

# Gender Planning and Gender Budgeting in Berlin

Metropolis Women International Network Day  
Implementation of the Women-friendly City Approach  
Porto Alegre (Brazil), 23 November 2011





**Gertrud Scheele**

1909 - 2014

# Porto Alegre – Berlin

Berlin greets Brazil



# Outline

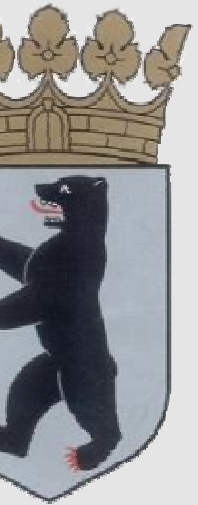
1. Prologue and Basics
2. Gender budgeting in public transport
3. Gender targeting in public libraries
4. Gender planning in urban design
5. The lessons learnt

# - Prologue and Basics

What is Berlin ?



# - Prologue and Basics



What is Berlin? - Berlin is “the debt city – poor but sexy”

Population:	3,459,000 (2011)
Total Budget:	€ 22.6 billion (2011)
Total budget per capita:	> 6.500 €
Debts:	€ 60.4 billion (2011)
Debt per capita:	> 17.500 €
Debt Service year a:	€ 2.25 billion (2011)
Debt Service per capita:	> 650 €



# - Prologue and Basics

What is Berlin? - Berlin

The ideal of a  
compact city!

