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## Women and the Urban Development: The Experience of Brazil and the Federal District



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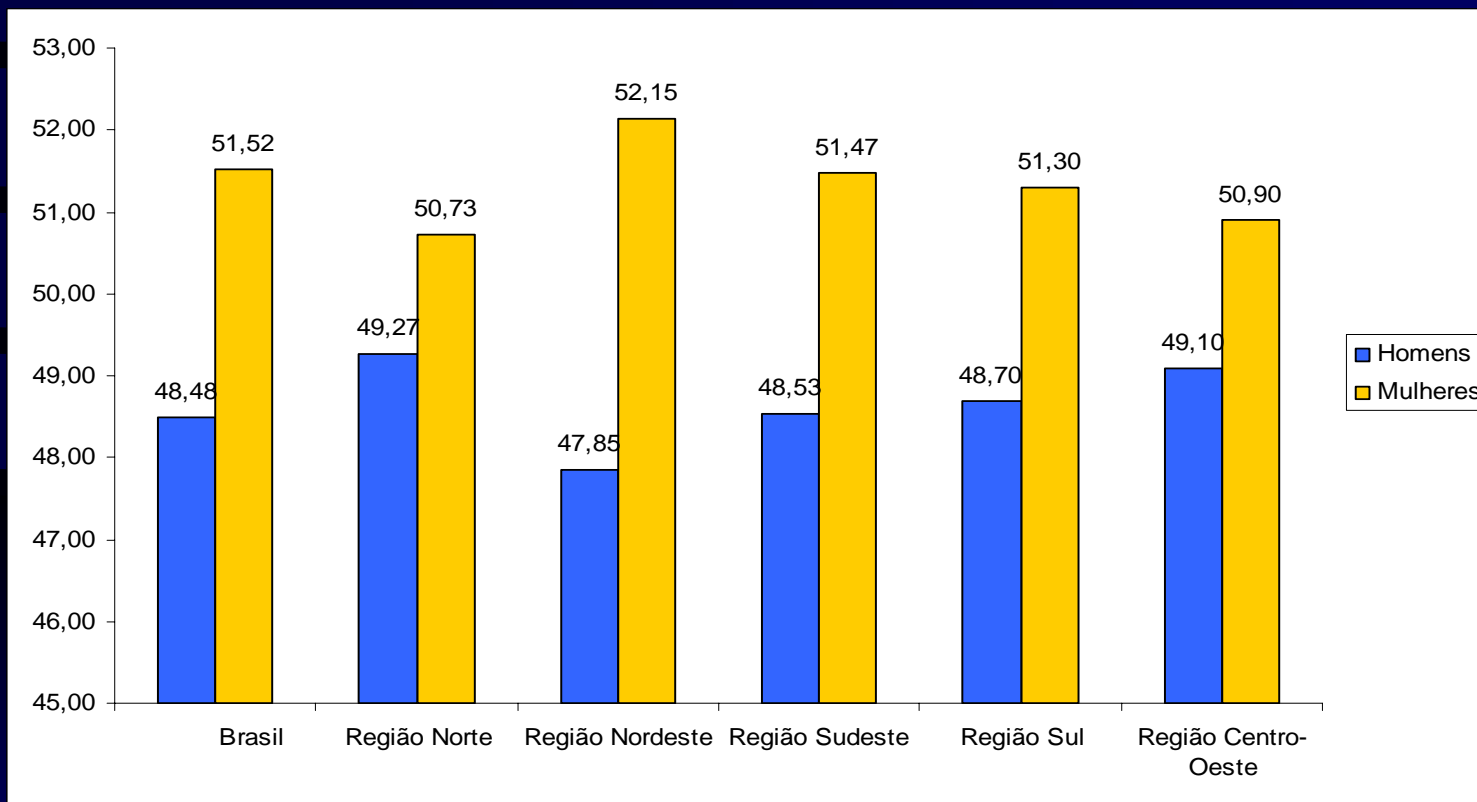
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# Population by Sex and Geographical Regions 2000

□ Women account for 51,5% of the Brazilian Population, totaling 86.2 million (IBGE, 2000 Census)



# Heads of Household by sex and Geographical Regions – 2000

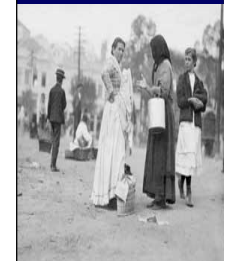
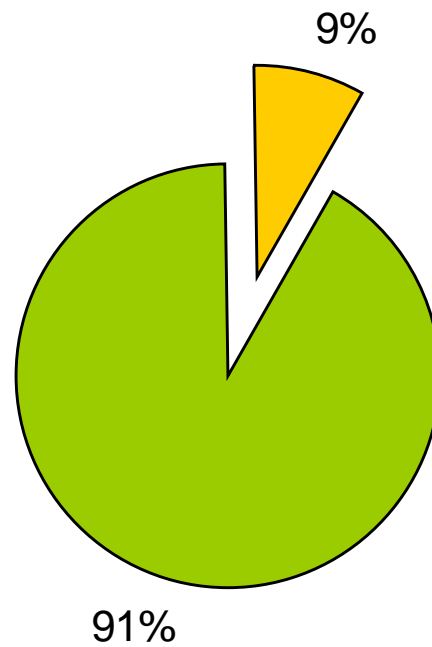
- Women account for 11.2 million of households in Brazil
- Female Householder rate increased from 18,1% in 1991 to 24,9% in 2000

Regions	Heads of household		
	Total	Female	(%)
<b>Brazil</b>	44.795.101	11.160.635	24,91
<b>North</b>	2.809.912	642.837	1,44
<b>Notheast</b>	11.401.385	2.951.995	6,59
<b>Southeast</b>	20.224.269	5.174.868	11,55
<b>South</b>	7.205.057	1.628.105	3,63
<b>Center-west</b>	3.154.478	762.830	1,70

Source: IBGE, 2000 Census

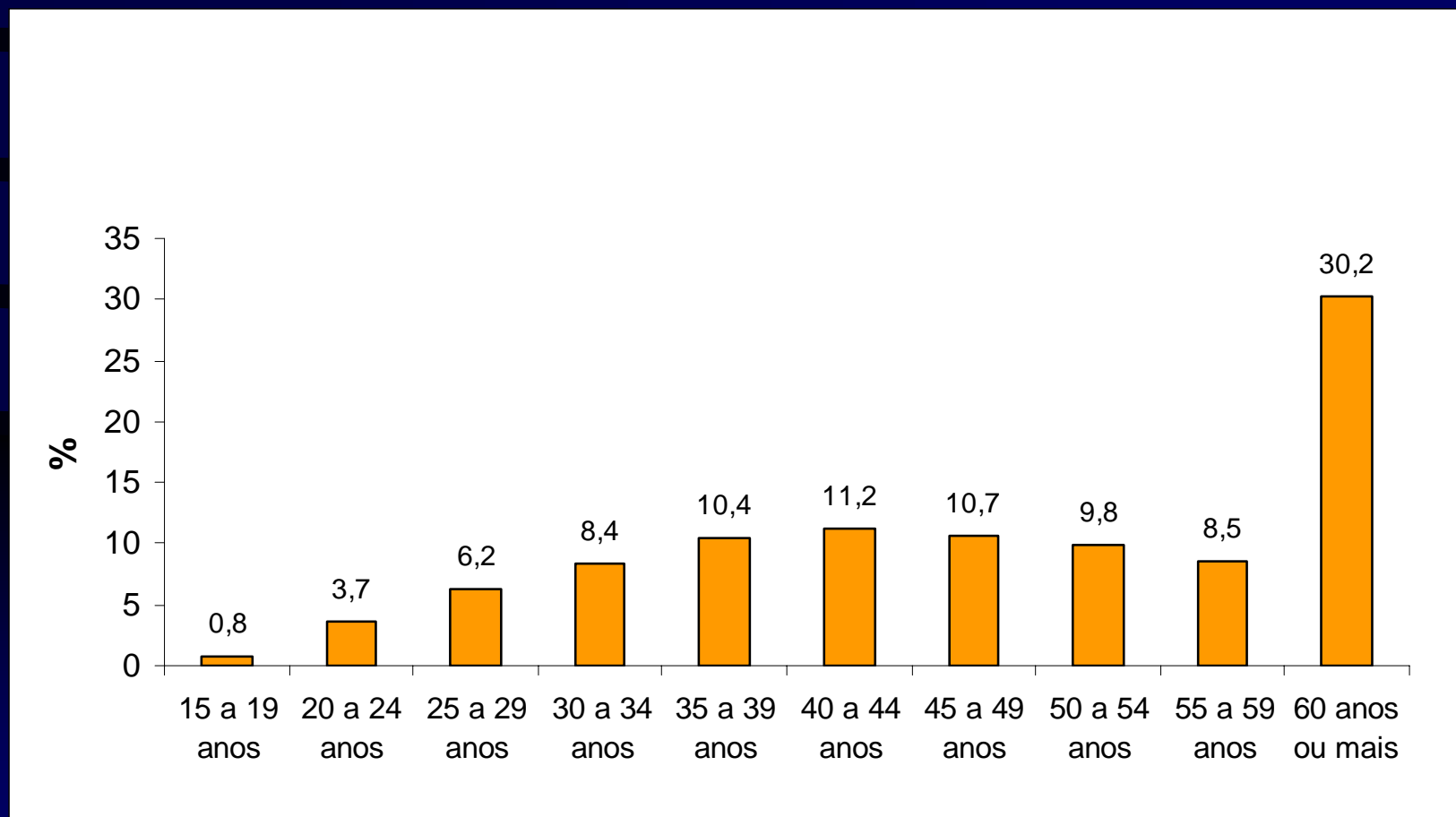
□ 91% of female householders live in urban areas

