



# GenderedLandscape

URBACT action planning  
network

## Final Integrated Action Plan

Umeå, Sweden

May, 2022



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## Part 1. Presentation of context and process

### City context and definition of the initial problem/policy challenge

#### Policy challenge

Smart city technologies currently offer the most promising solution for creating a long-term sustainable urban development. However, smart city projects have been criticized for being based on a technology-centric, top-down vision of the urban space. Hence, the city of Umeå intends to tackle a policy challenge dealing with exploring the intersection between gender equality, urban innovation and smart cities, phrased as:

*In what way could gendered power structures systematically be made visible and challenged in the processes of finding new, innovative solutions to urban challenges?*

#### City context

##### *General statistics*

Umeå (population 130 224) is the regional centre of and largest city in northern Sweden. The city has a phenomenal growth rate; Umeå has gained an average of 1000 new residents every year for the last 50 years and its population doubled in the past 40 years. About one in four of these residents (36 000) is a student at the two local universities, the University of Umeå and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, which also contributes to the low average age of the population (38 compared to 41 in Sweden as a whole).

Umeå also has the largest labour market in the region. According to official statistics, 700-800 new businesses are started here every year. Employment in private trade and industry has grown more than 30 per cent in 10 years and has today overtaken the public sector in terms of the number of people employed. Among large public employers are the municipality and the Region, but also the university, which makes the education sector more predominant than in other Swedish cities. Umeå is home to many growing companies, mainly in the fields of biotechnology, medicine, IT, the environment and energy, and modern forestry and engineering industries. Six of Umeå's export companies each have an annual turnover of more than a billion Swedish kronor.

The labour market participation of men and women in Umeå is about the same (79% and 78% respectively), however, labour market segregation and resultant pay gaps remain a challenge. 57% of women work in the public sector (for example in care or teaching), while only 21% of men work in this sector. Furthermore, the average annual income for women lags behind that of men (276,000kr versus 334,000kr).

In 2020, Umeå and the northern region ranked number 1 of 272 on the European Union Social Progress Index, a quality which is reflected in the labour market, urban planning and city administration as a whole. This characteristic is supported by the constant influx of new ideas and approaches which newcomers bring with them. 60% of Umeå's residents were not born there, in addition, 10 % of the population were born abroad, the largest immigrant groups hail from Finland, Iraq, Iran, Somalia, Germany, China and India.

##### *Institutional context on gender equality*

Gender equality is deeply embedded in all levels of Swedish policy and law. On a national level, gender mainstreaming is the norm and an integrated part of all realms of policy, from social services



to pensions, to the labour market. Of particular note on the national level is the Discrimination Act of 2008, which combats discrimination and promotes equal rights and opportunities regardless of sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation, or age. The overall policy goal of gender equality work in Sweden is for women and men to have equal power to shape society and their own lives. The goal is composed of 6 dimensions:

1. Gender equal division of Power and influence
2. Economic gender equality
3. Gender equal education
4. Gender equal distribution of unpaid housework and provision of care
5. Gender equal health
6. Men's violence against women must stop

The municipal parliament of Umeå has adopted the same goal and taken steps to ensure its implementation. The city of Umeå has dedicated human resources and earmarked funding to work with gender equality; the position of gender equality officer has been around since 1989 and since expanded beyond only one position. These employees are located within the comprehensive planning department and work both for the promotion of gender equality in the city's built space and in cooperation with other departments in the promotion of goals related to gender equality in the city.

Umeå's methodology for working with gender equality, *the Gendered Landscape*, was distinguished as a URBACT good practice in 2017 and was the foundation for the creation of this network. The city signed the CEMR charter in 2008 and there is a high political commitment as well as established institutions for addressing gender equality, including a gender equality committee in the elected municipal parliament. This committee, which was created in 1978, initiates, examines and follows up on gender issues, develops strategies and raises consciousness about gender equality both internally and externally.

