



URBAN PLANNING ADDRESSING GENDER AND RACE INEQUALITIES

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Cities are bastions of opportunitybut they can also be sites of exclusion

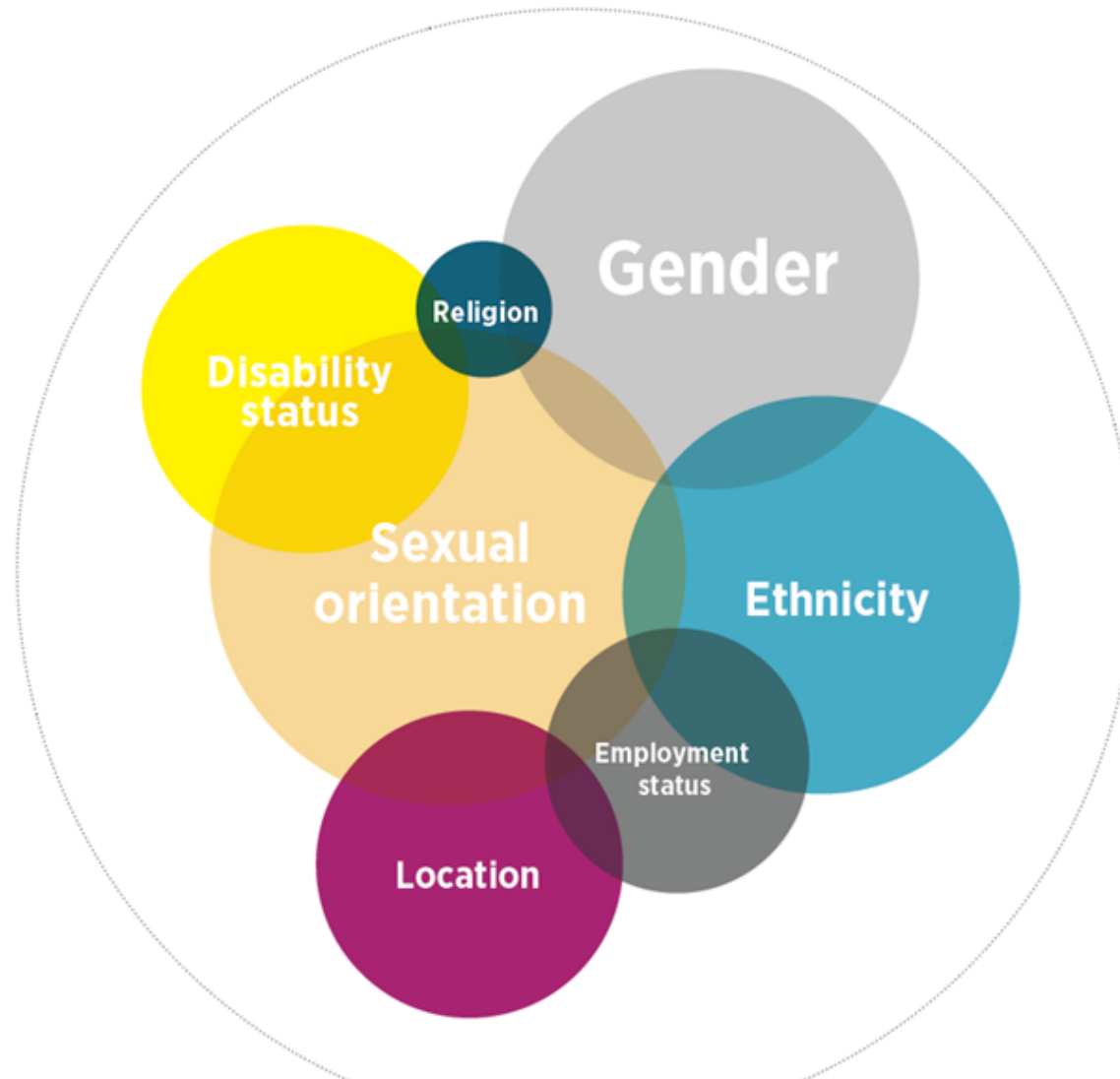
- It is reflected in where people live, where they work, how they travel, what jobs, they get, and how they are recognized.
- We use the idea of **social inclusion** to think about an **inclusive city**.