Female householders, by census area (IBGE, 2000 Census)



# Percentage of Female Householders by age groups - 2000

☐ Female householder percentage increases with age



# One-person Households by Householder sex - 2000



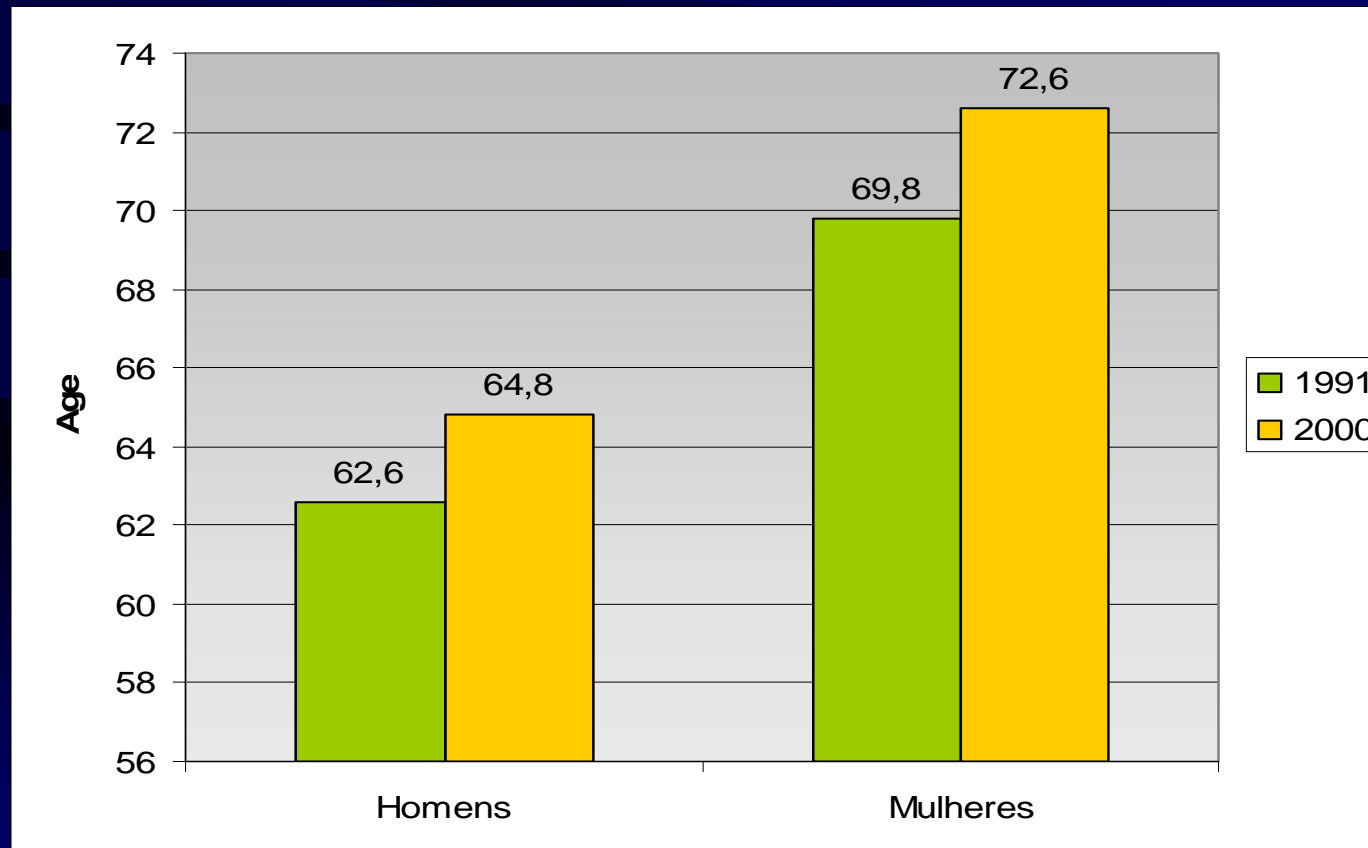
□ The greatest number of one-person households (51.2%) is headed by women due to greater life expectancy

Brazil	Total	Households	
		Total	(%)
<b>Total</b>	44.795.101	4.085.568	9,12
<b>Female</b>	33.634.469	2.090.432	4,67
<b>Male</b>	11.160.635	1.995.136	4,45

