



Gendered landscape

Institutions

1

3

Health and
well-being
inequality

2

Lived experiences



IN-HABIT – INclusive Health And wellBeing In small and medium size ciTies

D6.2 – Gendered Landscapes in the 4 IN-HABIT Cities

Project Number	869227	Acronym	IN-HABIT
Full Title	INclusive Health And wellBeing In small and medium size ciTies		
Project URL	https://www.inhabit-h2020.eu/		
Document Type and Name	Deliverable, D6.2, Gendered Landscapes in the 4 IN-HABIT Cities		
Project Coordinator	University of Córdoba		
Project Call and Funding Scheme	SC5-14-2019 – Visionary and integrated solutions to improve well-being and health in cities H2020-SC5-2019-2 (IA)		
Date of Delivery	M21 – 31 st of May, 2022		
WP, WP Leader	WP6, University of Reading		
Status	Final		
Dissemination level (confidentiality)	Public		



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 869227

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VERSION HISTORY

Version	Status	Date	Contributor/partner	Summary of changes
1	Final	31 st of May, 2022	University of Reading	



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CA	Consortium Agreement
DECO	Dissemination, Exploitation, Communication & Outreach
DC	Dissemination & Communication
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
GA	Grant Agreement
GDEI	Gender, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion
H2020	Horizon 2020 projects
IHW	Inclusive Health and Wellbeing
KLC	Key Local Contact
LCA	Local Community Activator
PC	Project Coordinator
PP	Project Partner
RTD	Research, technology and development
SMSCs	Small and medium sized cities



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PARTNERS' SHORT NAMES

AVUE	Neighbourhood Association of Las Palmeras
BOT	Book on a Tree
BSC	Baltic Studies Centre
B4B	Bridge for Billions
CORD	Ayuntamiento de Córdoba
DFC	Design for Change Spain
HIDE	Hidepark Civic Association Triptych
ISIM	isIMPACT
KQ	Kalniciema Quarter
LABORELEC	Engie Laborelec
LCREA	Lucca Crea
LUCCA	Comune di Lucca
NITRA	Mesto Nitra
PUJ	Pontificia Universidad Javeriana
RIGA	Riga Planning Region



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SUA	Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra
TSR	Tesserae
UCO	University of Córdoba
UNIFI	Università di Pisa
UREAD	University of Reading
WTG	WellnessTechGroup



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context

This report is the INHABIT Deliverable on Gendered Landscapes. It presents the methodology that INHABIT has developed for the Gendered Landscapes of the four cities that are part of the project. IN-HABIT is a Horizon 2020 research project on inclusive health and well-being in four small and medium size European cities funded by the European Commission. Each city focuses its actions on deprived areas and vulnerable groups and they all share a GDEI perspective, which is developed through gendered landscapes, which are a systemic urban planning framework based on innovative gender and diversity approaches.

The Gendered Landscape methodology presented in this report will feed into the **Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Handbook for Cities** (to be delivered at month 60). It is developed to achieve four objectives:

- to develop a solid understanding of the relevant available literature and the practical experiences to-date;
- to reflect the specific local contexts;
- to identify key macro areas which could be applied across time and space;
- to be able to deliver practical tools for cities and stakeholders.

Furthermore, the methodology is the result of an understanding of the existing evidence, mostly practitioners-based, and key experiences, such as that of Umeå in Sweden and Barcelona in Spain, but also feedback and discussions with key practitioners in URBACT Gender Equal Cities, consortium partner Tesserae, and the municipality of Umeå, exchange of ideas on similar initiatives in other clustering projects funded by the Horizon 2020 and other stakeholders. Importantly, it has evolved from original plans to reflect the feedback provided by the partners of the INAHBIT project in the four cities.



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Principles

All this, resulted in a methodology for gendered landscapes based on three pillars: one on **Institutions**, one on **Lived Experiences** and one on **Health and Well-being**. This allows the gendered landscape to consider those dimensions that are key to gender mainstreaming overall but also those that are specific to the context of the cities and the project.

Pillar 1 is informed by the literature review and previous experiences, for instance in Vienna and Umeå. We have identified six dimensions reflecting the quality of GDEI institutions in each city: stakeholders' involvement, political commitment, legal framework, resources, monitoring, knowledge-based.

Pillar 2 aims to evidence the gendered issues specific to the contexts of the city and the project. An important part of this pillar, therefore, is to understand what the key gendered experiences are in each of the cities and neighbourhood of intervention.

Pillar 3 aims to identify the best and worst areas in each city in terms of health and well-being. It is therefore linked to the cross-cutting health and well-being theme of INHABIT, which is at the core of each of the four cities. The Pillar yield geographical maps depicting hot and cold spots of health and well-being. This will allow to measure whether gender and diversity groups are differently exposed to these specific spots.

Implementation

Although the aim of the report is to present the gendered landscape methodology, the work we have done has also moved to the first implementation phase. We therefore present initial discussion on a draft implementation of Pillar 1, for which we have been able to collect data,



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and for the initial stages of Pillar 2 and the identification of the key dimensions of lived experiences the Pillar will focus on in each of the four cities.

For Pillar 1, from the literature review and previous experiences, for instance in Vienna and Umeå, we have identified six dimensions reflecting the quality of GDEI institutions in each city: stakeholders' involvement, political commitment, legal framework, resources, monitoring, knowledge-based. To evaluate each dimension, we have designed a questionnaire, which is available in the Appendix at the end of this document. The data we have collected and analysed, although preliminary, suggests that cities have a women-dominated workforce but a male-dominated governing assembly. They state political objectives but neither specify quantified targets, nor evaluate the impact of their policy on GDEI, and the means dedicated to GDEI are not in line with the political declarations. Moreover, although some data are collected it is not clear whether they are used to ground public policies and a lot of areas where discriminations are widespread are not considered.

In order to implement Pillar 2, we took advantage of the Baseline Study on Inclusive Health and Well-being conducted by Islmpact and of site visits coordinated by Tesserae to describe in depth the local context of the areas of intervention, and, during which, opportunities to engage with key stakeholders were used to identify the most pressing gender issues. We found that the areas that emerge as key to focus on for the implementation of Pillar 2 in Córdoba should aim to map the institutional presence, both public and private so to address lack of key services that hinder women's labour market outcomes, such as childcare, education and training and transport and mobility, as well as interventions to address gender norms. In Riga, the areas for its Pillar 2 should aim to map the extent of disadvantage in the neighbourhood, so to provide evidence to inform a sustainably inclusive market. This could include a detailed profile not only in terms of demography but also of various related socio-economic issues, including elderly loneliness, disability and gender-based violence. In Lucca, also in light of the wider city focus of the project, which has not a focus on a distinct neighbourhood or area, interviews with city officials suggested involvement of key GDEI organisations in the planning, implementation and evaluation of city policies, an issue on which INHABIT is already offering support to local policy



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makers. In Nitra, gender barriers to mobility and access to public spaces have been observed. Behavioural change interventions will address this dimension.



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1. Introduction IN-HABIT

IN-HABIT is a Horizon 2020 research project on inclusive health and well-being in four small and medium size European cities funded by the European Commission. Each city develops new solutions in four dimensions to foster inclusive health and well-being. **Citizens health and wellbeing** can be considered as **competitive and finite immaterial resources**. Their availability is subjected to various limits and constraints like public investments, financial and social capital, space availability, access to education, ICTs and culture, access to natural resources, safety, economic and technological development. These limitations are particularly visible in the case of urban space, whose design, functions and management schemes may favour health and wellbeing of those groups with higher economic, social and political power. Most vulnerable social groups like women, children, elderly, persons with mental and physical disabilities, ethnic minorities, migrants and refugees are at risk of exclusion within this competition and most in **need of public interventions to guarantee fair and equitable access to health and wellbeing**. Whilst cities invest in the creation of public spaces, social inclusion and public physical and mental health on a regular basis, they might not necessarily do so in a visionary and integrated way.

IN-HABIT considers **Inclusive Health and Wellbeing (IHW) as co-created common pool resources (CCPR)**, making it our distinctive approach. By common pool resources (CPR) we understand resources that are owned, managed, and used by the community, but affected by the low *excludability* (difficulties to prevent that other individuals use the good) and high *subtractability* (the availability of a good decrease when the goods are used/consumed) conditions that characterise common goods. Córdoba (Spain) uses culture and heritage to promote inclusivity. Riga (Latvia) mobilizes food to nurture daily healthier lifestyles. Lucca (Italy) promotes human-animal bonds as new relational urban goods. Finally, Nitra (Slovakia) works with art and environment to connect places and people. Each city focuses its action on deprived areas and vulnerable groups such as children, elders, women, persons with disability, ethnic minorities and migrants.



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Integral to IN-HABIT is the development of a systemic urban planning framework based on innovative gender and diversity approaches. A distinct approach of the programme is to consider health and well-being as a common pool resource, created, managed and used by the community but affected by low excludability and high subtractability, which generate possibilities to free-ride and, therefore, potential large negative effects to the whole community in mental health terms when key members of the community fail to contribute.

The relationship between gender and cities has been the subject of studies and actions from at least the late 1800s, when women, drawing from their experiences as mothers, launched a “municipal housekeeping agenda” aimed to transform the cities, its urban spaces, services (and also politics) by arguing that these were extension of the home (Morris-Crowther, 2004). 100 years forward, studies and movements focused on similar but distinct issues, such as those generated, for instance, by the process of de-industrialization, the increased participation of women in the labour market and paid work outside the home, and, more recently, the predominant role played by the services sector and the automation of labour. Recent studies continue to point out that women remain amongst the most vulnerable groups in cities as well as being crucial, though often invisible, in making the cities liveable.