most 4.000 inh./km<sup>2</sup>

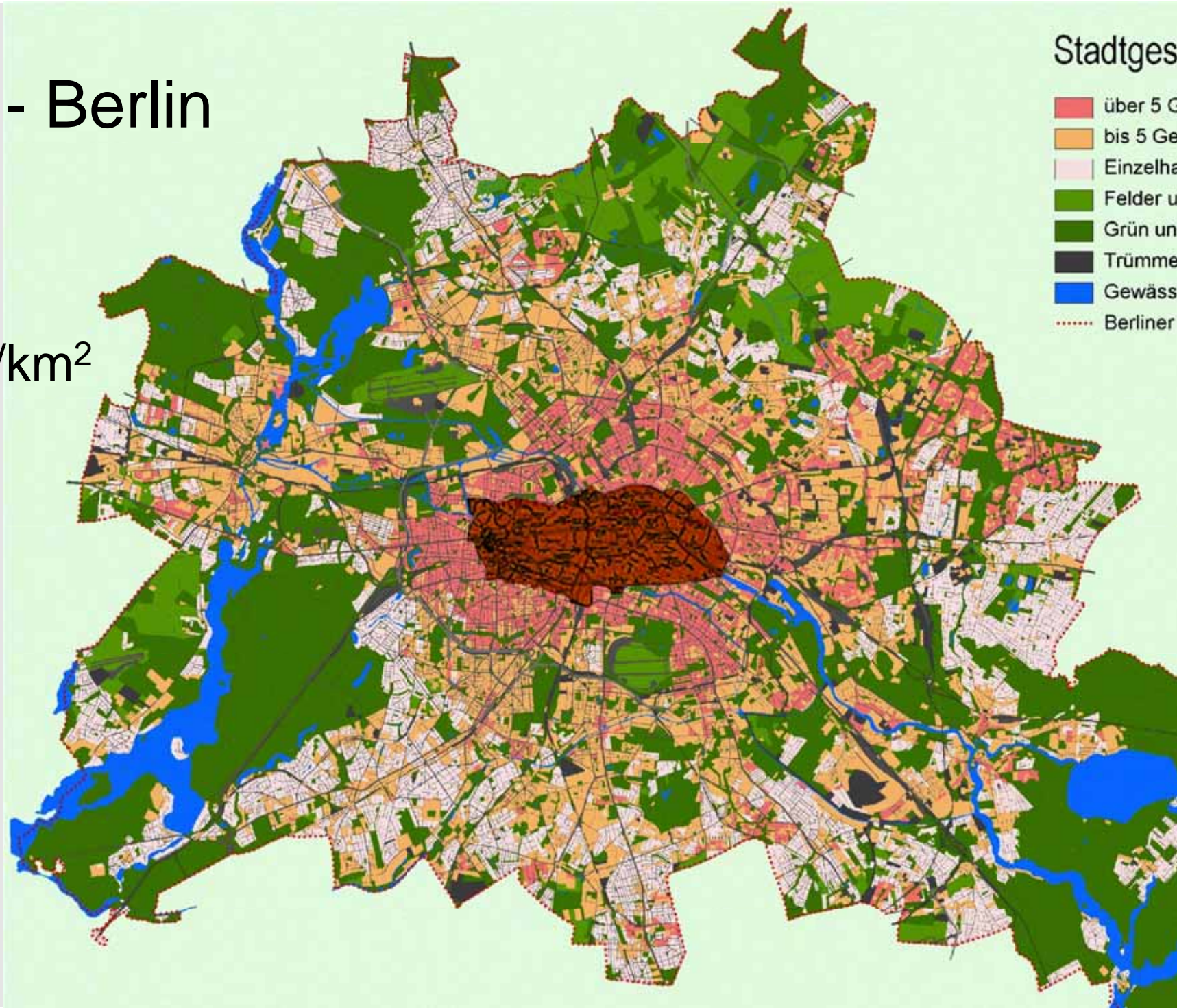
Mix of uses

short distances

more than 1 mio.

population

the inner city



# - Prologue and Basics

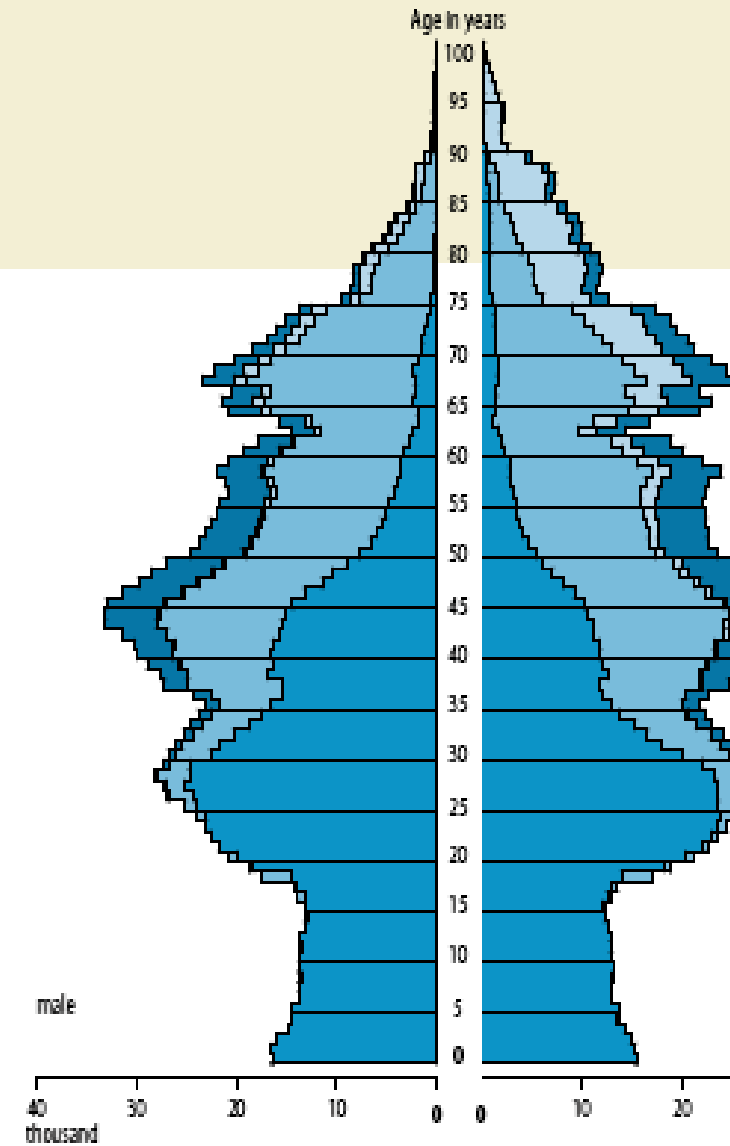
What is Berlin? – Berlin is an aging  
and a young city at the same time!

High proportion of young and elderly singles (> 50%)

High proportion of students 150.000

Young creative class

Mobile population (high ratio of mobility  
within the city > 100.000 and immigration /  
emigration 150.000/a vs. 140.000/a



Single	50.7%
Married	33.1%
Widowed	6.0%
Divorced	10.3%



# - Prologue and Basics

What is Berlin? – Berlin is the most colourful city in Germany

City of post-migrants and migrants

1.000.000 foreigners from 190 countries

Young creative class

Mobile population (high ratio of mobility

within the city > 100.000 and

immigration / emigration 150.000/a vs.

