

Overview of gender aspects in urban planning, transport, waste management, water, and disaster risk reduction

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Overview

1. Introduction
2. Gender approach
3. Gender representation
4. Overview on gender aspects in key environmental sectors
5. Examples of urban action

Systematic approach to integrate gender

1. Inclusion of gender equality into targets and commitments
2. Ensure equal representation in planning, decision-making and implementation at all levels, incl. participatory approaches
3. Involve gender institutions
4. Gender analysis of policies and measures, e.g. Gender Impact Assessment
5. Gender budgeting and inclusion of gender into monitoring

Facts on gender representation

- ▶ Men are overrepresented in policy-making and decision making positions, in particular in most sectors relevant for environmental policy
- ▶ Share of women among members in local assemblies: about 31%
- ▶ Share of women among mayors: about 7%
- ▶ Gender-specific labour-market segregation: men are overrepresented in many sectors, namely
 - Transport and communication: more than 70% men
 - Energy: more than 80% men
 - Buildings/construction: more than 85% men
- ▶ Women are overrepresented in social services, care jobs, trade, and production sectors for cheap goods
- ▶ Resulting gender pay and pension gap



Gender aspects of transport

- ▶ Travel purposes, travel patterns and travel modes differ by gender
- ▶ Women: primarily for family care purposes, less commuting, more complex trip patterns
- ▶ Men: primarily for going to work and leisure, longer commuting distances
- ▶ Women: more walking and public transport
- ▶ Men: more motorised vehicles, more bicycles



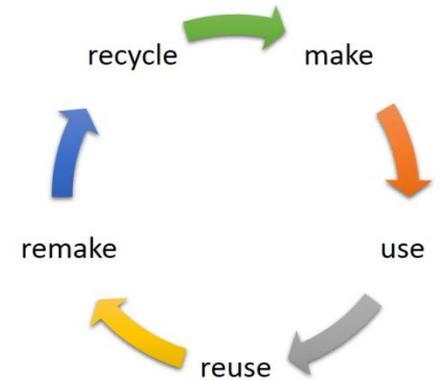
Gender aspects on household energy

- ▶ Women, because of family care, deal with household energy, in particular cooking and electric household devices
- ▶ Men tend to use more electronic equipment, and to be more interested in installations such as heating systems
- ▶ Women tend to be more concerned about health aspects, for example of insulation materials.
- ▶ Due to their care duties and lower employment rates, women spend more time at home, with consequences for heating energy consumption and exposure to indoor pollution.
- ▶ Women's comfort temperature is higher than men's
- ▶ Women, in particular single mothers and elderly women, as well as marginalised groups are most affected by energy poverty



Gender aspects of waste

- ▶ Women do most unpaid waste work at home
Men do most paid work on waste
- ▶ Gender differences in attitudes and behaviour towards avoiding waste
- ▶ Women are more willing to change their behaviour in order to reduce and separate waste, avoid food and packaging waste than men
- ▶ Women, more than men, support a ban of plastic bags
- ▶ Different priorities amongst employees in the waste sector:
 - Women have higher expectations in behavioural change, awareness raising and waste prevention
 - men's priorities are related to improving operations, such as optimising waste collection and recycling, and reducing landfill



Gender aspects of disaster risk reduction

- ▶ Female single households, single mothers, elderly, people with disabilities and other marginalised people are most vulnerable
- ▶ Lack of information, incl. emergency information
- ▶ Lack of coping capacity
- ▶ Gender differences in the perception, preparation for, and response to natural disasters
- ▶ Additional burdens for care work
- ▶ Reinforced gender stereotypes and gender-based violence after disasters



Examples: Transport for London (TfL)

- ▶ “Action on Equality” plan prepared in 2016 in a participatory process, with commitments to promoting equality and inclusion for customers, staff and stakeholders
- ▶ Collection of disaggregated data on travel patterns
- ▶ Vision, concrete goals and actions and monitoring provisions for 11 topics: services and information, accessibility, safety and security, affordability, health, diversity in employment etc.
- ▶ E.g. “travelling safely and securely” involves measures such as an LED-programme, staff training, workshops in schools, lower speed limits etc. Other measures are priority seating, campaigns in cooperation with youth groups and diversity in the workforce, among many others.



Examples: Vienna, Gender in urban planning

- ▶ For example planning recommendations developed for the gender-sensitive design of public parks in 2005
- ▶ Background: Girls tend to avoid public parks already at a young age
- ▶ Integration of these recommendations into Vienna's binding guidelines for park design in 2007
- ▶ Rules include e.g.
 - Urban design should ensure spatial and functional networking of open spaces and popular gathering places of children and young people
 - Footpath network of the park enables visitors to walk around (circular route) and is integrated into everyday trips and walks (crossing options)
 - Areas designed to attract more girls (e.g. sports areas, volleyball court) should be located within sight of the main gathering points of girls
- ▶ Manual Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Planning and Urban Development



Example: GIRRL Program - Capacity-Building Initiative in disaster risk reduction in South Africa

- ▶ Intense capacity building and development for marginalised adolescent girls
- ▶ Reaffirming their rights and building resilience through education and active participation
- ▶ Helping to understand the links between health, welfare and individual vulnerability, in terms of, e.g. disease, gender based violence and unplanned pregnancy
- ▶ Result: Adolescent girls have a viable role to play in supporting community-based disaster-reduction initiatives



Thank you for your attention!