The city has a strategy for working with gender equality which is the main implementation tool for achieving the municipality's overall gender goal and the tenets of the CEMR charter. Furthermore, the strategy offers help for gender mainstreaming analysis and serves as a guideline for the city administration. Gender equality is understood as a fundamental component for social sustainability in Umeå; therefore, all decisions made by the city council are required to have a gender analysis. It is the task of the aforementioned Gender equality committee and structures in both the political and administrative systems to ensure compliance. The committee also has a small budget (about 80,000 EUR per year) to hire consultants, produce materials, have panel discussions, and so forth; this activity budget helps to make the work of the committee visible both within political and administrative structures and for the wider public.

This work with gender equality is supported by the statistics and analysis unit within the city hall which develops and shares gender segregated data. All data about people on a local level is gender-segregated and the data categories are nuanced and detailed. This information feeds in to all planning and urban development projects. Knowledge of how women and men live their lives is crucial in order to plan a city for everyone and this data is expected to be given consideration. For example, knowledge of how travel patterns differ between women and men and where large female-dominated or male-dominated workplaces are located is considered when planning public transportation routes and snow removal in the streets during the winter season.



### *Policy challenge context*

Today, the northern region of Sweden where Umeå is situated, is facing a big development. In Norrbotten and Västerbotten, extensive new industrialization is underway linked to fossil-free production and electrification for the benefit of climate change. When new green industries establish themselves in northern Sweden, the region has the opportunity to become a leader in green industry development, which is now taking place globally. The new industrialization also leads to a changed role for northern Sweden in the national economy, creates a large demand on skills supply and hence, places great demands on renewal from both the public sector and businesses, as well as actors in, for example, academia, civil society and urban development. Extensive efforts are being made at various levels in the supply of skills, infrastructure, permit processes and community planning to meet the challenges that comes with this transformation and to do it in a sustainable way, as well as take advantage of opportunities and the level of innovation that relates to the northern region through such establishments and expansion measures.

On a local level, Umeå has become one of 100 cities in Europe that will receive support from the European Union to become climate neutral until 2030. Through the Climate Neutral and Smart Cities mission, 100 European cities can be supported and promoted during their transition to climate neutrality until 2030, and these cities can be made experimental and innovation hubs for other cities. Each of the 100 pioneering cities that undertake the task of becoming climate neutral by 2030 must sign a climate city contract, which is adapted to the real conditions in each city and should be produced under broad collaboration so that voices at all levels can be heard. However, historically climate mitigation has been connected first and foremost with technical solutions.

Hence, some of the questions that need to be asked in a time of sustainable transition are: What type of solutions do the new investments for climate mitigation and the environment fund? and for whom are we innovating new sustainable solutions?

Smart city technologies currently offer the most promising solution for creating a long-term sustainable urban environment and climate neutrality. The focus of Umeå's work in the Gendered Landscape Action Planning Network lies in exploring the intersection of gender equality, urban innovation and smart cities. Smart cities are defined by the European Commission as "A place where the traditional networks and services are made more efficient with the use of digital and telecommunication technologies for the benefit of its inhabitants and businesses". Smart cities use connected technology and data to improve the efficiency of city service delivery, enhance the quality of life for all, and increase equity and prosperity for residents and businesses.

In this vision, citizens are however often less visible, or the needs of certain groups of citizens are taken as the norm. Behind the seemingly neutral term "citizen" there are complex gendered power structures that need to be understood in order to make urban spaces comfortable and safe for more people, but also to improve chances of new technologies being adopted by the whole community. The processes of finding new, innovative solutions to urban challenges need to integrate an understanding of how this will affect women, men, boys and girls in the city, and ask the question: Whose problem are we going to solve with this?

The city is currently involved in several EU projects which complements this strategy such as the already mentioned climate-neutral cities project, as well as Viable cities, a project aiming to jointly shape a roadmap towards a carbon-neutral Umeå 2030 which touches upon subjects such as mobility,



consumption and innovation in relation to the environment, and RUGGEDISED, a project about smart cities. Hence, this is the time to be proactive.