40.000/a

High variety of social and income

classes



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# - Gender budgeting in public transport



## Local Public Transportation Berlin

Gender Budget: € 836.1 million (2010)

Passengers carried: 1.26 billion (2010)

Passengers carried daily: 3.5 million

Network covers: 1,900 kilometres

Regional- and trunk  
train stations: 21

Commuter train stations: 133

Underground stations: 173

Tram stations: 380

Bus stations 2.937

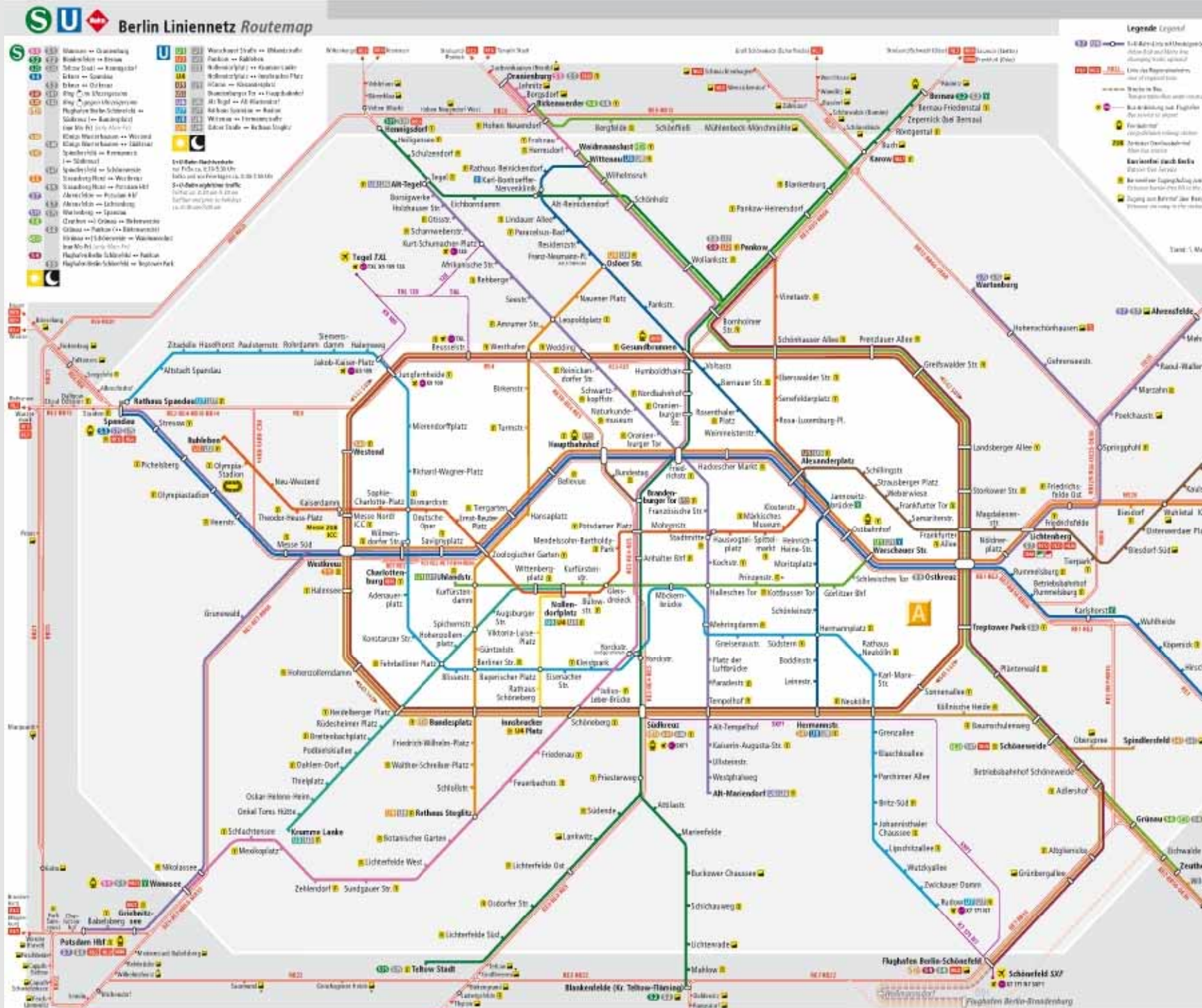
Ferryboat stations 11



# - Gender budgeting in public transport

Berlin – public transport

network of commuter trains (S-Bahn) and underground lines



# Budget for local public transportation – volume in euros

Budget Line Items		2010	
03	Regional and Commuter Train transportation	€236.2 million	operating costs 486.2 million
45	Inner-city public transportation (Bus, Tram, and Underground)	€250.0 million	
20 682 35	Planning and construction measures for improving local public transportation	€161.7 million	
18 891 02			
12	Subsidies for free tickets for severely disabled persons	€26.1 million	subsidy target group 137.8 million
13	Subsidies for student tickets, tickets for low-income persons/families	€111.7 million	
r	Administrative issues	€50.4 million	
		<b>€836.1 million</b>	

# Identifying target groups and their needs (I)

## Employment

Women are more likely to be employed part time

Women are more likely to have jobs in retail (keyword: longer opening hours)

Women are more likely to work swing shifts (most office, nursing)

**Large proportion of journeys outside of the normal rush hour(s)**

## Time allocation with family work

Women take on more tasks for work within the family (supervision of children, pensioners, those who are sick, etc.)

**More accompanying on journeys, creation of journey pathways, high mobility in the immediate vicinity**

# Identifying target groups and their needs (II)

## Ability limitations

Use of public transportation can be difficult for  
handicapped and older persons

The same holds true for travellers with heavy  
baggage and parents with strollers/prams

**Barrier-free public  
transportation as an  
essential prerequisite for  
– not just for women**

## Safety/Security

Women and older persons place higher  
demands on the objective and subjective  
safety/security in public transportation

**Designing bus/tram stop  
stations, and vehicles, services,  
and security provisions,  
quality of the offerings,  
especially in the evening  
at night**

# Identifying target groups and their needs (III)

## Promoting independent mobility for youth

Transporting students

Independent organisation of recreational activities

