

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE SAN LUIS POTOSÍ
FACULTADES DE CIENCIAS QUÍMICAS, INGENIERÍA, MEDICINA
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES Y HUMANIDADES
PROGRAMA MULTIDISCIPLINARIO DE POSGRADO EN CIENCIAS AMBIENTALES
AND
TH KÖLN - UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES
FACULTY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS
INSTITUTE FOR TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE TROPICS AND
SUBTROPICS

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN URBAN PLANNING TO IMPROVE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL
CONDITIONS OF MARGINALIZED PUBLIC SPACES: ANALYSIS FOR THE URBAN
MANAGEMENT OF DISTRICT 18 IN CALI, COLOMBIA

THESIS TO OBTAIN THE DEGREE OF
MAESTRÍA EN CIENCIAS AMBIENTALES
DEGREE AWARDED BY UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE SAN LUIS POTOSÍ
AND
MASTER OF SCIENCE
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
DEGREE AWARDED BY TH KÖLN – UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

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CON EL APOYO DE:

DEUTSCHER AKADEMISCHER AUSTAUSCH DIENST (DAAD)

**LA MAESTRÍA EN CIENCIAS AMBIENTALES RECIBE APOYO A TRAVÉS DEL PROGRAMA
NACIONAL DE POSGRADOS (PNPC – CONACY)**



GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN URBAN PLANNING TO IMPROVE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF MARGINALIZED PUBLIC SPACES: ANALYSIS FOR THE URBAN MANAGEMENT OF DISTRICT 18 IN CALI, COLOMBIA BY LINA MARIA AGUILAR JARAMILLO IS LICENSED UNDER A [CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL-
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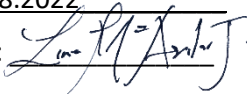
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Acknowledgements

This work has meant a sum of actions from many people and institutions. Without them, this thesis would not have been possible, as they contributed not only to the enrichment of this document but also to my professional and personal transformation throughout this beautiful experience that completely changed my life. Therefore, this work is by and for them.

To my mother, who is not with us but whose memory, love and tireless dedication will stay with me forever and has become the strength and inspiration to undertake every goal I set myself in my life.

To my brother, the most important person in my life, who is always there for me unconditionally, no matter the circumstances.

To the rest of my family, whom I honour, respect, and deeply admire. Because of them, I am all that I am.

To my friends, who were there for me in the most challenging moments and supported me in all the ways I could never have imagined.

To my co-directors and thesis advisor, with whom I was privileged to be guided and supported by their admirable professionalism and integrity throughout all my struggles.

To my two universities, professors and all the administrative staff who make this excellent master's degree possible.

To the DAAD, who funded my education and allowed me to take my professional and personal training to another level.

To the GREAT research group and the Universidad del Valle, my first alma mater, who accompanied and guided me in my fieldwork in Colombia.

The local women in the community and the experts interviewed contributed to enriching this research with their valuable knowledge.

But mainly, this work is dedicated to women in general to make our inequalities more visible, so that our difficulties are no longer naturalized.

ABSTRACT (in English)

This research analyses the factors that, from traditional urban planning, have contributed to gender inequalities with their "neutral" focus. This approach resulted in a commercial city model, sectorised according to its productive capital that makes invisible people and the value of the intangible human qualities for sustaining life: care and co-dependence. This has resulted in cities with alien, violent and fragmented public spaces that reproduce and perpetuate social segregation, imbalances in power relations and all the underlying socio-spatial problems present in contemporary cities.

The case study focuses on an informal settlement outside the urban edge of Cali, Colombia, devoid of quality infrastructure and all the benefits of the "formal" city. Due to a lack of recognition by the state, these marginalised areas accumulate multidimensional risks related to natural hazards, poverty, and violence. Under these circumstances, women are the most vulnerable due to the disadvantages they have historically perceived in relation to access to resources and opportunities. This imbalance is very rooted in social norms and values of all social institutions which makes it even more difficult for women to access these benefits, as their effort is always double, regardless of the level of privilege they possess.

In addition, women find themselves in a city that was not designed for their needs, as they were relegated to the domestic sphere deprived them of the possibility of being part of political spaces and decision-making regarding their territory when they are the main experts due to all the activities that the role of care represents. Therefore, it is important to start thinking about the city from everyday life dynamics and from care, including in public policy, so that systemic failures can be addressed. To do so, urban governance must provide material and immaterial means and promote networks between different actors and disciplines, placing the neighbourhood scale and everyday life at the centre.

That said, the aim of this research is to analyse the gaps in urban management in the study area in relation to gender mainstreaming, so that future developments can be made to contribute to the improvement of socio-environmental conditions in the context studied. To this end, the analysis was based firstly on analysing the daily life of the women in the area, secondly, analysing the socio-environmental conditions of public spaces and finally, an analysis of urban management in relation to gender was carried out. To this end, in-depth interviews were conducted with women community leaders and experts in urban planning and gender. In addition, a participatory transect walk and photovoice activity was carried out with the women of the community and indicators were used to evaluate public space and urban management from a gender perspective.

Keywords: Gender mainstreaming, *urban planning, capability approach, social norms and values, socio-spatial conditions*

ABSTRACT (in Spanish)

Esta investigación analiza los factores que, desde el urbanismo tradicional, han contribuido a las desigualdades de género con su enfoque "neutral". Este enfoque ha dado lugar a un modelo de ciudad comercial, sectorizada en función de su capital productivo que invisibiliza a las personas y el valor de las cualidades humanas intangibles para el sostenimiento de la vida misma: el cuidado y la codependencia. Esto ha dado lugar a ciudades con espacios públicos ajenos, violentos y fragmentados que reproducen y perpetúan la segregación social, los desequilibrios en las relaciones de poder y todos los problemas socioespaciales subyacentes presentes en las ciudades contemporáneas.

El estudio de caso se centra en un asentamiento informal fuera del borde urbano de Cali, Colombia, desprovisto de infraestructuras de calidad y de todos los beneficios de la ciudad "formal". Debido a la falta de reconocimiento por parte del Estado, estas zonas marginales acumulan riesgos multidimensionales relacionados con amenazas naturales, pobreza y violencia, en los que las mujeres son las más vulnerables debido a las desventajas que han percibido históricamente en relación con el acceso a recursos y oportunidades. Este desequilibrio se encuentra arraigado en las normas y valores sociales de todas las instituciones sociales, lo cual dificulta aún más el acceso de las mujeres a estos beneficios, ya que su esfuerzo es siempre doble, independientemente del nivel de privilegio que posean.

Además, las mujeres se encuentran en una ciudad que no fue diseñada para sus necesidades, ya que al ser relegadas a la esfera doméstica se les privó de la posibilidad de formar parte de los espacios políticos y de la toma de decisiones sobre su territorio, cuando ellas son las principales expertas debido a las actividades que representa su rol del cuidado. Por lo tanto, es importante empezar a pensar la ciudad desde las dinámicas de la vida cotidiana y desde el cuidado, empezando desde las políticas públicas, para que se puedan abordar las fallas sistémicas. Para ello, la gobernanza urbana debe proveer medios materiales e inmateriales y promover redes entre diferentes actores y disciplinas, poniendo en el centro la escala barrial y la vida cotidiana.

Dicho esto, el objetivo de esta investigación es analizar las brechas de la gestión urbana en la zona de estudio en relación con la incorporación de la perspectiva de género, de manera que se puedan realizar desarrollos futuros que contribuyan a la mejora de las condiciones socioambientales en el contexto estudiado. Para ello, se realizó un análisis que comprendió la vida cotidiana de las mujeres de la zona de estudio, las condiciones socioambientales de los espacios públicos y la gestión urbana en relación con el género. Para ello, se realizaron entrevistas en profundidad a mujeres líderes de la comunidad y a expertos en urbanismo y género, se hizo uso de indicadores y se realizó una actividad participativa de transecto y foto-voz con las mujeres de la comunidad.

Palabras clave: Transversalización del género, planificación urbana, enfoque de capacidades, normas y valores sociales, condiciones socioespaciales

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CHAPTER 1: Introduction

Urbanisation, industrialisation, and the development of cities were presented as joint processes that marked a major inflection in the way Western society was organised (Potter et al., 2017). Thus, urban governance and the form of cities began to develop under an industrialised scheme that prioritised productivity and has divided contemporary societies into categorical functions (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2019).

In this way, the invisibilización of the needs, reproductive and domestic activities attributed to women would continue to be perpetuated also in modern cities, as the exclusion of women had been going on for thousands of years, further diminishing their presence in the public sphere (Valdivia, 2018). Therefore, it is understood that urban planning from its beginnings did not propose a neutral scheme but continued to represent the unequal structure of the patriarchal order that has prevailed for thousands of years in humanity (Collectiu Punt 6 et al., 2019).

Thus, the gender perspective in the exercise of urban planning enters as an approach that places everyday life, diversity, and citizen participation as tools for urban transformation, making visible all forms of oppression caused by the current urban model dominated by capitalism and patriarchy, which together deepen the exclusion of women and the degradation of the environment. In urban planning, this aspect implies encompassing women's right to the city, including a gender perspective in urban policies, while considering the importance of caring for the environment to move from a commercial urbanism to a caring and emancipatory city (Valdivia, 2018).

For this reason, it is important to identify the dynamics that occur in the spatial and temporal scale where women experience the city most: the neighbourhood, and more specifically, the public space, as this ends up being an indicator of the socio-spatial conditions of a specific context (Organista and Tello, 2019). This means that there is an indissoluble union between the space and the individual who inhabits it, as they reflect the collective feelings of society, becoming a stage for social interaction, cultural expression, and relationships.

Likewise, it is possible to think that social inequalities and discriminations such as gender can be seen in them, but also represent an opportunity for empowerment, to the extent that they become the scenario where social and political relations are deployed. Thus, result important to rethink cities and urban planning, from a social perspective, as the underlying problems that have causes damages in the environmental and vice versa, are the behaviour dictated by social norms and strengthened, for which mechanisms and capacities must be provided so that these relations can take place.

1.1. Background

Urban planning has resulted as a mixture of theories, concepts, knowledge and techniques from different disciplines such as economic sciences, political sciences, sociology, systems analysis, mathematics, among other areas, based on rational/comprehensive methodologies (Vidal and Martínez, 2012). Thus, it involved largely a technical exercise carried out mainly by civil engineers, architects, and public health experts which constituted, areas dominated by wealthy men (Greed, 1994).

The first urban planning methodologies took place in England and the United States between 1890 and 1914 where the discipline destined exclusively for this purpose, began to develop as a result of profound social, economic, and cultural transformations due to the modern, accelerated, and functional lifestyle that was emerging as response to industrialization (Vidal and Martínez, 2012). Consequently, there was a need to sectorize spaces according to its uses to improve efficiency in productivity and to respond to public health problems (Narváez, 2012).

From that moment, the productive activities which used to take place in the domestic sphere, moved to the factories and relegated the reproductive activities out of the scheme of the public (Valdivia, 2018). Thus, the reference with which the designs of the first modern cities were established, such as the Charter of Athens, at the International Congress of Modern Architecture 1933, was from functionality, the city as a machine, used by a "neutral" user, which in reality supplied the needs of a working, privileged and able-bodied man (Fainstein and Servon, 2007). In this way, gender roles began to be perpetuated in society that assigned men the role of provider while women were relegated to the domestic sphere, deprived of equal access to goods and resources (Fainstein and Servon, 2007).

This form of modern, commercial and industrial urbanization was later adopted in countries of the global south, initially after colonial domination and influence, and later in the form of neo imperialism due to the desire of modernize and industrialize the countries that would sustain the wealth of the nations of the global north, resulting in the absence of a locally designed methodology to meet the specific needs of the social, economic and cultural conditions of the southern nations (Potter et al., 2017).

Additionally, starting in the 1980s, these nations began to be designated as areas for global outsourcing which would become "global cities" and with it, the global land market emerged, where ever larger areas began to be intended for the transformation of key economic operations for production, exploitation of resources, industrial and food crops due to the increase of demand from the growing world population, especially in these same territories

of exploitation, which begins to make the land an investment desirable for world powers (Rojas, 2020).

This land market has resulted in the deterioration of the environment, the displacement of entire communities of peasants and farmers to generally relocate them in the outskirts of cities, which exacerbates urban poverty and creates the so-called “informal city”. Parallel to this phenomenon, the commodification of urban land and the private management of public services are presented, making housing one of the most important economic sectors for all developed societies, transforming both the construction sector, the real estate market, to the financial sector through mortgage banking, which mainly affects the population of the southern nations, due to the increase in the cost of urban land in relation to the economic income received (Rojas, 2020).

Despite the inherent differences related to the geographical position and cultural influence of the cities in the global south, all these systemic trends began to trigger similar situations and problems within them (Tardin, 2005). In addition to the uprooting by expropriation of land destined for the accumulation of benefits, phenomena such as urban primacy, where power, greater population and concentration of resources are found in the main city or urban bias where urban development is prioritized on rural growth, have been presented mainly in these territories as processes that serve the same system, unleashing a large flow of people in vulnerable conditions towards urban centres, who find themselves with a State that does not have the resources or the structure to supply this great demand (González, 2013).

Hence, the irreversibility of the rural exodus, the presence of large assets in rural and urban areas, the high cost of living in the cities, the instability of the economic rhythm, the high rates of poverty and inequality in income distribution, have generated strong pressures on urban growth together with an uncontrolled urban sprawl that has created a dual city; the formal city and the informal city, presenting themselves as processes consistent with this global capitalism (Rojas, 2020).

It is there, in this informal city, where the most vulnerable groups begin to settle and shape their territory mostly through self-construction, being left out of the benefits and rights that they should receive from the city, in the form of quality services and urban infrastructure, decent housing, safe and quality public spaces, welfare and legalization, the latter being necessary to claim the mentioned benefits (Tardin, 2005).

However, it is worth mentioning that this global dynamic did not arise as a spontaneous or individual process but has been the result of the implementation of a series of complex mechanisms throughout history and instruments of public policies, technological, financial and market advances, that have been developed based on the accumulation of capital. These

emerging systemic trends of an advanced and globalized capitalism gave way to a restructuring that brings with it a logic of exclusion of the least favoured groups from this established socioeconomic order, which is marginal since it is in the service of the accumulation of benefits for the more powerful individuals, governments and corporations while magnifying social inequalities, poverty, and violence of large masses, especially in southern countries (Rojas, 2020).

Within the oppressed groups in this order, women have been mostly harmed and this condition even when represents the half of world's population (Lerner, 1987). This situation is even more magnified under contexts of multidimensional marginalization, since capitalism has led to unequal access to material and symbolic goods from the institutions of society (Lerner, 1987).

In this sense, it is reasonable to find a great similarity between patriarchy and capitalism, since this is the same relationship that can be found between politics and economy, where the former corresponds to the way in which a territory is governed and the latter, the instrument that moves the former. In other words, the way in which resources are managed in this system has served to establish sexual mediations of oppression, subjugating women with respect to men throughout history to perpetuate their power (Mora Cabello, 2019).

Consequently, a systematic plan was accentuated that guarded all the relationships and roles of social institutions, including the norms, values, and the symbolic order of the mother or, in other words, controlling the order mediated by care and love, attributes, which were left out of the organizational structures of society, also including the discipline of urban planning (Mora Cabello, 2019).

Furthermore, another element enters the equation, democracy, as this patriarchal cultural order, moved by its capitalist economic administration system, requires a political and institutional form of coexistence that is currently in decline, since it lacks egalitarian democracies with millions of unemployed workers, corrupt governments and fraudulent electoral laws that favour the most powerful. Hence, thinking about the possibility of building a society with freedom to choose and express oneself is opposed to a single way of thinking that preys on, dominates and exterminates life, destroying the sense of care, interdependence and eco-dependence among society, environment which have been reflected in the fragmented and degraded urban centres (Mora Cabello, 2019).

In this sense, public spaces have become a materialised result of these dynamics as these have been organizing elements used for the formation of the social, political, and urban structures where historically, decision-making processes have taken place. Therefore, public

spaces have become a collective creation that contain dynamics on a temporal scale, where individual experiences and the collective political dimensions of the daily life of a community, are connected (Lénel, 2007).

1.1.Problem statement

In many parts of the world, especially in countries of the global south, women do not have enough support to carry out the roles that sustain their lives. In all spheres of their daily lives, the disadvantages are evident in education, health, food, security, and job opportunities, among others. In addition, they do not have sufficient legal support to face these disadvantages, so these inequalities transcend the right to exercise citizenship and participate in political participation (Nussbaum, 2002).

Additionally, in many cases, especially in impoverished environments, they do not have the same rights of freedom of expression, religion, or housing, nor do they have the autonomy to make decisions related to their individuality, much less at the family and community level. In addition to the double workload involved in the role of care and paid work (primarily informal, so they do not have the same benefits for part of the state), women do not have the same opportunities to nurture their cognitive growth and personal and intellectual development (Nussbaum, 2000).

These circumstances greatly influence their mental health and emotional well-being, especially for fear of enjoying love and life in all its fullness because these conditions make them live with fewer possibilities to live with autonomy and freedom. Therefore, these inequities based on politics and societal norms give women a significant disadvantage in their human capacities (Nussbaum, 2000).

In addition to these conditions, the underlying problems of urban planning related to urban fragmentation and spatial segregation, typical of Latin American cities as a result to large masses of migration in precarious and vulnerable conditions, exacerbate these disadvantages in women (Falú, 2009). As evidence of this, in the case of study Cali, Colombia, the 6% of its urban area live in informal and marginal settlements due to long mass migrations that started in the 50s due primarily to internal armed conflicts in the country (Vergara, 2016). Since then, the demand for housing, services and urban infrastructure exceeded that offered by the state, since the price of urban land in relation to market prices, was the main factor that gave rise to the dynamics of the transformation of the city, leavening aside people's needs with lack of accessibility of hundreds of families to a decent home as they did not have the economic resources to do so (Vergara, 2016).

Given this situation, the implementation of the Territorial Organization Plan (POT) of Cali, which emerged at the end of the 90s, sought to develop various centralities along the north-south articulating axis of the city, to respond to this rapid urban growth. However, this resulted in two spheres within the city, one planned and the other marginalized with totally different physical, social and economic conditions as this model was led primarily by the market forces (Vergara, 2016).

This form of urbanisation was translated into a methodological tool for the development of public policies that resulted in multidimensional poverty and marginalisation, which also meant an increase in informal housing in the city. In this way, this expansive phenomenon revealed the lack of sensitivity in urban governance in terms of well-being and a segregationist vision of this population of lower resources, as they were relegated to hillside areas where threats of various kinds are concentrated (Vergara, 2016).

Additionally, this situation placed the population in a situation of exclusion in relation to the rights and social benefits they should receive, especially in oppressed groups such as women, since, under these conditions, their role and needs in the city are even more invisible (Guadagno et al., 2013). Moreover, under this informal status, citizens are not recognised by the municipal administration, for what various civil society groups, most of which have been led by women, have organised themselves to fight for a decent territory to live in (Vergara, 2016).

In the study area, since 2002, the community itself, largely led by women, has organised to carry out the self-construction of their own urban infrastructure, but even today their struggle to demand recognition from the Municipal Mayor's Office through the legalisation of their land, quality services, safe public spaces, and their rights as citizens, continues (Vergara, 2016).

For all the aforementioned, it is evident that the urban management of Cali not only fails to meet the basic needs of an increasingly diverse and growing population, especially those settled in informal areas, but also lacks implementation and public action of a gender approach that promote participation of women in public spaces and spheres of power (Londo, 2020).

Having said that, the research question is the following:

What are the existing gaps of urban management in District 18 of Cali, Colombia in relation to gender mainstreaming so further development of sustainable strategies that contribute to the improvement of the socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces?

1.2. Justification

Urban planning and cities per se reflect social and cultural processes which are constantly being constructed and fed back (Burgess, 2008). It is therefore important to review the structure, interrelationships and mechanisms of urban planning and governance to identify how these same processes may be reproducing the unequal socio-economic and gender relations and experiences present in cities (Wotha, 2016).

Furthermore, the lags in the spatial distribution in the cities that gained strength after industrialization, are still present, not only at the cultural level, but in the same public policies that create the city, since these same instances were created under the reductionist scheme of the capitalism and patriarchy, which relegates women and the environment to a place of domination, exploitation and subordination in respond to the logic of accumulation and “progress” (Soto, 2021).

In addition, the traditional urbanism with which cities have been designed, has caused not only the deterioration of ecosystems but also the reinforcement of the dynamics of segregation and inequity (Soto, 2021). Therefore, it is of great importance to rethink urban models and questioning the basis of the structure that descends the current situation which puts the existence of life in general in crisis (Femenías, 2015). Given this, the gender mainstreaming established as a line of action that provides a critical look and analysis of the power relations that are reinforcing inequities in the current city model (Soto, 2021).

On the other hand, it is of the utmost importance that a paradigm shift be made in the current configurations established in the urban planning of the city, since these obey to hegemonic structures of power, which establish limiting laws and regulations that do not include favouring the use and enjoyment of urban spaces for all citizens (Soto, 2021). This in order that the experiences of all citizens, regardless of their gender, age, social condition and cultural ethnic origin in relation to the city, are equitable and fair for all (Soto, 2021).

Moreover, the perception of fear in public spaces is considerably higher in women, because compared to men, they restrict their circulation at certain times of the day, limiting their presence in the city and the right to it (Soto, 2021). That is to say, addressing public spaces as strategic elements in urban planning is crucial to decrease the gap of gender inequality, since it is in these spaces where vulnerability for women increases and in that sense, disparity in the style of life, mobility and behaviour in the city with respect to men (Soto, 2021).

On the other hand, public spaces contain dynamics on a temporal scale that reconnect individual life trajectories with the political dimensions of a community's daily life (Lénel,

2007). It is in these spaces that the oppression of marginalised groups can be made visible and where participatory processes that link women in a community as a crucial element in the reconstruction of the social fabric, can contribute to their empowerment (Lénel, 2007).

In this way, the gender mainstreaming in urban planning as main axe for urban and social interventions, leads to the transition of the redesign of inclusive cities along with lines of action that seek to restructure and improve not only public spaces but also, to address the substantial reasons that reproduce gender inequalities (Femenías, 2015). This requires bringing women into the public sphere and including them in decision-making, so that their life-sustaining vision of care can be included in the development of cities (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2019).

That said, it is necessary to bring the importance of humans' bonds and values such as association, reciprocity, cooperation and co-responsibility to transition from a traditional urban planning model thought exclusively about productivity, to an emancipatory city model, which contributes to the empowerment of women and other marginalized groups that have been made invisible (Femenías, 2015). To do so, first, women's capacities must be strengthened as well as the networks between different actors so this vision can be spread and included not only in urban planning, but to begin to permeate the other institutions of society (Nussbaum, 1999).

1.3. Objectives

1.3.1. General objective

To analyse the existing gaps of urban management in District 18 of Cali, Colombia in relation to gender mainstreaming for further development of sustainable strategies that contribute to the improvement of the socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

SO1: To analyse the everyday life in the study area from the perspectives of local women.

SO2: To analyse the physical, functional, and social conditions of public spaces in the study area.

SO3: To analyse the urban management in the study area from a gender perspective.

1.4. Scope of the research and limitations

This research constitutes a point of reference for how gender mainstreaming in urban governance and planning could begin to be implemented, constituting a possible methodological guide to the considerations to be considered. To this end, an attempt was

made to understand the problem from a holistic and systemic perspective, which resulted in bringing together several theories, each with a great level of complexity and competence, for what not all of them were explored equally, as some emerged as the research developed.

In accordance with this, although this research sought to understand the root problem of systemic gender failures in relation to urban problems, neither approach was fully developed. This is also considering that the researcher's background is in architecture without no previous knowledge in qualitative social research and gender issues. That means, that the learning curve of understanding the complexity of these topics and, the methodology of a qualitative research, took the most time of this research.

Consequently, a middle ground was reached between gender and urbanism for what nor was it possible to develop recommendations or strategies in a profound way, as the process of understanding just the complexity of the territory, analysing it and making a diagnosis, was the greatest contribution of this research.

Furthermore, this study does not intend to generate information on the environmental and social conditions of the specific study context. Rather, it relies on secondary information to identify and analyse the most important characteristics which served to the understanding of the socio-spatial dynamics.

This is applied research that seeks to contribute with more empirical research about the gender issues, specifically for a context where this approach is not widely considered. Additionally, it aims the to contribute to the urban management discipline, hoping that this document can serve as an element of awareness-raising about gender inequalities and the creation of more emancipatory and sustainable cities.

1.5. Thesis structure

The operational structuring model of this thesis work is articulated through six chapters and three more sections corresponding to conclusions, references, and annexes, which together give a coherent and sequential account of the process carried out in this research as can be seen in table No. 1.

Section	Constituent elements	Essential functions
Chapter 1: Introduction	1.1. Introduction to the thematic field in which it is investigated	Provides an overview of the current context in urban planning in contemporary cities, especially in the global south. State the object of study, the specific problem addressed, the purposes and the main axes of the investigation.
	1.2. Key background to put the research problem in context	
	1.3. Formulation of research questions	
	1.4. Justification and relevance of the research	
	1.5. Definition of the general and specific objective of the research	
	1.6. Scope and limitations	
Chapter 2: Referential framework	2.1. Literature review: theoretical discussion.	Current discussions and debates carried out in previous studies related to the gender perspective in urban management.
	2.2. Choice of building blocks for approach	
	2.3. Conceptual framework	
Chapter 3: Methodology	3.1. Description of the methodological approach and research design	Precise explanation of the methodological approach that supports and gives validity to the research
	3.2. Description and definition of tools used for data collection	
	3.3. Description of methods used for data analysis	
Chapter 4: Case study	4.1. General context	Characterization of the study area from social, physical, and functional aspects
	4.2. The social, physical, and functional characterization	
Chapter 5: Results presentation	5.1. Result's specific objective 1	Analysis of the everyday life of local women, the socio-spatial conditions of public spaces and the urban management from a gender perspective. Respond to the specific and general objective
	5.2. Result's specific objective 2	
	5.3. Result's specific objective 3	
6. Discussion of results	Relationship between theories, conceptual framework, and research findings	knowledge construction based on the interpretation of the results compared with the theories reviewed
7. Conclusions	Synthesis of the general investigation and declaration of problems derived from the process.	Recapitulation of the research questions and the findings found after the process of answering them

Table 1. Thesis structure. Own elaboration.

CHAPTER 2: Referential framework

2.1. Previous studies

2.1.1. Struggles and achievements of women in Latin America

As mentioned in the scope of this research, this study will not enter deeply into the gender debate, but will focus on women, for which it was essential to examine some of the struggles and achievements of women in Latin America as a starting point to gain insight into the status of women in this context. Owing to, as the author Gerda Lerner says in her book "The Creation of Patriarchy", the emancipation of women, and all that this entails, cannot be achieved from a place of victimization but from the knowledge of their history. It is therefore appropriate to confront some of the problems faced by Latin American women to determine their characteristics, before suggesting an adequate solution (Awori, 1975).

As a first step, it is worthwhile to review the myths surrounding the role of women in Latin culture. In San Martín's view (1975), the social roles that are culturally acquired by each society are what shape certain characteristics associated with masculinity and femininity. Consequently, in Latin America, "machismo" which the author calls it as "the myth of authority and neutral superiority", is an oppressive ideology that expresses itself in various attitudes and behaviours, especially in the economic, labour and sexual spheres (San Martín, 1975). In this sense, as the author states, the fundamental basis of this concept lies in the understanding that it cannot be detached from its counterpart, the socioeconomic dependence of women on men, which underlies it (San Martín, 1975).

Accordingly, the myths surrounding this masculine and superior archetype are filled with characteristics such as dominance, authoritarianism, courage, aggression, paternalism, self-confidence, seduction, polygamy, and infidelity. As opposed to this, what the author calls "the myth of submissive femininity" portrays her as sweet, self-sacrificing, maternal, a good wife, obedient, and faithful, who must be respected despite her naturalization of mistreatment and exploitation (San Martín, 1975). This has given place to the so called, the "stronger sex" and the "weaker sex", which has permeated all social institutions and has given more value and privileges to man in the productive and intellectual spheres, resulting in unequal access to resources, benefits and opportunities (San Martín, 1975).

It is the author's contention that these roles are myths, insofar as various cultures have demonstrated that both women and men can play opposing roles, which are assumed to be "natural" when in fact they have been acquired culturally (San Martín, 1975). In contrast, evolutionary psychology holds the view that human behaviour is a function of biological conditions that differed from sex to sex, leading to differences in survival/relation

mechanisms for men and women that later on, have constituted the structures in society (Iglesias, 2017). However, as San Martín points out, these culturally constructed ideologies and myths are shaped by the context in which the society is founded, as they are influenced by external socio-economic, religious, ethnic groups and traditions that are coexisting under the same cultural conditions (San Martín, 1975).

These characteristics culturally attributed to women in the Latin American context have been defined by San Martín after various ethnographic studies, where interviews were conducted with women and men in several Latin American countries, in which the interviewees mentioned that they considered them "normal" and "natural" (San Martín, 1975). Even though these interviews were conducted in 1974, this model still prevails in Latin American society today. Studies conducted by the IDB (2021) such as "An Unequal Olympics: Gender Equity in Latin American and Caribbean Companies" continue to demonstrate that women are underrepresented in the labour market with only 15% of management positions and 14% of companies owned by women.

Further, CEPAL in the "Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean", has developed several indicators that to date, continue to show a large inequality gap in relation to gender. One of them is related to average hours per week in paid and unpaid work in Latin American countries, where the highest levels of income inequality in the world, with wide gaps in living standards across countries, sectors, and socio-economic spheres, are found (see figure 1) (CEPAL, 2020).

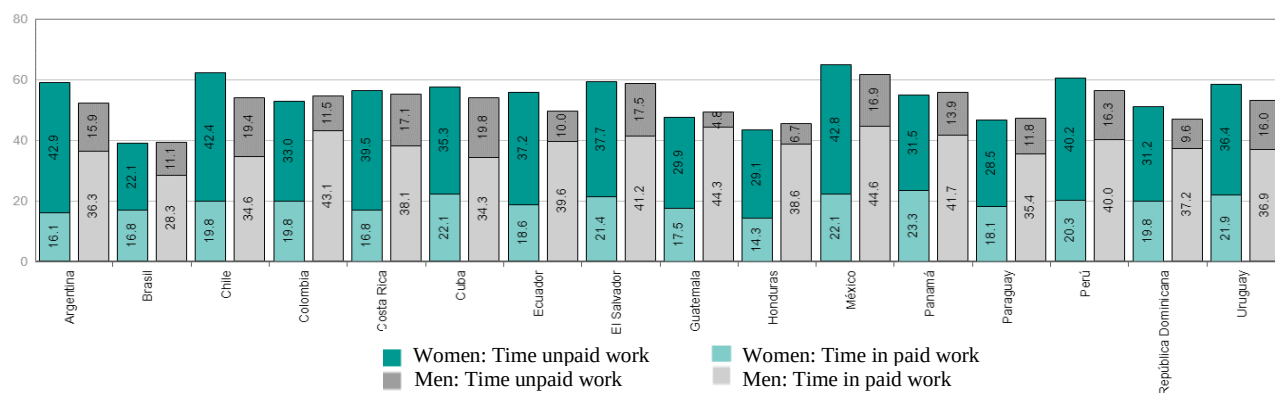


Figure 1. Latin America (16 countries): Average time spent in paid and unpaid work of the population aged 15 and over, by sex, by country (Average hours per week) from 2010 to 2019. Taken and adapted from CEPAL (2020).

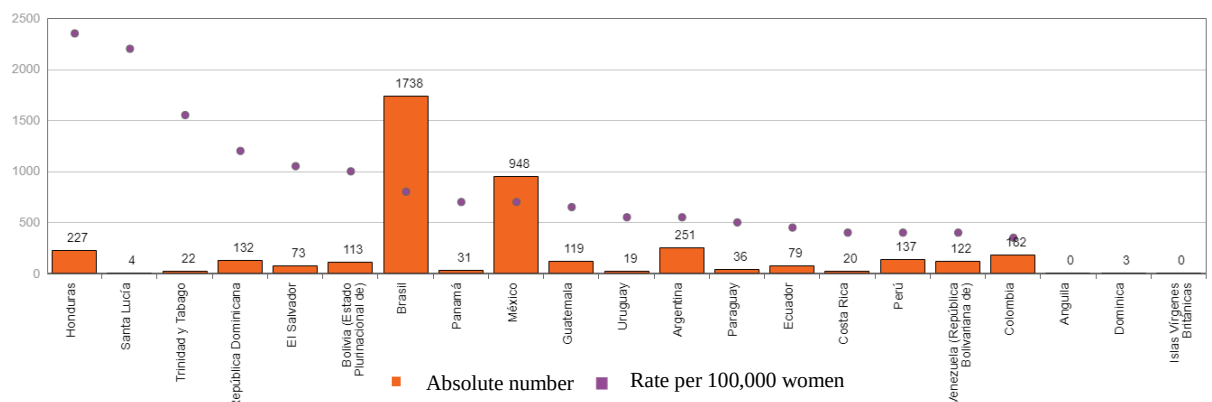


Figure 2. Latin America, Caribbean (21 countries): Femicide or femicide, latest available year (Absolute numbers and rates per 100,000 women). Taken and adapted from CEPAL (2020)

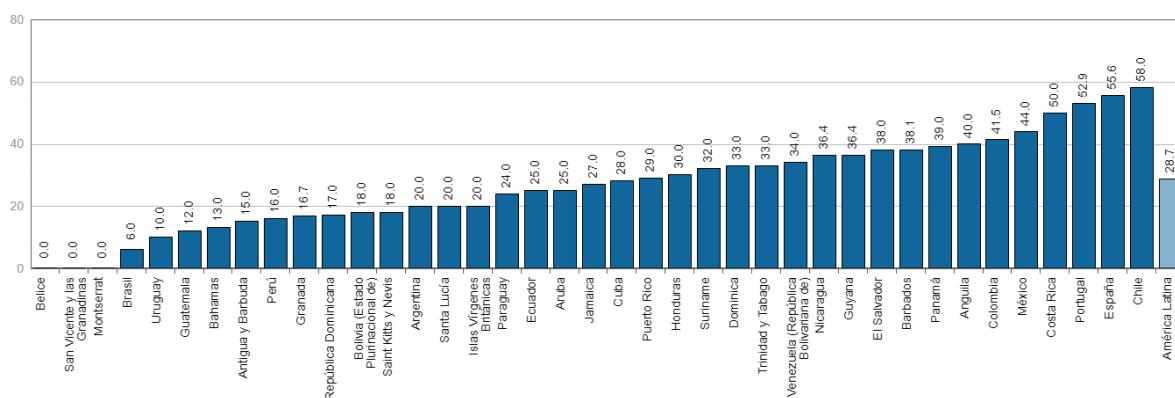


Figure 3. Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Iberian Peninsula (39 countries): Participation of women in ministerial cabinets, latest available presidential term (Percentages). Taken from CEPAL (2020)

Additionally, indicators regarding violence against women (figure 2) and percentage of women in ministerial positions (figure 3) have also been developed recently (CEPAL, 2020). Further, studies have been carried out that show the lags that Covid-19 has represented in these inequalities. According to UN Women (2020), women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean face a worrying increase in domestic violence and care burdens are on the rise, as well as reduced access to employment and income due to Coronavirus, which will affect gender equality in the long-term (ONU Mujeres and CARE, 2020).

On the other hand, several studies regarding achievements are also considered in this debate. In the article of Raquel Quesada "Empowerment of Latin American women through ecofeminist practices" (2010), shows several examples of feminist movements in Latin American countries. This study shows how various peasant and indigenous women, victims of armed conflict due to internal political disputes or displacement of their territories by multinationals in search of resource exploitation, began to join forces during grief to claim their rights and the conservation of the environment. As a result, there have been large migrations to urban centres and women have demanded decent housing for their families, job

opportunities and decent access to basic services (Londo, 2020). These movements contributed to a greater consolidation of civil society in democratic participation processes in Latin American cities, in which women began to play an increasingly important role (Londo, 2020).

However, as the authors of the book “Socio-environmental feminism, revitalizing the debate in Latin America” by Ana De Luca et al.,(2020) stated, despite the great advances that all these movements have made on various social issues, it is still quite a challenge to achieve environmental justice in Latin American countries, since together with the degradation of the environment, they concentrate social problems at various scales. This authors explain that the high levels of violence and poverty, the weakening of institutions that promote well-being, an increase in inequality gaps, the great degradation of ecosystems due to economic competition policies and extractive practices, are some of the processes that lead to vulnerability being increasingly present in these contexts (De Luca et al., 2020).

Hence, the authors argue that the concept of vulnerability must be treated from a socio-political approach in order to understand the mechanisms that form it and thus be able to identify strategies that allow reducing it (De Luca et al., 2020). In this way, this study shows us the great leading role that vulnerability plays in socio-environmental analysis in Latin American contexts because this same condition encourages the identification of routes that leads us to more assertive solutions (De Luca et al., 2020).

This is why the authors focus on breaking down the components that cause the vulnerability condition in the first place, which has its origins in risk management (De Luca et al., 2020). Despite the fact that from this approach important information can be extracted that contributes to the design of actions for short and medium-term emergencies, we are unable to capture the socio-political dynamics within a broader time scale, producing mostly palliative responses (De Luca et al., 2020). On the other hand, the author emphasizes the importance of conducting a critical analysis from which one can understand how vulnerability unfolds within a patriarchal social framework based on the domain that promotes and maintains gender inequality gaps due to the presence of mechanisms of subordination of women and by the operation of heteronormative codes that regulate ties and identities (De Luca et al., 2020).

Likewise, the author proposes a model based on feminist philosophy and supported by a socio-political analysis, which shows the relevance of addressing vulnerability as a process analogous to autonomy as way to empowerment (De Luca et al., 2020). This model was designed with tools that allow the empirical exploration of both perspectives in order to establish a base where the capabilities approach, an economic theory conceived in the 80s as

an alternative approach to welfare economics, with which the possibility of having a dignified life is developed (De Luca et al., 2020).

This model allows us to know how social inequality and ecological degradation are articulated from the study of trajectories of various social practices as well as socio-economic, political, cultural, environmental and affective conditions that influence both vulnerability and autonomy (De Luca et al., 2020). Finally, the author argues that broadening the understanding of this intrinsic connection constitutes a promising path that can lead to more just societies, in which human and non-human life have the possibility of developing their potential with dignity (De Luca et al., 2020).

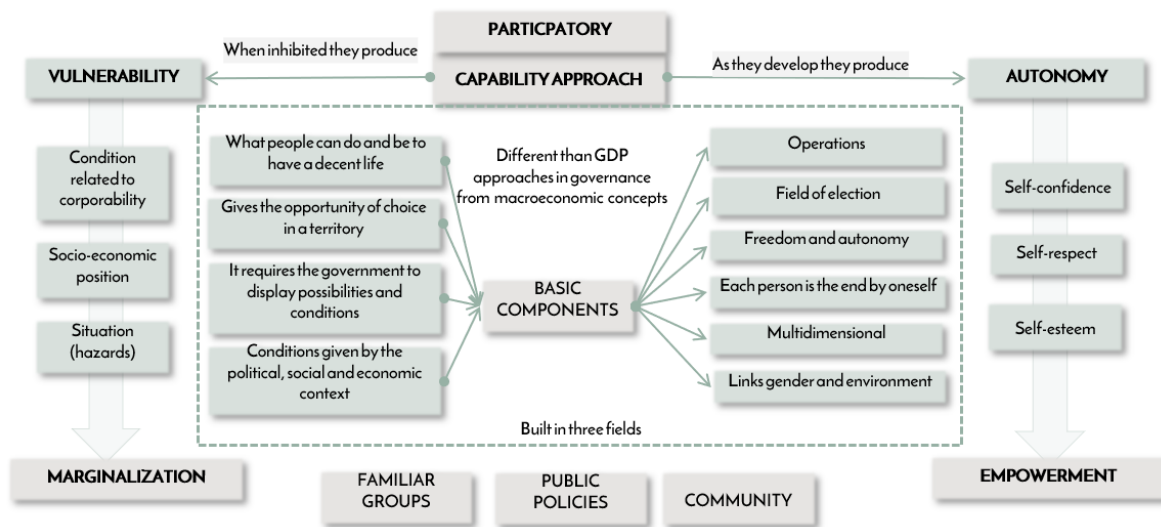


Figure 4. Model of autonomy and vulnerability. Own elaboration based on De Luca et al., (2020).

Regarding the specific context of Cali, Colombia, differentiated feminist movements have emerged according to their social classes as a way of speaking out against the invisibility of their rights in the city (Movimiento Social de Mujeres, 2021). However, the great contributions made by multiple women who have fought against violence, discrimination, poverty and marginalization, have been largely ignored by the public administration (Franco Muñoz, 2017). This is mainly because the public policies have favoured the maintenance of the economic capital of the city and different political difficulties which have not allowed women to be fully heard and included (Londo, 2020).

On the one hand, issues related to women within the municipal administrative structure are in a secondary sector, which hinders autonomy in terms of decision-making and in terms of budget allocated for projects that include the needs that have been invisible (Londo, 2020). This has resulted in insufficient budget allocation and permanent cuts to programs and policies for women and to the departments in charge of implementing them (Londo, 2020).

On the other hand, there is great ignorance and lack of awareness from public officers who are in charge of carrying out these policies (who are mainly men), regarding the policies of women and gender both at the municipal, national and international levels (Londo, 2020). This prevents the articulation of actions that can promote policies and implementation of them, from various institutions, including urban management (Londo, 2020).

In addition, there is no continuity of the achievements in this area, since in the municipal administration of the city, permanent changes are made in the officials who have received training on women and gender issues (Londo, 2020). It is worth mentioning that there is also great resistance from many public officers, since there is a great lack of knowledge about feminist issues, mainly among privileged people, who end up being mostly men, who are ultimately the decision-makers (Londo, 2020).

2.1.2. Gender and city

The studies shown below are a compilation that seeks to open the way to the debate of how the city is experienced differently according to gender roles and socially established socioeconomic status. This debate highlights socially invisible inequalities. In addition, the masculinization of women enters the discussion to "survive" the hostile environment of the city in its search to claim their right to freedom of movement and expression of their identity.

As Young (1990) explains in his book "Justice and the politics of difference", these inequalities are distributive as well as institutional, so access to goods, services, and resources must be guaranteed by the entire population considering a gender approach in this management. On the other hand, the ability of individuals to participate in public spaces must be considered for decisions related to their rights, interests and needs since, in this way, it is evident how these decisions reside in certain privileged groups with more power and control over access to goods and services (Young, 1990).

On the other hand, Levy (1996), in his research "The process of institutionalising gender in policy and planning: the 'web' of institutionalisation", establishes how both gender relations and any other type of social relations of class, age, ethnicity or religious are defined in the institutions and ideologies in which the role of men and women is manifested in a context of daily life formed by a set of collective actions (Levy, 1996). In this way, cities have become a relevant physical space because it includes more than half of the world's population, where all these interactions occur (Balbo et al., 2003). However, urbanization does not imply a question only of numbers but a scenario where changes in social processes and structures occur in terms of growth and economic development where gender roles are also transformed at various scales (Balbo et al., 2003).

Ana Falú (2009), in her research "Women in the city. Of violence and rights", mentions how the growing urban violence, both those that are lived and those that are feared (mainly by women), have become central problems of cities, affecting the daily life of people (Falú, 2009). In this way, the author analyses violence as a complex issue of multiple dimensions since it can occur in the private sphere, which is mainly aimed at women from the family nucleus, as well as in the public sphere, which continues to have a primarily male role (Falú, 2009).

Looking at violence and discrimination against women in the public space, highlight what was previously raised since the 80s in various articles; "cities are not equal for women and men", even less so in contemporary cities, with more fragmented and increasingly complex segregation processes which contain various forms of fears (Falú, 2009) In this way, the author investigates how these acts of violence impact women's daily lives in public spaces and how it is possible to appropriate and use cities by women (Falú, 2009)

In addition, authors such as Pellegrini (1999) and Larisgoetia (2006) propose that it is necessary to address the issue of violence in society with increasingly broad perspectives to achieve a deeper understanding of the phenomenon, not only to measure the impact on hope or quality of life but also to measure ruptures in the social fabric.

This violence refers specifically to physical and psychological aggressions, sexual harassment, rapes, and murders, which can occur in various scenarios and are generally not always sanctioned or well typified. In this sense, these acts of violence experienced through the body of women allow for evidence of various oppressions related to ethnic origin, age, and socioeconomic condition that characterize the life experience of people in cities. Thus, urban space, whether public or private, is the environment where these actions are deployed, whose neutrality perpetuates sexist violence that results in cities not being friendly to women (Falú, 2009)

Considering this, several researchers have become increasingly interested in discussing the effects of urban violence on women, especially at night. However, although this is an approach of great importance in terms of the influence that this factor generates on women's daily lives, it is not the only one to consider, as it is only the tip of the iceberg. Roberts (2016) expresses how this condition is exacerbated in the wide range of nightlife in cities and how women have responded to it in their eagerness to claim their right to "hedonistic consumption of their male counterpart" while remaining in a limited condition of vulnerability and, therefore, disadvantage.

In this way, the author expresses how this has contributed to an inevitable transformation of traditional social norms of "decorum" of women in public places at night and how the sexualization of these night spaces allude to a stereotyped male version of drunkenness, sexual inhibition, erotic dancing clubs, in its great majority, at the service of men (Roberts, 2016).

Author McRobbie (2007) asserts that this transformation has been the product of a structural adjustment of the same patriarchal order in the advanced democracies of Western culture, where the behaviour and consumption of young women join the pursuit of an ideal of success. This new "sexual contract", as the author calls it, present in political discourse and popular culture, gives rise to an inequality and gender hierarchy transformed in societies under a narrative that proclaims young women as "subjects of capacity" (McRobbie, 2007) In this way, in urban nightlife contexts, women have adopted a hypersexualized image of "masculine" behaviours in their attempt to claim equality that does not yet exist.

In addition to all these inequalities, various problems are added that magnify the condition of vulnerability and stigmatization of women in cities and their economic status. Different authors, such as Saskia Sassen, in her work "Expulsions: brutality and complexity in the global economy" (1999), express how globalization and macroeconomic dynamics have driven an increasing metropolization and a concentration of impoverished and homeless people (Rojas, 2020). This has largely contributed to the physical deterioration of cities, mainly in the towns in the global south, since in this region, there are 17 of the most populated cities in the world (Falú, 2009).

It is then where the right to the city, a concept addressed by Henri Lefebvre in his 1968 book *Le Droit à la Ville*, ceases to be a right for the entire population to the extent that it becomes a condition of privilege since this will be determined by the availability of material and symbolic resources of the inhabitants to be able to make use of the goods and services of the city. In this way, the autonomy of being able to circulate the city freely and the appropriation of its spaces becomes restricted by the urban peripheries, which are deprived not only of income but also of services in quality urban infrastructures (Falú, 2009). Thus, contemporary urbanization becomes more of a commodity than a fundamental right (Carrión and Erazo, 2016).

In this regard, considering that public spaces are the places where the right of the city and the participation can take place, the insecurity in them, becomes a fundamental barrier for women (Cedeño Pérez, 2020). This is confirmed by various studies, where the feeling of insecurity in public spaces, is lived and experienced in accordance with the different roles and responsibilities that have been socially assigned to it (Cedeño Pérez, 2020). As a

consequence, among other factors, a different perception, forms of occupation and spatial uses, are different for each individual (Cedeño Pérez, 2020).

Accordingly, one of the principles of interaction in public spaces does not apply equally to women, since real access is not guaranteed for the entire population to enjoy those elements that qualify life. Thus, anonymity and the restriction of movement and participation by women in public spaces becomes a defense mechanism, which perpetuates the invisibility of women in cities (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2019). Therefore, urban violence provides new characteristics and dynamics of use in public spaces, mainly related to criminal acts that promote insecurity and add to the increase in poverty, stagnation economic and residual spaces for cities (Perez Caicedo *et al.*, 2020).

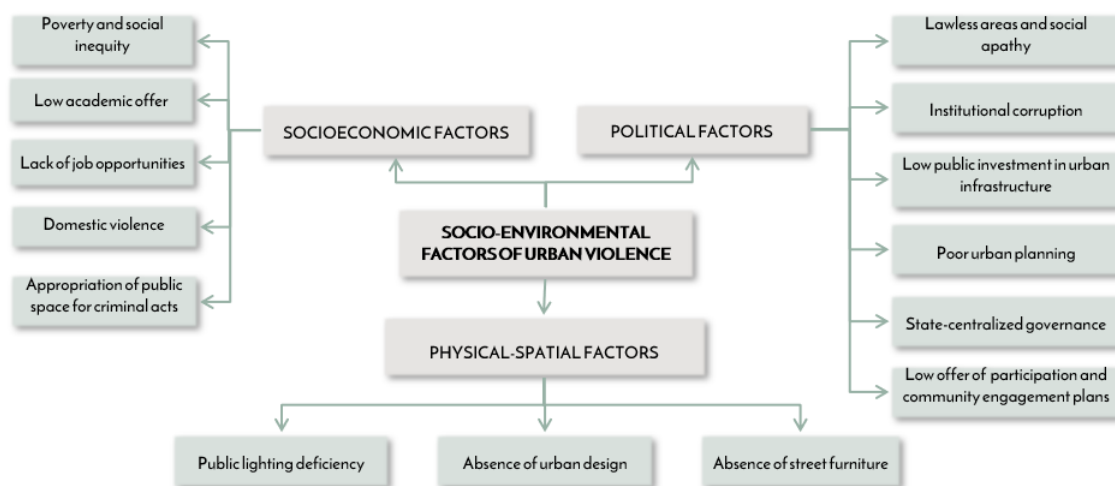


Figure 5. Socio environmental factors of urban violence. Own elaboration, based on Perez (2020)

On the other hand, as explained in the study by Pérez (2016), urbanization has been a fundamental trend of social forms since the eighteenth century, so it should be considered a right, thus integrating a vision of the citizenship (Carrión and Erazo, 2016) This right includes from housing units to the most complex scales of infrastructure and services, which make possible the habitability of a place (Carrión and Erazo, 2016) The author expresses how this right is part of the consolidation of modernity, which entails the notions of global progress that implies an agglomerated social life concerning the reproduction and production of all those involved in the system (Carrión and Erazo, 2016)

Two essential concepts enter this debate of urban violence: urban fragmentation and social segregation, both intrinsically related. Guzmán and Hernández (2013), in their work "urban fragmentation and social segregation: a conceptual approach", explain how the fragmentation

of urban land arises as a response to various global consumption trends and processes of real estate speculation, which have transformed urban space into what they call a "broken urban fabric" or a city built in parts.

This results in what some authors have called "urban archipelagos" or new centralities, which translate into social polarizations that become parameters of comparison between various social inequalities and in an extension of private neighbourhoods as a way to privatize space in the name of security (Guzmán and Hernández, 2013). In turn, this spatial fragmentation becomes an instrument of interpretation of dynamics and social behaviours that also determine socio-spatial notions and with it, the experience of the individual in cities, being the public space, the element drastically modified in the face of these spatial segregations (Guzmán and Hernández, 2013).

Pérez (2006) expresses how these spatial segregations have three dimensions; the first refers to the tendency of people, generally displaced from rural areas to urban centres, to settle in the regions that concentrate multidimensional risks without access to the services and infrastructure of the "formal" urban fabric of the city. The second refers to conformations of socially homogeneous areas, characterized mainly by self-construction and informality explained above in the background of this research. Finally, the third dimension corresponds to the subjective perception of each social class, which they have concerning the two previous dimensions of (Pérez, 2006)

On the other hand, Burgess (2018) affirms that beyond the concerns related to the isolation of upper classes in the periphery in search of protection and the expulsion of vulnerable social groups outside the goods and services offered by the city, he explains that the dynamics of spatial segregation have not been addressed in a systemic way that involves a temporal scale or what happens in intermediate spaces between these transitions or "voids" that this phenomenon leaves in its wake (Burgess, 2018). In this way, other factors outside those associated with the land market, such as proximity and accessibility, come into the discussion to changes in the definition and use of public and private space Fields(Burgess, 2018)

Returning to Falú (2009), where he reiterates that cities are not equally perceived by men and women, in this aspect of accessibility, women again have a significant disadvantage in towns because due to the caregiving role that historically has been perceived primarily in society, they move around the city differently (Falú, 2009). Thus, women make short and chain journeys due to the large number of activities that this role represents, so that fragmentation and these social segregations make their daily lives even more complicated, in which they absorb, to a greater extent, the systemic failures of cities (Falú, 2009)

This author also mentions the large number of problems that southern cities concentrate on, such as Latin American cities, where the transformations that cities have emerged in response to global trends have also transformed daily life, producing what some authors call "the urbanization of poverty" or the "feminization of poverty". In this way, the author expresses that Latin American cities' most significant challenges are confronting social inequalities and strengthening democracies, directly impacting the lives of both men and women (Falú, 2009). Likewise, the author emphasizes governmental fragility due to historical political processes fraught with violence and dictatorships in Latin America, which have not allowed significant advances in democracy (Falú, 2009). Because of this, a large part of the population, especially women, are unaware and unaware of their rights, so they do not claim them properly (Falú, 2009).

On the other hand, in addition to the vulnerability that women present in terms of urban violence, segregation, displacement and accessibility to goods and services, access to decent housing or the legalization of informally occupied properties is another axis that makes clear the excellent inequality gap of women in cities. For this aspect, Emanuelli (2004), take the theoretical advances that have been developing since 1988 in Latin America with "The Women and Habitat Network for Latin America and the Caribbean", constituted within the framework of HIC (International Coalition for Habitat).

This initiative was created to promote public policies and programs that advocate for women's rights as citizens as a necessary action for democratic and sustainable management of territorial planning and special access to the housing (Emanuelli, 2004). However, the author mentions that these advances still find it challenging to translate into the implementation of housing policies from the State and private actors related to the construction of human settlements and non-governmental organizations linked to projects that seek to eradicate poverty (Emanuelli, 2004).

In addition to this situation, Massolo (1992) mentions that the great social movements that sought to claim access to decent housing in Latin American cities from the 50s, which women primarily led, were left out of the history of these cities, which makes their understanding and the way to address urban problems, are much more alien to the reality and current needs that must be addressed from urban planning (Massolo, Alejandra, 1992).

However, various organizations continue to intervene in this regard. The UN Rapporteurship for the Right to Adequate Housing has been working since 2002; it was not until 2011 that this focus on women began to continue. The publication of this program carried out by Rolnik (2011) emphasizes that this program should be focused on women because although much progress has already been made in terms of gender, women worldwide continue to receive

less labour income and are the ones who perform more informal work, which does not present guarantees or benefits that allow them to access fair housing (Rolnik, 2011).

In addition, the low presence in political spheres and the high burden of responsibilities at the domestic level further increase the list of disadvantages perceived by women in cities (Rolnik, 2011). Thus, this program seeks to promote security in housing tenure, habitability, availability of quality services, equipment and infrastructure, good location, cultural adequacy, affordable housing price, non-discrimination, and prioritization of vulnerable groups. Therefore, the right to decent housing continues to significantly affect the conformation of cities since it is how the city is built from the conformation of housing units (Rolnik, 2011).

2.1.3. Gender sustainability

The gender perspective is present in 11 of the 17 SDGs through the incorporation of indicators that are directly related to gender issues. However, there are 6 SDGs that do not introduce the gender perspective, even though it is essential for the achievement of the targets contained in these Goals. These goals are: Clean Water and Sanitation (6), Affordable and Clean Energy (7), Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (9), Responsible Consumption and Production (12), Marine Life (14) and Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems (15) (Diana M Verdiales López, Rey, and Carlos 2020).

It is worth noting that, curiously, gender indicators are not present in the environmental Goals, and it is essential to include them, since it is women who transmit the customs, care and preservation of the environment from generation to generation. In addition, they are the ones who spend most of their time collecting resources for the maintenance of their homes and the preparation of food; and it is women who are usually the first to be affected by natural disasters and to suffer the economic and social consequences that this brings with it (Diana Marcela Verdiales López 2021).

However, it is evident that the lack of gender data and the absence of gender-specific indicators make it difficult to establish an initial baseline on gender equality. As evidence of this, of the 57 gender-sensitive indicators contained in the SDGs, only 10 indicators provide sufficient and regular information (Diana Marcela Verdiales López 2021). There is also a lack of trend data, which is essential to assess the direction and pace of progress. Therefore, the UN Women Report 2018 recommends supporting the inclusion of gender-specific indicators in the 6 SDGs that do not introduce this perspective (UN Women 2018).

On the other hand, the latest report of the Human Development Index (2020), as well as in the past, a correlation between poverty with gender inequalities has been shown. While it is true, even though several emerging nations are positioning themselves at high levels of development, the positions at the global level in the Gender Development Index, remain very low, so "improving equity to promote social justice and expand people's choices" remains one aspect that is within the challenges of these indices. This combination of poverty and gender inequality is equivalent to a systemic failure of fundamental human capacities. (Nussbaum, 2002). (UNDP, 2020).

This report states, that people can be agents of change if they have the power to act. In most cases the likelihood or capacity to address social and planetary imbalances is reduced if people feel excluded, lack relevant technologies, or are alienated from nature. In this sense, equity, innovation and care for nature can break the vicious circle of social and planetary imbalances, especially if all three factors work together (United Nations Development Programme 2020).

In this sense, to guide action towards transformative change, the HDI stated “It is important to empower people in three ways: improving equity, driving innovation, and instilling a sense of stewardship of nature”. That is to say that these conditions can break the vicious cycle of social and planetary imbalances, especially if all three factors work together (United Nations Development Programme 2020).

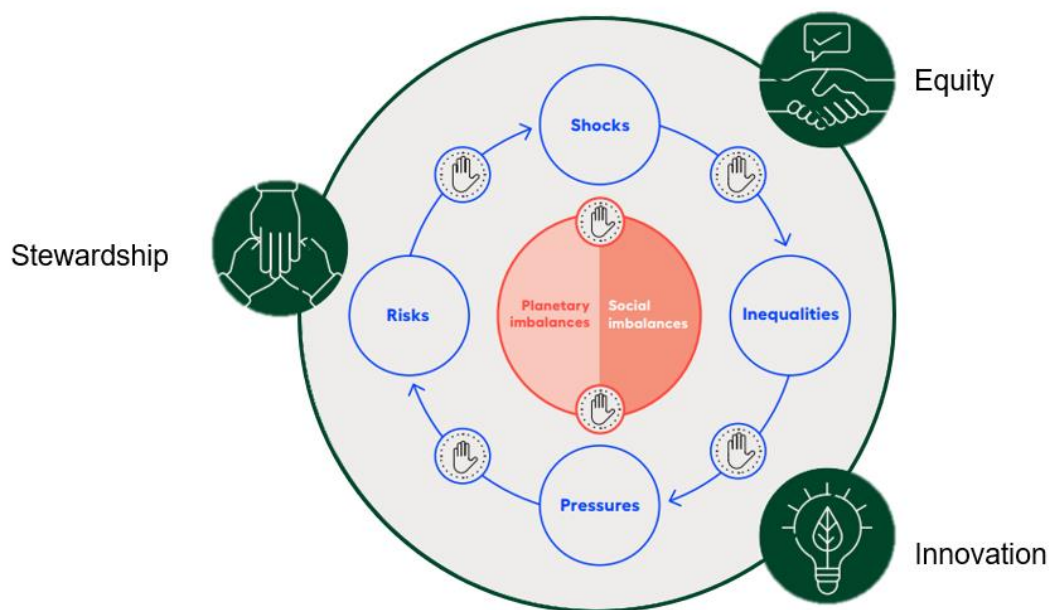


Figure 6. "Equity, innovation and stewardship of nature". Retrieved and adapted from HDI Report 2020.

