

Private Sector Participation

Policies and Practices



المؤتمر العربي  
الثاني للأراضي

Second Arab Land  
Conference

22-24 FEBRUARY 2021  
CAIRO, EGYPT

# Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Involvement in Urban Planning Strategies

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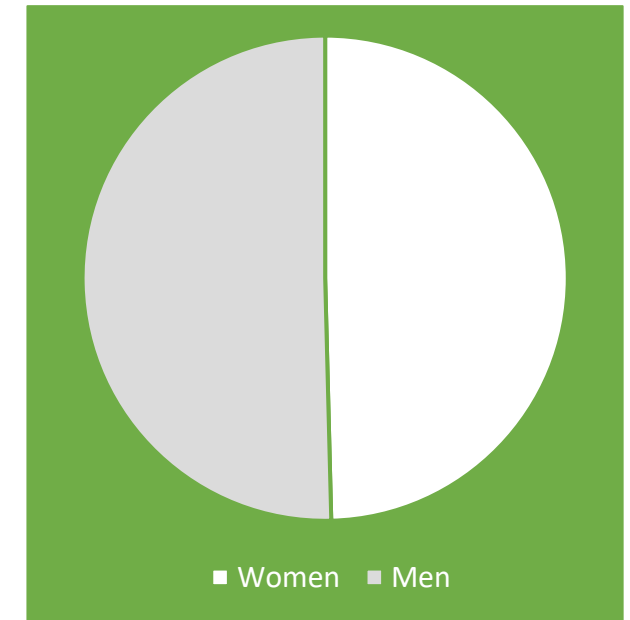
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### Gender

It has been introduced in architecture by women from a political **feminist perspective** and first appeared in the late 1970s. Since then, **women** have reached an amount of scientific and professional progress that makes them, over time, able to compete with men and claim their rights to **equity** in various fields. However, they still face some **obstacles** causing them emotional and psychological pressure and reducing their **participation** in decision-making.



### Strategic Urban Planning in Egypt

Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

A strategy developed in the past decade to encourage community participation in decision-making. **The problem is:**

- Ignorance of the gender dimension
- Need for women-friendly cities

**WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT, EQUITY, AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING.**

- **The scope of this study** is about how **gender mainstreaming** benefits both women and men equally, taking into account gender differences and needs, by influencing strategic urban planning policies and prompting the **private sector** and community engagement in order to create a gender-equal inclusive urban environment?
- It **aims** to study the influence of women's participation in strategic urban planning.

### Analytical-deductive Research Method

Using qualitative and quantitative research tools presented through a **case study**.

- It starts by describing the relationship between **gender and urban planning** and how it's inspired by the various gender needs. Then it discusses the importance of taking women into account and encouraging their **participation** in land-related decision-making in **Egypt**.

## Gender Mainstreaming

- It's concerned about giving rights to **both genders equally** to create an **inclusive** society, in parallel with the increasing global **awareness** of rights and duties.
- It contributes to supporting and organising gender roles, and introduces a **gender-based perspective** in urban planning strategies to examine decisions in the context of women's rights.

**WHEN** did it all  
**WHERE** begin to be  
**WHAT** implemented



**1990s**

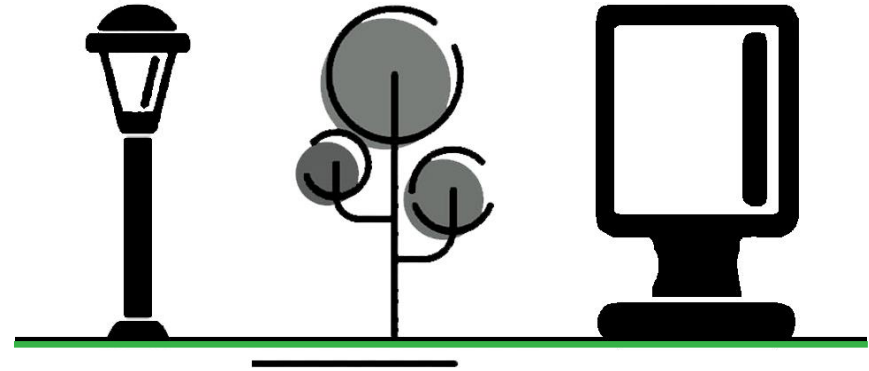
**Vienna**

They reviewed the different patterns of use and needs of both genders and redesigned public urban spaces to be gender-sensitive and inclusive.

# Gender-based Planning Strategies Translating Women's Needs in Urban Spaces

## Types of Gender Needs

- Strategic gender needs
- Practical gender needs



## What are the needs of women in public urban spaces?

### Tangible

Lighting, landscaping, pedestrian traffic, urban furniture, potential hiding spots, signage, security personnel, nearby emergency services, etc.

