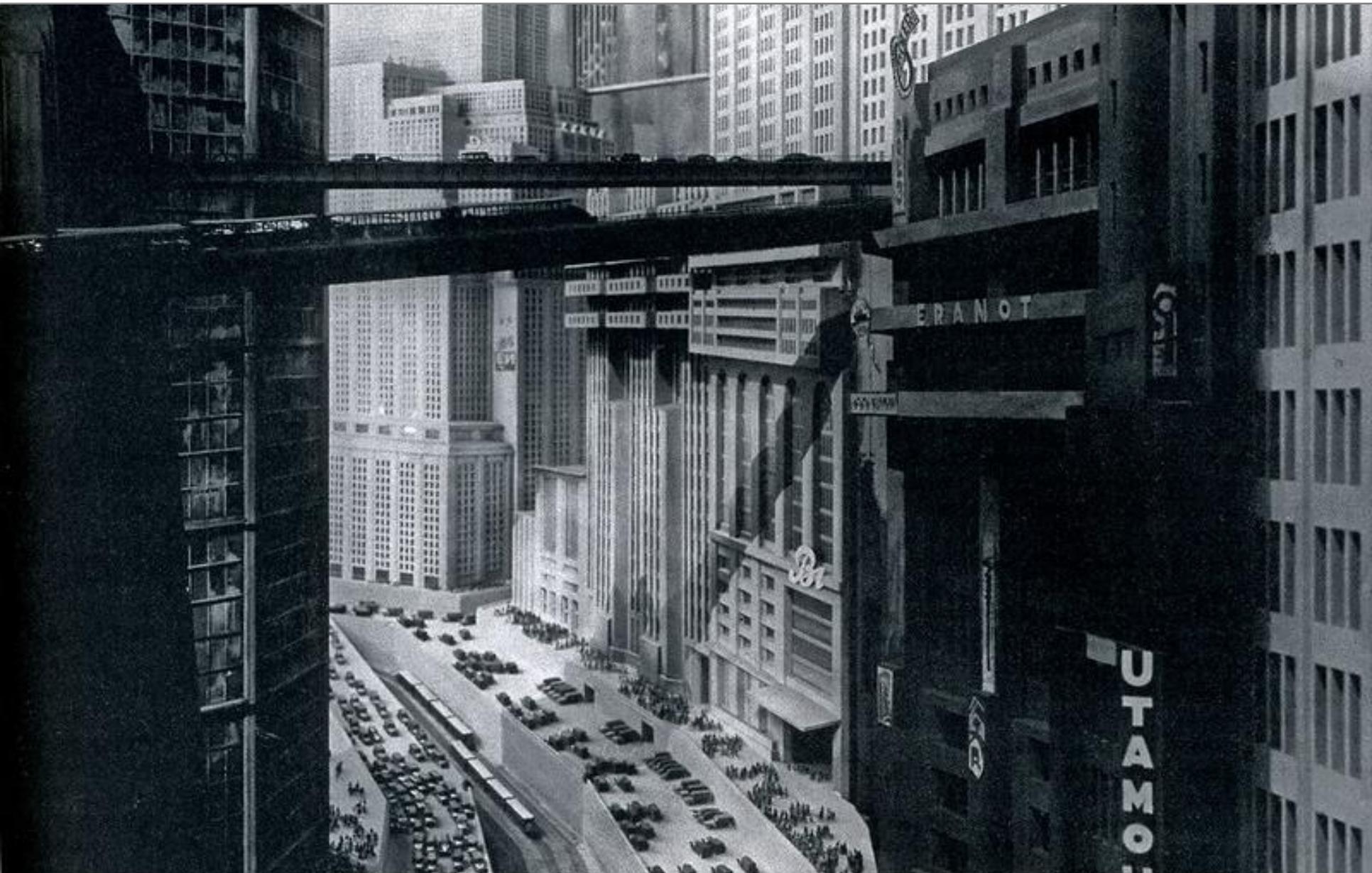


Do metropolises have a gender?

metropolis ● world association of the major metropolises



Picturing metropolises



Picturing metropolises



Picturing metropolises



Picturing metropolises



Picturing metropolises



Picturing metropolises



Picturing metropolises



Picturing metropolises



Picturing metropolises



The most tangible aspects of urban spaces

Have they always been there?

