

# Who, what, when, where, why?

Questions and Answers to the Project



**GenderAlp!**

**Spatial Development for Women and Men**

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## Gender Mainstreaming in general

What does that actually mean: Gender Mainstreaming, Equal Opportunities?

**Gender Mainstreaming** integrates the gender perspective in all fields of politics, activities and measures with the target to enhance equal opportunities for women and men.

Nowadays there are not any differences between men and women. So why bothering again and putting on new clothes?

According to the law men and women are equal. But in daily life there still are disadvantages concerning **payment, job, career path** and so on for women. To perceive these differences and take them into account at political decisions is the goal of Equal opportunities - Gender Mainstreaming in Lower Austria, but also of various endeavors at the EU level.

If you treat different things equally these differences will continue. So you have to start where there is a demand to catch up – for instance for men: to be able to spend more time with their children. And for women to get equal pay for equal work.

What's the difference between Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Advancement?

Women's advancement starts where disadvantages for women are a fact. Gender Mainstreaming aims to avoid the development of disadvantages for women or men.

## Gender Mainstreaming and Spatial Planning

<p>What does spatial planning have to do with women?</p>	<p>Spatial planning rules the usage of territory by humans - that is <b>by women and men</b>. Gender mainstreaming guarantees, that different life situations and needs of men and women are taken into account by spatial planning. The targets of spatial planning and gender mainstreaming do not contradict, but complement each other.</p>
<p>What purpose does gender mainstreaming serve in regional development?</p>	<p>Regional development aims at improving the <b>quality of life</b>, but also increasing the <b>competitive capacity of regions</b>. When the different conditions of men and women, e.g. concerning mobility, childcare, housework, etc are born in mind, <b>a further criterion for success</b> is added to regional development. For the sustainable development of our society it is necessary to equally include the needs of men and women into spatial planning and regional development.</p>
<p>How shall gender mainstreaming be anchored in spatial planning? Who shall do that? Who shall make decisions?</p>	<p>Anchoring gender mainstreaming in spatial planning has been realized by <b>resolutions in most regional governments</b>, respectively its members, to implement gender mainstreaming as <b>cross sectional matter in every sphere of action</b>. This can only be put into practise by the <b>staff members</b> of the concerned departments. Up to now a formula how this has to be done, has not been developed. The project GenderAlp! tries to design and test such strategies as a pilot.</p>
<p>What about other target groups and there needs in spatial planning (conflicts)?</p>	<p>Indeed, the gender perspective is not enough for a high-quality and needs-oriented spatial planning. Other target groups like young and elderly people, handicapped people, children, families etc. need to be considered.</p>

## Gender Mainstreaming and Budgets / Gender Budgeting

<p>A budget is neutral – what's the difference for women and men?</p>	<p>A budget, indifferently at which level is politics expressed in numbers – that is not neutral!</p> <p>Gender budgeting is the application of gender mainstreaming on budgets; all parts - income, expenses and the process of developing a budget – are perceived under the gender aspect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- who bears the burden of taxes?</li> <li>- Who benefits from expenses and transfers?</li> <li>- Who decides and who participates in decision-making processes concerning the budget?</li> <li>- How do public budgets affect the time budgets of women and men and the organisation of unpaid work between them?</li> </ul>
<p>To what kinds budget or to which parts of the budget is the method applicable?</p>	<p>The gender perspective can be applied to all budgets on local, regional, national or transnational (EU, UNO) level or organisations. As well, all parts of a budget can be "gendered". The crucial issue is to ask the right question in each section.</p>
<p>How does Gender budgeting work in practical implementation?</p>	<p>Gender budgeting is no fixed process. But all approaches have in common that the process is made more transparent and more efficient. The affects of benefits and burden on women and men are analysed to get a better steering quality of a tax system.</p> <p>Gender budgeting does not end, it is a process that starts, is modified and adapted from time to time but goes on.</p>
<p>Why should we do that (benefit)?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) it is a logical deduction of a democracy, that the use and raise of public means are transparent and fair/social.</li> <li>2) Gender budgeting involves that public money is used in a way to reach the target groups as good as possible and according to their needs – that means more efficient and with better result.</li> <li>3) It raises the acceptance of public measures and activities among citizens.</li> </ol>