### *Focus*

The vision of this integrated action plan is to create a framework for systematically making the gendered power structures visible to be able to challenge them in smart city innovation initiatives. The framework should be formulated in such a way that the IAP could directly dock on to and be integrated into a wider territorial strategy used for funding application towards the end of the project period. Three general and interlinked actions have been identified:

1. Raise awareness and build capacity about the need to systematically make visible and challenge gendered power structures in innovation processes.
2. Ensure a robust institutional structure to systematically make visible and challenge gendered power structures in innovation processes.
3. Innovating and piloting new ways of making visible and challenging gendered power structures in smart city developments.

These three main actions build upon each other and are understood as logical and necessary components in order to reach the overall vision.

### Description of the process

#### Local group composition

Umeå has two local groups- one “internal” and one “external”. The purpose of the internal group, which constitutes the core of the ULG, is to create a permanent internal forum within the municipality that gathers representatives from different entities in order to coordinate and continuously discuss innovation and smart city planning with a holistic view by including gendered power structures. The external group gathers knowledge, researchers and representatives from organizations who have an interest in keeping gender equality issues on the agenda.

The two groups are crucial for the sustainability of the process even after the finalization of the project and are therefore included in the action plan as stakeholders. Furthermore, a structured cooperation is a recurring action for reaching the mentioned actions. That both includes the stakeholders in the external and internal local group, as well as external groups which has not been contacted within the project but will be important in the work forward.

#### Local communication and key events

Throughout the project period, regular communication and involvement with the local groups have been maintained, through digital channels during the pandemic and through for example lunch meetings during the last couple of months before finishing the work with the IAP. The local groups have continuously been updated about the work and presented with drafts that have been discussed with the groups and amended in accordance with the suggestions and conclusions from the ULG meetings.

During the network period, the transnational and local activities have fed into each other. The ULG members have all been invited to attend all of the network transnational master classes, and most of the master classes have counted on participation from at least some of the ULG members, depending on the topic for each master class.



The relevant local political stakeholders (principally the planning committee and the gender equality committee, as well as the general city council) have been informed about the progress of the project on a regular basis.

Below, we want to particularly focus on two key events:

### *AIM day (May 27th, 2021)*

AIMday stands for Academic Industry Meeting day. Specific questions raised by external organisations form the meeting day agenda. The university then matches these requests with the academic expertise at their disposal. The outcome is a day filled with a series of 'one question, one hour' workshops where teams of approximately five to ten individuals sit around a table to candidly discuss each topic. It is an exchange of knowledge and ideas focused on finding novel approaches to real-world challenges.

The theme for the AIMday organized by Umeå University in May 2021 was sustainability. The internal ULG together with other related working groups within the municipality formulated the following question, inspired by the policy challenge:

*How can the work with the circular transformation of cities make visible and challenge power structures and, in that way, contribute to a more equal distribution of power, influence and resources between women and men?*

The workshop, an opportunity for academics and organisations to make contacts and exchange knowledge, provided new innovative perspective that fed directly into the continued work with the action plan.

### *Workshop series with Katrin Marçal based on the book "The mother of invention"*

Katrin Marçal is a journalist and bestselling author on women and innovation. During the month of September, she gave a workshop series of 3x90 min workshops with the internal and external ULGs, respectively, based on Katrine's second book *Mother of invention: How Good Ideas Get Ignored in an Economy Built for Men*. The workshop series consisted in reading of specific chapters of the book for each session, based on a study guide, which then was followed by an author-led workshop discussion every two weeks.

This workshop series was highly appreciated among all stakeholders and was co-funded by an innovation project, as well as by the business development department who also offered it to a third group of participants consisting of representatives from the local innovation and startup support system. Considering that this was offered to a larger group within the municipality of Umeå it was a good opportunity to initiate the work with action 1 in the Action plan: to raise knowledge about gendered power structures in innovation within our own organization also as a result of this action planning network.