Social Inclusion

The process of improving the **terms** for **individuals and groups** to take part in society

The process of improving the **ability, opportunity and dignity** of **people disadvantaged on the basis of their identity** to take part in society

Identity drives exclusion or inclusion



Inclusion in what?



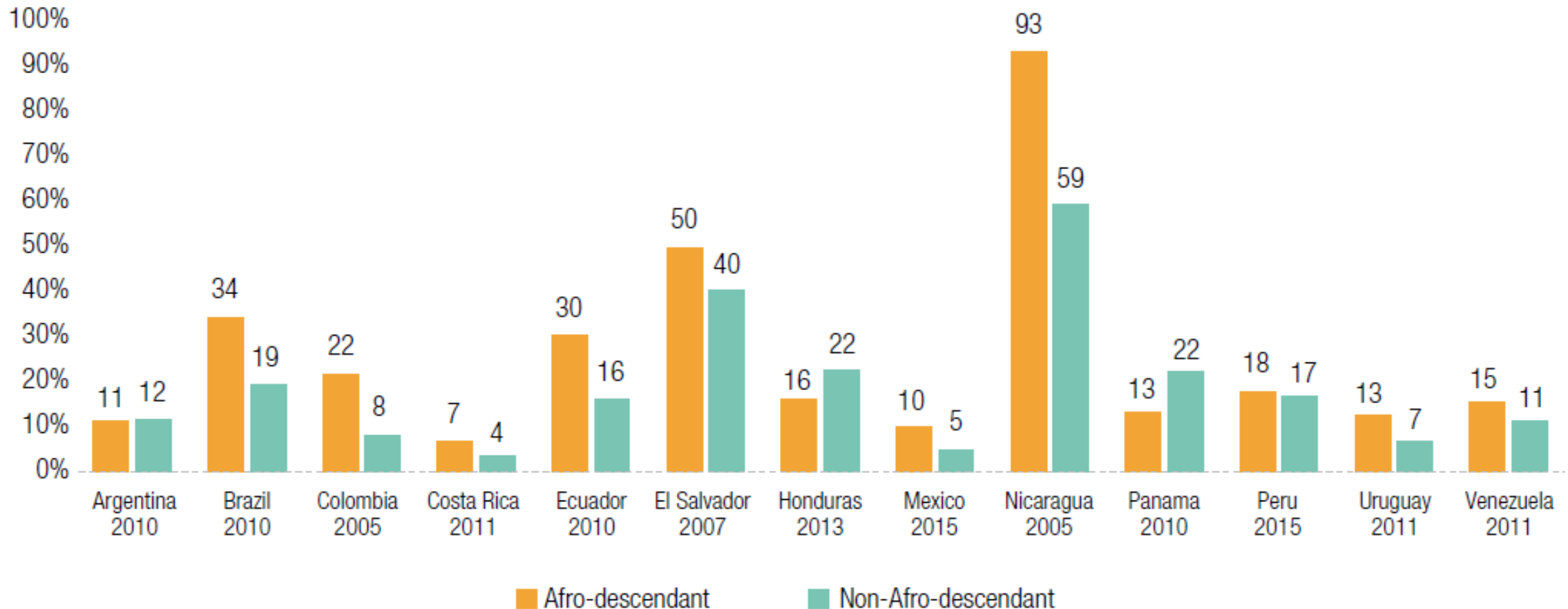
DRAWING FROM A RECENT WORLD BANK REPORT



Who is more likely to live in slums?