**Easing the burden for parents in accompanying especially mothers**

## Ensuring mobility for elderly people

Taking lower incomes into consideration

Barrier-free transportation is of special importance here

**Ensure equal opportunities through access to mobility in old age**



## **Local Transportation Plan**

Implements the strategic goals of the Urban Development Transportation Plan for local public transportation

Considers the previously mentioned gender aspects

Sets company-neutral standards and guidelines for local public transportation

Serves as a basis for ordering transportation services with various providers through the Federal State of Berlin

Must take Berlin's budget restrictions into account

Is set up for a time period of four to five years

## How is the Local Transportation Plan drawn up?

Participation of all professional departments

Series of “Local Transportation Plan Forum Berlin” events with stakeholders from politics, administration, companies, associations, scientists, and interest groups

Participation of the Federal State representative for differently-abled persons

“Construction and Barrier-Free Transportation Working Group”:  
discussion of the Local Transportation Plan contents with all those affected persons and interest groups

Gender issues are considered as aspects intersecting with all other components and incorporated throughout the Local Transportation Plan

Implementing the Local Transportation Plan's guidelines into practice

## **Transportation contract with the Berliner Verkehrsgesellschaft (BVG)**

Contractual definition of scope and quality of offerings based on the statements of the Local Transportation Plan

The commissioning authority can plan initiatives for gender-relevant offerings that are in the public interest and implement them through ordering on the basis of the contract

Quality standards like safety and security, cleanliness, and barrier-free measures can be measured via customer satisfaction questionnaire and honoured or sanctioned using a bonus-penalty system

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# - Gender targeting in public libraries

## Wichita City Libraries



Men and boys  
as the  
main target group  
and a fundamental  
process of change

# - Gender targeting in public libraries

## Initial situation in 2003/2004

13 library branches

87 employees

€200,000 media budget; 3.8% renewal

Approximately 1.19 million borrowed items:

**m : f = 33 % : 67 %**

## Gender goals were set

Increasing the attractiveness of libraries

especially for **men and boys**

Target goal for borrowing:

**m : f = 40 % : 60 %**

## Process of change through 2008

4 library branches

66 employees (63 female, 3 male)

€400,000 media budget; 8.2% renewal

Business processes optimisation, staff training

Approximately 1.71 million borrowed items:

**m : f = 37 % : 63 %**

# - Gender targeting in public libraries

## What offerings interest men/boys?

Generously sized and modern spaces, places to work or read

Do not want to be disturbed and want to find things quickly

Internet terminals, newspapers, magazines

Up-to-date and topical non-fiction books and audio books

Men enjoy media being checked out for them

## Areas of action

Systematic stock management according to gender criteria

Increase in the number of Internet terminals and workstations

Creation of modern functional areas

Changed guidance and orientation systems

Gender-oriented goals and measures of success

Raising gender awareness for staff



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# - Gender planning in urban design

Publication of German  
Secret Service (BND)  
matter of Gender  
Planning? – Yes!

Site analysis  
Planning process  
Planning tools  
Participants



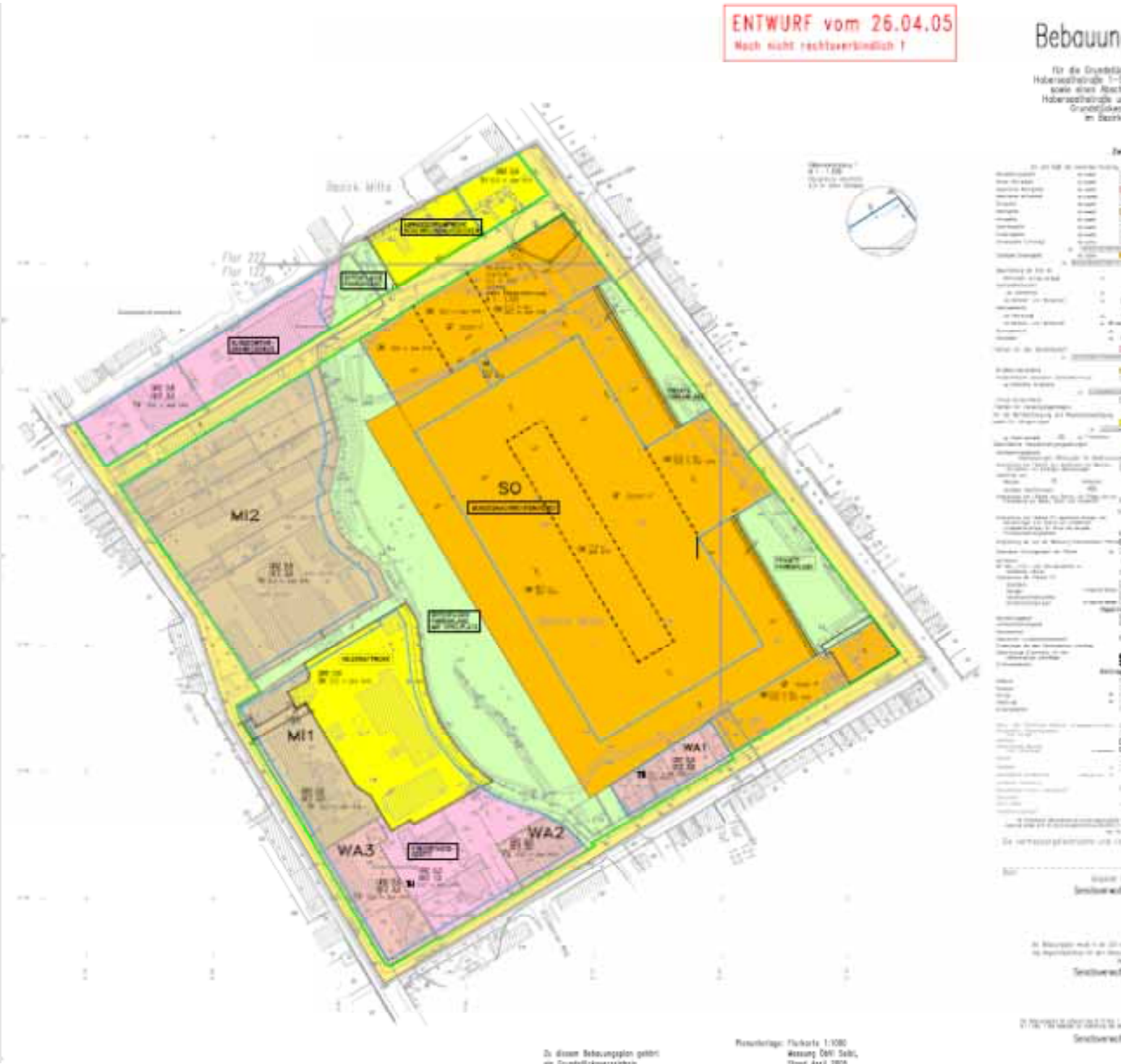
# - Gender planning in urban design

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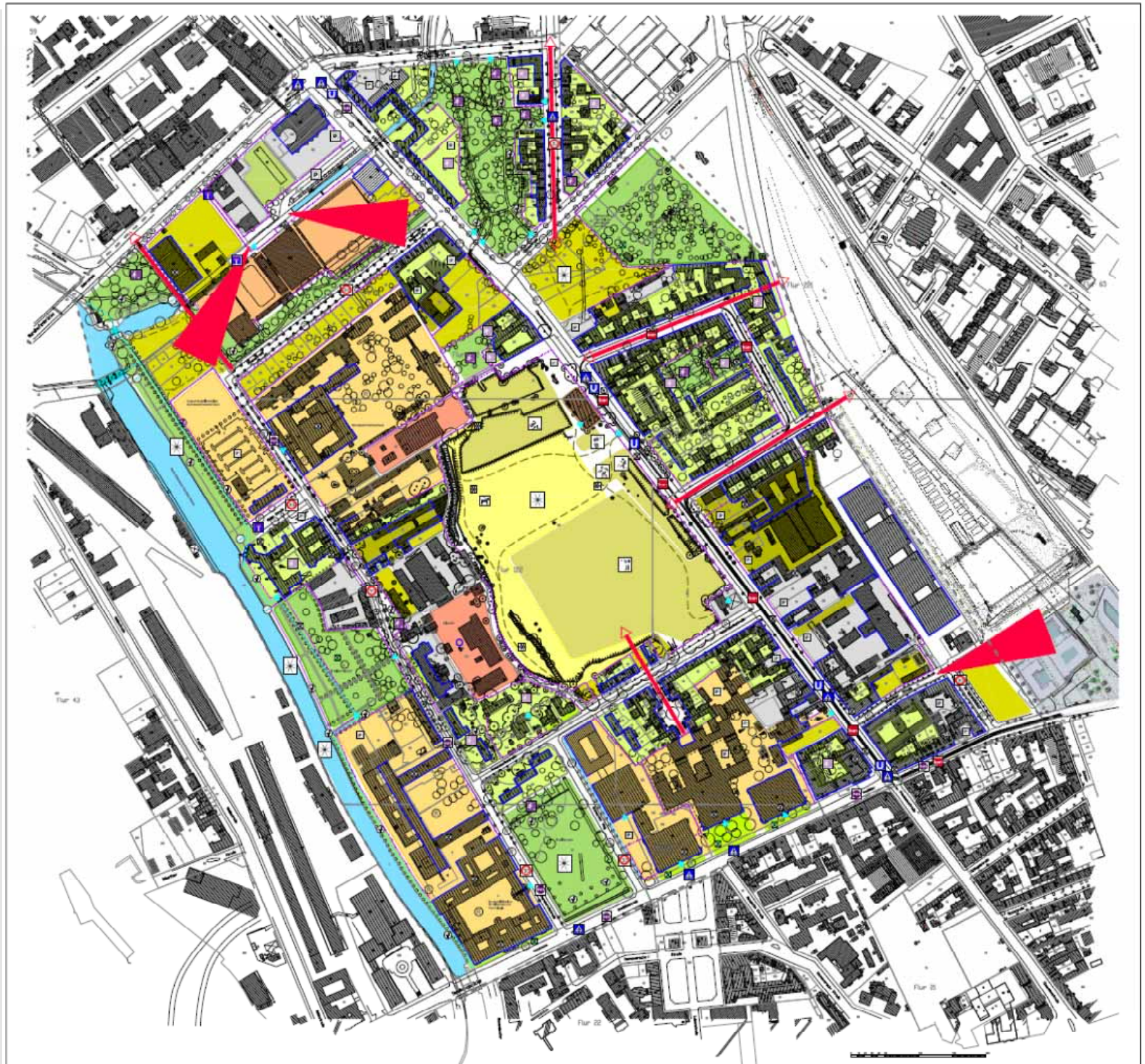
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# - Gender planning in urban design