## Part 2. Action plan

### Objectives, action and schedule

#### Objectives

The policy challenge on which this action plan is based is identified as:

*Gender equality, urban innovation & smart cities: In what way could gendered power structures systematically be made visible and challenged in the processes of finding new, innovative solutions to urban challenges?*



In order to reach the overall vision that stems from this policy challenge-of institutionalizing a systematic structure to make visible and challenge gendered power structures in the processes of finding new, innovative solutions to urban challenges-three overall actions have been identified:

1. Raise awareness and build capacity about the need to systematically make visible and challenge gendered power structures in innovation processes.
2. Ensure a robust institutional structure to systematically make visible and challenge gendered power structures in innovation processes.
3. Innovating and piloting new ways of making visible and challenging gendered power structures in smart city developments

These three main actions build upon each other and are understood as logical and necessary components in order to reach the overall vision.

### *ACTION 1: Raise awareness and build capacity about the need to systematically make visible and challenge gendered power structures in innovation processes*

This action is formulated from the initial hypothesis on which the Small-Scale Action (SSA) was developed, namely that there is a general gap in the understanding of how gender equality and gendered power structures can be integrated into urban innovation and smart city processes. Therefore, the first overall action is aimed at mending precisely this, in order to lay the foundation for a clearer more widespread understanding of the *why* and *how* critical analysis of gender should be included in smart city urban innovation.

The first activity within this action consists in developing a short information video with the purpose of raising awareness in how gender equality, urban innovation and smart cities are linked together and why it is necessary to critically examine gender power structures when developing new, smart urban solutions in an accessible and visual way.

The second activity is complementary to the first, and is focused on regional, national and international dissemination, mainly through participation in seminars, round-table discussions, conferences etc., but also through including sessions on these topics in the relevant events where Umeå is (one of) the organizer(s). In these contexts, our information video will work as an asset for bringing forward the *why* in an engaging and comprehensive way.

Whereas the first two activities are aimed at the general public and the “Smart city community” on a local, national and international level, the third activity within this action has an internal focus. There is a need for internal work with capacity building, both within the municipality (on an institutional as well as a political level, and in a wider sense among the local stakeholders involved in these processes locally and regionally.

This activity is expected to lay the foundation for a continued future structured cooperation in working with gender and innovation, which is activity four.

### *ACTION 2: Ensure a robust institutional structure to systematically make visible and challenge gendered power structures in innovation processes*

This action stems from the understanding that in addition to organizational capacity and knowledge, it is crucial to incorporate these processes into the institutional structure, such as internal policies and actions.





The first activity is related to the current overview of the municipal steering, within which there will be four overarching municipal programs encompassing the overall municipal actions, giving the general strategic direction for the municipality. These programs are i) growth, ii) social sustainability, iii) climate neutrality and iv) digitalization. The first draft programs are currently in consultation with the municipal political committees and public companies and will be reviewed and decided upon during spring 2022. These programs will then be followed-up and revised yearly. Since these will be the overarching guiding documents for the strategic work in the municipality, it is crucial that they include an understanding of critical gender analysis in innovation processes.

The second activity is linked to the first, as once the programs are set, there will be revisions of the underlying policy documents and strategies, as well as a possible development of new strategies and policies in related areas. Here as well, active intervention is necessary in order to ensure that the overall intention is not lost or diluted. This includes policy documents by other stakeholders as well, in which the municipality has an influence, such as the regional development plan and other regional strategies such as the regional innovation strategy and the regional digitalisation strategy.

### *ACTION 3: Innovating and piloting new ways of making visible and challenging gendered power structures in smart city developments*

Whereas the first two actions are focused on laying a solid ground for the institutionalization of a systematic structure, the third action is aimed at implementation and innovation. That is, turning the theoretical exercise and the policy documents into concrete action in the city.

The first activity to make this action possible is to sustain structured cooperation between relevant stakeholders, based on the work and exchanged elaborated in the internal and external URBACT local groups, as well as the already officialized strategic partnership between the municipality and for example the University of Umeå and the Research Institutes of Sweden (RISE). At Umeå University there is for example an opportunity to collaborate with the research group in responsible AI. The group was formed to study ethical and societal effects of AI, and at the same time support decision-makers by developing tools and methods to mitigate negative effects. Having a collaboration with academia and research institutes will be crucial since the IAP is based on a policy challenge addressing an area where there are no set solutions. Hence, a co-working process is going to be vital.