### Intangible

Safety, a sense of belonging, positive interaction, visibility, accessibility, privacy, etc.

# Women's Participation around the World

## Private Sector

## Public Sector

Together, they work for the achievement of equity, non-discrimination, equal opportunities, the equal contribution of both genders to participate in the decision-making, women's empowerment, support women's civil society organisations, and developing gender-sensitive agendas.

## The African Female Participation Experience

- The Maghreb: Local NGOs and UN Women
- Nigeria: The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

## Egypt's Progress towards this Goal



## Encouragement and Limitation

### Multiple Ways to Stimulate her Participation

- Successful female figures and role models;
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs);
- Countries supporting gender equality;
- Social media platforms promoting women's participation.



### Limitations and Constraints

- Gender-related barriers affecting their professional progress;
- Restrictions on female occupation of Egyptian ministerial positions;
- Lack of conviction by decision-makers of the importance of women's participation.



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women

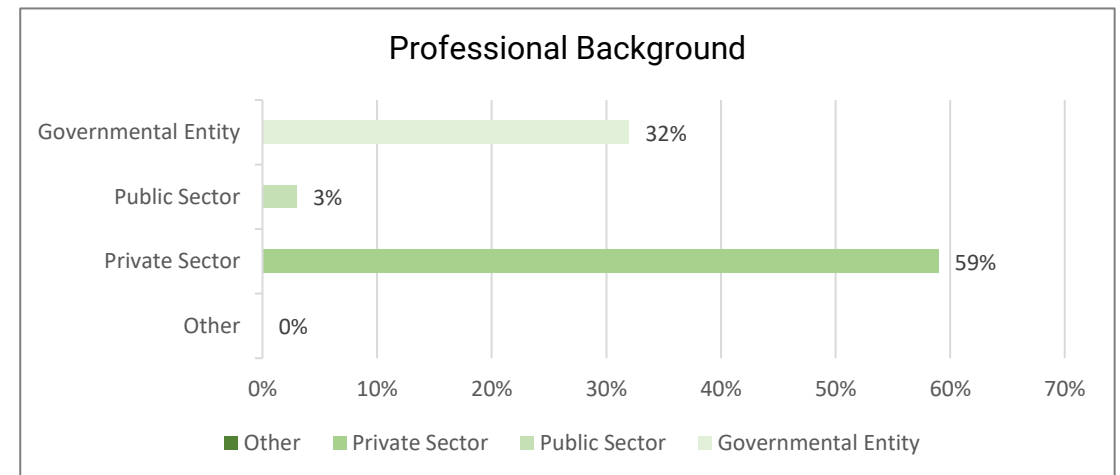
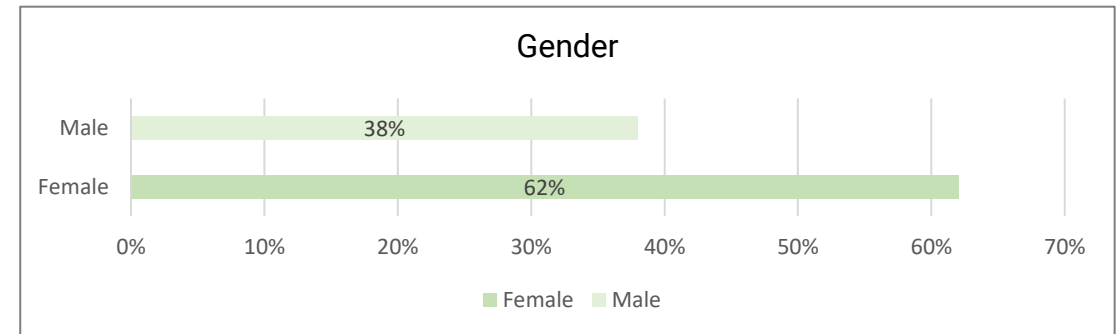


## Women's Participation, Egypt

### Results

On three levels: the workplace level, the occupation level, and the state level.

- Women influencing the shape of the city;
- Gender equity;
- Private and public sectors contributions;
- Means of encouragement and support;
- Obstacles in decision-making;
- Egypt's stimulation for women's empowerment;
- Influential NGOs in Egypt for Women;
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP).





## CONCLUSIONS AND MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF RELEVANCE TO THE REGION

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- The responsibility of women increases and their role in their local community expands, although their traditional role still dominates their daily life. Therefore, there is a need for **public urban spaces** to balance their life and give them **the right to the city**.
- The reality of urban planning policies and decision-making process.
- Women's ignorance of their **rights** in the city and the limited available choices.
- Although women still face **gender-related barriers**, bias and stereotypes, they manage to develop, become **leaders**, and reach senior management positions.
- **Participation** of women, from among the general public not just specialists, in land-related policy-making.
- The influential role of the **private sector** in this matter
- Awareness and involvement of **men**.

**THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!**