2.1.4. Participatory urban management and social capital

As Baez (2003) explains, one of Latin America's most studied concepts lately is the State-Civil Society relationship and the socio-political links present in this relationship. Indeed, after the movements and transformations resulting from the modernization and liberalization that have been experienced in recent decades in the countries of the global south, they have forced us to rethink a set of conceptual and operational definitions of urban and social development policies at the local and regional level (Báez, 2004) According to Baez, this way, tools of great utility can be implemented for the transitional governments of Latin American countries (Báez, 2004)

The author also mentions the need for these transitions due to the consequences that globalization has left in its wake; poverty indices never seen before, labour, and social security uncertainty and political uncertainty, which has led to a lack of legitimacy and discrediting of democracy. This lack of legitimacy, which has arisen as a response to the decline mainly due to a lack of public budget investment in social and urban development, has contributed substantially to the deterioration of the population's quality of life, especially the most vulnerable. In this sense, the author explains that it is essential to make efforts to generate participatory strategies from public management so that the population is included in decision-making, which seeks to strengthen legitimacy, a fundamental quality to move towards a model of democratic urban management (Báez, 2004)

Many studies have focused on how all these transformations at the social and economic level on a global and temporal scale have substantially modified the processes in decision-making, as well as the relationships, cooperation and participation between public and private actors involved in territorial planning. Wotha (2016), for example, mentions how hierarchies and power relations traditionally used by state institutions, such as regulations and laws in territorial planning and the construction guild, have been displaced by self-regulation by private actors in the economic sector.

In this exact order of ideas, Français (2000) mentions that the crisis and the dismantling of the State that provided welfare to society began to take place after several transformations at the social, economic, political and ideological levels that were unleashed after the cold war, the oil crisis and the external debt (Français, 2000). Likewise, Held (2005) mentions that, even before these events, since 1945, a relationship between international law and morality began to exist, giving rise to a new conception of internationalism, moving away from a political form of State toward a multi-level world political order.

Similarly, Velasquez (2013) mentions that this displacement of state power constituted a precise goal of neoliberalism in the eighties after the "Washington Consensus" with its

premise of "free market", which sought to establish greater efficiency between the market and the State due to the economic crisis that the world was going through at that time. Therefore, the author mentions that power is transferred to prominent economic actors led by the World Bank, substantially transforming the relationship between the economic-financial and the political-state and daily life (Velásquez, 2013).

Consequently, the author mentions that this is how these multilateral financial organizations begin to exert significant influence on the constitutional reforms of the countries that depended on their loans, especially in the areas of justice, security and internal democracy, under the model of "Good Governance" (Velásquez, 2013) This governance model sought to implement a more honest and responsible administrative approach to the State (Velásquez, 2013). However, Velasquez mentions that this implementation was ineffective in all cases since there began to be a lack of public responsibility on the part of governments, high rates of corruption and the privatization of public services by the elites of each country, a pervasive case in Latin America. Even so, some authors still question whether this transition to the private sector is cause or effect.

This is how the author states the importance that democracy, citizen participation, legitimacy, transparency and communication began to be a concern of these financial institutions because, in this way, it is possible to have greater access to information, which in turn allows more excellent stability and predictability in the economic environment (Velásquez, 2013). Therefore, these conditions operating together will feed back to the extent that the more information available to citizens and all the actors involved, the greater incentive there will be for citizen participation since, in this way, public debate is stimulated, and the transparency of general management is also promoted (Velásquez, 2013).

Therefore, even more recently, information has become a substantial element of public administration because its borders have expanded after the media revolution as another consequence of globalization. This has led to the democratization of information and knowledge through different means that are increasingly accessible and immediate to the entire population, expanding the spectrum of social relations and the increasingly latent demand for citizenship to democracy. Hence, the author proposes that it is possible to regain the public space lost after the reduction of the State through the strengthening of democratic participation and, in turn, the relationship between governability, communication and legitimacy (Velásquez, 2013).

The author concludes by exposing the debate on the future of democracy and the State's understanding of the conflicting interests between citizens and financial institutions in this democracy. The former seeks more significant intervention in public management, and the

latter greater control of the State in the governance (Velásquez, 2013). However, the author affirms that this interest seeks that States be the basis and legal agent of the expansion of these economic organizations, disguising the sovereignty of States with the security of transnational corporations (Velásquez, 2013).

Likewise, the interest in strengthening this social dimension through citizen participation is also related to goal 10 of sustainable development, "Reduction of inequalities, " which seeks to move towards "more just, inclusive and supportive societies". Coba (2019) mentions that it is necessary to strengthen democracy through inclusive policies that articulate the government, the private sector, civil society and academia to achieve an interdisciplinary approach in the search for reducing these inequalities (Coba, 2019).

Likewise, this author mentions the importance of involving the private sector in urban management to strengthen the fight against inequalities due to the tremendous economic and social influence in restructuring the market (Coba, 2019). In this way, it would be possible to design models focused on meeting the needs of the most vulnerable populations and developing corporate policies that seek a more equitable distribution (Coba, 2019). In addition, Coba mentions that this would be a win-win mechanism since promoting equality and supporting the citizen participation of marginalized groups allows the creation of more stable commercial environments, which is more likely to reduce institutional and social instability (Coba, 2019).

Returning Wotha (2016), she mentions that as a result of these new dynamics, planning determined by demand, citizen participation and public-private partnerships arises. Therefore, the author mentions a need to develop new tools when making decisions due to the expansion of communication and participation channels between public and private actors. These processes aimed at offering waste management services, and security and semi-public spaces, led to the institutionalization of civil society as an active actor in the urban planning decision-making (Wotha, 2016).

Similarly, Delgado (2016) mentions that another interest that was also part of these market-oriented strategies corresponded to local initiatives to use endogenous resources to promote innovation and technological development. These initiatives sought to improve the quality of life of all the actors involved, considering the local context factors, to agree on decisions aimed at meeting the demands of the localities through participation in the urban management (Delgado, 2016).

In this way, Delgado argues that the theoretical discussion of urban management in a local context would imply two determining elements, citizen participation and social capital, as

integrating elements of the interactions between local actors and factors. In this sense, this author mentions that the concern to redefine the role of public institutions has driven the incorporation of organizational and operational categories related to decentralization and participation as a search for local development on increasingly integrated scales (Delgado, 2016).

In another order of ideas, social capital continues to be an essential object of analysis in urban management, not only because it allows the understanding of the relationships present in the management processes but also allows analysing the hierarchies of power and, with them, the inequalities present in gender relations (López, 2001). In this way, the aim is to strengthen communications between civil society and the State, through Bonding and Bridging by means of citizen participation, which will finally communicate with a bridging organisation, which allows to reach (Linking) the other institutions through different scales. (Sarkki et al, 2015).

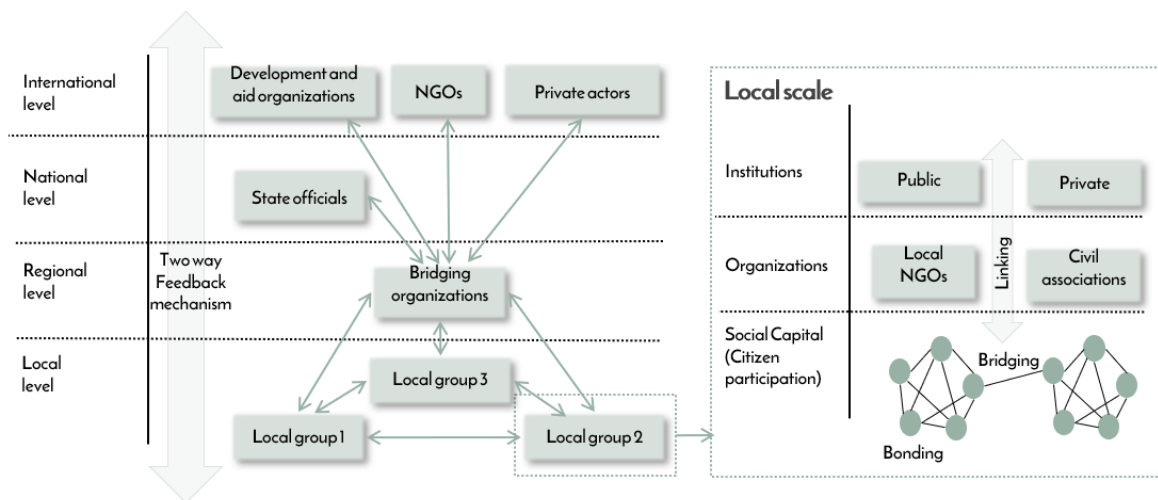


Figure 7. Scales and networks in urban management with the social capital. Own elaboration based on Based on Sarkki et al, (2015, Wollebæk D & Selle P. (2007) and Woolcock (2001)

2.1.5. The role of public spaces in urban renovation and

Priego (2004), argues that the importance of public spaces lies in its great symbolic meaning for society as these spaces have meant scenarios of decision making, traditions and economic dynamics where an image of the city and a feeling of belonging to it have been created (Priego, 2004). Moreover, public spaces constitute an important element in urban planning since they are articulating elements of the city that concentrate various social activities and dynamics (Middle et al., 2014).

Nonetheless, the economic growth that drives private property and the failure of public institutions in intervening them, have influenced in the modification of the collective imagination about what is actually public (Priego, 2004). In this regard Borja (2000) suggest

that the problem starts from urban planning, when the individual is given priority and closed residential complexes are developed without seeking strategies for its integration into the city, in addition to an urban infrastructure that prioritize the vehicle over the pedestrian. This situation translates into segregation and marginalization of vulnerable areas, taking into account that this is an increasingly growing pattern driven by economic and political interests that oppose integration, turning “public spaces” into “urban products” (Borja, 2000).

In turn, the street, despite the fact that it is separated from the public space, becomes an element that adheres to its composition, so that it is necessary to make public spaces as accessible and urban as possible, integrated to the urban fabric (Borja, 2000). Nonetheless, its connecting function should not manifest its sole purpose, since these also encompass urban life, especially when the streets are intended for the exclusive use of pedestrians (Movahed, Azad and Zakeri, 2012).

At the end, public spaces require a social infrastructure which will be of greater or lesser complexity, depending on the conditions of each place and the type and function that is given to it (Priego, 2004). As a result, a public space will not be successful if the social component is not taken into account in its development, even with limited resources, a public space can be functional, their spatial and aesthetic quality would be the only factor that would vary, but without social participation they would only be residual spaces within the city (Priego, 2004).

Likewise, it is necessary to understand what the sustainable urban design guidelines for public spaces as these imply an important factor to address in the strategies that contributes to the urban renovation. García-Doménech (2017), suggest that this condition is met when the cultural, social, political, and aesthetic approach are considered. In the same line, Priego (2004), argues that the quality of the "urban green" in the public space, it is essential for an integral welfare of urban systems.

In this same order of ideas, the urban agenda is based on objective 11 of the SDGs: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" (Sacristan de Miguel, 2019), which suggests that the action plans that develop the strategies in each country, territory or city consider the 17 SDGs as transversal objectives within their urban planning. This suggests that these elements will become part of the constitutive components of an urban design model that seeks to improve urban living conditions within a framework of sustainability (Boyko, Cooper and Davey, 2005)

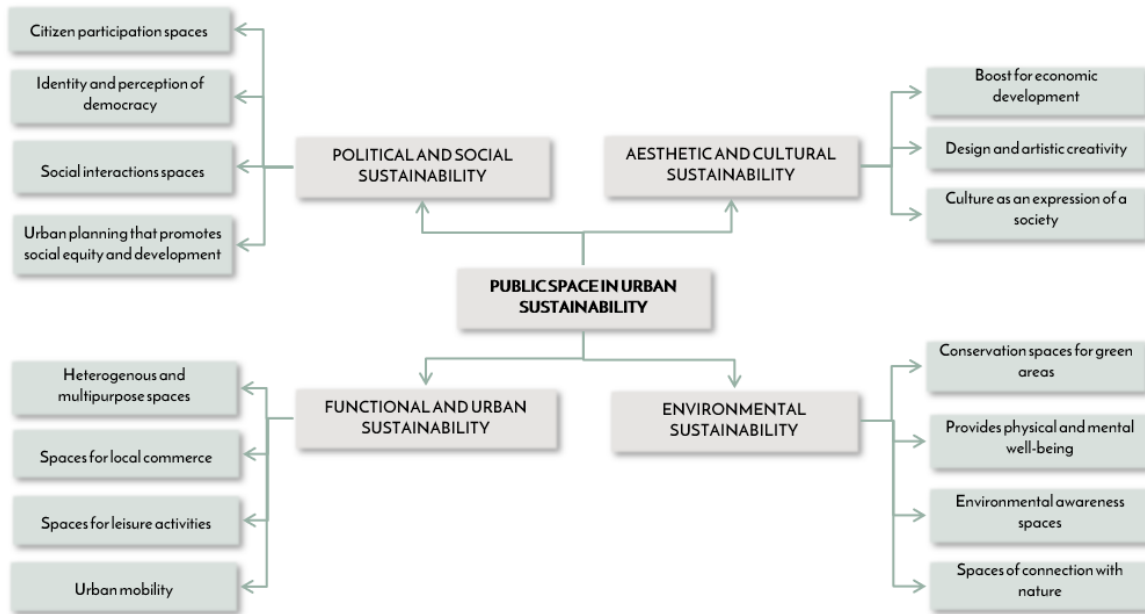


Figure 8. Factors of sustainable public spaces. Own elaboration based on Curtis et al (2014), Dómenec (2017) Priego (2004)

Having said that, public spaces have become the backdrop for expressions of culture, art, identity, freedom, and democracy but at the same time, are spaces of multiple exclusions and discrimination such as gender (Pérgolis, 2004). In this way, it is possible to use them as scenarios to make visible the oppression of marginalized groups through participatory processes with communities for the reconstruction of the social fabric and creation of sense of belonging that can improve their socio-spatial conditions that will later, impact in their quality of life. (Lénel, 2007).

2.1.6. Urban planning experiences with a gender perspective

An example of the implementation of feminist urbanism and also pioneers in the subject, has been the urban planning department of Vienne, which has begun to bet since the last century on an urban design that has put life in the centre and has focused on the enjoyment of the city rather than its functionality (Leon, 2021). This has been a great success, since today the city is listed as one of the best cities in the world to live in. On the other hand, Mexico has also worked hard to reduce the feeling and security in public space for women, through the improvement not only in the physical part of the public space, but also in the implementation of a more participatory governance, where women have found public spaces as a meeting and solidarity area (Soto Cisneros, 2010).

On the other hand, De Gregorio (2020), has developed a study in conjunction with the Department of Territorial Planning, Housing and Transport of the Government from Pais Vasco framework of the development of the Euskadi Urban Agenda 2050, where urban regeneration strategies have been proposed based on a set of thematic axes that include the

gender perspective. For the purposes of this research, the most relevant ones will be mentioned, which refer to the physical and urban environment axis and the gender equality axis.

The vision of this project is focused on urban regeneration for the rehabilitation of residential buildings in vulnerable neighbourhoods, considering accessibility and energy change, all aimed at reducing pollution. We are talking about an integrated approach and transformation strategies oriented to improve the quality of life related to the social and women's reality. It is based on adapting the public space to make it more suitable and harmonious for walking, especially for women, children, and dependent people, who are the groups most prone to make long walking journeys around their residences in view of their daily tasks. The idea is to improve their quality of life when moving around (Gregorio, 2020).

The action criteria for a better “walkability” and viability includes:

- Pavements in good condition to allow the passage of two people without any obstacles.
- Levelling of the road and pavement with clear signage according to the needs of groups with special requirements.
- Placing street furniture for the elderly to encourage them to rest and stimulate their mobility.
- Accessible public toilets and drinking fountains to increase the stay and preparation for climatic changes.
- Open participation process, a specific roundtable of different types of women, additional other groups addressed in the diagnosis phase (on insecurity in the sector), the idea is to analyse the causes and possible solutions.
- Taking into account what was analyzed in the mapping, the aim is to improve the visibility and lighting of the sector perceived as insecure according to the experience of the women in the area. Example: Change streetlights for streetlights that provide more urban light.
- We are guided by eliminating obstacles that distort intervisibility, this improves the feeling of security in neighbourhoods that do not have activity on the ground floor of commercial and service premises.
- The public spaces performance in making it more attractive leads to an improvement of the environmental part. Only a suitable height should be considered so as not to create any obstacles to vision.
- Good lighting, vision & signage.
- Security for residents, preventing unauthorized entry by third parties.
- Maintenance of the area of operation.

2.1.7. Instruments and guidelines that have supported the implementation of the gender perspective in urban planning

The European Charter for Women in the City, developed between 1994 and 1995 by the Section for Equal Opportunities of the European Union Commission, considered a series of concrete processes that sought to promote women's participation in the city at all stages of regional planning (City & Shelter et. al, 1995). In this way, women can become catalysts for a process of change that can contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of all stakeholders (City & Shelter et. al, 1995).

This initiative sought to create a gender-aware city with a new philosophy of urban planning that emphasises democratic debate that effectively considers the needs of all the diversity present in the population (City & Shelter et. al, 1995). This reinforces the very basis of democracy which involves and recognises the needs of the individual in the public and private sphere while considering the plurality, interests and differentiated position of the members of a society (Blackburn, 2021).

On the other hand, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in its book "Inclusive City" published in 2003 and carried out by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, establishes how gender differences lead to experiencing and living a city differently and with it, experiencing conditions such as poverty, violence and marginalisation in increasingly distant and unequal ways (Balbo et al., 2003). This leads one to think about how growing inequality in terms of production and consumption is largely related to gender issues (Balbo et al., 2003). It is therefore necessary to think of different policies and plans that involve effective gender mainstreaming in all areas of planning to contribute to the reduction of such inequalities (Balbo et al., 2003).

2.2. Choice of building blocks for approach

2.2.1. Everyday Life and Time Planning in urban management

Everyday life is influenced by social, environmental and economic factors that happen on a global scale that end up affecting the local scale (Sassen, 2007). Therefore, the development at the local level of territory will depend to a large extent on the dynamics and macro and micro relations, which will influence the spatiality of the domain, made up of several layers that are directed by both forces; global and local (Pacione, 2005). This phenomenon gave rise to the "glocal" concept, which has been the subject of analysis for developing urban development policy strategies (Horelli and Wallin, 2013).

In the same order of ideas, some authors such as Freeman (2001) have mentioned that the local is usually considered with the "feminine and weak" and the global with the "masculine and powerful" as a critique of neoliberal economic structures, which are founded from a

patriarchal order (Freeman, 2001). This analogy arose because, traditionally, women have been more local than men since they not only make fewer trips outside a regional scale due to the greater responsibility they have concerning the home, but they are also more related to community work (Horelli and Wallin, 2013).

Unlike the approach carried out by institutions in charge of urban development focused on the sectorization and division of inhabitants according to the space they use, daily living encompasses a whole series of subjective, multidimensional and multiscale processes and practices through which individual experiences connect, shape and shape the conditions of their environment and vice versa (Bech-Joergensen, 1988). On the contrary, administrative urbanism uses rigid instruments and legislation that simplify and fail to encompass a more comprehensive analysis of the reality of the urban space to be intervened (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014).

This perspective of daily life includes all activities related to the maintenance of society, among which are those destined to care, essential for the existence of life itself (Horelli and Wallin, 2013). Therefore, daily life enters as a pillar in the mainstreaming of gender since this approach supports all the activities and experiences of the everyday life of individuals on the local scale, which has been excluded from the public space in the traditional urban planning (Horelli and Wallin, 2013). And it is precisely at this level where the structures of collective life and its environment are interwoven, directly affecting the quality of life of the inhabitant's (Horelli and Wallin, 2013).

Thus, the improvement and provision of the structure that supports all these daily and vital activities are implemented as a model and a vision of gender mainstreaming in urban planning, which has its origin in 1994 after the Nordic women's movement with the concept "The New Everyday Life" (Horelli and Vepsä, 1994). This concept refers to the difficulties encountered in contemporary post-industrial society related to separating productive and reproductive activities from the human being and reconciling them in daily life (Horelli and Wallin, 2013).

Likewise, several movements joined this concept in Europe after the need to improve the articulation between the spheres of public and private life as a response to the increase in the participation of women in the labour market and, with it, the emergence of the double career, a determining factor in the rise of fragmentation in domestic structures, as well as the overload and invisibility of women's care work (Boccia, 2016). Thus, these movements sought to involve the richness of life experiences in the social, cultural and economic dimensions at the community level to found a theoretical basis that would promote a new

structure that would support and facilitate this new daily life and reduce the double workload in women (Boccia, 2016).

This suggests the broadening of the valorisation of the concept of paid and unpaid work and equality between them, which means that it must be shared and organized Field (Horelli and Wallin, 2013) different field (Horelli and Wallin, 2013) In this way, it was sought to restructure the way of thinking and acting of society through the transformation of paradigms where the sphere of productivity is the one that would go on to serve and sustain the activities related to the sphere of reproduction (see figure 9) (Horelli and Vepsä, 1994).

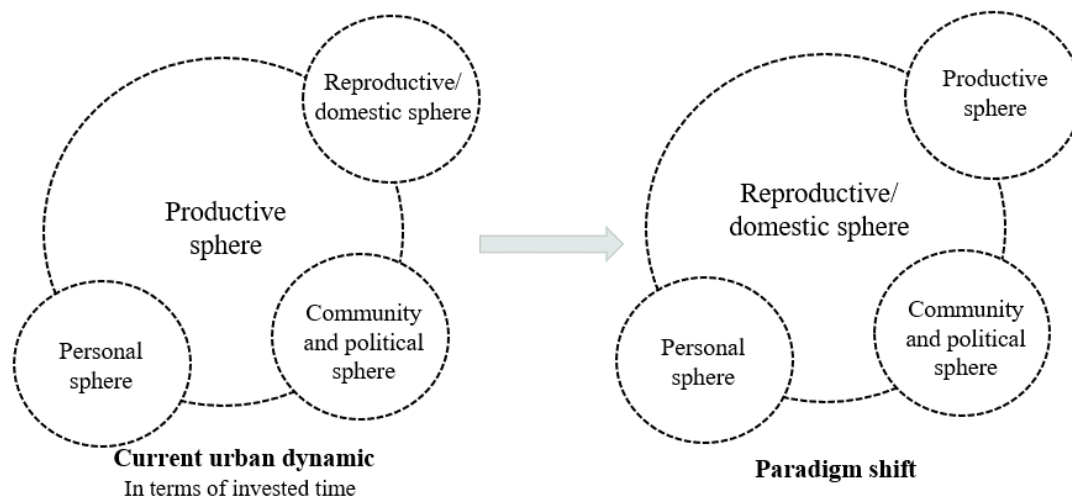


Figure 9. Transition in the everyday life spheres. Own elaboration.

These spheres are part of the four dimensions that encompass society's daily life: the reproductive, productive, personal and community sphere (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014). On the one hand, the reproductive sphere includes all activities related to care, clothing, nutrition and shelter, which do not constitute remunerated activities but are those that sustain and serve the other spheres of society (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014). The productive sphere corresponds to all remunerated activities related to producing goods and services. The political or community sphere, comprising all social, cultural and political movements and the sphere itself, encompasses the personal, intellectual and spiritual development (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014).

On the other hand, another critical element to consider in this object of analysis is the concept of "temporal space" since this is part of the configuration of the space of a territory (Boccia, 2016). On the one hand, the particular time has been conditioned by social time since all the activities that are carried out daily are conditioned by factors that condition the action of an individual (traffic, working hours, school calendar, hours of attention in entities providing service, among others) (Boccia, 2016). Thus, time has been a moulding element of spatiality where the morphological and functional structures of the modern and industrial city have

settled, making working time a priority and leaving individual time as a residual time (Boccia, 2016). The result of this configuration is easily recognizable in the alien, fragmented, insecure, degraded, lifeless and exclusive cities we inhabit (Burgess, 2018).

Thus, all urban operations were categorized by activities and a dimension of life; productivity, which only recognized the value of time that could be converted into money, monetarily compensating male activity and leaving out the time of other subjects (mainly women), destined for care activities (Boccia, 2016). That is why when women join the labor market; their presence means double effort and more time invested since the mobility destined to care, which is zigzagging or polygonal (due to the multiplicity of activities that it requires), is invisible in the statistics of public transport because they are taken into account are those destined to work (see figure xx) (Boccia, 2016).

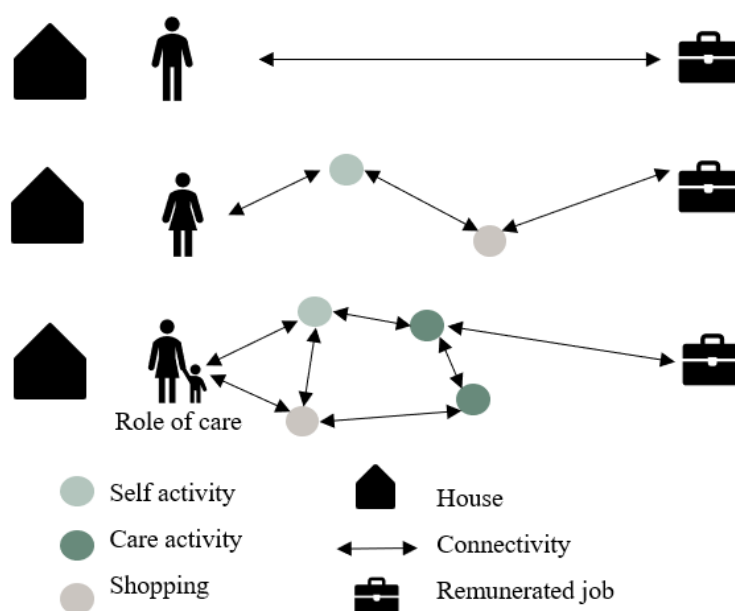


Figure 10. General daily life dynamics. Own elaboration, based on Col-Lectiu Punt 6.

This model of modern cities with a rigid scheme of production with times and schedules inaccessible to women has established a whole series of barriers to the freedom of the average woman because, in this way, they are also unable to combine their time, occupying both by their caregiving role and by work, with collective time. Not to mention that all these conditions are exacerbated in the marginal contexts of southern cities, which suffer housing crises from impoverished urban peripheries with a structure that further hinders the development of their daily routine (Falú, 2009).

In this way, the complex structuring of time that includes forms of a labour organization of the past while mixing with emerging structures transcends the spatial dimension in cities that increasingly perpetuate the asymmetry of the work and family sphere (Boccia, 2016). In this sense, women absorb this model of neutral standardization of traditional urbanism to a greater extent because they face daily all the failures of urban systems that serve their daily activities (Boccia, 2016).

Consequently, everyday life can be understood as the "microarchitectures of time and spaces" of a territory configured by all those who inhabit that environment that offer all the material and intangible rights of citizenship (Boccia, 2016). This daily life houses various activities, which are found in more significant proportion within the reproductive sphere and in the scales closest to the neighbourhood, where the entire network of main activities of daily life occurs (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a)´.

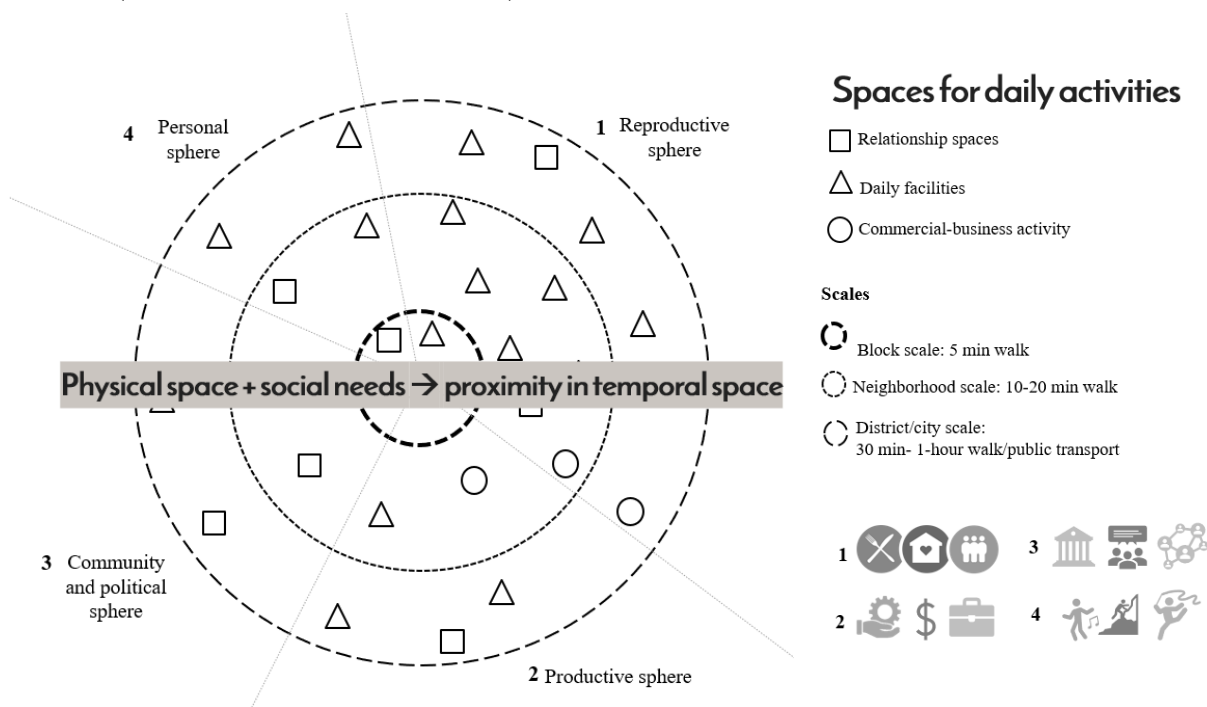


Figure 11. Spaces for daily activities. Own elaboration based on Col-Lectiu Punt 6.

This highlights the need to leave "administrative theory" for managing cities and instead create innovative urban policies that consider the multiplicity of the rhythm of the daily life of all those who inhabit a city (Boccia, 2016). Thus, the implementation of "time policies" as opposed to the neutral standard of urban planning, greater importance can be given to the quality of spaces and services to the extent that the various ways of using them are considered (Boccia, 2016).

Even so, it is pretty challenging to be able to think about how these time policies could be that consider the plurality of times, needs, and activities carried out by all the inhabitants of a territory, which has led to thinking about these policies in an integral way that involves the "individual-territory-society" relationship (Boccia, 2016). These temporary policies understand cities as "chronotopes", that is, physical places animated and inhabited by different genres, which is why the reconciliation of individual time, working time and family life of the same is sought, occupying these spaces (Bonfiglioli, 1990).

Thus, the main fields of action of time policies include; greater flexibility in bureaucratic and administrative processes through the extension of hours for services, as well as the simplification of them through technological innovation (increasingly virtual approaches); freeing up time for people who have the most significant responsibility for caring for the most vulnerable population through incentives and improved infrastructure for this purpose; diversification of services to be offered at local scales, to reduce the distances of daily service facilities, incentives for community collaboration; more excellent communication to the population of public processes through information technologies to promote greater citizen participation, diversification and improvement of transport infrastructure (Boccia, 2016).

These time-oriented strategies support all planning processes to the extent that they also recognize the diversity of needs demanded in various periods, contexts and scales (Boccia, 2016). In this sense, the dynamics and relationships present at multiple times of the day, from small urban spaces and their connection with regional scales, must be addressed to define the functionality of territory in terms of services on a time scale (Boccia, 2016).

Some authors have called this process "quality of life over time", directing attention to the accessibility, presence and distribution of goods and services in a territory based on the relationship between the concepts of quality of life and the capacities of an individual to have, do and enjoy the infrastructure that sustains the well-being of their daily lives (Nassaum and Sen, 1993). Thus, a relationship is established between well-being, capacity and individual freedom, which will determine the state and actions of the individual (Sen, 1985). These actions are called capabilities approach functions which range from essential functions to more complex higher levels of an individual (Nassaum and Sen, 1993).

The essential functions are part of the physiological needs of the base of Maslow's pyramid (which this author considers to be "the major motivation" of humans and those that push the other motivations). The higher levels include social relations, self-esteem and self-realization (Maslow, 1943). . Thus, the capacity of a person will be determined by the freedom that an individual possesses to have various alternatives and combinations of functions to choose one way of living or another (Nassaum and Sen, 1993).

This idea of well-being about the distribution of resources in the territory and its accessibility by the inhabitants, so the identification of tools that allow and facilitate access to these resources, will be decisive in the policies of daily life and time. This is how the quality of life in cities will be determined by the transformation of resources in favour of the functions of the inhabitants who demand. This implies an improvement in the quality of services and urban spatiality, as well as a wide variety of alternatives that can meet various needs to reduce inequalities not only socioeconomic but also in terms of accessibility on a spatial and temporal scale (Boccia, 2016).

That said, thinking about time policies implies a profound implementation of participation mechanisms between civil society and various actors from both the public and private sectors so that strategies aimed at reconciliation between individual and personal time can be proposed (Boccia, 2016). For this, it is necessary to carry out various methods of analysis with interdisciplinary groups through observation at different urban scales, participatory research tools with the community, and chronotropic analysis through chronographic maps (Boccia, 2016).

Through these tools, it is possible to consider the processes of spatial transformation over time through a chronological analysis that connects individual stories with collective dynamics that shape and create the reality of a territory (Barzola, 2017). With this information, the understanding of the collective imaginaries made from the trajectories of life that unite certain conditions and life stories with others (such as in informal settlements, where most people have suffered similar migratory processes driven by violence) (Barzola, 2017). This also gives clues about the imaginaries of change that they share equally as a society, to be able to identify what is missing and where the community's attention is directed (Eisemann, 2012).

Finally, to carry out these processes, it is also essential to increase the supply of schedules in participatory urban planning processes to facilitate women's presence in public decision-making spaces (Wotha, 2016). This is to establish comparisons in gender biases and identify difficulties more comprehensively regarding accessibility, dynamics and social and economic relations to various urban spaces and services (Boccia, 2016). This is to analyse the experiences and interactions of users with the areas and services that sustain their daily lives, the ability to access them in economic, physical-spatial and temporal terms, as well as the ability to carry out various operations that directly impact the quality of life of the inhabitant's (Nassaum and Sen, 1993).

2.2.2. Social capital and capabilities in gender

The introduction of the social capital debate opens many possibilities regarding the understanding of human behaviour and relationships, which are highly influenced by macroeconomic trends. In this way, people's abilities to relate to each other emerge as a need for common purpose and common goods. Yet, within this debate, an aspect underestimated by the market comes into play, which relates to intangible relationships, such as knowledge, skills and the ability to work in a team (López, 2001).

That said, it has been understood that social capital can increase productivity through the reduction of "transactions and information asymmetries", which is why trust is a crucial element for social capital, just as knowledge is for human capital. Hence, its implementation can be widely given to the development of strategies oriented to the design of public policies that seek to address social aspects such as poverty and gender since this approach allows underlying understanding of the dynamics present in the human relationships (Delgado, 2016).

Narayan defines two types of social capital: one that is generated from the bonds of a community, which is called Bonding, and another that is produced with other types of groups, called "Bridging". The former refers to the contribution to the exclusive well-being of the community and the latter, opens economic opportunities for less favoured groups. The latter group is the target of poverty eradication policies. Hence, the interaction of both types of social capital ends up benefiting both groups due to the exchange of various sectors of society and power relations which led to social cohesion, an essential element for long-term social stability and welfare (Narayan, 1999).

In this sense, it is necessary to identify the policy implications for government at all sectors and scales so that at the micro level, resources are invested to promote associative activities, and at the macro level, where efforts should be made to modify norms and laws aimed at sustaining and promoting links between groups (López, 2001). Therefore, gender enters into this respect, insofar as it constitutes a category of social analysis associated with equality between men and women with greater bonds of trust, and therefore becomes an indicator and a fundamental basis for analysis in the proposal of strategies that promote such association (Picciotto, 1998).

In this way, the gender approach becomes an essential element for increasing trust, which translates into the reduction of inequalities and the increase of productive and economic units by facilitating women's participation in all spheres of society (López, 2001). As evidence of this, by relegating women to the domestic sphere and preventing them from developing

associative capacities, society is prevented from benefiting from the skills and abilities that women generally acquire in the process of raising a child, which in itself is a bond of trust at the highest level (Picciotto, 1998).

However, the exploration of gender mainstreaming in the social capital debate has been held back by two generally accepted assumptions that are rooted in social norms and values. The first refers to the notion that the family is the unit of analysis par excellence and second, that the head of the household is the one who acts rationally in providing for the household's subsistence. However, although these two assumptions are flawed, their acceptance is normalised. Such is the case of domestic violence, a global phenomenon in which women are the most affected due to their conditions of social, economic and emotional dependency (López, 2001).

These barriers reduce the applicability of gender to social capital to a purely economic aspect to the extent that the term "gender economics", which goes beyond the household economy, has entered the debate as it is recognised that removing women from the domestic or public sphere means a loss of social capital. Nonetheless, this has made an immense contribution to the universal explanation of women's inequality, insofar as it has led to the pursuit of economic inclusion and access to education (López, 2001).

However, access to these resources and opportunities will, according to Narayan and Telah (2000), be determined and influenced by social norms, values, identity, and social structures. Therefore, an economic view is reductionist as income generation is not synonymous with empowerment and more education or improvements in health, do not address the root of the problem; the imbalance relations between men and women that mediate access to them. (Narayan, 1999). In this way, it is possible to affirm that it is in the social capital where role differences are born and with them, all other systematic discriminations, so that trying to change this reality would mean tackling the most sensitive issue of a society: its codes of conduct, which means a threat to all social institutions at all scales (López, 2001).

That said, despite the great advances in terms of making gender inequalities visible, the basic problem continues to exist, as tangible strategies that improve the quality of life have been addressed, ignoring the intangible ones, which are very difficult to measure and are ultimately the ones that hide the basis of inequalities. This means that there is little capacity for strategies and instruments for the modification of norms and values that have perpetuated these inequalities. As proof of this, even in highly developed countries, gender inequalities continue to exist. (López, 2001).

In this way, it is identified that policies need to make a qualitative leap towards intervention in the field of norms governing the behaviour of men and women. The lack of implementation arises from the lack of knowledge on how to address them effectively and how to pass them on to the next generations. Ignoring this dimension would mean missing the opportunity to bring about substantial changes towards a much more egalitarian society (Picciotto, 1998).

On the other hand, the understanding of social capital in gender has made it possible to identify the differences that revolve around power in relationships and the type of social capital that is available to them. Even in industrialised countries, women's access to high levels of power and decision-making is limited. As a consequence of these differences, women have established, as a defence mechanism, the strengthening of bonds between women who share similar conditions, i.e. through bonding (López, 2001).

Nevertheless, according to Narayan (1999) and a group of researchers at the World Bank, Bridging is the type of relationship that benefits those involved, because this type of relationship creates value exchanges and different groups with greater levels of power interact, which can mean greater resources, which translates into greater development opportunities. This is evidenced by the fact that it is women who lack more connections with public, private and NGO actors (Narayan, 1999).

Having said that, it is understood that if the basic unit of gender inequalities is social capital, this means that the focus of attention should be on society and not on the individual. Therefore, the challenge lies in identifying strategies to promote higher levels of possibilities and thus freedom in everyday life. This means that promoting the dissemination of information through various media, strengthening institutions to promote more diversity in their relations through Bridging, as well as betting on regulatory and legal changes to become real leverage points, are some of the bets that are made in this regard (Narayan, 1999).

In the same line of analysis, the perspective of capacities comes into play in creating policies so that all the problems related to poverty and development can be faced more effectively. However, this can be contradictory to the extent that many of these concepts and theories have been founded in a context that tries to describe reality in another territory and can be even more counterproductive when the culture analysed from the view of the descriptor has been colonized and oppressed by the latter. Even so, authors argue that these positions can be given from a critical role, which does not mean a pact with these forms of oppression, just as a woman from the environment analysed, on the contrary, can be in favour of such practices because of the naturalization of her oppression (Nussbaum, 2000).

On the other hand, Nussbaum argues that this perspective of capabilities has its bases in Aristotelian and Kantian thought, which understand human beings as animals characterized by a "deep sense of need and also of dignity" From this perspective, the care for human life, highlights that people must be able to "complete a normal life cycle" within parameters of "health and physical integrity", which recognize the existence of diverse needs at every stage of life. In this sense, what concerns "meaning, emotions and association" vary equally in each phase of life; I feel the latter and great importance to the extent that the association implies compassion and mutual respect. In this way, the caregiver, who exercises the role of care, can respect himself, and whoever receives care will not exploit or discriminate against those who play that role (Nussbaum, 2000).

That said, it is essential that political thought, as well as institutional redesign, have their bases in the understanding of human interdependence since, throughout life, various periods of extreme dependence are crossed, in some cases more than others, so policies must be based on the thought of care. A just social and political structure must facilitate and provide support not only to those in an extreme condition of dependency but also those who exercise this role without meaning that they end up being intensely exploited as it has traditionally been with women. (Nussbaum, 2002).

It is therefore essential to review various conceptions of liberal politics and social justice, where it has been understood that this social contract is based on the premise that "members of society are entirely participatory throughout their lives"(Rawls, 1996). From this perspective, both contractual parties would leave aside the notions of phases of extreme dependence and care, which blurs and conditions the choice of principles and norms that make up the structure of society, as well as the design of the institutions that govern them. (Nussbaum, 2002).

Therefore, the capabilities approach focuses on needs and co-dependency between human beings and the environment in the early stages of political thought. Thus, beyond incorporating a reasonable plurality typical of the political liberalism of modern societies, which includes the existence of incompatible but reasonable and consensual doctrines through democracy, it is essential to put at the centre a different concept of the human being, which considers the needs and dependencies as a more powerful way to address more urgent problems(Nussbaum, 2000).

2.2.3. Participation and community engagement

González (2005) mentions that citizen participation emerges in urban management due to four main interrelated reasons. i) Lack of efficiency on the part of the State in meeting the needs of society, giving rise to the need for civil society to take part in decision-making. ii)

The growing need to democratize and strengthen relations between civil society and the State, as part of the modernization processes in the way of governing. iii) The flourishing of movements led by civil society, which gave rise to the generation of different spaces for public debate and participation, in which mechanisms of accountability and control of public management began to be demanded (González, 2005). iv) Requirement by multilateral financial organizations to States as mentioned above, which began to substantially promote the participatory trend in governance.

In this way, citizen participation and community engagement are considered as tools for urban transformation when the gender perspective is considered (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2019). This approach gives the community the highest level on the participation ladder, a metaphorical figure created by Sherry Arnstein, where maximum control and power is granted to the citizen since the community is considered as top experts in their territory (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2019). This implies exercising leaderships with a bottom-up approach and a self-governed network, where all the actors involved, share governance among all but do not have an independent administrative entity since the community, are considered as top experts in their territory (Ciudad, 2013).

Further, this participatory approach, seeks to break the hierarchies and monopolies of power that exclude diversity and do not value the knowledge and experience of all individuals (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2019). Likewise, it includes and supports other existing social movements and includes the perspective of women in decision-making, since their role as caregivers is fundamental for all societies (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2019). In this way, the creation of legitimacy and trust in the population is possible, which is essential to promote high cooperation between the actors involved (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2019).

On the other hand, the participatory initiatives implemented both from public and private institutions and from civil society itself, have contributed greatly not only to improve the environmental, aesthetic and social conditions of urban space through participatory processes, but also has played an important role in the emancipation of communities (Empresa de Desarrollo Urbano, 2016).

Therefore, it is important to transition to a new model of political leadership that seeks the decentralization of the institutions involved in urban development and the creation an alliance of public and private organizations that seeks the independence and autonomy of decision-makers, which allows a more holistic vision of the city to implement more appropriate actions (Duque Franco & Ortiz, 2020).

Accordingly, the joint work of the community with the local state through citizen consultations, can lead to the identification of needs that must be prioritized and listened to, which contributes to more efficient urban management and long-term cost reduction (Empresa de Desarrollo Urbano, 2016). In addition, the intervention of youth collectives that developed different artistic expressions such as Street art, hip-hop music, art festivals and educational programs, can promote tourism, economic growth and thus, contribute to the reduction of poverty, which results in the appropriation of the community as it was evidenced in Medellin, Colombia (Duque Franco and Ortiz, 2020). Nevertheless, the elements of each context, will be the key elements to develop a successful model in each specific case (Duque Franco and Ortiz, 2020).

Another example, Froidevaux (2013) exposes in his research how the visual arts, such as photography, murals and design exhibitions, turned a residential complex in Geneva, Switzerland, into a laboratory of social experimentation where the community began to appropriate public areas, developing a sense of belonging, the activation of a multipurpose and inclusive space.

Within this same conceptual line, Song & Kim, (2019) expose the importance of artistic education in the cultural well-being of society since art and culture promote diverse experiences and emotions in citizens. In this study, it was possible to show that participation in artistic and cultural education activities, as well as the management of changes in the teaching methodology that meets the needs of a society in constant change, showed significant improvements in well-being of the community (Song and Kim, 2019). Therefore, both in this study as in those mentioned above, shows the great potential of the arts as a communication tool and instrument of creative transformation in both human and external behaviour (Song and Kim, 2019).

2.2.4. Gender mainstreaming in urban governance

Since the nineteenth century, it has been understood that the mainstreaming of gender in urban governance was and has continued to be an external issue of this discipline focused mainly on physical aspects of cities in terms of services and security (Wotha, 2016). In this way, it sought to more effectively address the needs of women's daily lives to make them more visible (World Bank Group, 2020). However, as feminist movements began to have more and more achievements, this concept gained more and more strength in other areas (Wotha, 2016).

In the 70s, the right to free access and enjoyment of public space in urban planning began to gain significant importance. In the 80s, power relations and the promotion of more inclusive participation that considered the plurality of its entire population began to occur similarly to

feminist movements that promoted intersectionality. In the 90s, a more holistic perspective began to take place, where aspects of women's inequality not previously considered began to be addressed. Even so, despite these remarkable achievements, the implementation of them continued to depend on the will of the administrative technicians, who have been and continue to be primarily men (Wotha, 2016).

In this way, it was understood that the lack of participation of women in urban development is based on gender relations, specifically, on social norms and their institutionalization, which caused women's unequal access to the material and intellectual resources of society (Beall, 1996). . Therefore, gender mainstreaming has its focus on making a structural change in society, which was endorsed at the 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 and implemented in Europe with the European Charter for Women in the City (City & Shelter et. al, 1995).

Since then, the participation of women as citizens and public officials in urban planning and political processes increased at the same time, as more scientific research began to be done in this regard on the new tools and mechanisms of formal participation, data and statistics discriminated by sex and age as well as many pilot projects mainly in Europe in gender-conscious planning. This is how the discipline of urbanism began to become more aware of gender, considering the particularities of the target groups. At the same time, the appropriate terminology began to be used more frequently by (Wotha, 2016).

However, most of the measures of gender mainstreaming have continued to be taken outside the general policies since the strategies have continued to work on "symptoms" and not on restructuring social norms, so the bases of inequalities are still present (Goetz, 2009a). This is because there are not enough comprehensive studies that analyse the deep biases in the interactions between the state and the citizen (Goetz, 2009a). In addition, there are still significant gaps in statistical data that discriminate in depth by gender and the equal opportunities approach, which has been chiefly considered within other categories that cover very general features (Wotha, 2016).

In the same order of ideas, it has been identified that in the field of sustainable and liveable urban development, many gender considerations have been mixed with the concepts of sustainability and other lines of inequality such as ethnicity, education, age and socioeconomic status (Coba, 2019). This has caused the gender approach to be relegated to sustainability issues, which is why sustainable urban development has been linked mainly to improving living conditions (Wotha, 2016).

That said, gender mainstreaming in urban planning remains weak within urban policies, so it is necessary to include this perspective from an interdisciplinary approach from the initial stages as well as the monitoring of the subsequent phases of urban management programs and projects (Wotha, 2016). . However, today the feminist debate of gender-conscious urban planning is considering the quality of life subsumed in everyday life, which feels the linkage of the spheres of work, family care and leisure, as well as mobility, ability to access goods and services that sustain the freedom and well-being of women (see section [2.2.3](#)) (Nassau and Sen, 1993).

On the other hand, it is essential to consider the percentage of participation in positions of power related to decision-making in urban planning because although this number has been increasing in recent decades, it is still unequal. This suggests that decisions related to the management of territory are still taken chiefly by men. Therefore, the institutions in charge of them continue to reflect these inequalities, so there is no balance in the representation of rulers. However, it will not be enough to achieve an equal number of women's participation in positions of power since the lack of awareness of the implementation of gender-based policies continues to exist in both genders (Goetz, 2009a).

Likewise, inequality is recognizable not only in issues related to the distribution of public goods and services of governance but also threatens representative democracy, to the extent that interests are generally found on larger scales of territorial development and in actors with greater influence. This highlights the "culturally normalized" perception of women's disadvantages in resource management and decision-making in a territory as well as the reproduction of power by groups that can participate and manage them (Goetz, 2009a).

This is also a challenge at the level of local policies since several experiences have shown how initiatives made in urban planning by emerging organizations that do not have enough power or influence, mainly by civil society, do not end up being legally approved or end up without financial support from the State. Otherwise, it occurs in governance processes by actors with greater access to various resources (technical, economic, time, influence in the media) who are more likely to be successful and approved by the government and, therefore, end up having power in public management (Wotha, 2016).

In this sense, the implementation of social capital as a mechanism of urban governance, which has been implemented to face the challenges mainly in the marginal areas of cities, and strengthens legitimacy, networks and capacities between actors and civil society, continues to have little influence on decision-making (Delgado, 2016). For this, the individual interests of the stakeholders must find a balance with the collective well-being (Wotha, 2016).

This balance sheet results in hybrid organizations that combine hierarchical structures in charge of delegating activities to other scales and monitoring results and accountability processes with designs of networked governance modes (self-governed networks) (Greany, 2017). These relationships can be established from a combined scheme between a bottom-up approach, with more autonomous systems to reinforce the influence of citizenship and top-down approach interactions so that both formal and informal relationships come into play and share a co-responsibility (Greany, 2017).

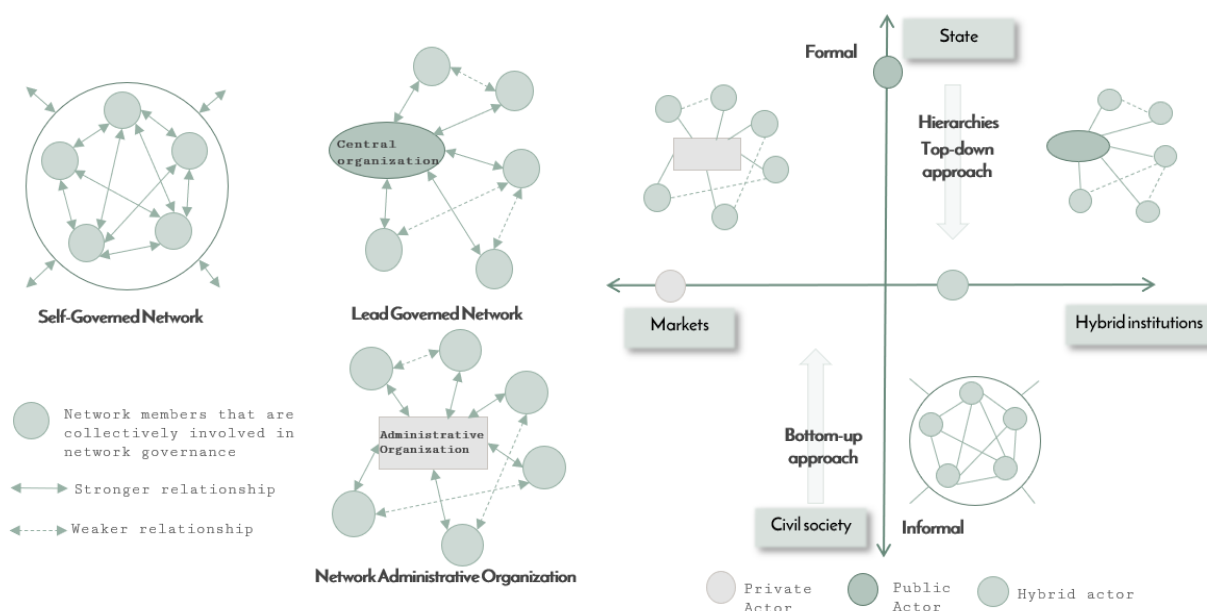


Figure 12. Structures and networks. Own elaboration, based on Greany (2017) & Wilkinson (2004).

Therefore, the State would only serve as a body responsible for facilitating democratic processes that ensure the representativeness and satisfaction of the needs of all involved so that recognition is achieved in an impartial manner. In this way, governance processes are "self-organized and self-regulating", but it will remain the task of the State to provide human, economic, natural and intellectual resources, as well as the responsibility to communicate transparently, the scope and results (Innes and Booher, 2003).

These alliances are based on cooperation, exchange of knowledge, offering services and constant negotiations on the rules and processes carried out in the decision-making (Kenis and Provan, 2009). The opposite occurs in traditional governance processes, where communication networks are centralized and hierarchical through the coordination of a central organization that maintains as many links as possible to exert greater control and influence on inter-organizational relations from a top-down approach. This process

corresponds to state-centric governance model and occurs across scales (Moulli, 2012). The inclusion of the other two main sectors in governance (market and civil society), provide other models of networks (market-oriented and polycentric) as well as processes such as deliberation, when it comes from a polycentric perspective and decentralization, which allows a bottom-up approach from the community (Moulli, 2012).

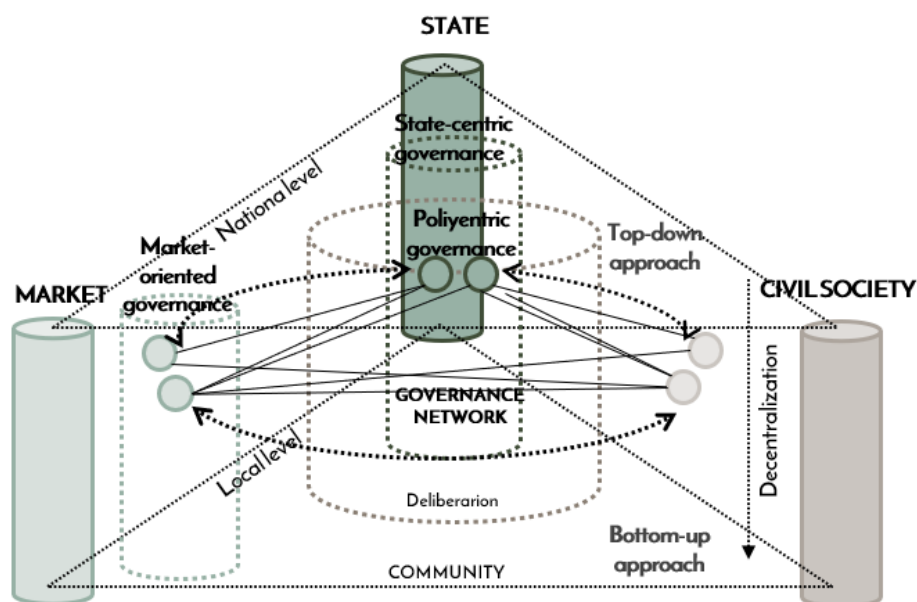


Figure13. Modes and processes of governance. Taken and adapted from Ecology and society.org.
Retrieved on January 2022

Under these traditional processes, interventions made at the local level, which involves participation primarily by women because they are the most interested in decisions made at the neighbourhood level, also end up at a disadvantage due to little or no interest on the part of the government and other influential actors to intervene at this scale (Wotha, 2016). In the case of achieving this, contracts and short-term projects are mainly completed, which in most cases, do not manage to cover all the pre-established scopes (World Bank Group, 2020).

Additionally, there is no continuous and effective evaluation and monitoring of the results achieved, which is why a point of self-sufficiency is not reached or tangible impacts or changes sustained over time are achieved (World Bank Group, 2020). Consequently, the concept of good governance emerges as an alternative to develop processes related to public management in a more equitable, responsive, robust and effective way (Sarkki et al., 2016). It provides a wider range of channels and networks for a continuous exchange of value and knowledge both technique and intangible while promoting participation processes to gain legitimacy and trust by civil society (Ferrer y Arroyo, Fariña Tojo and Reyes, 2014).

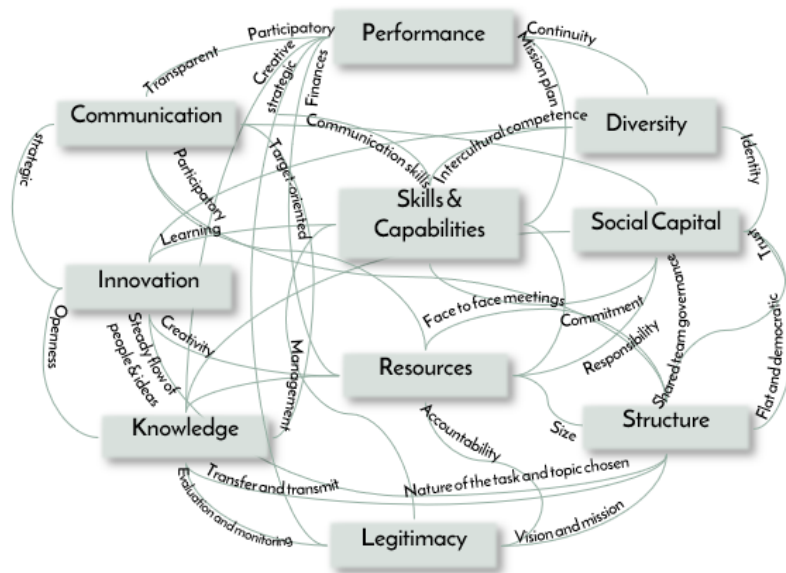


Figure 14. Network in governance. Own elaboration, based on Steinkamp (2013).

However, good governance has not considered the gender perspective efficiently, as institutions still lack comprehensive strategies that address gender equality that can provide greater state capacity in terms of responding to the needs and inequalities presented by women in cities (Goetz, 2009a). Therefore, it is necessary to implement local participatory processes with women concerning representative policies and the supply of public goods and services so that the existing gaps can be known and thus expand the response capacity to give more options that facilitate the daily lives of women (Goetz, 2009a).