The consideration of gender into the planning, development and administration of cities has become the focus of more initiatives. For instance, the URBACT Gender Equal cities programme offers an overview of various initiatives at different administrative levels in Europe, from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 11, the Urban agenda for the European Union, the Charter for Equality of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, to the more local and specific initiatives in various cities, including the gendered landscapes in - what are, possibly, the most renowned examples of - Umeå in Sweden and Vienna in Austria. The idea of gendered landscapes, indeed, results from acknowledging that the first step towards more user-sensitive and inclusive cities is the recognition that different groups have different needs and experiences in the urban space. Differences in GL deployment may come from pervasive social norms and complex social dynamics, such as gendered power structure or residential segregation and social exclusion. Ignoring these social forces will



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undermine seriously the cities' ability to make any sustainable changes. Despite the growing body of initiatives in various cities across Europe, there is no clear and structured approach to gendered landscapes.

In URBACT, Gendered Landscape has been deployed as a flexible concept, adapted and redefined according to the context. Umea is leading in terms of design of public spaces, governance etc; Barcelona has a lot to teach in terms of feminisation of public politics under the local government leadership, and in labour markets through the in-house agency Barcelona Activa. Gendered Landscape, however, has also meant small projects, even cultural ones, to change the mindset of local politicians and inhabitants not familiar with gender equalities e.g. Panevezys in Lithuania - The examples and variety on how the Gendered Landscape has been applied by the cities in the Gendered Landscape network showcase this diversity of approaches.

There is, of course, an important recognition that a “one-size fits all” approach is not appropriate, given the unique contexts of each city, and **a key contribution of IN-HABIT is to offer a methodology to gendered landscapes that can be adapted not only to each of its four cities, but to any city pursuing an agenda of gender, equity, diversity and inclusion (GDEI).**

This report presents the **IN-HABIT Methodology to Gendered Landscapes** in the four cities of the INHABIT programme. The methodology we present here will be deployed in the four cities of INHABIT and, relying on data collected with a variety of means (including behavioural games, the In-HABIT App and multiple interactions with stakeholders) will underpin their innovations. The methodology will, therefore, feed into the **Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Handbook for Cities** (to be delivered at month 60). This will illustrate how the methodology has been used in each city's innovations and provide a key practical tool all cities pursuing GDEI policies.

The approach has been developed on the basis of four objectives:



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1. to ground it on a solid understanding of the relevant available literature and the practical experiences to-date;
2. to allow it to reflect the specific local contexts;
3. to identify key macro areas which could be applied across time and space;
4. to be able to deliver practical tools for cities and stakeholders.

The first objectives ensures that the approach is based on the best available evidence; the second reflects the intrinsic local nature of the gender issues and, above all, their manifestation in the specific urban contexts; the third offers the opportunity to provide replicability while respecting local contexts; the fourth ensures that the methodology is helpful and results in impactful changes.

The methodology for the gendered landscapes we present here has benefitted from an understanding of key experiences, such as that of Umeå in Sweden; from feedback and discussions with key practitioners in URBACT Gender Equal Cities and the municipality of Umeå, exchange of ideas on similar initiatives in other clustering projects funded by the Horizon 2020 and other stakeholders. Importantly, it has also evolved from original plans to reflect the feedback provided by the partners of the INHABIT project in the four cities that the proposed method should be also reflective of the specific focus that the four cities have within the project. All this, and the aim to achieve the four objectives above, resulted in a methodology for gendered landscapes based on three pillars: one on Institutions, one on Lived Experiences and one on Health and Well-being.

The report is structured as follows. Section 2 discusses the key findings from the literature, outlining the development over time of the relationship between gender and cities. In Section 3, we briefly revisit some of the key literature on gender and cities in relation to the specific areas of intervention of the four cities that are part of the INHABIT project. Section 4 introduces our method to the Gendered Landscape and its three pillars. Section 5 presents a first and provisional empirical application, with preliminary findings on the first pillar.



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2. Literature review

2.1 Gender and urbanism

According to the United Nations (2019), since 2007 more people live in cities than in rural areas across the world. In 2050, the urban population is estimated to reach 6.7 billion (or 68% of the total population). In 2018, Europe already counts 75% of its population in cities, a number that could rise to 85% in 2050. This increasing long-term trend has emphasized the necessity to question urban designs and their suitability and sustainability for all its inhabitants.

Women have often been neglected in the urban space. With their emancipation post-World War II and the second-wave feminism, claims that cities were not adapted to women's lives started to emerge. Jane Jacobs (1961) was one of the first to raise the issue. Instead of approaching urban planning as 'grandiose plans based on functional zoning of different activities' (Harvey, 1990), she emphasized the necessity to design the urban space from the actual uses of men, women, and children, which involves 'respect[ing] [...] the vitality and diversity of what was already there [...] [but also requires] a truly thorough understanding of the complexity of urban life: of social interactions, safety, spontaneous organisation, informality and the uses of old buildings' (van den Berg, 2016).

In the time of Jacobs, western societies underwent major social transformations, such as suburbanization (Platt Boustán, 2010; Nicolaidis & Wiese, 2017; Massey & Tannen, 2018), a substantial increase in women labour force participation (Schweitzer, 1980; Rose, 2018; Clark & Summers, 1982) and the Baby Boom (Doepke et al., 2015). This brought a lot of attention to specific problems encountered by women, such as transport (Blumen, 1994; McLafferty & Preston, 1997) or security (Koskela, 1999). But, mostly because urban planners (Leavitt, 1980) or professional geographers (Zelinsky, 1973) were men (McDowell, 1983), and women were



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still confined to family care and housekeeping roles, urban planning failed to properly account of women's needs. For instance, post-World War II British urban planning followed the neighbourhood principle: "Neighbourhoods were designed as self-contained groups of several hundred houses with associated local facilities of shops, parks, a primary school, and primary health care, interpreted by their male architects as reducing travel time and costs for women and children, but actually reducing choice and mobility. Housing provision was uniformly traditional, comprising two- and three-bedroomed units, which firmly placed each individual housewife where – increasingly during the 1950s – she was considered to belong. The master plans, research reports and memoranda, and academic and official evaluations of the early new towns, all ignore questions of gender differentiation, women's waged and domestic labour" (McDowell, 1983).

In the transportation literature, women's place in the cities has mostly been considered through the prism of the journey-to-work (Wekerle, 1980). Women usually commute shorter distances (Wekerle, 1980; Blumen, 1994; Crane, 2007; Wheatley, 2013; Kwon & Akar, 2021). This difference reflects the complex interaction of job and location choices with urban design and social dynamics. Urban design and (public) transport supply affects mobility, which therefore limits the individuals' local job market, and women's job market in particular, as they more often rely on public transport (Fox, 1983; Lee et al., 2017). The picture becomes even grimmer when women have children (Fan, 2017; Wheatley, 2013). These spatial limitations tend to force women to accept lower paying jobs (Wekerle, 1980) or restrain their career (Wheatley, 2013). Although they do not seem to work less hours (Wheatley, 2013), they are more likely to be overeducated and unemployed, the higher the earnings difference with their partner (Büchel & van Ham, 2003).

Regarding security and crime, gender differences are mainly thought from a victim perspective. Women usually report greater fear of crime (Ferraro, 1996; Haynie, 1998; Reid & Konrad, 2004; Chataway & Hart, 2019) and perceived risk of victimization (Rountree & Land, 1996; Sloan et al., 1996), although they are less victimized than men. They also declare more avoidance behaviours, such as choosing safer workplaces and activities, adjusting their routes



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to avoid isolated places, poorly lit streets, or streets with graffiti, or avoiding public transportation beyond a certain hour (Riger et al., 1982; Gardner, 1989; Keane, 1998; May et al., 2010; Pain, 2001; Sur, 2014). Even though there has been some progress over time, women still report twice as often as men being afraid of walking alone at night (Lu et al., 2021). The urban context is also an important element of insecurity. Women tend to feel less insecure in suburban areas than in city centres (Lu et al., 2021; Smith et al., 2001) while violence is an everyday reality in slums (Datta, 2016).