Fonte: IBGE, 2000 Census

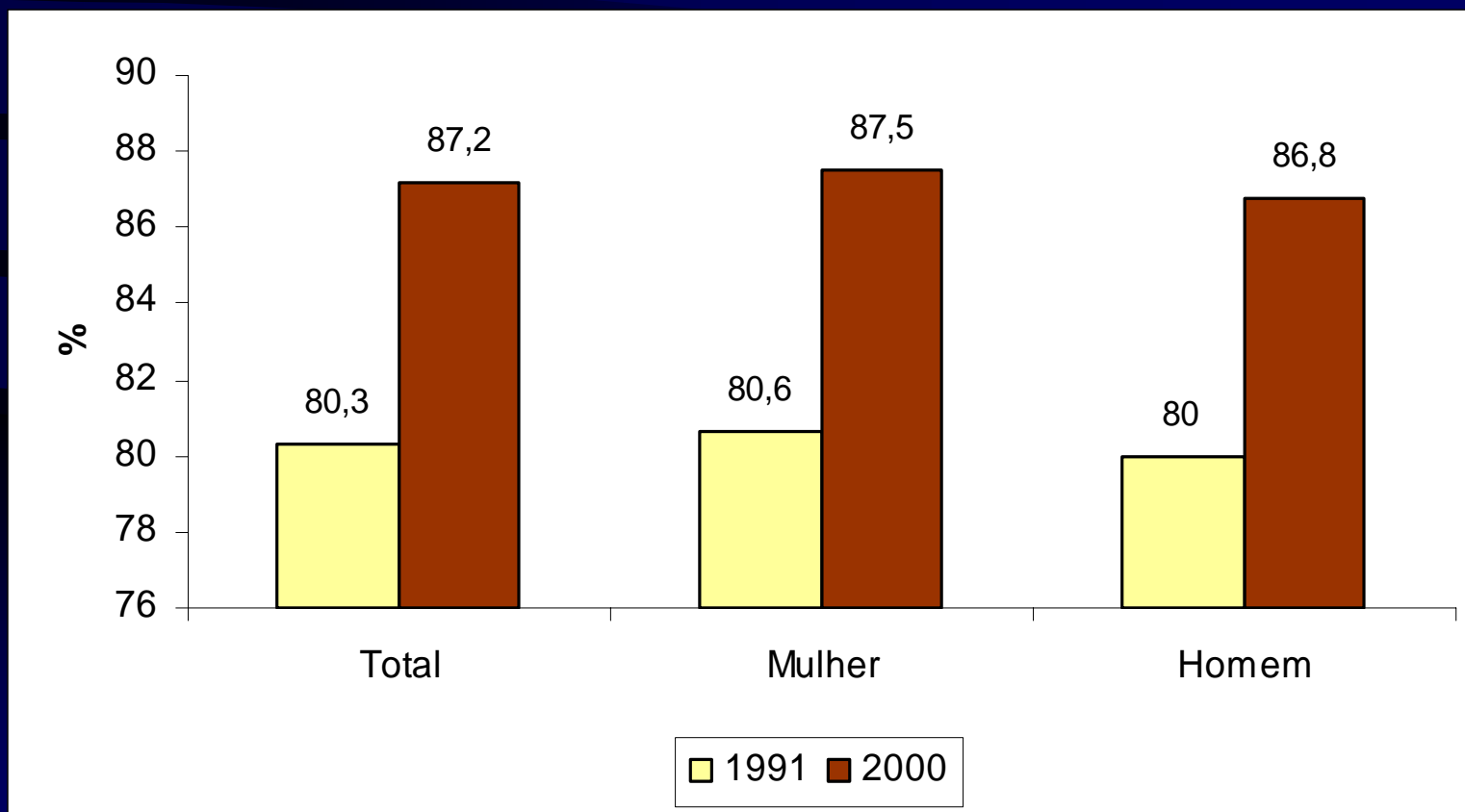
# Life Expectancy

- ❑ In Brazil women live an average of eight years longer than men
- ❑ Female life expectancy in Brazil increased three years between 1991 and 2000.



# Proportion of literate people with ten years or older by sex - 1991/2000

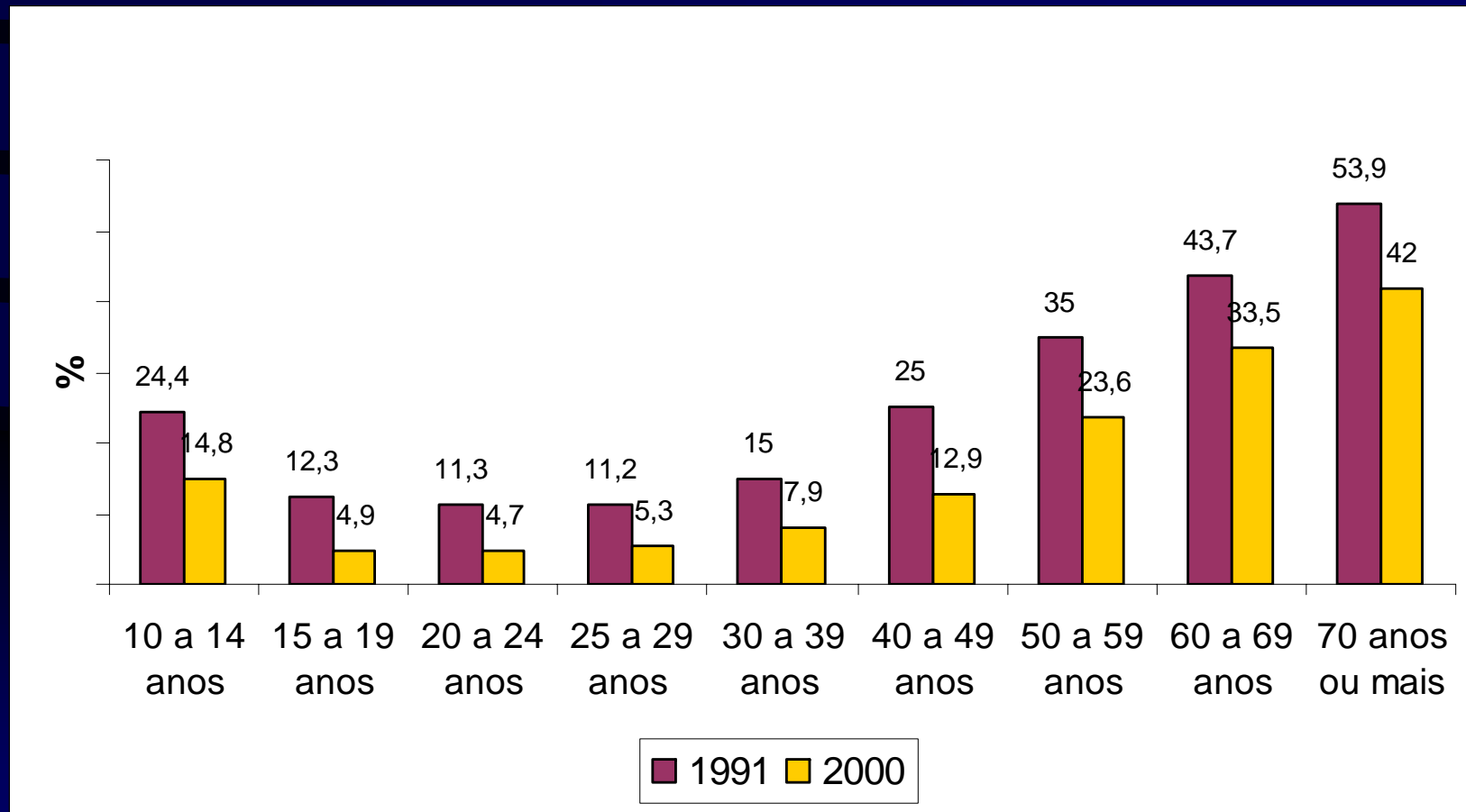
- Literacy rate and schooling are higher among women





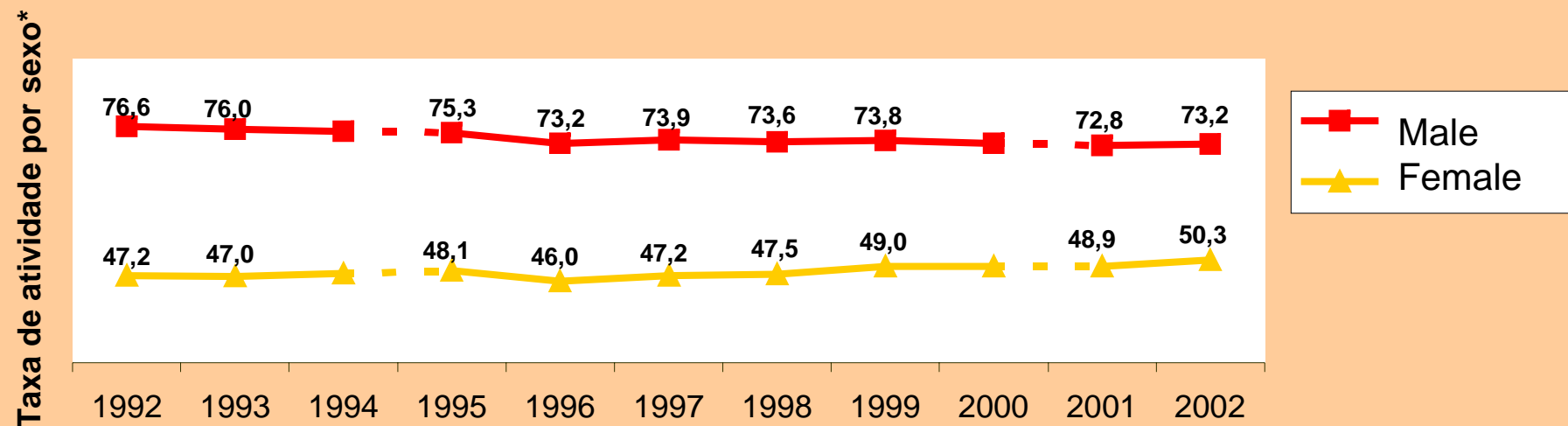
# Female householder illiteracy rate

□ Female householder illiteracy rate decreased in all age groups between 1991 and 2000



# Female share in the work force

## Women share in the work force increases, while men's decreases (%)



\* Proporção de pessoas que estão no mercado de trabalho, empregadas ou à procura de emprego, em relação ao total da população estudada.

Fonte: IBGE/ Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios 2002.