Figure 7

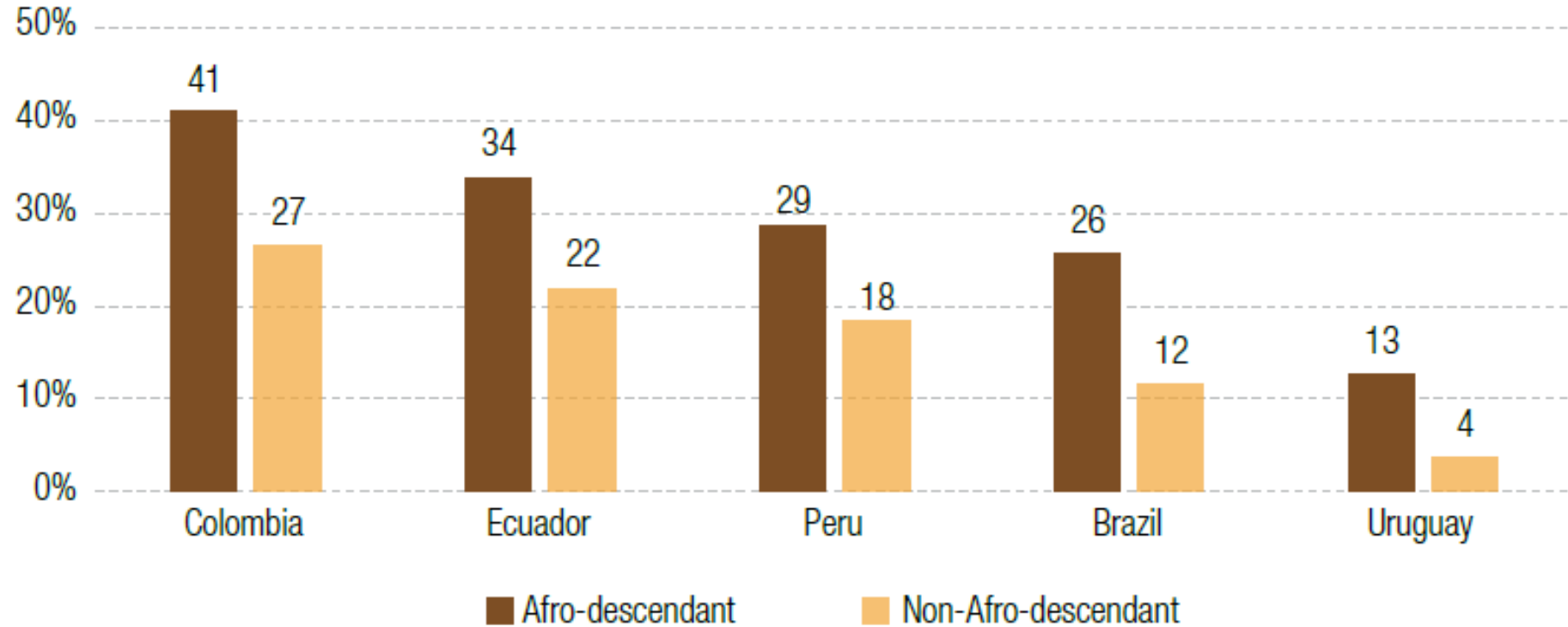
Share of Urban Population Living in Slums, by Race



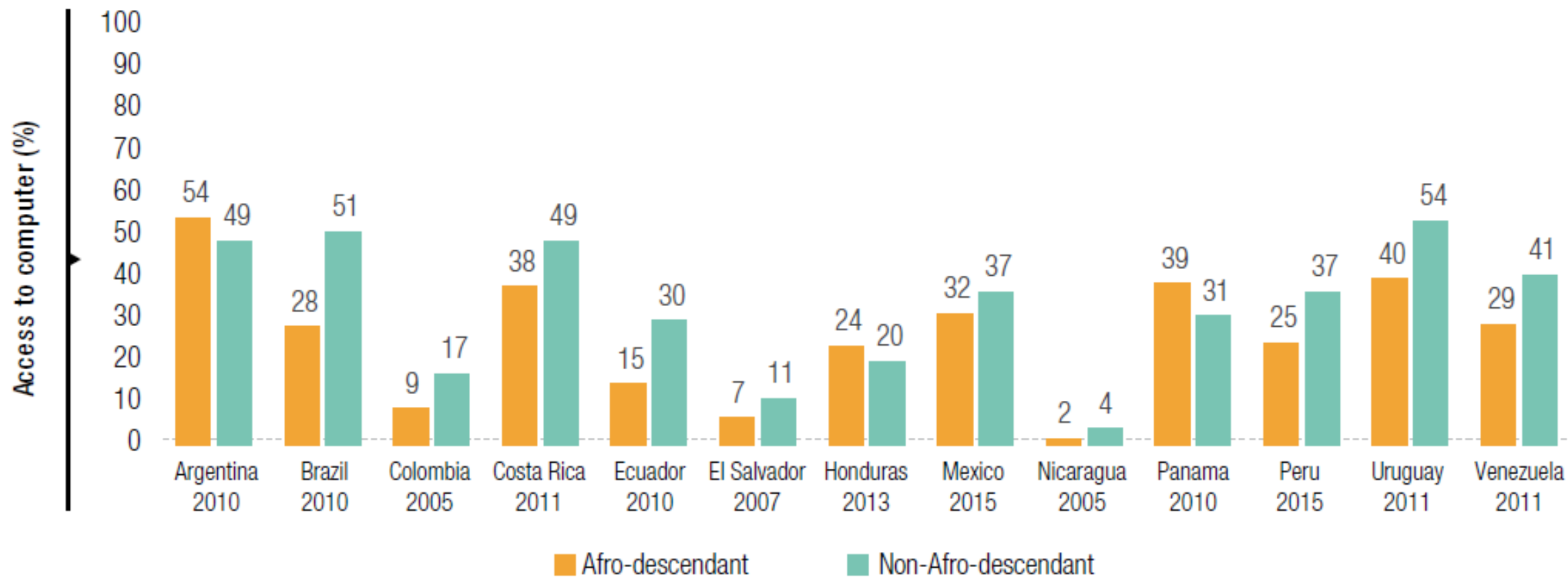
...to be poor?

