

Gender-inclusive cities

Urban infrastructure and services are not gender-neutral.

Women and men, girl and boys have different needs, experience and interests. Their access to and use of urban infrastructure and municipal services can differ significantly.

FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER INCLUSION

 <p>Participation and representation in decision-making</p>	 <p>Access to infrastructure and services</p>	 <p>Affordability</p>
 <p>Technology</p>	 <p>Mobility</p>	 <p>Safety, security and freedom</p>
 <p>Health, hygiene and clean environment</p>	 <p>Employment and entrepreneurship opportunities</p>	 <p>Land, property, and asset ownership</p>

Women are affected disproportionately by gaps in access to sustainable infrastructure.

For example, they may spend more time on household chores or caring tasks, which can be difficult if there are barriers to accessing or disruptions in electricity or water supply. The availability of safe transport may have greater influence on women when they search for and choose a job. As primary carers in many societies, women have been impacted in different and disproportionate ways by the COVID-19 crisis, so their needs and suggestions also need to be recognised in designing solutions.

To protect equality and women's rights, women should have a voice.

Women need to take part in setting priorities for the design and the operation of infrastructure if it is to have the desired development impact. Good urban solutions are consequently best found by involving diverse groups in decision-making, implementation and maintenance.