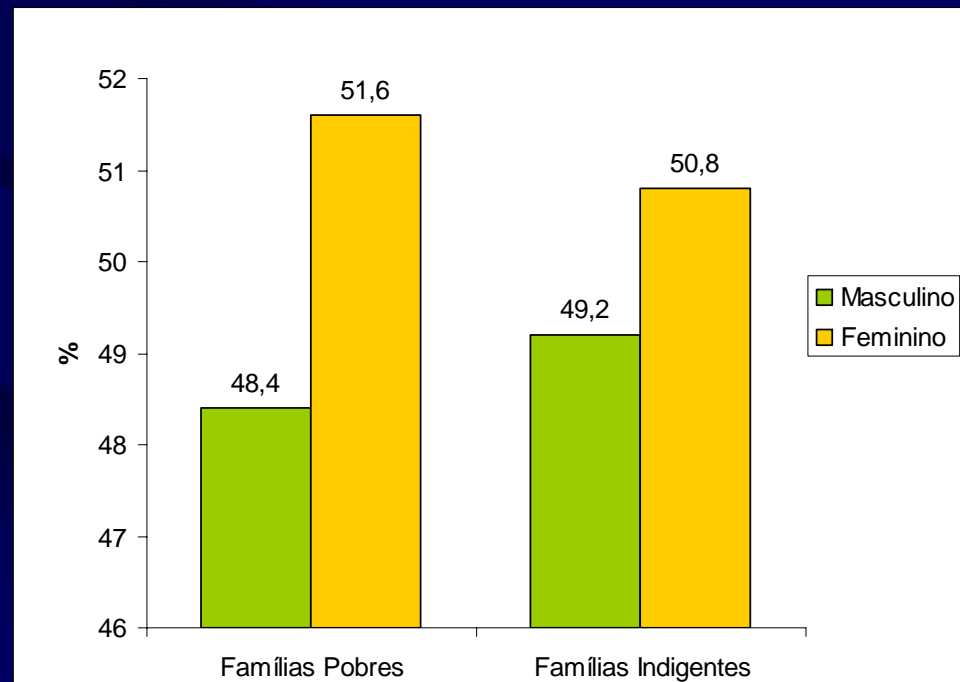
Nota: Não houve pesquisa em 1994 e 2000.

# Poor and destitute families by sex - Brazil, 2000

Distribution by sex				
	Poor families		Indigent families	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
<b>Male</b>	14.303.507	48,4	9.734.508	49,2
<b>Female</b>	15.034.739	51,6	10.047.932	50,8
<b>Total</b>	29.165.246	100	19.782.440	100

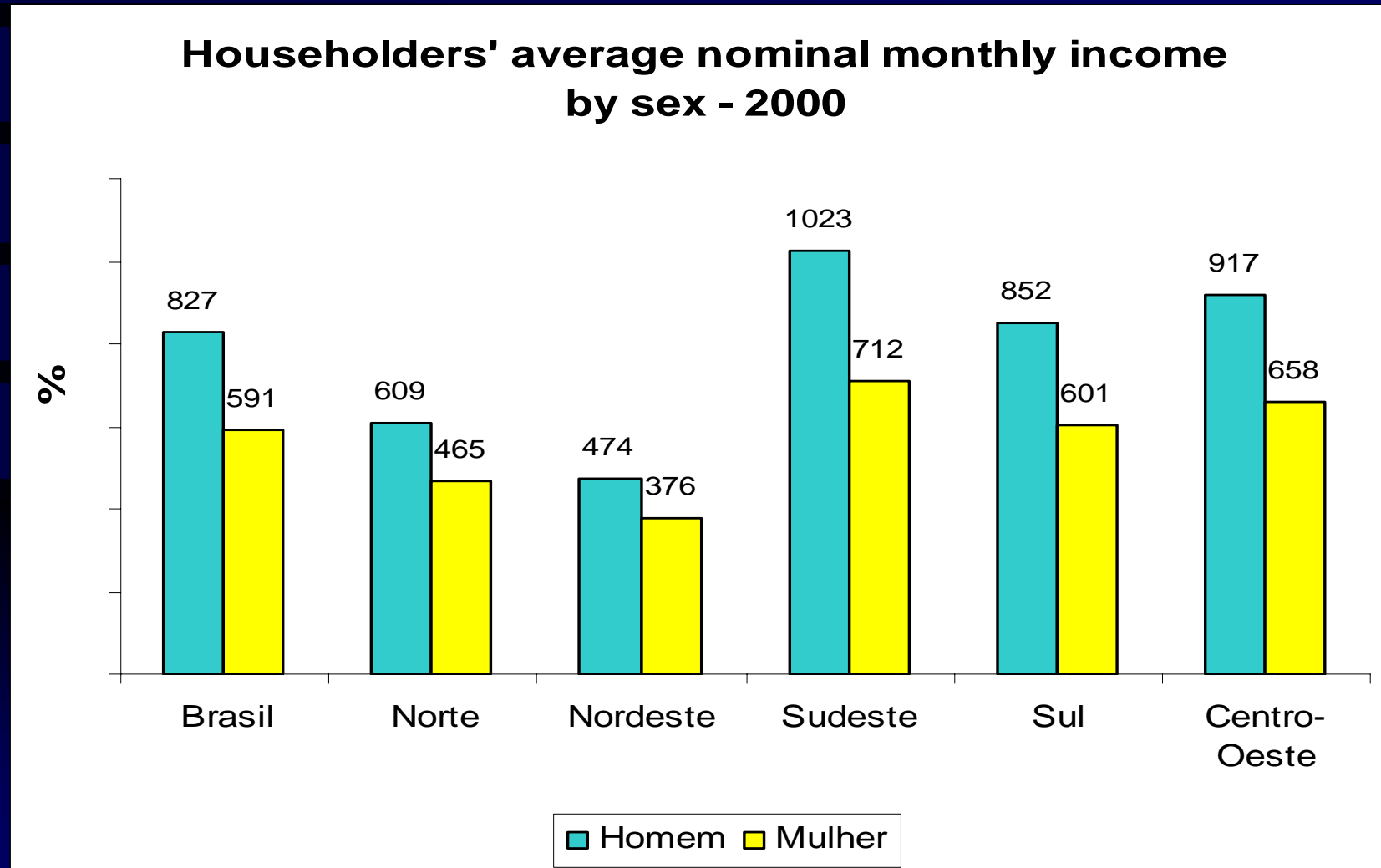
Source: IBGE, 2000 Census

□ There are 29.2 million poor and 19.8 indigent people in Brazil and women account for 51.0% of them



□ Brazilian women have higher schooling but earn less than men

Figures in R\$



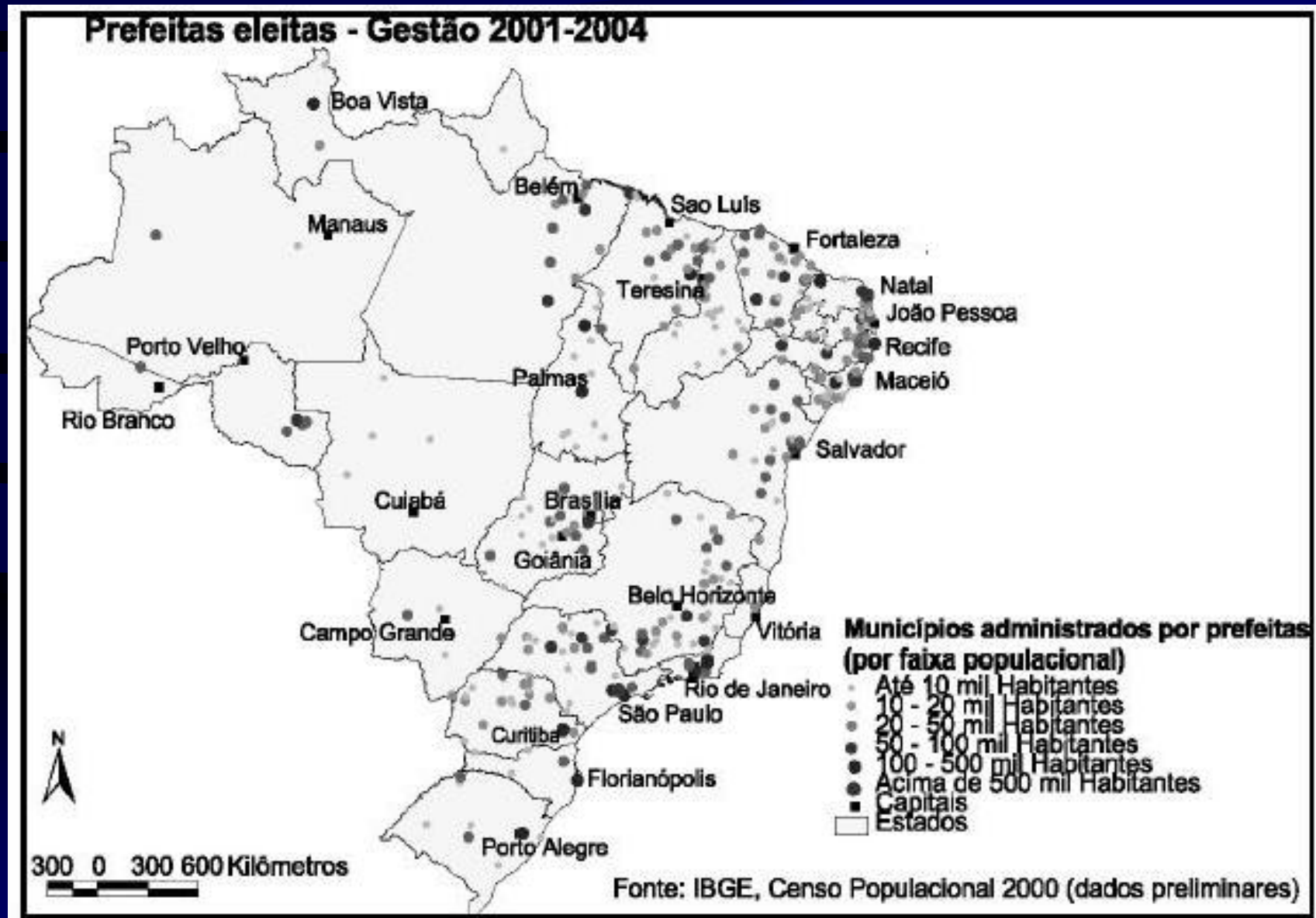
# Brazil - Per Capita GDP (in US\$) by sex - 1991/2000

