

metropolis ●

# From Cities to Caring Cities.



**01 Tracing the roots of our cities**

**02 Caring Cities**

**03 Caring Services**

01

# Tracing the roots of our cities



Think about your cities...



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Think about your cities...





Think about your cities...





# Think about your cities...





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**Think about your cities...**

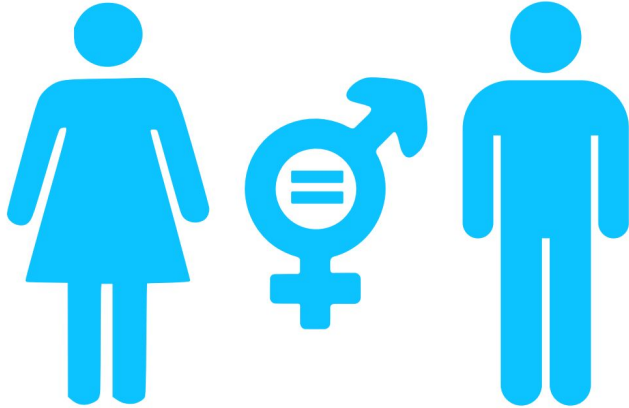


**...Have these structures **always** been there?**

**Who built them? how? why?**

Private / feminine

Public / masculine



Caring Role

Productive Role

Invisibilized

Recognised

Unpaid

Paid

- Sexual division of labour places women and men in separate spaces with different roles
- Gender roles have shaped men and women's rights
- Man visions are privileged, excluding others
- There are hierarchies for the access to rights and opportunities
- Gender inequalities are naturalised: Caring work



# The industrial city model: Cities designed for and by men

Cities have been planned in response to **productive** visions, activities and times

Women's needs, visions and activities are **excluded** (care work)

The **model** of citizen is the **man**, and the ideal city is the **industrial city**

**Private** transport  
**Privatization** of public space

Women have **restricted** access to urban spaces, resources and essential services

There is **violence** and **oppressions** related to gender disparities



How can we build more **equitable, sustainable and fairer** cities?

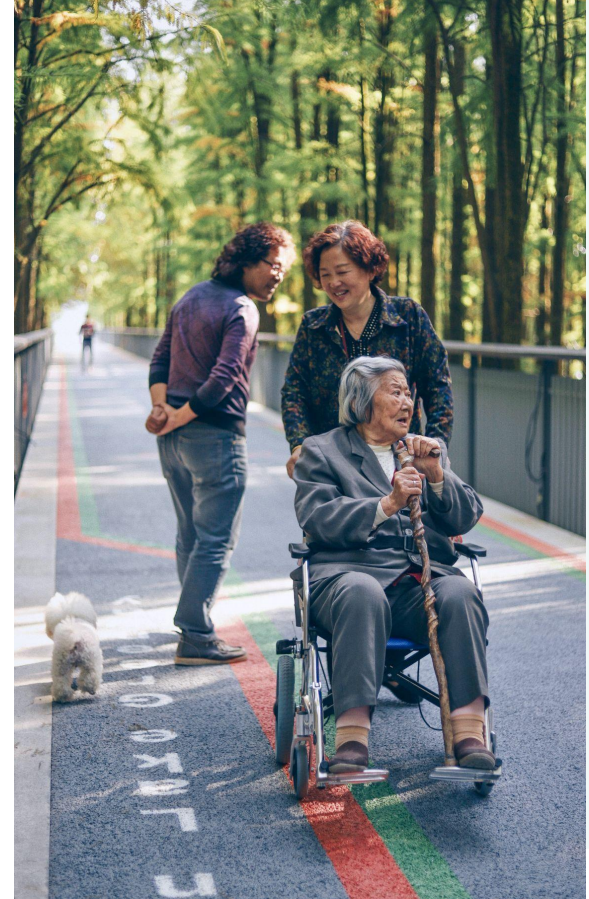
- **Caring Cities** are the answer

02

# Caring Cities

## What is care?

- The term "care" refers to all **activities** that **regenerate** people's physical and emotional **well-being** on a daily and generational basis.
- It **encompasses everyday life-sustaining tasks** such as maintaining households, caring for family members and taking care of oneself, among others.