Gendered landscape proposes to integrate gender diversity, equity and inclusion concerns into urban planning. It builds on both the “women and planning” literature (Greed, 1994) and the gender mainstreaming movement started by the UN Third World Conference for Women in 1985 in Nairobi and 1995 in Beijing. Although the two approaches share the same goals, they differ conceptually as the latter is more of a general administrative process, while the former is specific to planning (Greed, 1994). But overall, incorporating women needs and recruiting more women planners has been a slow process. For instance, Greed (2005a) counts that less than 10 local planning authorities in the United Kingdom (out of 450, among which 25% have primary planning powers) had effectively implemented gender mainstreaming into spatial planning and 30 additional local planning authorities had put gender issues on their agenda in the early 2000s. While there are general guidelines and principles to mainstream gender into urban planning, such as the UK Policy Appraisal and Equal Treatment Guidelines and ‘Gender Mainstreaming for Policy Makers’ note and the EU Employment Directive 2000 and ‘Towards Equality and Diversity’ Directive), its effective implementation depends on the local willingness of stakeholders. Urban planners themselves may oppose it because they see gender mainstreaming as a bureaucratic constraint coming from Human Resources and, therefore, unrelated to urban planning, which will only prevent them from doing their “real” work (Howard, 2002). Hence, their reaction is often to tick boxes instead of putting real efforts and consideration into gender issues (Greed, 2005a), sometimes because of a lack of resources or excessive technicalities (Mannell, 2012). Gender issues are often underfunded or among the first to be cut down during economic downturns (Reeves et al., 2012). As planners are not trained in apprehending the consequences of urban planning on gender gaps (Greed, 2005b),



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they tend to see planning as depending only on purely technical constraints (Greed, 2000; Uguris, 2004). Most often, British planners were not even aware of the European Union regulations and unsure how to appraise the UK diversity law (Greed, 2005b). The interpretation of equality as treating everyone the same could have also been a motive for resisting gender mainstreaming as this is seen as giving women a special treatment (Greed, 2005b), or, by understanding the concept of gender as concerning both men and women, it excluded concerns on the underlying gendered power structure that determines gender gaps (Booth & Bennett, 2002; Lombardo & Meier, 2006; Mannell, 2012). In the same line, gathering all equality issues under the same banner may have led to competition between discriminated groups diluting its effect on each individual dimension (Greed, 2005a). It has also been perceived as neglecting other inequality dimensions like ethnicity or social class (Mannell, 2012). The question of reliable data is also an important barrier to gender mainstreaming into urban planning as most often urban planners are neither in charge of collecting reliable gender disaggregated data, nor they evaluate the impact of their actions (Reeves et al., 2012). On the contrary, gender mainstreaming is successful when key women planners involved in international networks are promoting the issue in planning departments (Greed, 2005), in more diverse cities (WE, 2001; Edwards & Hatch, 2004), or when there is an active women's movement (Guenther, 2006; Ortvals, 2008; Reeves et al., 2012) though it might also depend on the disposition towards gender issues of the local authorities.

2.2 Gendered Landscapes

As mentioned in the previous section, a relatively recent development in the relationship between gender and urbanism is represented by gendered landscapes. Gendered landscapes can be seen both from a positive and normative perspectives. The positive perspective emphasises the different experiences that women and men have of the urban spaces. Because the public realm of a city has been traditionally inhabited by men, it has been designed to accommodate men, often falling short in providing infrastructure adequate to meet and facilitate women's experiences and needs. The normative perspective points out to the need to develop a landscape democracy, specifically the fact that gender-based design can contribute



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to more equitable spaces. Equal importance is placed on both process and outcomes, which helps to move from the typical male focus on products and achievements to a more inclusive focus on agency, empowerment, and participation.

There is not explicit theoretical approach to the gendered landscapes and, so far, their development has been the product of a range of initiatives at local level. A well-known example is that of the city of Umeå in Sweden, which developed a gendered landscape on the basis of an integrated and participatory approach. Their experience can be traced back to that of Vienna, which historically strived to mainstream gender into many of the municipality's areas of work. In Vienna, each policy is designed following five principles. First, texts are written using a gender-sensitive language. Second, gender-specific data collection and analysis support the logic of the policy and help to precisely quantify objectives. Third, each policy should guarantee equal access and utilization of services. Fourth, women and men should be equally involved in decision-making. Last, equal treatment is integrated into the steering processes. They have also included mechanisms for public scrutiny and base their discussions on rigorous social statistics. Similarly, Umeå municipality established a gender equality office that is tasked to monitor the concrete realization of gender equality in all fields of the municipal action. This has resulted in initiatives such as a new division of training hours between women and men's soccer teams, a completely redesigned tunnel to accommodate women's safety issues and accessibility concerns. Moreover, they have created a bus tour connecting all the redesigned places to raise awareness and show how the new designs overcome gender and diversity challenges.

There is now a range of exchanges and initiatives, a reflection that the challenges of gendered power structures are shared across many cities in the EU, although all have distinct social, economic and cultural contexts. An important forum is represented by the URBACT Gender network, led by Umeå and including cities in Spain, France, Lithuania, Slovenia and Greece.



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3. IN-HABIT four cities

3.1 Córdoba (Spain) – Culture and Heritage



The project in Córdoba centres on the neighbourhood of Las Palmeras. This is a relatively deprived neighbourhood, very clearly geographically defined, situated at the very west periphery of the city. Unemployment is drastically higher than in the whole city (35.23% vs 24.1%) and residents are relatively less educated (96.3% vs 51.3% of residents older than 16 have no diploma and only 1.16% vs 22.63% have a University degree).¹ The project's objectives are to deploy the role of culture and heritage in the promotion of inclusive health and wellbeing, also by developing green, sustainable and creative areas within the

¹ Computed from the Spanish Census 2011 and Estadísticas 2019 from the Cordoba municipality for education, and from the malla de población (2019) of the Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía and the Spanish Census (2019) for unemployment.



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neighbourhood's public spaces. More specifically, the project aims to consider innovative solutions, such as creative lighting, therapy gardens, employment opportunities and business initiatives. Culture and heritage are, therefore, the two key triggers of change for INHABIT in Las Palmeras.

Culture can be defined as a corpus of norms and values shared among individuals of the same group (be it race, ethnicity, nationality, or another characteristic), used to ease communication and cooperation between members, and transmitted from one generation to the next. It is a continuously evolving social construct and can be materialized by symbols, artefacts, and institutions (Hong, 2009). Heritage could be defined as the set of practices defining what and how material or immaterial manifestations of culture should be transmitted to future generations. It is sometimes understood as the manifestation itself, as in the UNESCO definition as "The present manifestations of the human past" (Ndoro, 2008). Culture itself affects what countries define as heritage through norms, values, and the institutions they use to collectively decide. Culture and heritage are intimately related to art as embodiment of cultural expression. Agglomeration effects and reliance on patronage explain that most artistic production took place in cities for cities. The importance of cities for culture and heritage is also reflected in a lot of buildings, like churches and markets, encompassing a cultural dimension. The place of women in culture and heritage is often linked to traditional gender roles like caring and procreating. The general underrepresentation of women in the best positions in the society is particularly striking. For instance, streets names are mainly given to men. In Spain, Gutiérrez-Mora & Oto-Peralías (2022) find that only 12% of streets are named after women. This is a bit paradoxical since women have been important actors of the conservation and transmission of immaterial heritage resources like food recipes. Food is, among other immaterial heritage resources, a particularly important contributor to local identities. Beyond its cultural value, food is also important to health and well-being in cities.



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3.2 Lucca (Italy) – Human animal bonds



Lucca is a small city of around 88,000 inhabitants in the central Italy, with a relatively wealthy and aging population. The project in Lucca aims to create the first Human-animal (Hum-an) smart city in Europe. The relationship between humans and animals is therefore the key trigger of the solutions proposed by the INHABIT project in Lucca. The Human Animal Bond as defined by the American Veterinary Medical Association as “a mutually beneficial and dynamic relationship between people and animals that is influenced by behaviors essential to the health and wellbeing of both. This includes, among other things, emotional, psychological, and physical interactions of people, animals, and the environment.” Lucca aims to develop Animal Lines (animal paths such as cycle paths) accessible to all and built in order to reconnect the historic centre, the ancient walls and the surrounding green areas. Public spaces (such as recreational areas for dogs) will also be set up and used to promote activities that bring animals and humans together. Along with infrastructure, the project will implement several activities aimed at improving human wellbeing, such as cultural activities, new enterprises and tourism, all related to the hum-an bond.



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The relationship between human and non-human animals in the urban context has been the focus of research. The traditional debates about meat markets and slaughterhouses of the 19th century, centred on the exclusion livestock animals from cities on a variety of grounds, whether medical and hygienic, or organisational and moral. Another more recent perspective sees animals as a marginal ‘social’ group affected by human communities and, consequently, various forms of socio- spatial inclusions and exclusions (Philol, 1995). An underlying assumption of both perspectives is a tension on ownership of the space, which has resulted in an increased emphasis on the animal “right to the city” (Hubbard and Brooks, 2021). There is no literature that specifically studies the nexus between the human-animal bond in cities from a gender perspectives but gendered patterns of this nexus should be present, not least because of the distinct but established link between gender and animals (Herzog, 2007), for instance in attitudes towards animals (Gazzano et al., 2013; Mariti et al., 2017; Pirrone et al., 2019; Riggio et al., 2020), and that between gender and urban spaces, which we have already referred to extensively.

3.3 Riga (Latvia) – Food



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Riga is Latvia's capital city, with a population of more than 600,000 inhabitants, steadily declining. The project focuses on the historical neighbourhood of Āgenskalns, in the centre of the city on the left bank of the river Daugava. Āgenskalns is a residential area and a place for innovative businesses, with three university campuses and the National Library located nearby. The project aims to set up a multifunctional food hub for sustainably produced and locally sourced food in the area of the local market. The market will also serve as a recreational and educational space, with the integration of a wide range of physical activities appropriate for visitors of different ages and social groups, like children's playgrounds, therapy gardens and so on. Food is therefore the key trigger of the change INHABIT aims to achieve in Riga.

