

Safe Cities for Women and Girls, Safe Cities for All

Women continue to feel unwelcomed in public spaces in many parts of world, although recent developments seem to point to a new awareness of violence against women, especially sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence and the development of comprehensive preventive strategies to respond. In the developed world, women and girls still do not access the city on equal terms to men and boys, and the fear and experience of sexual violence impinges differentially on them, limiting their rights to public spaces. In particular, a gendered approach to the expansion of city spaces, and the night-time economy in many countries in the world, needs to be fully developed in policy and practice. What are the challenges in the North and South for a gendered approach to safety and conviviality in cities? What tools and networks can help to advance policy and practice in this area? What are some examples and early lessons in developing evidence based, participatory, and human rights based holistic programming to create safe cities?

Gender, Built Environments, Energy and Climate Change

Evidence suggests that gender differences exist in access to and consumption of energy. In the global south there is evidence of significant gender differences in the impact of climate change. However, knowledge of the gender dimensions in energy use and impact of climate change is still limited. What is the state

of knowledge in these topics? What data and indicators do we need produce in order to better understand these issues? What are the priority areas for a research agenda on gender, energy and climate change? What policy initiatives should be developed to reduce gender inequalities in these areas while promoting sustainable development?

Practical Tools for Gender Mainstreaming Urban Policies and Planning

Since the Treaty of Amsterdam established the principle of gender mainstreaming, a number of policy initiatives have been developed in the field of urban planning. However, these remain piecemeal, scattered and are not integrated into mainstream planning systems. While a number of toolkits and targeted resources have been created by various institutions and researchers, there is a clear need for better guidance that is up to date and tailored to specific contexts. This topic will address the issue of how to develop toolkits that consistently take gender into account and at the same time are well adapted to local contexts and conditions, including national, regional and local planning systems, legislation, administrative structures and procedures. It will also ask what changes are required at a strategic level to make these toolkits effective? How can professionals and politicians be persuaded to champion their use?



genderSTE is a policy-driven targeted network funded by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology)

genderSTE
Science, Technology, Environment



International Conference



Designing Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Environments

Rome, 25 and 26 September 2014

Venue: Italian Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Sala Polifunzionale, Via Santa Maria in Via 37, Rome, Italy

**Open Call for Abstracts
Deadline May 5th 2014**

EnGendering Cities is a parallel non-institutional event of the Italian Presidency of the European Union, organized by the COST policy driven network Gender, Science, Technology and Environment

genderSTE
Science, Technology, Environment

www.genderSTE.eu

genderingcities.architettura@upm.es

Objective

This conference aims to advance a better understanding of how gender dimensions interact with built environments as they are relevant to several of the Grand Challenges identified in the new European Research Programme Horizon 2020: energy, climate, security, inclusion, wellbeing, quality of life, aging, transport, digital agenda.

The conference aims to produce a stocktake of the current situation, develop a research agenda to identify main issues, and advance the state of the art of gender analysis and policy in a number of various domains relevant to urban environments.

Topics of the Conference

Improving the Quality of Life for All in Urban Environments

Structural demographic changes in Europe, including new gender roles, migration, changing household structures and aging and poverty pose new demands on housing and neighborhoods for which our existing urban fabric is not well prepared. What historical and current experiences can provide us with perspectives to innovate, and better respond to these emerging housing needs of women and girls, and men and boys in all their diversity in Europe? What can be proposed as better, more efficient and adapted ways forward of responding to those structural changes? What

innovations or practices have been applied or can be developed from explicitly taking into account gender perspectives in access to safe and affordable housing and neighborhood design? How can the experience of the pioneer women professionals in this field inform contemporary practice?

Integrating Gender in Smart Cities

A number of Smart Cities projects and programmes are providing cities in Europe and beyond with improved systems to manage different services and flows, supported by information and communication technologies. However, little effort has been made to engender programmes, paying close attention to the gender differences in access to ICTs, and employment opportunities especially among youth in the ICT sector. How can gender be embedded in Smart Cities' approaches? Which aspects of gender should be taken into account when developing Smart Cities initiatives? How can Smart cities Initiatives be linked to issues of safety and sustainability? How are considerations of "care" being taken into consideration, if at all and how should they be better integrated? What data are relevant? How should gender aware indicators be developed?

Engendering Transport

Women's issues in transport have been studied now for various decades, bringing evidence of significant gender inequalities in access to safe transport services which limit women's access to education, employment opportunities, and overall quality of life. However, this body of

knowledge has not moved into mainstream transport research and even less into teaching and policy. In addition, fuller integration of gender dimensions in transport research is still needed, challenging long-seated assumptions built into the field. Issues to be addressed include: rebalancing employment and care in transport, challenging conceptual frameworks, developing gender aware indicators, developing tools for engendering transport policy and research and collating innovative examples.

Engendering Urban Policies in the Global South

Gender has been an explicit element of policy development for many years now. What has been achieved, in development policies in the last decade within the framework of the activities of various international organizations working to engender urban policies in the Global South, such as UN Habitat, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, etc.? How has the political participation of women and girls been advanced in this process? As the quality of life has improved in many countries, what new circumstances define the current situation? In which specific aspects is there any convergence with the North? What should be the objectives of the next round of policies from these institutions and relevant stakeholders? What can be learnt in the North of gendered policies in the South, particularly as new forms of need appear in the developed world?