To do so, it is initially necessary to carry out an urban diagnosis with a gender perspective to account for the reality of the territory to be intervened and thus be able to identify the needs and imbalances in gender relations concerning urban space (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014). This diagnosis seeks to analyse the spatial typologies (public spaces of relationship, networking of daily life and equipment) present in the neighbourhood scale, which is where the gender approach applies (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014).

This is necessary because when the city is analysed as a whole, physical, verifiable, and measurable information is obtained on green areas, facilities and services, transport, connectivity, and accessibility between different areas. However, this analysis is reductionist, insofar as it does not end up including the most real sense of habitability, which are the human and social interactions that take place in them. It is therefore essential that the unit of analysis be the neighbourhood, where the typologies shown in figure 15 are identified and analysed (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

Spaces typologies

 Neighborhoods and everyday network	 Relationship space (public spaces)	 Daily facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Is the unit of analysis for the diagnosis -It is formed by the set of relationship spaces, daily facilities, shops, public transport stops and the streets that connect them -Must have continuity to connect different activities <p>Block scale Spaces in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling 250-300 m radius approx..</p> <p>Neighbourhood scale Expanded proximity where daily activities take place</p> <p>District/ city scale Space not related to family dependencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spaces for interaction while carrying out their daily activities in their urban environment, mainly those intended for the care -Leisure, game and meeting spaces that allow people to live together and learn from diversity in society -In this research, the squares and parks of the study area are considered, but the streets, corners and intermediate spaces between the private and the public have also been taken into account. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Urban assets that are used daily to supply peoples needs and to support the development of all life stages- -Contributes to improving people's quality of life -Reference spaces of the community where coexistence, exchange and mutual support are generated -A minimum of equipment should be considered to meet the needs of the population. -It can also exist in multipurpose open spaces

Figure 15. Spaces typologies. Own elaboration, based on Col-lectiu Punt 6 (2014)

In addition to carrying out an urban diagnosis, it is necessary to implement various instruments and adaptive tools, including interaction and decision-making mechanisms, so that all the voices of the actors involved can be considered and thus achieve a balanced representation (Goetz, 2009b). According to Wotha (2016), some of the gender-responsive tools to be involved in urban governance processes include: "guidelines, matrices, checklists, gender-sensitive strategic plans or more general measures such as gender budgeting or gender impact assessment" (Wotha, 2016).

To this end, it is also necessary to consider gender-sensitive accountability, which in addition to being representative, is also verifiable through an in-depth analysis of the differential impacts on governance processes (Goetz, 2009b). That said, it is necessary to migrate from a descriptive model to one with the ability to evaluate and monitor each of the phases and results of the public management (Innes and Booher, 2003).

Likewise, reforms and laws that may be perpetuating gender inequalities and patterns of discrimination in general management should be reviewed and analysed by (Goetz, 2009b). This will promote the transition to more transparent socio-cultural processes, achieved with legitimacy and through participation (Goetz, 2009b). Thus, the implementation of gender policies will become an indicator of the substantial impacts on governance processes (Goetz, 2009b).

Three primary approaches need to be addressed to effectively achieve governance that can implement gender considerations in urban planning. The first refers to balanced government and representation, which includes gender parity among those they represent and the decision-making (Goetz, 2009b). The second approach refers to the State as an organism that

facilitates channels and promotes the development of capacities and awareness regarding the gender perspective in all the actors involved so that it is enriched and fed back throughout the network (Wotha, 2016). The last approach refers to transparency and accountability at different levels of government so that constant monitoring and evaluation of the achievements and impacts of gender mainstreaming in all urban planning processes are carried out (Wotha, 2016).

To achieve these goals, it is necessary to develop values in each of these approaches that guarantee a congruence between the governance and urban planning processes with those that involve the participation of all stakeholders (Sager, 2010). These values correspond to consensus, equity and empathy for diversity in cultural affectations and considerations (lifestyles, identity and sexual orientation, etc.), responsiveness, transparency, equality and inclusion (Sager, 2010).

However, although it is almost utopian to achieve the representation of all the diversity of the population, this component is fundamental when carrying out an institutional redesign, where gender has to be considered separately to ensure that it is not excluded or mixed with other concepts (Sager, 2010).

2.3. Conceptual framework

2.3.1. *Social norms and values*

In Social Theory, norms and values are two keywords linked to different authors and concepts of the social. Although many authors agree on the definition and distinctions of the terms, their origin and social function is different.

From a research perspective and in combination with the capability approach, the concept of action-based norms and values, as used in Talcott Parsons' systems theory (Parsons, 1962), fits into the basic understanding of social dynamics. Norms and values, therefore, are based on the idea of roles and role expectations in a given situation, interaction, organisation or even a whole society (Parsons, 1962).

In Parsons' description of society systems with different levels (Parsons, 1962) overlap each other. Thence, he claims to describe social actions and their meanings because of different social systems of categorial, theoretical and empirical-theoretical systems. For Parsons, there is a link in the different systems, so in systems of objects from categorial or theoretical systems for example, values come to use as orientation in the forming the action of the subject in a specific situation (Parsons, 1962).

Hence, values serve as an orientation against norms that make the subject commit to only a certain number of possibilities while denying many others in the cultural system defined by legal or legitimate actions, which he calls standards (Parsons, 1962). These standards are realised in three different modes. The cognitive mode involves judgements based on a standard of data driven by observation, problem solving or other cognitive actions. The appreciative mode of value orientation is the commitment to a defined set of gratification patterns, such as liking music or food. These provide rules for judging objects in a situation. The third, moral mode, takes special account of certain consequences for the subject in integrating into social systems (Parsons, 1962).

Without going into depth, for Parson (dis)integration in social systems is the key concept to describe change processes. Therefore, this third mode is important for describing change processes in this research. Thus, from the point of view of action-based systems theory, norms and values are an implicit or explicit set of culturally formed chains of action when they are expected to "play" a certain role. They do so, above all, in the form of not breaking them, knowing that doing so would lead to social exclusion (Parsons, 1962).

The scale of the exclusion differs between norm and context. They are set in groups or in wider scale in systems, in a theoretical sense it does not only mean legal, but also informal such as the retaliation after behaving out of the culture-based norms and/or traditions. On the other hand, values are implicit or explicit set role models, actors decide upon in situation and interactions. Parson tries to distinguish them from norms in the way he accounts them in decision for an action or role to adopt, while norms prohibit certain actions (Parsons, 1962).

Transcultural norms, on the other hand, enter as an important sub-definition that comes from the capability approach as is considered, as a necessary element for transformation according to Nussbaum (2002), who argues that they constitute an alternative to provide more opportunities for women. According to this author, cross-cultural norms constitute a set of universal norms that have emerged as a quest to promote human rights globally. However, the inclusion of these norms in the gender equality debate involves three considerations that are debatable because, according to the author, they are attributed to the Western elite.

The first consideration refers to what the author calls "the argument of culture", which is based on cultural traditions that have generated their own norms and which have dictated the way people behave within society. In the case of women, the so-called "norms of female modesty" related to deference, obedience and sacrifice enter the feminist debate as these norms are considered by many to be an obstacle to women's quality of life in the sense that they preclude choice and opportunity. However, the author argues against this position, in the sense that she does not oppose a woman's fulfilling a traditional life if she has better

economic and political conditions to exercise it, as this suggests a choice for herself (Nussbaum, 2002).

The second consideration refers to "the good of diversity argument", which the author describes that although diversity is what enriches culture, this does not mean that there is room to take a critical view of which norms are worth preserving or not. Finally, the third objection that enters this debate refers to the argument of paternalism, which opens a space for reflection on the respect for the freedom to choose how to live in a pluralistic society, for which transcultural norms enter as a means of protection for all types of choices, since according to the author, these not only require legislation and rights that defend fundamental freedoms, but also material means to be able to exercise them (Nussbaum, 2002).

2.3.2. *Capability approach*

This concept emerges as a compilation of several authors of which Sen (2000) and Nussbaum (2002) stand out. This concept emerge as an alternative to economic approaches to development based on Gross Domestic Product as an indicator of "progress", which has led to policies aimed at promoting the growth of markets, leaving aside intangible aspects directly related to quality of life (Nussbaum, 2002).

From the perspective of these authors, this approach focuses on what people can be and do to have a dignified life within a range of possibilities that are deployed in their territory to foster their potentialities. Thus, this vision proposes that capabilities are not given, but built-in accordance to the political, social, and economic conditions and by the resources available (possibility of action and existence). Therefore, governments and societies must provide the conditions and freedoms to increase a spectrum of material and institutional options that enable people to "function". These functions (or functioning) form the fundamental basis of capabilities, which represent ways of doing, being and being. (Nussbaum, 1999). Table 12 shows these functioning related to the capacities proposed by Nussbaum.

On the other hand, based on a liberal perspective of personal freedom the "approach", which is indeed a concept, mostly for development politics, puts the individual freedom of a person in the centre of the development process (Sen, 2000). As a political theory of welfare, it is normative in a utilitarian way, aiming for widening of development goals away from only economic growth to a "growth of personal freedom" for a large scale of people (Sen, 2000). In this regard, Sen distinguishes this in five particularities: political freedoms, economic facilities, social opportunities, transparency guarantees and protective security (Sen, 2000).

From this broad and centralist concept of freedom that seeks to make it grow, unfreedom as a state of injustice defined by inadequacies and welfare as development over the idea of just giving money, it should find out what other paths further expand freedom (Sen, 2000).

Capacity	Functioning
1. Conditions for life	1.1. Life expectancy: to have an average lifespan. 1.2. Health: to be provided with medical services, to be free from treatable and/or preventable diseases. 1.3. Nutrition: access to quality food (protein, fruits, vegetables, minerals, cereals). 1.4. Shelter: living in a place that provides protection from the elements and provides conditions for privacy-intimacy.
2. Bodily integrity	2.1. Freedom of movement: to have transport services, and access to roads. 2.2. Community security: freedom from violence and security in the public sphere. 2.3. Private security: freedom from violence and security in the private sphere. 2.4. Sexuality: to have opportunities for sexual fulfilment and to have the opportunity to make reproductive decisions. to decide on reproductive issues.
3. Outlook for life, thinking and imagination	3.1. Receive formal education. 3.2. Have spaces for learning and expression of cultural traditions or artistic skills. or artistic skills. 3.3. To have livelihood skills in accordance with the context. 3.4. To have freedom of belief, experience and expression of the spiritual dimension. 3.5. To have access to spaces to form a position on the world, to develop one's thinking and to have the freedom to express political positions. 3.6. To have the conditions to imagine and develop a life project.
4. Affections and bonds	4.1. Experience and express the full range of emotions without compromising one's own dignity or the dignity of others or that of others. 4.2. To have meaningful relationships. 4.3. To be able to choose whom to love and with whom to share one's life. 4.4. To be free from discrimination based on ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, class, age or nationality.
5. Relationship with nature	5.1. That the ecosystem they inhabit enables the development of a healthy life (water, air, food free of pollutants). 5.2. To be able to decide on the management of the natural system in which one lives. 5.3. To have access to information about the relationship of society-nature dependence of the ecosystem in which one lives. 5.4. To be able to establish bonds of affection and care towards nature (animals, plants, ecosystems), ecosystems).
6. Recreation and leisure	6.1. To carry out sporting activities. 6.2. To engage in leisure activities. 6.3. To have leisure time.
Participation and decision-making	7.1. Participate in community spaces to carry out projects or protect common interests. or protect common interests. 7.2. Participate in decision-making on situations that affect their own life project. one's own life project. 7.3. To have access to ownership or control over resources necessary for subsistence. 7.4. To work in a job with social protection. 7.5. To be able to keep in touch and informed (access to technology: telephone, television, radio, internet).

Table 2. Functioning related to the capacities. Own elaboration, based on Nussbaum (2002) De Luca (2020).

2.3.3. Socio-spatial/environmental conditions

This term refers to the recognition of a set of individuals in relation to their interactions in a time-scale space that is in constant dynamism and transformation (Organista and Tello, 2019). Hence, space is woven over time through the individual and collective experiences that take place in a field influenced by external forces throughout people's lives, which build "structures of social reproduction" (Kornblit, 2007). In this respect, the concept of "life trajectories" comes into play, as it constitutes the biographical journey of people in which the institutionalised cultural and social capital, influence the experiences of the subjects in a given time and space (Barzola, 2017).

Thence, inhabiting a space implies "proxemic, contextual and existential requirements of the individual", which is why its analysis requires a social and spatial approach that accounts for its habitability conditions (Organista and Tello, 2019). Thus, the social dynamics that take place in a space, ending up moulding it and assigning functions and social meanings, which form an indissoluble union between the subjects interacting with their environment (Organista and Tello, 2019). In this sense, public space can be considered a the stage where all these dynamics take place and at the same time, it becomes an indicator of the collective symptom of the people who inhabit it (Borja, 2000).

On the other hand, when this relationship refers specifically to the environment, it refers to the relationship "human being-nature", which encompasses a much more extensive complexity that contains diverse theories (Jimenez, 2015) . Consequently, the understanding and abstraction of nature in time and space in relation with individuals, contain a series of meanings and symbolisms equally dynamic to social constructs identities (Jimenez, 2015). This means that there are no fixed and immutable meanings when it comes to the relationship of a socio-environmental system, which is why it is understood that this is also a historical and a socio-cultural product (Jimenez, 2015).

2.3.4. Gender mainstreaming

For the understanding of this concept, it is first necessary to break down the meaning of each of its components separately. Gender, on the one hand, refers to a social construct that can vary depending on the context and is un constant transformation as is more related to the role, behaviour, and norms of a person which go beyond purely biological differences between men and women (Damyanovic, 2013).

Nevertheless, the term gender has been erroneously associated with women because of the significant differences perceived by men in relation to women coupled with other conditions

that increase their vulnerability and disadvantage such as ethnicity, nationality, age, and economic conditions (López, 2001). Even so, men are gradually entering this debate, as their sensitivity to the issue and their understanding that liberation from "masculinisation" is also their responsibility (López, 2001).

On the other hand, "mainstreaming" refers to a set of comprehensive strategies to achieve gender equality in all social spheres and institutions both private and public, that can be implemented in all planning stages related to decision-making (Damyanovic, 2013). In this sense, the aim is to evaluate the differential implications on men and women of any type of public and legislative intervention in the political, social, and economic spheres in order to seek an equitable benefit for men and women and thus eradicating systemic inequalities (ONU, 1997).

It is this concept that has made it possible to make visible that women have historically been mainly responsible for the care roles carried out in the domestic sphere, for what their presence and participation in the public and productive sphere, socially considered as "masculine", has been made difficult. In consequence, gender mainstreaming in public policies seeks to eradicate these historical conditions of subordination and discrimination that limit women's exercise of their citizenship not only as beneficiaries but also as an active partner in the creation of institutional public policies (Blackburn, 2021).

2.3.1.1. Gender Analysis

Methodologies implementing gender analysis, allows the understanding of the differential impacts that public policies have on men and women. It is therefore recognised, that gender has become an essential tool for analysing the conditions that perpetuate unequal access to opportunities, benefits, resources and services between the sexes (López, 2001). At the same time, it can act as a mechanism to prevent the impacts of gender relations on problem solving so that it can identify what kind of intervention is needed in terms of gender equality (Blackburn, 2021).

According to a UNDP report, the effects of public policies in no country have the same impact on both women and men, which means that any programme or initiative that does not involve positive gender discrimination but is implemented as "neutral" will end up perpetuating power imbalances. Therefore, gender analysis seeks to make these imbalances visible so that strategies can be developed to reduce inequality gaps in various dimensions (García Prince, 2003).

2.3.2.2. Gender planning

This term is directly related to the previous one, insofar as gender analysis serves as a basis for developing planning strategies that emerge not only as a product of a technical process, but also a political one (Blackburn, 2021). In this way, the technical elements from the gender analysis are operationalised in order to draw a planning route that involves "gender diagnostics, formulation of gender policy objectives, potential strategies for intervention as well as their evaluation and monitoring" (García Prince, 2003).

Nowadays, gender planning is part of strategies related to gender mainstreaming, in which gender-related political and scientific aspects are included in decision-making and implementation processes. As a result, several instruments have emerged, of which the implementation of gender indicators as mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of public plans and policies in this regard has been positive (García Prince, 2003).

2.3.2.3. Women empowerment

The concept of empowerment per se refers to the process and the result through which both men and women gain autonomy and control over their lives, acquire skills and tools, which leads to an increase in self-esteem which, in turn, leads to development of self-management. Additionally, the empowerment of women constitutes providing women with spaces for full participation in all sectors of society and at all levels of economic activity. This condition is essential for building more stable and fair societies, achieving the goals of sustainable development and improving people's quality of life (UNIFEM, 2004).

In order to promote women's empowerment, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Global Compact (UN Global Compact), developed "the principles for the empowerment of women" (UNIFEM, 2004). These principles promote policies of gender equality, equal opportunities and non-discrimination, health, safety and a life free of violence, education, business training, community leadership, transparency, evaluation and information (UNIFEM, 2004). With these principles, it is expected to improve and expand the participation of women through business policies and practices, tools and skills that generate results in all sectors of society (UNIFEM, 2004). Likewise, indices have been developed that allow measuring the progress of this initiative, which arise from the combination of the objectives with a defined evaluation framework (UNIFEM, 2004).

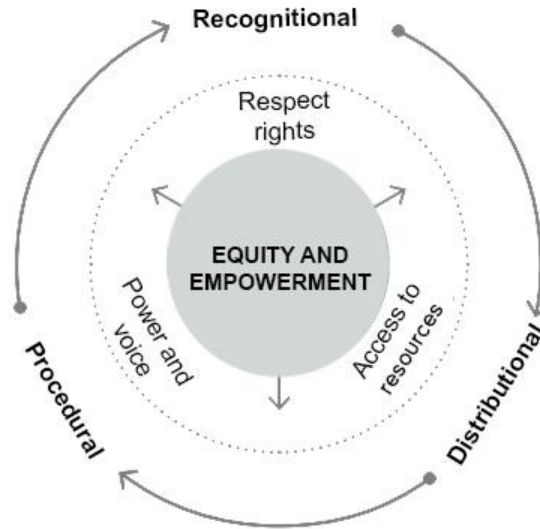


Figure16. Relationship between Equity and Empowerment. Taken and adapted from HDI (2020).

2.3.5. Urban governance and urban planning

Urban planning is an instrument responsible to develop the land use planning of a city, which structures the complexity of urban systems, promoting economic growth through the achievement of the structured allocation of natural resources as well as the adequate provision of infrastructures and the most suitable land uses for achieve the best performance in each activity (Cruz Cabrera, 2016).

Its exercise involves great challenges derived from rapid population growth which also result in a whole series of social and environmental challenges that are not easily. This suggests that flexibility and long-term vision strategies, must be set as an essential quality in all urban planning processes, since it is necessary to articulate sociodemographic, local and international economic trends, as well as linking patterns in socio-environmental transformations (Cruz Cabrera, 2016).

On the other hand, the concept of urban governance constitutes an articulating element at different scales of the instances and organisms in charge of developing the planning of a city with the community, which represents a series of formal and informal mechanisms among all the actors involved, to facilitate the functioning of the space urban and the layout of the territory. This suggests that urban governance covers urban planning and urban management as it ensures the proper functioning, the establishing of spaces for collaboration and negotiation for decision-making between actors from different sectors in these exercises (Ciudad, 2013) (Ferrer y Arroyo, Fariña Tojo and Reyes, 2014).

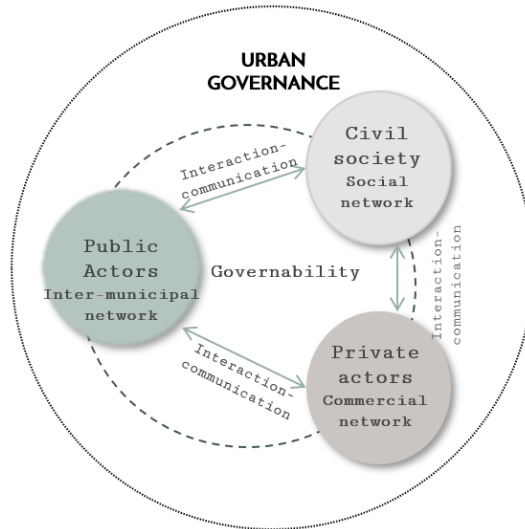


Figure 17. Definition of urban governance. Own elaboration based on Ferrer y Arroyo (2014) & Ciudad (2013)

In contrast, good governance will then be that with the capacity to establish processes that promote transparency, sustainable development and equity. (Taylor and Halfani, 2004). In the opposite sense, poor governance stalls development processes, promotes inequality and therefore results in poverty (Ferrer et al., 2014). Poor governance management leads to the detriment of human rights by not allowing the right to a decently liveable city. This occurs as a result of inefficient or non-operational urban planning, which are generally permeated by corruption and economic interests from entrepreneurs that drive the economy of a nation (Taylor and Halfani, 2004).

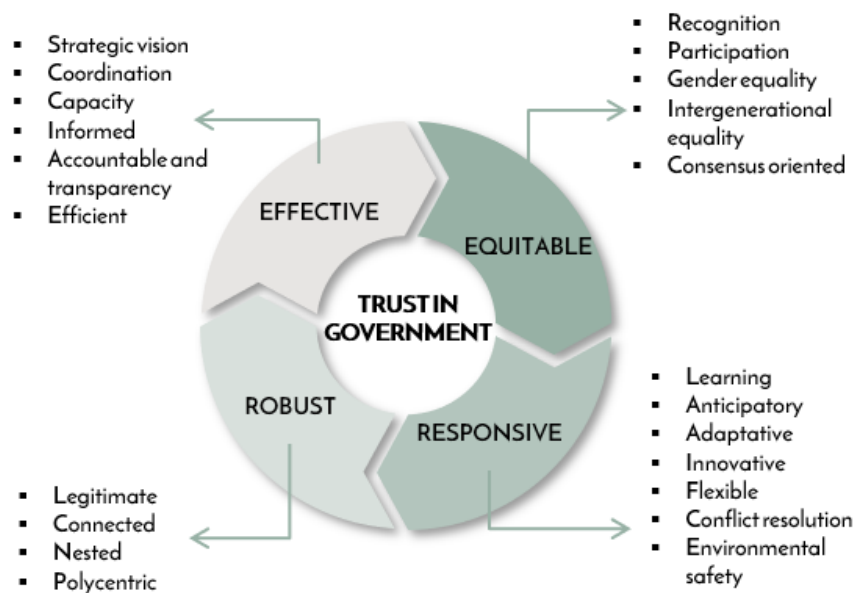


Figure 18. Good governance attributes. Own elaboration, based on Ferrer & Arroyo (2014).

CHAPTER 3: Methodology

3.1. Methodological approach

This research was embedded in the humanistic paradigm of research in the social sciences which places special emphasis on the interpretation of phenomena in a defined context and time of society (Barzola, 2017). Max Weber, as an exponent of this paradigm, focuses on the concept of social action, which indicates that any action performed possesses its own intentionality, which implies a strong load of subjective elements obtained through experience and the social construction of reality (Cárcamo, 2007). This implies shared meanings resulting from social interaction in addition to the influence of collective acting (Barzola, 2017).

In this regard, this methodology uses both an analytical and exploratory approach of the studied case from the previous identification of a problem addressed in the theory which allowed a better understanding of it. In this way, the design of a qualitative research is the one that best fits this approach, for being flexible, interactive, and continuous since it is guided by the development of the research itself and allows involving findings rooted in the collected data (Cárcamo, 2007). These qualitative results attempt to reflect, interpret, and explain individual actions as well as collective life and the influence that exists between these two in daily life on a timescale (Cárcamo, 2007).

Therefore, this paradigmatic perspective of qualitative nature is used in this research, as it attempts to understand the systemic failures of a "neutral" set of methodologies in the urban planning that have resulted in fragmented, degraded, and violent cities amplifying the condition of vulnerability of the historically most oppressed group: women (Falú, 2009). Thus, the objective of using this approach will be to continue investigating this topic that still lacks empirical research and scientific publications, especially in countries of the global south which is, precisely, where inequality gaps are more emphasized (Cruz Cabrera, 2016).

3.1.1. Research design

This is an applied research work with a general exploratory mixed design of diverse data sources and mainly qualitative instruments with which it was aimed to identify and analyse the existing gaps between the theories investigated and the results of the diagnosis of the study area, which involves the experiences and knowledge of various actors involved (Vara-Horna, 2012). In this way, various characteristics from different sources were carefully brought together while considering the perceptions of the stakeholders involved and proposing recommendations that can be used to support future developments of

implementation strategies from urban management in the study area as well as in other locations and/or research (Vara-Horna, 2012).

This research has two exploratory approaches. The first one, the "Exploratory qualitative documentary" type, with which literature review of studies relevant to the research topic was carried out. In this way, the construction of the frame of reference of this study and with it, the main concepts, and categories of the study was developed (Vara-Horna, 2012).

The second approach, which is the most relevant for this research, consists of the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data from the context of the "Exploratory qualitative case study" type, from which information was collected in the fieldwork and with which a social, physical, and functional diagnosis of the study area was carried out (Vara-Horna, 2012). This approach attempts to answer the general research question: " *What are the existing gaps of urban management in District 18 of Cali, Colombia in relation to gender mainstreaming so further development of sustainable strategies that contribute to the improvement of the socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces?* "

For this purpose, the formulation of the processes that were carried out in this study to structure and analyse the information, was developed using the process flow proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994) for the analysis of qualitative research. This structure consists of three main activities: "data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification (See figure 19). The data collected in each of these phases comes from different documentary sources and is the result of different stages of the research (Miles and Huberman, 1994).

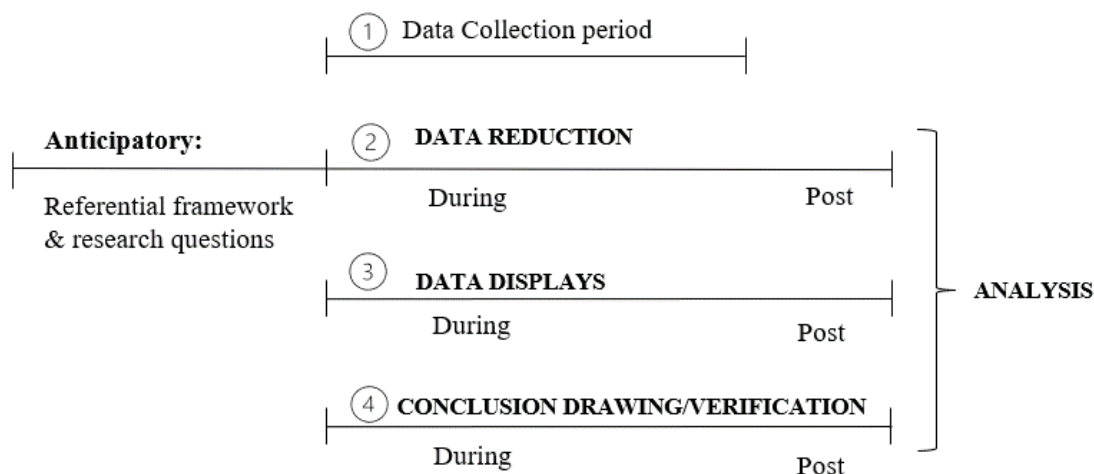


Figure19. Components of Data Analysis: Flow Model. Own elaboration, based on Miles & Huberman "Qualitative analysis data" (1994)

The first activity of the "data collection period" was divided into three phases to make a diagnosis of the study area. The structure of these phases was elaborated taking the study

"Spaces for everyday life: Urban Quality Audit with a Gender Perspective" (UQAGP) and "Urban Diagnosis with a Gender Perspective" (UGD) as a reference, both guides developed by Col·lectiu Punt 6, from which the tools that are used in each of these three phases are also extracted.

It should be noted that the tools in these guides were developed by Adriana Ciocoleto's doctoral thesis "Urbanism for everyday life. Tools for urban analysis and evaluation with a gender perspective" (2014), which was tested together with the Servei d'Equipaments i Espai Públic de la Diputació de Barcelona (2013) in collaboration with Ània Pluma Vilanova as a technician in charge of the project "Aplicació del Sistema d'Indicadors urbans espacials per l'avaluació dels espais quotidians a escala de barri", and which have their origins in the research work "Urban spatial indicators for the evaluation of everyday spaces from a gender perspective" (2011). This project was funded by the Institut Català de les Dones. Researchers: Adriana Ciocoleto and Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia. Lecturer in charge: Zaida Muxí Martínez. Technical University of Catalonia (UPC).

For all phases, the document "Urban Technical Study of District 18" (UTD18) carried out by the Mayor's Office of Cali in cooperation with Universidad del Valle in 2020, was reviewed to have a basis for the characterisation of the study area at the urban-spatial and socio-demographic level. Therefore, this study was considered in all the stages as it served as a comprehensive tool for the understanding of the current conditions in the study area.

In the first phase of collection, the socio-demographic characterisation of the study area was first reviewed from the UTD18. Additionally, qualitative instrumentation was carried out in the field to carry out a first description and analysis of the everyday life in the study area through qualitative instrumentation used in both group and individual processes. Greater detail can be found in the "[Phase 1: Analysis of daily life in the field work](#)" section.

In phase two, a descriptive analysis of the social, physical, and functional aspects of public spaces in the study area was carried out. For this purpose, the UTD document was first reviewed followed by a questionnaire implemented by the UGD, developed in the process of previous visits for exploration and participant observation at the study site. Moreover, the "System of spatial urban indicators that apply gender mainstreaming", taken from the UQAGP was also implemented. With these indicators was aimed to evaluate specifically the spatial context of the study area, which was developed with the qualitative tools already mentioned (see [Phase 2: Analysis of the socio-spatial conditions of public spaces](#)).

On the other hand, in phase 3, the policy framework and actors involved in the urban management of Cali Colombia, together with the perspectives of gender and urban planning

experts in the study area taken from through in-depth interviews, were first analysed. Additionally, the "Gender mainstreaming indicators in urban management" taken from the same UQAGP document, were also used to measure the performance of urban planning in relation to gender mainstreaming (see [Phase 3: Evaluation of Urban Management](#)). As a result, quantitative and qualitative data were obtained from both methods.

These indicators sought to measure, compare and analyse the processes that converge when thinking about planning with a gender perspective in the investigated environment in a more objectively way under an established scale of values (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). Further, the experts' perspective allowed a more detailed comprehension of the dynamics and challenges presented in this regard.

After the collection of data for each of the above phases, the data reduction activity is carried out. This process consists of separating, classifying and synthesising the data collected after the transcription of interviews and other documentation taken in the field, with which the categories and codes of the research are elaborated. (Miles and Huberman, 1994). This process is preceded by a previous phase, consisting of the research framework, the case study, the research questions and the data collection approach used (see [Data reduction](#)). (Miles and Huberman, 1994). (Thompson and Walker, 1998)

Further, "[Data display](#)" activity is followed, where the information is compressed and structured so that it can be compared and measured. (Miles and Huberman, 1994). This process is carried out by means of a cross-relationship matrix, in order to analyse the relationships (or the lack of it) between the variables that are at stake in a systematic way. (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Furthermore, the quantitative results of both indicator systems used in the collection phase together with the already synthesised information from the qualitative instrumentation used in the field are compared and analysed by means of a triangulation process in order to increase the reliability and validity of the results obtained from each phase (see "[Data display](#)") (Thompson and Walker, 1998).

Finally, the third stream of this flow of analysis process corresponds to "conclusions/drawing verification" which according to Miles and Huberman (1994), cannot be considered only as conclusions, which will be mostly rooted in the results, classic Glaser & Strauss (1967) term, but must also be accompanied by a verification process throughout the analysis process. (Miles and Huberman, 1994). This verification consists of a constant review of collected data, in order to achieve validity of the results obtained, otherwise, one would enter a conclusion based on interesting stories about what happened throughout the study, but lacking in validity and usefulness (see "[Conclusions/drawing verification](#)") (Miles and Huberman, 1994).

Thus, these streams, corresponding to the analysis phase, are an iterative and interactive process, which moves in four nodes throughout the research (see figure 20) (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Further, categories and codes emerge in the reduction phase, which will be deployed in a matrix carried out in the data display process (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Simultaneously, in the process of developing the matrix, conclusions emerge, which also lead to the introduction of new variables that support and verify the first-mentioned (Miles and Huberman, 1994).

[Annex 1](#) shows a summary of all the processes described above in this research design, related to each of the specific objectives of this study.

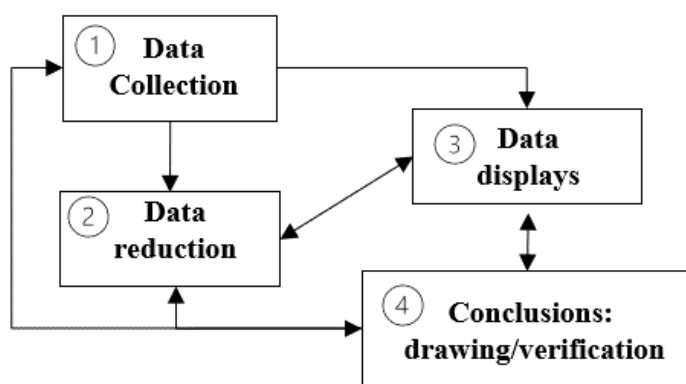


Figure 20. Interactive and iterative model of qualitative analysis. Taken and adapted from Miles & Huberman "Qualitative analysis data" (1994)

3.1.2. Ethical considerations

As is well known, the ethics of scientific research has its beginnings in the official publication of the Nuremberg Code in 1947. Initially under research of a quantitative biomedical nature. Later it became the object of questioning of qualitative social science research (Corbinos, 2004). This is because the risks of the latter can also have psychological and social consequences, which is why it is equally important to consider ethical requirements when conducting research where the object of study is still human. (Corbinos, 2004).

Ezekiel Emmanuel (2000), summarises the ethical requirements for research; social and scientific value, scientific validity, fair selection of study subjects, positive benefit/risk ratio, independent evaluation, informed consent, respect for independence and well-being of the subjects studied. (Emmanuel, Wendler and Grady, 2000). These requirements, which apply to biomedical, psychological and social research, have been the subject of international agreement and have given rise to extensive debate on the subject. (Emmanuel, Wendler and Grady, 2000).

However, rather than thinking about ethical considerations that have arisen from technical processes stemming from more rigid and hard quantitative methodologies, which have been adapted to more flexible and "soft" qualitative methodologies, we are talking about the current object of study, which addresses a completely different and transformed social context. (Corbinos, 2004). This is important to consider since ethics emerges from culture as a representation of a collective consciousness, that is to say, ethics is associated with sociability and the changes it is currently undergoing (Corbinos, 2004).

A clear example of this is the more active participation and presence of women in the public sphere in relation to the last century, an issue which, in addition to being the subject of this research, is of vital importance to consider when choosing a research methodology because substantive changes are taking place in the appreciation of gender, whose definition is cultural (Corbinos, 2004). This means that the way in which a particular community perceives itself and the role it plays in society is changing. (Corbinos, 2004).

In the study area, although the ethical considerations used in this research were the same for both the interviews with women leaders in the sector and the group participation activity (photovoice) for local women, different questions were asked, as the perception of each of these groups within the same territory is totally different. This is due to the great influence that the women leaders have had on the part of various research groups that have been carried out in the sector, which in turn has given them respect from the entire community and has contributed substantially to their empowerment in both their family and community environments. In this sense, it was necessary to apply differentiated methods, which provided different results.

On the other hand, at the same time as the fieldwork carried out in this study, other research groups were carrying out fieldwork in the territory in question. One of them is the GREAT research group (see programs and projects in chapter 3), with whom part of the information collected was carried out jointly. This was possible as there was great compatibility in the object of study to be analysed, as one of their urban laboratories involves policies and urban planning from participatory processes with the community.

Another research group with whom a visit was made to the sector and who served as a community bridge to reach women leaders in the sector was the FORJA group from the Javeriana University in collaboration with the "Menos a Más" foundation. These collaborations and joint fieldwork, in addition to security, gave great legitimacy to this research, given that these groups have been working in the territory for years in conjunction with the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali. However, this same situation meant that many of the women who participated in the group activity began to see this research as a way of

solving immediate daily problems, which meant that special emphasis had to be placed on and detailed verbal explanations (as some participants were illiterate) of all the ethical considerations included in the informed consent forms (see [Annex 4](#)). This informed consent was based on the model that the GREAT research group used in the field, which included the following considerations explained in table 3:

Ethical considerations of research	
Research Benefits	Research purpose, relevance, and social value
Remuneration	Clarification that it is an academic work without remuneration
Professional secrecy	Confidentiality and handling of information
Right of non-participation	The participant decides to what extent to participate without having to give an explanation
Right to information	Return of results and rectification before publication
Accompaniment	It is specified that there is support from advisors and institutions
Respect for privacy	Anonymity if requested and personal information will be protected
Mode of the interview and publication	Voice recordings, photographs and/or videos if they allow it.

Table 3. Ethical considerations of research included in the informed consent

3.1.3. The researcher: background & role

As mentioned by Habermas since the 1960s, research designs are neither politically nor ideologically neutral, which is why he establishes that there is an intrinsic relationship between "knowledge and interest" (Cisterna, 2005). This interest, classified into technical interest, expressed in empirical-analytical research of a quantitative nature; practical interest, of a qualitative nature which gave rise to the historical-hermeneutic or interpretative sciences; and finally emancipatory interest, is linked to the socio-critical sciences, equally qualitative in nature, although it can complement its results with the use of quantitative data (Cisterna, 2005).

In this way, conducting research from an interpretative rationality implies approaching, observing, analysing, understanding and constructing knowledge based on subjective processes on the part of the researcher, as it is ultimately the latter who organises, compiles, makes sense of the information and designs the research. (Cisterna, 2005). Likewise, the researcher gives conceptual structure prior to the collection of information, and restructures it as findings emerge throughout the research (Cisterna, 2005).

Having said this, the interest of this research arose as part of the personal experiences of the researcher, who in addition of being a woman who grew up in a town near Cali (although in a much more privilege context than the study area) was influenced by what living as a woman

in this city represents. This means that being a woman in this context in which female modesty rules, strong inequalities, and all kind of violence against women are naturalised, where women are forced to develop mechanisms of self-care and alertness all the time.

In contrast, when placed in another culture and environment where walking in dark places without the same level of insecurity is common for women and where the gaps of inequalities are lesser, it produces a great impact and awareness which serves as a critical point of inquiry to delve in possible contributions. It was this denaturalization that inspired and motivated the researcher after having experienced her daily life in a much safer and equitable country like Germany, to make visible all the disadvantages and difficulties that women from all societies face, especially those from impoverished and marginalized environments where these conditions are exacerbated. As such, this must cease to be an exclusivity and become a fundamental right for all women to live, travel in peace, being recognized and included in the decisions of the city that directly affect their daily lives.

Furthermore, in support of the ethical considerations of this research, the evaluation of an ethics committee of the Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí in Mexico, which endorsed the procedures and methodologies for data collection and processing of this research, is attached in [annex 3](#).

3.2. Data collection

For each of the three phases with which the diagnosis of the study area was carried out, different qualitative instruments were used for data collection such as questionnaires, participant observation, in-depth interviews, transect walk, photovoice and also quantitative instruments were used through the implementation of indicators for spatial analysis and urban management of the study area, explained in section [3.1.1](#).

[Annex 2](#) shows a summary of all the instruments used in this research for data collection, separated by specific objectives and the activities that were carried out in each of them with their respective analysis process. Similarly, each of the instruments used in this research for each of the diagnostic phases are explained in more detail below.

3.2.1. Population and sample

This research has two types of finite populations. The first refers to a non-probabilistic purposive sampling (literature) that refers to theories related to debates, methodologies, and strategies of urban planning with a gender approach as well as technical studies related to the socio-spatial characterization of the study area. The second population refers to women inhabitants and community leaders of the study area and experts in urban planning and gender in Cali. Thus, the technical information extracted from an existing urban diagnosis, the perspectives of the experts, the researcher, and local women, who are ultimately the experts

of their territory, were used to form the data that allowed for a more holistic understanding of the reality of the sector.

To do so, a non-probabilistic sampling with a small, relatively homogeneous group of no more than twenty-five people divided in 3 groups is tackled. The first one, corresponds to in-depth interviews conducted with 3 women leaders in the sector. The second one, is composed by approximately 18 people who participated in the photovoice and transect walk activity. With these two groups, a trend in the perspectives of their Everyday life in relation to their territory and to public space, as well as the imaginaries of change, are sought.

On the other hand, the third group corresponds to the experts' interviews, composed by 2 experts in urban planning, 2 experts in gender and 1 feminist activist. With this group, it is aimed to identify gaps, political processes, opportunities, challenges, and existing projects from the exercise of urban planning and the gender approach, implemented in the study area (Vara-Horna, 2012). This population is selected at the discretion of the researcher based on pre-existing knowledge as well as on the experiences that emerged during the fieldwork (Vara-Horna, 2012). Table 4, shows the description and characteristics of each member's group.

Description/code	Sex	Age group	Role/Profession	Group
Community leader 1	Woman	55-60	Leader, community bridges	Local women leaders
Community leader 2	Woman	45-50	Entrepreneur, community leader	
Community leader 3	Woman	55-60	Technician in community social education, Entrepreneur, leader	
Women inhabitants of the sector	Women	40-70	Housewives	Photovoice
Expert in urban planning and gender 1	Woman	30-35	Topographical engineer, specialist in geomatics and Territorial Planning	Urban planning experts
Expert in urban planning 2	Man	30-35	Arch. specialist in Business Administration and master student of territorial planning	

Expert in gender 1	Woman	30-35	Community social psychologist specialist in social innovation	Gender experts
Expert in gender 2	Woman	45-50	Sociologist and anthropologist	
Feminist activist District 18	Woman	45-50	Recreation professional and activist of "Tamboras insurrectas"	

Table 4. Classification and characteristics of the interviewees. Own elaboration

3.2.2. Phase 1: Analysis of everyday life from the perspectives of local women.

This phase corresponds to the analysis resulting from the field visit where it was possible to begin to identify and extract direct data on the reality and daily experience of the women who live in this sector by means of different qualitative tools (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). The data resulting from this phase was indispensable when analysing the urban environment, as it was the starting point that provided information that led to the development of the indicators used in phase 2 (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

Before this phase was carried out, a previous review of the document Urban Technical Diagnosis of District18 was carried out by the Mayor's Office of Cali from which the most relevant information for this research was extracted and described in chapter 4 (Planeación Municipal, 2020). This diagnosis includes quantitative and qualitative socio-demographic and socio-economic indicators divided by sex, including vulnerability and poverty variables (Planeación Municipal, 2020). In addition, this study has graphic material (maps, graphs, photographs) on the general social, functional and physical characterization of the study area (Planeación Municipal, 2020). In this way, it was possible to have a more systemic view of the physical and functional conditions of the territory to analyse the daily life at the neighbourhood level from a gender perspective.

Once the most relevant aspects of this document were identified, the qualitative instruments used in this phase are composed of three methods: in-depth interviews to women community leaders and participatory processes with local women (transect walk and photovoice). Different methods were used with each group as it was hoped to find different perspectives, from a leader's point of view and from a more traditional, housewife's point of view regarding their territory. The resulting findings from both groups were used to identify functional clusters that allowed to observe gaps and opportunities from the perspective of inhabitants of the sector.

3.2.1.3. In depth interviews

The interviews were part of the qualitative instruments used in this phase of the research in order to obtain more detailed information on the important elements of analysis of the object of study related to the experiences of the women who live in the sector under study (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). For this purpose, an in-depth interview scheme was proposed using a semi-structured guide based on a literature review and the structure of the audit guide used in this research (see [Annex 3](#)). Likewise, a literature review was carried out to investigate the ethical considerations for carrying out the interviews (see section [3.1.4. Ethical considerations](#)) and the informed consent form (see [Annex 2](#)), which was always signed at the beginning of each interview.

The structure of each interview is described below in table 5.

Structure of interviews with women inhabitants of the sector	
Introduction	Presentation of the project and researcher
Topic 1	Identity and personal experience
1.1.	Presentation of the interviewee and a brief description of their identity
1.2.	Arrival in the sector
Topic 2	Activities in the daily life
2.1	Daily activities that take place in the neighbourhood
2.2.	Difficulties experienced throughout the day to carry them out
Topic 3	Perception of public spaces
3.1	Social uses in relationship/public spaces
3.2	Perception of safety and sense of autonomy on public roads
3.3	Satisfaction of community needs
Topic 4	Role in the community and participation
4.1	Projects in which they have participated and is currently participating or leading
4.2	Participation in political processes
Topic 5	Support network and service
5.1	Closest support network
5.2	Formation and training
Topic 6	Unsatisfied needs and imaginaries of change
6.1	Needs unsatisfied in public space
6.2	Imagination of their territories in 10 years
6.3	Current and ahead challenges
6.4	Strategies needed to overcome them

Table 5. Structure of interviews with local women leaders. Own elaboration.

With the in-depth interview each interviewee freely expressed her opinions and beliefs in approximately 20 minutes where flexible and open-ended questions were asked which resulted in descriptive responses about her immediate context (Vara-Horna, 2012). This method played an important role in this research as it was flexible enough to provide the research with a considerable framework of relevant categories for qualitative analysis (McIntosh & Morse, 2015).

The criteria for choosing the women to interview was based mainly on the experience in the community through contacts obtained with the research team of the GREAT project and the Universidad del Valle, with whom several interviews were conducted for their research and who also served as a channel of communication with several women leaders in the sector. A visit was also made with the research groups of the Forja project of the Javeriana University of Cali, which seeks to generate an exchange of knowledge between communities, professors, and students, together with the Fundación de Menos a Más, led by Walter Paz, who also served as a channel to reach the people interviewed. The profile of the women interviewed is described below:

- i) Women leaders with considerable experience working with the community
- ii) Took part on the self-construction of the territory.
- iii) Currently lead and participate in several research projects for discriminated groups displaced by violence, the LGBTIQ+ community, Afro-descendants, women entrepreneurs, psychosocial work, etc.
- iv) Diverse background and experiences according to age and origin

At the beginning of each interview, it was agreed how the participant would allow the recording of documentation (video, tape or written only) while explaining the purpose of the research, the ethical considerations and having the participant sign the informed consent form.

3.2.1.4. Participatory processes: Transect walk and photovoice

The participatory processes that were carried out in this research constituted activities that were carried out in collaboration with leaders and especially local inhabitants of the community, as they are the ones who know their daily environment best outside of the academic and social processes in which the leaders have been most involved, so the vision of their reality, their knowledge and experience was essential for a better understanding of their territory. (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). For this, the qualitative instruments of the transect walk and the photo-voice were used as crucial tools for this research topic used in the field, with which the inhabitants of the community were involved more directly through the photographic resource and methods that fostered innovative forums for dialogue (Mälstam et al., 2018).

On the one hand, photovoice is particularly relevant in cases where the population to be studied faces marginalization as a result of not having a represented voice and are significantly excluded from decision-making regarding their territory (Mälstam, Bensing and

Asaba, 2018). For this reason, the objective of this tool is to bring the voices of women to this research so that their daily lives can be analysed as a fundamental basis for the elaboration of a diagnosis of the public spaces of the place to serve as a basis for the development of strategies and solutions from urban planning, according to their reality (Mälstam et al., 2018). In this way, the participants become actively involved and become spokespersons for their reality through photography (Mälstam, Bensing and Asaba, 2018).

On the other hand, the transect walk was part of the photovoice activity as a complementary instrument which consisted of a tour with the community through the most used meeting areas and routes in the sector, while the most relevant aspects were discussed (Mahiri, 2001). To this end, a record was made of the reactions of the participants and the most relevant characteristics found in each sector in order to identify the relationships of the elements that make up the territory in terms of spatial qualities, settlement patterns, local practices and dynamics of trade, coexistence, identification of the problems and possibilities perceived by both the locals and the researcher throughout the walk (Bank, 2004).

These activities were carried out on two days; the first day for the transect walk where the participants took the photographs and the second day for discussion in focus groups. An average of fifteen women participated on both days, who were inhabitants of various parts of the area. However, due to the fact that accessibility to the territory is complex in terms of security and transport, it was difficult to achieve diversity in the group of participating women, so to bring together a group of this size in two days meant a lot of time and influence in the sector to achieve it, which is why it was made use of the contacts that the GREAT team already had established and thus, it was possible to reach a WhatsApp group of women between 40 and 70 years old who meet to exercise three times a week.

To this end, initial contact was made with one of the community leaders who already knew about the research being carried out by GREAT in the territory together with the Mayor's Office of Cali, which gave legitimacy to the activity and thus made it possible to enter the WhatsApp group where a brief explanation of the activity and the invitation to participate was made, indicating the time, place, duration and schedule of the activity.

Day one began with a brief explanation to the group of women about the research, its relevance, its expected results, as well as another explanation of the activity followed by the signing of informed consents filled out by the participating women. Subsequently, the transect walk took place, which lasted approximately one hour with stops in between, along the inter-neighbourhood routes that the women in this group take every day through different areas of the sector and public spaces that they frequent, which were recorded with personal mobile phones and those lent by the researcher. At the end of the day, the tour ends with a summary of the activity in which the participants are also asked to send the photographs to the WhatsApp group, and it is agreed on a meeting point for the next day.

On the second day of the activity, a discussion is held on the photographs of the public spaces recorded, printed on three half-sheet formats, each with a collage of photographs containing

sections of the route grouped by routes. To do this, the participants who took part in the first day's activity are brought together in the sector's community booth, which is also arranged with the community leaders. Then, the activity opens with a summary of the previous day and proceeds to the discussion of the photos recorded, where the women begin to describe the problems that these places represent in their daily displacement, the experiences lived in these spaces, the unsatisfied needs, description of their daily routes, difficulties in carrying out their daily activities, perception of security and the imaginaries of change that they project in their territory. The activity concludes with a sharing session led by the researcher, where the relevant points of the activity are concluded.

3.2.3. Phase 2: Analysis of the socio-spatial conditions of public spaces in the study area

This phase of the research was carried both with qualitative and quantitative tools: questionnaire for preliminary exploratory visits (see Annex 4) and participant observation as qualitative tools and the System Spatial Indicators that apply Gender mainstreaming (see Annex 7) as a quantitative tool. All of them taken from "Spaces for everyday life: Urban Quality Audit with a Gender Perspective" (UQAGP) and "Urban Diagnosis with a Gender Perspective" (UGD), both explained in section "[Research design](#)". Moreover, as the previous stage, it was first necessary to review the UTD18, to have technical and statistical data, regarding the current state of public spaces in the study area.

3.2.3.1. Previous visits for exploration

The previous visits to the sector corresponded to a first approach to the territory in order to become familiar with the daily network used by the inhabitants of the sector to carry out their daily activities (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). For this purpose, a first visit was made with the GREAT research team, who allowed the establishment of contacts with community leaders, with whom the visits were always made. This is because the leaders are the ones who guide through the most relevant areas and streets where the main public and relationship spaces, daily facilities, shops, the main transport network and the main streets that connect all these functions are located (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). In addition, they explain the community and political processes that are taking place in the sector and provide security along the route (see section [3.2.2.4.](#) of chapter 3 on security and coexistence).

To carry out a more detailed analysis in these visits of the points described above, a questionnaire taken from the tool "Urban Diagnosis with a gender perspective", also developed by Col-lectiu Punt 6 was used. This questionnaire contains a series of YES/NO questions on participation, relationship spaces (such as parks and squares), facilities and services, mobility and relations, security and housing (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014b). However, as mentioned in section [1.5.](#) of the scope of the research, all questions of this questionnaire were not used, since, for the purpose of this research, the questions related to

participation, relational spaces, security, mobility and relationships are of greater relevance to this research as it is mainly focused on the dynamics in public space.

Additionally, it is worth mentioning that the questions in this questionnaire were chosen at the researcher's criteria and that they were mostly taken verbatim from the DUG tool, as it is a public document that aims to be of service to all organisations, communities, administrations and researchers who wish to carry out a gender-based diagnosis (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). The questionnaire with its respective answers can be found in [annex 4](#) of this research.

With the findings of this tool, a first description is sought in the results section to begin to focus the analysis on the most relevant elements public spaces. It is also important to mention that the questions chosen were answered by the researcher after several visits to the sector in conjunction with the findings of the interviews conducted with both inhabitants of the sector and experts and the other qualitative tools used in the field.

3.2.3.2. Participant observation

This qualitative instrument consisted of a passive observation exercise where the researcher was situated within the analysed reality on average 3 times a week for a month at different times between morning and afternoon (Vara-Horna, 2012). In this way, it was possible to begin to identify connections between the social use of the physical spaces of the territory under study, to know what happens in these spaces at different times of the day and to understand the relationships and dynamics present in them (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

Based on this, documentation was made with photos and videos, notes of different situations observed were taken in which the researcher being the instrument of measurement, as she was a participant in the everyday life of the environment studied without modifying the dynamics that occurred in it (Vara-Horna, 2012).

The information resulting from this practice was systematized as suggested by the tool "Spaces for everyday life: Urban Quality Audit with a Gender Perspective" by Col·lectiu Punt 6, by people according to their sex and origin, age, number of users who used the spaces and type of activities carried out. In this way, a selective observation was carried out based on the criteria explained in table No. 6.

Users according to gender and origin:	In case an interaction is not made, this data will be defined by appearance
Users according to age:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dependent girls and boys -Independent girls and boys -Young people -Adults, which can be grouped by age groups - Third aged people (up to 75 years) -Fourth aged people (beyond 75 years)
Users according to quantity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Individually -In pairs or family groups -In a group or several of the above in the same place
Uses according to activity carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Childish games - Meeting - Steps -Walk -Rest -Access to facilities -Access to trade -Waiting for the bus -Sport -Cleaning, maintenance

Table 6. Criteria for dynamics observed on-site. Own elaboration.

3.2.3.3. System Spatial Indicators that apply Gender mainstreaming

These indicators are designed to assess exclusively the proximate and local scale of the everyday environment by applying gender mainstreaming together with the qualitative results obtained in the previous phase, which gave an approximation to the diversity of uses of relational spaces as well as the identification of unmet needs (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

It is worth mentioning that these indicators are equally compatible with traditional methodologies of urban planning analysis, only that they involve more detailed aspects of the reproductive and domestic sphere that are usually not taken into account when considering mainly aspects of physical infrastructure (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). In addition, these indicators include a multidimensional and cross-cutting approach to physical, social and functional aspects which are worked out jointly with urban planning experts through in-depth interviews in conjunction with the results obtained from participatory processes with the community (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

In this way, the measurement begins with qualitative data, but the result is quantitative, as it allows a measurement to be made that fixes a result on a scale of values (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). Therefore, it is possible to make a more objective and accurate assessment that allows quantifying, measuring and comparing in a way that can result in more detailed and specific recommendations for possible solutions (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

These indicators are divided into three spatial typologies; i) neighbourhood and everyday network, ii) relational spaces, iii) everyday facilities, each explained in greater detail in the theory of Gender mainstreaming in urban governance, of which only the first two will be considered since, as explained above, these two typologies are more related to public space,

and this constitutes the object of analysis of this research. It is also important to mention that the indicators were mostly used literally and not all the indicators were chosen from the two spatial typologies that were worked on, as not all of them were applicable to the context or object of research, and therefore, they were also chosen and modified at the researcher's discretion.

In addition to the three spatial typologies, these indicators consider five urban qualities necessary for the development of daily activities; proximity, diversity, autonomy, vitality and representativeness explained in table 7) (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

Urban qualities	Main features	Scales/groups	Sphere/typology
Proximity	Quality that allows free movement without obstacles or difficulty that links the spaces necessary to carry out the activities of daily life with the houses.	i) Block scale: 5 minutes (300 m) ii) Neighbourhood scale: 10 minutes (600 to 850 m) iii) District scale: 20 min (1300-1500).	Sphere: Personal, productive, reproductive and community. Typology: Neighbourhood and everyday network, Relationship spaces and Daily facilities.
Diversity	Quality that involves the mixture of social, physical, and functional characteristics which allows the inclusion of diverse people, activities and uses, responding to the diverse needs of all these groups	All scales and all groups: gender, sex, age, functional diversity, origin, culture, social condition, etc.	Sphere: Productive, reproductive and community. Typology: Neighbourhood and everyday network, Relationship spaces and Daily facilities.
Autonomy	Quality that gives the user a perception of security and confidence in a space, which can be freely and universally accessible. The lack of this condition is generated by the fear perceived in public spaces.	All scales and all groups	Sphere: Personal, productive, reproductive and community. Typology: Neighbourhood and everyday network, Relationship spaces and Daily facilities.

Vitality	Quality that allows the continuous and simultaneous presence of people and activities in public spaces (streets, shops, daily facilities) and the connection among them that favour meetings and prolonged stays in these spaces	All scales and all groups	Sphere: Productive, reproductive and community. Typology: Neighbourhood and everyday network, relationship spaces and Daily facilities.
Representativity	Quality that allows the continuous and simultaneous presence of people and activities in public spaces (streets, shops, daily facilities) that favour meetings and prolonged stays in these spaces	All scales and all groups	Sphere: Community. Typology: Neighbourhood and everyday network

Table 7. Urban qualities for the development of daily life activities. Own elaboration, based on Col-Lectiu. Punt 6(2014).

In this way, the indicators were developed after crossing the spatial typologies with these urban qualities, resulting in 13 indicators (see table No. 6) containing questions (catalogued in this system of indicators as "conditions"), organised into these five qualities (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). Each question (conditions) in turn contains conditioning factors rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest value and 5 the highest (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

In contrast to the decimal values proposed in the indicator scale, the ranges were modified for practical purposes, as both values 1 and 5 had no range, so there was no room for a category to be placed into these two values, and the results would not be representative.

The sum of the value of each question will be divided by the number of conditions (questions) and this will result in the value of each indicator. Since the values are not integers, this indicator system has a scale to place the value in each category (see scale of values in the conditionalities section in figure 20).