The second activity is to reach out to have dialogue with residents in the municipality of Umeå. To be able to pilot new ways of making smart cities socially sustainable it will be crucial to make visible, and take input from the voices of people who will be affected by the changes in the city.

The third activity is to apply for funding, which means actively monitoring current calls that can be relevant, as well as prioritizing consortium and partner requests within this field.

Finally, the fourth and last activity which is dependent on the ones above, is to implement an innovation pilot with a focus on new neighborhoods being planned in Umeå as testbeds. There are already examples of neighborhoods and projects which is in the planning phase such as Västra Esplanaden and the project “just transitions” as well as Norra Ön and Tomtebo strand districts, both with an explicit focus on sustainability.



Timeline

ACTION	2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>ACTION 1</b>																
Activity 1																
Activity 2																
Activity 3																
Activity 4																
<b>ACTION 2</b>																
Activity 1																
Activity 2																
<b>ACTION 3</b>																
Activity 1																
Activity 2																
Activity 3																
Activity 4																



## Action tables

Below are the action tables for the three main actions, outlining the activities for each of these.

<b>Action 1:</b> Raise awareness and build capacity about the need to systematically make visible and challenge gendered power structures in innovation processes		<b>Owner:</b> Municipality of Umeå, comprehensive planning and strategic development department		
<b>Short description:</b> This action is formulated from the initial hypothesis on which the Small-Scale Action (SSA) was developed, namely that there is a general gap in the understanding of how gender equality and gendered power structures can be integrated into urban innovation and smart city processes. Therefore, the first overall action is aimed at mending precisely this, in order to lay the foundation for a clearer more widespread understanding of the <i>why</i> and <i>how</i> critical analysis of gender should be included in smart city urban innovation.		<b>Stakeholders:</b> Project group Ruggedised smart city project group ULGs (external and internal)		
<b>Readiness:</b> Ongoing		<b>Finance &amp; Resources:</b> URBACT Budget Co-funding from Ruggedised smart city project budget Personal resources in terms of staff time Communication resources Possibly external capacity builder to hold workshops etc. Space: meeting rooms (internal or external venues)		
<b>Links to strategy:</b> Lays the foundation for action 2 & 3.		<b>Risks:</b> Target group not showing an interest in the topic The subject appears as too abstract making people reserved towards being able to turn it in to action.		
ACTIVITY	Dates	OUTPUTS	Related ACTIVITIES	Problems / Concerns
1.1 Short information video on the link between innovation, smart cities and gender. (Small Scale Action)	Spring 2022	Information video to be disseminated widely. A tool for knowledge raising activities	1.2 Regional, national and international dissemination	
1.2 Regional, national and international dissemination	Spring 2022 – Fall 2025	Participating in seminars, round table discussions and conferences.		



		Including sessions on these topics in the relevant events where Umeå is (one of) the organizer(s)		
1.3 Internal action and capacity building	Spring 2022 – Fall 2023	Workshops and capacity building with decision makers as well as with public servants in for example: Digitalization team, Ruggedised project group, administration and innovation entity. Municipal cooperations such as INAB, VAKIN, Umeå Energi Decision makers through the technical committee, the building committee and the steering groups for all municipal programs.		
1.4 A sustained structured cooperation with the ULGs, both external and internal	Spring 2022 – Fall 2025	A sustained structured cooperation with the ULGs, both external and internal for a widened platform for dissemination.		