Figure 9

Poverty in 2015 by Race (US\$5.5 a Day, 2011 PPP)



....to have access to a computer?



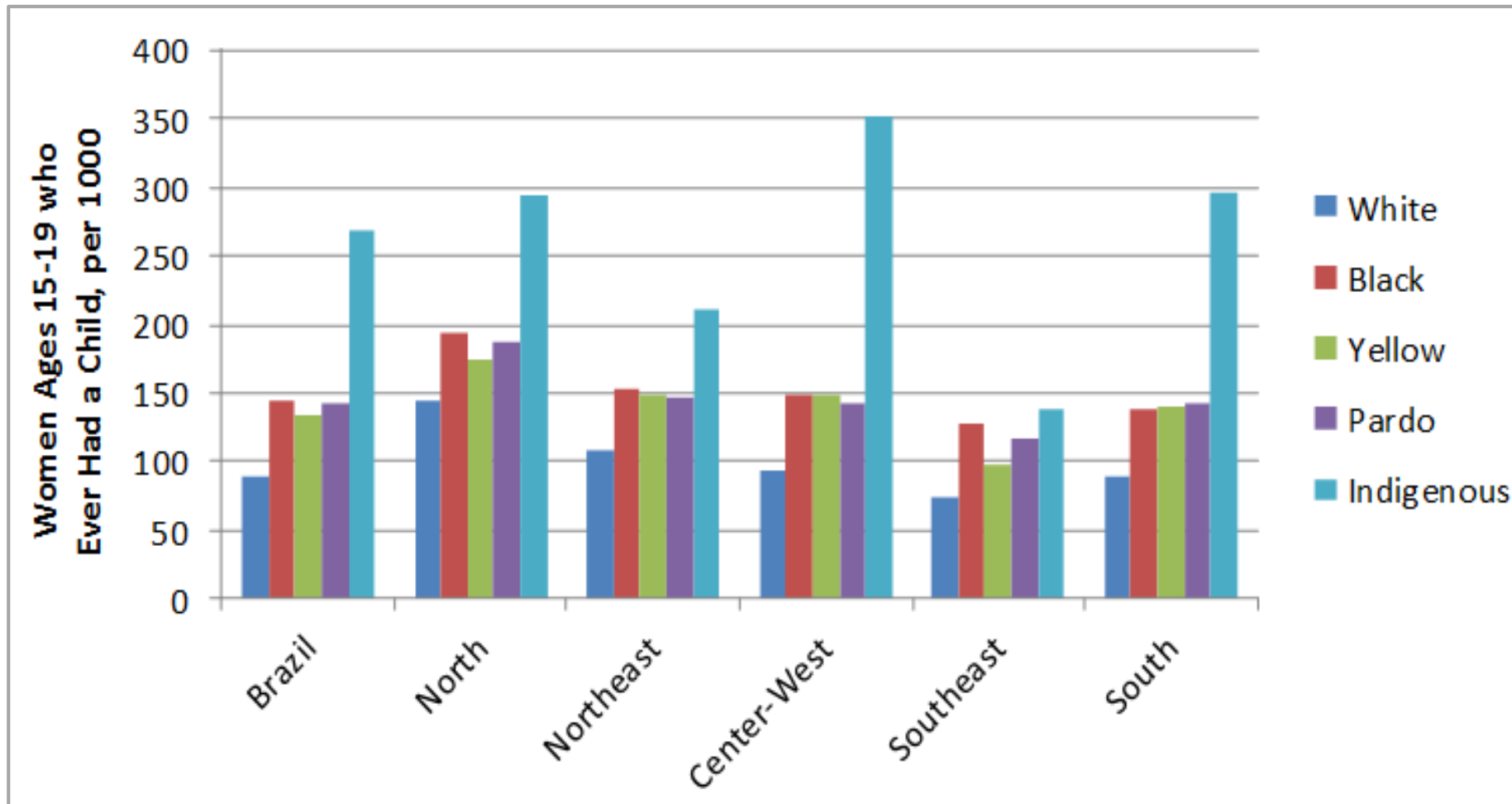
Gender inequality is complex & surfaces in unexpected, non-linear ways

