

GENDER AND URBANISM

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Transnational Platform to Support
 Energy Renovation Financing.

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I. Urbanism

- Urban space is not a neutral space.
- Space **reflects power relations** – more or less space, location, environmental quality
- It can contribute to increasing inequality, raising barriers, or **can favor social integration.**
- Spatial interventions transform the **urban climate**: relations of coexistence, belonging, the sense of security or identity are aspects that can be promoted from urban planning and urban design.



The right to the city on the part of women is a conquest still to be accomplished.

- **Gender and generation** has been a more important factor than the class when it comes to organizing the development of new cities.
- Our societies are built in the spatial split of the **public and the private spheres**. One that attributes to women a greater responsibility on the private world and maintains the masculine forms and values in the public space.



— Women have greater dedication and responsibility in relation to the most vulnerable and dependent groups: childhood, the elderly, people with illnesses, or people with disabilities.

We need to build a space of equality by radically transforming this division of spaces and tasks and build a world of shared responsibilities.



In what way can space act in favor of women?

1. **Knowing** the different way women inhabiting and use the city as a function of gender – having data by gender.
2. Ensuring **the presence of women in all social and political spheres** and encouraging their voice to be heard and taken into account.
3. Valuing and **giving space to the activities** that women have traditionally done and favoring that they are shared.
4. The **conciliation ceases to be a private matter for each family** or woman and it **becomes a public issue** that women work outside the home and that what used to do to the housewife **should be resolved in common**.



II.

a new urbanism from the gender

1.

Urbanism is conceived as a tool of public intervention to **correct inequalities** and ensure the **quality and maintenance of natural resources**. It ceases to be an urbanism focused on the interests of the market and becomes **an urbanism focused on citizens**. The environment and resources are an indispensable part of this collective well-being and a way of guaranteeing the rights of future generations.

2.

the **ideological and political** roots of the intervention in the city are **recognized**. This recognition of subjectivity is not a problem, but it is interesting to reveal it in order to qualify it or correct it.

II. a new urbanism from the gender

3.

Faced with relevant social changes, such as equal rights for women or the society of immigration, space must also contribute to **welcoming and promoting social transformation**.

4.

The intervention is not to impose an external order but to start from that complexity and, counting on that reality, to try to reinforce the positive aspects that favor urban livability and vitality and intervene to stop the negative processes of degradation or exclusion.

5.

Bottom Up approaches –observation of reality, the analysis of daily life and participatory processes.

6.

The neighborhood scale. In the era of globalization and hypermobility, the sustainable is always the closest and most accessible and guarantees the quality of life. In addition there are **large social groups whose vital scope is framed in the quarter: children, elderly, disabled and those who care for them**.



II. a new urbanism from the gender

7.

The standards are indicative and are susceptible of a revision to adapt to the new social reality.

8.

The participation becomes a basic tool of the planning process, integrating in the development of the technical work. Embracing the needs and points of view of the diversity in the city.

9.

The city is a multicolor prism that can be seen through different optics, such as origin, race, gender or age.

10.

The variable of social impact is incorporated into the urbanistic policies, to know and evaluate how the different interventions affects the social fabric.



II. a new urbanism from the gender

11.

Unpaid work is recognized and valued and the conditions are created for it to be developed in equal conditions.

12.

The health and the environmental aspect are placed in a privilege position. The approach does not consist in what we do to minimize the impacts we have generated, but in going to the source root to avoid that they occur and reach consensus.

13.

Autonomy for the weakest people by creating conditions of safety, quality and ability.
- Children, elderly, people with illnesses and people with disabilities.