Year	<i>Per capita</i> GDP total population	<i>Per capita</i> GDP female population
1991	2.574,00	1.362,00
2000	2.916,00	1.731,00

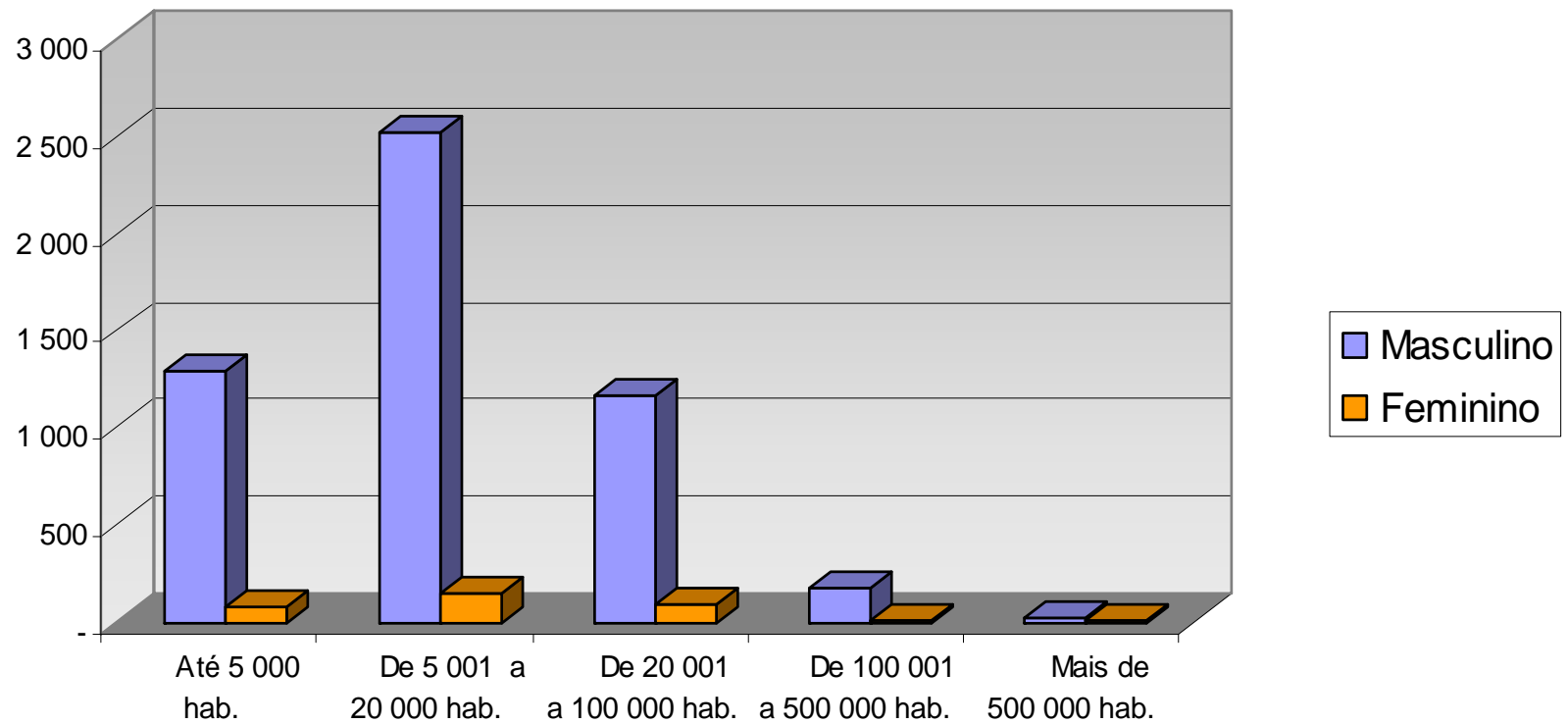
Source: 1991 and 2000 Census and IPEA Data.

Obs.: Deflated series by nominal GDP deflator, average exchange of 2001 rate R\$/US\$.