Urban qualities	Typologies	1-Neighbourhood and everyday network	2-Relationship spaces	3-Daily facilities
Proximity		Indicator 1.1. Proximity in Neighbourhood and everyday network	Indicator 2.1. Proximity in Relationship spaces	Indicator 3.1. Proximity in Daily facilities
Diversity		Indicator 1.2. Diversity in Neighbourhood and everyday network	Indicator 2.2. Diversity in Relationship spaces	Indicator 3.2. Diversity in Daily facilities
Autonomy		Indicator 1.3. Autonomy in Neighbourhood and everyday network	Indicator 2.3. Autonomy in Relationship spaces	Indicator 3.3. Autonomy in Daily facilities
Vitality		Indicator 1.4. Vitality in Neighbourhood and everyday network	Indicator 2.4. Vitality in Relationship spaces	Indicator 3.4. Vitality in Daily facilities
Representativity		Indicator 1.5. Representativity in Neighbourhood and everyday network		

Table 8. System based on spatial typologies and urban qualities. Own elaboration, based on Col-Lectiu. Punt 6 (2014)

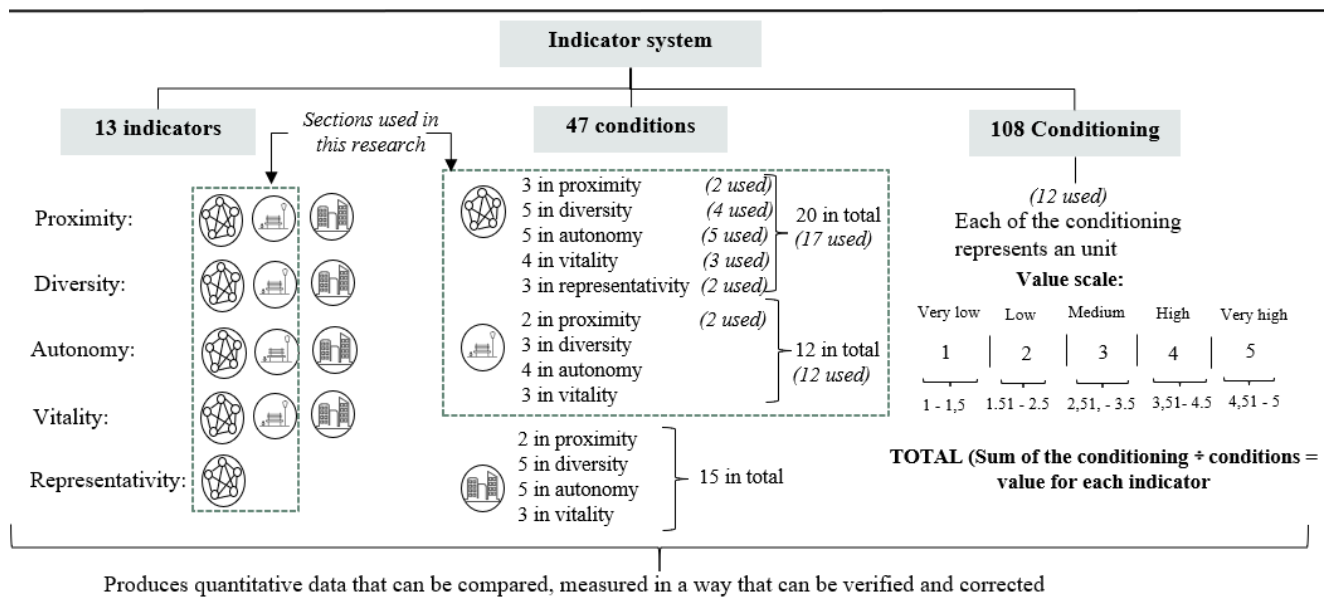


Figure20. Indicator system. Own elaboration based on Col-Lectiu. Punt 6 (2014).

3.2.4. Phase 3: Analysis of Urban management from a gender perspective

Up to this phase, the diagnosis carried out in the field with the participation of the inhabitants of the sector, the review of the site characterisation, the on-site observation processes as well as the implementation of the system of spatial indicators, served as a basis for analysing gender mainstreaming in the urban management carried out in this phase (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). This part of the analysis is fundamental as it is necessary to identify to what extent the gender mainstreaming is being incorporated in each phase of urban management and in the team work of the technicians involved in this discipline in their daily work, in accordance with the socio-spatial context to be intervened (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

To carry out this phase, the policy framework which includes the urban regulations as well as programmes and projects that are being implemented in the sector, in addition to the main actors involved in the urban management of the territory, were first reviewed. Moreover, in-depth interviews were also conducted with experts in urban planning and gender in Cali. For this purpose, a semi-structured guide as the one used for the interviews with inhabitants and leaders of the territory was used, also with the same ethical considerations investigated (see [Annex 5](#)). Nevertheless, these interviews were adapted to the description of their professional experiences, the projects that involves have widely considered the gender perspective and their perspective on the inclusion of this approach in urban projects (see [Annex 8](#)).

To complement this analysis, indicators taken from the same document (UQAGP) on which this diagnosis is based, are incorporated, which include aspects related to the gender mainstreaming awareness of the technical team involved in urban management, as well as the disciplines and processes involved in territorial planning specifically for the integral improvement of public spaces. This makes it possible to identify whether there are indeed strategies and projects that involve gender mainstreaming in a multiscale, interdisciplinary and participatory manner, which are necessary qualities to involve this perspective (see table No. 9) (Col·lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a).

Urban management qualities for the implementation of gender mainstreaming	
Multi-scalar	It addresses all scales, from the most detailed at the neighbourhood and public space level to the most general in all phases of urban management, avoiding sectorization
Interdisciplinary	Involves various areas of knowledge in the administration and planning of the territory

Participatory	Involves the community in all urban management processes through two-way communication between the community and the urban planning administration.
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Table 9. Urban qualities for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in urban planning. Own elaboration, based on Col-lectiu Punt 6 (2014).

It is important to bear in mind that the existence of policies and strategies that may include this gender perspective will not ensure their implementation in all phases of urban planning and management, and therefore much will depend on the actions and willingness of the actors involved (Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al., 2014a). Thus, these indicators also consider the role of the actors, so these indicators were answered together with the urban planning experts who were interviewed in this research (see [Annex 9](#)).

These three urban qualities necessary for the implementation of gender mainstreaming are the three indicators considered for this evaluation, and just like the indicators that were used for the spatial analysis of the territory, these indicators have conditions that allow a value of 1 to 5 to be given to have a qualitative result. In this case, there are 26 conditions, and they are distributed in each indicator (multi-scale, interdisciplinary and participatory), as explained in the table above. Similarly, not all indicators were used, as the ones that best fit the context and object of this research were chosen. The sum of the chosen conditioning factors, which were also extracted literally, resulted in the total value of each of the indicators.

3.3. Data analysis

This analysis consists of a set of empirical and conceptual operations through which the information is processed in order to be interpreted and to construct the research findings (Marín, 2016). To do this, it is necessary to focus the analysis on the object of study, review in detail the information collected and review the previously researched literature from which the main concepts and theories of the research emerged (Marín, 2016). As mentioned above, the analytical operations used for this purpose are done through the three streams proposed by Huberman and Miles; data reduction, data display and conclusions drawing/verification, which are explained in detail below. In these three streams, the following activities are performed:

- 1) Categorization by code based on main theories and research objectives
- 2) Codes deductive and inductive
- 3) Text/document management
- 4) Code tree editable and hierarchic
- 5) Coding in interviews
- 6) Data analytics (frequencies and relations)
- 7) Data visualisation
- 8) Results export

3.3.1 Data reduction: Categorization and coding

This activity corresponds to the reduction of information to fundamental units through the separation, classification and synthesis of the information in order to make it more accessible (Condori, 2018). The separation consisted of storing all the information collected in the field (writings, photographs, videos, and recordings) by activity carried out. This information was later separated into units of analysis corresponding to each specific objective of this research, in Word files where the transcripts were translated and organised by means of selective transcription (Kaiser, 2014).

On the other hand, the classification consisted of structuring these units of analysis into categories of content and coding them (Condori, 2018). These categories were part of the "skeleton" of the research work, as they constituted both the theoretical elements of the referential framework and the operational elements that made up the research design, as well as determining the conceptual parameters and instruments that facilitated the collection, interpretation and analysis of the information (Rico de Alonso, 2015).

Thus, when the search for gender mainstreaming in urban planning began, it was possible to see how this approach implied participatory processes in which public spaces are the scenarios where power relations and decision-making unfold. In addition, the theoretical understanding of the problem also provided anticipated information that made it possible to identify other categories associated with the impact on collective daily life. In this way, it was possible to begin to establish the deductive or aprioristic categories of the research (Valdivia, 2018).

After carrying out the search and organisation of the theories related to these first categories, it was possible to establish a clearer relationship between them and in turn, the subcategories were defined in micro aspects that not only allowed a greater understanding of the subject, but also gave rise to a broader and more systemic vision of the research problem (Cisterna, 2005). At the same time, categories not contemplated in the initial formulation began to emerge in the research (also called inductive categories) especially in the fieldwork after having implemented qualitative instrumentation.

In contrast, coding appears as another step that is part of this classification of information. In this process, the research categories are meaningfully divided by means of labels that assign meanings to the units of information (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In other words, it means coding the categories in such a way that it is possible to identify the differentiated thematic foci in the collected data (Kaiser, 2014).

The creation of these codes was done after creating a list of keywords concerning the theoretical codes and the research questions associated with the research objectives. These codes in turn were classified into sub-codes represented in the form of "coding trees" shaped under the conceptual logic that has been developed in the research (Miles and Huberman, 1994). For this purpose, MAXQDA software was used to relate these codes to phrases and sentences from the transcripts and data collected in the field.

Throughout this process, emergent codes began to appear (in vivo-coding) which were associated with the previously pre-established categories. To do so, it was ensured that these emerging codes also contributes to respond the research questions, as well as the following rules, which were modified throughout this process:

- 1) That they can be clearly differentiated in the pre-established categories
- 2) That make up at least two words
- 3) No more than three lines of text
- 4) Clearly identifiable and interpretable

In this way, the whole process of identifying and classifying the information became a process of synthesis, because when all this categorisation, both deductive and inductive, was done, the data were reduced to the same conceptual logic (Condori, 2018). Figure 21 shows the flow of the procedures that led to the data reduction process, which in turn lead to the next phases.

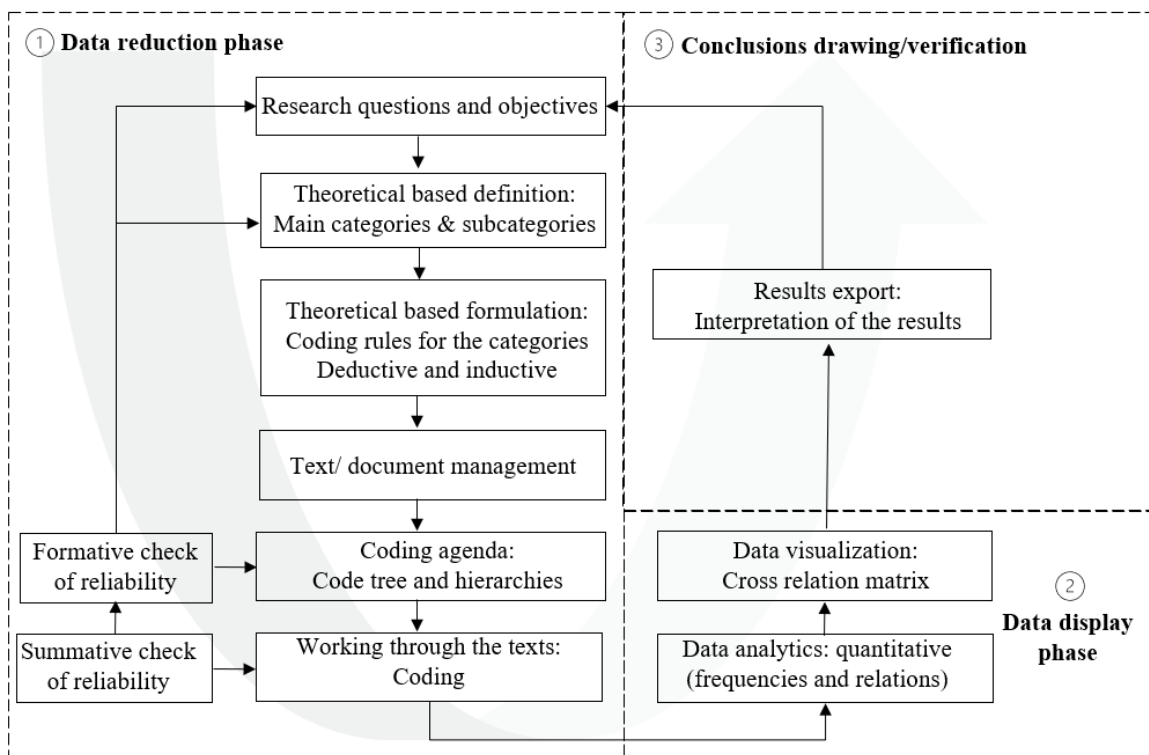


Figure 21. Processes in data analysis. Own elaboration based on Mayring (2000) & Miles & Huberman (1994)

In this regard, the “[Choice of building blocks for approach](#)”, which correspond to the theories that sought to answer the specific objectives of this research, provided the main pillars with which the categories were presented. A context category was also added, which refers to the structure presented in [Chapter 4: Case study](#). It is important to note, however, that the theories and categories may correspond to each of the objectives, yet they all complement each other to meet the overall objective of this study. A diagram showing the relationship between theories, categories of analysis, and research objectives is shown in figure 22.

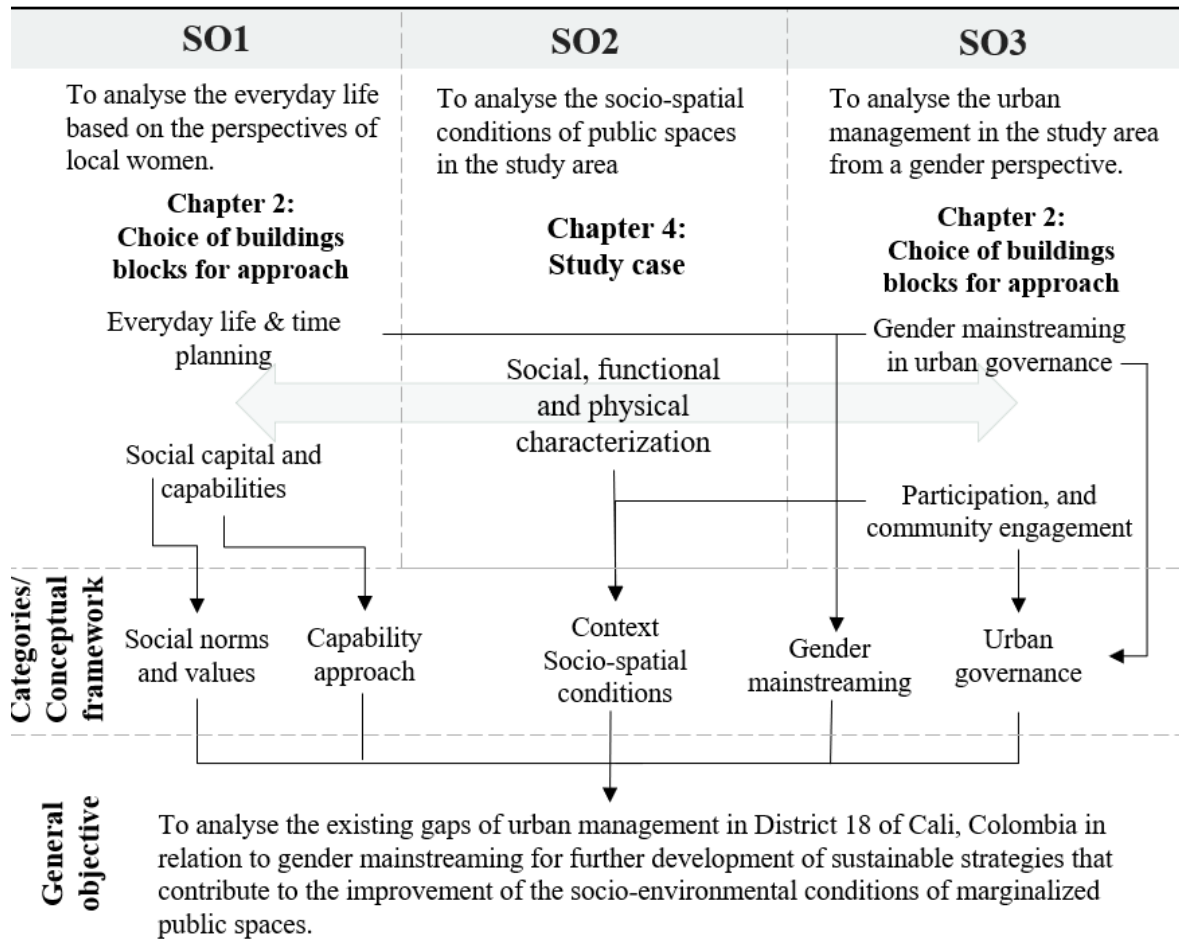


Figure 22. Relation among theories, categories, and research objectives. Own elaboration.

From these main categories, codes and subcodes make up the “coding tree” which were used to code the interviews. A detailed table with all the coding tree is presented in [Annex 10: Code system](#).

This coding process was carried out on 9 documents independently. For the purposes of presenting the results, each interviewee/group was sometimes described individually (when

referring to textual quotations) or as a group as detailed in table 9 “Classification and characteristics of the interviewees” located in the “[Population and sample](#)” section. However, in the general findings that is placed at the last part of the results presentations, a joint analysis of the perspectives from all the interviewees, were related.

After having carried out the coding process in the MAXQDA software, it was necessary to separate the units of analysis of the categories previously shown in figure 22 in independent units as some of the group categories presented higher frequencies. Additionally, it was necessary to separate, dispense and merge some subcodes as some of them had a higher level of detail which gave more weight when displaying the results. In this way, more balanced data was presented. The selection of the code system for the display analysis, as well as the number of codes found in the 9 documents for each category, are shown in table 10. These independent codes have the same subcodes present in annexe 9.

Main Categories	Code system for display analysis	Qty.
1. Context	1. Socio-spatial conditions	324
	2. Functional and urban characterization	178
	3. Population structure	346
2. Urban governance	4. Political processes in urban planning	156
	5. Good governance attributes	63
	6. Bad governance attributtes	294
	7. Stakeholders	154
	8. Scales	118
	9. Structures and networking	105
	10. Institutional practices	111
	11. Policy framework	50
	12. Participation and community engmt.	199
	13. Gender analysis	475
3. Gender mainstreaming	14. Gender planning	196
	15. Everyday life	260
	16. Empowerment	152
4. Capability approach	17. Capabilities and functionings	345
	18. Lack of capabilities	233
5. Social norms and values	19. Transcultural norms	337
	20. Values	196
Total		4292

Table 10. Code system for display analysis according to theory. Own elaboration.

As it can be seen in table 9, the codes 13, 3,17, 19, 1 and 6, presented the greatest recurrence compared to the rest of the codes. Therefore, it is important to emphasized that a biased in the coding frequency were found in the results as the questions sought to analyse mainly the elements corresponding to the gender mainstreaming theory in relation to the socio-spatial dynamics and urban management of the study area.

3.3.2 Data display: Crossing relation matrix, Sankey diagrams, triangulation, and functional clusters.

This is another analytical activity that involves the creation of comparative matrices that display information simultaneously and systematically through a series of analytical operations (Miles and Huberman, 1994). From the design of the matrix, analysis processes were carried out, to the extent that it was defined which data should be entered in each row or column under the conceptual logic of the research, which also implied a reduction of the data (Miles and Huberman, 1994). This logic follows a structure based on the grouping and relationships between categories along various lines of interaction between them (Marín, 2016).

On the other hand, Sankey diagrams made with the Atlas.ti software, were used to display the most relevant flow trends in comparison to the other subjects in the study. Further, the results obtained in each phase, were compared by means of methodological triangulation "between/across-methods" in which data from different sources were combined and analysed (Arias, 2000). For this purpose, the qualitative results were reduced and displayed separately as explained in the previous steps and compared with the quantitative results from the indicators. This was done in order to make the results more reliable and to reinforce the weaknesses of each of the research strategies (Arias, 2000).

Moreover, after having had the key features of each method, functional clusters were also reported which sought to identify the behaviour of codes, in which niches of different functions, were defined. The definition and characteristics of these groups were based on systems theories tackled by authors such as Vester (1976) which served as a reference to interpret the codes as variables from a systemic perspective.

Finally, a table with the general findings from the results of all methods, shows the gaps, opportunities, and recommendations in five dimensions of sustainability (political, social, technological/technical, environmental, and economic) to respond to the research question from a more holistic view.

Figure 23 shows a general overview with the main activities and processes developed in each of the three analysis phases that respond to the research question and objectives.

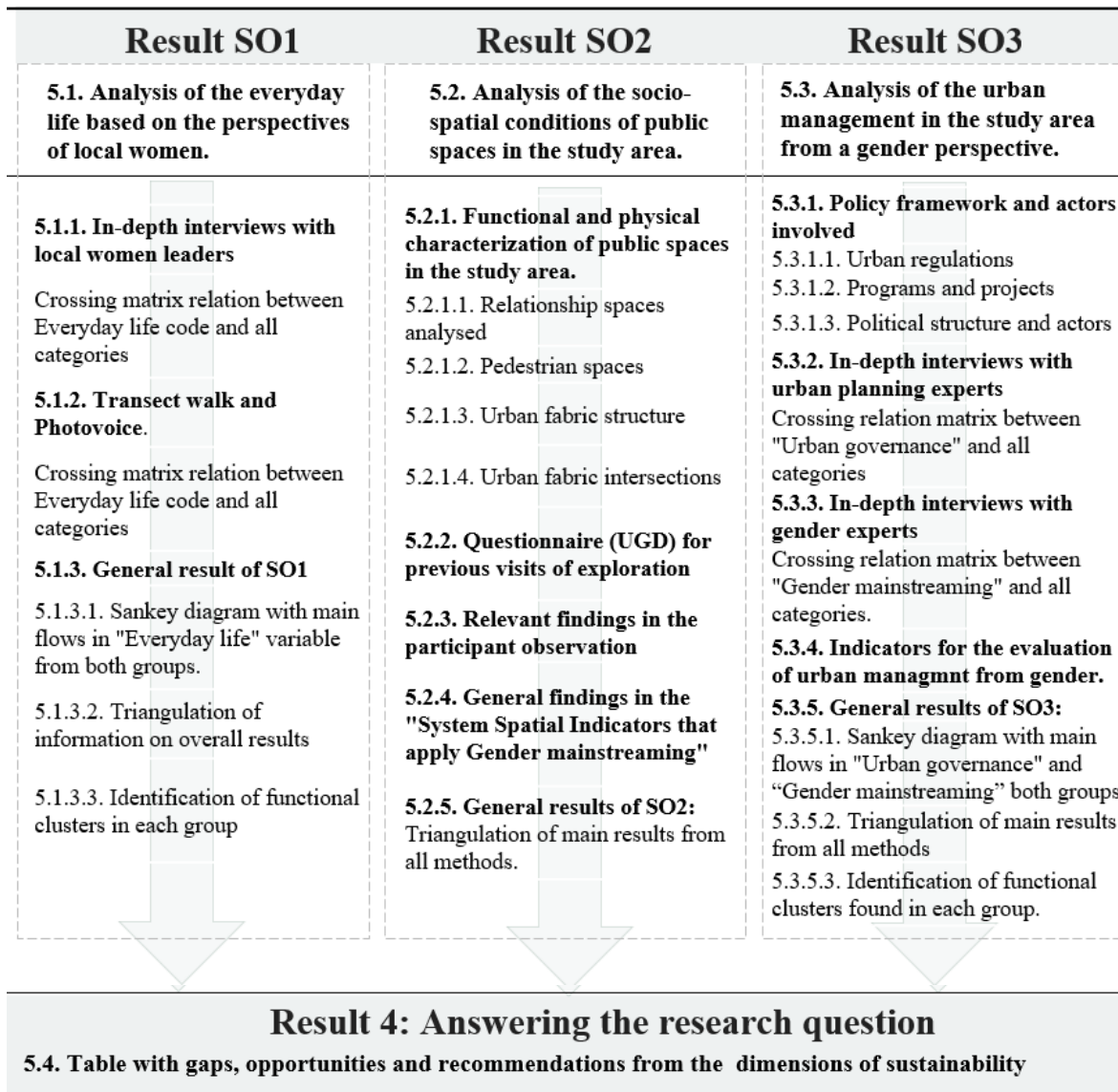


Figure 23. Activities and processes in the results presentation. Own elaboration.

3.3.3 Conclusions/drawing verification

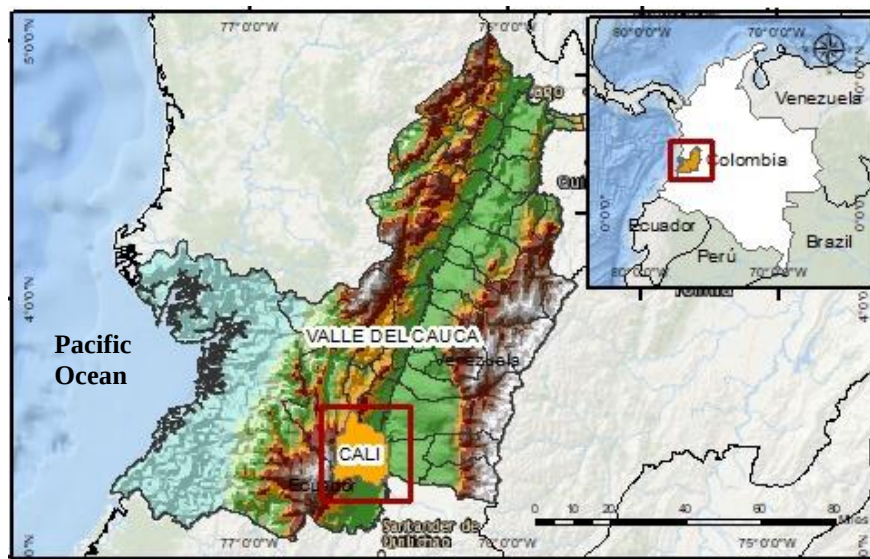
In this section, 13 specific tactics for extracting meaning from a particular configuration of data display, are proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994). They are roughly organised from the descriptive to the explanatory and from the concrete to the more conceptual and abstract. (1) Noticing patterns, (2), seeing plausibility ("makes good sense"), (3) Clustering ("what goes with what"), (4) Making metaphors (meaning interpretation), (5) Counting (quantifiable results), (6) Contrasting/comparing, (7) Partitioning variables (relationships), (8) Details into the general, (9) Factoring (overlapping), (10) no relationships between variables, (11) intervening variables (11), (12) logical chain of evidence and (13) Making conceptual/theoretical coherence.

CHAPTER 4: Case study

4.1. General context

Santiago de Cali is the capital city of the department of Valle del Cauca with an area of 561.7 km². and with a population in its urban area according to the 2018 Census of 2'434,211 made by the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), of which 52.1% of the population are women (DANE, 2018). This place the city as the third most populous and important city in the country (Cagüañas Roza *et al.*, 2013).

Cali is located in the geographic valley of the Cauca river basin, characterized by a warm tropical climate with small variations in average temperature and the presence of a bimodal regime, which means that it has two rainy and two dry seasons (DAGMA and CVC, 2000). Its proximity to both the Cauca River and the Pacific Ocean coast, 115 km away, where the port of Buenaventura, the largest and most important in the country is located, gives the city a privileged and strategic position (see map 1) (Urrea Giraldo and Murillo Cruz, 1999).

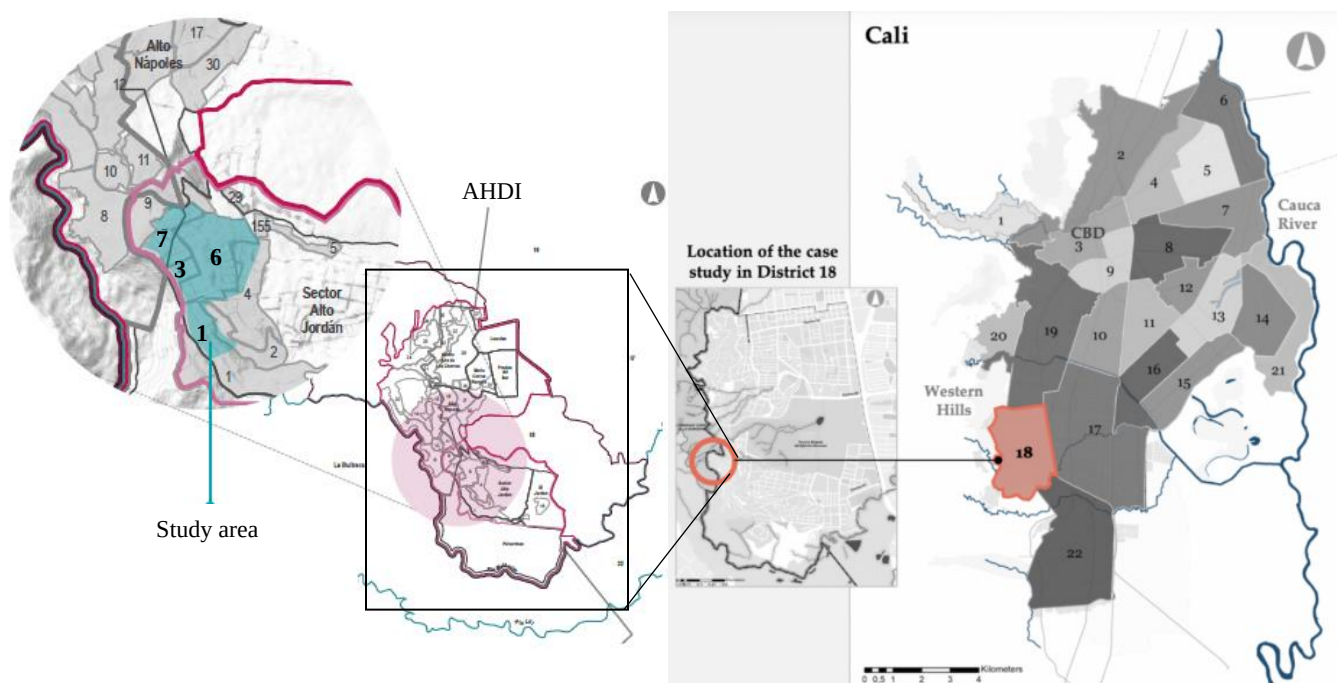


Map 1. Geographic location of Cali, Colombia. Own elaboration with shape files from IDESC.

This has turned the city in recent decades into an important axis of economic and social growth, positioning it as the main urban, cultural and economic centre of southwestern Colombia, where diverse commercial, industrial, agricultural and service dynamics take place (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2021). These features, together with the internal processes that have been occurring since the 1960s due to the country's internal armed conflict and, more recently, the strong migration of Venezuelan citizens to the country, exacerbated the urban growth of the city (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

This high rates of migration was consolidating over the years, an unbalanced urbanization, with more than 300,000 households (approx. 6% of the urban area) in areas with urban infrastructure and services deficit in the eastern and western peripheries of the city, where the 18th district is located, which is where this research is conducted (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2017). Of these 300,000 households, 40,000 are in what the Cali mayor's office has called "Asentamientos Humanos de Desarrollo Incompleto" (AHDI for its acronym in Spanish) (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2017).

The district 18 is located in the southwest of the city and is one of the 22 districts of Cali with 16 neighbourhoods and 20 informal settlements which are outside the legal urban edge of the city (Planeación Municipal, 2020). For the purposes of this research, four of these informal settlements under the AHDI categorization, have been chosen for being one of the most critical areas. These areas correspond to Alto Polvorines (1), Pampas del Mirador (6), La Arboleda (3) and Brisas de las Palmas (7) (see map 2).



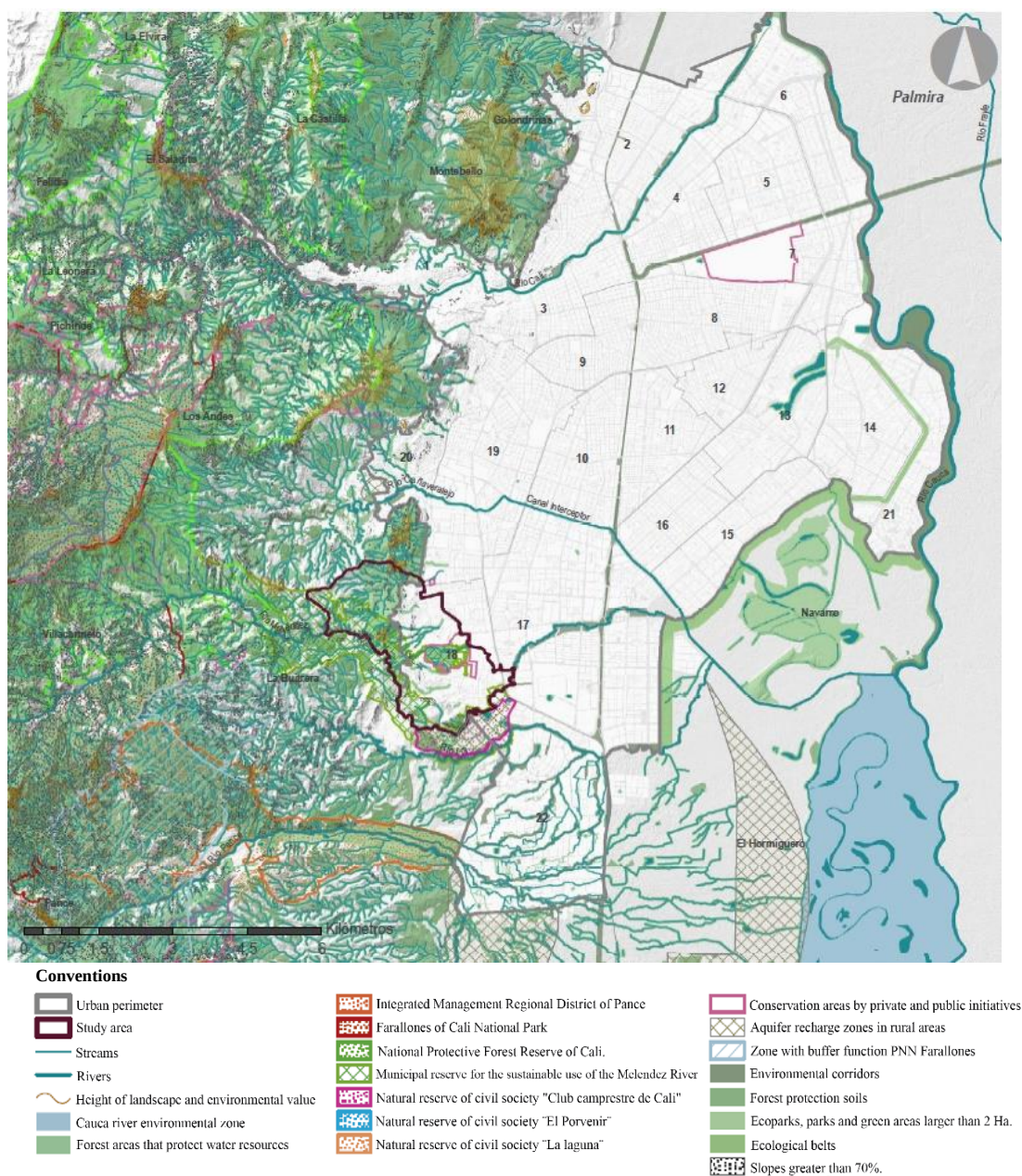
Map 2. Differentiation between study area and district 18 in relation to Cali. Taken and adapted from UTD18 & GREAT webpage (2020)

Throughout this chapter, a description of the most relevant social, physical, and functional elements of the study area will be shown. It is worth mentioning that the maps, graphs, and tables were taken and quoted from the Urbanistic Diagnostic Study of District 18 (UTD18) and in them, a differentiation is made between the 18th district and the specific study area within this district (AHDI). Furthermore, some of the tables, maps and figures make a distinction called “Area of occupancy” (AOO) to refer to the constructed area within the whole study area where the AHDI belongs.

4.2. Environmental and social characterization

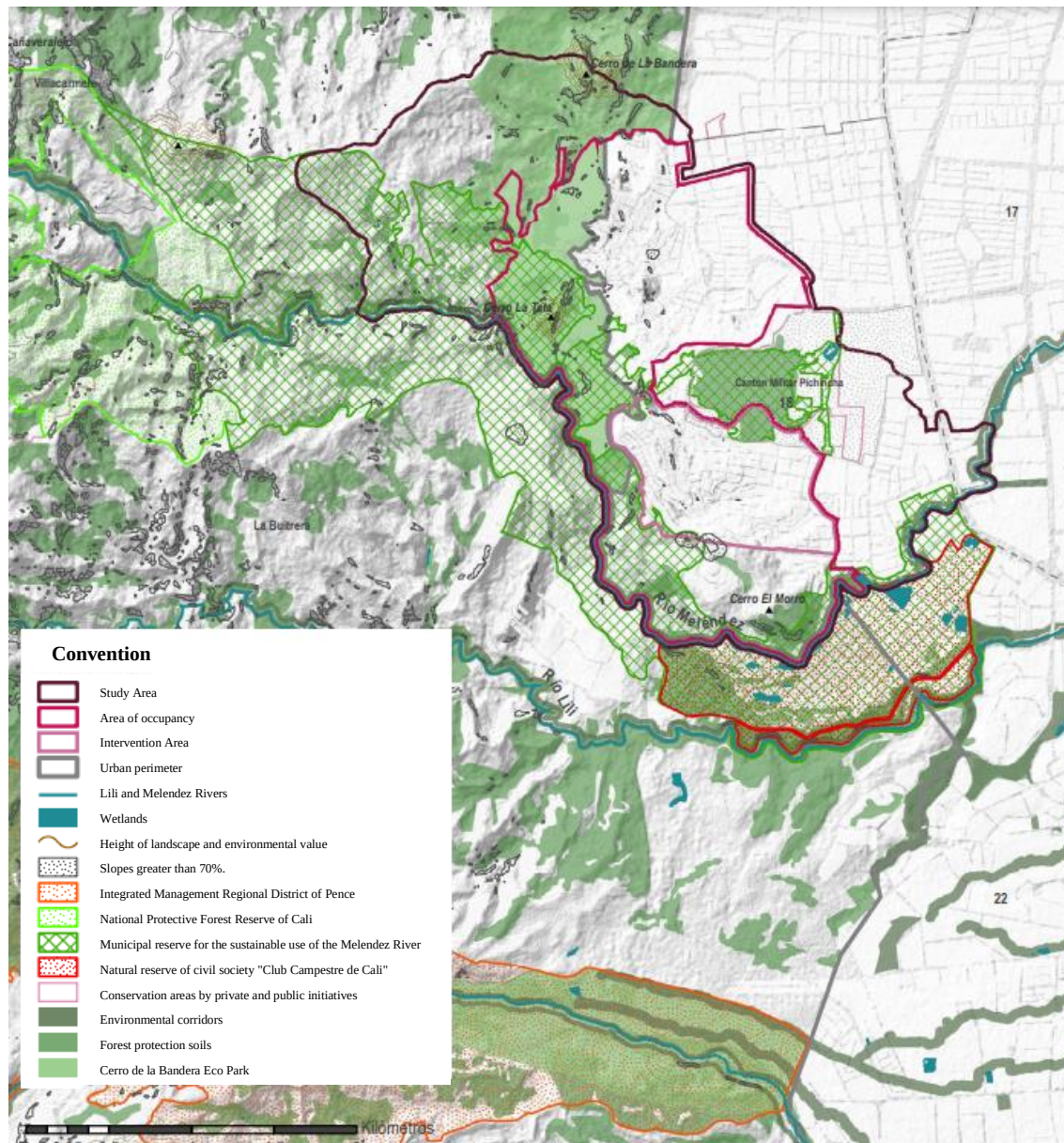
4.2.1. Ecological system

The main elements of the ecological structure of Cali are located in rural land where some of them are intersected with the study area (Planeación Municipal, 2020). Map 3 shows this intersection with District 18, as well as surface water resources and forest areas that are inside this intersection. In this map, it is possible to observe that the study area is partially settled in forest reserve areas, since these houses have been built through informal settlements on the urban edge of the city which constitute the AHDI zones (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019).



Map 3. Main ecological structure in the urban area of Cali. Taken and adapted from UTD18 (2020)

Map 4 shows in greater detail this structure and the ecological reserves present in the study area where the main elements are the environmental corridor of the Meléndez river sub-basin, and the eco-park of the flag.



Map 4. Main Ecological Structure in the AHDI and in the study area. Taken and adapted from UTD18 (2020)

4.2.1.1. Water quality

The study area is located in the sub-basin of the Meléndez River, which covers a total area of 3,832 ha in the south of the city and from which it is mainly supplied (Planeación Municipal, 2020). This has meant a great deterioration of the Meléndez River, despite the fact that, in water quality studies, it is classified as "acceptable" since there is no increase in

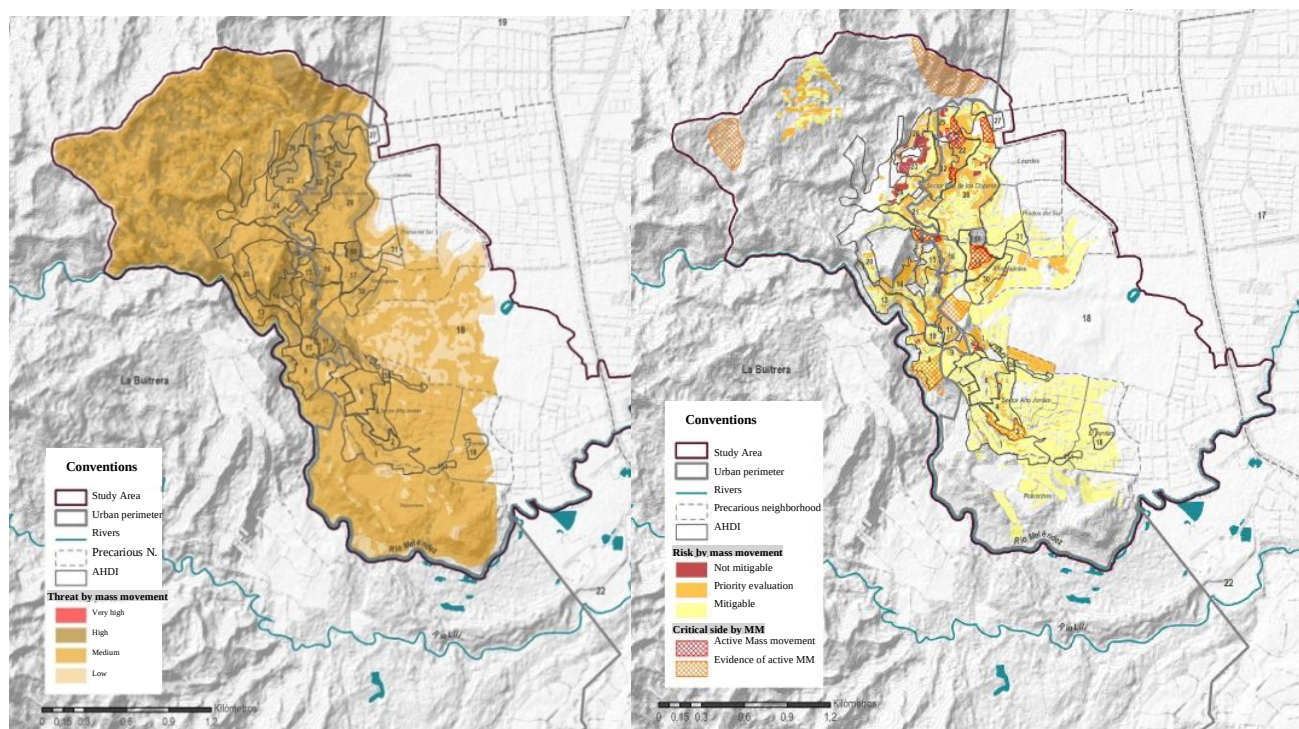
quality after passing through the urban area where the negative impact of discharges is more noticeable in terms of magnitude and importance (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

4.2.1.2. Air quality

In terms of air quality, the nearest air quality monitoring station in the city, only covers 20% of the area studied. Thus, representative data for air quality in the study is not fully measured (Planeación Municipal, 2020). However, risks have been registered for intramural air quality, which is caused using toxic fuels inside homes in which women and children are the most affected (WHO, 2018). In Cali, 3,526 households use firewood as one of the most commonly fuel for cooking, of which 128 are in AHDI (Sisbén, 2019).

4.2.1.3. Hazards risks and climate change

Colombia it is highly vulnerable to hazard risk and climate variability as it ranks third among countries with the largest population located in climatic and physical risk areas (CVC y CIAT, 2017). Mass movements, (the most common in the study area, see map 5), torrential flooding, high levels of precipitation and earthquakes (which occur throughout the entire municipal area), affects largely the study area (Planeación Municipal, 2020).



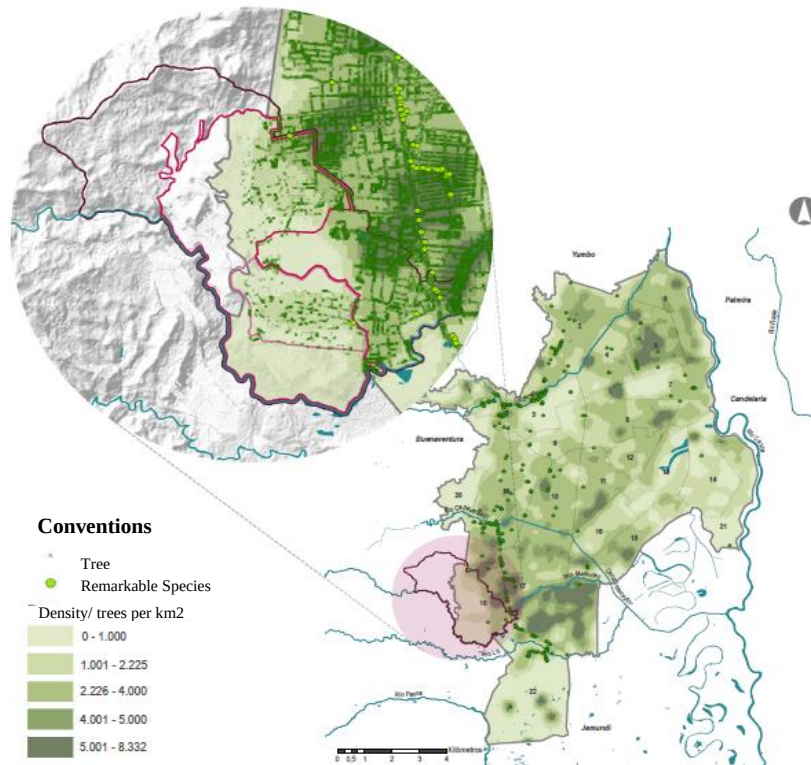
Map 5. Mass movement hazard. Taken and adapted from UTD 18 (2020)

presence of extreme droughts or precipitation surpluses in Meléndez River, which might directly affect the supply and demand of water resources up to 27% in 2040 in the study area (CVC & CIAT, 2017). This basin represents great vulnerability due to the large decrease in

flow that has been recorded in recent years (HBS Noticias, 2014, El País, 2015b; El País, 2017b; Caracol Radio, 2020). For such reason, this means that the study area requires the development of contingency plans to conserve a minimum flow of the river and to be able to supply the hillside area, which is the area that benefits the most from it (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

4.2.1.4. Tree cover

As it can be seen in Map 6, the hillside in the study area has a lower number of trees compared to the rest of the city, ranking 12th in terms of tree units (Planeación Municipal, 2020). The main reasons are the felling of trees related to the consolidation of informal settlements, low soil moisture, poor terrain stability due to topographic conditions and poor urban infrastructure. This also means a high concentration of population density, characteristic of hillside areas, with a very low presence of tree units per individual (Planeación Municipal, 2020).



Map 6. Tree density in the urban area of Santiago de Cali. Taken and adapted from UTD18 (2020)

4.2.2. Characterization of the population

4.2.2.1. Demography

The study area has presented in recent years a large increase in population, especially since 2002, when informal settlements began to consolidate after the large masses of migration to

the city. In Table 11, the demographic differences between the years 2005 and 2018 in Cali, District 18 and the specific study area can be observed, where a decrease in the general population of the city is evident, but an increase in the study area (CNPV-2005, CNPV-2018 (DANE)).

Indicator	Cali	District 18	Study area (AHDI)
Population CNVP-2018	1822869	98494	33411
Population CNVP-2005	2075380	100339	25211
Variation	-12,20%	-1,80%	32,50%

Table 11. Intercensal variation according to geographic units 'analysis. Taken from CNPV-2005, CNPV-2018 (DANE)

4.2.2.2. Population structure

Cali's population tends to be older than the populations concentrated in the study area due to the difference in historical processes of informal settlements (Planeación Municipal, 2020). Figure 23 shows that the highest concentration of the population is found in the age range between 14 and 64 years old, mainly made up of women (CNPV-2018 DANE).

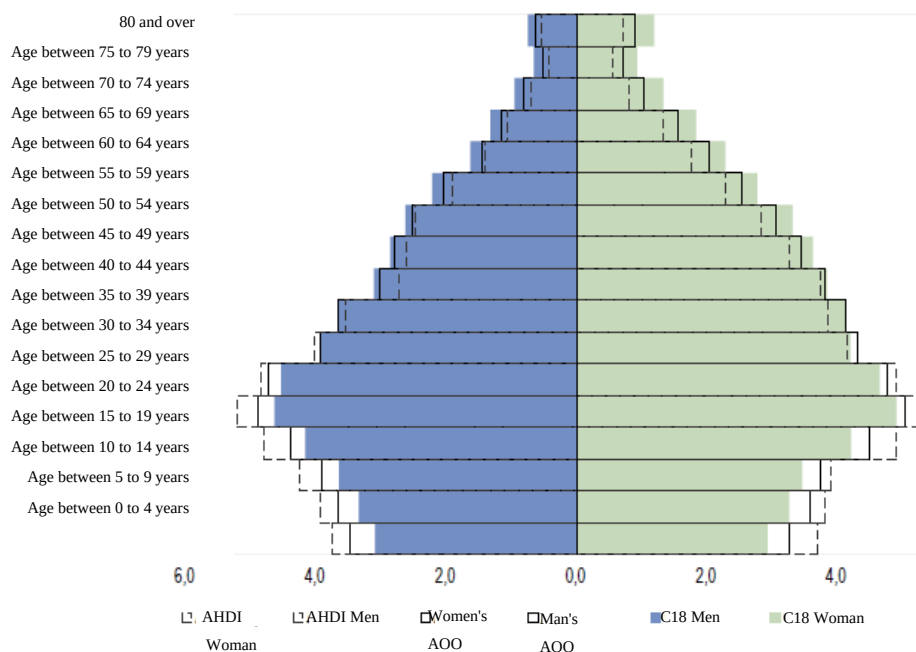


Figure 23. Population structure of the commune, area of occupancy and AHDI. Taken and adapted from UTD18 (2020)

Regarding household typology, according to the last census, 5.6% of the city's households are in district 18 (34,255 households), of which 32.6% are in the specific study area (AHDI),

a percentage that corresponds to 11,161 households (see Table 11). This table shows that the percentage of female heads of household is slightly higher than in the rest of the city.

Distribution and average size of households in the study area compared to the rest of the city		
Indicators	Cali	Study area (AHDI)
Homes	611879	11161
Average number of people/ households	2,98	2,99
Percentage of female head of household	44,50%	45,30%

Table11. Household typology. Taken and adapted from UTD18 (2020)

On the other hand, table 12 shows the birth and mortality rates of the study area, which also show higher values compared to the rest of the city. In addition, the age ranges of fertility rates shown in figure 24, are higher between 20 and 25 years, which is related to the level of education, access to the labour market, vulnerability, and poverty, which will be shown in [socioeconomic characteristics](#) (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

Birth indicators			Mortality indicators		
Indicator	Cali	AHDI	Indicator	Cali	AHDI
Children born alive (Last 12 months)	24654	654	Deceased	37010	690
Birth rate/ 1000	13,5	19,6	Deceased rate /1000	20,3	20,7

Table 12. Birth and mortality indicators. Taken from CNPV-2018 (DANE).

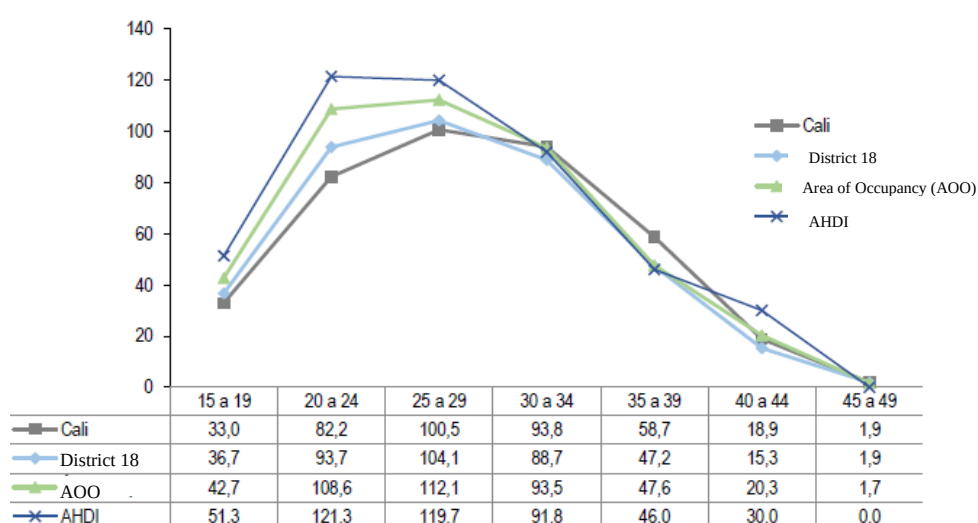


Figure 24. Specific fertility rates by age ranges. Taken from UTD18 (2020)

4.2.2.3. Migration

37.9% of Cali's population was born in other municipalities and 2.1% in other countries as can be seen in Table 13 (CNPV-2018). Most of the migrant population in Cali originates from the Colombian Pacific and can be classified as belonging to the Mulatto or Afro-Colombian ethnic group (Barbary et al. 1999).

Indicator	Cali	Study area
In this municipality	60%	56,40%
In another municipality	37,90%	41,70%
In another country	2,10%	1,90%
Total	1799351	33114

Table 13. Migration of a lifetime. Taken from CNPV-2018 (DANE)

Migration in the study area occurs mainly for socioeconomic reasons, mainly family-related, and in search of job opportunities. Compared to other urban areas, in the study area, there was a higher need for educational and search for security (risk of life threat), which is closely related to armed conflicts (Planeación Municipal, 2020). Figure 25 shows the relationship between the reasons for migration and the rest of the city.

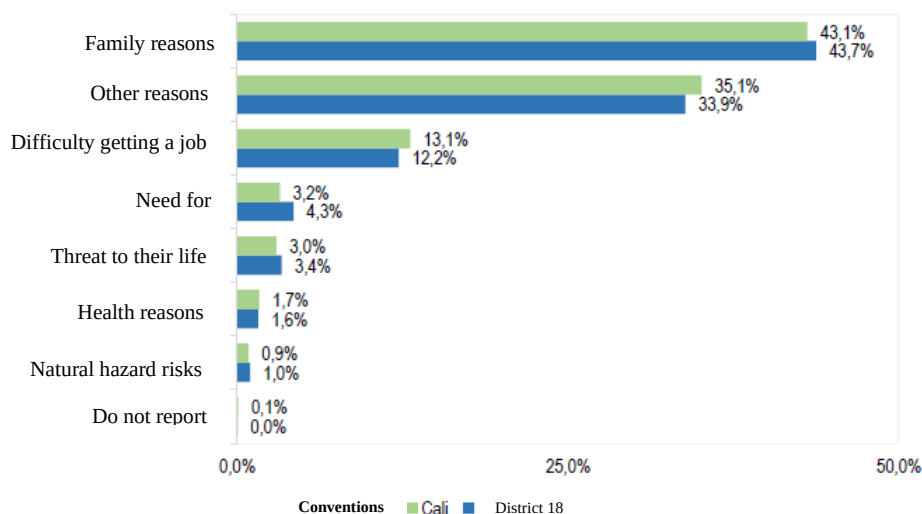
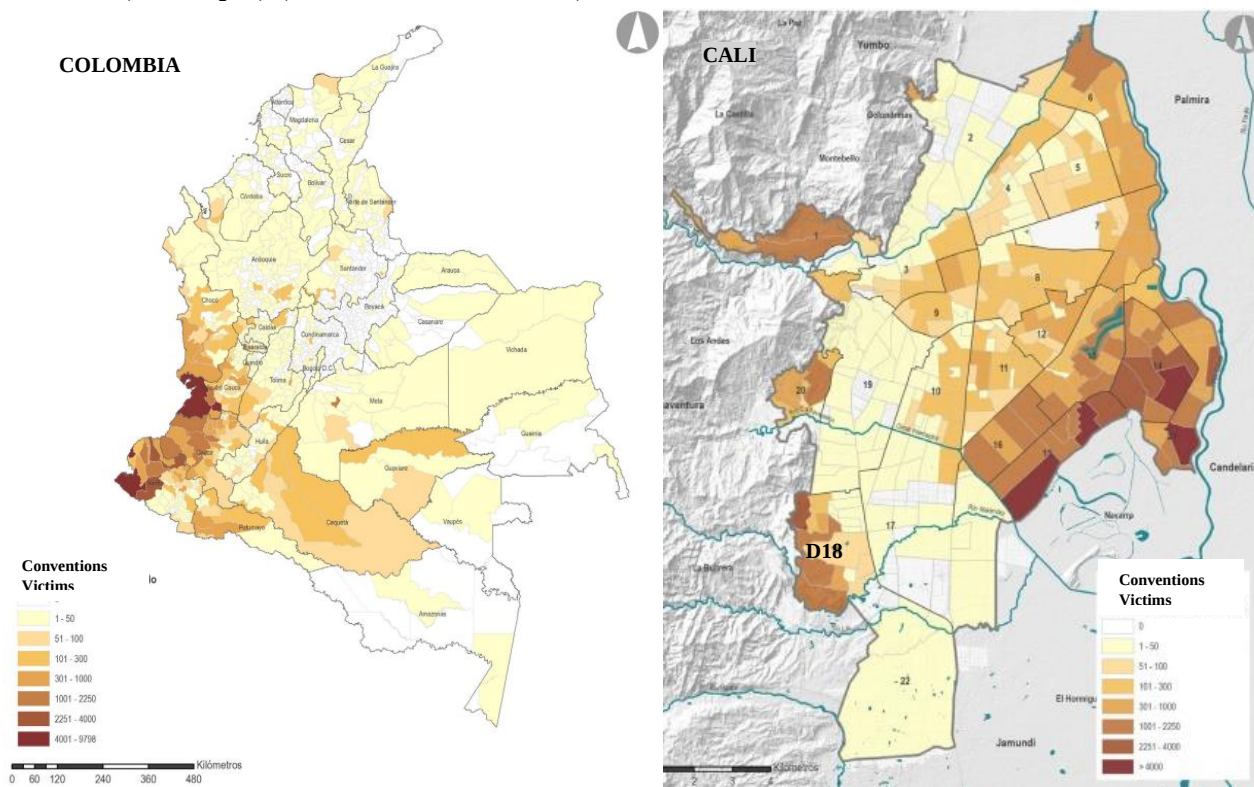


Figure 25. Main reasons for migration. Taken from UTD18 (2020)

4.2.2.4. Victims of armed conflicts

In the database of the Social Promotion Group of the Health Secretariat of Valle del Cauca, there are 127,972 people recognized by the government as victims of the armed conflict in Cali who come mainly from the Pacific coast and the southern zone Andean region of the country, made up by Afro-descendants and indigenous people (Planeación Municipal, 2020). This population has settled mainly in the hillside areas on the eastern and western sides of

the city, where district 18 is located and where the population with the lowest income is located (see map 7) (Alcaldía de Cali, 2019).