Cities do not generally produce enough food to feed their population. Therefore, they have to connect with the surrounding hinterland in a food system to develop its food supply. If the quantity supplied is not sufficient, the inhabitants may suffer from food insecurity, undernutrition, and in extreme cases, even famine. If the diversity supplied is not sufficient, there could be some problems of malnutrition and diseases related like type-2 diabetes and obesity. The organization of the food supply chain requires infrastructures to guarantee that food is distributed in time and safely. Cities, through urban planning, will partly determine the spatial distribution of its food supply chain, the private sector determining the other part, mostly influenced by agglomeration effects and competition effects. The interaction between the planning choices of the cities and location choices, as well as type and size, of the private sectors (like supermarkets) affects directly quantity and diversity supplied to the inhabitants, sometimes creating local clashes between supply and demand like a lack of products from the country of origin of some migrant groups. In fact, migrant communities can compensate part of the food diversity problem by developing smaller stores qualified as ethnic markets (Joassart-Marcelli et al., 2017). In cities, competition between land uses, and land prices can limit the surface devoted to supermarket, thereby reducing the food supply, or increasing food prices because integrating land prices. However, the food system can produce other inequalities. Most jobs along the food supply chain are associated with physical tasks or driving, leading to an overrepresentation of men (Eurostat, 2021) and the perpetuation of the stereotypical association of men with strength. Women, on the other hand, are traditionally assigned to



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cooking and doing the groceries. Therefore, location of food markets becomes a crucial element in the chain trip of women from home to work and buying food among other household duties. In conservative societies, norms on business and asset ownership, bequest, and credit can limit women to own lands and farms, therefore limiting their ability to grow food for themselves or for commercial purposes. In addition to gender norms, there exist also cultural norms on food (e.g. about meat in meals in Latin America) that make it hard to change food supply chains as well as people behaviours, even if it has environmental and public health consequences. In some cases, food is also part of people's identity. But cities are not without tools if they want to promote more inclusive urban food policies. They can use community gardening as an empowerment tool for women and disadvantaged communities or promote food diversity and education to healthier lifestyles with school feeding programmes, for instance. The European Commission provides toolkits (Ning Mak et al., 2016; Storcksdieck et al., 2016; Quaglia & Guimarães Pereira, 2021) and directions to help cities implement such practices and promotes a sustainable food system (European Commission, 2020), supporting cities already engaged on such a path (Moragues, et al., 2013). To cities, managing effectively their food supply chain has important implications on public health, and encompasses a social justice dimension (Robertson, 2002). Deprived areas are generally presented with lower food quality and diversity (Black, et al., 2012), which translates into higher prevalence of food-related diseases like type 2 diabetes and obesity (Zhang & Wang, 2004; Kwate et al., 2009; Espelt et al., 2011; Grundmann et al., 2014).



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3.4 Nitra (Slovak Republic) – Environment



Nitra is the 6th largest city of Slovakia with total of 78,353 (2020) inhabitants, covering an area of 100.48 square km. The INHABIT project focuses on the city district Dražovce, one of the most affected by the expansion, located near the newest Industrial Park – North built on a previously greenfield site. Dražovce district is a small residential area with only 1,874 inhabitants. It is, to a large degree, disjointed from the main city, having been a separate municipality until 1975. Additionally, in contrast to the rest of the city, it retained its rural characteristics, dominant values, norms and way of life. The neighbourhood experienced an increase in physical isolation in recent years due to redevelopment of adjacent green spaces into industrial areas. The city is trying to resolve the problems of congestion, mobility and geographical isolation of the Dražovce neighbourhood and the alternative transport accessibility of the industrial park by promoting alternative modes of transport, mainly bicycle transport. To this end, the city is completing an 8km cyclo-traffic corridor linking the neighbourhood with the city centre, through key locations such as the industrial park, the city park, the Hide Park and alongside the Nitra riverbank. The specific objectives of INHABIT in Nitra are to increase healthy habits among local people, particularly the most vulnerable; to



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improve the quality of the urban public space in terms of safety, accessibility, inclusiveness, liveability; to enhance skills and competences, networking and organizational capacity of local change makers, especially NGOs active in the socio-cultural field. The main innovative concept that will generate value added of Nitra pilot is a combination of visionary and integrated solutions into the REMOULD concept (Reversible Multifunctional Open-source Urban LandScape). More specifically, IN-HABIT will employ the REMOULD concept based on mobilizing two main existing undervalued resources to boost inclusive health and wellbeing: art and environment.

Men and women relate to the environment in different ways, which means that environmental changes have a gendered impact. There is a vast literature on the nexus between gender and the environment, too vast indeed to be sensibly summarised here, given it touches upon numerous dimensions and aspects, including environmental transformation, livelihoods, landscapes, identity politics, migration and development, common pool resources, forest conservation, to mention only a few (Nightingale, 2006). In essence, it shows a clear link between environmental issues and gender in urban spaces, particularly more pronounced in the developing world. In the 1970s some of the earliest ecofeminist writings constructed powerful narratives about women's deep connections to nature and the environment. The women's peace movements in the 1970s and 1980s synthesized concerns about sustainability, environmental protection, women's equality and environmental health. One of the best known of these was the Greenham Women's Peace Camp in the United Kingdom (1981-2000). Other noteworthy examples are from the India's Chipko movement in the mid-1970s to protect forests from disruptive logging, and from Vandana Shiva's work also in India on food and agriculture, or from Kenya's Green Belt Movement, to mention just three of them. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) states that the body of evidence on the gender and environment nexus strongly indicates that demonstrating that ignoring these issues in environmental and climate policies and programmes, based on a belief in their gender neutrality, is a recipe for failure (Aguilar et al., 2015). Despite the fact that the interrelationship between gender and environmental injustices were conceptualized by ecofeminist since the 1970s, and that many inspiring local initiatives, some scholars argue that all this has not



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resulted in structural and sustainable change, also because of the little progress in the gendered nature of environmental decision-making, which has contributed to make the urban environment an unsustainable one (Buckingham, 2016). The impact of climate change has of course become very central to the debate on gender and the environment. As well as the challenges posed by climate risks in urban areas, some emphasis has been placed on the opportunities that certain types of intervention may offer for enhancing gender empowerment in cities. For instance, the World Bank (2021) suggests that nature-based solutions, urban biodiversity, as well as strategies to protect from harmful chemicals and waste reduction can simultaneously reduce gender gaps.

4. IN-HABIT Gendered landscapes - Principles

The INHABIT Gendered landscape methodology consists of **three pillars**:

- i) **institutions;**
- ii) **lived experiences;**
- iii) **health and well-being.**

This methodology allows the gendered landscape to consider those dimensions that are key to gender mainstreaming overall but also those that are specific to the context of the cities and the project. This approach is, indeed, also a result of discussions with key stakeholders and partners in the project. In fact, the first pillar aims to chart the integration of gender in decision-making and is, therefore, applicable regardless of the context; the second pillar focuses on the specific dimensions of life, such as work, education, caring, transport, leisure, etc. that are specific to each of the cities; this pillar has been the result of the need expressed by partners to tailor the gendered landscape to the specific areas of intervention of the project in the respective four cities. The third pillar focuses on health and well-being inequality and reflects the overall focus of the INHABIT project across the cities.



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This methodology, therefore, allows two outcomes: i) to map and provide a landscape of the key gendered issues in the cities; ii) to provide tools to policymakers and stakeholders that enables them to collect solid evidence and devise effective solutions and interventions.

4.1 Pillar 1 - Institutions

Each step of the design of an urban policy can produce discriminating effects. Therefore, policy makers' commitment to more inclusion is a key institutional element. Publicly displaying their willingness to design an inclusive urban policy is essential but requires credible counterparts to demonstrate the policy makers' commitment. The existing legal framework can provide legally binding documents to set transparent and verifiable objectives supported by sex-disaggregated data. Fair representation and involvement of all the discriminated groups in decision-making help to take into account their needs and experiences. Finally, clearly mapping all the relevant stakeholders and resources involved, and their concrete actions, contribute to the necessary transparency and accountability. The aim of this pillar is to produce an exhaustive mapping of the institutional and legislative framework that supported decision-making in order to assess the extent to which gender and diversity issues are taken into account. From the literature review and previous experiences, for instance in Vienna and Umeå, we have identified six dimensions reflecting the quality of GDEI institutions in each city: stakeholders' involvement, political commitment, legal framework, resources, monitoring, knowledge-based.



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Figure I - Pillar 1



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4.2 Pillar 2 - Lived experiences

This pillar aims to evidence the gendered issues specific to the contexts of the city and the project. An important part of this pillar, therefore, is to understand what the key gendered experiences are in each of the cities and neighbourhood of intervention. For instance, in Umeå, policy makers took the perspective of women in designing a tunnel which, consequently, had no sharp corners and additional light entrances, so that it is not only men to feel safe when walking in the tunnel.

The outcomes of this pillar will essentially be specific to the cities and will include mapping of the experiences of the relevant groups under different circumstances. For instance, in some contexts, a key issue could be work and employment, education, in others could be transport or lack of other services. The mapping will outline the specific aspects and will provide key information for policy makers, in the way they can be used to inform decisions on various aspects of the urban experience of different groups in the four cities. As an illustration, Figure II below shows what lived experiences of transport would reveal about gender inequalities. It shows how women tend to use public transport more than men, who tend to make use of private cars. When combined with the division of labour within the household, which often means that women have to take care of children or drop them to school and do the shopping, while men tend to focus on the paid work, it results in substantial inequality in use of time.



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Lived experiences



Figure II - Pillar 2



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4.3 Pillar 3 - Health and well-being inequality

The last pillar aims to identify the best and worst areas in each city in terms of health and well-being. It will yield **geographical maps depicting hot and cold spots of health and well-being**. This will allow to measure whether gender and diversity groups are differently exposed to these specific spots.

Building on the literature in geostatistics, we will survey respondents across the cities and record their geographical position. It allows us to associate a (continuous) measure of well-being at specific coordinates. The geostatistical technique known as *Kriging* can then be used to estimate well-being in non-sampled parts of the cities to produce a heat map of well-being for the whole city. Then, *hot and cold spots* can be characterized thanks to *contour lines* depicting pre-specified levels of well-being. Once hot and cold spots are identified, we can describe differences between individuals. Figure III below illustrates the outputs that this methods produce.



