



المؤتمر العربي الثاني للأراضي

Second Arab Land
Conference

22-24 FEBRUARY 2021
CAIRO, EGYPT

Private Sector Participation

Policies and Practices

Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Involvement in Urban Planning Strategies

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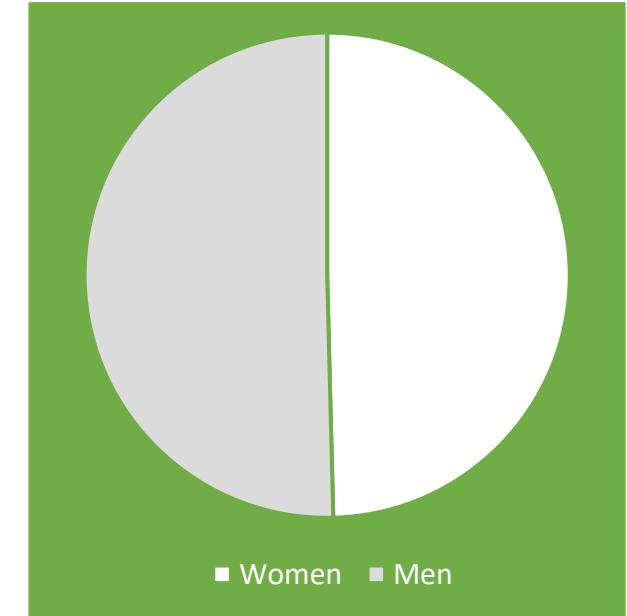
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Gender

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 ?

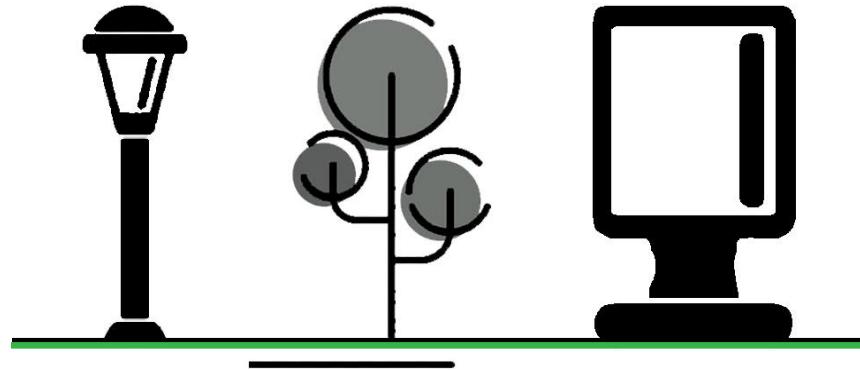
1990s
Vienna

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

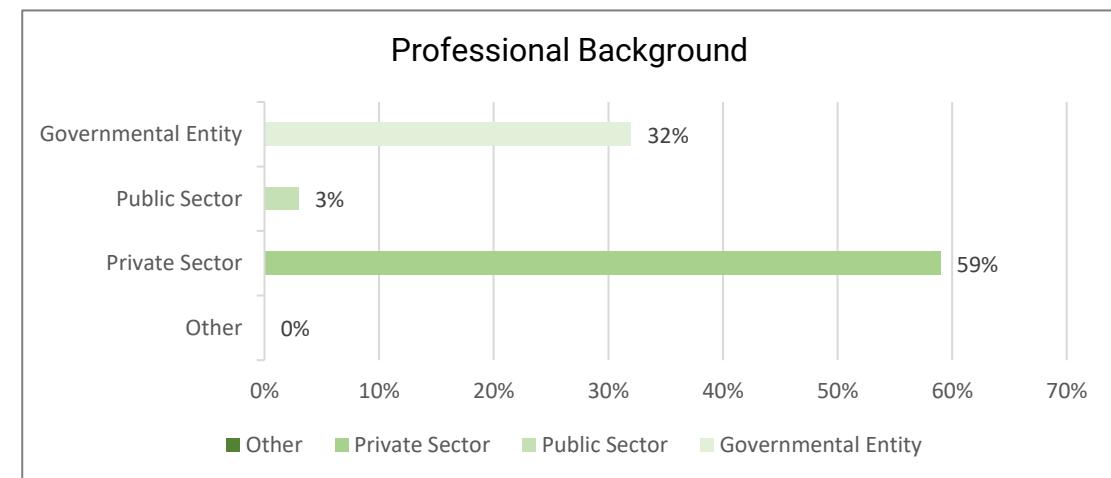
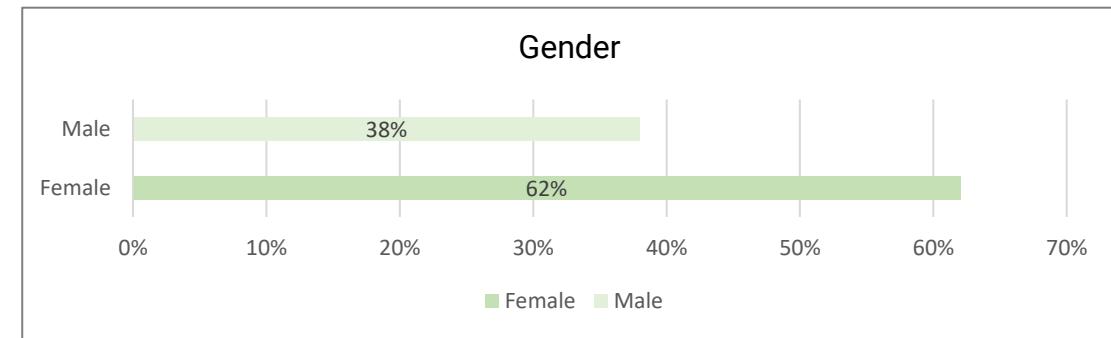
- Gender-related barriers affecting their professional progress;
- Restrictions on female occupation of Egyptian ministerial positions;
- Lack of conviction by decision-makers of the importance of women's participation.

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

- 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!