Map 7. Municipalities of origin of the armed conflict victims in Colombia and place of residence in Cali. Taken from UTD18

4.2.2.4. Socioeconomic characteristics

Table 14 presents the distribution of the level of education. Here it can be seen that the level of primary and secondary education is the highest level of education achieved by most of the population in the study area (83.5%).

Maximum level reached	Cali	Study area
None	2,20%	3,30%
Basic and medium	65%	85,90%
Technical, technological, and superior	32,80%	10,80%

Table 14. Percentage distribution of the highest educational level. Taken and adapted from CNPV-2018 (DANE)

In relation to gender in the study area (AHDI), women have the highest percentage of superior education while men have the highest figures in medium education in comparison with the rest of the district and city (see Figure 25). However, the levels of qualified education in the rest of the district and the city, are considerably higher than the study area, which leads to access to equally less qualified jobs (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

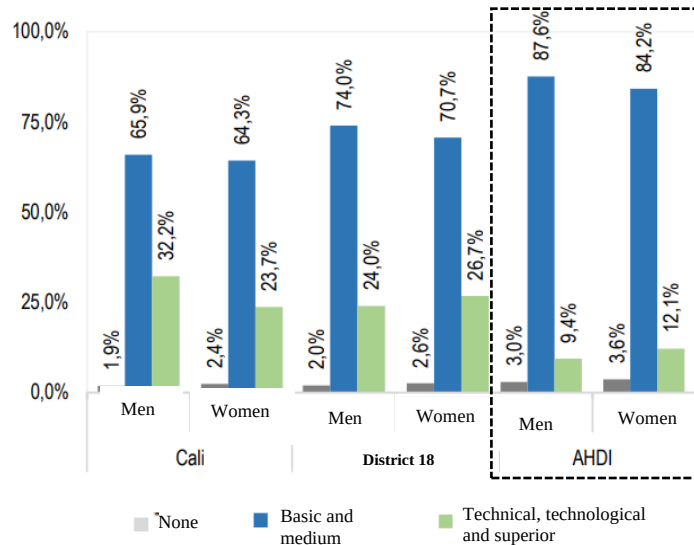


Figure 25. Percentage distribution of educational levels by sex. Taken from UTD18 (2020)

Given that the study area has a predominantly young population with low levels of education and located in informal sectors, they exert greater demographic pressure on the labor market (Planeación Municipal, 2020). By sex, it is to be expected that women register lower rates of employment, which indicates the weight of household activities and the allocation of this activity by gender.

As can be seen in the figure 6, the highest employment participation rates are found among men, with 70% for the study area in compare to 46.9% for women (Planeación Municipal, 2020). On the other hand, for the distribution of unemployment by sex, women have the highest percentage in the study area (12%) in comparison with men (9.5%) (see figure 26) (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

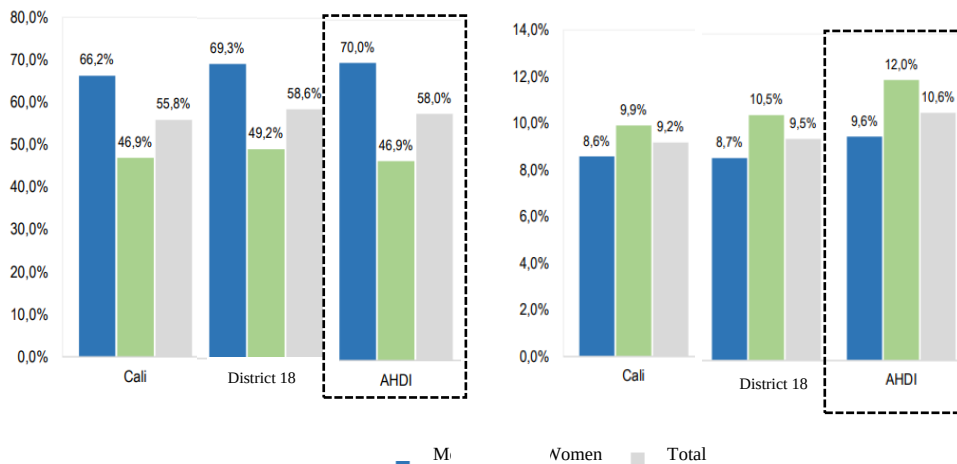


Figure 26. Distribution of the overall employment participation and unemployment rate by sex. Taken from UTD18 (2020)

4.2.2.5. Vulnerability and poverty

Poverty as a social condition is measured directly and indirectly according to Amartya Sen's classification, which it translates into restrictions in terms of opportunities and freedoms for the development of their capabilities, being and doing (Sen, 1984). The direct measure, according to DANE (2020), relates to the possibility of accessing vital characteristics such as health, education, and housing. Contrastingly, indirect poverty measures the purchasing power of households for goods and services denominated as monetary poverty, which is related to the perception of income per unit of household expenditure (Secretaría de desarrollo económico, 2020).

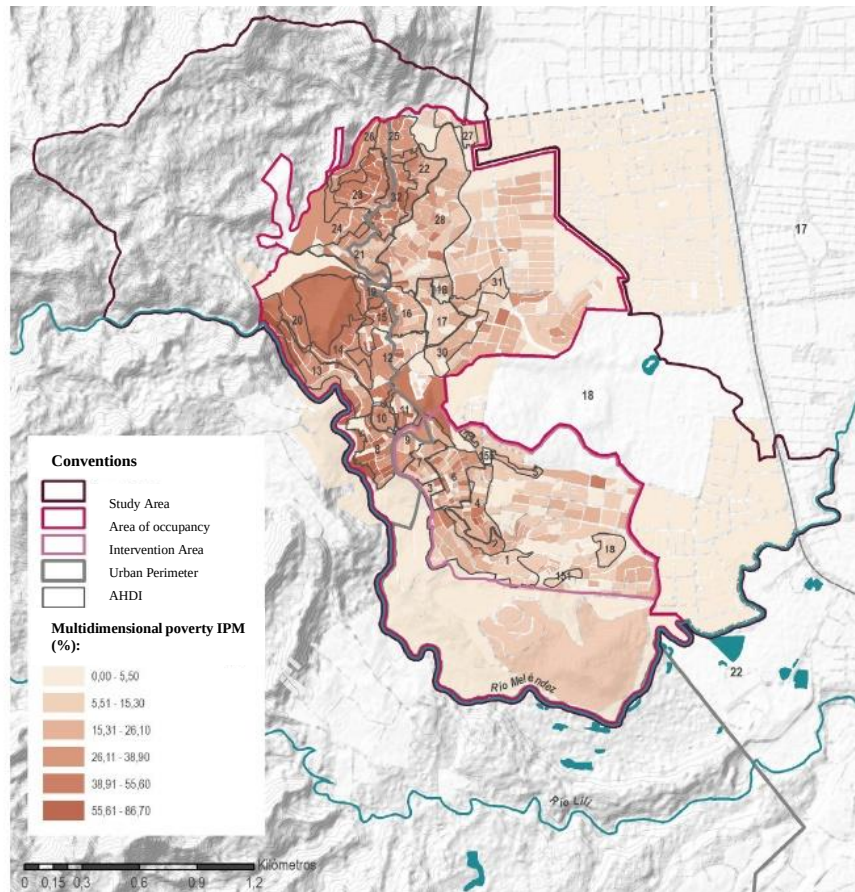
Due to the recent social outbreak in Colombia in 2019, which had a significant impact in Cali, and the economic recession due the pandemic Covid-19, poverty levels, social inequality and unemployment were exacerbated which, although it has a structural component, worsened throughout the world, especially in vulnerable areas (Secretaría de desarrollo económico, 2020). In consequence, monetary poverty in Cali grew 14.4 percentual points from 2019 to 2020 (21.9% to 36.3%) which meant that in 2020, 375,990 people entered monetary poverty, recorded as having an income below 81 USD per month (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2021).

Table 15 shows various indices related to the level of poverty through the lack of unsatisfied basic needs:

Indicator	Cali		AHDI	
	No.	%	No.	%
Poor due to unsatisfied basic needs	133889	7,3	5333	16
Inadequate housing	6539	0,4	1005	3
Critical crowding	67917	3,7	2955	8,8
Inadequate services	4482	0,3	217	0,7
Economic dependence	3716	0,2	87	0,3
School absence	63632	3,5	1967	5,9

Table 15. Poverty levels by unsatisfied basic needs. Taken and adapted from CNPV-2018 (DANE)

Further, the multidimensional poverty index is measured by educational conditions, quality of life of children and young people, health, labour participation, access to public services and housing conditions for the development of each person (Salazar et al, 2011). In district 18, 23.9% of the population are under this situation and the rates in the study area has increased in compared to the rest of the district as it can be seen in map 8, where the highest percentages are in the AHDI.



Map 8 Distribution of the incidence of multidimensional poverty. Taken and adapted from UTD18 (2020)

4.2.2.6. Security and convivence

In this context, Cali registers high patterns of violence both nationally and internationally and, in 2019, it was the city with the highest number of homicides in Colombia and has been present in the annual publications of the ranking of the 50 most violent cities in the world (Consejo Ciudadano para la Seguridad, 2019). This is largely because, as seen above, high rates of poverty and inequality have an amplified effect and have had a major impact on the levels of violence which affects people's sense of relative deprivation (Sánchez, 2001).

Ordoñez (2017) notes that after the dismantling of the Cali Cartel, the city was plunged into a struggle between drug trafficking associations for regional control of routes, increasing the infiltration of criminal gangs in the business of urban micro-trafficking, extortion, and other criminal activities in the so-called "oficinas de cobro" (collection offices) (Secretaría de Seguridad y Justicia, 2019). These activities intensified in marginal and more vulnerable areas of the city (Ordóñez Valverde, 2017). A proof for that, in 2019 there were 1,123 homicides in Cali distributed throughout the territory but following a pattern of concentration in the eastern and western areas of the city, a phenomenon related to the trend of socio-spatial segregation resulting from Cali's urban growth (Franco-Calderón, 2020).

On the other hand, when the rates of violence are analyzed by sex, it is revealed that the majority of crime victims in Commune 18 correspond to women (1,011 cases) with 51.7% (Secretaría de Seguridad y Justicia, 2019). The crimes in which women have been most affected are those related to sexual crimes (86.0%) and domestic violence (79.6%), while men suffer more from crimes related to traffic accidents, threats, personal injury, and theft. However, in none of these distributions affecting men (except for the first) is there a difference as marked as it is in the crimes that affect women more (see Figure 26).

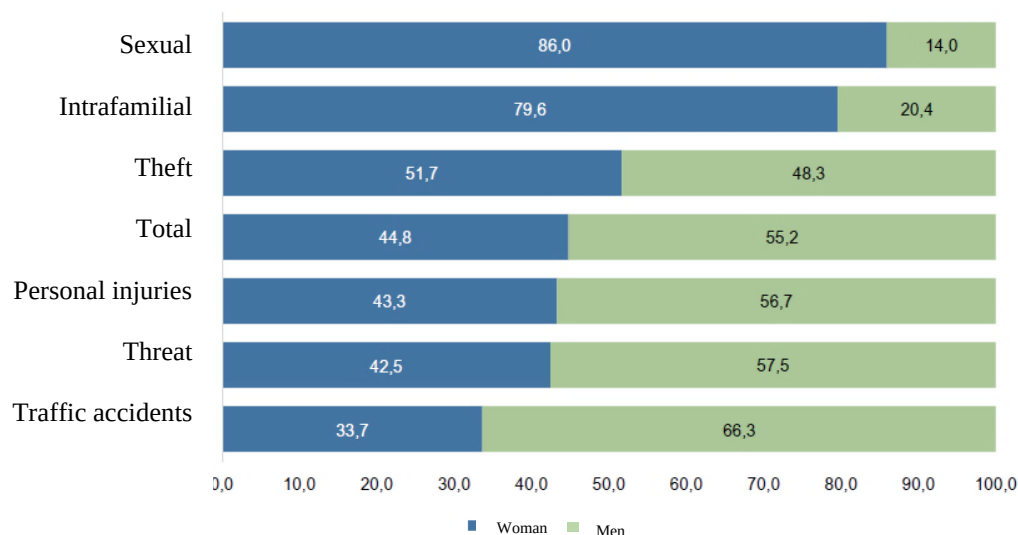


Figure 26. Distribution of crimes according to sex. Taken and adapted from UTD18 (2020)

4.3. Functional characterization

4.3.1. Urban facilities and services

Based on the SISBEN III 2019 survey, the aqueduct service in district 18 is provided without difficulty in 94. 6% of households 7 days a week 24 hours a day, with an infrastructure for the provision of aqueduct service with a wide coverage. However, in the study area, corresponding to the AHDI neighbourhoods, presents in some parts, coverages of 0% and the rest, 83% of the aqueduct service (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

On the other hand, the sewerage service in district 18 according to the DANE census (2018), presents a coverage of 97. 8%, presenting values very similar to the coverage of the aqueduct network, but leaving again the area of the western side that corresponds to the areas of AHDI, outside of provision due to lack of service infrastructure. This sewerage service is covered by the Cañavalejo wastewater treatment plant for the collection of sewage water. The management of rainwater drainage is done through canals collectors that carry water to the Cali River (Municipal Planning, 2020).

The electricity supply service in the study area according to the data of the CNPV-2018 (DANE), results in a coverage between 95 and 100%, and constitutes the service with the highest coverage in the AHDI study area, leaving only the settlements that are outside the urban perimeter with the lowest percentage of coverage due to the fact that the network of provision of this energy service is still in the process of consolidation in this area (Municipal Planning, 2020).

Regarding solid waste management, from 17,618 households in the study area, 153 households (8.7%) do not have garbage collection. Applied practices for waste disposal are burning of waste (most common), burying of waste, dumping in water sources, or open dumping. These activities generate major social and environmental impacts, since these practices generate open dumps and pollute the environment in various ways (contamination of air, soil and groundwater sources) (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

In addition to the problems already mentioned, the disposal of garbage in public spaces generates bad odors near homes, degraded and dirty public areas, and obstruction of pedestrian traffic on public roads, making circulation and accessibility to homes and parks difficult, which greatly contributes to a decrease in housing comfort and safety. Likewise, these environments become rodent breeding grounds and transmitters of diseases that end up greatly affecting the health of the entire population, mainly the most vulnerable population (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

4.3.2. Mobility

The study area, being for the most part a hillside area, is made up of a system of irregular roads adapted to the topography of the terrain, which have been developed by the community itself and in a disorganised manner, following a need for connection between neighbourhoods. Thus, the urban fabric is found in two directions, one parallel to the topography, which constitutes the main internal and external connection structure of district 18, and the other in a counter-slope direction, which allows limited communication for small vehicles and pedestrian crossings due to its dimensions (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

Due to these conditions, the internal urban connection of the study area to the mobility system of the city is limited to local roads, which generates a problem of provision of transport services to this area by the difficult accessibility to the area at road level. In consequence, this area of neighbourhoods AHDI, have great problems of accessibility either by the natural barriers such as the river Meléndez or by the lack of adequate road infrastructure of connection (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

CHAPTER 5: Results presentation

This chapter follows the same structure as the "[Data collection](#)" section of the methodology, which describes the methods and tools used in the three phases to answer the specific objectives. Similarly, these sections are presented by following the same structure as the "Data analysis" section also placed in the methodology. However, the interpretation of these results will be presented in the following discussion chapter.

As a preliminary step before presenting the study's findings and recommendations, the general behaviour of the units of analysis (codes) will be described in relation to the interviewees. Table 16 and figure 27, the recurrences of said codes for each group of interviewees and by category group:

Categories	Code system for display analysis	Local women leaders	Photovoice	Urban planning experts	Gender experts	Total codes
1. Context	1. Socio-spatial conditions	140	54	56	74	324
	2. Functional and urban characterization	66	21	40	51	178
	3. Population structure	68	18	81	179	346
2. Urban governance	4. Political processes in urban planning	24	3	64	65	156
	5. Good governance attributes	15	0	36	12	63
	6. Bad governance attributes	77	39	105	73	294
	7. Stakeholders	50	7	33	64	154
	8. Scales	34	6	20	58	118
	9. Structures and networking	56	8	17	24	105
	10. Institutional practices	25	0	36	50	111
	11. Policy framework	16	2	21	11	50
	12. Participation and community engagement	77	18	32	72	199
	13. Gender analysis	157	66	104	148	475
3. Gender mainstreaming	14. Gender planning	25	7	71	93	196
	15. Everyday life	137	41	30	52	260
	16. Empowerment	73	10	27	42	152
4. Capability approach	17. Capabilities and functioning	187	30	44	84	345
	18. Lack of capabilities	88	48	31	66	233
5. Social norms and values	19. Cultural norms	146	66	40	85	337
	20. Values	112	25	17	42	196
	Total codes by group	1573	469	905	1345	4292

Table 13. Codes frequency by groups of interviewees. Own elaboration

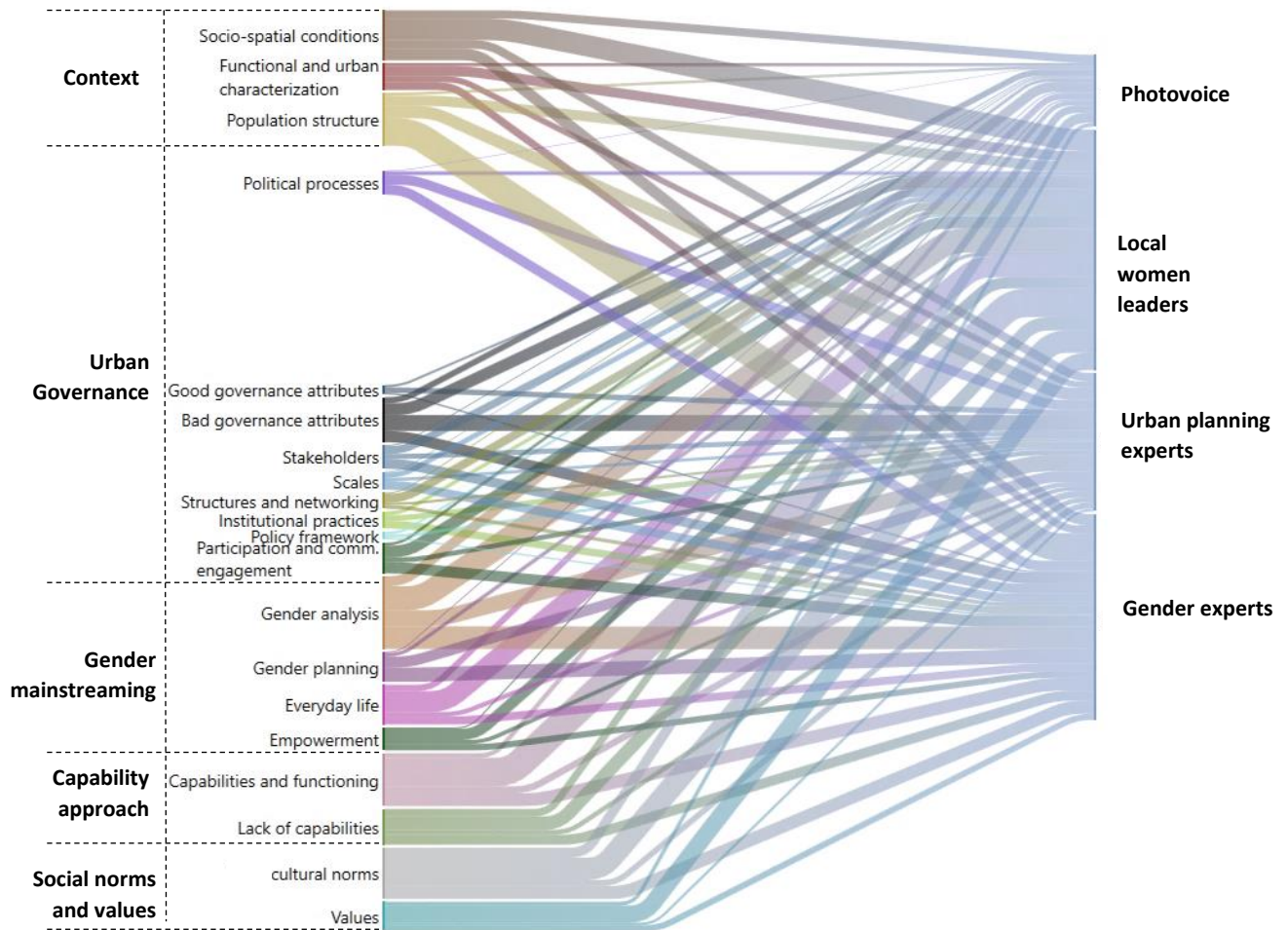


Figure 27. Coding flows in relation to the groups of interviewees. Own elaboration.

Table 16 and Figure 27 show a greater weight of the codes found in the “Capabilities and functioning”, “Gender analysis” and “Cultural norms” codes by the local women leaders followed by “Population structure” by the gender experts and “Bad governance attributes” by urban planning experts. These initial findings give an idea of the variables that will be most relevant to the results of the research.

As a result of the high number of codes for leaders and gender experts compared to the other groups, it has been shown that these groups provided most information regarding the key aspects for the analysis and understanding of Everyday life from a gender perspective, for what is confirmed the bias mentioned earlier in the methodology section. However, the insights mentioned by the photovoice participants, and the observations made by the experts, complemented the results to find the discrepancies, recurrences and gaps that allowed to answer the research question. To avoid a bias toward one group over the other, the analysis

was conducted independently for each group. It was only at the end that each finding was triangulated.

When comparing the overall behaviour of the main categories with the residents of the study area (local women leaders and photovoice participants) and with the experts, a more balanced picture emerges. In this way, the categories of urban governance and gender mainstreaming, have the greatest weight in the results obtained by both groups (see figure 28).

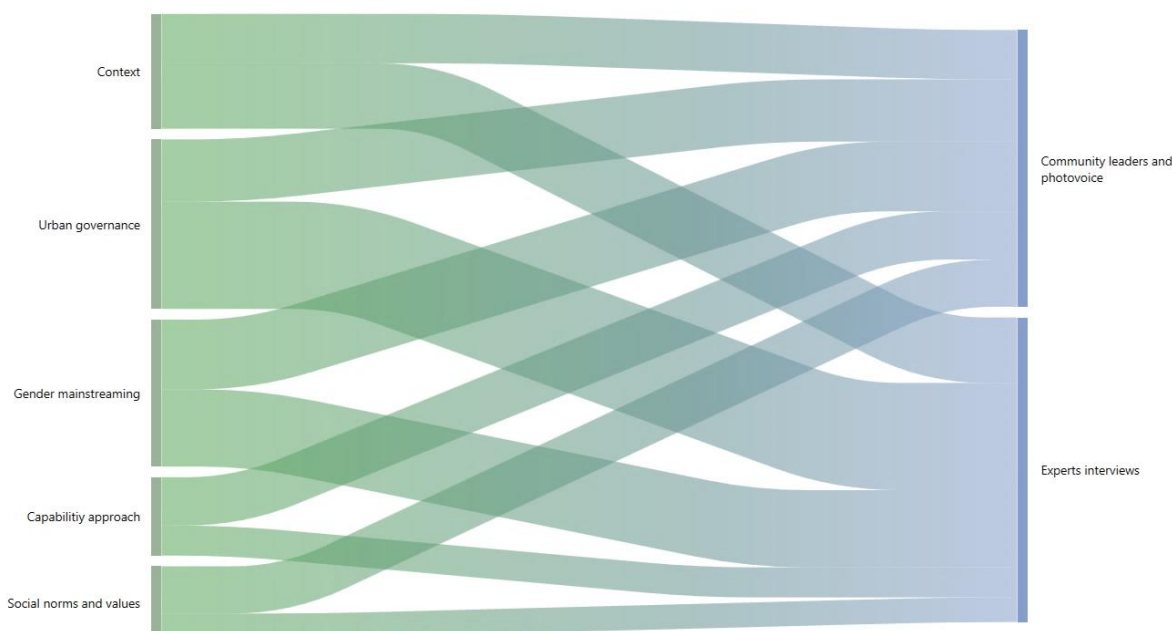


Figure 28. Main categories flow by groups of interviewees. Own elaboration.

5.1. Analysis of everyday life from the perspectives of local women.

This first result seeks to answer the first specific objective of this research, which addresses an analysis of the everyday life in the study area. An analysis of the results first from the interviews with local women leaders, followed by the results found in the transect walk and photovoice activity, is presented by means of crossing relation matrix and Sankey diagrams between the variable "Everyday life" and each of the categories of this study. Additionally, the triangulation to compare the findings from these two groups together with the functional clusters identified, will be shown at the end as the general results of this first result.

5.1.1. In-depth interviews with local women leaders

This section shows the results of the interviews conducted with the leaders of the sector in which the dynamics of the territory, how it has been shaped, what are the community processes that are being carried out and what has been developed in the past, were analysed. Moreover, their relations and experiences in their everyday life both at a personal and community level regarding difficulties and unsatisfied needs were also identified. For this

purpose, the code "Everyday life" has been taken and a crossing relation matrix has been made with each of the main categories.

Table 17 compares the results of the "Everyday life" code with the "Context" category of the interviews conducted with the sector leaders.

Context vs. Everyday life	Personal sphere	Political/commty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/activities
Socio-spatial conditions										
Self construction	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	4
Informality	0	6	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	2
Security and convivence	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Socioeconomic characteristics	0	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	2
Violence	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Marginalization	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
Urban infrastructure	0	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	3
Accessibility	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Street furniture	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dangerous	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	2	5	2
Degradation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Solid waste management	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Climate and hazard risks	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Environmental conditions	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Functional and urban characterization										
Mobility	0	3	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	2
Public spaces	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	1	7	3
Public services/ urban facilities	2	9	4	1	4	1	2	2	4	2
Population structure										
LGTBIQ+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Men	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women	0	5	3	0	2	1	0	0	4	0
Intergenerational	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Elderly	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Adults	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Youth	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Mothers head of household	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marital status	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Ethnic group	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
People with disabilities	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Victims of armed conflict	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Migrants	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	6	1	2

Table 17. Crossing relation matrix between Everyday life and Context. Own elaboration.

This table shows a greater recurrence of services and urban facilities in relation to the political and community sphere mainly for women. These codes also show a strong relationship with socio-spatial conditions related to informality, self-construction, safety and coexistence, socioeconomic characteristics, violence, marginalization, urban infrastructure, mobility, and accessibility. Correspondingly, the "Daily life network/activities" and "Unsatisfied needs" codes presents a correlation to these same codes, especially perceived mainly by women, followed by children, elderly, and people with disabilities and related to dangerous and marginalization.

It is also important to mention the relationships among “Solid waste management”, “Environmental conditions” and “climate and hazard risk”, which, although less frequent in the interviewees, are also part of the conditions related to marginality. This statement is also supported by one of the interviewees:

“What has been done here is empirical and here we do not have universal architecture we have an architecture of ignorance of our knowledge but not technical. Then, there is a lot of difficulty to walk through the street, with the mud and because nothing has been done with well-designed measures” (Community leader 1, Pos. 27).

Likewise, the “Migrants” subcode belonging to the variable “Population structure”, presents a great recurrence with “Experience/ life trajectories”, since, as shown in chapter 4, of the case study, this sector is largely populated by migrants from neighbouring regions in part due to the armed conflict. One of the leaders interviewed was a victim of the armed conflict along with her family and shared her experience in relation to her process of displacement and arriving to the city:

“I am displaced because I am the daughter of people displaced by violence, so I am also included in the group of displaced people. It was supposed that the State was going to give us some help, but the help never arrived. They say that if I can get a credit then I am a self-sustaining person, but the State never considers everything that one left behind.

The displacement occurred from Charco, a village in Nariño, my family comes from there, we had land, we had everything, but there are many people planting illegal plants, many anti-personnel mines. They take over the land that don't belong to them, because they force people to leave and leave their lands lying around.

Our lands, the animals, remained there, but normally there are very few of those illegal groups who have papers for those lands as they were always inherited from my parents, their parents, and grandparents. So, as our lands were taken from us, we had to arrive here and start from scratch.

Then, here in the city it is said that there is aid but that isn't true. Whenever there is a sweep of surveys, I say I am a victim of the conflict, I am registered, I have a code, everything, but the aid is not seen. They say that there is aid for housing, for studying, that there are monthly monetary compensations for displaced families, but at least in my case I have not seen it” (Community leader 2 Pos. 6-7).

This is just one of many stories of families that have had to migrate for various reasons to this sector (see chapter 4: [Migration](#)) and have arrived in the territory sharing the similar conditions that the informality entails. In consequence, these migration processes have permeated and impacted all life's spheres (personal, community, reproductive, and productive) as it can be seen in the correlation with these subcategories in the previous crossing relation matrix.

Regarding functional urban characterization, public services and urban facilities were highly commented, especially in the political/community sphere as well as in the productive sphere. Additionally, public spaces and mobility, with fewer recurrence, were also related in these two spheres and with unsatisfied needs.

On the other hand, table 18 shows the crossing relation matrix between “Everyday life” and the “Urban Governance” category.

Urban governance vs. Everyday life	Personal sphere	Political/commty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/ activities
Political processes										
Evaluation & monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processes and implementation	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Project formulation	0	3	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Negotiation of values	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property legalization	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Policy creation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decision making	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Good governance attributes										
Polycentric/ nested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multidisciplinary/ robust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connected & coordinated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legitimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consensus oriented	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Recognition	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Efficient and sustainable	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transparency and communicative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equitable/inclusive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Responsive & accountable	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bad governance attributes										
Individual interest/centralized	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lack of research and data	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Uncoordinated/disconnected	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corrupt/ lack of trust	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	0
Non inclusive/ inequality	0	4	1	1	2	1	0	2	4	1
Non-recognition	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Inefficient	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
No communicative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unaccountable/ nonresponsive	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	0
Lack of financial support	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Lack of political will	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Stakeholders										
Hybrid organizations	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
NGOs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private actors	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Public actors	0	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Civil society	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Urban governance vs. Everyday life	Personal sphere	Political/commty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/ activities
Scales										
International scale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National scale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Regional level	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal scale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District scale	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Neighbourhood scale	2	9	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2
Households individuals	1	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	0	2
Structures and networking										
Bottom-up approach	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Top-down approach	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Linking	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bridging	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonding	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid relations	2	10	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2
Formal relations	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Informal relations	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Adm. Organization Network	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead-governed network	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Self-governed network	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional practices										
Technical	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knowledge production	1	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Stakeholder knowdelge	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bureaucratic knowdelge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scientific knowledge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education and trainings	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Financial support	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Awareness campaigns	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy framework										
Urban regulations (POT)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Laws	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Programs and projects	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Participation and comm. engmnt.										
Knowledge exchange	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Achievements	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Community engagement	3	18	4	1	4	4	5	2	2	1
Generation of public agendas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activism	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Citizen power	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Tokenism	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Nonparticipation	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0

Table 14. Crossing relation matrix between Everyday life and Urban governance. Own elaboration

As could be observed in this relationship, for all the categories, there was greater recurrence with the sub-code "Political/community sphere", especially in the "Participation and community engagement" relation. In these correlations, the sub-code "Community engagement" stand out specifically, which mostly occur through "hybrid relations" and "Bridging" networking with different stakeholders (mainly "hybrid organizations"). These relations result in "knowledge production", most of them in a "Neighbourhood scale". As a prove of that, the three leaders mentioned the following projects that have been and are being carried out in the community with different organizations:

“In the social psychology project, we have already completed 6 years where semester after semester there is continuity of psychosocial work with the Javeriana University, so the community appreciates it a lot and it has given very good results.” (Community leader 1, Pos. 9)”

“We have a leadership school by the mayor's office with the social ministry and a foundation called Tíos. We have academic training in terms of the psychological part, they support us with entrepreneurship workshops in terms of accounting, business management, preparation of some food, things that are related to us or some activity with the community” (Community leader 2, Pos. 37).

“A very nice project was carried out where scarves were woven that were exported and we were welcomed by another foundation that supported us, which at that time was the JERA foundation. They provided us with the materials and well, I directed all this weaving of the scarves that could be exported, and many women generated income and we also acquired knowledge so that they could continue doing it at home and so on, many other community projects” (Community leader 3, Pos. 10).

Equivalently, the “Community engagement” subcode is related had a correlation with time management aspects: "Projection and organization", "Time constraints" and "time planning". The interviewees express it bellow:

Time planning:

“I learned a long time ago that it is better to be organized and not commit too much, but rather schedule yourself. I am one of those who have my regular schedule times, it is a week before, I already have a commitment for the following week and if I don't have it, I look for something to do” (Community leader 1 interview, Pos. 18).

Projection and organization:

“What they bring us must last for 10 days, normally I had room for 130 people, but 80 have always arrived and some have left because they have been migrants, who come and go, but normally we have a quota of 100” (Community leader 2, Pos. 9).

Time constraint:

“The daily life of a community leader whether one works independently or with some entity, is quite stressful because one must fulfil all the roles of work, family, wife, community. As one becomes already a reference for the community then they look for you, or there are various commitments and things we have to do with the community” (Community leader 3, Pos. 23).

On the contrary, the subcodes belonging to "Bad governance attributes", had higher concurrence in all the other subcategories of "Everyday life", especially with "Unsatisfied needs and "Experiences/life trajectories". These higher values in “Bad governance attributes”

were found in "Nonrecognition", "Non inclusive/ inequality" and "Corrupt/lack of trust" subcodes, which are also associated with "Lack of financial support", "Lack of political will" and with "nonparticipation". This also evidences what was expressed by the leaders:

Non-recognition:

"When the Country Club and Fanalca organized the table to talk about that park, I went there and they told me that they wanted me to look after the park and I said, what interests me is to know how we can get access from this area? they immediately ignored me and look at me like well, you kind of don't fit here" (Community leader 1, Pos. 45).

Nonparticipation / non-inclusive

"When one looks at the parks here, one looks for example, the railings, which are not made for small children, so one sees from there that it was not made for a child, it was elaborated only to fill a space. The park was made but it was not done with the community, a model with our needs was not elaborated" (Community leader 1, Pos. 15)"

Lack of trust/corrupt:

"I don't want it to do it with the community action board because each year it will have a different monopoly and a different political interest, and I want it to be for the entire city". (Community leader 2, Pos. 30.

As part of the results, it is worth mentioning the lack of recurrence with the subcodes of "Good governance attributes", which in addition to being an expected result, it is important to highlight that there was a moderate concurrence in "Projection and organization" in this section. This is because the leaders mentioned the processes that are being carried out to formalize their territory of which they recognize the advances and implications that this process entails.

"Work has been done so that the municipality recognizes us as neighbourhoods and not as sectors because for one to be able to demand certain rights, it must first be recognized as a neighbourhood. But first, we must comply with certain regulations so we can bet on mobility, urban infrastructure and to all that comes from being recognized. Then, it is necessary that we first carry out a work plan (Community leader 1, Pos. 7).

Table 19 shows the next crossing relation matrix between "Everyday life" and "Gender mainstreaming". In this relation matrix many concurrences were found, since "Everyday life" is part of gender mainstreaming theory and belongs to this category.

Gender mainstreaming vs. Everyday life	Personal sphere	Political/commnty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/activities
Gender analysis										
Privilege	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	2
Power imbalances	0	4	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	3
Power relations and influence	1	7	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
Impacts on relations	1	8	4	6	1	4	1	9	2	3
Gender perspective	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Differential impact Recognition	1	3	5	5	0	5	1	2	1	4
Unequal access to resources	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
Unequal access to opportunities	2	3	4	3	0	3	1	3	1	1
Unequal access to benefits	1	4	4	3	1	5	1	2	4	2
Unequal access to services	0	5	3	2	0	4	1	2	6	3
Subordination and discrimination	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Provider role	1	1	4	5	2	4	1	1	0	4
Role of care	3	2	5	10	0	6	3	3	0	6
Gender planning										
Strategies for reducing inequities	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Gender indicators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender diagnosis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Positive discrimination	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Visibility of any way of oppression	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Development and democracy	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
International agreements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actions for gender equality	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Public interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Everyday life										
Personal sphere	0	3	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	1
Political/community sphere	3	0	3	1	6	1	4	3	4	3
Productive sphere	1	3	0	4	0	3	2	1	1	5
Reproductive/domestic sphere	2	1	4	0	1	7	4	3	0	5
Projection and organization	1	6	0	1	0	3	4	0	2	1
Time constraints	3	1	3	7	3	0	4	1	0	5
Time planning	3	4	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	1
Experiences/life trajectories	0	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
Unsatisfied needs	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Daily life network and activities	1	3	5	5	1	5	1	1	2	0
Empowerment										
Agency	1	5	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	2
Rights	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Competencies and skills	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independency	2	5	3	1	6	4	2	3	0	3
Autonomy	2	6	2	2	7	3	2	3	0	2
Self-esteem	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-development	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Self-respect	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1

Table 15. Crossing relation matrix between Everyday life and. Gender mainstreaming. Own elaboration

On the one hand, the "Gender analysis" was the code with most recurrent relationships, principally "Role of care" with respect to the domestic/reproductive sphere and time constraints. The interviewees expressed how activities in their domestic sphere related to their role as caregivers, are interwoven with their work as leaders in the community sphere:

“A normal day, let’s say a Saturday, I have committed a route of 4 km to visit approximately 10 sectors with the people who want to know the space. Then, I normally get up at 5:00 to 5:30 a.m. and I go straight for a 10 and a half km walk if it is not raining. When I am back, I prepare a part of the lunch so the people who remain in the house can complement. At 8:30 am I’m already in the routes and many times, I don’t go back home until 6:00 p.m. since along the way, there are meetings and things that interest me to hear so I stay and participate. My

family already knows that part, so they know if I do not arrive at 1:30 pm, then I won't be for lunch" (Community leader 1 interview, Pos. 19)

"My day starts at 5 in the morning, I wake up, I start to make the water for a coffee, I go to the bathroom, I take a shower. Then I go out to prepare my husband's lunch (...) I finish doing that work around 6:20 am. After my husband leaves, since I have the social work dining room on the first floor of the house, I go downstairs, check the list planning, and see what needs to be done" (Community leader 2, Pos. 34-35)

"My daily life starts from 20 to 5 o'clock. I get up to prepare food for my son and husband who are going to work (...) I continue straight ahead, doing housework and then around 9:30 to 10 am, I open my business. So, I come here, I attend until 12 and then I close it to go back home to prepare lunch, which is also left for dinner. From there, I continue doing more housework and after a while, at 2 or 2:30, I return here to my business until 7:30, 7:40 at night. When I have community commitments, I close the business and I go to take care of the community and well, I also do community work while I am here in my business" (Community leader 3 Pos. 19-20).

Regarding the time management, their participation in the public sphere means double effort due to their role as caregiver sphere which is also translated into power imbalances and impacts on relations. This was also evident in the previous relation matrix in relation to their difficulties in participating in the community due time constraints. This same condition is reflected in the crossing relation between "Everyday life" and "Everyday life" subcodes, where the time management and organization, are also crucial factors that impacts all the life's spheres, especially, the domestic one.

As result, the subcodes "Privilege", "Power imbalances", "Differential Impact Recognition" and "Unequal Access to Opportunities, Services, Benefits and Resources" were also highly prevalent in different aspect of daily life. For these subcodes, leaders also showed a heightened presence in the community/political sphere, demonstrating the disadvantages and difficulties shared by women in terms of equal access in the daily life development. One of the leaders framed it:

"For example, that girl who sells arepas, is in a space that is not very comfortable and at risk, because this road is very busy, since public transport passes by and different cars, so they put their lives and health at risk just for obtaining their livelihood. As there are many informal stalls that are attended by women, all these conditions make them vulnerable and affect them" (Community leader 3, Pos. 17)

Further, it is important to note that the recurrences of "Power relations and influence" and "Empowerment" subcodes, indicate that women leaders have achieved a high level of influence, agency, independence, and autonomy as these sub-codes presented also high recurrences. This has largely due to their roles as leaders and participation in their sector's public sphere.

As a result, these abilities have allowed them to gain organizational skills (showed with the recurrence in "Projection and organization"), essential to develop several processes that are being carried out in the territory. Their skills have therefore become pervasive in other areas of their lives, as they have gained respect and recognition by the community, but also in their families.

"I have a very valuable family because the 3 of us talk a lot, we like the social part and they understand me, they have never criticized what I do, they find it very interesting" (Community leader 1, Pos. 20).

"If I have knowledge, I can share it with the community and thus make that exchange. All this has allowed us to do this community work from the community action board where I have been president" (Community leader 3, Pos. 11).

On the other hand, the "Impacts on relations" presented a great recurrence with "community sphere", "domestic sphere" and especially with "Experiences/ life trajectories". These relationships again allude to the connection of stories, anecdotes, and shared vision of the future in the same territory due to shared life experiences that have impacted the daily life relations in a similar way.

Additionally, it should be noted that many of the leaders did not mention gender planning subcategories. There may be a lack of knowledge and misinformation surrounding the topic, so aspects addressing this perspective were not widely discussed.

Finally, table 20 shows the crossing relation matrix between "Capability approach" and "Social norms and values" theories analysed together with "Everyday life" where more relations were found in compared to the previous categories.

Capabilities and social norms vs. Everyday life	Personal sphere	Political/commnty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/ activities
CAPABILITY APPROACH										
Capabilities and functioning										
Association/empathy	4	19	4	2	7	3	6	0	1	3
Critical thinking/awareness	4	10	1	1	5	2	1	1	5	2
Outlook of life, thinking, imagination	0	6	1	0	9	0	1	0	1	2
Freedom of movement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passions and motivation	0	5	2	2	2	1	3	1	0	1
Wellness/health	2	5	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	1
Recreation, leisure and free time	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Relations with nature/other species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Emotions/affections	2	8	0	3	3	2	4	1	0	4
Improving the quality of life	0	5	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
Lack of capabilities										
Insensitivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dependency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of autonomy and freedom	0	2	3	2	1	4	0	0	2	1
Loneliness, isolation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vulnerability/powerlessness	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1
No recreation or leisure	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	0	3
Feeling of fear	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Biased	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apathy/ indifference	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Lack of motivation and reasoning	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Damage to physical integrity	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Physical and mental health risk	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Poor quality of life	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
SOCIAL NORMS AND VALUES										
Cultural norms										
Cultural transformation	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Culture and traditions	0	5	1	5	1	0	0	2	1	0
Naturalization of violence	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Naturalization of inequality	0	4	3	3	3	4	1	1	3	3
Diversity	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Reciprocity	0	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0
Feeling of trust and safety	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female modesty rules/compliance	0	0	2	5	1	5	2	2	0	3
Belief	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judgment	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Adaptability	0	6	4	3	0	1	0	5	1	1
Retaliation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behaviour	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2
Habits	2	2	4	8	0	3	3	3	1	4
Shared expectations/vision	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Values										
Nostalgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Solidarity	2	13	1	0	5	1	0	2	0	0
Hope	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Respect	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1
Gratitude	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Faith	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creativity/Arts	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sense of belonging	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Leadership	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
Responsability	3	6	3	4	2	5	4	4	0	4
Honesty	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Love	1	4	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	3

Table 16. Crossing matrix relation between Capability approach, social norms, and values with Everyday life

From this relationship, "Association/empathy", "Critical thinking awareness", "Outlook of life/imagination" and "Emotions/affections" stand out as the main capacities mentioned by the leaders again mostly related to the political/community sphere and to categories related to time management since they are some of the innate and acquired abilities of a leader. In

consequence, the values related to solidarity, leadership, responsibility, hope, respect, sense of belonging, love, and hope, are the most present values that are interlinked to the capacities mentioned.

“I manage a community kitchen endorsed by the mayor's office (...) we put the house, time, love for the community because without love none of this work would be possible, you must love things to be able to do them well, if you don't love them, they end up with mediocrity (...) I am part of the entrepreneurs and leaders of the sector. More than a leader, I am a collaborator, a seeker of opportunities for the sector”. (Community leader 2, Pos. 10)

“Community work is a job of dedication that one likes, of motivation. There are days when you don't want to, so it's in your hands. This work begins from knowing the communities, listening to them, looking at them, working with them and knowing what from one's knowledge or from external knowledge, one can bring it for the benefit of community progress” (Community leader 1, Pos. 5).

In contrast, "Lack of capabilities" was mostly present in the variables related to "Vulnerability/powerless", "Apathy/indifference", "Lack of motivation/reasoning", “No time for leisure” and "Damage to physical integrity", which also presented high recurrences with "Experiences/life trajectories", "unsatisfied needs", “time constraints” and "Daily life network/activities". This suggests that from the role of leaders they experience both conditions (presence and absence of capabilities). However, the high recurrences in Critical thinking and awareness, suggest a different position towards their situation despite perceived difficulties in their daily environment.

“People don't understand that the process of legalization takes time. It is up to us that things be achieved from our territory because the needs of one territory are different from those of another territory, because its population is different, everything is different, so one must seek solutions from within that last over time but are elaborated from the same community and with the community” (Community leader 1, Pos. 7)

“There are very few times that one finds time to enjoy oneself, so that is the life I lead, but it is still very satisfying, because one learns to do all the roles and then develops in each thing as well as possible.” (Community leader 3, Pos. 23)

On the other hand, in terms of cultural norms, the strongest recurrence was observed in both domestic, political/community spheres and time management regarding "Habits", "Adaptability", "Female modesty rules", "Naturalization of inequality" and “Naturalization of violence” which goes in hand with the conditions of their environment.

“Due to family situations, they made me come here alone to Cali where I made my way by working and then with my partner. We started paying rent, but then we came here to the territory looking to build on a piece of land and that's how I arrived here”. (Community leader 3, Pos. 6).

“What has been done here is empirical and here we do not have universal architecture, we have an architecture of ignorance of our knowledge and what we have seen in other spaces but it's not technical”. (Community leader 1, Pos. 27).

“The truth is that one has to make time for everything and there are times you don't even have it for yourself, Well, to be honest, there are very few times that one finds time to enjoy oneself”. (Community leader 3, Pos. 23).

“When I have to do little things around the house, well, it causes me stress because I lose sales as I have to close the business.” (Community leader 3, Pos. 22).

Having analysed each category and subcategories with respect to the "Everyday life" variable, table 21 and figure 29 shows a general overview of the main frequencies. In this way, the sum of general correlation among all variables can be seen to identify where special attention is needed both for the high presence of recurrences as well as the absence of them, since both conditions provide important information for the analysis.

Everyday life vs all categories	Personal sphere	Political/commty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/ activities
Context										
Socio-spatial conditions	0	34	15	3	4	2	0	12	28	13
Funct. and urban characterization	2	15	9	1	8	4	2	4	14	7
Population structure	0	12	6	2	3	2	2	12	5	2
Urban governance										
Political processes	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3
Good governance attributes	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3
Bad governance attributes	0	5	2	1	8	4	0	4	9	2
Stakeholders	1	16	3	0	4	2	4	0	0	2
Scales	3	13	2	5	4	4	4	2	2	4
Structures and networking	3	32	1	0	5	0	1	2	3	4
Institutional practices	2	13	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Policy framework	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2
Participation and comm. engagement	4	27	5	2	7	2	8	4	5	2
Gender mainstreaming										
Gender analysis	11	45	41	42	14	39	13	27	23	31
Gender planning	0	12	1	0	10	0	0	0	1	0
Everyday life	14	28	20	27	18	27	22	10	10	24
Empowerment	8	20	6	7	17	9	5	7	0	9
Capability approach										
Capabilities and functioning	12	58	10	8	32	9	17	5	8	14
Lack of capabilities	2	23	16	10	5	13	4	14	13	10
Social norms and values										
Cultural norms	3	45	21	18	11	12	8	18	9	15
Values	6	33	8	9	15	7	9	13	1	8

Table 17. Everyday life variables and all categories. Own elaboration.

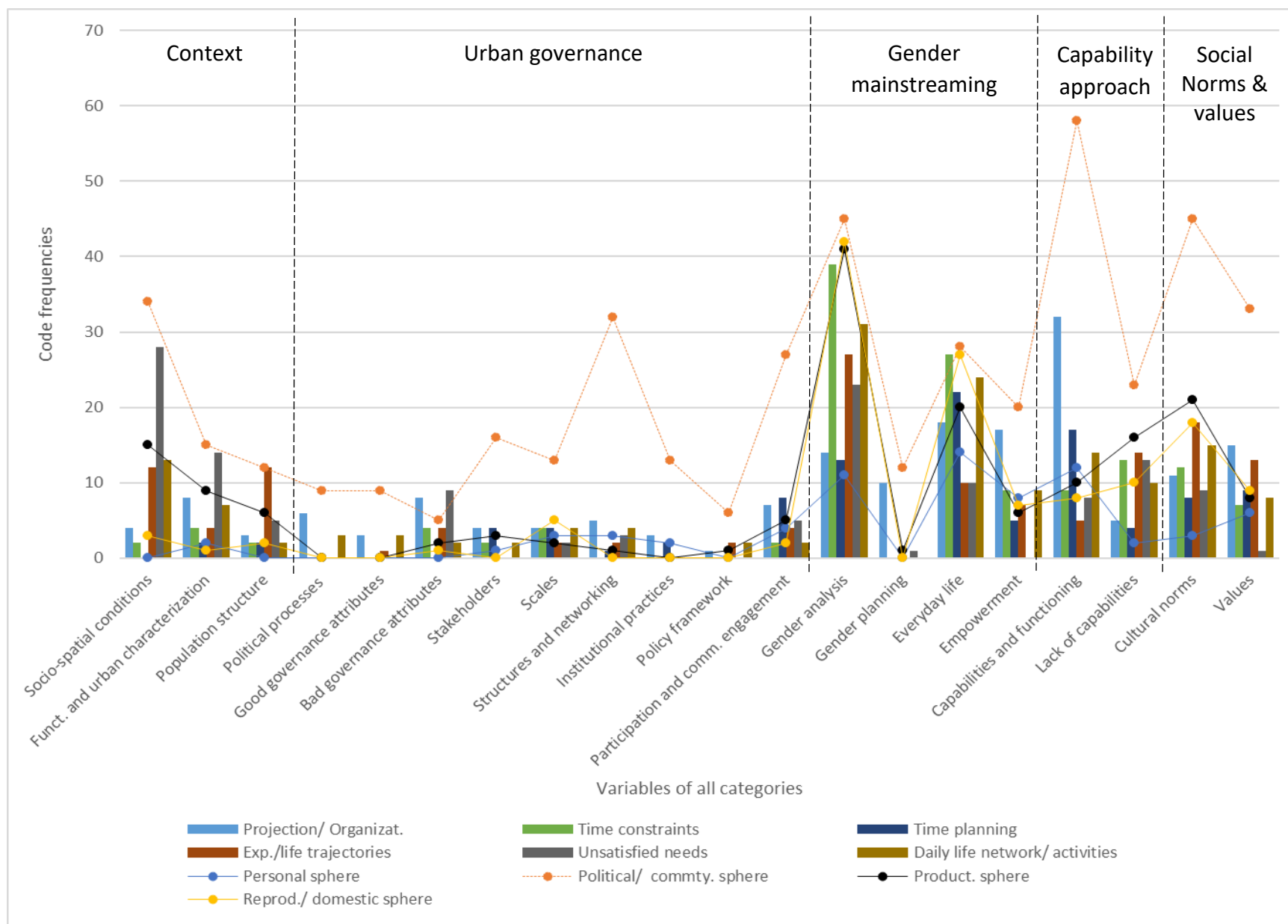


Figure 29. Everyday life variable frequencies in all the categories for local women leaders. Own elaboration.

Summarizing the most relevant results in this group, in all categories, the variable "Political/community sphere" showed the most frequencies, specifically with the "gender mainstreaming" category with "Gender analysis". This variable presented a high recurrence in all the spheres, being "Impacts on relations" in the political/community level, "Role of care" in the domestic sphere, and "Differential impact recognition", in the productive sphere, the most relevant for the leaders.

As it was explained before, their duties both as caregivers and leaders, have represented a double effort which has ended up in "time constraints", another recurrent variable. Therefore, the variables "time planning" and "Projection/organization" have showed up, also with a strong relation with "Daily life activities", another variable frequently found.

However, in the category "Capability approach, with the variable "Capabilities and Functioning", was the one with the highest peak among all the other variables. The sub-codes "Association/empathy", "Outlook of life, thinking and imagination", "Critical thinking" and "Emotions an affection" followed by "Adaptability" and "solidarity" subcodes, belonging to the "Social norms and values" category, demonstrate to be the most prevalent qualities among the interviewees in their work as community leaders. This has resulted in their "Empowerment", another important condition interlinked with the gender mainstreaming category, in addition to "Agency" and "Autonomy".

Regarding the "Urban governance" category, presented the least recurrences among all categories which is related to the lack of recognition perceived by the leaders due to their informal status. Only structures, and networking, together with participation and community engagement, resulted in the most important features when it comes to community work. However, according to the interviewees, most of these participation processes, took place more through informal or hybrid relationships with organizations other than the state.

On the other hand, for the "Context" category, the highest frequency was presented between socio-spatial conditions in the political/community sphere, followed by unsatisfied needs variables. Similarly, functional, and urban characterization, which includes public spaces, mobility and infrastructure, were also related to those two variables.

5.1.2. Participatory processes: Transect walk and photovoice

A two-days activity was carried out with the participation of around 18 adult women who guided the main areas in the sector. During the first day, a photographic record was made with them of the main spaces in the sector while they mentioned all the struggles, they experience in them (see figure 30). Photographs taken along this route are also displayed in the second result [“Analysis of the socio-spatial conditions of public spaces in the study area”](#) since they formed the basis for the diagnosis made in that result.

The following day, a photovoice activity took place, where the women shared their concerns related to the public spaces in all the pictures taken, as well as the dynamics present in the neighbourhood in their daily lives (see figure 31).



Figure 30. Transect walk activity. Taken by a participant woman on April (2020)



Figure 31. Photovoice activity. Taken by a participant woman on April (2020)

Consequently, in this section the variable "Everyday life" with all categories is also analysed. Nonetheless, with this group, the matrix crossing relation will be shown from a more general perspective, as the coding belonging to this group showed fewer results as this activity was composed only by one focal group. Thence, table 22 and figure 32, show general frequencies with all categories. Only in some cases, a detailed presentation on certain variables will be shown as some of them presented considerably higher recurrences compared to the rest.

Everyday life vs all categories	Personal sphere	Political/commty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/ activities
Context										
Socio-spatial conditions	6	22	2	0	4	0	0	2	26	18
Funct. and urban characterization	2	18	0	0	3	0	0	0	16	9
Population structure	2	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	2	3
Urban governance										
Political processes	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Good governance attributes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bad governance attributes	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	21	0
Stakeholders	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Scales	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1
Structures and networking	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Institutional practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy framework	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Participation and comm. engagement	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
Gender mainstreaming										
Gender analysis	21	38	1	2	1	9	0	0	42	38
Gender planning	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Everyday life	7	2	4	6	2	3	6	0	4	12
Empowerment	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Capability approach										
Capabilities and functioning	4	4	5	2	6	2	0	1	10	6
Lack of capabilities	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	16
Social norms and values										
Cultural norms	5	4	4	5	1	5	0	0	29	7
Values	4	3	4	3	2	2	0	0	1	6

Table 22. Crossing relation matrix between Everyday life and all categories. Own elaboration

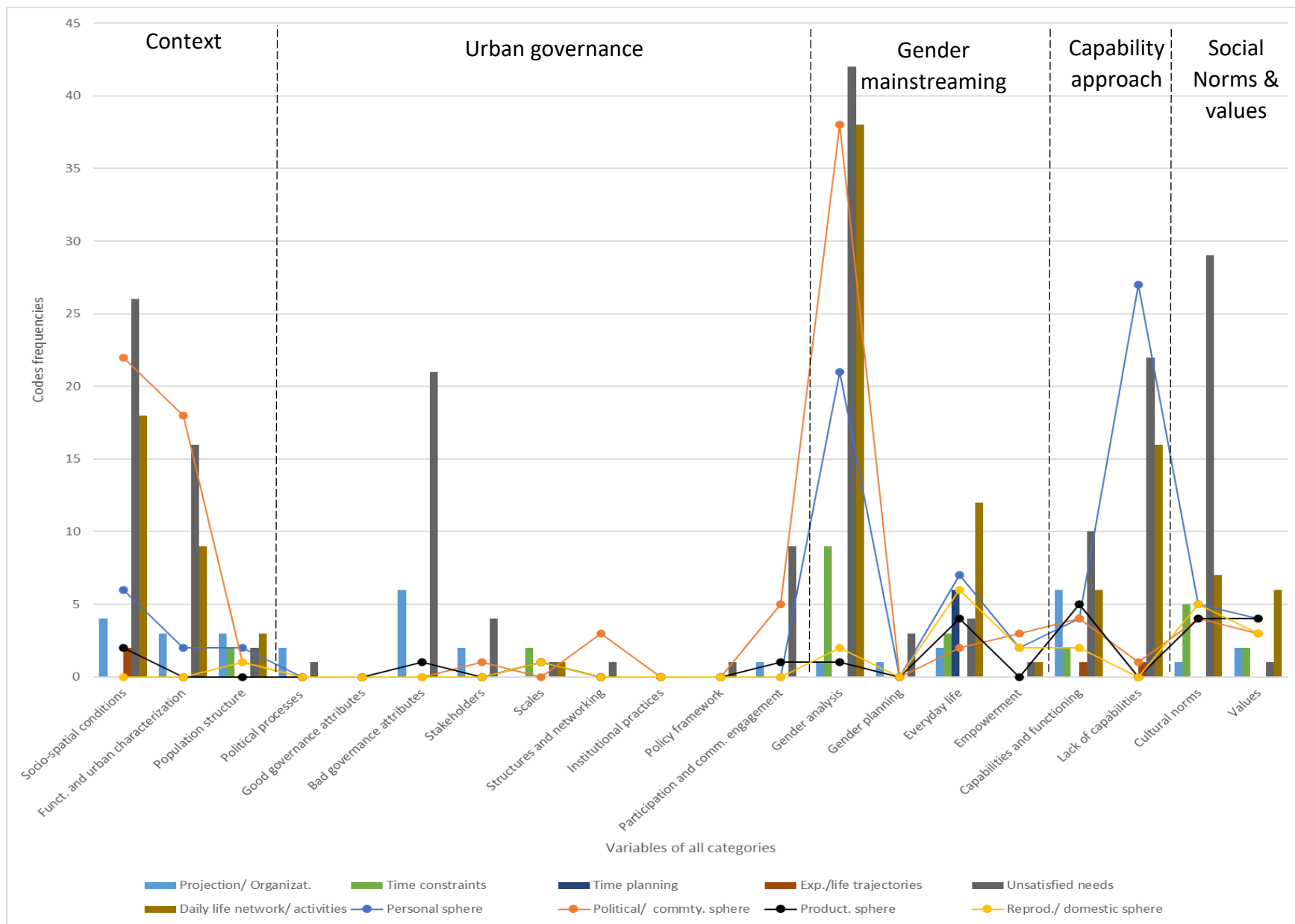


Figure 32. Everyday life variable frequencies in all categories for photovoice. Own elaboration.