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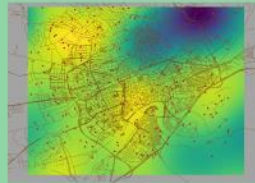
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Health & well-being inequality

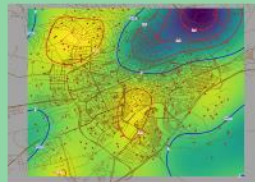
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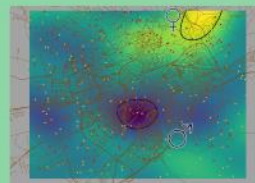
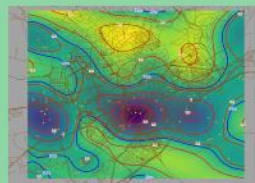
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Figure III - Pillar 3



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5. Empirical application

This section reports the empirical application of the proposed gendered landscape approach. It focuses on Pillar 1, which we have been able to develop further. We also report on progress for Pillar 2, which, given its contextual nature, needs a much more developed form of stakeholder engagement. For Pillar 3, we have developed a method, reported above but not any empirical application has been possible at this stage. Section 6 will summarise the next steps towards the full implementation of the Gendered Landscape, based on the method described in this report, in the **Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Handbook for Cities** (to be delivered at month 60).

5.1 Pillar 1

5.1.1 Data description

From the literature review and previous experiences, for instance in Vienna and Umeå, we have identified six dimensions reflecting the quality of GDEI institutions in each city: stakeholders' involvement, political commitment, legal framework, resources, monitoring, knowledge-based. To evaluate each dimension, we have designed a questionnaire, which is available in the Appendix at the end of this document.

The **stakeholders' involvement** dimension reflects the capacity of the city to involve all the relevant stakeholders and ensure a fair representation of the stakeholders' positions in its decision-making process. We evaluate it with the gender compositions of the cities' governing assembly and local workforce, and whether equality stakeholder consultations were conducted. IN-HABIT, in its work-package 5 led by Tesserae, is carrying a stakeholder mapping over the course of the project in each city. In the final report, we will fully use this,



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also to integrate the mapping of formal institutions with the potential role of informal ones, which has been an important feedback from discussion with practitioners and stakeholders.

Political commitment aims at capturing cities' commitment to address GDEI issues. In our case, we asked whether cities appoint members of the city government to specific roles on equal opportunities and gender, or have an Equality Strategy in place and the period and areas covered.

The **legal framework** dimension assesses how cities are using regulations and legal mandates to advance GDEI further. In particular, we are interested in whether cities have stated political objectives on GDEI, set targets and measures in terms of GDEI, whether GDEI is part of the cities' general mandate, and whether GDEI mainstreaming is integrated in the regulations of the city administration.

Resources question the means deployed to support the cities' GDEI policy. It encompasses the presence of a specific administrative department on equal opportunities, its annual budget, and workforce size.

Monitoring refers to a posteriori controls of the GDEI effects of the cities' policies, such as the presence of equality impact assessments, equality evaluations, equality audits, equality stakeholder consultations, and gender budgeting. It manifests the concrete realization of the political commitment.

Finally, **knowledge-based** relates to the use of evidence (data, research etc) to ground the logic of the cities' public actions. It implies collecting individual and household data disaggregated by protected characteristics whether they are running surveys themselves or gather data from national statistical offices for their territory.

5.1.2 Data analysis



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To analyse these data, we converted each answer into a numeric value. Most of the questions asks for the presence (or absence) of specific GDEI tools and the specific areas covered. Therefore, each positive answer takes the value 1, while a negative answer is coded 0. When several items are grouped together, we have summed all the values together and divided the sum by the total number of items in the group, which ensures that the final value is between 0 and 1. We can interpret this score as either the average number of positive answer per item in the group or the share of positive answer in the group.

We have three numeric values: gender compositions of governing assemblies and local workforces, and the annual budget of GDEI departments. Since only the city of Lucca has such department, we only use the presence or absence of such department and generate a dummy variable as previously described so that it is more comparable across cities. Gender compositions are defined as the share of women in a position. We transform such share into an inequality measure so that it is bounded between 0 and 1, with 1 indicating no inequality. More formally, we compute the absolute difference between the share of women in a position and the ideal equal distribution (i.e. 50%) divided by 50. It can be interpreted as the relative change in women share necessary to achieve an equal distribution. Then, we subtract this value from 1 so that it is monotonically increasing and has its maximum at 1. Note that with such formulation, an excess of women is treated similarly as an excess of men.

Finally, all scores are variables between 0 and 1. We sum all of them by dimension, and because not all dimensions have the same number of items, we rescale all dimension indices so that they have the same maximum. Formally, the rescaling factors are computed for each dimension as the maximum theoretical value in all dimension divided by the maximum theoretical value in the rescaled dimension.

5.1.3 Results

We plot the computed indices in radar graphs. Each segment shows the extent to which the city performs in the respective dimension of the diagram. The longer the segment, the higher



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the value and, therefore, a relatively better outcome in that dimension. The shorter the segment, the closer to zero and the centre of the diagram, the worse the outcome in that dimension. Each of the city diagrams is also followed by a schematic representation of key points, which outline the relative strengths and weaknesses that emerge from the analysis of the six dimensions of the pillar.

5.1.3.1 Córdoba

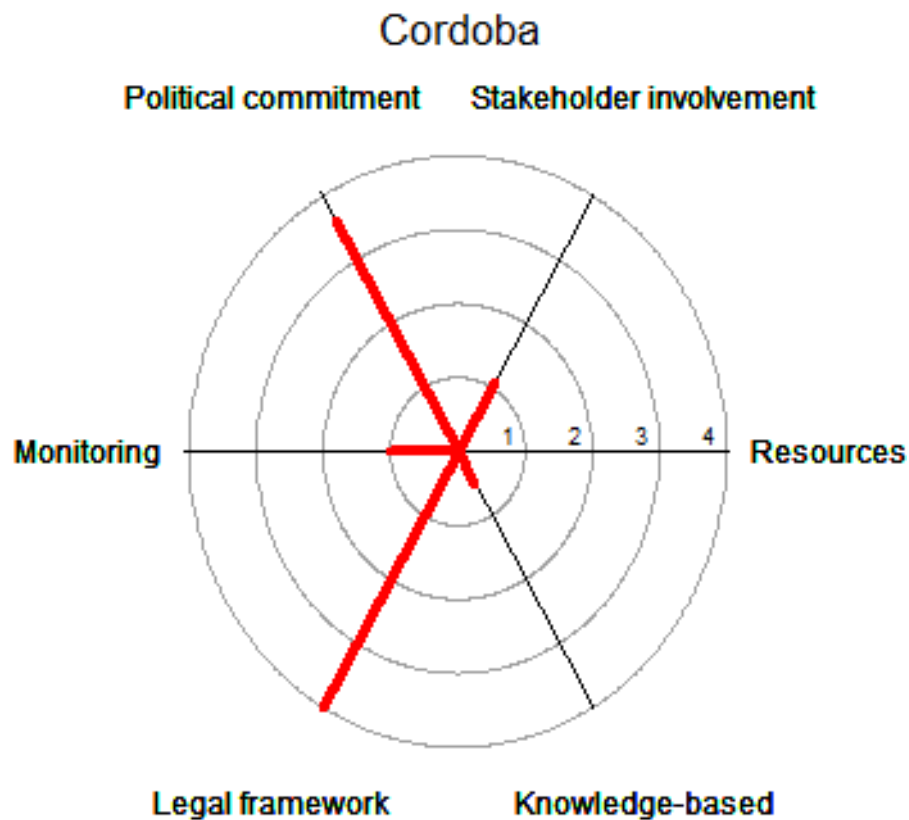


Figure IV - Pillar 1 in Córdoba



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Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Strong legal framework</u> The city government has stated GDEI political objectives, and it has all the necessary power to enforce them as part of their general mandate. Moreover, they do promote GDEI mainstreaming in the regulations of the city administration. Finally, the city establishes clear quantified GDEI targets. <u>Strong political commitment</u> A city council member is appointed for both Equal Opportunities and gender issues. The city has an Equality strategy covering 10 areas (finance, social services, culture, health, economic activities, environment, housing, urban and planning, work/labour market). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>No mechanism evaluating the effects of the city's GDEI strategy</u> <u>Almost no use of independent research to ground their GDEI strategy</u> The city does not run surveys itself and collect gender disaggregated data from other sources only for a very limited number of areas (demography, education, and economic activities). <u>Limited stakeholder involvement</u> The city does not use Equality stakeholder consultations. No particular resources devoted to the city's GDEI strategy Monitoring is only limited to gender budgeting
Comments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the city has equal opportunities champions in the city council and an Equality strategy covering 10 areas, there is no specific GDEI department with its own dedicated budget. Although the city does not use Equality stakeholder consultations, the political representation of the city is close to be gender balanced. 	