## Gender Mainstreaming and Administration

<p>Why should an administration implement Gender Mainstreaming?</p>	<p>The decisions of regional politics and administration have great influence on the every day life of citizens and companies. If these decisions do not consider different needs they risk not to reach their goal – doubtless, there are differences in the needs of women and men.</p> <p>If the administration does not consider these differences they will be anchored and discrimination and disadvantages for specific groups can emerge. It is though a basic issue of democracy that all people shall be treated equally and that discrimination is not acceptable.</p>
<p>How is gender mainstreaming implemented in Administrations?</p>	<p>Usually the regional government implements a resolution to commit its activities to the gender perspective = top down strategy.</p> <p>The administration is then in charge of implementing the gender perspective in all fields of action and politics. Often, working or steering groups are established, the employees and decision-makers are trained and pilot projects are started. Most vitally, administrations should try to learn from each other and join networks in order to exchange experience and good-practice examples.</p>
<p>What's the benefit for citizens if the administration implements GM?</p>	<p>If administrations consider the different needs of women and men (and other target groups like young and elderly, handicapped persons, children, families etc.) they get more efficient and earn higher acceptance among the public.</p>

## GenderAlp! – The PROJECT

<p>What does the name "GenderAlp!" mean?</p>	<p>GenderAlp! was approved in the Interreg IIIB – Alpine Space programme of the European Union. It's name is a combination of <b>Gender</b> Mainstreaming and the geographical space it is operating in – the <b>Alps</b>.</p>
<p>What's the benefit of an EU project?</p>	<p>The participation at GenderAlp! provides a series of advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all project partners participate in an exchange of experiences. Regional projects and already implemented pilot projects are different, that means that the partners get to know new aspects and "lessons learned" as well as best-practice examples</li> <li>- the European Union supports the project with a co-financing of 50%</li> <li>- the co-operation of different cultures – on the level of nations also as on the level of administrative units – improves the quality of working</li> </ul>
<p>What's the objective of GenderAlp!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- networking of innovative administrations, knowledge-transfer, benefit of the partners' experiences</li> <li>- pilot projects and new knowledge in gender planning, gender budgeting, training and sensitisation</li> <li>- the <b>TOOLBOX</b></li> </ul> <p>At the end of GenderAlp! a toolbox shall be produced containing scientific know-how (methods, indicators, instruments, checklist, guidelines) for experts and field operators in the administration. Additionally, it delivers training and sensitisation methods for politics and administrations.</p>
<p>What does GenderAlp! cost?</p>	<p>GenderAlp! disposes over a budget of €2,3 Mio. 50% financed by the EU (Interreg IIIB Alpine Space), 50% by the participating partners.</p>
<p>Who participates? How long?</p>	<p>All partners come from alpine regions. 12 partners from Italy, Germany, France, Slovenia and Austria, additionally 12 observer partners – are part of the network.</p> <p>In detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land Salzburg – Leadpartner (A)</li> <li>➤ Land Oberösterreich (A)</li> <li>➤ Land Niederösterreich (A)</li> <li>➤ BOKU Wien (A)</li> <li>➤ Salzburger Verwaltungsakademie (A)</li> <li>➤ Stadt München (D)</li> <li>➤ Stadt Freiburg im Breisgau (A)</li> <li>➤ Région Rhône-Alpes (F)</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ CFPPA (F)</li> <li>➤ Provincia di Genova (I)</li> <li>➤ Langhe Monferrato Roero – Piemont (I)</li> <li>➤ Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (SI)</li> </ul>
<p>How do I get more information on GenderAlp!??</p>	<p><b>Internet:</b>  <a href="http://www.genderalp.com">www.genderalp.com</a> (english)  <a href="http://www.genderalp.at">www.genderalp.at</a> (german)</p> <p><b>specific questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visit the GenderAlp! project office in Salzburg: Land Salzburg Büro für Frauenfragen und Chancengleichheit Michael-Pacher-Strasse 28 A-5020 Salzburg</li> <li>- Tel: +43/662/8042-4051</li> <li>- Fax: +43/662/8042-4050</li> <li>- per e-mail: <a href="mailto:genderalp@salzburg.gv.at">genderalp@salzburg.gv.at</a></li> <li>- folder or regular information in our newsletter, subscription: <a href="mailto:genderalp@salzburg.gv.at">genderalp@salzburg.gv.at</a></li> </ul>
<p>What is the Leadpartner doing?</p>	<p>A project of this size needs coordination and guidance. Therefore one partner of the network acts as a "primus inter pares" – the Leadpartner.</p> <p>This partner is responsible for the budget (discipline), the results, monitors the time plan and resources, does the reporting and organises the information &amp; publicity work for the whole project. Land Salzburg initiated the project, looked for potential partners and applied for the project at the EU institutions.</p>
<p>How do men benefit from the project?</p>	<p><b>As much as women.</b> Gender Mainstreaming explicitly means, that neither men nor women should experience discrimination, but such unbalanced structures should be alternated. Thus <b>both – men and women – will win.</b> Currently gender mainstreaming often appears as a strategy that exclusively applies for women. This is not a result of the strategy itself, but of the current situation where women more often than men experience discrimination.</p>