# Women and Democratic Participation

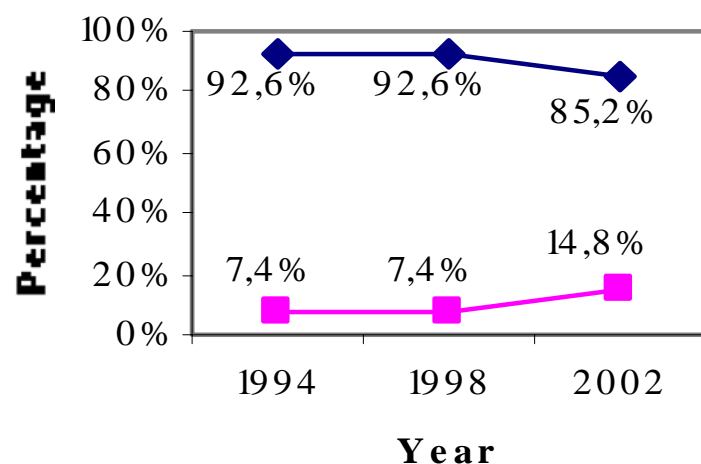


## Municipalities by mayor's gender and by class of population size - 2001

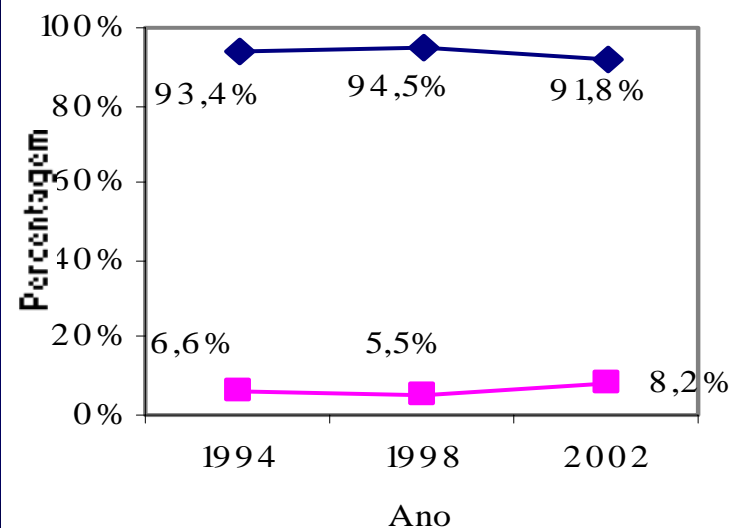


# □ Female political participation increased but it is still small

## Male and female Senators in Brazil (1994-2002)

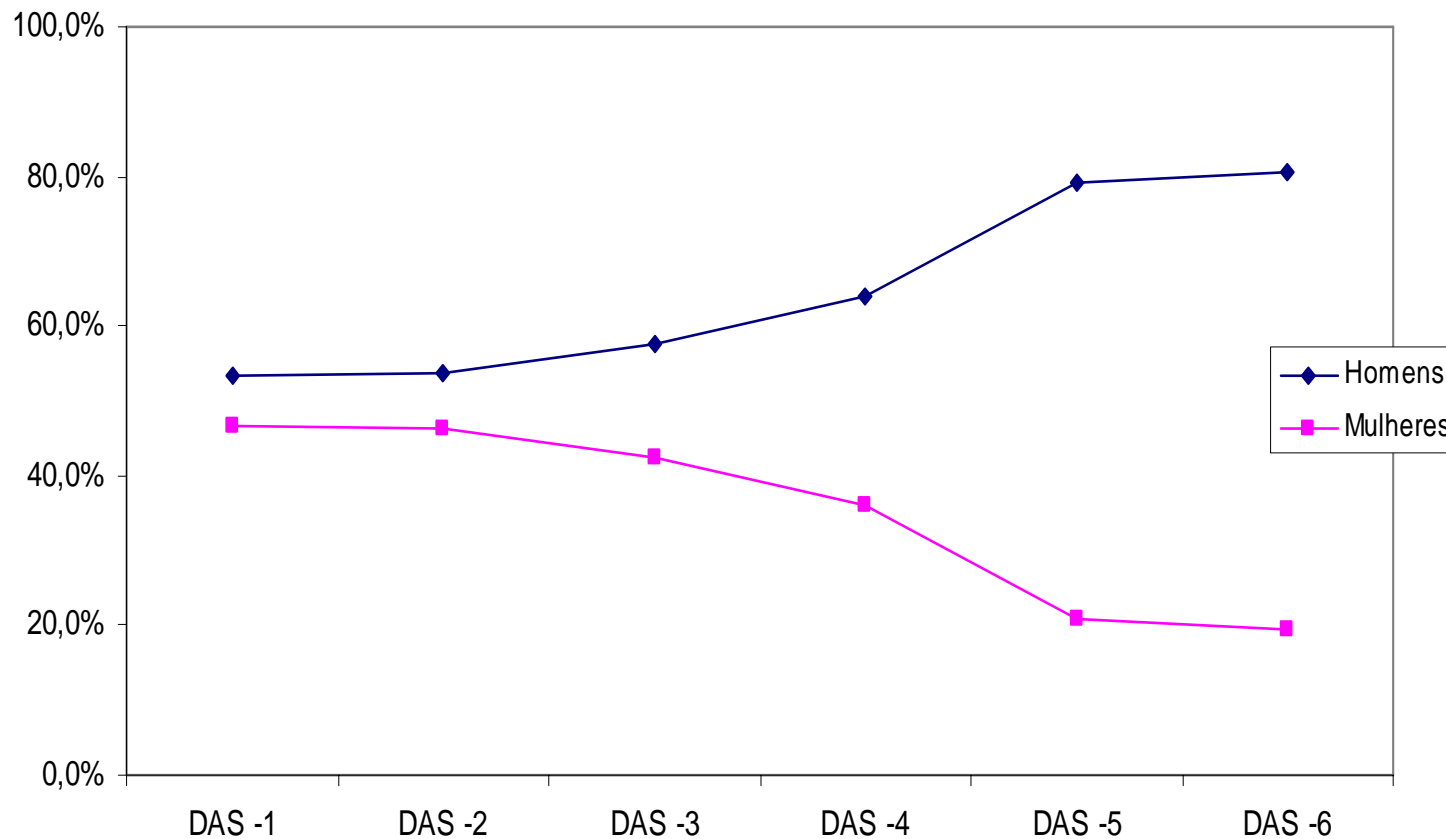


## Congressmen and Congresswomen in Brazil (1994 - 2002)





# ❑ Women have less access to high posts at the Federal Executive branch



**DAS = Posts of Head management at the Federal Executive branch**

# Elected City Councilwomen and Female Governors - BRAZIL

**2004**

**6,555 elected Councilwomen (12,65%)**

45.257 elected males (87,34%)  
from a total of 51.819 voters)

**2000**

**7.001 elected Councilwomen (11,61%)**

53.266 elected males (88,35%)  
from a total of 60.287 voters)

- Female share of elected city council persons increased from 11,6% to 12,7%.
- Female share of elected State Governors is 12.6%**

# Elected Female Mayors Brazil

## In 2004

**404 elected female mayors (7,32%)**

5.075 elected males (91,99%)  
(from a total of 5.517 elected)

## In 2000

**317 elected female mayors (5,70%)**

5.241 elected males (94,28%)  
(from a total of 5.559 elected)

□ Absolute growth of elected females was 90 chairs (28.3%). Females increased their share in city governments from 5.7% to 7,3% of the total of elected mayors.

# Female democratic share in posts of City Council and Mayor

Female candidates in 2004	Female candidates in 2000
Women running for the City Council = 76.551 <b>Elected = 6.555</b> <b>(8,56% of female candidates)</b>	Women running for the City Council = 70.321 <b>Elected = 7.001</b> <b>(9,95% of female candidates)</b>
Women running for Mayor = 1.498 <b>Elected = 404</b> <b>(26,96% of female candidates)</b>	Women running for Mayor = 1.139 <b>Elected = 317</b> <b>(27,83% of female candidates)</b>

# Females in high posts at the Federal District Government

		Total of high posts	Female at high posts	% of females
<b>Executive Branch</b>				
	<b>Local Administration Offices .....</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24,4%</b>
	Local administrators .....	28	5	
	Local deputy-administrators .....	24	6	
	Chiefs of staff .....	26	8	
	<b>Secretariat .....</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>30,6%</b>
	Secretaries .....	32	7	
	Deputy secretaries .....	30	6	
	Undersecretaries .....	70	22	
	Chiefs of staff .....	28	14	
	<b>Law enforcement .....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Public utilities .....</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24,0%</b>
	<b>Foundations .....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40,0%</b>
	<b>Public companies .....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21,4%</b>
	<b>Total of Executive Branch &gt;&gt;&gt;</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>27,7%</b>

# Females in high posts at the Federal District Government

			Total of members	Female	% of females
<b>Legislative Branch</b>					
	<b>Federal District House of Representatives</b>		24	7	29,2%
	<b>Federal House of Representatives</b>		8	1	12,5%
	<b>Federal Senate</b>		3	0	0,0%
	<b>Total of Legislative Branch &gt;&gt;&gt;</b>		35	8	22,9%
<b>Judiciary Branch</b>					
	<b>Courts</b>		57	14	24,6%
	Chief Judges		37	6	16,2%
	Judges		20	8	40,0%
	<b>Court of Accounts</b>		8	2	25,0%
	<b>Public Prosecutor</b>		2	0	0,0%
	<b>Total of Judiciary Branch &gt;&gt;&gt;</b>		67	16	23,9%

# Outcomes of female participation in democracy

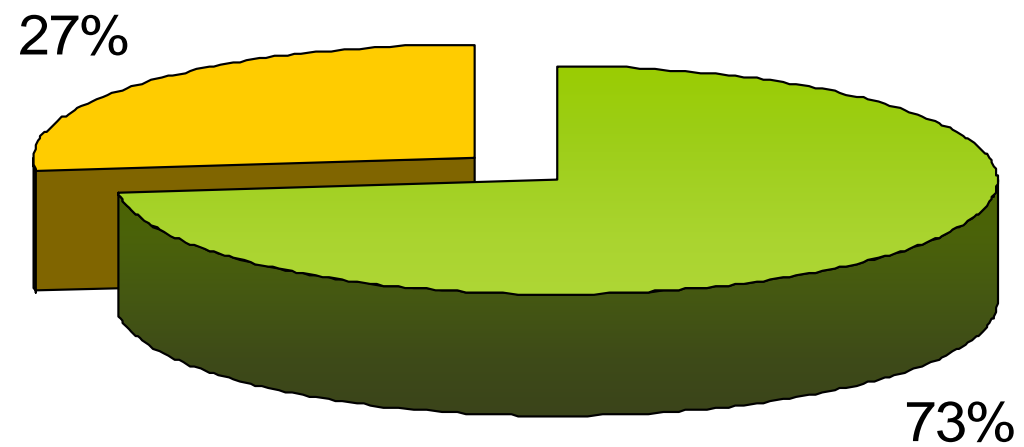
1) Women increased their share in city governments and city councils throughout the country.