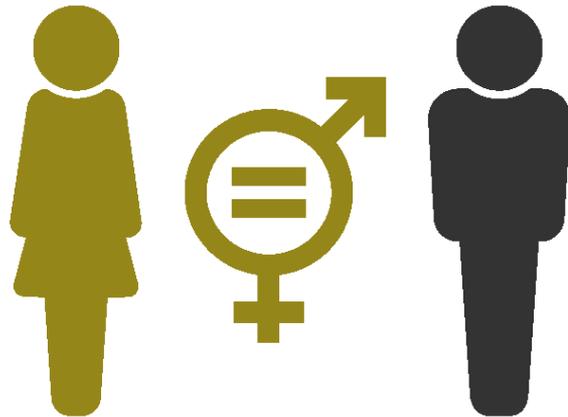
**Who built them?
How and why?**



Let's talk about patriarchy

Private/feminine

Public/masculine



Reproductive role

Productive role

Invisibilised

Recognised

Unpaid

Paid

- Sexual division of labor places women and men in separate spaces with different roles
- Roles attributed to men and women have determined the rights of both
- Men's visions are privileged, excluding all those visions different from his own
- Hierarchies for the access to rights and opportunities
- Gender inequalities naturalized

Let's talk about the Right to the City

Patriarchal system:
social conventions,
models and practices

**Unequal
representation** in
decision-making
processes

**Public policies
designed** for and by
only one part of
society: **men**



**Restricted access to
resources and
essential services**

**Violence and
oppressions: gender
disparities**

**Limited rights
as citizens**

Gender blind governance



Gender blind governance

Governance models remain gender blind when...

... they don't recognize women as legitimate political actors due to cultural gender norms and stereotyped sex roles.

... procedures and processes of governing do not provide the space to bring on board women's specific interests.

... even if gender concerns are considered by institutions of urban governance, these still fail to implement the changes required.

Facts & figures

Women in the workforce:
Women make up
41%
of the metropolitan labour market



But there is a gender pay gap: **Women earn 46%** less than men

Who can fix gender discrimination? Only
28%
of elected city councillors are women



However,
44%
of metropolises have at least one type of tool or measure to promote equal opportunities for women



Educating the next generation of women leaders: Primary and secondary school educational enrolment includes 86% of girls, but in some places, it is as low as
28%