In the table and figure above, "Unsatisfied needs" is clearly burdened by the women participants, mainly relating to “Socio-spatial conditions”, “functional urban characterization”, “Bad governance attributes”, "gender analysis", “lack of capabilities” and “Cultural norms”, for which a more detailed data display for these codes, are shown below.

First, table 21, shows the relationship with the “Socio-spatial conditions” and “functional urban characterization” with “Everyday life:

Context vs. Everyday life	Personal sphere	Political/commnty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/ activities
Socio-spatial conditions										
Self construction	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informality	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Security and convivence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Socioeconomic characteristics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marginalization	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Urban infrastructure	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	1
Accesibility	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Street furniture	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dangerous	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Degradation	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Solid waste management	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
Climate and hazard risks	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Environmental conditions	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Functional and urban characterization										
Mobility	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Public spaces	0	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	13	6
Public services/ urban facilities	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23. Everyday life vs Socio-spatial conditions & "Functional urban characterization". Own elaboration.

The table above indicates that most recurrences of socio-spatial conditions are related to urban infrastructure, which in turn is associated with informality, accessibility, degradation, marginalization, self-construction, and insecurity, which lead to increased vulnerability.

“We live uncomfortable because we cannot easily move around the neighbourhood, it is very difficult for us to leave our house to get to the place where we do our exercise. We used to come here but we can't do it anymore, that's why now we must go far away because we can't over here anymore. We don't feel safe, any of us can slip and fall” (Photovoice, Pos. 4).

“The platforms are made by us, the platforms are a public road, but we cannot use them” (Photovoice, Pos. 21-22)

As a result of insufficient urban infrastructure for roads, as well as the topographical and climatic conditions (see “[Hazard risk and climate change](#)” section in chapter 4), women in this sector have trouble going about their daily lives.

“Over there I heard from a neighbour that she fell because it had rained and through those holes and streets, were quite muddy.” (Photovoice, Pos. 19).

The unsatisfied needs were also reflected in the urban-functional aspects of the sector, especially regarding public spaces and mobility, which also has repercussions in the community and political sphere.

“There are no parks for us, so the children must use the public road exposed to cars. We don't have space for us either.” (Photovoice, Pos. 55).

In relation to the Urban Governance category, the "Bad governance attributes" variable is also related to the unsatisfaction of needs. These attributes were related to the sub-codes of "Nonrecognition", "Corruption/lack of trust" and "Lack of political will".

“The person who was building this road, did not finish building it as it should be done (...) with the argument that the water came down here, they left half as a sink, but because of their stinginess, they didn't make this road wide and complete” (Photovoice, Pos. 38).

This also explains why there is a lack of recurrence with the rest of the variables for the Urban Governance category, with “Good governance attributes” and “Institutional practices” with zero recurrences, as the low presence of inclusion and citizen participation, as well as interventions that seek to address the unmet needs perceived by the inhabitants of the sector, have led by lack of legitimacy and trust.

On the other hand, the relationship with the “Gender mainstreaming” category, especially with “gender analysis”, showed the most recurrences among all the variables, for which only this variable is shown in table 24.

Gender mainstreaming vs. Everyday life	Personal sphere	Political/commty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/ activities
Gender analysis										
Privilege	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Power imbalances	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4
Power relations and influence	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Impacts on relations	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Gender perspective	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Differential impact Recognition	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Unequal access to resources	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3
Unequal access to opportunities	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3
Unequal access to benefits	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	5
Unequal access to services	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	6
Subordination and discrimination	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Provider role	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Role of care	0	0	1	6	0	3	3	0	3	3

Table 24. "Everyday life" vs "Gender analysis". Own elaboration.

As can be seen, all sub-codes related to “Unequal access to benefits, services, resources, and opportunities” both in the personal and political/community spheres, were highly marked by

this group, which shows a direct correlation with unsatisfied needs and “Daily life/network activities”. Likewise, a correlation is found with “Power unbalanced” and “Impacts on relations” as most women expressed their difficulties but at the same time, showed an inability to speak out about them as they do not have influence over decisions that concern to their territory.

“The platforms are a public road, but we cannot use them because people use them to park motorcycles and cars” (Photovoice, Pos. 22).

“Don Angel, the man from the hardware store, puts everything on the platform and leaves no room, even if it's just to go over a little side” (Photovoice, Pos. 24).

Additionally, the variable "time constraints" and "Time planning" also represents a variable mentioned by this group as well as the leaders in relation to "Role of care" belonging to "Gender analysis" and "Daily life network/activities" belonging to the variable "Everyday life". This confirms the disadvantages that their role as caregivers represents, which they have normalized.

“We women work harder and all day, but at home and that is why, we must get up before 5 am” (Photovoice, Pos. 63).

Further, women also showed an inclination to develop handicrafts as a way of producing income, which they developed during their domestic tasks. In this way, the domestic and productive spheres are mixed with the roles of caregiver and provider, adding to the burden of effort.

“I put my pots to cook the lunch while I watch the news, I clean my house as I cook, I hang my clothes and all that. In the afternoon I also start doing the activities that I do, like making my stuffed animals, making my dolls by hand, I do everything by hand, and I sell them”. (Photovoice, Pos. 64).

“(…) Well, then I have lunch, I rest with the child for a while, I start doing homework and playing with him for a while and then at 3 o'clock I give him something to eat, and I follow my usual routine, preparing food for those who arrive in the afternoon. Then I give them food, wash dishes and prepare for the other what is going to be done and at about 9 o'clock at night I leave until the next day, to do the same routine, that's my daily life. Outside of that, what I must do are crafts that I do and that's what I spend my free time on (Photovoice, Pos. 62).

This situation is highly related to the "Cultural norms" variable, especially with the "Domestic sphere" variable. Among the findings from the photovoice activity, "Naturalisation of inequalities", "Shared expectations" and "Rules of female modesty/conformity", which include submission and sacrifice, were found to be highly prevalent.

These rules strongly impact and influences the other variables. For example, when it comes to the perceived difficulties and unmet needs regarding urban infrastructure, public spaces, urban facilities and services, compliance, adaptability, and normalization regarding were highly present in the women. This was supported by the following views:

Regarding Socio-spatial conditions, urban infrastructure, public spaces, naturalisation of inequalities, female modesty rules/ compliance and unsatisfied needs:

"We had a park, where we went to exercise and every time we arrived in the morning, there was a padlock on so we can't use that park anymore." (Photovoice, Pos. 56).

"We don't have a platform on this side to enter to that park and they had not told us that" (Photovoice, Pos. 46-47).

"The group of older adults do not have a way of accessing that park from this side of us" (Photovoice, Pos. 45).

"The neighbourhood is not damaged, only some parts of the streets because of the constructions, but when that is not happening, only when it rains gets difficult to walk, otherwise not" (Photovoice, Pos. 14).

Regarding Bad governance attributes (nonresponsive), lack of capabilities (Apathy/indifference), female modesty rules and informality:

"This house that is there on the corner is out on the street and the owner has been told, years ago. The municipality told him that one piece was out on the public street, but he did not pay attention to that, and they did not tell him anymore, so we do not have a path over there" (Photovoice, Pos. 41).

"If one says something to the engineers, they say that we are very annoying, but I think that an improvement of this is very good for the community" (Photovoice, Pos. 39).

Further, a naturalisation of violence was also identified, as the perceived level of insecurity was related only to urban infrastructure conditions and not to social violence.

“Once I was coming from the market and the driver from the car I came in, tried to turn the car over there and it almost fell into that hole. I had to tell him, be careful with the hole. The rear tire was exposed in the hole and that is very dangerous. People have fallen there, even the ladies who live there” (Photovoice, Pos. 39).

“It scares me a lot that the car is here, and they put the car on the sidewalk, more than over the avenue.” (Photovoice, Pos. 24).

This also contrasts with the statistics shown in [“Security and convivence”](#) in chapter 4, in which most violence in this sector occurs in the form of sexual and domestic violence, with women as the primary victims (Planeación Municipal, 2020). Therefore, the following observations might be biased as in most cases, the neighbours know and respect to each other and some of them are involved in crimes or drug use groups, who are also, in some cases, their relatives. This also suggest a sense of belonging with their territory, another subcode marked regarding this issue.

“We have always used that space; we have exercised there, and nothing happened to us. My son was one of those who got in there. I always greet them when I go there. They are not going to take anything from anyone, whoever says that they have taken something from them is because they are not from here on the hill. They respect us a lot. (Photovoice, Pos. 31).

“As I am known here, it does not scare me. I have gone down there at 12 at night and the boys who go out at night to consume, take care of one. I say that the respect one earns from people depends on how you treat them too. So at least I've been living here for 47 years, and nothing has happened to me” (Photovoice, Pos. 26).

Because of the factors hindering women's daily lives, a high level of skills shortage was observed in this group. This has a direct impact on the [vulnerability and poverty](#) figures shown in Chapter 4, which reveals a high percentage of multidimensional poverty, as measured by Municipal Planning (2020).

Table 25 shows in more detail the recurrences present for the category "Capability approach" since in this category, the functioning that determine people's capacity to decide on the aspects that will determine the quality of people's lives, can be observed

Capability approach vs. Everyday life	Personal sphere	Political/commty. sphere	Product. sphere	Reprod./domestic sphere	Projection/ Organizat.	Time constraints	Time planning	Exp./life trajectories	Unsatisfied needs	Daily life network/activities
CAPABILITY APPROACH										
Capabilities and functioning										
Association/empathy	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Critical thinking/awareness	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0
Outlook of life, thinking, imagination	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	1
Freedom of movement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passions and motivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wellness/health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation, leisure and free time	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Relations with nature/other species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotions/affections	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Improving the quality of life	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of capabilities										
Insensitivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dependency	3	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	0	2
Lack of autonomy and freedom	4	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	3
Loneliness, isolation	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vulnerability/powerlessness	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
No recreation or leisure	3	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3
Feeling of fear	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Biased	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Apathy/ indifference	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Lack of motivation and reasoning	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Damage to physical integrity	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical and mental health risk	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Poor quality of life	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2

Table 25. Everyday life vs Capability approach. Own elaboration.

Accordingly, in this group, the absence of capacities predominates over the presence of them, especially in the personal sphere. In most cases, these conditions were found to be related to the dissatisfaction of women's needs, as this was the most common "symptom" of this group, by which they alluded to a condition that was the result of not having the freedom and capacity to choose different circumstances in their "Daily life network/activities", for which this variable was also correlated.

As a result, aspects like dependency, lack of autonomy, vulnerability and powerlessness, loneliness/isolation, lack of recreation, lack of motivation and reasoning, feeling of fear, apathy, and physical and mental risk are all recognized in large numbers by this group.

"She couldn't leave the house to do the exercise with us for about a week because it was too muddy." (Photovoice, Pos. 5).

"That lady was not able of doing exercise with us because she cannot walk over there, she has a disability" (Photovoice, Pos. 9).

"It scares me a lot to walk in the neighbourhood because cars and motorcycles are everywhere" (Photovoice, Pos. 24)

5.1.3. General results for specific objective one

5.1.3.1. Sankey diagram with main flows in "Everyday life" code.

Figure 33 shows the flows of all categories by both local women leaders and photovoice participants in relation to the variable Everyday life.

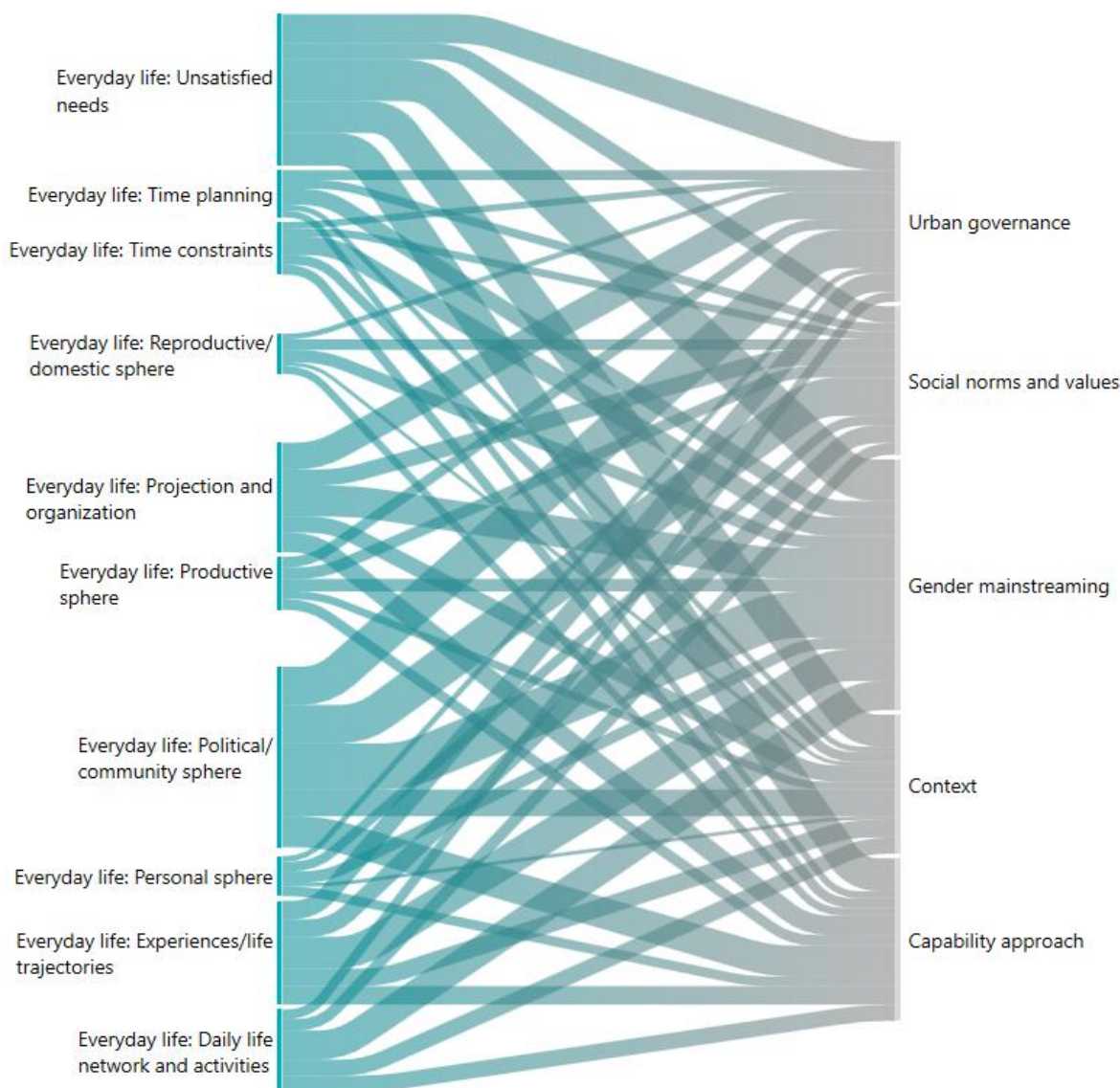


Figure 33 Flows of all categories with Everyday life variables from both groups. Own elaboration.

As it can be seen, for both groups, most of the recurrences were reported in “Unsatisfied needs” and “Political/community sphere” coming mainly from the “Gender mainstreaming” and “Urban governance” categories.

5.1.3.2. Triangulation of information on overall results.

In the following table 26, the main differences, and similarities between the two groups are shown by triangulating the methods used. For this purpose, reference was made to tables xx and xx which showed the general findings among all categories in relation to the Everyday life variable for each group. In this way, specific objective one, is answered.

Method/ group	In-depth interviews of local women leaders	Photovoice
Variable: Everyday life		
Personal sphere	It was most influenced by the "Everyday life" sub-codes, especially in relation to time planning, and time constraints.	Higher recurrence of lack of skills, especially with lack of autonomy and freedom which was found to be highly correlated with their unmet needs.
Political/community sphere	Stronger relationship with the presence of "Capabilities and functioning", especially with the sub-code "Association and empathy".	Main influence of gender analysis, specifically with all inequalities in access to services, opportunities, resources and benefits.
Productive sphere	Greater inequalities perceived. Then, the greatest recurrences are found in the variable "gender analysis", related to unequal access to opportunities, differential impact recognition and power imbalances.	Greater inclination towards artistic and handicraft activities, most of which they carry out at home. These categories are equivalent to the subcodes culture and creativity/arts, belonging to the category "Social norms and values".
Reproductive/domestic sphere	More critical awareness and view of the domestic sphere. Hence, the same sub-codes of gender analysis previously mentioned in the productive sphere prevailed here too.	Primarily housewives. Thence, this group showed more information related to the "Daily life networks/activities", as well as in cultural norms associated with female modesty standards.
Projection and organization	Greater capacities for projection and organization, which is why the most frequent relationship for this category was observed in "Outlook of life, thinking, imagination" belonging to the category "Capability".	This variable was mostly identified with "Bad governance attributes", as a barrier that prevents them from carrying out this function. It was also related to capabilities in the same subcode as women leaders but in much lower proportion.
Time constraints	Higher correlation with the variable "gender analysis", specifically with "Role of care", since for women leaders it represents a great challenge to continue fulfilling household chores while having presence in the political/community sphere.	Higher relevance of the variable "Gender analysis", also with "Role of care" but in a lower proportion and more distributed among the other sub-codes that make up the gender analysis variable, which are related to inequalities in access to benefits and opportunities.
Time planning	As in the previous variable, this one was also frequently positioned with "gender analysis" as this condition continues showing a need to face the imbalances and disadvantages related again to the "Role of care".	Higher recurrence with respect to the "Gender mainstreaming" category, specifically "Gender analysis" and "Everyday life" with the subcodes "Role of care" and "Daily networks/activities".
Experiences/life trajectories	High relationship with "Impacts on relations" and "unequal access to benefits" since this group is more aware of the effects of their experiences to the arrival in the territory and the conditions of informality.	Very low recurrences of this variable, only some relationships were found in "Socio-spatial conditions" related to informality and "Everyday life" related to "political/community sphere"
Unsatisfied needs	Mostly related to "socio-spatial conditions", especially urban infrastructure conditions related to informality.	This variable presented greater recurrence in comparison to the leaders and all the other categories, since they placed special emphasis on all the unequal access to benefits, services, opportunities and resources perceived.
Daily life network and activities	The highest recurrence was in relation to "role of care" and "Differential impact recognition" as a reflection of their awareness and a critical point of view regarding the development of their daily life both as caregivers and leaders.	Greater recurrences in relation to unequal access to services, as the aspect that most influences their daily life.

Table 2186. Triangulation of main results from all methods used in SO1. Own elaboration.

5.1.3.3. Identification of functional clusters in each group

Finally, functional clusters were identified to identify groups of variables with similar behaviour. In this way, the final table of opportunities, gaps and recommendations shown in the discussion chapter, can be developed. To do so, three functional groups were defined: i) Performance indicators, which account for system conditions, ii) Process accelerator, whose function is to ensure the implementation of gender mainstreaming in urban planning, and iii) Leverage points, related to possible potential areas to boost gender strategies in urban planning. Additionally, gaps and opportunities were also coding within each group independently as in this way, it was possible to observe the behavioural differences of the variables in each group.

Figure 34, and table 27, show the functional clusters identified in the local women leaders group.

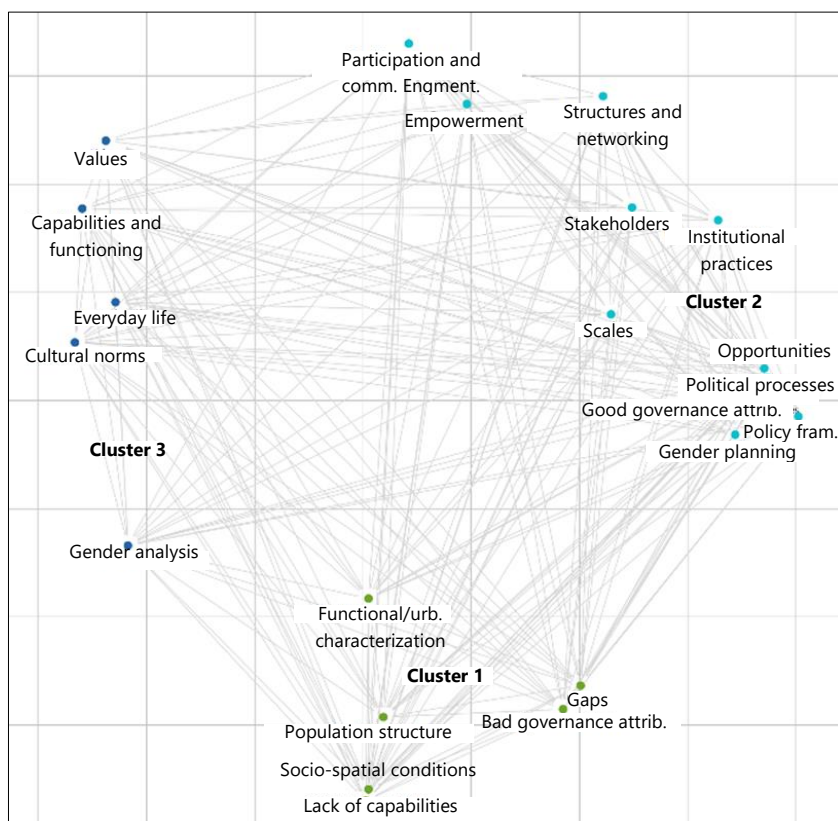


Figure 34. Functional clusters in local women leaders. Own elaboration.

Number	Funcitonal cluster	Variables
1	Gaps: Performance indicators	Bad governance attributes
		Lack of capabilities
		Population structure
		Functional/ urban characterization
		Social-spatial conditions
2	Opportunities: Process accelerator	Good governance attributes
		Gender planning
		Policy framework
		Political processes
		Scales
		Stakeholders
		Institutional practices
		Structures and networks
		Empowerment
3	Leverage points	Participation and comm. engagement
		Cultural norms
		Everyday life
		Capabilities and functioning
		Values
		Gender analysis

Table 27. Description of clusters in local women leaders to identify gaps and opportunities. Own elaboration.

Figure 35, and table 28, show the functional clusters identified in the photovoice participants.

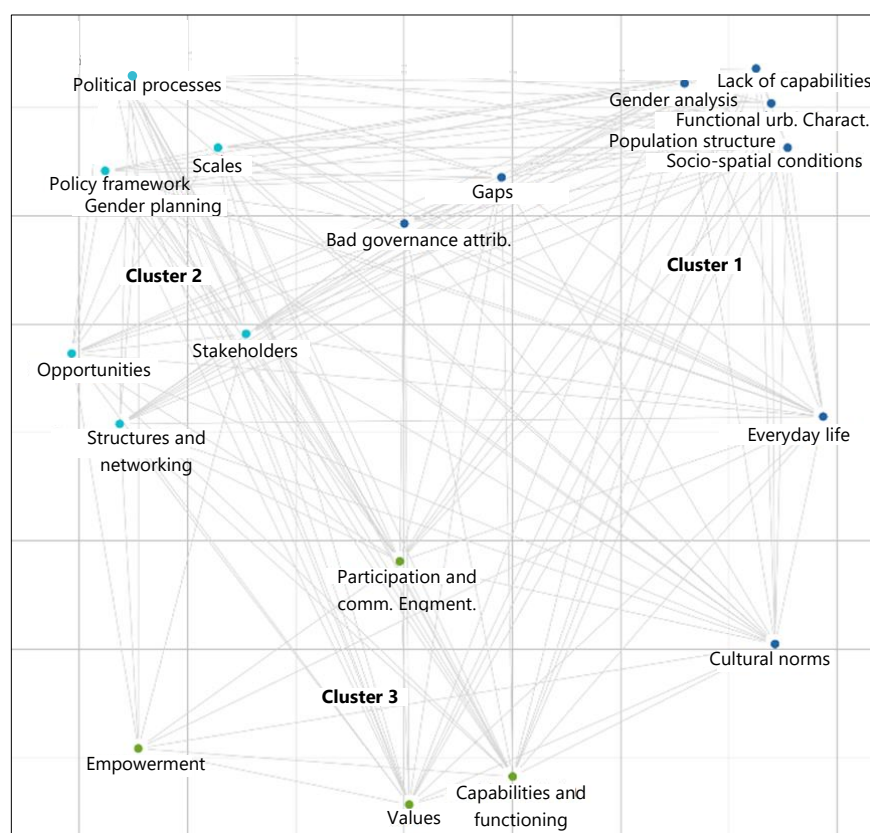


Figure 35. Functional clusters in photovoice participants. Own elaboration.

Number	Functional cluster	Variables
1	Gaps: Performance indicators	Bad governance attributes
		Lack of capabilities
		Population structure
		Functional/ urban characterization
		Social-spatial conditions
		Everyday life
		Cultural norms
		Gender analysis
2	Opportunities: Process accelerator	Gender planning
		Policy framework
		Political processes
		Scales
		Stakeholders
		Structures and networks
3	Leverage points	Empowerment
		Participation and comm. engagement
		Capabilities and functioning
		Values

Table 28. Description of clusters in photovoice participants to identify gaps and opportunities. Own elaboration.

Although the resulting functional clusters showed some similarities, there are important differences regarding the location of variables in each case. In the group of leaders, the variables "Everyday life" and "Cultural norms" were part of the group "Leverage points", in contrast to the participants of the photovoice, where these variables were part of the group "Performance indicators". In contrast, for the leaders, "Empowerment" and "Participation and community engagement" were part of "Process accelerator" while for the women in the photovoice, they were in "Leverage points".

Conversely, when it comes to the gaps in both groups, they were associated with the variable "Bad Governance attributes", specifically with the lack of recognition and lack of trust, which was related to variables reflecting the characteristics of the population and the territory. On the other hand, opportunities for leaders were mostly linked to the variable "Political processes", which refers to the creation of public policies, decision-making and negotiation of values during the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public projects and programmes. This demonstrates their deeply committed to legalizing their territories, which shows their interest in this type of process.

In relation to the participants of the photovoice, the opportunities were mostly related to "Structures and networking" and "Stakeholders" since within the same discussion carried out in the photovoice activity, actors, and processes necessary to be able to claim access to a park that the municipality will soon hand over to the community, were discussed and identified.

5.2. Analysis of socio-spatial conditions of public spaces in the study area

This result is divided into 5 phases. The first refers to the description and analysis of the most relevant aspects of the spatial and functional diagnosis of public space in the study area carried out by the UTD (2020) on behalf of the municipal planning of Cali that serves a basic information to carry out the analysis. In the second and third part, the main findings corresponding to the questionnaire for the diagnosis of public spaces from a gender perspective, designed by Col-Lectiu Punt 6 (2014) located in [annex 4](#), as well as the findings of the on-site observation processes, were reported and analysed.

On the other hand, in the fourth part, the main results of the spatial system of indicators that apply the gender perspective, also designed by Col-Lectiu Punt 6 (2014) and located in [annex 7](#), are analysed. Finally, a triangulation is made in the last section to compare the most relevant findings of each of these methods which respond to the specific objective two.

5.2.1. Functional and physical characterization of public spaces in the study area

5.2.1.1. Public spaces analysed

The Land Use Planning of Cali (POT 2014), within the framework of agreement 0373 of 2014 of the city of Cali, establishes an index of public space per inhabitant of 6m²/inhabitant, according to the information taken from the technical support document for the formulation of the Urban Planning Units (Concejo de Santiago de Cali, 2014). However, the public space corresponding to the study area was estimated at 0.7m²/inhabitant in 2017, this means a figure five times lower than what the POT considers and two times lower than the average of the city that corresponds to 2.7 m²/inhabitant.

This deficit in public space has come about due to the spontaneity and informality of the study area, leaving the network of parks and open spaces reduced to residual areas and without urban connection (Planeación Municipal, 2020). The main public spaces in the study area are composed mainly by fields and children's games in some of them shown below in the figure 36 and map 9 below.



“La Arboleda” field



“Algarrobos” park

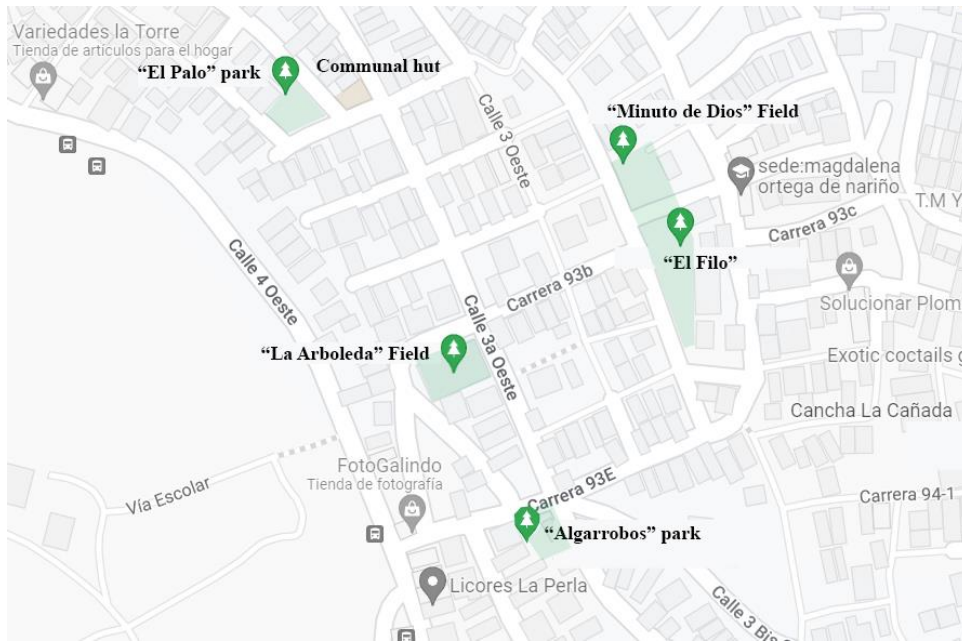


“Minuto de Dios” field



“El Palo” park

Figure 36. Public spaces in the study area considered in the research. Own elaboration.



Map 9. Public spaces analysed in this research. Retrieved and adapted from google maps in August 2022

5.2.1.2. Pedestrian spaces

The streets in the study area are made up of a network of irregular and narrow roads. These roads form an urban fabric with different spatial configurations related to the built space, topographical conditions, and the spontaneity of construction (Planeación Municipal, 2020). Figure 37 shows the three predominant profiles in the study area according to their form, function, and hierarchy as well as their layout in relation to the terrain.

INTEGRATION ROAD TO THE CITY

Organic continuity
Predominantly longitudinal adaptation to the slope



PREDOMINANT PROFILE

Transversal to the integration road to the city
Discontinuous, irregular, counter-sloping



FINISHING STREET

Transversal to the predominant profile, discontinuous, irregular, counter-sloping

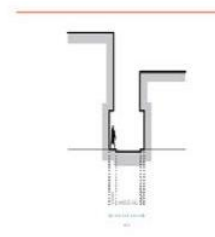


Figure 37. Predominant road profiles in the study area. Taken and adapted from UTD (2020)

5.2.1.3. Urban fabric structure

There are two major profiles in the urban fabric of the study area, as was shown in the previous point: one parallel to the topography (integration road) and the other one, transversal

to it in a counter-slope direction (predominant profile). The former is characterised by having continuity between sectors and greater dimension than the transversal ones, which allows for greater diversity in modes of transport such as vehicles, motorbikes, and public transport. The latter, perpendicular to the topography, have smaller dimensions that allows fewer traffic and pedestrian mobility (Planeación Municipal, 2020). However, during the field visits it was observed that these profiles present much more flow than they could contain according to their dimensions, which in addition to not having adequately sized pavements, makes pedestrian mobility even more difficult.

Another characteristic of the predominant profiles is that they are interrupted in the centres of the housing blocks, limiting fluid connectivity between sectors (see figure 38). The height-to-width ratio of these predominant profiles produces narrow corridors which do not present a pedestrian transition when they meet the integration road, producing abrupt changes in the pedestrian route (Planeación Municipal, 2020). As a result, the perception of insecurity perceived by pedestrians increases, as evidenced in interviews with local women.

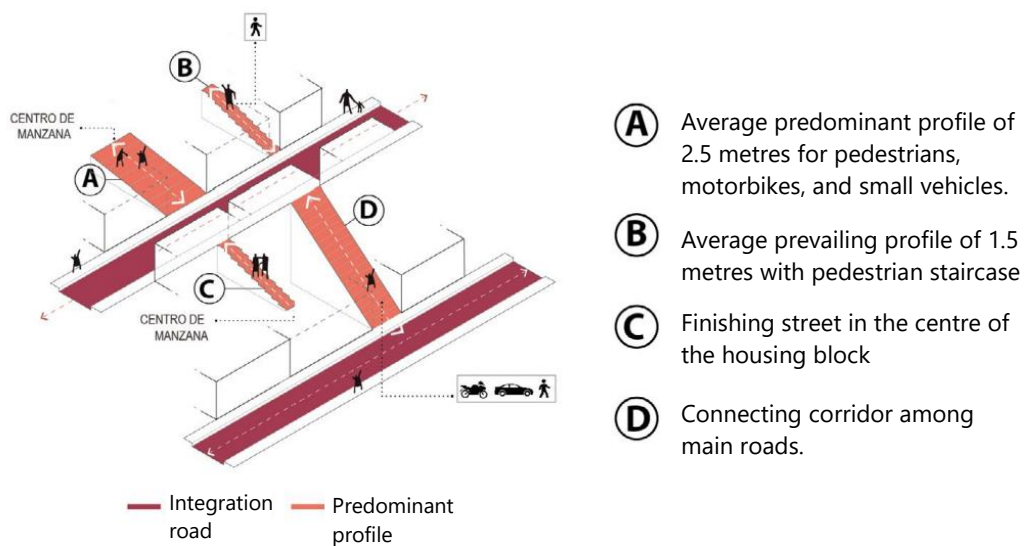


Figure 38. Urban fabric in the study area. Taken and adapted from UTD (2020)

5.2.1.4. Urban fabric intersections

The intersections in the case study are characterised by being areas of convergence of profiles with different sizes and directions, integrating several sectors at the same point (Planeación Municipal, 2020). This came about consequently for the topographical conditions and the informality of the roads, which were built according to the same routes that the community was tracing.

As a result, nodes of services and modal interchange were configured in such a way that common places of urban references for the community have been emerged, which have the

potential to consolidate as spaces of identity with complementary urban functions (Planeación Municipal, 2020). Figure 39 shows a typical intersection in the study area.

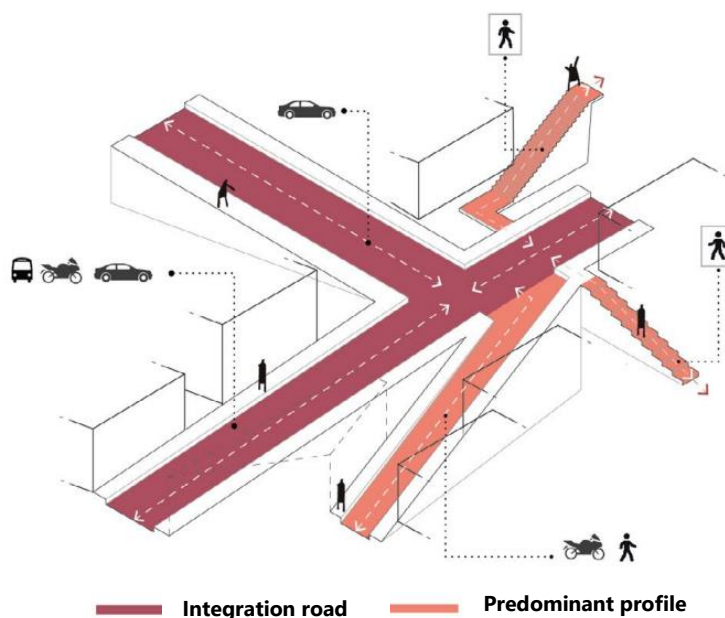


Figure 39. Typical intersection in the study area. Taken and adapted from UTD (2020)

5.2.1. Questionnaire for previous visits of exploration

The questionnaire presents general questions about gender diagnosis in urban planning as a first approach to the sector. Therefore, this tool serves as an introduction to the aspects addressed in all phases of the diagnosis, but without delving into them yet. The questionnaire was initially resolved through observation processes and was later supplemented with the perceptions of the interviewees. In addition to the completed questionnaire in [Annex 4](#), The most relevant findings are also described below.

5.2.1.1. Participation

This section of the questionnaire is made up of representativeness and different planning stages:

5.2.1.1.1. Representativeness

Different research projects are being carried out in the community by educational institutions, such as the GREAT project and the FORJA project, which involve various participatory community processes and encompass a great diversity of the population of the sector. Moreover, they have gained trust and legitimacy with the community as they have had great presence in the sector in terms of frequency and monitoring of processes. However, in relation to the processes carried out by urban planning entities, many shortcomings were still

found in relation to the availability, flexibility, and ease of seeking community participation in decision-making processes.

This is how one of the community leaders interviewed explained it:

“In the projects, many times from the mayor's office they arrive late because, for example, sometimes they arrive in the morning and in the same day, the calls to participate are closed or the day before, so what I criticize them is they do not communicate in advance. The convocation processes are done very late. For example, we are district 18, many times they do it in the east, tell me who is going to the east? the mere transportation eats up one, they comply with socializing and yes, it is done within the territories, but we have not achieved it effectively yet” (Community leader 1, Pos. 35).

This indicates that there is not enough organization and planning by public entities that can ensure the participation of citizens with sufficient preparation time. Nor do they provide the channels to make said processes accessible, in terms of time, resources and mobility.

5.2.1.1.2. Different stages of planning

Apart from the urban laboratories that GREAT are still developing in the territory from an intersectional approach, no evidence was found that so far participatory processes specifically involving the gender perspective have been widely implemented in all phases of urban management. Therefore, the understanding of the daily reality from the gender perspective is not still widely implemented as a key factor in the decision-making for urban management projects.

Even so, great progress is being made in the sector under the public policy of Comprehensive Neighbourhood Improvement (MIH) and the characterization of the sector made with the Technical urban study of the 18th district, which already has data discriminated by sex. In addition, these urban laboratories are progressing in the understanding of the socio-spatial complexity of the territory.

However, these types of interventions are still not widely effective since many times these research processes remain only in the formulation phases and never reaches the implementation phase. As a result, there is still hesitation by the community itself to participate in them due to lack of trust and/or lack of motivation. This is how one the interviewees (one leader and one expert) explained it:

“What happens is that we, as communities, believe little or nothing in this type of laboratories. One must seek solutions elaborated from the same community and with the

community so it can last over time. I don't think that one or two visits from the municipality can meet the needs of a community” (Community leader 1, Pos. 8-7).

“The scope was not achieved because the project reached the formulation of the urban plan, but not the implementation (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 13).

5.2.1.2. Public spaces

In the questionnaire, this phase is divided into relationship spaces, furniture and services, symbolic representation, and signage.

5.2.1.2.1. Relationship and socialization spaces:

The relationship spaces are categorized in the questionnaire as streets, parks, intermediate and undefined spaces. The following first impressions were found with observation processes in the field visits:

- The public spaces in the sector do not promote relationships that involve the diversity of needs from the entire population (age, gender, ethnic group, sexual orientation, disability condition) as these are not multipurpose or inclusive spaces that promote the stay and enjoyment from a wide range of activities. These spaces only have courts with some children's games in poor condition (see figure 40).
- Public spaces do not promote people's autonomy as they do not have safe accessibility due to poor road infrastructure and physic obstacles
- Public spaces are not distributed homogeneously throughout the neighbourhood.
- These spaces do not facilitate the stay and comfort of people destined to care roles.
- Intermediate or undefined spaces between streets and houses cannot be used for activities that allow socialization because they are degraded and unmaintained.



Figure 40. "El Palo Park". Taken from transect walk activity on April 2022

5.2.1.2.2. Urban furniture and services:

This section considers elements related to daily life facilities and urban furniture conditions. First impressions are described below:

- There is no variety of urban furniture elements that allow different uses in the public space. The few that exist are in poor condition, are not inclusive and do not provide comfort for long stays (See figure 41).
- There are no other types of elements that allow prolonged stays such as public restrooms, sufficient lighting differentiated from those used in the streets, or sufficient shaded benches.
- There are no spaces for garbage disposal such as trash cans or garbage shutters that allow proper disposal of waste in a place designated for this purpose (see figure 42).
- There are not enough green spaces and trees to connect with nature and provide climatic comfort.
- There are no safe spaces for bus stops with waiting furniture.
- There are no information points that provide information about the points and schedules for urban facilities and community services. Nor maps that allow the location or alternate routes in the sector.
- There are no social spaces near the urban facilities that complement service activities with leisure and socialization activities.



Figure 41. Furniture in public spaces. Taken from transect walk activity on April 2022

“When one looks at the parks here, for example, the spaces were not made for small children, it was elaborated only to fill a space with something so that it would not continue to be the garbage dump as it was” (Community leader 1, Pos. 15).



Figure 42. Garbage disposal in public space. Taken from transect walk activity on April 2022

“There is no possibility of a shutdown? There is a part that has a free space, so that we all throw the garbage there, including the poo of the dog” (Photovoice, Pos. 60).

5.2.1.2.3. Symbolic representation and signalling

- Nowhere in the sector are there symbolic elements or commemorative plaques that recognize the history of the territory and the work of the women and other leaders who began the construction of the neighbourhood.
- There is no recognition of important women in the history of the community on street or park signs.
- The few existing signs do not have inclusive or diverse pictograms (not even at the national level).
- There is not any type of artistic intervention identified that has a symbolic meaning for the community within the neighbourhood by means of murals or graffiti.

5.2.1.3. Mobility and networks

This section of the questionnaire refers to the observations made during the field visits in relation to the availability, conditions, and options of forms of mobility by pedestrians in the territory to access public spaces in the neighbourhood. Thus, this section describes first general impressions about mobility within the territory, sidewalks, accessibility, and the environmental conditions of the pedestrian routes:

- There are no different ways of transport accessible to the entire community. The informal transport “moto ratón” and the Jeep are the most common form of displacement for the inhabitants as the public transport is not efficient. However, many people prefer to walk to the urban area (around half an hour), since the use of

this informal mode of transport represents an additional expense that many cannot afford it or prefer to avoid it due to safety reasons.

- Most of the streets and sidewalks in the sector were built by the community. In consequence, these do not have dimensions, levels, adequate materiality, or inclusive elements such as tactile tiles or ramps that allow the safe movement of people and promote accessibility and autonomy with different modes of movement (technical aids, baby trolleys, children, elderly, and people with disabilities) (See figure 43).
- The streets, stairs, inspection cameras and strong level changes due to the topographic conditions in the sector do not have railings with a differentiated colour or signage that protect the pedestrian (see figure 44)
- The high flow of mobility by cars and motorcycles, the environmental conditions (muddy due to heavy rains and lack of paved areas) and the improper use of paths with parking and/or informal commerce, do not make possible diverse and prolonged ways of socialization in the streets (see figure 45).
- There are no elements that give priority to pedestrians such as Pompeian crossings, zebras, or traffic lights at high-mobility crossings in the sector.
- People must modify their routes all the time because they represent various obstacles in their movement, whether due to inaccessible steps for people with reduced mobility, inadequate waste disposal and/or insecurity (vehicular or violence).
- Due to the informal conditions of the sector, the pedestrian routes do not have elements that promote climate comfort or add aesthetics along these routes.



Figure 43. Self-construction streets. Taken from Transect walk activity in April 2022



Figure 44. Public space obstructed by cars. Taken from Transect walk activity in April 2022

“People use the sidewalks to park cars and motorcycles so we can't use them, so what do we pedestrians do? get off the road” (Photovoice, Pos. 23)



Figure 45. Obstacles and no railings or protective signage in sidewalks. Taken from transect walk activity on April 2022

5.2.1.4. Security

This part of the questionnaire addresses the feeling of safety associated with connectivity and visual control. In addition, this feeling of safety it is also assessed by the vitality throughout the day in public spaces. Observations in this regard are also described below:

- There is no direct visual control of public spaces due to various natural obstructions (trees and bushes) and some related to waste, motorcycles, cars, and construction objects for civil works.
- Residual and degraded spaces increase the feeling of fear and promote their improper use.
- Public spaces do not have conditions that promote prolonged stays or diverse uses at different times of the day. Hence, most of them are empty along the day.
- Some spaces are monopolized by drug use groups, leaving these spaces without access for the rest of the community, which increases the feeling of insecurity, especially at nights (See figure 46 “Parque el filo”).
- Public lighting is not differentiated for paths and parks on a human scale with respect to the lighting of public roads for vehicular traffic. Therefore, there are many dark spaces at nights that also increase the feeling of insecurity.



Figure 462. "El Filo Park" and "Minuto de Dios field" monopolized without activity. Taken from Transect walk activity in April 2022

"I go back home around 6 to 6:20 pm at the latest. I don't like to let myself spend the night away from home, that is a rule that I have set for myself" (Community leader 1, Pos. 20).

In contrast to these observations related to the degradation and insecurity in the urban space, several interviewees expressed the opposite as it was mentioned before.

"In this space we feel safe, we know everyone, we know who does good, who does evil, who messes with whom, here we all live in community, but there is no perfect community. One has helped the other and we all know each other" (Community leader 2, Pos. 16).

Nevertheless, one of the interviewees had a different opinion:

“This sector is very marked by violence. Look, it's early and the vehicular traffic is too much. Not only that, but this area is also complex because there is conflict due to competition between motorcycle drivers. Many times, they leave the motorcycles poorly parked, and the car touched the motorcycle and turned it over, so the conflict is generated. Moreover, there are women who are also at risk, I also hear of cases of rape, death, cases of women who have been victims of their sentimental partners, femicides, here those situations are very marked. One here must be very awake because anything can happen” (Community leader 3, Pos. 13).

5.3.3. Participant observation

This section describes general aspects observed in the visits to the sector with respect to the criteria provided by the Col-Lectiu Punt 6 urban diagnosis audit guide with a gender perspective, which is being used as a reference in this investigation. Table 29 describes the observations of these criteria.

Dynamics observed in the territory	
Users according to gender and origin:	In all the visits to the sector, which were generally carried out in the morning, it was observed that the sidewalks and public spaces are mainly used by adult-young women on foot. Most of the men moved through the neighbourhood by motorcycle.
Users according to age:	According to the statistics shown in the “Demographic characterization” and by observations made on site, most of the population structure of this sector oscillates between 14 and 64 years old. Consequently, this age range of young-adult people was the most observed using public spaces and urban facilities within the study area.
Users according to quantity:	The trend observed in the number of people using public space and urban facilities was mostly individual, followed by pairs or in small family groups. Most of them were women in their role as caregivers (with children, relatives, or neighbours).
Uses according to activity carried out	The main activity seen in public spaces was clearly for displacement towards urban facilities and services since these spaces do not have the conditions to promote other types of activities.

Table 29. Participant observation in the study area. Own elaboration.

Figure 47 shows the trend in the use of public space mainly by female pedestrians (individually or in their role as caregivers) and men on motorcycles, generally in the age range described above. Likewise, in all the visits made to the sector, it was observed that all the main public spaces (Parque La Arboleda, Parque Algarrobos, Parque El Palo, Parque El Filo), were found to be without activity in most cases. Only on some occasions, these were used by a specific group that met to do a previously agreed activity (such as the group of older adults), but they were not widely used for different purposes daily (see figure 47).



Figure 47. Use of the streets. Own elaboration. Taken in April 2022



Figure 48. Main parks in the sector without activity. Own elaboration. Taken in April 2022

“It is very dangerous to walk in the neighbourhood because the motorcycles get in there, so we don't have a sidewalk” (Photovoice, Pos. 40)

“There are spaces where I cannot walk, at very specific hours everything is dangerous, you do not know who is going to run you over or if you run over yourself with people, with the bicycle, with the motorcycle, with the car, with the bus, because everything appears. We have tried to see how we decongest mobility, but it has not been easy for us. There are spaces, but that requires a certain amount of money” (Community leader 1, Pos. 11).

“Public spaces should be a space with more opportunities and possibilities because today and in many places, due to so much conflict that has occurred, women have to avoid them and take another course” (Community leader 3, Pos. 17).

5.3.4. System Spatial Indicators that apply Gender mainstreaming

Table 30 shows the results of the indicators. The criteria for selecting the resulting values were based on all the processes developed above and in the previous phase.

Urban qualities	Typology	
	 1-Neighborhood and everyday network	 2-Relationship spaces
Proximity	1.1.Proximity in Neighborhood and everyday network	2.1.Proximity in Relationship spaces
	Result: 1,66 = Low (1,51-2,5)	Result: 1,66 = Low (1,51-2,50)
Diversity	1.2.Diversity in Neighborhood and everyday network	2.2.Diversity in Relationship spaces
	Result: 1,16 = Very low (1,0-1,5)	Result: 2,11 = Low (1,51-2,50)
Autonomy	1.3.Autonomy in Neighborhood and everyday network	2.3.Autonomy in Relationship spaces
	Result: 1,36= Very low (1,0-1,50)	Result: 1,54= Low (1,51-2,50)
Vitality	1.4.Vitality in Neighborhood and everyday network	2.4.Vitality in Relationship spaces
	Result: 1,42 = Very low (1,00-1,50)	Result: 1,33= Very low (1,00-1,51)
Representativity	1.5.Representativity in Neighborhood and everyday network	
	Result: 2 = Low (1,51-2,50)	

Table 3019. Results of system indicators. Own elaboration based on Col-Lectiu Punt 6 (2014).

As can be seen in the previous table and in the observations presented above, most of the indicators scored low and very low for both spatial typologies, especially for the neighbourhood and everyday network with diversity, autonomy, and vitality, with the lowest scores. Although these scores were expected, the aim was to identify the specific points where further action is required in each of the urban qualities for which the most relevant findings are described below.

Proximity:

Even though relational spaces are on average 120 metres apart in the study area, the proximity between them may indicate that there is sufficient coverage for the population. Despite this, the score for this section was low since many areas of the study area have difficulty accessing these spaces at the three scales that were measured (block, neighbourhood, and district), due to its physical conditions. Similarly, proximity to urban facilities, access to service nodes and access to public transportation stops, are also hindered by this condition.

Diversity:

The spaces for relationships and the everyday network in the study area do not allow for the presence and use by the entire diversity of its population. As could be observed in the section "[Characterization of the population](#)", the study area is mostly made up of a young population and people coming from different parts of the country, mainly from the Colombian Pacific and the south-western area of the Andean region (afro descendants and indigenous people) (see "[Victims of armed conflict section](#)").

This has constituted a very diverse territory, but the public space does not respond to this cultural diversity, nor does it include other groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities or sexual diversity groups. Even though the existing spaces are mostly intended for a single purpose (sports fields and playgrounds), they are still not widely used by the target public, due to various socio-spatial conditions (monopoly of spaces, degradation of them, difficulty of access and feeling of insecurity of various kinds).

Autonomy:

This indicator marked very lows as besides of the so mentioned conditions of the streets that prevent people in general, moving around with autonomy, none of them have pedestrian priority, universal design, not even at the main junctions to the integration roads. These conditions that prevent public spaces in the study area of having this quality, are already detailed in the "[Questionnaire for previous visits of exploration](#)" section.

Vitality:

This indicator also received a very low score, since the public spaces do not provide multipurpose uses that encourage different activities throughout the day, nor do they serve as ideal spaces for itinerant cultural and educational exchange activities. In the absence of quality, well-cared-for, safe and pleasant green spaces, and comfortable, sufficient, and well-maintained furniture, long stays are unlikely. In addition to the problems related to traffic and social violence, inadequate waste disposal is also a barrier to the vitality and enjoyment of these spaces.

Representativity:

Finally, this indicator related to identity in public space and participation also showed a low score. On the one hand, there are no communal artistic interventions that represent the community and their history. On the other hand, as was expressed by one of the leaders in the questionnaire section, the participation processes carried out by the public administration, do not promote channels that facilitate the presence of a representative number of the community in decision-making concerning their territory. Hence, urban, and social projects are still lacking representativeness and in consequences, also the public spaces.

5.3.5. General result for specific objective two

The table 31 shows the most relevant findings in the previous methods used (questionnaire, participant observation and the System Spatial Indicators) for the diagnosis and analysis of the socio-spatial conditions in public spaces. As the questionnaire and the spatial indicators have similar lines of diagnosis, these two are grouped in the same category.

Additionally, the technical information taken from the UTD (2020) described in the [“Characterization of the population”](#) in chapter 4 and in the [Functional and physical characterization of public spaces in the study area](#) section of this chapter, are also considered as both social and functional-spatial aspects are analysed. To do so, a triangulation across methods is developed, according to the urban qualities of the spatial indicators: proximity, diversity, autonomy, vitality and representativity. In this way, a summary of this phase is presented and respond to the specific objective two.

Methods		Data from the Urban Technical Diagnostic (UTD) 2020	Participant observation	Questionnaire & System Spatial Indicators
Urban qualities				
Low score	Proximity	Public spaces in the study area accounts 0.7m2/inhabitant, five times lower than the established for the city (6m2/inhabitant), which means no accessibility and proximity by all the community	This quality was not presented in the criteria used for this method as it was reported both in the questionnaire and the spatial indicators.	Public spaces are not distributed homogeneously throughout the neighbourhood. Although they are relatively close between them, the access to them present many barriers due to poor urban infrastructure.
	Diversity	Majority of the population between 14 and 64 years of age. High presence of Afro-descendant and indigenous populations due to high migration to the this area.	Use of public spaces mostly individually for displacement, followed by pairs or in small family groups. Most of them were young-adult women in their role as caregivers.	The public spaces do not promote relationships that involve the diversity of needs from the entire population (age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnic group, disability condition)
	Autonomy	Narrow corridors which do not present a pedestrian transition and produce abrupt changes in the pedestrian route.	The sidewalks and public spaces are mainly used by adult-young women on foot. Most of the men moved through the neighbourhood by motorcycle	Public spaces do not promote people's autonomy as they do not have safe accessibility and universal design.
	Vitality	This study does not mention specifically this quality. However figures related to violence in which the majority of crime victims correspond for sexual crimes which is observed in the low use of public spaces.	The main activity seen in public spaces was clearly for displacement since these spaces do not have the conditions to promote other types of activities.	Public spaces do not provide multipurpose uses and adequate furniture that encourage long stays and different activities throughout the day, nor do they serve as ideal spaces for itinerant cultural and educational exchange activities
Low score	Representativity	Organisations and citizen participation that concerns public spaces:	This quality was not presented in the criteria used for this method as it was reported both in the questionnaire and the spatial indicators.	There is not any type of artistic intervention identified that has a symbolic meaning for the community. There are no efficient strategies that enables and promotes citizen participation.
		Citizen Culture for Peace Roundtable		
		Community. Environmental Committee		
		Community Barter Core Group		
Low score	Representativity	La Esperanza Solidarity Centre		

Table 31. Triangulation across methods with main findings in SO2. Own elaboration.

5.3. Analysis of Urban management

This last phase of results is also composed of five sections. In the first one, a review of the policy framework and the main actors involved in urban planning in the study area is presented. In the second and third part, the results of interviews with urban planning and gender experts are presented. The fourth part reports the results of the system of indicators to evaluate urban management from a gender perspective and the last one, shows the general results of this phase.

5.3.1. Policy framework and actors involved

This section seeks to provide information about the main regulations, projects, programmes, and actors that are related to the study area. However, in this research, no analysis of compliance, monitoring or impacts of these were addressed but only considered to have a general idea of the main affectations that concern the territory. In this way, interventions that

are advancing and where there may be potential opportunities for implementation and integration in relation to this research, can be identified.

5.3.1.1. Urban regulations

Following the urban planning guidelines-presented in the land use plan of the city of Cali POT 2014, in the framework of the agreement 0373 of 2014, the study area, presents an urban treatment of *consolidation* (Concejo de Santiago de Cali, 2014). According to definition in Article 308 consolidation means "*regulation of urbanized areas where the installed capacity in terms of domiciliary public services, public space, urban facilities, and mobility, allows an increase in buildability with a moderate investment.*". This classification seeks to complete the conformation of residential sectors that have been developed mainly by self-construction (Concejo de Santiago de Cali, 2014).

In relation to the land use in, it is mostly defined as “Predominantly residential”, followed by “Area of services” and, to a lesser extent, “Mixed activity” (residential and commercial) which is defined in the areas located along the integration roads (Planeación Municipal, 2020). The “Predominant residential” use in the study area covers 239.36 hectares, and seeks, in accordance with article 290 of the Cali POT that in the areas whose main destination is housing, complementary uses can be carried out (Planeación Municipal, 2020). In this sense, businesses and services associated with housing activities which can be developed within the housing property, can be incorporated to develop small-scale neighbourhood businesses (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2017).

5.3.1.2. Strategic programs & projects

The land use in Cali of 2014 (POT), divided the city in 15 Urban Planning Units (UPU) as instruments of inter-institutional coordination and citizen participation for the collective construction of the urban territory on a local scale, in which the district 18 corresponds to the UPU 13 (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019). In this way, programs and projects are established more in line with the specific needs of each sector which allows a closer connection with the communities (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019).

These projects and programs are developed by the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali, under the Municipal Agreement No. 0411 of 2017 of the Public Policy for the Integral Improvement of the Habitat of the Precarious Human Settlements of Santiago de Cali (called MIH) (Planeación Municipal, 2020). With this policy, it is aimed to seek actions that improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of these informal settlements (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

To ensure compliance and monitoring, a binding pact is established between the bodies responsible for intervention, which sets out and details the necessary actions, deadlines and

investment in the programmes and projects needed to improve each area (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019). The projects will be implemented progressively until 2028 and must be included in the Development Plans of future mayors (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019).

General programs: They correspond to a set of specific actions to be developed by the Mayor's Office agencies, within the framework of their daily functions. Their intention is to focus these actions on specific areas, neighbourhoods or places that require greater attention, in accordance with the needs and problems identified with citizens (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019).

Integral projects: These are a set of works that must be carried out in a coordinated manner by different agencies of the Mayor's Office, within the framework of their competencies. These projects are divided in *main projects*, established as priority and compulsory for the structuring of integral projects and for *Complementary interventions*, that improve the main interventions mainly intended to guide future urban facilities, public space, or social interest and/or priority housing projects (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019).