2) However, growth is still very small

Some aspects must be taken into account:

- Male dominance of political parties;
- The elitist and excluding electoral process in Brazil;
- The unfavorable conditions for female competition;
- The patriarchal mentality of voters.

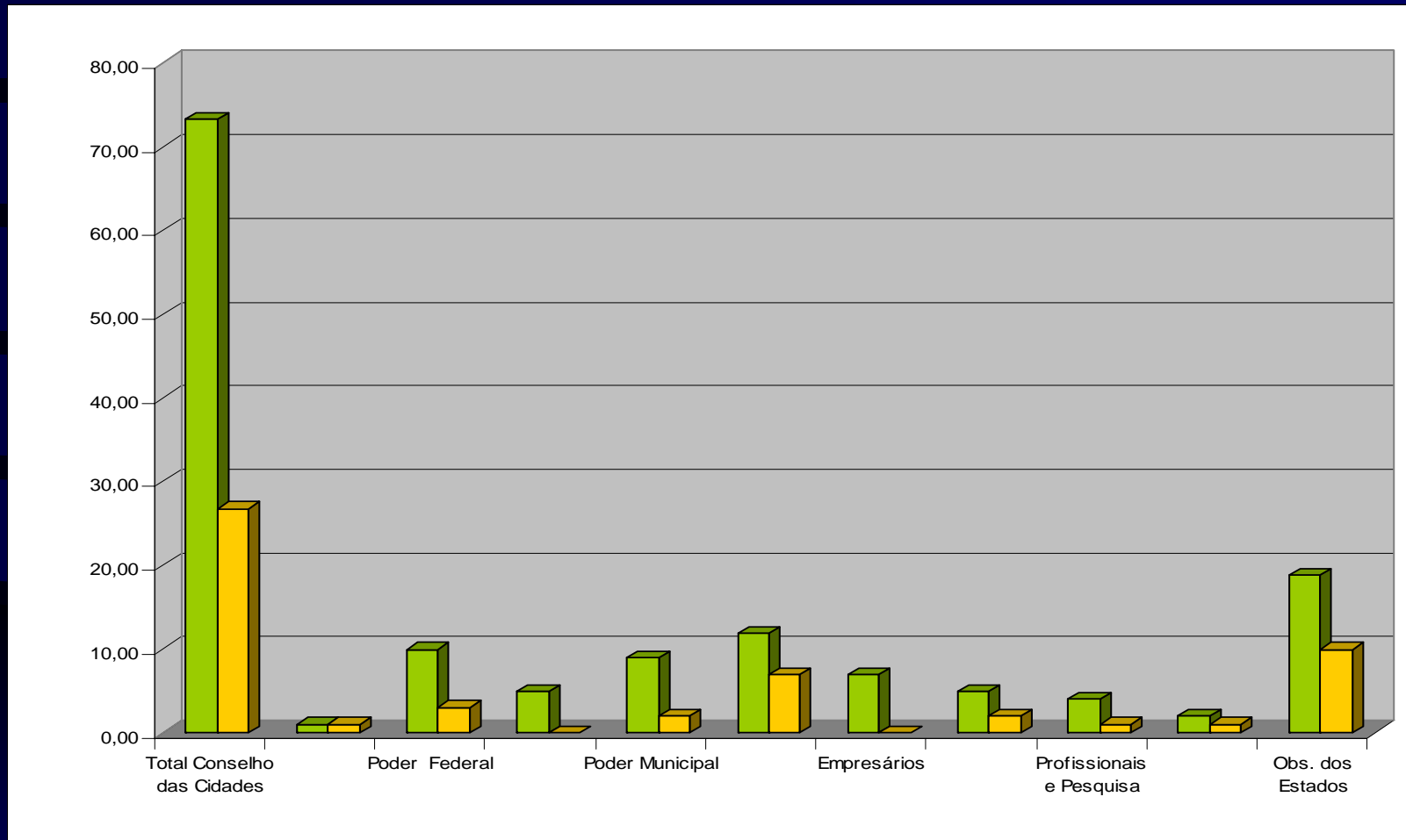
## Composition of the Federal Council of Cities by sex Brazil, 2005



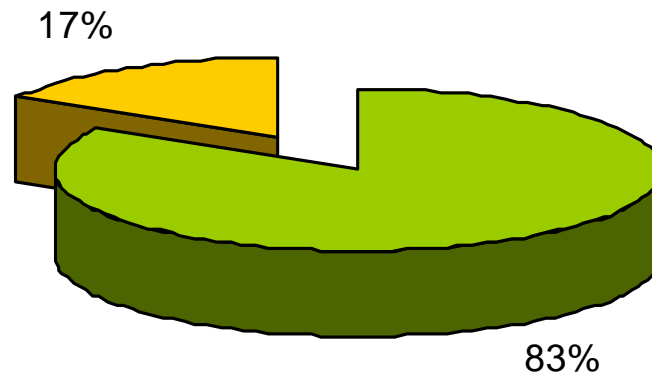
■ Homens ■ Mulheres



# Composition of the Federal Council of Cities by type of representation

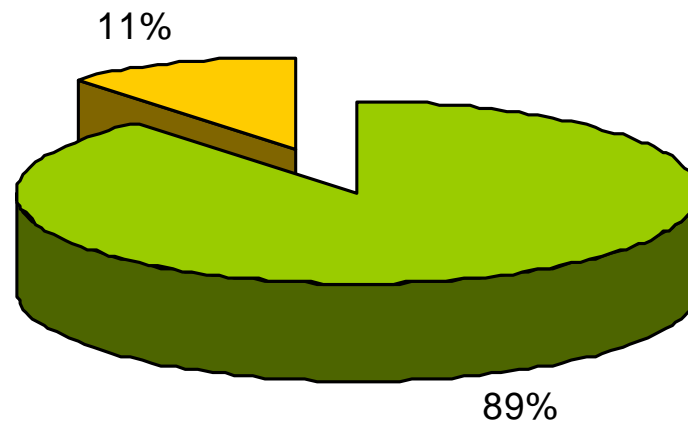


## Composition of the House of Representatives' Urban Development Committee by sex - 2005



■ Homens ■ Mulheres

## Composition of the Federal Senate's Municipal Affairs Subcommittee by sex - 2005



■ Homens ■ Mulheres

# Female Democratic Participation in Selected Countries

## Women at the House of Representatives and Senate

	HR	Total	Senate	Total
Sweden	45,30%	349		
Denmark	36,90%	179		
Finland	37,50%	200		
Norway	38,20%	165		
Argentina	33,70%	257	33,30%	72
Mexico	22,60%	500	15,60%	128
Chile	12,50%	120	4,20%	48
Brazil	8,10%	513	14,80%	81

Source: Avelar, Lucia (Political Science Department, University of Brasília)

# Policies, laws and practices devised to promote gender equity in Brazil

- **Directive #11**, of March 6, 1998 - It establishes measures targeted at ensuring female access to housing and financing;
- **Directives #33**, of March 8, 2001; #120 and #121 of May 22, 2001 - The directives determine that 30% of funds from PRONAF (Program to Strengthen Family Agriculture) and from Land Reform Fund must be targeted to female farmers.

# Policies, laws and practices devised to promote gender equity in Brazil

- **National Human Rights Program (PNDH II)** of May 13, 1996 - Included initiatives designed to support activities of the National Women Council, to foster the establishment of courses targeted at female political capacity building for local leadership; to encourage the qualification of grade and high-school level female teachers; to promote gender equity and fight female discrimination; to support state and local governments in preventing domestic and sexual violence against women, among other initiatives to promote gender equity.

# Policies, laws and practices devised to promote gender equity in Brazil

- ❑ According to the Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration - IBAM, that established the **Gender and Public Policies Program** in 1990, women are majority among community assistance agencies, although they still have not attained the decision-making posts.
- ❑ The Special Secretariat for Women Policies - SPM devised the **National Plan for Policies Targeted to Women** from a broad participatory process in the municipalities and states, that prepared state and local Conferences and plans.