<b>Action 2:</b> Ensure a robust institutional structure to systematically make visible and challenge gendered power structures in innovation processes		<b>Owner:</b> Municipality of Umeå, comprehensive planning and strategic development department		
<b>Short description:</b> This action stems from the understanding that in addition to organizational capacity and knowledge, it is crucial to incorporate these processes into the institutional structure, such as internal policies and actions.		<b>Stakeholders:</b> Project group The gender equality committee Steering groups for the municipal programs		
<b>Readiness:</b> Ongoing		<b>Finance &amp; Resources:</b> Personal resources in terms of staff time		
<b>Links to strategy:</b> Relies on action 1 and lays the foundation, together with action 1 for a successful outcome of action 3		<b>Risks:</b> If the institutional structure is not robust enough, the risk is that the work is more sensitive to changes in political leadership at national and local level (see risk analysis table)		
ACTIVITY	Dates	OUTPUTS	Related ACTIVITIES	Problems / concerns
2.1 Include an understanding of critical gender analysis in innovation processes in the municipal programs: <i>growth, social sustainability, climate neutrality and digitalization.</i>	Fall 2021-spring 2022 + For analysing implementation and follow up: Spring 2023	Gender equality committee gives their opinion on the programs content. Gender equality committee is involved in the implementation and follow up of the programs The four municipal programs include an understanding of critical gender analysis in innovation processes.		
2.2 Include an understanding of critical gender analysis in upcoming policy processes in the work with strategic development in the municipality and the region.	Fall 2022 – Fall 2025	Upcoming policy processes (local and regional) include an understanding of critical gender analysis in innovation processes. This means for example: Update the gender equality strategy Regional innovation strategy Regional digitalization strategy Regional development strategy		



<b>Action 3:</b> Innovating and piloting new ways of making visible and challenging gendered power structures in smart city developments		<b>Owner:</b> Municipality of Umeå, Comprehensive planning and strategic development department		
<b>Short description:</b> Whereas the first two actions are focused on laying a solid ground for the institutionalization of a systematic structure, the third action is aimed at implementation and innovation. That is, turning the theoretical exercise and the policy documents into concrete action in the city.		<b>Stakeholders:</b> Project group Internal and external ULG SPIS project group Team for sustainable growth, Umeå Municipality		
<b>Readiness:</b>		<b>Finance &amp; Resources:</b> Personal resources Possible co-funding depending on the call External funding		
<b>Links to strategy:</b> Striving for action 1 & 2 will make it easier to convince relevant stakeholder to prioritize this kind of pilot and these types of innovations		<b>Risks:</b> Action plan "on paper" (see risk analysis table)		
ACTIVITY	Dates	OUTPUTS	Related ACTIVITIES	Problems / concerns
3.1 Structured cooperation with relevant stakeholders	Spring 2022 – onward	There is a sustained and continuous exchange of knowledge and innovation on gender and smart cities between relevant stakeholders (for example ULGs, Internal municipal group working with a smart city plan, SPIS project group, Innovation partnership in the North, cross-departmental development teams of the municipality.  A larger understanding of challenges and opportunities that could be thought of when designing a innovation pilot	Already officialised cooperation agreements with Umeå University and RISE	
3.2 Dialogue with residents of the municipality of Umeå	Fall 2022 – Spring 2023	By inviting residents to the process, the pilot can also be an innovation with a focus on current and future residents	Existing projects and groups, in particular the ongoing municipal process focusing on dialogue and democracy development.	



3.3 Apply for funding for a test bed project of gender and smart cities	Spring 2022 – Spring 2023	One or more project proposals are funded that include components of gender and smart cities		
3.4 Test bed in new neighbourhoods (for example Tomtebo strand, Innanför ringen stadsomvandling and Norra Ön)	Spring 2023 – Fall 2025	One or more innovation projects are carried out that include component of gender and smart cities  New insights, best practices and implementations of gender and smart cities	Application for Tomtebo Strand as a “system demonstrator”	



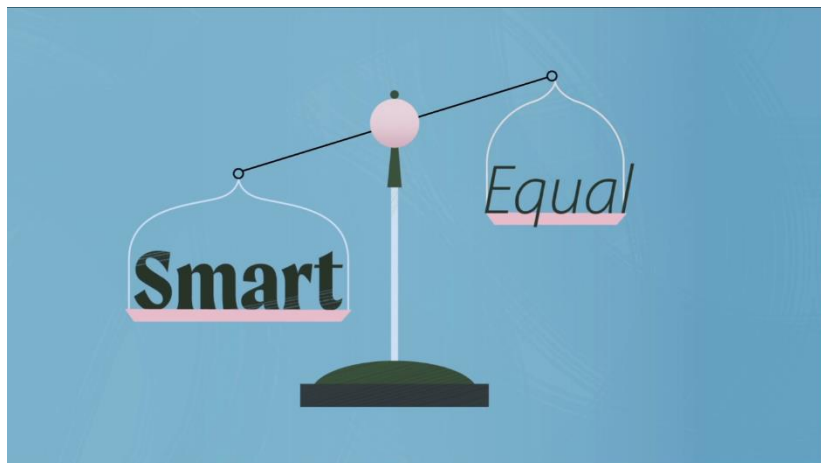
### Small Scale Action (SSA)