## Who requires care?

- Care permeates **everyone's life**: everyone at all stage of life **needs care**.
- Care is **essential** for all people in their daily lives.

Care is the basis of a **fair society**





## How is care work?

- Invisible
- Undervalued
- Unpaid or underpaid
- Informal
- Precarious
- Without structures to support it
- Performed by women



## **Current situation of care work**

**4 hours/day**

Women's time spent on care work.

**76%**

Percentage of unpaid care work  
carried out by women.

**\$11 Trillion**

Women's global contribution to all types of care.

**How do we incorporate the **care approach** in our **cities**?**

- **Caring Cities** are the answer

# What is a caring city?

A city that places **care** at the heart of **policy decisions**



City that enables you to **take care of yourself**

City that **cares for you**

City that allows you to **care for others**

City that takes care of the **environment**

# What is a caring city?



## A city that enables you to **take care of yourself**



Sport areas



Cultural facilities



# A city that cares for you

Resting areas



Public toilets



Public transport

Pedestrian routes





## A city that allows you to **care for others**

kindergartens,  
schools



Water  
sources



Squares

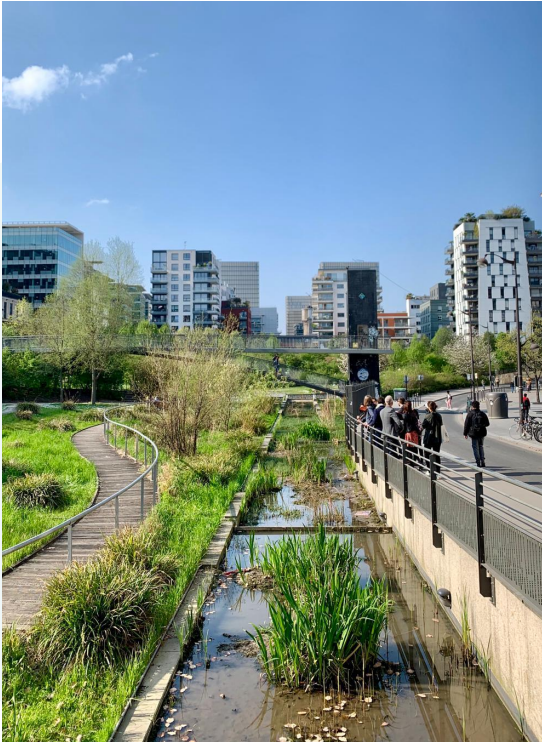


Playgrounds





## A city that takes care of the environment



Green corridors



Urban gardens

Public Parks



**03**

# **Caring Services**

## Care services paradigm

- Universal right (**attending** and **guaranteeing**)
- **People**-centered
- Autonomy of the **caregiver**
- Social and gender **co-responsibility**
- Diversity of **actors** - State, Community, Family, Market -
- State as the **guarantor**
- Sustainability and solidarity of **financing**

## Care services vision

- Intersectional
- Human rights
- Gender
- Intercultural

## Care services dimensions

- The right to **receive** care
- The right to **decide** to care or not to care
- The right to **decent working conditions** in the care sector



## Care services

- **Characteristics:**
  - ❑ Quality standards
  - ❑ Accessible
  - ❑ Decent
  - ❑ **Neighbourhood** Scale
  - ❑ **Balancing** the productive, reproductive and personal sphere



## Conclusions

- A gender equal society requires a care system that **recognizes care as the right of every person to receive care and to provide care** in dignified conditions, without discrimination or exploitation.
- **Visibilising care by placing it at the centre of policies** is crucial for overcoming poverty and reducing inequalities, as it contributes to women economic empowerment and generates economic and social returns for all.
- It is essential **to distribute care among a larger number of stakeholders**, taking it beyond the boundaries of the private, domestic and family environment to tackle the high burden of care work.



**Thanks!**

**To know more, connect with our team.**

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