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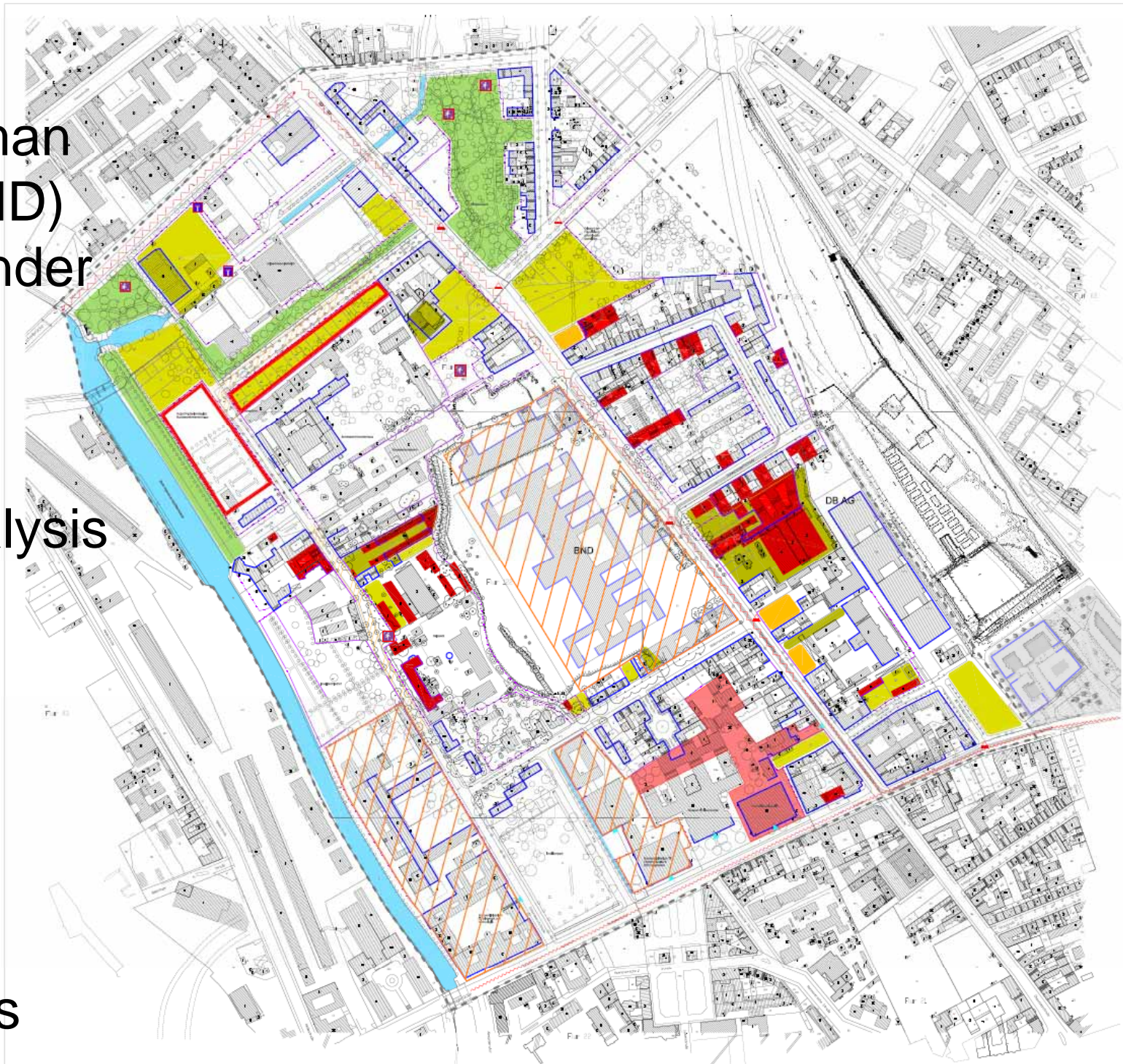
# - Gender planning in urban design

Application of German  
Secret Service (BND)  
matter of Gender  
Planning!