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5.1.3.2 Lucca

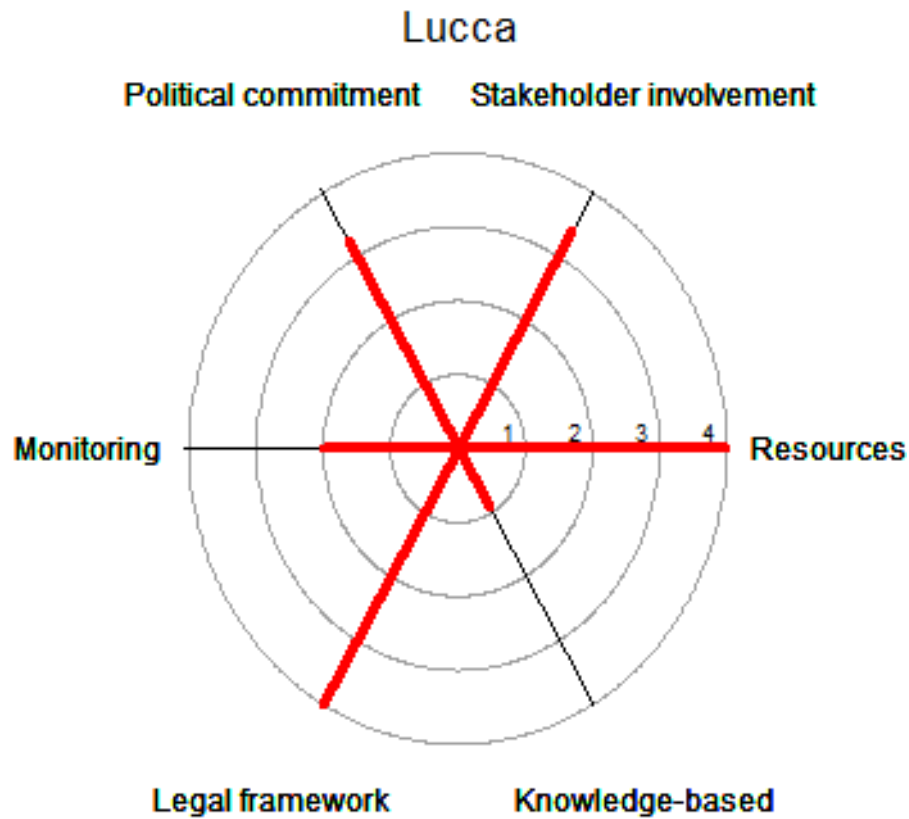


Figure V - Pillar 1 in Lucca

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Strong legal framework</u> <p>The city government has stated GDEI political objectives, and it has all the necessary power to enforce them as part of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>More efforts could be made in grounding their GDEI strategy on independent research</u> <p>The city conducts only one survey (on education), which is not disaggregated by</p>



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<p>their general mandate. Moreover, they do promote GDEI mainstreaming in the regulations of the city administration. Finally, the city establishes clear quantified GDEI targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Specific structure and resources dedicated to GDEI</u> <p>The city has a GDEI department with a dedicated budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fair representation of involved stakeholders</u> <p>Perfect gender equality in the city's workforce. The city uses regularly Equality stakeholder consultations in its decision making process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Strong political commitment</u> <p>A city council member is appointed for both Equal Opportunities and gender issues. The city has an Equality strategy covering 4 areas (social services, culture, health, education) and gives a unique prize for children's literature in Europe for "Narrative Equality".</p>	<p>gender, and collects data from other sources only for a limited number of areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>More tools to evaluate their GDEI strategy could be used</u> <p>The city uses only Equality impact assessment and gender budgeting.</p>
Comments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the GDEI department has a budget (which increased by 50% compared to the previous year), it represents less than 1€ (3.33 c. €) per inhabitant per year, compared to total spending of more than 212 million of euros in 2020. • Although there is an Equality strategy, it only covers 4 areas, missing key areas such as transport or employment. 	



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5.1.3.3 Riga

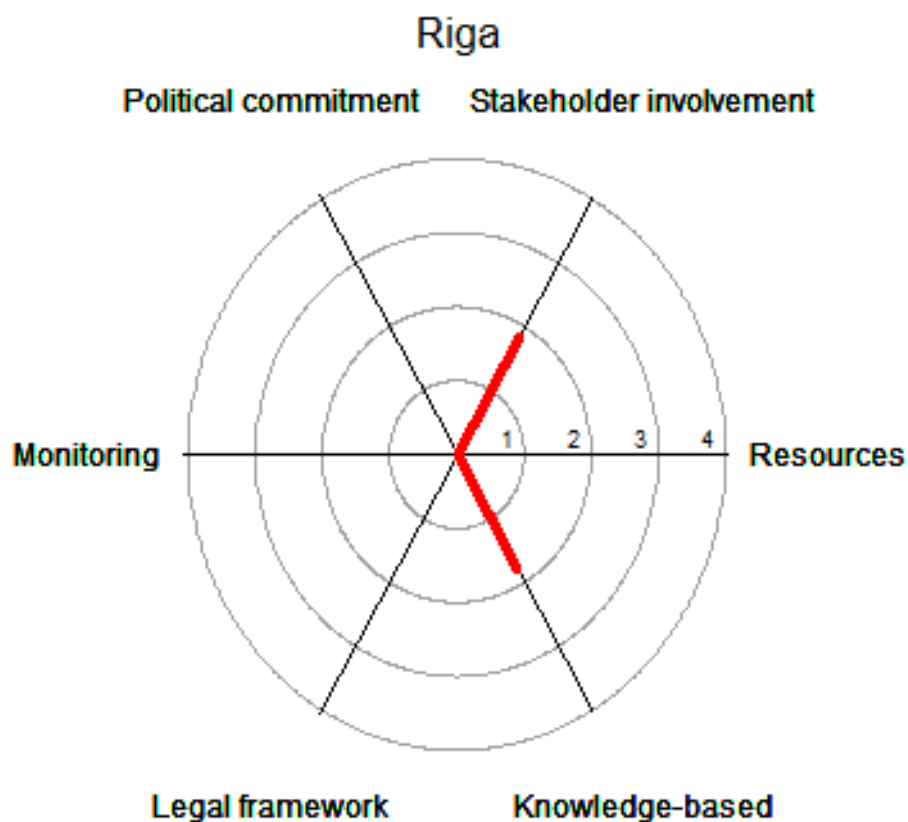


Figure VI - Pillar 1 in Riga

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts in a fairer representation of involved stakeholders <p>Women are numerous in the municipal workforce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts in collecting individual data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal framework is inexistent <p>Neither GDEI is part of the city's general mandate, nor is GDEI mainstreaming a generalized practice in the city. There are neither stated political objectives, nor</p>



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<p><u>by protected characteristics</u></p> <p>The city conducts surveys in a lot of areas (all except health). All surveys conducted are at least disaggregated by some protected characteristics. These surveys are completed by the collection of data from other sources on demography and education.</p>	<p>quantified targets for GDEI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>No efforts in committing to GDEI policies</u> <p>The city have neither an appointed member on GDEI nor an Equality strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>No particular resources devoted to the city's GDEI strategy</u> • <u>No mechanism evaluating the effects of the city's GDEI strategy</u>
Comments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although a lot of surveys are conducted, only social services and education surveys are disaggregated by gender, and no particular plan to use these data to inform public policies are made. • While the workforce is dominated by women, the political representation is male-dominated. 	



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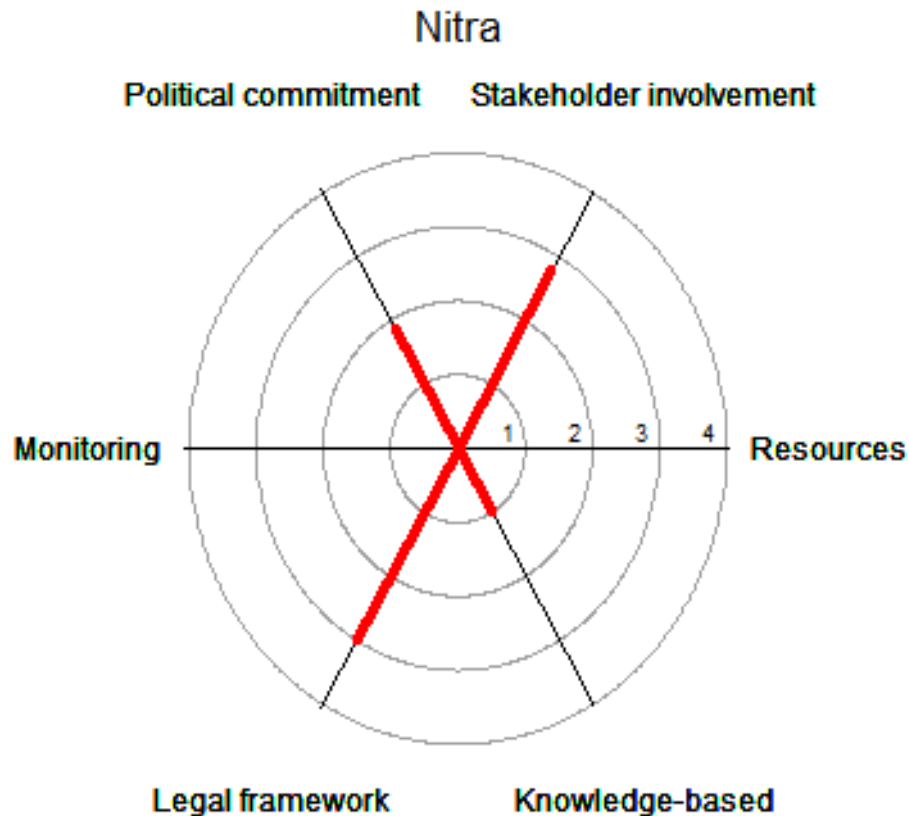


Figure VII - Pillar 1 in Nitra

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Strong legal framework</u> <p>The city government has stated GDEI political objectives, and it has all the necessary power to enforce them as part of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>No particular resources devoted to the city's GDEI strategy</u> <u>No mechanism evaluating the effects of the city's GDEI strategy</u>



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<p>their general mandate. Moreover, they do promote GDEI mainstreaming in the regulations of the city administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fair representation of involved stakeholders</u> <p>Women constitute a large part of the municipal workforce. The city uses regularly Equality stakeholder consultations in its decision making process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Efforts in committing to GDEI policies</u> <p>There is an appointed member of the city council for Equal Opportunities and the city has an Equality strategy covering 5 areas (social services, transport, sport and leisure, culture, and urban planning).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>More efforts could be done in grounding their GDEI strategy on independent research</u> <p>The city collects data on a few areas only which are not systematically disaggregated by protected characteristics. The city council also does not use gender auditing.</p>
Comments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the legal framework is strong, no quantified targets in terms of GDEI • While the workforce is dominated by women, the governing assembly is largely dominated by males • No member of the city council is appointed for gender issues 	

5.1.3.5 Summary

Overall, cities have extensive legal powers to implement their GDEI strategy. Following the general trend in Europe since the 2000s, GDEI is part of the cities' general mandate and gender mainstreaming is promoted in the regulations of the cities administration. Stating GDEI political objectives is also common for cities. However, having quantified GDEI targets is not automatic.