III. New Subjects

The standard subject:

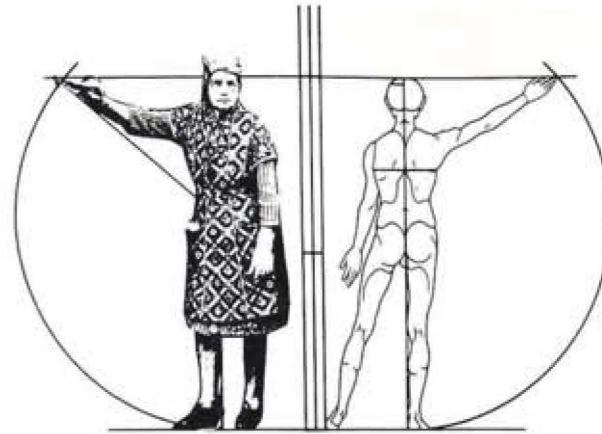
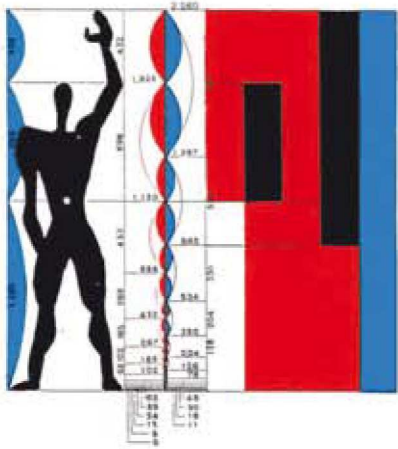
- Male adult with a paying job
- That moves freely and has access to all city resources
- No house hold responsibility
- No mobility issues

“Indifference is the most subtle form of discrimination.

The denial of difference is a form of oppression.”

Carlos Hernández Pezzi

III. New Subjects



For whom should we be also designing for:

- Children – move freely and safe in the neighborhood from an early age
- Youth – space for encounter in public and different types of housing
- Elderly – universal accessibility
- People with disabilities – thinking ahead of punctual solutions



IV. Plan from another perspective

HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS

- Facilitate the greater autonomy of dependents: universal accessibility inside and outside the home
- Avoid one person working spaces – domestic shores
- Safe design for children and people with disorders.
- **Transparency and light** in accesses and garages. Use of mirrors, good signage and wide fields of view in all common areas **avoid insecurity**.
- Design of the **common spaces to favor the meeting** and coexistence.



IV. Plan from another perspective

DAILY NECESSITIES: SERVICES, EQUIPMENT AND PUBLIC SPACE

- Network of spaces that support community responsibilities: spaces for meeting as well as facilities that help in care.
- **Child care and elderly facilities:** early childhood facilities, day centers, assisted residency and support for those who remain in their homes.
- Spaces associated with public facilities: school entrances, health centers and public parks can be urban squares that revive the coexistence.



IV. Plan from another perspective

ACCESSIBILITY AND MOBILITY

- Guarantee a **good public transport system**
- Move on **foot or by bicycle** should be easy and cover most of the daily necessities
- **Mix of uses** and the balanced distribution of facilities to make possible the proximity in the use of the city.
- Integrate issues as **security and universal accessibility** in public transport design and planning.
- Recognize the unknown needs of transport or displacement of the **groups less considered**: lack of adequate public transport in certain areas, residual pedestrian itineraries without conditions for the ride with carts or wheelchairs.



IV. Plan from another perspective

SAFETY

- Develop a participatory plan with women's associations and other sensitive groups to improve urban security.
- Signage - knowing where you are and where you are going
- Visibility - see and be seen
- Listening and being heard
- Surveillance form and access to help: to escape and obtain assistance
- Better public lighting
- Extended timetable for public equipment, trade and transport
- The ground floor must be commercial or cultural to not create huge walls

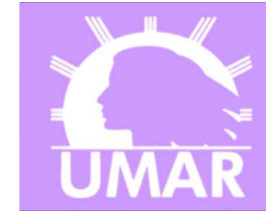


V. Conclusions

- Simply by applying a new perspective a new city is discovered
- the vision of gender must be introduced in urban planning
- The current configuration of the city negatively affects women directly and indirectly - the trend towards remoteness of equipment and services
- the degradation of the street has broken the social space and this has had an impact on increasing the family burdens
- The participation of women in urban planning and management forums is a necessary task **to build more livable cities for all**

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Merci.

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