

- **Underdeveloped public transport networks** in African metropolises increases inequality and reduces accessibility across their territories, discriminating against the poor.

- Combination of **low density living and lack of access to public transport can significantly increase household's monthly costs.** 32% of residents of Africa's metropolises have access to a recognized public transport stop, compared to a global average of 53%.

Life expectancy Africa

City	Value
Abidjan	59
Accra	67
Addis Ababa	63
Antananarivo	66
Bamako	60
Brazzaville	60
Cairo	73
Casablanca	77
Dakar	62
Douala	59
Durban	56
Harare	61
Johannesburg	64
Libreville	68
Nouakchott	53
Rabat	72
Tunis	76

Life expectancy Map
53.30 — 75.00

Life expectancy - all regions

Region	Value
Africa	65
Asia	75
Europe	80
Latin American / Caribbean	77
Northern America	81
Ave All Regions	72

Life expectancy - African regions

Region	Value
Central Africa	63
East Africa	65
North Africa	70
Southern Africa	60
West Africa	62
Ave Africa	65

Tools to promote gender equality

- Promoting greater gender equality and accountability is a powerful tool in creating socially sustainable, vibrant and equitable economic urban areas

- Harare has the highest score in terms of gender equality, followed by Cairo, Dakar and Johannesburg.

Measures and tools on gender equality, Africa

City	Score
Abidjan	0.5
Accra	0.7
Addis Ababa	0.6
Antananarivo	0.7
Bamako	0.4
Cairo	0.3
Casablanca	0.3
Dakar	0.5
Douala	0.7
Durban	0.6
Harare	0.7
Johannesburg	0.6
Nouakchott	0.3
Rabat	0.3
Tunis	0.3

Measures and tools on gender equality Map

0 — 1

Orange circles indicate a higher level of tools for gender equality and blue circles indicate lower levels of tools to ensure gender equality

© Mapbox © OSM

What is to be done?

Gender related problems are exacerbated by

- Lack of political will
- Limited technical and financial resources
- Limited localization
- data and statistics

Key elements to a more gendered approach

- Inclusivity
- Diversity
- Equality of rights
- Empowerment
- Addressing Gender-Based Violence
- Safety and accessibility of services such as transport
- Cooperation and communication to all stakeholders
- Capacity and capability building

Approach

- Application of the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" (i.e. Rural communities, remote area dwellers, women, girls, people with disabilities, youth, children, other marginalized groups) ensures socio-economic inclusion.

- Needs assessment to generate evidence for interventions including a data gap assessment

- Political commitment, ownership and leadership at the highest level of government and at technical and community levels

- Capacity-building at both institutional and individual levels is needed

- Strong accountability mechanisms

- importance of using data-driven approaches and strengthening data-collection institutions

- Multisectoral coordination frameworks and mechanisms should be prioritized

- Communication and advocacy

Empowerment

- In terms of empowerment, a wide variety of initiatives have been held across African cities,

- These include initiatives in Lagos, Nigeria to teach SDGs to children and young people as well as large scale initiatives around resilience, slums upgrading and the like.

- Mogadishu has held a number of campaigns to involve young people in developing clear goals for their city and for achieving that vision.

Institutional issues

- Buy in and ownership
- Alignment of institutional frameworks and coordinating mechanisms
- Gender responsive budgeting

Data and Information

- Need for baseline data

- Evidence based information to ensure clear prioritization and visioning reflective of the realities of women

- Disaggregated information to reflect gender and related perspectives to enhance accountability and action on gender equality and women's empowerment.
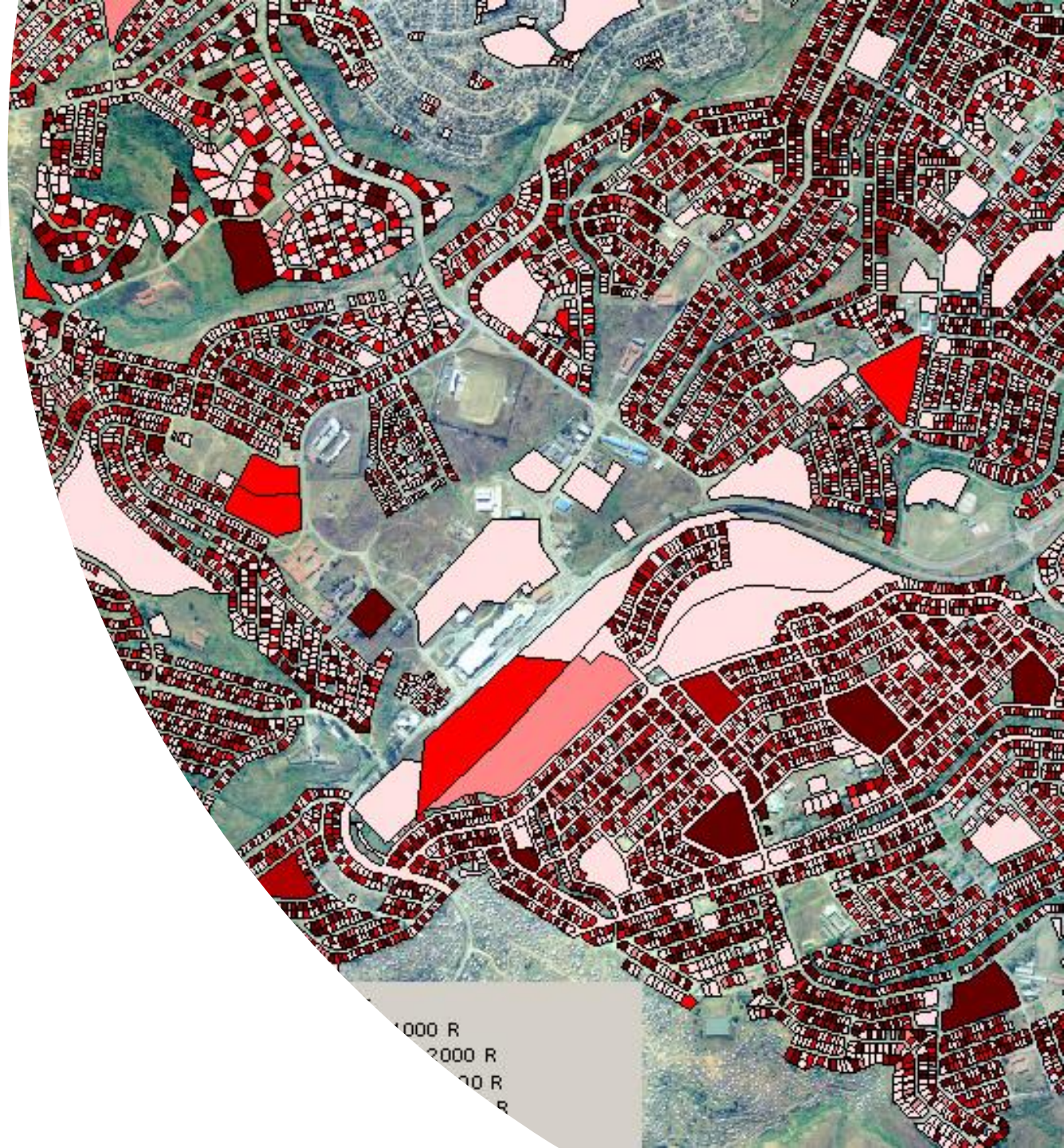
Finance and resources

- Allocation of adequate and continuous budget for gender equality

Thank you