The general programs for the district 18 have been defined by the structuring elements of the territorial model made up by the ecological structure of eco-parks and the suburban rural land management areas. These programs seeks to avoid unplanned expansion of urban uses through the "Citizen Pact for the control of urban and rural borders" which promotes actions and agreements with the inhabitants in favour of territorial border control and the protection of ecologically fragile areas between the city and rural land (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

In this regard, UPU 13 Meléndez recognizes District 18 as a "peripheral residential area in the south-west of the city that fulfils the role of urban edge of the south-west limited by the tutelary hills" (Agreement 0433/2017, Regulatory File, p.2). Among the guidelines for the formulation of this UPU 13, the POT established the program of consolidation of the area as an urban edge through the articulation with the Cerro de la Bandera Eco park and the relocation of the AHDI which are in areas with unmitigable risks due to landslides ([see map 4](#)) (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

To do so, one of the priorities have to do with the legalization as the land tenure in this sector is characterised by properties without a clear cadastral information as 97% of the private land and 3% within the ejidos of the municipality, presenting phenomena of dual ownership of the land which makes it impossible to identify their ownership and its conditions (Planeación Municipal, 2020). This corresponds to the dynamics of the self-construction already mentioned for which the 2014 Land Use Plan (POT) in Article 21, set out strategies in the

study area to generate consolidation tools at the ecological and neighbourhood level for hillside communities with this type of development (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

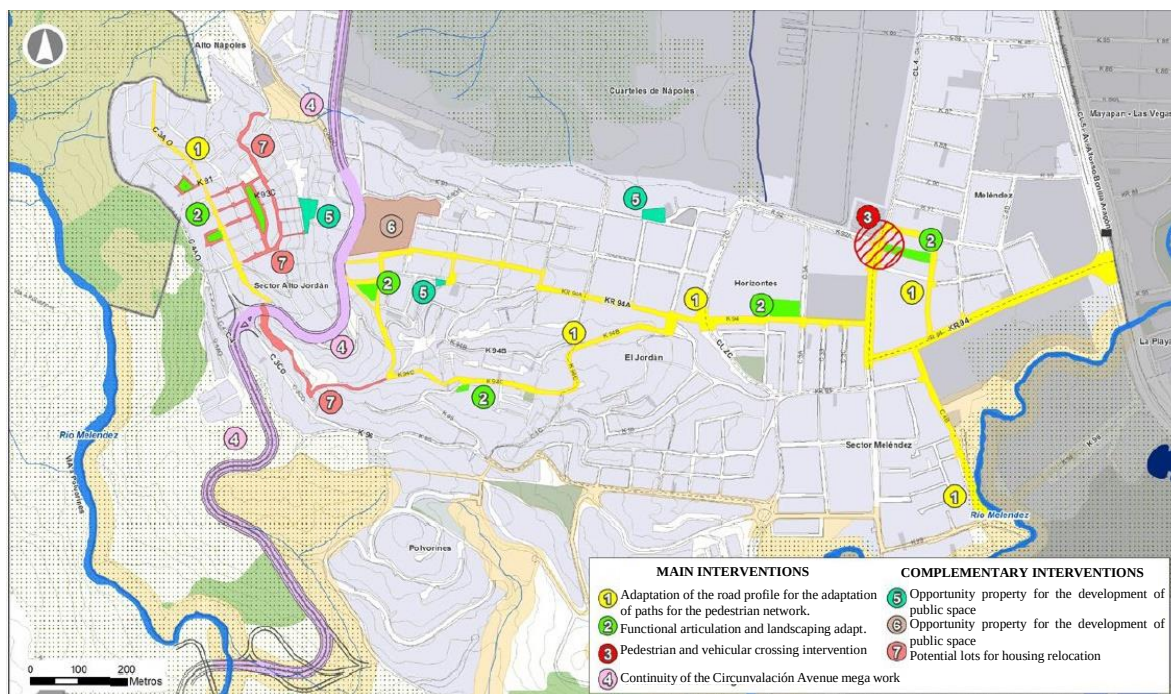
Therefore, these consolidation programs legislated by Agreement 443 of 2017, Article 3, numerals 11 and 12, which have been established to legalize and relocate, seek to articulate the process between the urban structure and integral projects of the Urban Planning Units (UPU) (see table 32) (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2021).

POT - Projects and programs	Connection with the study area
Environmental corridor project (Art. 446)	Linking between the Meléndez River Linear Park project with the southern part of the Urban Planning Unit, as an element of articulation, landscape and pedestrian connection that allows the generation of public spaces, strengthen the nodes of facilities, and improve urban relations with the rest of the city.
“Enlace Jordan-Polvorines” UPU project	Improvement of accessibility conditions and connectivity between the flat and the hillside zone through the adequacy of the mobility system in coordination with the environmental recovery projects, public space, and facilities.
Urban Forestry Programme	Priority in the perimeter zones of environmental corridors UPU 13, including the study area. It consists of tree planting in public spaces, with reinforcement of tree planting with native species in the elements of the main ecological structure, prioritising the protective forest areas of rivers, parks, and green areas.
General endowments of the public space system (Art. 494).	Consolidation of strategic elements and structuring systems of the territorial planning model to balance the supply of public space.
Human settlements relocation (Art. 497).	Relocation of the population settled in unmitigable hazards and risks areas in the hillside.
Urban Edge Shaping Programme by the integral improvement in the urban area (Art. 499 y 500)	Programs focused on comprehensive interventions in slums to improve the quality of life in hillside areas. This program includes hazards and risks, environment, public services, accessibility and mobility, equipment, public space, housing conditions and population.

Table 32. Programs and projects of the POT and their relationship with the study area. Taken and adapted from UTD18 (2020) and TSD (2017)

In the Technical Support Document (TSD) of UPU 13 (2017), where some of the projects listed above are explained, no further details were found about gender-related initiatives. Even though all these proposals would benefit the entire population, the lack of positive gender discrimination in the main axes of these projects, might suggests that they are based on traditional urban planning methodologies. Additionally, it is also worth mentioning that sufficient and publicly accessible information on the progress of these projects was not found.

Having said this, without having found in-depth information on the stages of these programs and projects, it can generally be considered that the “Enlace Jordan-Polvorines” might have a connection with this research, since it directly impacts the public spaces and the connectivity of the study area with the rest of the city. Map 10 shows the intervention strategies of said project.



Map 10. Integral project "Enlace Jordan, UPU 13". Taken and adapted from UPU 13 (2017).

On the other hand, different projects developed by educational institutions are being held in the study area in cooperation with the public administration. The “Gridding Equitable Urban Futures in Areas of Transition” (GREAT) project, made up by professionals and students from Universidad del Valle, Lancaster University in the United Kingdom and the Technical University of Havana, Cuba, has been working since 2020 in the four settlements where this research was held.

This project is working under the MIH policy framework from three urban laboratories in the field through diagnostics and participatory processes with the community in three axes: transport and mobility, urban policy and planning, solid waste management (Planeación Municipal, 2020) and includes an intersectional approach in all its axes. Moreover, as mentioned above in the methodology section, the fieldwork was carried out together with this research group, as there is a great affinity and potential for intervention of this research with this project.

5.3.1.3. Political structure and main actors

The Administrative Department of Planning is a body with administrative autonomy to carry out its functions. It is responsible for coordinating different actors at various scales (local, regional, national, and international) (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019).

Table 33 shows the main public actors in the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali, that concerns the urban management in the city as other actors involved in the study area.

1. Secretaries	2. Administrative departments	3. Special administrative units	7. Related Entities (other scales)
Social welfare/ gender equ	Public procurement	Managnt. of goods and services	International scale:
Culture	Internal disciplinary control	Municipal public services	Global Spatial Data Infrastructure
Sport and recreation	Development and	4. Organism of civil society in the study area	National scale:
Economic development	institutional innovation		National Planning Department
Territorial development and participation	Environmental management		National Planning Council
Education	Public legal management		Colombian spatial data infrastruct.
Risk management	Municipal treasury	FunFab: Families with purpose	Minister of Finance
Governance	Urban planning:	Base group of community barter	Minister of Housing, City and Territory
Infrastructure	Sub.of Territorial Planning	Jera Foundation	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Mobility	Comprehensive Development	Citizen Culture for Peace Roundtable	Institute for Research and Development in Water Supply, Sanitation and Water
Peace and civic culture	Subdirectorate	La Esperanza Solidarity Centre	National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)
Public health	Subdirectorate of Public	5. Educational institutions	
Security and justice	Space and Urban Planning	Universidad del Valle	
Tourism	Management support unit	Universidad Pontificia Javeriana	
Social housing and habitat	Information and communications technology	6. Foundations	Geographic Institute Agustín Codazzi (IGAC)
		De Menos a más	
		Carvajal Foundation	

Table 33. Actors involved in the study area. Own elaboration., based on Cali.gov.co

5.3.2. In-depth interviews with urban planning experts

In this section, the relationships between all the variables and sub-codes of the "Urban Governance" category in relation to the other variables studied found in interviews of urban planning experts, are reported. Table 34 and figure 49 show a crossing relation matrix and a frequency graph between "Urban governance" and all variables. For easy reading of the results, each of the Urban governance variables, were listed.

Urban governance vs. All categories	Socio-spatial c.	funct/urban charact.	Popul. structure	Gender analysis	Gender planning	Everyday life	Empowerment	Capabil. and funct.	Lack of capabili.	Cultural norms	Values
Political processes											
Evaluation & monitoring	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
Processes and implementation	7	9	4	3	6	4	3	5	0	3	5
Project formulation	4	5	2	2	5	3	4	1	1	3	3
Negotiation of values	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Property legalization	4	5	1	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	3
Policy creation	4	3	1	4	4	3	1	4	1	1	0
Decision making	1	5	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	0	1
Good governance attributes											
Polycentric/ nested	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Multidisciplinary/ robust	1	1	3	2	3	1	4	4	0	1	1
Connected & coordinated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legitimate	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Consensus oriented	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recognition	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	2
Efficient and sustainable	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	4	0	0	1
Transparency and communicative	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Equitable/inclusive	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Responsive & accountable	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	3	1
Bad governance attributes											
Individual interest/centralized	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
Lack of research and data	1	2	0	2	2	3	0	2	2	0	0
Uncoordinated/disconnected	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	5	0	0
Corrupt/ lack of trust	2	5	1	4	3	4	1	3	9	1	3
Non inclusive/ inequality	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2
Non-recognition	5	3	3	6	2	4	1	1	7	1	1
Inefficient	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	2	5	1	0
No communicative	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Unaccountable/ nonresponsive	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	1	3
Lack of financial support	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Lack of political will	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	2
Stakeholders											
Hybrid organizations	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
NGOs	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Private actors	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public actors	6	7	4	3	7	7	7	3	1	1	3
Civil society	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Scales											
International scale	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
National scale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional level	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal scale	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
District scale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neighbourhood scale	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structures and networking											
Bottom-up approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top-down approach	0	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
Linking	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridging	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Bonding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid relations	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	0
Formal relations	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	2
Informal relations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adm. Organization Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead-governed network	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Self-governed network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional practices											
Technical	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Knowledge production	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Stakeholder knowledge	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Bureaucratic knowledge	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
Scientific knowledge	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Education and trainings	1	0	6	4	9	0	5	2	2	0	1
Financial support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Awareness campaigns	1	1	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	2	1
Policy framework											
Urban regulations (POT)	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Laws	3	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Programs and projects	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	0	0
Participation and comm. engmnt.											
Knowledge exchange	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Achievements	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
Community engagement	3	1	4	3	6	1	0	2	0	3	4
Generation of public agendas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citizen power	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	2
Tokenism	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonparticipation	2	3	4	5	2	2	1	1	3	0	0

Table 3420. Urban governance vs all variables in urban planning experts. Own elaboration.

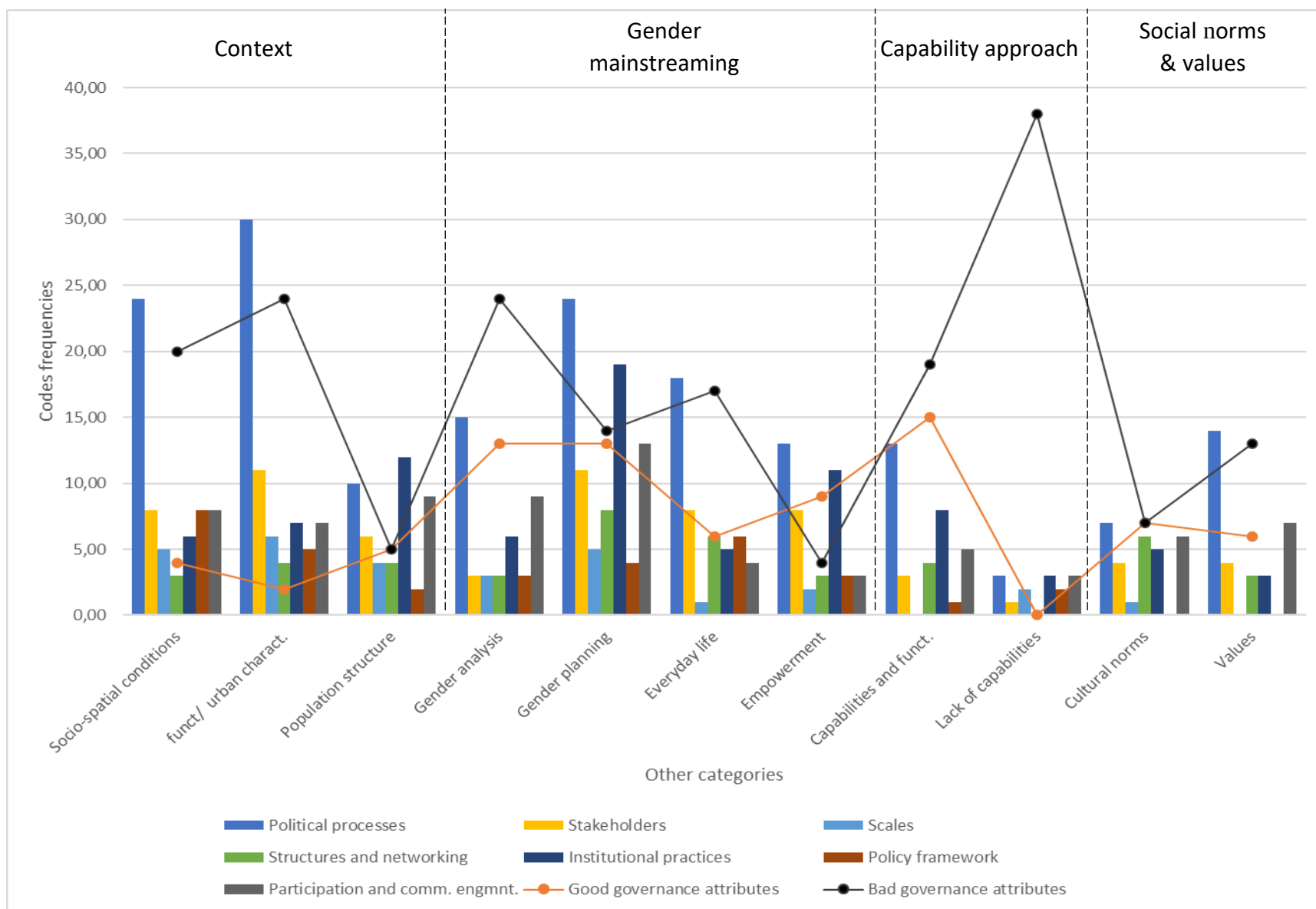


Figure 49. Urban Governance frequencies in all the categories for urban planning experts. Own elaboration.

1. Political processes

In this variable, the highest frequencies were found in "Functional/urban characterisation" with "Processes and implementation" and "Decision-making". Likewise, "Socio-spatial conditions" and "Gender planning" showed high recurrences with "Processes and implementation", "Project formulation", "Legalization of property", "Policy creation" and "Everyday life". Some of the opinions regarding these variables were stated by one of the interviewees:

Regarding legalization/ Policy creation:

“The urban legalization decree in Cali is basically the procedure to be able to intervene in informality and we developed that with the Housing Secretariat and with the Urban planning department. After this procedure was achieved, we managed to intervene a settlement, including the delivery of public spaces.” (Expert in urban planning 2, Pos. 14-15).

Regarding gender planning:

Sometimes urban projects claim to have a gender perspective but under the same traditional structure. But in the City and women project where I participated, we saw that it was composed and structured by the axes of a traditional urban plan, so we didn't accept it as it would not be fulfilling an effective gender approach (...) Specific actions to improve formulation and not only implementation are needed”. (Urban planning expert 1, Pos. 26)

Regarding everyday life/gender planning:

“One of the ways you can impact the population more, specifically women or any type of population, is to know what they do daily. In Yumbo municipality, we did workshops on weekends, and in the evening because there was a need to summon women and they during the day are dedicated to household chores. But the weekend is when the husband is there helping them, so that's when they can go and participate, for example, to those calls from the State. Simply by changing our schedule and to adapt to theirs.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 35).

Additionally, this variable, presented recurrences with “Empowerment”, “Capabilities and functioning” and “Values” again in relation to “Processes and implementation" and "Project formulation".

Regarding empowerment/decision making:

“The voice of women is not considered in public spaces or spaces for debate and decision, then it also goes to the exercise of the empowerment of women, their leadership so their needs

and their voice are effectively considered in these spaces and not only in the private ones, which is where they normally have a voice.” (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 24)

Regarding capabilities/values:

“Awareness of the state and the administrator on duty must be exist, everything that has to do with informality and, in the planning processes of the territory must be addressed not from the subjective, but by strengthen the work teams and committed to the scope of the project.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 25).

It is important also to note, that the interviewees, did not mentioned frequently processes related with “Evaluation and monitoring, especially with the variables related to gender.

1. Good governance attribute

This was the variable with the lowest recurrences as with the women leaders and photovoice participants (who scored zero recurrences on this variable). Only a few recurrences occurred in "Multidisciplinary/ robust" in relation to "Empowerment" and "Capabilities" which in turn, is also related to "Efficient and sustainable" and "responsive/accountable”.

Multidisciplinary robust/ capabilities:

“In Yumbo we had social workers, a team of four people, lawyers, we had a communication team, it was a robust team, and what they did was hold focused workshops. We held workshops with the entire community, but we also held focused workshops, in fact, with the older adult population, with children and with women.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 20)

Multidisciplinary robust/ empowerment:

“I think that the awareness must start from the top and from then on it will surely flow, it will come to strengthen the work teams.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 21)

Efficient/ responsive/accountable:

“In Yumbo, from 45% of the territory that was informal, in three years we managed to normalize, more than half, like 25% of that 45. Only the settlements that are on the edge of the river were left missing. The rest we managed to legalize them, but that was because our boss was aware of having a strengthened team, he had a lot of experience.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 23).

Legitimate/trust/capabilities/values:

“When the community is involved from planning, the problems can be solved, which is what happens when you do such strong social work and include gender issues. Well, it is precisely

that the community first gains trust with the administration and then, appropriation of the processes is achieved.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 40).

“When such strong social work is done, the community gains legitimacy and achieves appropriation of the processes that will allow greater repercussion in the future.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 19)

2. Bad governance attributes

This variable showed stronger relationships in "corruption/lack of trust" with almost all variables but mainly with "Capacities", "functional/urban characterization", "gender analysis" and "Everyday life".

Corruption/ functional urban. characterization /lack of capabilities/uncoordinated:

“As the period of Government of the mayor in which I worked ended, I have no idea if the process were finished. Well, I know that nothing that was proposed has been built. There was also not much to be built, but I know they were not achieved.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 15)

Corruption/Lack of political will/ lack of capabilities:

“The politician of the current period always needs immediate action to show that he was able to fulfil his mandate. And of course, these processes of intervention, of aid, of appropriation of the territory are not going to give results in one or two years but in a long time. And that is why, obviously, the current politician is not going to do it.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 21).

“The lack of political will is ultimately one of the main problems, also because there is not awareness in everyone. They know that there are always issues of corruption of individual interests in all the actors involved. So, then everyone has evidence that this lack of political will hindered all those processes and that makes this path much more difficult”. (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 41-42)

Corruption/non-responsive/ everyday life (unsatisfied needs):

“The way in which the system is regulated to measure results, in the housing secretariat it is by the means of the titling. In this way they forget the intangible, the sense of habitability and what the population needs. This is an error because the title deeds that a politician need in his mandate, let’s say 100 titles, then the work is based on that and what is important is forgotten.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 27).

On the other hand, another variable that was also quite common was "non recognition" in relation to "lack of capabilities", "gender analysis" and "socio-spatial conditions".

Non-recognition/gender analysis/population structure/ unsatisfied needs

“From the urban planning, it is necessary to stop thinking that urban projects are about improving conditions but to be aware of differences in the population. Each human being has specific characteristics and ignoring them causes imbalance in meeting needs. Therefore, we as technicians, must develop a conscious exercise, is a cultural issue, so, the mentality must be transformed by recognizing the other, work in the greatest possible balance for the population in general, rethink needs from recognition.” (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 42).

“In the intervention of the decree for the legalization of informality in Cali, they did not focus on gender because they don’t think this is important.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 37).

Non-recognition/ functional urban characterization/population structure/everyday life:

“In public institutions, they do not consider the needs of the entire population, nor do they have a good investigation or characterization of the space to be intervened as to whom it is going to serve the majority”. (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 40).

Non recognition/lack of capabilities/non-inclusive/ nonresponsive

“Within the framework of public policy in Cali, everything that has to do with informality has a clash with the state as they are basically abandoned, they must solve the problems by themselves but through the standards or norms that govern us, they cannot achieve it.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 40).

3. Stakeholders

In this variable, the highest recurrences occurred in "Public actors" in relation to almost all variables, especially with “Socio-spatial conditions”, “functional urb. Charact.”, “gender planning”, “Everyday life” and “Empowerment”

Public actors/ gender analysis:

Also, as I had said, in Cali there are more positions for men who are experts in planning than women. So, most of them do not consider this approach to be a need to attend to, because it can only be from a professional perspective, and we always have a bias that is also guided by our personal experience and our role in society.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 37).

Public actors/ gender analysis/functional urb. charact. / Political processes/ bad governance

“With this gender approach still, I would believe that, through the Undersecretariat for gender equity in its policy, there is an axis called territorial mobility and it generated a project with a gender perspective. From there, there are some actions, but I think a lot is needed.” (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 39-40).

Public actors/corruption:

“All the directors and deputy directors and assistant secretaries probably enter politically.”
(Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 26).

Public actors/ hybrid relations/gender planning/scales/knowledge production:

“City and Women was an international cooperation project that intervened in two spaces, one urban in District 18, Cali, and one in rural, that was done in Antigua Guatemala in an indigenous commune. It was an exchange of knowledge between Italy, Colombia, and Guatemala. (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 9).

4. Scales:

This variable showed significantly lower recurrences than the other variables the most recurrences at the municipal scale, mainly with the variables “Functional/urb. Charact.”, “gender planning”, “everyday life” and “empowerment”. It is worth mentioning, that none of the interviewees, mentioned the household scales, and expressed few times the neighbourhood scale.

Municipal scale/ policy framework/ Property legalization:

“The decree as it is a procedure is for the entire city, so the procedure of how informality is going to be intervened regardless of where it is, where it is located and fortunately last year, we managed to do the first urban legalization.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 16).

5. Networking and structures:

This variable presented only few recurrences among “top-down approach”, “Linking”, “Formal relations” and “hybrid relations” with “population structure”, “gender analysis” and “gender planning”.

Hybrid relations/socio-spatial conditions/population structure.

“When the leader goes politically to the community and say that he is going to do something for them, they recognise beforehand those processes, and they take ownership of their territory.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 40).

6. Institutional practices:

This variable presented a notorious recurrence among the variables “Education and trainings” with “Gender planning” and “Population structure”.

“Other challenges are political will and training. Everyone can be a carrier of change and contribute.” (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 42).

“It is important that men also realize the importance of women as it is useless to empower women without everyone knowing. Therefore, the so called "positive discrimination" for women is needed to strengthen participatory spaces, leadership, and gender training where everyone had a voice to vote.” (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 23).

“So, I also believe that there is a need to create awareness on the part of public officials so the gender issues can be included, since it is not generally considered as something relevant and necessary.” (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 37).

7. Policy framework:

This variable had recurrences in all its sub-codes, especially among "urban regulations" and "socio-spatial conditions", "Everyday life", "Gender planning" and "Gender analysis".

“The first step of the legalization procedure is to define precisely what is public space and what is private space by delimitating the contained space, the sidewalks, the street, and the private property. So, that is indeed one of the vital elements that are immersed in the legalization processes as allows to create affections in the territory”. (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 31).

8. Participation:

Finally, the highest recurrences of this variable were found among community engagement with "Population struct.", "Gender analysis" and "Gender planning". Also, the sub-code "nonparticipation" had recurrences with these same variables. Also, it is important to note, that none of the interviewees, mentioned activism.

Community engagement/ gender planning:

“What was also sought was how to create participatory processes in urban planning with respect to infrastructure and issues of legalization of the territory and more specific actions to be able to improve certain conditions for women.” (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 28).

Non-participation/socio-spatial conditions:

And the other thing is that in these vulnerable sectors, you work and eat, or you go to a meeting and don't eat, the situation is critical. (Expert urban planning 2, Pos. 37).

Recognition/structures and networking/community engagement

“The strategy was then to greatly strengthen these participatory spaces so that not only the voice of women is heard, but that of men is also considered, so that is why it was done in both ways, both with women and with men.” (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 25).

Citizen power/gender planning/empowerment:

“Only a self-construction work in which the entire community participated in a space as one of implementation.” (Expert urban planning and gender 1, Pos. 13-14).

5.3.3. In-depth interviews with gender experts

This results section is shown in two crossing relation matrixes. The first one, corresponds the relations between the category "Gender mainstreaming" with all the variables of "Urban Governance". The second matrix presents the relations of "Gender mainstreaming" with the rest of categories. Table 35 and figure 50 show the first crossing relation matrix and frequencies for gender experts.

Gender mainstreaming vs. All categories	Political processes	Good governance	Bad governance	Stakeholders	Scales	Structures and networking	Institut. practices	Policy framework	Particip. and comm. Engmt.
Gender analysis									
Privilege	2	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0
Power imbalances	4	0	5	0	3	1	1	0	1
Power relations and influence	15	3	8	10	4	2	3	1	6
Impacts on relations	0	1	2	3	3	2	2	0	4
Gender perspective	5	1	2	3	4	1	5	1	3
Differential impact Recognition	5	0	5	0	2	1	3	1	2
Unequal access to resources	4	0	8	2	3	1	0	0	2
Unequal access to opportunities	3	0	5	3	2	2	0	0	4
Unequal access to benefits	4	0	6	5	2	1	0	0	4
Unequal access to services	4	0	5	1	6	1	1	0	2
Subordination and discrimination	3	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	3
Provider role	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Role of care	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Gender planning									
Strategies for reducing inequities	8	4	4	5	5	3	9	1	7
Gender indicators	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Gender diagnosis	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
Positive discrimination	4	1	0	6	1	1	1	2	4
Visibility of any way of opression	10	2	2	7	5	2	5	3	10
Development and democracy	3	2	0	2	3	0	0	1	3
International agreements	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Actions for gender equality	13	5	1	7	6	2	9	4	14
Public interest	7	4	3	9	3	4	1	3	5
Everyday life									
Personal sphere	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Political/community sphere	6	3	5	15	9	5	10	3	14
Productive sphere	0	1	0	4	3	0	4	0	1
Reproductive/domestic sphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projection and organization	9	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	6
Time constraints	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Time planning	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
Experiences/life trajectories	1	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	4
Unsatisfied needs	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2
Daily life network and activities	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	1	1
Empowerment									
Agency	6	1	1	3	2	1	3	3	11
Rights	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	5
Competencies and skills	0	2	1	8	5	1	5	0	3
Independency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autonomy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-esteem	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Self-development	0	1	1	4	1	1	5	1	2
Self-respect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 35. Gender mainstreaming vs Urban governance variables for gender experts. Own elaboration.

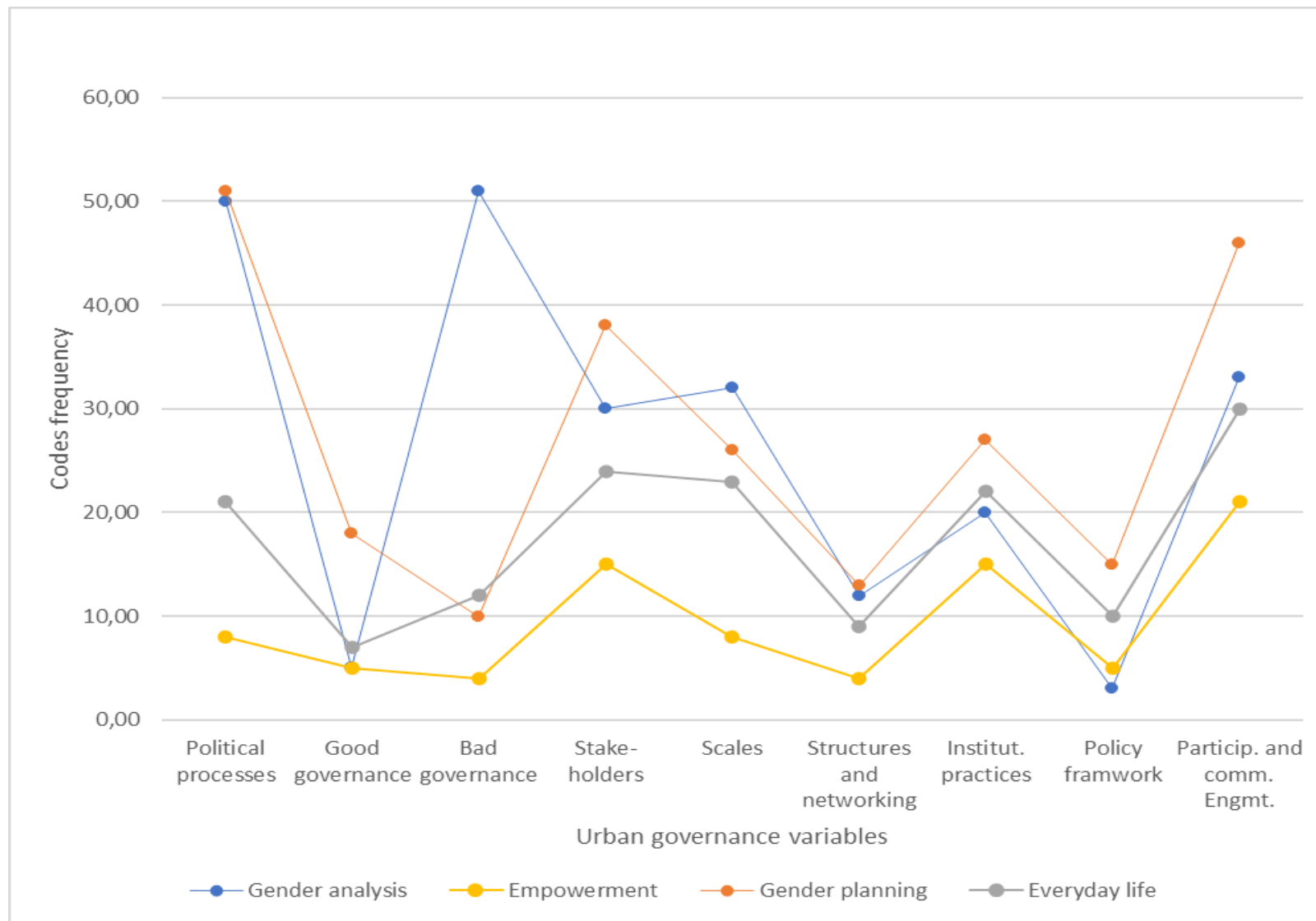


Figure 50. 3Gender mainstreaming frequencies in Urban governance variables for gender experts. Own elaboration.

1a. Gender analysis

This variable was one of the most recurrent, especially with the whole block of "Political processes" with respect to "Power relations and influence" as well as in all sub-codes of unequal access to opportunities, benefits, services, resources, and benefits.

Power relations and influence/ political processes/ subordination and discrimination

"The social in Colombia and in Cali, which is where I am working, is surrounded by political and personal interests that turn people and those who lead these processes into partners in human misery, so we are accustomed to welfare to a social position that relegates the beneficiaries to a passive position." (Expert gender 1, Pos. 4).

"The political will is not only because of the politician who is passing through but the political will in terms of what is not convenient, in a patriarchal system it is not convenient that women have an incidence in any space, much less in the public space and even lesser in a space that implies economic resources, that implies visibility, that is the underlying problem and what is the structural problem." (Expert gender 1, Pos. 18).

Unequal access to benefits, opportunities, services, benefits/ political processes:

"From our public institution on gender equality, our resources come from stamps, so if there are no stamps then there are no resources for working with women, always leaving the issue that women are second-class people or as if it seems that our problems are not of great interest or do not generate a quantity of resources." (Expert gender 1, Pos. 6).

Moreover, the variables "Bad governance attributes", "Stakeholders" and "Participation and community engagement", also presented high recurrences in all its block of relations, mostly with "Power relations and influence" and "Unequal access to resources".

"This week, there is a postponement of public policy related to women, the council postpones a public policy because it is not interested in economic terms, in macro terms and in terms of specific dissemination". (Expert gender 1, Pos. 6).

"There was an organization that came to do planning with us. Together we did a process with the women of Alto Jordan, I did a mapping project where the women talked about what a safer neighbourhood would be like, they took that study, they gave it to the mayor, but it stayed there because absolutely nothing happened, but that project was also almost finished". (Feminist activist, Pos. 27).

"Until now, there has been no participation process, and we have not achieved that part, we are in all of it, but we still have not managed to get the community to be part of the "Advisory

Committee" or as such how to do something with the community in relation to these exercises, we are barely generating the slowly and raising awareness with the organizations of the need for this work." (Expert gender 2, Pos. 12).

2a. Gender planning

In this relationship, the main recurrences were presented between "Actions for gender equality", "Visibility of any form of oppression", "Strategies to reduce inequalities" and "Positive discrimination", with the variables, "Political processes", "Stakeholders", "Networking and structure" and "Participation and community engagement".

Participation/generation of public agendas/ stakeholders/hybrid relations/political processes/visibility/strategies/positive discrimination/ democracy/ decision-making

"From the territorial tables comes the municipal table that goes through a whole democratic process where women are the ones who choose who they want to represent them in specific areas, and those municipal tables are even by decree and that goes to the council and there is a whole issue of public administration where they are the ones who dialogue." (Expert gender 1, Pos. 16).

"Last Wednesday we had the program "Safe Cities", which has a committee called the "Advisory Committee" that is made up of both institutions and community agencies, but in this case the advisory committee has been participating agencies." (Expert gender 2, Pos. 9).

"We are in the process of including the community, because for example with infrastructure we are talking about going to the participation spaces and from there being able to socialize. They are also talking about calling the Secretariat of participation to let's say also build that bridge. From the Undersecretariat for gender equality we also plan to do it with some women who are in the territorial tables". (Expert gender 2, Pos. 16).

"From the Safe cities project, it is an achievement that street sexual harassment and sexual violence in public spaces have a place on the public agenda today". (Expert gender 2, Pos. 9)

Strategies for reducing inequalities/visibility/positive discrimination/political processes/institutional practices:

"I think that the first thing to look at strategies is, where we have to focus is where the most racialized, impoverished women are, that is where the strategies have to come from, as they are the ones who experience the public space the most because of its dynamics of poverty, that is, they have to walk, they have to leave work late at night or in the early morning, they have to ride the bus and all the means to do their daily tasks." (Expert gender 1, Pos. 23).

“Cities in general are not designed for women who have sons and daughters and I think that from there something interesting could also come out that I wouldn't know what to tell you because I'm not a mother, but when we start thinking about a city with a focus on care how the city would be?” (Expert gender 1, Pos. 24).

“What is needed in those planning committees is consider that whatever happens in the micro goes to the macro, and there is where more conscious women with a gender perspective thinking about that planning, and I am not speaking only at the city level but from the small and from the local.” (Feminist activist, Pos. 29).

3a. Everyday life

For this variable, most of the relationships were found between “Political/community sphere” and “Projection and organization” in relation to “Stakeholders”, “Scales”, “Institutional practices” and “Participation and community engagement”. However, it is important to mention that both the experts in gender and in urban planning, mentioned in a much lesser extent, the variable "Unsatisfied needs" related to this category in comparison with the women in the study area, as the experts were more concerned about political processes.

“From the territorial tables comes the municipal table that goes through a whole democratic process where women are the ones who choose who they want to represent them in specific areas. Then, those municipal tables are even by decree and that goes to the council where there is a whole issue of public administration and then they are the ones who dialogue.” (Expert gender 1, Pos. 16).

“I'm an activist with Insurgent Drummers. We are activist artists who march to support any situation regarding women. In this moment we are carrying out activities to support our vice president, Francia Marqués, we almost never get involved in politics, but we believe that she is going to make a great leap for women in this country, so we are there supporting for the 15th and that is going to be at the country level.” (Feminist activist, Pos. 11).

4a. Empowerment:

This last variable of this relationship showed high recurrences between “Agency” with relation to “Political processes” and “Participation/community engagement” as well as “Competencies and skills with “Stakeholder” and “Scales”.

“With the organizations who have participated in the Safe Cities project, we have developed the political school for women and the political empowerment team”. (Expert gender 2, Pos. 16).

Casa Matria arrives as a fighting space, how is the space for women's rights that have been fought for but not won, currently we lose even the rights that women do not fight for. The political empowerment team was born there, where political formation with the territorial and communal roundtables where there are women leaders who meet, takes place. This space allows women to influence politically". (Expert gender 1, Pos. 6).

On the other hand, table 36 and figure 51 show a crossing matrix relation and a frequency graph between the Gender mainstreaming category and the rest of variables.

Gender mainstreaming vs. All categories	Socio-spatial conditions	funct/urban charact.	Popul. structure	Capabilities and functioning	Lack of capabilities	Cultural norms	Values
Gender analysis							
Privilege	4	1	5	3	2	2	1
Power imbalances	8	4	14	6	6	8	0
Power relations and influence	8	9	22	10	10	8	2
Impacts on relations	2	3	3	6	4	7	1
Gender perspective	2	4	13	3	2	3	2
Differential impact Recognition	5	4	14	4	5	6	0
Unequal access to resources	4	8	11	1	6	4	0
Unequal access to opportunities	4	5	10	1	5	4	0
Unequal access to benefits	5	7	11	1	7	4	0
Unequal access to services	6	7	11	1	6	4	0
Subordination and discrimination	9	5	10	6	7	9	0
Provider role	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Role of care	2	1	3	3	2	1	2
Gender planning							
Strategies for reducing inequities	5	10	20	6	5	6	1
Gender indicators	2	3	1	0	2	1	1
Gender diagnosis	2	2	3	2	1	2	0
Positive discrimination	0	3	5	3	1	3	1
Visibility of any way of oppression	6	7	9	4	5	9	0
Development and democracy	0	2	3	0	0	1	1
International agreements	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Actions for gender equality	8	10	23	9	6	9	5
Public interest	3	6	5	2	2	2	1
Everyday life							
Personal sphere	2	0	4	3	1	1	1
Political/community sphere	5	7	15	5	3	9	7
Productive sphere	1	3	6	0	1	1	1
Reproductive/domestic sphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projection and organization	2	2	5	1	3	2	2
Time constraints	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Time planning	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Experiences/life trajectories	6	2	9	8	3	6	3
Unsatisfied needs	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
Daily life network and activities	4	3	3	2	5	3	1
Empowerment							
Agency	5	5	13	8	4	4	5
Rights	2	1	1	3	0	1	2
Competencies and skills	3	4	4	1	3	2	1
Independency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autonomy	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Self-esteem	0	0	2	1	0	1	1
Self-development	3	1	4	4	2	3	2
Self-respect	3	0	0	3	0	0	3

Table 36. Gender mainstreaming vs the rest of categories for gender experts. Own elaboration.

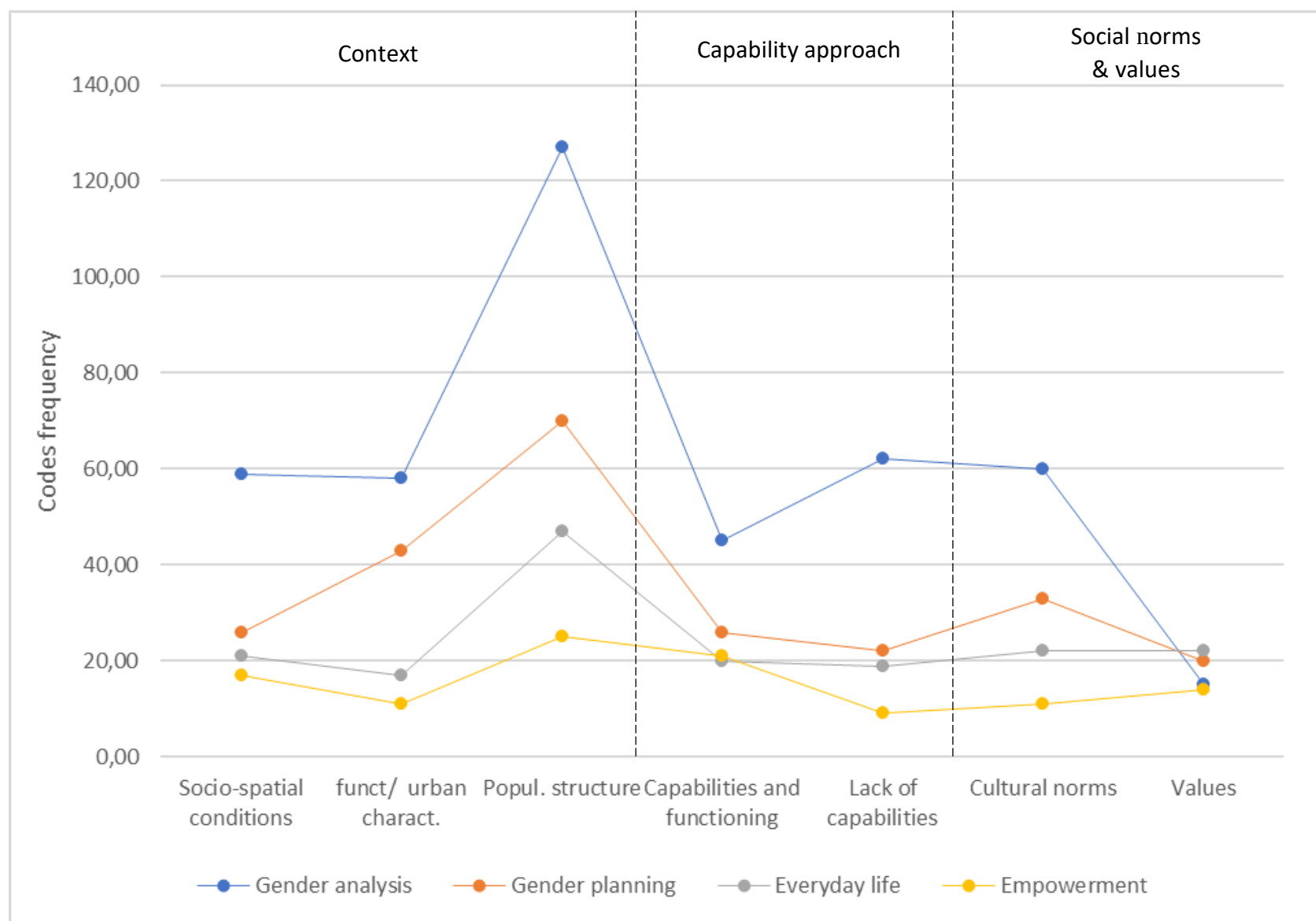


Figure51. Gender mainstreaming frequencies in other categories for gender experts. Own elaboration.

1b. Gender analysis

In this variable, the most recurrences were found in comparison to the rest of the variables, being “Population structure”, “Capabilities”, “Lack of capabilities” and “Cultural norms” the ones with more recurrences almost with all variables.

Cultural norms/ power imbalances/ power relations and influences:

“When it comes to transmitting information, there is no problem, there is clarity regarding our needs, I think that the basic problem or the basic problem, which is also structural, is that this is a patriarchal system and that they are not interested.” (Expert gender 1, Pos. 18).

Lack of capabilities/subordination and discrimination/Unequal access to benefits/ oport.

“The majority of the cabinets are men then when that glass ceiling is set in the background then there is nothing left but social mobilization, the right to protest but it always continues to be relegated. That is why the public policy was not filled, and that leaves a clear message in front of the city and that there is a major who is not interested in the issue of women.” (Expert gender 1, Pos. 18).

“Public resources for women cannot continue to be so limited. Also, to mainstream gender, we must do a lot of work in terms of why this is important, although we women all the time have to make an effort to show that we are capable and intelligent, well let's say that here there is a triple challenge and is that we need to show that we are not second-class people, and these issues are also important. Another challenge is also to ally who is missing and when I mean allying who is lacking is women specifically and men who want to ally themselves because they will do it on their own, but I do think it is important to weave networks between women.” (Expert gender 1, Pos. 28).

2b. Gender planning

This variable showed a remarkable relationship with all the variables related to context, making clear the emphasis of the interviewees in addressing the reality of the population. The most frequently recurring relationships were between “Strategies for reducing equalities” with “population structure”, “Functional Urb. charact” and between “Actions for gender equalities” and “Visibility of any way of oppression” with “Capabilities” and “Cultural norms”.

Visibility of any way of oppression/ Association/empathy/population structure:

“We go out to the streets whenever necessary, for example we went out because of the violence against the indigenous girls who were raped by the soldiers. We made a sit-in here in the army, a takeover was held there in the battalion that is here near us, a sit-in was made

where they put up posters, we sang to them, we painted, there have been many demonstrations”. (Feminist activist, Pos. 21).

Strategies for reducing inequalities/ actions for gender equality/ functional urban characterization/ population structure/cultural transformation:

“We have worked a lot on cultural transformations, then we have carried out campaigns and different interventions such as “Cali is painted purple, women and girls without fear”, whose slogan is “Free and safe in the street”, and then this campaign spread widely in the city and at this moment it is no longer a campaign but the strategy as such of the program”. (Expert gender 2, Pos. 10).

“In cultural matters, recognizing from the most minimal violence that can end in femicide, it is very curious how culturally not only Cali, Colombia is a violent country, but how violence is naturalized, it is rooted, it is part of our relationships. So, I think that when we begin to denounce violence as violence, then there is going to be an important issue of transformation”. (Expert gender 1, Pos. 30).

3b. Everyday life

This variable followed the same pattern found in the previous variables, where the highest recurrences continue to be found regarding “population structure”, “Capabilities”, cultural norms” and “values” mainly related to “Political/community sphere”, “Experiences/ life trajectories” and “lack of capabilities”.

Political/community sphere/ naturalization of violence/ naturalization of inequalities/ cultural norms/ critical thinking/awareness:

“I say that we have the country that we ourselves have created because what one sees on a large scale like we have a government that has generated fear in the country and with an oligarchic right, is also seen locally so that is a logic that comes from a macro to micro system”. (Feminist activist, Pos. 29).

“Much more remains to be done to make this violence visible because it is not even typified as a violence experienced by women and girls, and that is normalized” (Expert gender 2, Pos. 9).

“Here in the commune, a woman is who heads the planning committee, but one sees that she as a woman, it is nonetheless permeated by this patriarchal model as she sustained herself in power with the same dialogues. Then one says here in the commune there are many valid

women leaders, but another thing is when they don't have the gender perspective in mind, but one finds them doing politics". (Feminist activist, Pos. 29).

Experiences/life trajectories/ cultural norms/ naturalization of violence/lack of capabilities/political/community sphere:

"As a woman, I always must look for someone to go with, I can never go out in the afternoon, I always must take a taxi or a car because I am never going to be alone. Here in Colombia, we must always prevent, it is very difficult for we women walk freely around the city, what's more, I'm so afraid that we're used to looking for security always at night as children, and that seems normal to us but it's not normal." (Feminist activist, Pos. 25).

"We as women must learn to establish self-care mechanisms all the time and these own mechanisms of self-care for our own lives, not even because we are to blame or responsible for the violence, but because if we don't, it is our own lives that are at stake." (Expert gender 1, Pos. 20).

"Cali is a city that has a very patriarchal point of view but also very impervious to the issue of drug trafficking, there is still this notion of hypersexualized woman, who has value from there, from the body and since the body of women from Cali always has a cost, a cost that has nothing to do with life, but has a cost instrumentalized in favour of. So I think that from there I live the city, of course when you are aware of this all the time, that means that we have to resist it from the micro to the meso spaces, where we learn to identify that we as women, we are going to be harassed whenever we are fat, ugly, skinny or pretty we are always going to be harassed and then harassment has a dimension, it is a message when I am aware that it is an act of violence". (Expert gender 1, Pos. 21).

4b. Empowerment

Finally, in this variable, the most representative relationship was found in "Agency" in relation to all the other variables, especially with capabilities (association, empathy, critical thinking awareness, Outlook of life, passions, and motivations), and values (reciprocity, solidarity, respect, and affections). However, it is important to mention that the other variables showed very few associations, as the gender experts mostly expressed the difficulties encountered from this perspective.

Critical thinking/ awareness /agency:

"If I have the possibility of choosing, if I go in my car or I go by taxi, I have the possibility of choosing and that possibility of choosing allows me to reduce the risk go, but not impoverished women, much less now." (Expert gender 1, Pos. 24).

Cultural norms/competencies and skills/ association/empathy/outlook of life
who designs the strategies must be a woman, it is not possible to build strategies with male gazes or with neutral gazes that ultimately continue to be patriarchal gazes. That is why the neutral gaze does not exist, it is a more patriarchal gaze. Therefore, the strategies focused on reducing risk and the prevention of any situation of violence, must be developed by women. Also is needed to reduce the rates of violence, which is directly linked with men, then, we must involve them in the matter. So, I think that the focus is first on those who do not have the privilege of inhabiting the public space from different resources, also because it is not because they want to but because it is up to them". (Expert gender 1, Pos. 24).

Agency/cultural norms/ naturalization of violence/
"When one realizes that one is a woman and that you inhabit a woman's body, because inhabiting any space is a risk factor, then we learn to create tools that are our own, that no one provides them to me, the networks are always informing, you learn to strengthen self-care, also in a city that is violent in itself". (Expert gender 1, Pos. 20).

Values/capabilities/agency/association/empathy
I am very hopeful about this change of government; we cannot separate this issue from politics. (Feminist activist, Pos. 30)

"I work with women here in the commune and now I am an activist with insurrectas drummers, it is a group of women who through drums and musical instruments carry out our activism in the streets and sometimes also with children's schools and girls from some schools". (Feminist activist, Pos. 2).

5.3.4. Indicators for the evaluation of urban management from a gender perspective

This section shows the results of the indicators taken from Col-Lectiu Punt (2014), which was answered after all the analyses carried out in the previous stages. In this way, it was sought to add a quantitative result to the analysis to get an idea of the performance of the urban management in the study area, in relation to the gender perspective.

However, it is worth mentioning that these results only give a general overview as the fieldwork made in this research, was focused mainly with the community and no comprehensive field assessment of the performance of this institution was made due to time constraints. Therefore, these results, are based mainly on the perspective of the experts interviewed. Table 37 shows the results and general observations for each indicator.

System of indicators for the analysis of gender mainstreaming in urban management	
Multi-scalar	There is collaboration between various units, but they do not work in a coordinated way at all levels.
	It makes use of comprehensive diagnostic tools but are not widely implemented in all the stages of urban planning
	Monitoring and evaluation processes are carried out but in most of the cases are discontinued when there are changes in public management.
	The gender perspective is implemented in most of the projects but a distinction is not widely made in this respect
	Result: 3 = Medium (2,51-3,50)
Interdisciplinary	Some of the teams are multidisciplinary as not all of them have the necessary professions to carry out the functions
	There is a vertical segregation with concentration in certain positions according to gender
	There is a horizontal segregation, with feminization or masculinization of certain areas
	In average, the meetings among groups takes place monthly
	There is generally good conditions in the working environment and free movement among areas
	There are platforms where different areas share information
	Training and awareness in gender issues, is not widely implemented
	Result: 3 = Medium (2,51-3,50)
Participatory	Citizen participation processes are in place but not yet effective
	Solutions adapted to each specific case are sought
	In some cases, activities are promoted with the community in which in some cases, other stakeholders are included
	In some cases they support the community to carry out community activities.
	On average, field visits are made on a monthly basis, but will depend on the phase of the project.
	There is usually a connection with the technical staff going to the field.
	There are mechanisms for communication with the community, but it generally operates on the physical facilities of the municipal administration.
	Sometimes, there is a response to demands and requests from the population.
	Result: 3,15 = Medium (2,51-3,50)

Table 37. Results of Indicators for the evaluation of urban management. Own elaboration.

5.3.5. General results for specific objective three

In this last section, the main findings from all the above methods, are displayed.

5.3.5.1. Sankey diagram with main flows in "Urban governance" and Gender mainstreaming. Figures 52 and 53 show the main flows in the categories "Urban Governance" and "Urban mainstreaming" in relation to all other variables found in the two groups of experts interviewed.

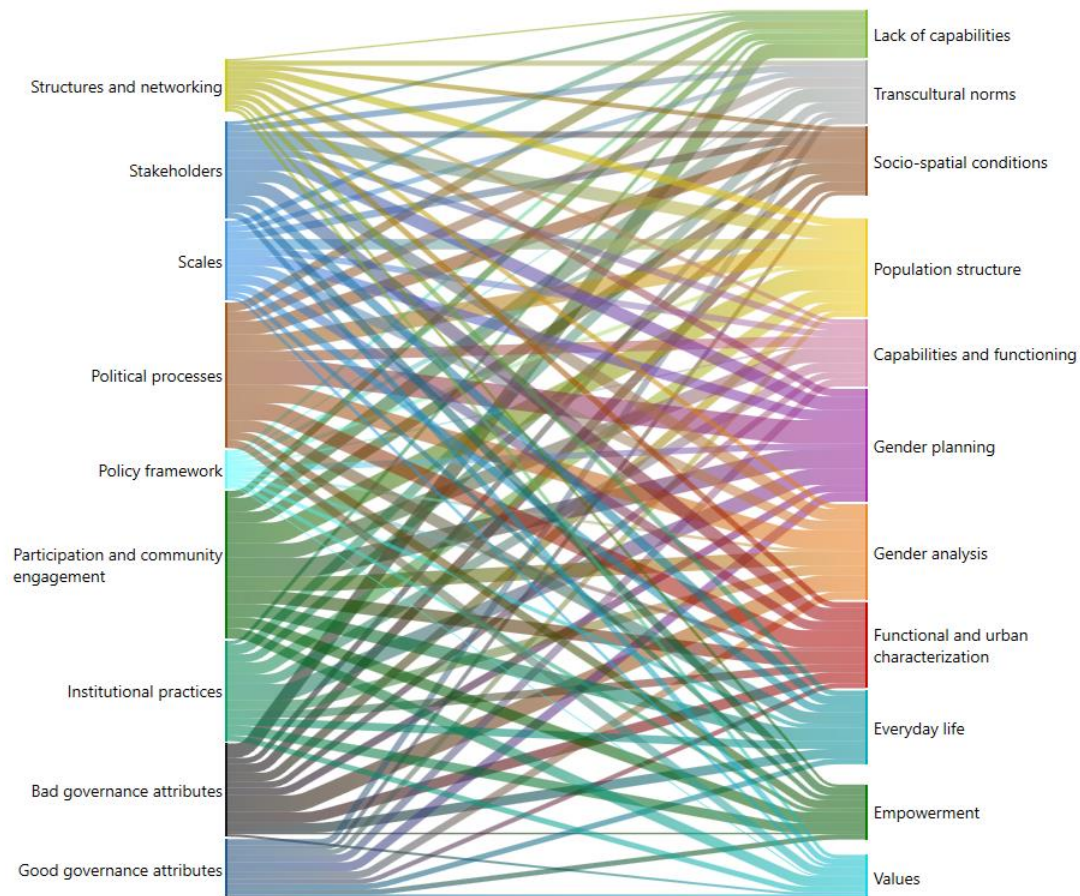


Figure 52. Main flows in "Urban governance" category with all variables in both experts' groups. Own elaboration.

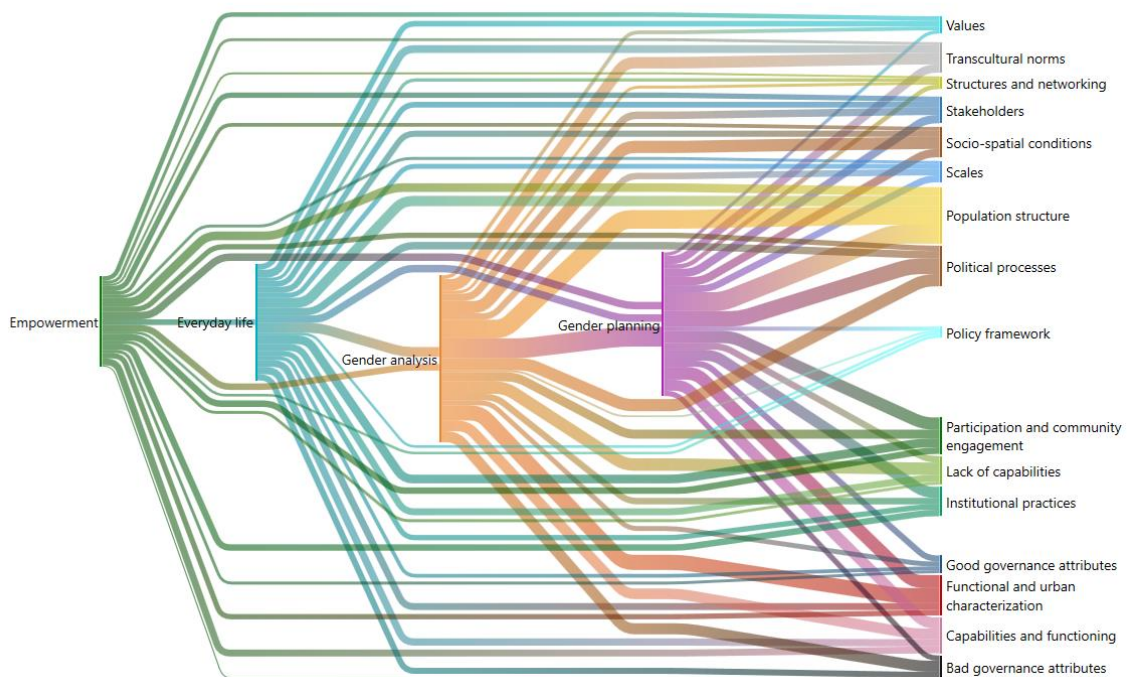


Figure 53. Main flows in "Gender mainstreaming" category with all variables in both experts' groups. Own elaboration.

As can be seen in figure 51, the urban governance category presented higher recurrences in the variables "Political processes" and "Participation and community engagement", in relation to "Functional and urban Characterization", "Gender analysis", "Gender planning" and population structure in both groups. On the other hand, in the "Gender mainstreaming" category, it could be observed that the variable with the greatest predominance corresponded to "Gender analysis", mainly with "population structure".

5.3.5.2. Triangulation of main results from all methods

Table 38 shows the most relevant findings in the previous sections to answer the specific objective three. To do so, a triangulation across methods has been carried out according to the three qualities for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in urban management.