# Policies, laws and practices devised to promote gender equity in Brazil

- ❑ The Federal Constitution chapter of Right to Shelter supports the recognition of female householders and their place in housing programs;
- ❑ A Directive MPO #11/1998 establishes that women have the privilege in the bestowal of the dwelling property title, especially in the municipal land regulation programs;
- ❑ part of the poor community members that actively participate in participatory planning and management processes are female householders;
- ❑ While there is an increasing number of women participating in self construction and in construction sites in Brazil, there are not programs targeted to train the female work force for civil construction;
- ❑ There is a significant number of Councils, boards and State and local Secretariats dealing with women's rights in Brazil.



# Policies, laws and practices devised to promote gender equity in Brazil

- ❑ There are many bills in course at the House of Representatives and the Federal Senate devised to facilitate women's access to housing.
- ❑ The House of Representatives' Social Security and Family Committee is analyzing **Bill #3069/04**, which ensures priority for female householders in social dwelling programs. According to this Bill:
  - women who earn less than 3 minimum wages (R\$ 900, nearly US\$ 360) shall undergo a simplified process to register, obtain and assure credit in the social housing programs;
  - contracts shall be preferably subscribed by women regardless of **their** share in the family income and their marital status;
  - female capacity building to include females in the self construction processes;
  - the public agency in charge of building the houses shall provide assistance to the children whose mothers are employed in self construction;
  - mothers who are nursing their babies shall have breaks at work;
  - handicapped mothers shall have their working journey reduced.

# Policies, laws and practices devised to promote gender equity in Brazil

- ❑ Bill #6135/02 - 30% of the housing targeted to low-income families shall be earmarked to female householders
- ❑ Bill #3069/04 – It ensures priority for female householders on social housing programs
- ❑ Bill #885/95 – It creates Female Self Construction National Program (approved by the House of Representatives, pending Federal Senate's ratification)

# Women and Multi-Year Government Plan

## □ PROGRAM TO FIGHT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

### □ Initiatives and objectives:

- Support to Shelters for Women in Risk
- Support to specialized services on assisting battered women
- Regular assessment of the performance of the Women's Police Precincts;
- Enhancement of juridical framework to fight violence against women
- Capacity building for civil servants in charge of preventing violence against women

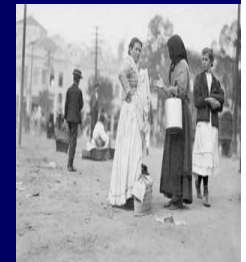


# Women and Multi-Year Government Plan

## □ PROGRAM FOR GENDER EQUITY IN THE WORKPLACE

### □ Initiatives and objectives:

- Support to day-care units, restaurants e laundries to improve life conditions of working women;
- Capacity building for female managers at rural and urban productive sectors;
- Gender- friendly publicity;
- Incentive to women's access to credit lines;
- Female participation in intersectoral control systems in the implementation of professional capacity building, employment supply policies and income generation alternatives.

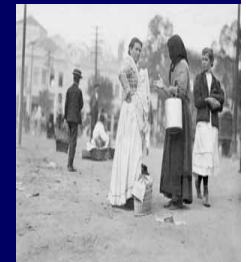


# Women and Multi-Year Government Plan

## □ GENDER POLITICAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (Federative Covenant for Women's Rights)

### □ Initiatives and objectives:

- Support to state and local councils and institutions of women's rights and policies;
- Studies and research on gender relations and women's condition;
- Implementation of an information system on women's condition;
- Promoting events on policies for women;
- Interchange of research, data, experiences and legislation on gender in Latin America and specifically in Mercosur;
- Gender transversality on public policies
- Monitorship of International Agreements, Conventions and Protocols for the elimination of discriminating practices against women.





# Caixa's Best Practices in Local Management Award

- ❑ Created in 1999, **Caixa's Best Practices in Local Management Award** is configured according to UN-HABITAT model (Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme - BLP). Taking part at Dubai International Award calendar, Caixa, a public bank, is a partner for the implementation of Habitat Agenda in Brazil.

## ❑ CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

- Impact
- Partnership
- Sustainability
- Leadership and community strengthening
- Gender and social inclusion
- Innovation at the local context and its replicability



# Women and Caixa's Best Practices in Local Management Award

**1999 Award** (Gender)

**Self-managed Popular Housing** - Belo Horizonte/ MG

**Coronel Vivida** - Coronel Vivida/ PR

**2001 Award** (Gender)

**Sacadura**

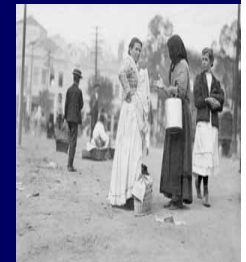
**2003 Award** (Gender)

**100 Dimensão** - Riacho Fundo/ DF

**Habita Rural** - Sarandi/ RS

**Pintadas Viva** - Feira de Santana/ BA

**Projeto Cajuru** - Sacramento/ MG



# Best Practices - 100 Dimension - DF Government

- **Cooperative 100 Dimensão** emerged after a group of dwellers from *Riacho Fundo*, a satellite town in the Federal District, discovered that they could find income, dodge unemployment and social exclusion from picking out rubbish. With the help of partners, workshops were installed and recyclable waste is now transformed into art, generating employment and social inclusion, allowing for the families livelihood of more than 130 families

## Data on Riacho Fundo

Location:

Brasília – DF

Total population:

DF - 2.051.146 inhab

Riacho Fundo - 41.404 inhab

Assisted Population:

650 inhab





# Best Practices - 100 Dimension - DF Government

- ❑ The community of scavengers, male and female, is an important stakeholder in the decision processes of local politics. With the activities carried out **the social rights were broadened and the ethnic and gender inequalities were reduced**, fostering greater equity of opportunities.
  
- ❑ A 100 Dimension goals are:
  - to foster successful programs and initiatives targeted to the scavengers' families and to the community, favoring children, teenagers and youths in social risk, such as: theater groups, community therapy and computers;
  - ascertainment of community potentials and aptitudes;
  - capacity building;
  - improved self-esteem;
  - **valorization of minorities: women, African Brazilians, homosexuals, single mothers, youths in risk;**
  - right to a decent job;
  - recognition of the economic and environmental importance of scavengers, both male and female, conferring value to their occupation;
  - encouragement to the participation of everyone in the process of selective waste collection as an act of social and environmental responsibility;
  - social mobilization for the implementation of selective waste collection in the communities, through public campaigns.

# 100 Dimension - Outcomes

- ❑ 130 householders got jobs, with average monthly income R\$ 400 (nearly US\$ 160);
- ❑ Computer center implemented for capacity building of 240 youths in social risk per month;
- ❑ Theater group called “Angels of the Rests”, with 20 teenagers who perform in many towns of the Federal District and even out of its territory, divulging selective waste collection, work and products of 100 Dimension;
- ❑ Production of craftwork made by recycled waste, iron sculptures, *patchwork*, wood toys;
- ❑ Nowadays, the crafts workshops produce 100 iron objects and 5,000 paper objects per month, which is commercialized even in international events.



# 100 Dimension - Outcomes

- ❑ Goals achieved:
  - scavenger's families overpassed the poverty line;
  - self-esteem grew up;
  - capacity building;
  - families and communities kept together, avoiding their migration to other regions;
  - social projects interacting with community - e.g. Computer Capacity Building Center, 100 Dimension Citizenship, "Art at the Comunity" Theater Project;
- ❑ By strengthening neighborhood ties they could deepen their affective ties with environment and the place where they live.
- ❑ Their work is very important and useful for the maintenance of environment, as it contributes to change consumption customs and integrates ecosystem and economic activities.







# Related Sites

- Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Urbano e Habitação do Distrito Federal – <http://www.seduh.df.gov.br>
- Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal – <http://www.ibam.org.br>
- Secretaria Especial de Políticas para Mulheres – <http://www.presidencia.gov.br/spmulheres>
- Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – <http://www.ipea.gov.br>
- Centro Feminista de Estudos e Assessoria – <http://www.cfemea.org.br>
- Conselho Estadual dos Direitos da Mulher – <http://www.cedim.rj.gov.br>
- Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos – <http://www.presidencia.gov.br/sedh>
- Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento – Brasil – <http://www.pnud.org.br>
- Secretaria da Agricultura Familiar – <http://www.pronaf.gov.br>
- Programa Nacional de Direitos Humanos – <http://www.dhnet.org.br/direitos/brasil/pndh>
- Câmara dos Deputados – <http://www.camara.gov.br>
- Caixa Econômica Federal – <http://www.caixa.gov.br>