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The main city action regarding stakeholder involvement appears to be to integrate more women into the municipal workforce, which in some cases has become largely dominated by women. However, local governing assemblies are, in general, still hugely dominated by men. In addition, while equality stakeholder consultations are part of the GDEI mainstreaming toolkit promoted since the 2000s in the European Union, it has not yet become common practice in our four cities.

Political commitment varies a lot from one city to another. In general, cities have a city council member appointed for Equal Opportunities and have an Equality strategy in place. However, the number of areas covered by the cities' Equality strategy is often limited and/or neglects important areas where discrimination is frequent, such as transport, education, or the labour market.

Compared to the cities' willingness to act on GDEI, the means dedicated to GDEI are not enough to support an ambitious GDEI policy. Having a dedicated department for GDEI is not the norm, and when there is, it has either no dedicated budget or a very small one. Among the cities studied, only one has a budget representing a spending of 3.33 cents per inhabitant per year or 0.000014% of the city's 2020 total spending.

Monitoring is a weak dimension in the cities' GDEI policies. They almost never monitor and evaluate the effect of their policies on GDEI, whether it is through an Equality impact assessment or an Equality evaluation. Only one city conducts Equality impact assessments on a regular basis and two cities are using gender budgeting. No cities ever conducted a gender audit.

The use of disaggregated GDEI data to inform policy making is very limited, often just to the collection of data in only a few areas and neglecting areas where discriminations are widespread like transport or education.



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Taken together, cities have a women-dominated workforce but a male-dominated governing assembly. They state political objectives but neither specify quantified targets, nor evaluate the impact of their policy on GDEI, and the means dedicated to GDEI are not in line with the political declarations. Finally, some data are collected but whether they are used to ground public policies is not clear and a lot of areas where discriminations are widespread are not considered.

5.2 Pillar 2

In order to deploy Pillar 2 in the four cities, the first task is that of identifying the key lived gendered issues experienced in the four cities and relevant to the INHABIT projects there. However, gender issues are often numerous, multidimensional and interrelated between them. Every attempt to rank them is normative by essence and each city might experience different issues more prominently than others. As a result, the first step is to identify the issues that matter the most to each local context. This comes from an extensive knowledge of the areas of intervention. In IN-HABIT, we take advantage of the Baseline Study on Inclusive Health and Well-being conducted by IsImpact, in view of the impact assessment of the project, and of site visits coordinated by Tesserae to describe in depth the local context of the areas of intervention, and, during which, opportunities to engage with key stakeholders were used to identify the most pressing gender issues. Surveys and focus groups with key local stakeholders were used, and results were corroborated by IN-HABIT local teams.

5.2.1 Córdoba

The icon for Córdoba, featuring a stylized orange building with a central archway and two side arches, enclosed in a circular frame.

Las Palmeras originated from the relocation of families after Guadalquivir floods. Its geographical position, at the westernmost limits of the city, physically bordered by two highways, does not make Las Palmeras an attractive neighbourhood. In addition, it limits the accessibility options of public transportation and makes it an enclave. Only one public bus line goes to Las Palmeras and stops in a square at the very border of the neighbourhood. Taxi drivers do not want to enter the neighbourhood. Decades of public presence withdrawal left



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the neighbourhood with widespread unemployment, massive early school drop-outs, drug trafficking, and violence up to the point that police has stopped patrolling in the neighbourhood and ambulances or firemen have to be escorted by police forces when intervening. Social action in Las Palmeras is very fragmented and not very efficient, mostly because the different tiers of administration do not coordinate. Municipal action is slowed down by political tensions and social services in charge of integration do not have mandate to operate on employment. Previous efforts to coordinate with the regional Chamber of Employment, Education and Housing have been unsuccessful. The action of the Andalusian region is limited to funding. Finally, there are five NGOs in the neighbourhood but they are not cooperating with each other and see IN-HABIT as another competitor rather than a potential partner. Although there are social assistance programmes, take-up rate for the state minimum income is estimated to be low according to social workers in the neighbourhood. Other programmes at the regional or municipal level are mostly emergency financial aid either hard to get and/or very limited in time. Finally, most of the housing estate is managed by the regional public authority AVRA (Agencia de Vivienda y Rehabilitación de Andalucía), who are reluctant to invest in renovation and maintenance. Some families have even been prevented to access AVRA social housing units because it was illegally occupied by drug-related activities.

Gender in Las Palmeras

In this tough context, women face pronounced gender inequality and pervasive gender norms. Men constitute a barrier to their partner by forbidding them to work more or less openly, which often erupts in domestic violence. Moreover, there is no child-care nearby. These two elements contribute to explain the higher women unemployment rate (35% vs 22% for men) and the prevalence of traditional gender roles. ISIMPACT analysis has found that Las Palmeras residents are more likely to devote one hour or more for family care compared to outsiders (76% vs 62%) and focus groups in the neighbourhood revealed that women are mostly responsible for care, up to the point that they suffer massively from time poverty. These women described their life “as totally devoted to satisfying their families’ basic needs (food, house, clothes, access to education), with no time and resources for their personal needs”.



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Some have literally said: “I would get up at 5 to work until night to go to bed”. In this context it is not surprising that women feel more insecure at night (46% vs 31%) or are less likely to have free time (32% vs 46% of men spend one hour or more a day playing, relaxing, or doing sports in public green areas). Overall, there is a substantial lack of institutional presence, mostly manifested in no, or very limited, private and public services.

The areas that emerge as key to focus on for the implementation of Pillar 2 in Córdoba should aim to map the institutional presence, both public and private so to address lack of key services that hinder women’s labour market outcomes, such as childcare, education and training and transport and mobility, as well as interventions to address gender norms.

5.2.2 Lucca

Lucca is an ageing and relatively well-off city in Tuscany surrounded by a medieval wall. In the 18th century, large properties with courtyards were split into smaller properties so that courtyards became prominent elements of the social life of the inhabitants, especially since they were sharing such buildings as oven, latrines, or farmyard to dry cereals. This particular urban history contributes to perpetuate gender norms in the city. This is apparent in the gender divide of the public sphere devoted to men and the private sphere devoted to women. The baseline study by Islmpact found that men are more likely than women to engage in community problem solving (33% vs 10%) or to engage in democratic life at city level (28% vs 14%). They also report that *“women participating in the baseline study show in general a good level of satisfaction with their level of social engagement and free time use, they are engaged in pets’ care, in the care of public spaces and in the organization and management of social and cultural services and volunteering”* (p.83). As in the other cities, feeling unsafe when walking alone at night has a prominent gender difference (51% of women vs 13% of men).

Gender in Lucca



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Interviews with city officials completed the panorama of gender inequality in Lucca. Most of their gender policies are articulated around education. For instance, they have been conducting Gender inclusion workshops in schools at all levels for about 10 years or organizing other information campaigns. However, they have not been able to act on the labour market because it is a regional competence.

There is a Sinti camp close to one of the IN-HABIT intervention areas that could constitute another inclusion prospect. Even though they are established since the 1970's, they are still concentrated to a small camp and most likely the target of stereotypes.

This would suggest focusing pillar 2 on involvement of key GDEI organisations in the planning, implementation and evaluation of city policies, an issue on which INHABIT is already offering support to local policy makers.

5.2.3 Riga



Āgenskalns is a gentrifying residential area around the historical market built in 1898 and renovated as part of IN-HABIT. Although the population is ageing, Latvia is one of the most feminine countries in the world with a male-to-female ratio of 0.85. This has profound impacts on the gender dynamics in Riga. Prevalent gender norms were unanimously reported by city officials, ministry of social welfare officials, and NGOs when we interviewed them. This is particularly striking in the labour market where gender occupational segregation and glass-ceilings are very common. The pervasive gender-STEM stereotype and the gender gap in digital skill count among potential explanations for these trends. The gender pay gap is still estimated around 22%. The COVID pandemics even revealed that men had better equipment than women for similar jobs. Outside the labour market, women are also more likely to assume traditional gender roles as they are more likely to care for their families (54% vs 42% to spend one hour or more on family care), cook (73% vs 44% to be the main food preparer; 38% vs 21% to spend one hour or more on preparing meals) or feel insecure walking alone at night (46% vs 21%) as reported by Islmpact.