Not all women are disadvantaged, nor all men privileged

Race, class, caste ethnicity, place in the life cycle, sexual orientation, location, age matter

The intersection of identities tells us about real advantage or disadvantage

Brazil's teen fertility varies by race and location



Recommended reading



A word about safety

- Divided cities are characterized by poverty, poor access to markets, services and spaces and lack of safety
- Discourse on safety and security is central to the discourse on inequality and exclusion
- Lack of safety is a barrier to opportunity

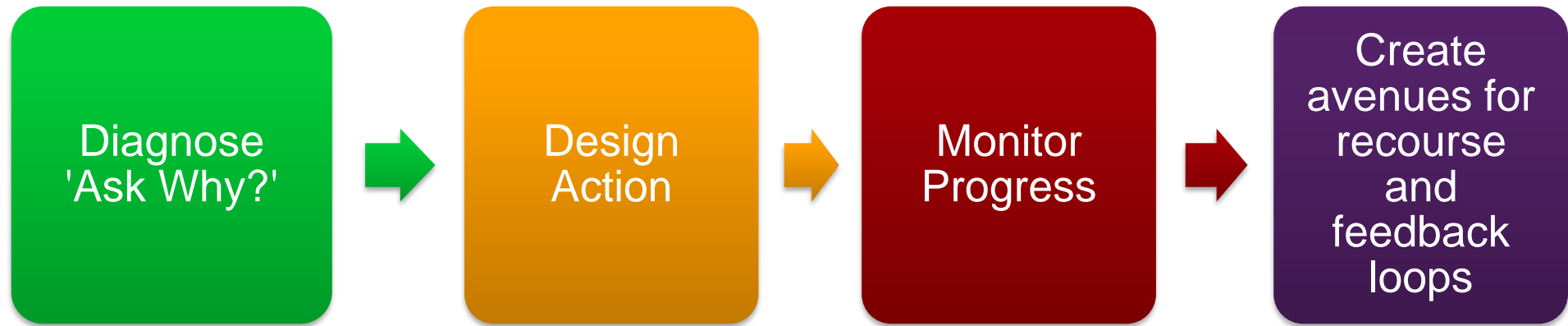
Some groups are disproportionately affected by lack of safety

- Certain racial groups e.g. Blacks and Hispanics in the US
- Homeless persons, street kids, undocumented residents
- Young people more vulnerable
- Gender – men more vulnerable to homicide and women to sexual violence

Successful interventions

- Are multi-faceted initiatives that “turn neighborhoods around” eg: using housing vouchers to move out residents out of distressed housing, counseling, employments services, school vouchers etc – usually a package of services
- Are not one-off projects but sustained programs

Steps towards more inclusive urban planning





WORLD BANK GROUP
Social, Urban, Rural & Resilience

THE SOCIAL INCLUSION ASSESSMENT TOOL (SiAT)

The Social Inclusion Assessment Tool is a four-question methodology to help policy makers and development practitioners assess how social inclusion can be addressed in projects, programs, policies or in analysis.



Artwork by Geoffrey Ernest Katantazi Mukasa