Benefits and  
constraints analysis

Mapping of  
subjective and  
objective  
constraints and  
benefits

to go / can go  
areas and spots



- Defizite**
- Flächen mit Entwicklungsdefizit, d. h. Wirkung des öffentlichen Raums
  - Bereich mit bauklimatisch-ökologischen Minderungen
  - Gebäudezustand
  - Gewerbetrache
  - Bische, überlagert knappe Vegetation
  - Öffentliche Grünanlage mit Gestaltungspotential
  - Öffentlicher Kinderspielplatz mit Entwicklungsbedarf
  - Öffentlich nicht zugänglicher Raum
  - Wenig belebter Straßenraum
  - Barrierefreiheit (Hohe Verkehrszufuhr zusätzlich städtebauliche Defizite)
  - Sackgasse
  - Fehlende Querungshilfe
  - Entleitung (Wasser / Zuluft)

- Sonstiges**
- Wasserfläche (Bestand / Planung)
  - Raumverbleib (Bestand / Planung)
  - Barrierefreiheitsgebiet

**Geschlechterbezogene Beteiligung In der Bauleitplanung**  
Gender-Maßnahmen zum B-Plan 1-10 "Chausseestraße"

**Defizite**

Aufgaben:  
Beratungsbereich  
für Stadtentwicklung

Auftraggeber:  
BND  
Beratungsgesellschaft für  
Stadtentwicklung und Modernisierung

PLANUNGSGRUPPE CASBENS + SEBERT  
Landschaftsarchitekten

Wolfgang Seibert

# - Gender planning in urban design

Identification of German Secret Service (BND) matter of Gender planning!

Potentials and qualities analysis  
Identification of areas for new open space opportunities



**Entwicklungspotenziale**

- Neuordnung, Neuanlage
- Neuordnung, Planung
- Situations-Entwicklungsplan (Bestand, Neuanlage)
- Festsetzung Parkanlage
- Neuanlage Park / Sportfläche in Freizeitanlage
- Beschneideband
- Fußrad
- Klimaklebbild
- Zugang zum Park, neu
- Verlegung von Standorten und Neuanlage
- Neue Straßenführung
- Station / Wegverbindung, Planung
- Bühnen, Steganführung, gedanklich

**Qualitäten im Außenraum**

**Öffentliche Grünfläche**

- Öffentliche Grünfläche, Park (einschließlich Gestaltungsbereich)
- Friedhof
- Öffentlicher Kinderspielplatz (einschließlich Gestaltungsbereich)
- Aufenthaltsbereich, Sitzplatz

**Privates Umfeld**

- Klimaklebbild (einschließlich Gestaltungsbereich)

**Baumraum**

- Stadtbäumchen
- Tempo 30+ Zone
- Querschnitts (einschließlich Gestaltungsbereich)
- Fußgängerzone
- Bühnen / Treppe

**ÖPNV**

- Haltestelle Bus
- Haltestelle Tram
- Eingang U-Bahnhof

**Wegverbindung**

- Durchweg (teilweise zugänglich / nicht einseitig zugänglich)
- Wegverbindung Fuß- und Radwegverbindung

**Landschafts- / Ortsbild**

- Artgerechte Grünanlage (einschließlich Gestaltungsbereich)
- Stadtbäumchen
- Edelsteine
- Edelsteine
- Wegverbindung

**Sonstiges**

- Zugang (einschließlich Gestaltungsbereich) (Wohnbevölkerung)
- Zugang (einschließlich Gestaltungsbereich) (Wohnbevölkerung)
- Raumstruktur (Bestand / Planung)
- Gartenstruktur
- Baustruktur
- Wasserfläche (Bestand / Planung)
- Bestand / Planung

**Gelechterbezogene Beteiligung in der Bauleitplanung**

Seit der Maßnahme zum 1. März 2019 'Chancengleichheit'

**Qualitäten / Potentiale**

**Aufgaben**

- Strukturveränderung
- Strukturveränderung

**Aufgaben**

- Strukturveränderung
- Strukturveränderung

**PLANUNGSGRUPPE CASARETTI + SEWERT**

Landchaftsbau

Stefan Seibert

# Outline

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5. **The lessons learnt**

# - The lessons learnt

Gender-equitable objectives can be set for all fields of urban governance.

Target groups need to be identified and gender-relevant data to be collected.

A Gender planning process needs to be set up - including participation of all relevant interest groups and stakeholders.

The Gender Budget shows this publicly in Berlin's budget plan which is decided upon by parliament.



# - The lessons learnt

## Berlin

ights have turned  
een for gender in  
an governance.







Thank you for your interest and see you in Berlin!