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Gender in Āgenskalns

But, specific to Latvia and Āgenskalns, one of the most important mental health problems is loneliness, and as the male-to-female ratio is so unbalanced, it concerns much more women than men. In addition, the gentrification around the market put pressure on a lot of residents. The Latvian housing market regulation is such that 65% of the owners of a multi-units building are necessary to bind all the owners in a renovation project, therefore forcing those who cannot afford it to sell their dwelling. Single women and single mothers are particularly vulnerable to this kind of displacement. But gentrification also displaces other social problems. For instance, a researcher from the Riga University made the example of a bar that usually gathered aggressive men and was forced to close, scattering these violent men in unknown places, which resonates with the problem of gender-based violence, alcohol abuse, and lack of shelters mentioned also by the NGO. During the focus group, the lack of kindergartens and breast cancers prevention campaigns and facilities where raised as prominent issues as well. Overall, all actors highlighted the need for a stronger effort on data collection to solve these issues. Finally, for inclusion in general, the elderly and people with disability are also vulnerable groups that might be hurt by Āgenskalns rejuvenation. The market building itself, at the centre of INHABIT intervention in Riga, has been successfully renovated by a dynamic private company, who, despite the delay due to the pandemic, has been able to open the new market in May 2022. Their approach, although needs to be essentially led by profit motivation, is very sensitive to INHABIT's objective to enhance health and wellbeing and integrates social and cultural initiatives into the mainstream market activities. Discussion with key stakeholders also pointed out to the lack of municipal level sustained support, although this is likely improving, and to the need to ensure that the market is as inclusive as possible.

The areas that emerge as key to focus on for the implementation of Pillar 2 in Riga should aim to map the extent of disadvantage in the neighbourhood, so to provide evidence to inform a sustainably inclusive market. This could include a detailed profile not only in terms of



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demography but also of various related socio-economic issues, including elderly loneliness, disability and gender based violence.

5.2.4 Nitra

Nitra is an industrial city that has known a large influx of economic migrants since the creation of a Jaguar Land Rover factory. Its administrative area is equivalent in size to the city of Barcelona. It is the result of the incorporation of adjacent villages. However, some parts are disconnected from the rest of the city, like the Dražovce neighbourhood, which hosts a large Roma community.

Gender in Nitra

Slovakia is a very conservative society where gender equality is perceived as a threat to the traditional family. The Catholic Church and religion are very important in supporting this view and perpetuating traditional gender roles. Although the unemployment rate is quite similar for both men and women (around 12%), there is a big difference in participation rates (53% vs 65% for men), which could suggest that a lot of women stay at home to assume housekeeping and care duties. When interviewed, their most important difficulty in Nitra's urban landscape is navigating with strollers, because sideways are not adapted or because of cobblestones making it difficult. Not that it necessarily means that there is no gender issues related to urban planning in Nitra, but most likely because it is hard to talk about anything related to gender. A few years ago, far-right extremists violently attacked an LGBTQI+ group in Nitra. Regarding other gender issues in Nitra, IsImpact Baseline study found that, as in all the other cities, walking at night is considered unsafe by women (63% vs 36% for men).

As in Lucca, potential additional prospect for inclusion in general concerns the Roma community in Dražovce. As in other parts of Europe, they are marginalized and victims of stereotypes, which may be reminiscence of the harsh persecution of the past. According to interviewees, gender norms are even more apparent in this community than in the Slovak



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population. For instance, they highlighted that early pregnancies are very common in this community.

This would suggest focusing pillar 2 in Nitra on gender mobility and access to urban spaces.

6. Future steps in the application of the IN-HABIT Gendered Landscapes Methodology

The approach adopted to develop the Gendered Landscape methodology we have presented here has been based on three typical stages: i) Assessment; (ii) Design and (iii) Implementation (UNHABITAT, 2021). The use of these helps to understand the stages at which the three pillars are and the next steps towards the final implementation into the **Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Handbook for Cities** (to be delivered at month 60).

As noted, Pillar 1 is the most advanced one where an initial implementation has been presented in Section 4 above. As the results are preliminary, more and better data needs to be collected, in some cities (such as Córdoba) this is relatively more important than others. Commonly, the mapping of stakeholder engagement would need to include the informal organisations that are often key to equality diversity. This will make use of the extensive stakeholder mapping exercise that INHABIT is carrying out through WP 5.

We are the initial Design stage of Pillar 2, which involved the analysis of the challenges and the identification of the most appropriate data and information sources needed to populate and implement it. Discussions with key stakeholder will continue in the following months to develop a better understanding of the areas the Pillar will focus on in each city, in relation to the specific INHABIT solutions there. It is evident that a productive data coordination effort will be needed to ensure that appropriate data is available to implement the Pillar. We will also ensure that the behavioural games are deployed effectively also in this respect.



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Pillar 3 is the one less developed in terms of Design but it has a well-defined topic of intervention already, which is the cross-cutting health and well-being theme of the INHABIT project. The next step is to integrate the baseline information collected by ISIMPACT into the initial design of the Pillar and, importantly, identify the key data sources necessary to implement it. Again, as for Pillar 2, a productive coordination of efforts for data collection will be needed.



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Annexes

Annex 1. IN-HABIT Gendered Landscape Pillar 1: Institutions

INHABIT Gendered Landscape

Pillar 1: Institutions

Introduction

The objective of this pillar is to produce a comprehensive mapping of the institutional frameworks that supports decision-making at the city level. The mapping will inform our understanding of the extent to which gender and diversity aspects have been taken into consideration in policy making at different levels, from the political commitment to the possible implementation of action plans.

This is an important aspect of the gendered and diversity landscape of the city. Each step of the policy making cycle can have undesired and unexpected discriminating effects. Mapping policy makers' commitment to gender, diversity and inclusion, their translation into effective strategies and plans, and their implementations, will help to understand whether there are gaps and how these can be filled.

Filling this questionnaire will require some background research, whether desk-based or by seeking information directly with the City's political and administrative offices.

We are extremely grateful for this effort. We would really appreciate if you could complete the questionnaire by the end of August and send it back to f.m.g.dubois@reading.ac.uk

We thank you very much for your work on this.

University of Reading.



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Data Requirements

1. Political and Executive

a) Members of city government by gender	/ Total members	
b) Members of political parties by gender	Women / Total members	
c) Is there a member of the government with specific role on equal opportunities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
d) Is there a member of the government with specific role on gender equality?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
e) Are there stated political objectives on equal opportunities/gender equality?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
f) Does the city government state targets and measures in terms of equal opportunities/gender equality?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

2. Administration

a) Is promoting gender equality/equal opportunities part of the organisation general mandate?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
b) Is gender/equal opportunities mainstreaming integrated in the regulations of the city administration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
c) Is there an administrative department on equal opportunities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
I. If yes, how many staff it employs?	Answer 2d	
II. If yes, what is the last annual budget allocated to that department?	Answer 2d / Answer 2d	
III. If yes, what was the annual budget allocated to that department one year before?	Answer 2d / Answer 2d	
No budget that year	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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two years before?		Answer 2d / Answer 2d	
No budget that year		<input type="checkbox"/>	
three years before?		Answer 2d / Answer 2d	
No budget that year		<input type="checkbox"/>	
d) Has the city administration an Equality Strategy in place?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
I. If yes, what period does it cover?		Answer 2e	
II. If yes, what areas does it cover:			
i. Finance?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
ii. Social services?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
iii. Transport?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
iv. Sport and Leisure?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
v. Culture?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
vi. Health?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
vii. Education?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
viii. Economic activities?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
ix. Environment?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
x. Housing?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
xi. Urban and planning?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
xii. Work/Labour market?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
xiii. Other?		Answer 2e	
e) Has the city administration, in the last five years, carried out any of the following:			
	Yes	No	
I. Equality audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When last Answer 2f_I When next Answer 2f_I
II. Equality impact assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When last Answer 2f_II When next Answer 2f_II
III. Equality evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When last Answer 2f_III When next Answer 2f_III
IV. Equality stakeholder consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When last Answer 2f_IV When next Answer 2f_IV
V. Gender budgeting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When last Answer 2f_V When next Answer 2f_V
f) Does the administration run surveys of the population in the following areas (whether separately or in combination)?			
	Yes	No	When last When next By Any



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						gender	other group
I.	Finance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_I	Answer 2g_I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
II.	Social services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_II	Answer 2g_II	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
III.	Transport?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_III	Answer 2g_III	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IV.	Sport and Leisure?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_IV	Answer 2g_IV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
V.	Culture?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_V	Answer 2g_V	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VI.	Health?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_VI	Answer 2g_VI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VII.	Education?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_VII	Answer 2g_VII	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VIII.	Economic activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_VIII	Answer 2g_VIII	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IX.	Environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_IX	Answer 2g_IX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
X.	Housing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_X	Answer 2g_X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XI.	Urban and planning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_XI	Answer 2g_XI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XII.	Work/Labour market?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_XII	Answer 2g_XII	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XIII.	Other?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer 2g_XIII	Answer 2g_XIII	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please specify							
g) Has the administration collected any gender disaggregated data in any of the following area in the last five years?							
I.	Population and demography?					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
II.	Transport?					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
III.	Health?					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
IV.	Education?					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No



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V.	Culture?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
VI.	Sport?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
VII.	Environment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
VIII.	Housing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
IX.	Economic activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
X.	Urban and Planning?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
XI.	Work/Labour market?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
XII.	Other?	Please specify	<input type="checkbox"/> No



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