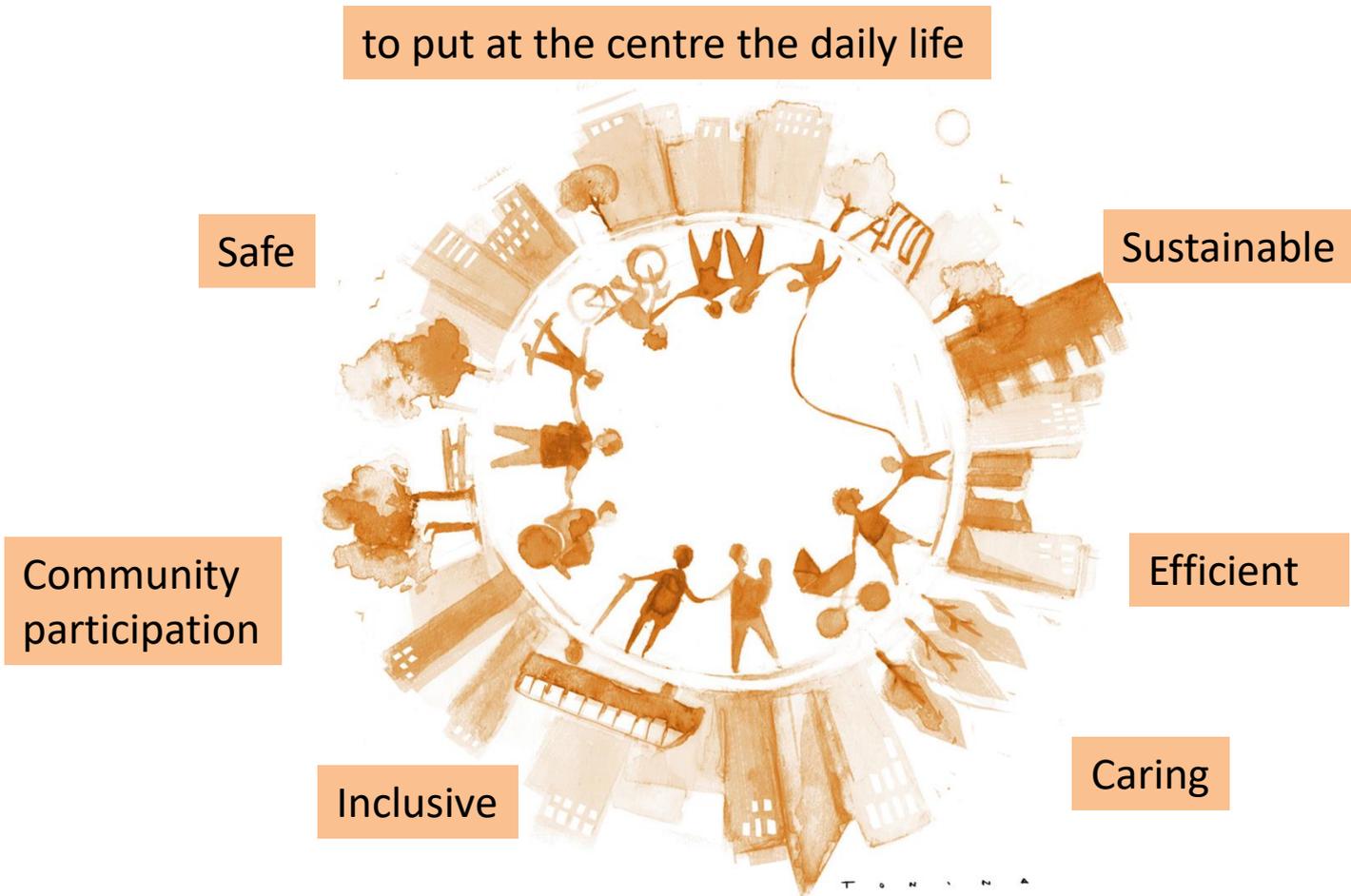
Drawn from our metropolitan indicators

**How can we build
metropolises
without
inequalities,
exclusions and
segregations?**

That's what gender mainstreaming is about!

Incorporating **the gender perspective** in urban planning is about considering the **needs, opinions and experiences of the entire population in the same degree of importance**

to put at the centre the daily life



Transformative tools...

- **Planning focused on the sustainability of daily life:** giving priority to all those tasks and needs that make life possible in our metropolises
- **Voice, visibility and decision from everyone.** It means to consider the needs, life styles and knowledge of daily life and the plurality of uses that are crucial for sustaining livelihoods in urban areas

... and strategies for sound metropolitan governance

- **Participatory frameworks and tools** to strength citizenship involvement
- **Inclusive mechanisms** that allow women to have decision-making powers and enter public and political arenas
- **Accountability of governance institutions** to women in order to enhance responsiveness
- Develop **inclusive processes for community based consultations** of women, especially poor women, youth and minority groups
- Take steps that encourage and ensure that **women and girls become active participants**
- **Multi-level and context-sensitive decentralized governance**

**Sounds good, but
how does this work
in practice?**



Bogotá, Colombia



A **public space safety audit** was conducted using a map-based mobile and desktop app, through which neighborhoods are scored by the parameters that make women feel more or less safe, such as lighting, openness, visibility, crowdness, etc.



Mashhad, Iran



The **Girls' Leadership Programme** reaches girls from ages 8 to 11 for educational training on urban sustainability, promoting long-term civic engagement



use. learn. explore.

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Gender Equality

Sustainable Development Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Click on the case studies below to find out what programs, projects and policies are being implemented in cities around the globe to accomplish Goal 5.

Learn more about the targets and indicators of SDG 5 at [UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform](#)

Case studies

28 case studies available.



use.metropolis.org/sdg/5---gender-equality

Thanks!

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