The Small-scale action is, as was mentioned before, related to action 1 in the action plan which is to: *Raise awareness and build capacity about the need to systematically make visible and challenge gendered power structures in innovation processes.*

The Small-scale action was based and developed on the hypothesis that there is a general knowledge gap in terms of the understanding of how gender equality and the identification of gendered power structures can be integrated into urban innovation and smart city processes. This hypothesis was also confirmed internally with the local Smart city working group.

Therefore, the SSA consisted in the development of a communication product with the purpose of, in an accessible and visual way, raising awareness on how gender equality, urban innovation and smart cities are linked together and why it is necessary to critically examine gendered power structures when developing new, smart urban solutions.

The product, an animated short video in English was finalized during spring 2022 (the finished information video you can find [here](#)), and it is co-produced and co-funded by the Horizon smart city project Ruggedised. Through the information video the target group can get information about for example power structures connected to open data, smart streetlights and autonomous vehicles.



*Screenshot from the Small scale action.*

Because of the opportunity to produce this video during the planning network the dissemination of the product has already started. The goal has been to present the video in relevant forums gathering people that work with innovations, smart cities and technology development. The video has, since it was finalised, reached what we find to be the aimed target group and it has gotten very positive feedback.

### Framework for delivery

- Political decisions:
  - Entrench with the planning committee and the gender equality committee.
- Ownership:
  - Comprehensive planning and strategic development department -entrench with relevant actors internally (see action table of relevant actors)
- Responsibilities of stakeholders:
  - See action tables





- Detail of governance during and after URBACT support
  - The municipal gender equality strategy and the municipal programs are the overarching strategic documents. The operational responsibility lies in the comprehensive planning and strategic development department.

## Resourcing

- Resources which will be required to make this happen such as staff, physical infrastructure (offices, buildings, open spaces, etc.), capital and revenue expenditure:
  - See action tables
- Potential sources of funding:
  - International external funding including UIA, Green Deal, etc.
  - National external funding including Vinnova, Boverket, etc.



## Risk analysis table

Description of risk	Type of risk (e.g. operational, financial, legal, staffing, technical, behavioural)	Categorisation (low, medium or high risk with regard to the successful implementation of your IAP)	Outline of steps which could be taken to prevent or mitigate the risk
<b>Action plan "on paper"</b> The risk that the action plan remains a paper product with low actual implementation	Behavioural	Low	Interweave the relevant policy document actions with concrete awareness raising and capacity building actions so that the issue remains on the agenda
<b>Passive resistance</b> The risk that the issues are formally included but there are obstacles to actual and sharp implementation due to passive resistance	Behavioural	Low	See above
<b>Lack of understanding</b> among financing bodies Many calls and evaluation committees for international funding have a limited understanding of the issue, which might put funding possibilities at risk. Meaning: the understanding of gender in relation to smart cities might end up leaning more towards "developing an app for women's safety in public space" rather than systematically challenging gendered power structures.	Behavioural	Medium	Action 1.2 is partially aimed at preventing this risk. Also, include more interdisciplinary teams in the process of writing project proposals to ensure clarity.
<b>Election September 2022</b> Sweden holds national, regional and local elections in September 2022. Depending on the election outcome, political priorities and funding might shift.	Political, financial	High (If the election outcome is a significant strengthening of far-right politics, the risk for the successful implementation of the IAP is high. However, the current polls do not indicate a drastic change in the political landscape.)	Making sure the relevant policy documents are in place.