Urban management qualities Method	Multi-scalar	Interdisciplinary	Participatory
Literature review about the policy framework and main actors involved	The land use in Cali of 2014 (POT), divided the city in 15 Urban Planning Units (UPU) as instruments of inter-institutional coordination and citizen participation for interventions at local scale (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019).	The integral projects are a set of works that must be carried out in a coordinated manner by different agencies of the Mayor's Office, within the framework of their competencies (Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali, 2019).	"In all districts and municipalities, there shall be a system of citizen participation integrated by the municipal or district municipal for deliberation and concertation of the respective level, articulated to citizen participation organisations". Art 86, Law 1757 of 2015
Experts in urban planning	"As the period of Government of the current mayor ended, I have no idea how the process ended. I know that nothing that was said has been built. There was also not much to be built, but I know they were not achieved"	"The people who were leading the Undersecretaries of Housing were not people with the necessary capacity to understand the impacts of informality, basically, they were all lawyers"	"In public institutions, this chip must be changed when they begin to design spaces because they do not consider the needs of the entire population, nor do they have a good investigation or characterization of the space to be intervened as to whom it is going to serve the majority"
Experts in gender	"What is needed in those planning committees is consider the micro and then, go to the macro. There is where women with a gender perspective have to be, thinking about that planning and not only at the city level"	"In the previous advisory committee we were 7 agencies. Now, other organizations are participating in the safe cities project, such as infrastructure, mobility and the special public services unit and those related to the improvement in various aspects".	"Until now, there has been no participation process in the Safe cities project, and we have not achieved that part, we are in all of it, but we still have not managed to get the community to be part of the "Advisory Committee"
System of indicators for the analysis of gender mainstreaming in urban management	It operates at almost all scales but fails to coordinate between agencies and to ensure continuity of projects during changes of administration.	Not all teams are interdisciplinary and there is a moderate presence of vertical and horizontal gender segregation.	In general, there are participation mechanisms and activities carried out with the community, but they are not sufficiently effective as they do not facilitate and ensure a high level of representativeness

Total score: Medium

Table 38. Triangulation across methods with main findings in SO3. Own elaboration.

5.3.5.3. Identification of functional clusters found in each group.

Figure 54 and table 39, show the clusters with gaps and opportunities in urban planners.

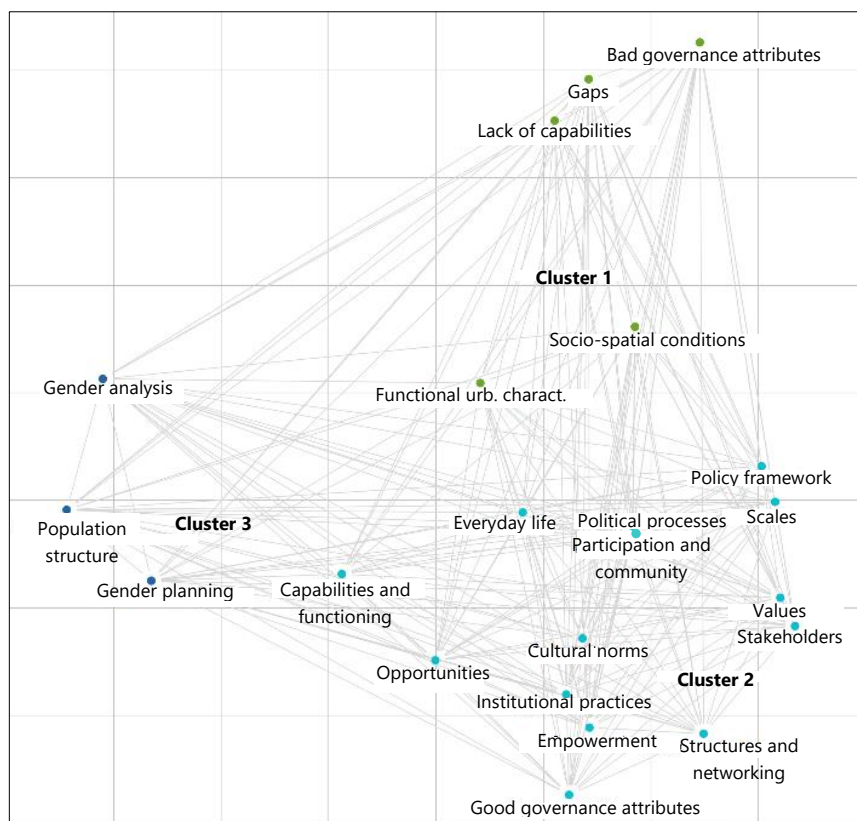


Figure 54. Functional clusters in urban planning experts. Own elaboration.

Number	Funcitonal cluster	Variables
1	Gaps: Performance indicators	Bad governance attributes
		Lack of capabilities
		Functional/ urban characterization
		Social-spatial conditions
2	Opportunities: Process accelerator	Capabilities and functioning
		Everyday life
		Parcticipation and comm. engagement
		Cultural norms
		Values
		Institutional practices
		Policy framework
		Political processes
		Scales
		Stakeholders
		Good governance attributes
		Empowerment
3	Leverage points	Structures and networks
		Gender planning
		Population structure
		Gender analysis

Table 39. Description of clusters in urban planning experts to identify gaps and opportunities. Own elaboration.

Figure 55 y table 40 show the functional clusters, gaps, and opportunities in gender experts.

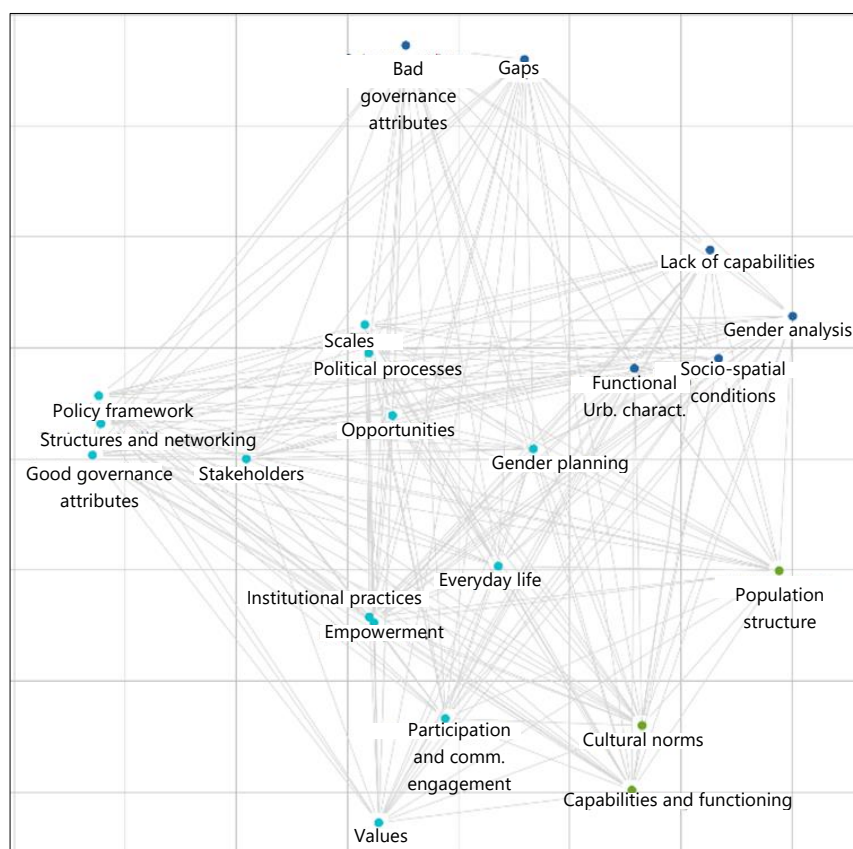


Figure 55. Functional clusters in urban gender experts. Own elaboration.

Number	Funcitonal cluster	Variables
1	Gaps: Performance indicators	Bad governance attributes
		Lack of capabilities
		Functional/ urban characterization
		Social-spatial conditions
		Gender analysis
2	Opportunities: Process accelerator	Everyday life
		Parcticipation and comm. engagement
		Gender planning
		Values
		Institutional practices
		Policy framework
		Political processes
		Scales
		Stakeholders
		Good governance attributes
		Empowerment
3	Leverage points	Structures and networks
		Cultural norms
		Population structure
		Capabilities and functioning

Table 40. Description of clusters in gender experts to identify gaps and opportunities. Own elaboration

As can be seen in the figures and tables above, both groups agree that the gaps are directly related to poor governance practices associated with socio-spatial and infrastructural conditions, coupled with a lack of capabilities. In the case of the gender expert group, "gender analysis" is another element that can account as a performance indicator.

In relation to opportunities, for urban planning experts, these were found to be more associated with the “Capabilities and functioning”, “Everyday life”, “Cultural norms”, “Institutional practices”, “Empowerment” and “Good governance attributes”. In contrast, in the group of gender experts, more niches of opportunity were found in “Political processes”, scales, gender planning, everyday life and institutional practices. Regarding the leverage points, both groups agree on “Population structure” as part of this cluster which is translated as a potential area to boost gender strategies in urban planning. In addition, urban planning experts relate gender analysis and gender planning to this category, while gender experts relate it to cultural norms and capabilities.

5.4. Answering the research question

Having answered each of the specific objectives in the previous steps, this section brings together all the findings to answer the research question and the general objective. To do so, first in table 41, the most relevant variables defined by their proximity to the gaps and opportunities found in the functional clusters of each group, are presented to identify the main niches of interest.

Group	Gaps:Performance indicators	Opportunities: Process accelerator	Leverage points
Local women leaders	Bad governance attributes	Political processes	Cultural norms
	Socio-spatial conditions	Good governance attributes	Everyday life
	Population structure	Policy framework	Capabilities and functioning
	Lack of capabilities	Gender planning	Values
Photovoice	Bad governance attributes	Structures and networking	Participation/comm. engag.
	Population structure	Stakeholders	Empowerment
	Gender analysis	Gender planning	Values
	Socio-spatial conditions	Policy framework	Capabilities and functioning
Urban planning experts	Lack of capabilities	Capabilities and functioning	Gender planning
	Bad governance attributes	Institutional practices	Population structure
	Socio-spatial conditions	Cultural norms	Gender analysis
	Functional urb. charact.	Everyday life	
Gender experts	Bad governance attributes	Political processes	Cultural norms
	Lack of capabilities	Scales	Population structure
	Gender analysis	Stakeholders	Capabilities and functioning
	Socio-spatial conditions	Gender planning	

Table 41. Potential variables for the identification of gaps and opportunities in the functional clusters of each group.
Own elaboration.

On the other hand, Figure 56 shows the frequencies of gaps and opportunities found in all groups of respondents. The gaps showed the highest peaks in "Bad governance attributes", "gender analysis" and "Lack of capabilities", while the highest peaks of opportunities were in "Political processes", "gender analysis and planning", "capabilities" and "empowerment".

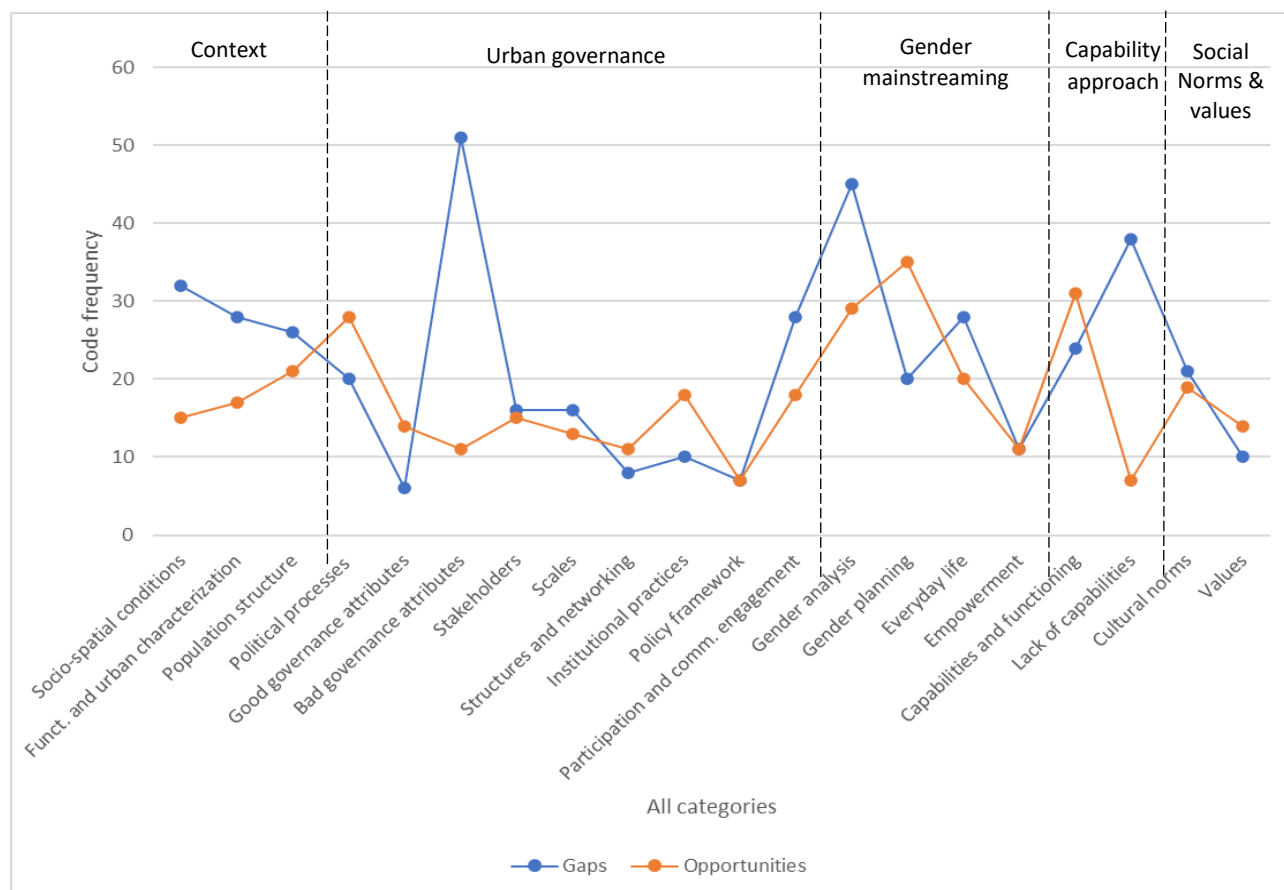


Figure56. Gaps and opportunities in all variables. Own elaboration

Finally, based both on table 41 and figure 56, potential niches of interest were identified, where bad governance attributes, gender analysis and lack capabilities, presented the biggest gaps while political processes, gender planning and capabilities, presented the biggest opportunities in all groups. Therefore, figure 57 and 58, show in detail gaps and opportunities for the variables with highest recurrences in each. On the other hand, table 42 shows gaps, opportunities, and recommendations identified in this research classified across four dimensions of sustainability: political, social, environmental, and economic. In this way, the research question is answered, as key aspects are highlighted for further development of sustainable strategies that contribute to the improvement of the socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces.

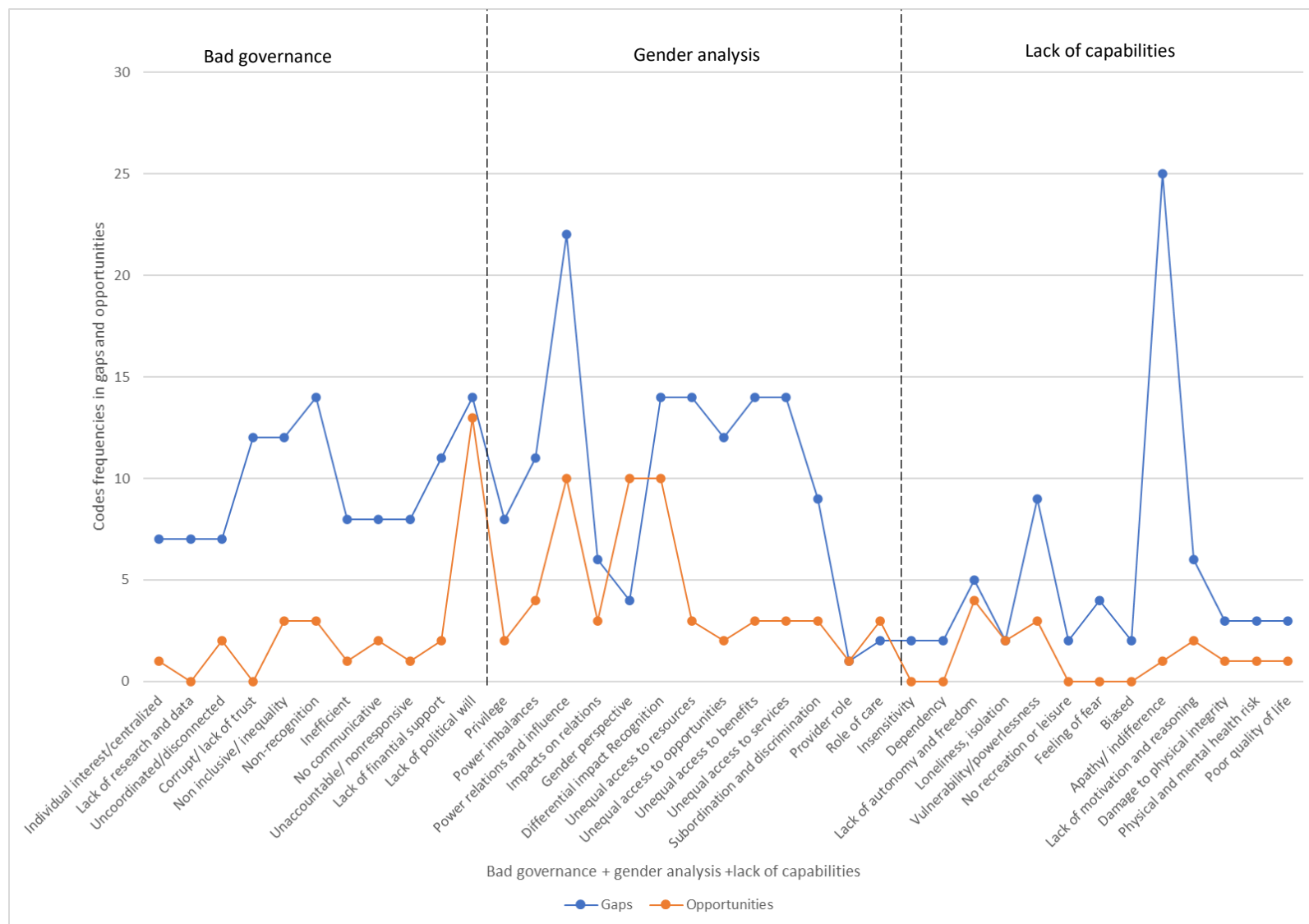


Figure 57. Detail of biggest gaps in urban management for all groups. Own elaboration.

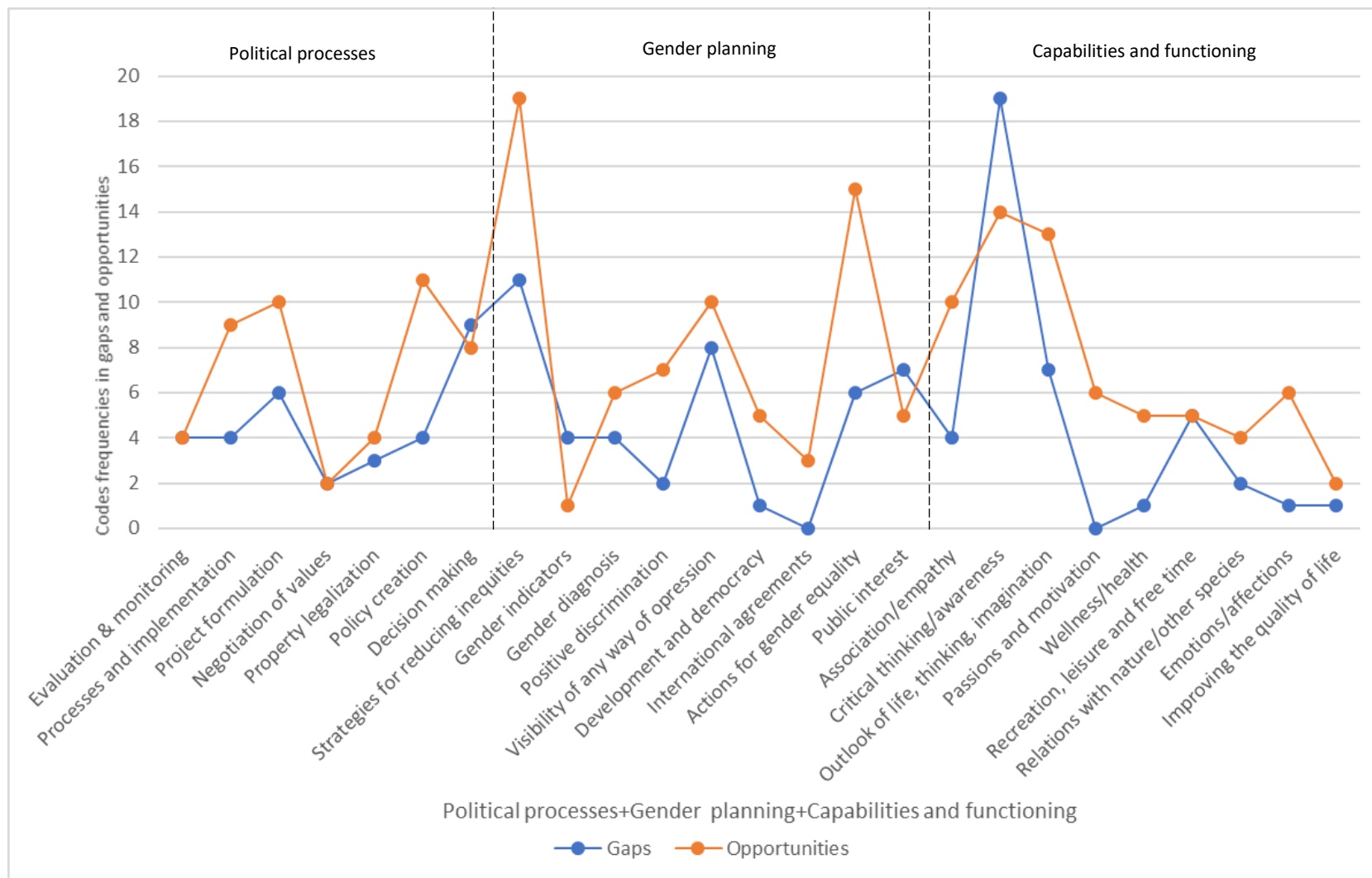


Figure 48. Detail of biggest opportunities in urban management for all groups. Own elaboration.

Dimension	Gaps	Opportunities	Recommendations
Political	The implementation of gender mainstreaming in Cali's public administration has come as a hard-fought space, which has been relegated to a category of secondary priority.	Transversalizar el género en todas las políticas, permitirá visibilizar prácticas que estén perpetuando desigualdades multidimensionales en la sociedad	Reinforcement of campaigns and training on gender awareness and sensitisation of all discriminated groups starting with municipal planning officials and then moving to the communities.
	Gender mainstreaming in public administration at the moment is mostly related to the care of women victims, but prevention strategies are not yet widely implemented from this perspective in all areas of public management.	The implementation of gender in all stages and areas of public management can mean great advances in society in general, as this would reduce inequalities and contribute to the development and well-being of the territory in general.	Gender analysis should begin to be implemented to identify the differential impacts that certain laws are reproducing and subsequently begin to trace a gender planning route across all project stages.
	Inefficiency in the implementation of gender-related public policies at macro scales and targeted dissemination with long timeframes since there is no economic interest from stakeholders.	Strengthening the social capital by including women, promotes economic growth in all the actors involved since by diversifying links, the exchange of value is promoted. This will promote participation and increase legitimacy and trust	The State must promote material and non-material means (capabilities) to strengthen bridging between various scales, areas and organizations, in order to generate an exchange of value and production of knowledge.
	There is vertical and horizontal segregation in urban planning in which there is still feminisation and masculinisation in certain positions and areas, which results in disparity of women in decision making	If the vision of women is brought to all areas and institutions of society, it would enrich certain areas that lack the vision of care	Awareness workshops where you begin to raise awareness of the values related to care and the domestic sphere
	There is no vision of care in management policies, programmes or projects, focused on the dynamics of women's daily lives, especially of the most vulnerable women.	If all care-related qualities are taken as a basis, much safer and more inclusive cities would be designed to improve liveability for all.	It should focus on the most vulnerable women, since they are the ones who experience the city to a greater extent than cities
Social	Social projects in Cali and Colombia in general, are surrounded by political interests with an assistentialist vision that relegates the community to a passive position.	Migrate towards a vision of co-management, where material and intangible means are provided, contribute to the empowerment of people	The state must move from a paternalistic and assistentialist vision to one that promotes empowerment through the provision of skills and abilities through different institutional practices that encourage participation, make visible the importance of care and the values related to it through awareness campaigns and thus, organize with civil society to create strategies to create co-management with the community.
	There is community prejudice and stigma towards gender-related issues due to lack of information and normalisation of violence and inequality.	The visibility of inequities, allows to advance to fairer societies	
	The community is very closed to its own relationships due to the collective symptom of exclusion that causes "self-discrimination" and thus, isolation.	If the ties of civil society with other organizations are strengthened, trust and legitimacy increase, which ends in the production of knowledge, exchange of value, greater citizen participation and empowerment.	
Environmental	There is no care or awareness about the environment	Promoting healthier environments and creating environmental awareness contributes to improving people's quality of life.	Environmental awareness campaigns and training, and reinforcement of current projects involving the gender perspective and the values of care, essential for the maintenance of the environment, can be considered.
	Public spaces, roads and streets are degraded and lack a sense of belonging.	If the same characteristics of the spatial typology typical of informality are potentiated, intangible information can be found, which can give an idea of how to use the same dynamics that have shaped this spatiality as an opportunity to create identity.	Migratory processes in the territory should be explored through empirical research that analyzes the activities present in urban nodes in order to find the essence of the socio-spatial and relational dynamics.
	There is no proper garbage disposal	La implementación de alternativas sostenibles como huertos urbanos, reciclaje, pueden crear nuevos nichos de oportunidad	Awareness campaigns and workshops should be carried out to teach people how to manage waste at home, raising awareness through care.
Economic	The resources allocated to gender from public management are extremely limited, as these projects do not represent short-term revenue for the public administration.	If it invests in gender mainstreaming, it could turn the city into a benchmark that attracts actors from other scales	Sensitization of all officials and technicians of public management in relation to gender issues

Table 21. Gaps, opportunities, and recommendations. Own elaboration.

CHAPTER 6: Discussion

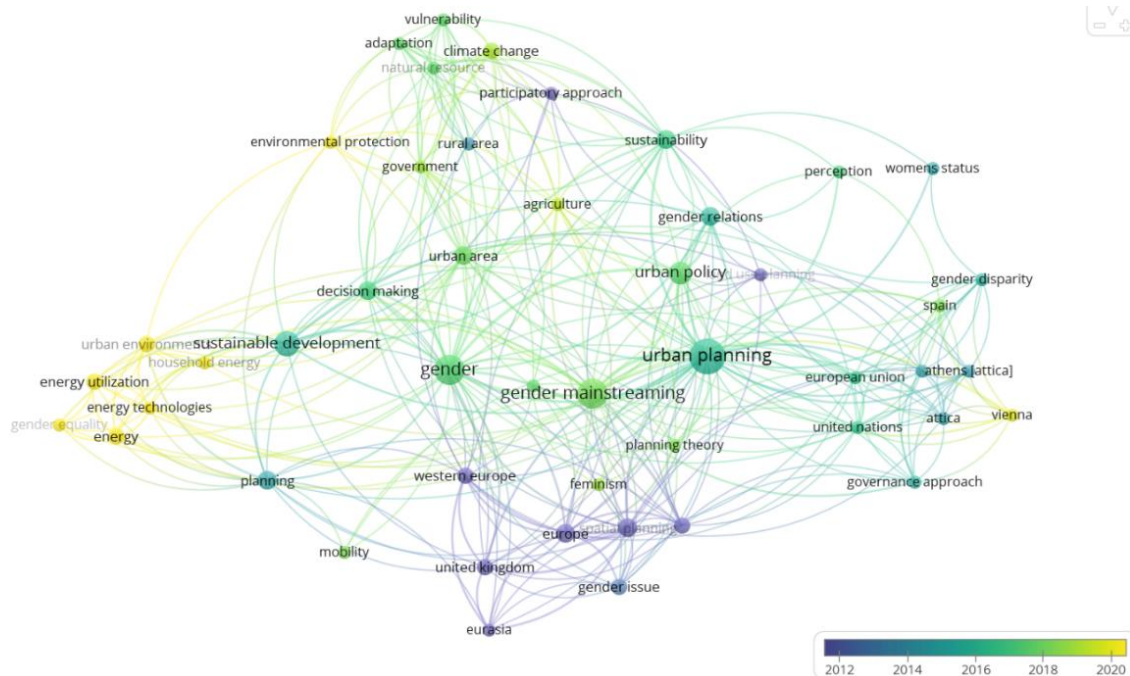
For the purposes of this research, an analysis was carried out in three stages involving different theories in relation to gender mainstreaming in urban planning and taking as a basis public spaces as a potential element of social transformation. To do so, evidence was sought regarding how traditional urban planning can systematically contribute to perpetuate or reduce gender inequalities, and how this end up, being reflected in urban space and thus, directly impacting people's daily lives. Therefore, this research aimed to identify the gaps and opportunities in urban management in relation to gender mainstreaming in the case study, based on the understanding of systemic failure of inequalities, which according to Narayan, (1999) the underlying problem is set in social and cultural norms.

Further, despite the premise that gender is not synonymous of woman as argued by (López, 2001), this research emphasised the need for positive discrimination towards women since according to Massolo, (2003) an institutional culture of positive action is needed when evaluating and proposing improvements in public processes to ensure equitable presence of men and women in the decision-making. In this way, it was sought to identify the failure of the "neutral" approach that many authors, such as Fainstein and Servon (2007) and UPND reports, account for the differential impacts of traditional urban planning and public policies on men and women in all societies.

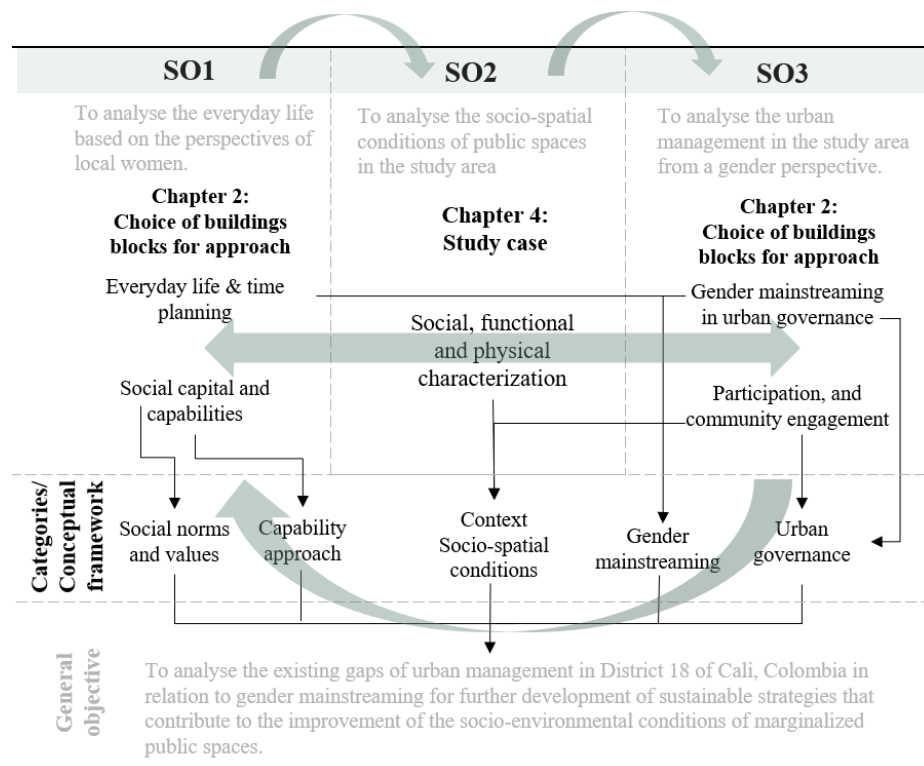
On this basis, a literature review on women's struggles and achievements in Latin America allowed the understanding of the panorama of women in this context in broad outline. Similarly, the review on good and inefficient practices in urban governance, inclusive participatory processes, and their impact on urban regeneration in public spaces and the environment, served as a technical reference that allowed the understanding of the dynamics that have led the state to lose its role as regulator and author of decision-making, especially at the local scale, since, as Velásquez (2013) mentioned, its function has been relegated to the maintenance and security of the large international financial organisations.

On the other hand, references that have implemented the gender perspective in urban planning and its impact on sustainability provided the basis of some of the recommendations at the end of the results since according to (Damyanovic, 2013), to mainstream gender in urban planning, serves as an indicator of the quality of urban planning processes.

Having said that, figure 59 shows some of the first topics reviewed that have been discussed in this regard by several authors and the relationships between them since 2012 until 2020, from where, the main theories for this research, started to take place.



After having reviewed the topics of major interest in this research, a selection of four buildings blocks was made, which were classified according to each specific objective of the research. Figure 58 shows the relationship between them and how they are going to be displayed in this discussion.



Concerning the everyday life of women in the study area, in accordance with San Martín (1975), the rules of female modesty related to obedience and sacrifice which goes in hand with the term "machismo" which the author calls it as "the myth of authority and neutral superiority", has led women in Latin America to "naturalise" their inequalities, which has translated into social dependency and a multidimensional disadvantage in terms of access to goods and services perceived in society. Theories related to this concern, allowed to have a better understanding of the findings in the study area, where both leaders and photovoice participants, showed a high level of naturalisation of violence and inequalities regarding the difficulties experienced in their everyday life, mainly by the photovoice participants as they expressed themselves from a passive position, due to the lack of options that their conditions support them.

On the one hand, it became evident that the answers provided by most of participating women in relation to their feelings of security, did not correspond to the reality as the statistics provided in the technical diagnostic study carried out by the Cali mayor's office (2020), shows the opposite. As a prove of that, in the distribution of violence according to sex, the highest figures are headed by women with sexual violence as the highest rate, of which 86% of the cases, correspond to women with respect to 35% of cases in men (see [security and convivence](#)) (Planeación Municipal, 2020).

On the other hand, as can be seen in the results section, this naturalisation was shown partly since the same people involved in consumption groups, who have monopolised certain public spaces in the sector and are in most of the cases related to local crimes, called "oficinas de cobro" (Planeación Municipal, 2020), are family members or old neighbours with whom they have gained respect and who have generated a sense of identity among the inhabitants of the territory.

This goes in hand with what Parsons (1962) stated, regarding how these standards are an implicit or explicit set of culturally formed chains of actions that are based on shared expectations in the way of "intangible norms" as this perspective, was found as a collective feeling among the interviewees. In this respect, Narayan's (1999) definition of bonding in social capital is added in the understanding of this situation, since this type of ties, given within a community, procures the well-being of the individuals that conform it.

This naturalisation was even more present in the photovoice participants, as the women in this group expressed the difficulties of their daily lives from the point of view of non-conformity and impotence, while the leaders expressed themselves from a critical and proactive point of view. This difference could be contrasted after the analysis of the frequencies of variables in each group, since in the interviews with leaders, high recurrences

of qualities and capacities were found, while the highest recurrences of the photovoice women were related to the dissatisfaction of needs and lack of capacities.

This suggests paying special attention to the capacities that the leaders have gained in part through their community work, as going back to Narayan (1999), it is the community bridges with different types of organisations and actors in which the leaders are involved that have led to the enrichment of their capacities, which in turn has resulted in their empowerment.

This empowerment is a fundamental key according to the UNIFEM (2004) report on "Women's Empowerment Principles", as these qualities are essential for building more stable and just societies, which provide people with greater skills and tools for the improvement of their quality of life. This also relates to the model shown by De Luca et al., (2020), which includes within the equation between autonomy and vulnerability the capabilities approach mentioned by (Nussbaum, 2000). In this way, was possible to identify the leaders in the box of empowerment and photovoice's women in the box of vulnerability.

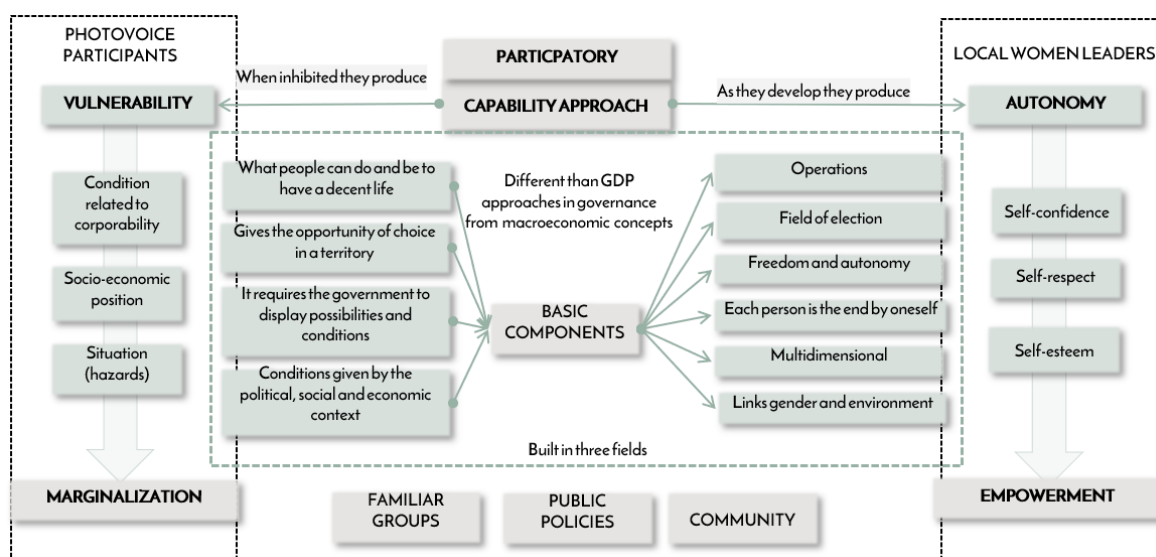


Figure 61. Analogy "Empowerment is to women leaders what vulnerability is to photovoice's women" in the model proposed by De Luca et al., (2020). Own elaboration.

Among the capacities most frequently found in the leaders, there was a greater recurrence in their sense of association, awareness, commitment, empathy, organisation, time management and solidarity, which, in turn, were related to the variables of autonomy, independence and agency, which were easily recognised by the community work mentioned by the leaders themselves, where they have acquired recognition and respect in the community and in their families, but in addition, these qualities are perceived by the leaders themselves.

On the other hand, the lack of capacities to be and to do, as mentioned by Nussbaum (2002) on the part of photovoice women, has resulted, as expressed by Narayan (1999), as a response to the lack of links with various power groups (bridging), since in the debate on social capital, "bonding", which refers to the type of relationship between equals, is the most predominant type of relationship among women. This, according to Narayan, has limited their possibilities for greater access to skills and has thus diminished their ability to acquire higher levels of association, which is a fundamental element in strengthening the trust, necessary for prosperity and improvement of their conditions and all the other capacities that are deployed in the strengthening of this quality.

In this respect, both authors argue that special attention should be placed to the intangibles of human relationships, as this is where both barriers and opportunities lie. This could be seen in the identification of functional clusters for both groups of women, because while for one group, certain variables constituted elements that accounted for the performance of the system (gaps), these same variables were grouped into "accelerator processes" (opportunities) in the case of leaders.

This gives rise to another point of analysis which is also associated with what Picciotto, (1998) mentioned about the skills generally acquired by women in their role as mothers due to the very nature of caregiving. This suggests that both leaders and photovoice women have qualities underlying their caring role because of all the chain travel that this role represents as stated by Col Llectiu Punt 6 (2014), in different activities that move across the spheres of everyday life. This condition allows them to be more sensitive and aware to what is necessary to be considered in the urban space, while at the same time have placed them in a more vulnerable situation. Although women in both groups are exposed to the same difficulties, the difference lies in the possibility of women leaders to act and think about this situation.

Thence, both perspectives were key to the identification of gaps which we associated with "Bad governance attributes", "socio-spatial conditions" and "Population structure." This gave a clear insight of the absence of the state as a regulatory body that provides both material and non-material mechanisms to ensure that such difficulties do not exist. In contrast, the opportunities were found in "Structures and networking", "Stakeholders", "Gender planning", and "Political processes", confirming the need to strengthen links with other organisations that can contribute to socio-spatial conditions.

However, as mentioned above, the real opportunity behind the establishment of these networks lies in the possibility of changing the rules and laws from the institutional level, so that they begin to be disseminated through these links, since, as Narayan (1999) mentioned, it is not enough just to bring about an improvement in physical conditions, which, although

it is true, contribute greatly to improving the quality of life, if the basic problem of inequality continues to exist in the background as is in social behaviours that gender imbalances are rooted. This suggests that norms and values are the key issues to be addressed, but for this to happen, it is first necessary to build trust between the community and the institutions.

Returning to Piccioto's (1998) perspective on women's skills in their role as mothers, the importance of this bond lies in the fact that this is where, according to the author, the highest level of trust is built but also, another intangible and very important capacities and values forgotten: bonds based on affection and love. These values were expressed both literally directly and sometimes implicitly by the local women, who expressed that love was necessary to carry out all the task that they must do in their daily life.

Therefore, bringing these qualities into the public sphere can signify a great opportunity for building institutional trust and is, one of the axes included in the politics of the recent president-elect Gustavo Petro, called "The politics of love" necessary in a country that a recent study, led by Francisco De Roux, president of the Truth Commission, concluded that *"if we were to observe a minute's silence for every victim of the Colombian armed conflict, we would have to remain silent for 15 years"*.

Therefore, this politics of love is too necessary in a country that has been completely forged by violence and has naturalized it to such an extent that they do not realize it, for what it would be equally necessary to bring it to urban planning, especially if we are talking about environments that have been formed in their great majority, by people who have been victims of this situation

Nevertheless, violence, is very rooted in all the institutions of society in general, as stated by Mora Cabello (2019), violence has historically been justified as a means of survival which has resulted in a structural patriarchal order that was implanted in all social institutions including the norms and values, controlling the order mediated by care and love, attributes, which were left out of the organizational structures of society

Hence, bringing back these essential attributes as it sustains life by itself, this bet emerges as the similar analogy exposed above, between leaders and women in the photovoice, where the difficulty becomes the very instrument of opportunity. It is therefore interesting to be able to link this same perspective to urban planning, since as Valdivia (2018) has said, it is the lack of these intangible qualities in society in general that has resulted in totally segregated, fragmented and violent cities for what it is necessary to place life and care in the centre of the development of urban management policies and interventions.

In a similar line of analysis, theories from evolutionary psychology, which, although not explored in depth in this research, are worth considering in this regard as there are many debates that enters the gender perspective in relation to the "natural" qualities mostly acquired by one gender or another depending on their biological condition (M. Buss, 1996). Iglesias (2017), argues that this perspective means a great opportunity to strengthen the qualities of each "nature" to make more visible and value the behaviours that contribute to the society, as well as to modify those that oppress, based on the premise that just because a behaviour is "natural" does not mean that it cannot be changed.

Without delving into the dilemma of whether gender is a social construct or whether it is a response to a biological condition that provides specific behaviours as argued in the debates of evolutionary theories (M. Buss, 1996), what concerns this research and what could be confirmed between the theory concerning the specific issue of gender in urban planning and the results found in the field, is that the values of care are not present in any of the programmes and projects that are being carried out in the study area.

On the other hand, as Lopez (2001) mentioned, understanding the behaviour of these social relations also allows to address the problems of poverty that are embedded within them. In this regard, the high levels of unsatisfied needs found in the participating women, confirms what Sen (1985) stated in relation to poverty, where the lack of functional capacities of being and doing, are related to the conditions of direct and indirect poverty, which in turn, limits the access to vital functioning. As a prove of that, the unsatisfied basic needs poverty rate for the sector's inhabitants, accounts 16% (the highest in District 18) compared to 7.3% for the rest of the city (see [vulnerability and poverty](#)). In addition, the results of the latest Human Development Index report (2020) again showed a correlation between poverty and gender inequality.

That being the case, authors such as Falú (2009), suggest that women experience and absorb to a greater extent, the systemic failures of cities, even more in informal settlements as the one studied in this research, in which 97% of the territory presents problems regarding cadastral information as a product of the accelerated and spontaneous urbanisation characteristic of informality (Planeación Municipal, 2020). Under these circumstances, their struggles are amplified as it was also evidenced in the field work during the transect walk, were all the participants expressed their daily difficulties moving around, even without any physic or cognitive disability dure to poor urban infrastructure.

This situation was also possible to confirm with the strong relationship found in the analysis of local women leaders' interviews among the socio-spatial conditions variable related to informality, self-construction, safety and coexistence, socioeconomic characteristics,

violence, marginalization, urban infrastructure, mobility, and accessibility. All these circumstances directly affect daily life according to Falú, (2009), which was also evidenced by the strong relationship of these variables that make up the conditions of informality with the network of daily activities and unmet needs related mainly to women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities as stated by the interviewees.

Another important finding was the one related to time constraints especially in the leaders. As it was explained in the theory by Boccia (2016) their duties as caregivers, leaders and providers, have represented a double effort which has ended up in “time constraints”, another recurrent variable in the frequencies analysis. Therefore, other skills related to time planning and projection/organization, have showed up, also with a strong relation with the daily life activities of leaders as respond to the difficulties regarding the time to achieve their life. This confirms the need for time policies in the city plans as it was stated by Boccia, (2016) since in this way, strategies will aim to facilitate the daily tasks and needs perceived by all users.

Following the same order of ideas, in relation to the experiences perceived in the territory by local women, many of the experiences and life trajectories, were connected to migration for various reasons to this sector (see chapter 4: [migration](#)) and have arrived in the territory sharing the similar conditions that the informality entails. This reveals what Barzola (2017) states regarding how personal stories relate to the story of a place and shaped the socio-spatial structure of a community through shared life experiences and visions that have created a collective imaginary and “symptom”.

Additionally, these relationships allude to the connection of stories, anecdotes, and shared vision of the future in the same territory due to shared life experiences that have impacted the daily life relations in a similar way as a stated before, relating to similar groups, is the most common ties for women (Narayan, 1999). Consequently, according to Lénéel (2007), the scenarios where all these dynamics take place, can become both an indicator of the socio-spatial and environmental conditions as well as a catalyst instrument for empowerment and visibility.

This slightly more abstract perspective that addresses the understanding of socio-spatial and environmental conditions on a temporal scale as mentioned by Organista and Tello (2019) goes in hand with what has been previously stated regarding the fundamentals of gender inequalities, also gave rise to analyses of the low scores found in the system of indicators used to assess public space. Beyond the obvious considerations in its poor physical infrastructure, the root causes were also found to be intangible, as both the causes that have shaped the socio-spatial conditions and the effect that the same conditions are interconnected with each other and therefore their feedback is dynamic (Organista and Tello, 2019).

In this sense, result important to explore the life trajectories of people to intervene public spaces as in this way, strategies that go beyond treating a "symptom" can be found. Taking this into account, it could be inferred that the public space does not represent the diversity of the community whose population structure is formed mainly by migrants, so the community does not take ownership of it either. Therefore, these spaces have been further degraded which is returned in the form of a "positive feedback loop", further increasing the symptoms of informality.

In this sense, another consideration that comes from the intangible was also found as an opportunity to address the problem of degraded conditions of public space, as the same solution itself. This is specifically referred to certain intersection nodes between the irregular profiles that make up the streets of the study area. As the "Urban Technical Diagnosis of District 18(2020) exposed, these nodes have become urban references for the community, as they are meeting points for services and commerce and appear spontaneously and irregularly. These points are highly congested and constitute a fundamental problem for the community, as the mobility in a pedestrian scale, it was referred as the difficulty most associated with unsatisfied needs.

Nevertheless, these irregulars, congested, and chaotic nodes can also offer opportunities to improve socio-spatial conditions in the study area if migratory processes and cultural traditions of people who come mainly from rural areas, are explored. In this way, is more likely that people find themselves identified with the space and take ownership of them. As a result, these spaces can facilitate social and urban transformation where power relations, norms, and values can be addressed which will lately, transform the environment too.

To do so, as sated by Báez, (2004)it is necessary the presence of the state as a regulatory institution that support and provide channels, resources and knowledge to promote such changes from a co-management and participatory approach. This suggests that first, as expressed by on the urban planning experts interviewed, for this to happen, the urban management must "rethink needs in terms of recognition".

This was also supported by another planning expert, who expressed that it must first be necessary to carry out legalisation processes, to be able to affect the territory and thus be able to define what is private and what is public. However, in the specific case of Cali, urban management continues to fail in terms of effectiveness, since although it is carrying out legalisation processes in the territory, there is discontinuity with each change of mandate, which means that legalisation processes are slow.

On the other hand, the lack of political will, in addition to representing a frequent corruption problem throughout Colombia, continues to neglect the importance of habitability, and again, intangible aspects. This was mentioned by one of the experts, as these legalisation processes are carried out by teams of staff not competent in gender-sensitive areas, as they are mostly lawyers. Therefore, these legalisations end up being a matter of meeting a certain number of numbers for the politician currently in office, leaving out all the complexity behind informality.

Coming back to Nussbaum (2002), this author served also as a reference for the understanding on how in impoverished environments, the lack of political support in the form of legal and material means to carry out their vital functions, further deprives them to have option to face these disadvantages which finally transcend to the right to exercise citizenship and participate in politically

In the light of this, one of the gender experts, expressed how all the programs and projects that have a social component have been commodified, which have turned victims into objects of misery mediated by political interests. In the specific case of gender, the experts mentioned how this has become an object of "second category and importance" where public policies are postponed and the resources destined to this end are limited, as it does not mean an attractive revenue for private actors in the market, which is why the state is not interested in it.

This is why the interviewees mentioned how the problem of political will is not only due to the lack of response to these processes, but the underlying problem, which according to the experts, is structural and is based on a patriarchal order, which is not interested in women taking part in the public sphere, because, as Lerner (1987), it is more useful for this order to continue to have an oppressive system that relegates women to the domestic sphere, as this is how the system itself can continue to maintain itself.

Additionally, the public administration does not have the gender perspective as a policy discriminated against in any of the programmes and projects being carried out in the sector. This means, according to one of the UNDP reports, that power imbalances and women's inequalities will continue to be perpetuated, as there is no country in the world where policies do not affect men and women differentially.

Accordingly, the high frequencies of all the subcodes belonging to "Bad governance attributes" among all the interviewees, made evident how inefficient governance practices have affected, triggered, and contributed to these conditions. Among the categories, the one that stood out the most, was the lack of recognition due to the informal status of the territory.

This has caused the inhabitants of the community themselves to carry out the construction of their urban infrastructure, which has strengthened the ties between them, but at the same time, this has further increased the lack of legitimacy towards the government. This also showed why low frequency of variables related to urban governance were mentioned by local women, since the low inclusion and citizen participation, as well as interventions that seek to address the unmet needs perceived by them, reinforce the lack of trust, and prevent the community to take ownership of their territory as was found in the passive position in the photovoice women.

In this sense, this is confirmed with Baez (2004) as he states that is essential to make efforts to generate participatory strategies from public management to strengthen legitimacy, which is fundamental to move toward a model of democratic urban management and to create sense of belonging from a “co-management” approach. In the same line of ideas, Delgado (2016) affirms that with citizen participation, networks and capacities between actors and civil society can strengthened, for what this constitutes an essential instrument to enrich the women and institutional networks.

That said, it is therefore important to strengthen networks between different organizations to generate value exchange and knowledge production, including women and the fundamental unit scale: the neighborhood. As explained by Col-lectiu Punt 6 et al. (2014a), it is at this scale where the complexity of the territory and all the imbalances of gender relations, as well as the socio-spatial dynamics, linked to the stories and senses of collective feeling, can be analyzed. This was also expressed by one of the leaders, who mentioned that the times that municipal planning goes to her territory, even once, they at least leave their desks.

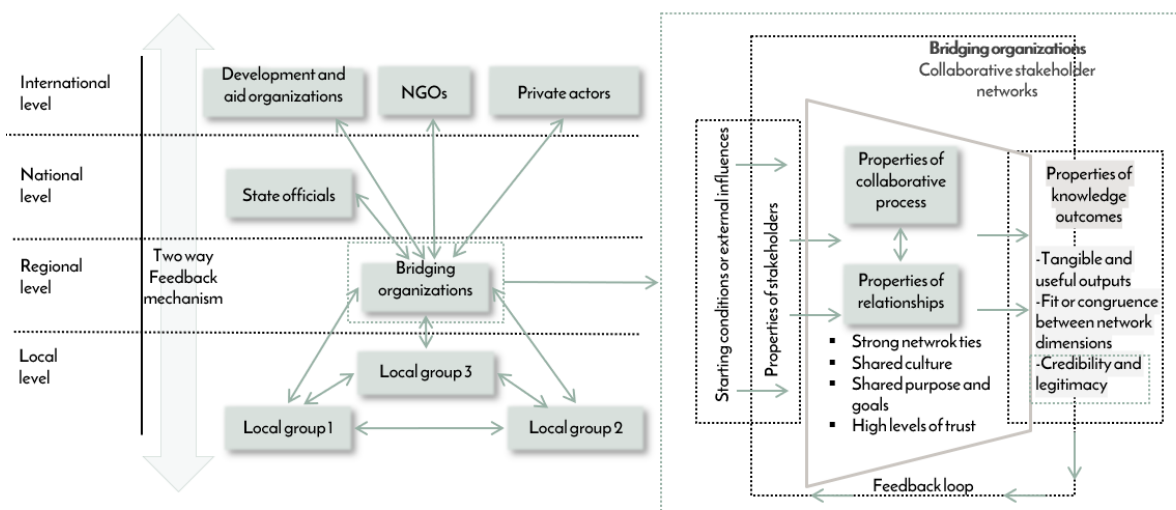


Figure 62. Strengthening bridging. Own elaboration, based on Sarkki et al, (2015) Wollebæk D & Selle P. (2007) and Woolcock (2001)

CONCLUSIONS AND GENERAL INTERPRETATIONS

Based on the socio-spatial dynamics present in the territory, this research examined gaps in relation to urban management from a gender perspective to generate possible routes of action that can contribute to the socio-environmental improvement of marginalized public spaces. However, beyond identifying problems related to urban infrastructure in the public space, it was sought to understand the dynamics of everyday life to identify intangible elements related to social conduct that may be perpetuating gender inequalities. This is because, by analysing the basis of imbalances in gender relations, it is possible to identify where the focus needs to be placed while identifying the qualities that show to drive community empowerment.

Nevertheless, this research also considered macro-level considerations about the rapid urban growth phenomena driven by the international market, which ended up influencing and shaping the dynamics at the local scale in the form of fragmentation and social exclusion. This insight was needed to have a holistic view of the problem, since the imbalances of power are evident at all scales, for what there is constant feedback that ends up generating bi-directional effects.

This same "glocal" perspective was taken in relation to the political processes that have taken place in aspects related to gender, since despite the great advances that have been made with respect to gender public policy, many areas still do not have this mainstreaming, even in the Sustainable Development Goals themselves, where it was found that 6 of the 17 do not have this approach. This shows how even in institutions that seek to reduce inequality gaps, they continue to perpetuate the same inequalities, since according to reports from the PNDU, there is no evidence in any country in the world where programmes, norms and laws do not generate a differential impact between men and women.

On the other hand, after having carried out the analysis that sought to respond to specific objective one related to everyday life of local women in the study area, it was found that the women leaders presented high levels of capacities in comparison to the women in the photovoice most of whom were housewives, since although both groups are experiencing the same conditions of informality, the difference of the leaders lies in the diversification of their networks with educational institutions, foundations, and various public and private actors, which has radically influenced the way in which they perceive their difficulties as opportunities, which also has led to their respect and recognition, and thus, to their empowerment.

In relation to objective two, which sought to analyse the socio-spatial conditions of the public spaces in the study area, a great deficiency was found in the urban qualities related to autonomy, diversity, and vitality, since due to the process of self-building in the territory and slow processes of legalisation by the public administration, the spatial conditions are at a very low level of habitability that hinders the daily life of the community, especially for women belonging to the most vulnerable groups. This has caused a lack of appropriation and identity of the territory, as these spaces do not represent the cultural diversity of the inhabitants, nor do they provide the conditions to promote their stay, ending up in rubbish dumps, abandoned and monopolised spaces by consumer groups, which increases insecurity.

Even so, these physical considerations served only as a basis for identifying what was at the core, which could be identified after analysis of the two main groups of interviewees: local women and experts. As a result, it could be inferred that the lack of recognition perceived by the community, which translates into low levels of social participation, has resulted in a lack of links with dissimilar groups (bridging) outside the community that can generate knowledge, exchange value and introduce transcultural norms that can benefit the community and begin to displace those that perpetuate inequalities and do not longer serve them to their benefit.

However, following the findings of specific objective three, it was found that it is the state that must first begin by recognising the territory to be able to affect it, and thereby promote the participation of diverse stakeholders and the community, who, perceiving themselves to be recognised, will be able to play a more active role in the community. In this way, the highly perceived unmet needs in the sector can be addressed by recognising and valuing the diversity of needs. To do this, it is necessary raising awareness among officers and technicians in charge of urban management, to disseminate the importance of bringing the values of care to all areas and levels of society.

Likewise, a culture based more on co-management and less on assistance should be promoted, understanding that the concept of care does not only mean caregiver, but has several stages of co-dependency exchange. In this way, citizens' possibilities for exercising their political role are not restricted and material and intangible channels are provided for the development of their capacities to do so.

On the other hand, the most relevant findings that answered the general research question that sought to analyse the gaps in urban management in the study area from a gender perspective were the correlation between the lack of recognition by the state, coupled with power imbalances that result in unequal access to goods, opportunities, benefits, services,

related also to apathy, while the greatest opportunities were found in strategies to reduce inequalities, actions for gender equality and association/empathy. This combination shows that analysing any institution or area of society from a gender perspective can lead to an understanding of the structural bases of a problem, which have their roots in the intangible.

Hence, it is worthwhile to continue delving into research that goes beyond technical interpretations and logics with rigid methodologies do not manage to cover a broader spectrum that allows us to understand social complexity, especially when it comes to one of the most sensitive issues: human behaviour, as this is not static and is constantly changing as the environment does. Therefore, it is essential to pay attention to that which cannot be measured, as failure to do so has resulted in the multidimensional problems we witness in cities, at all scales.

Finally, this research is concluded by reflecting on what Nussbaumm (2002) said, "what is really worthwhile in life, cannot be measured", so the values of care, associated with love, empathy, co-dependence, and solidarity, which allow to increase the capacity of association, is necessary to generate trust, diversify networks, exchange value so ignored at institutional level but so necessary to mainstream in all areas of society.

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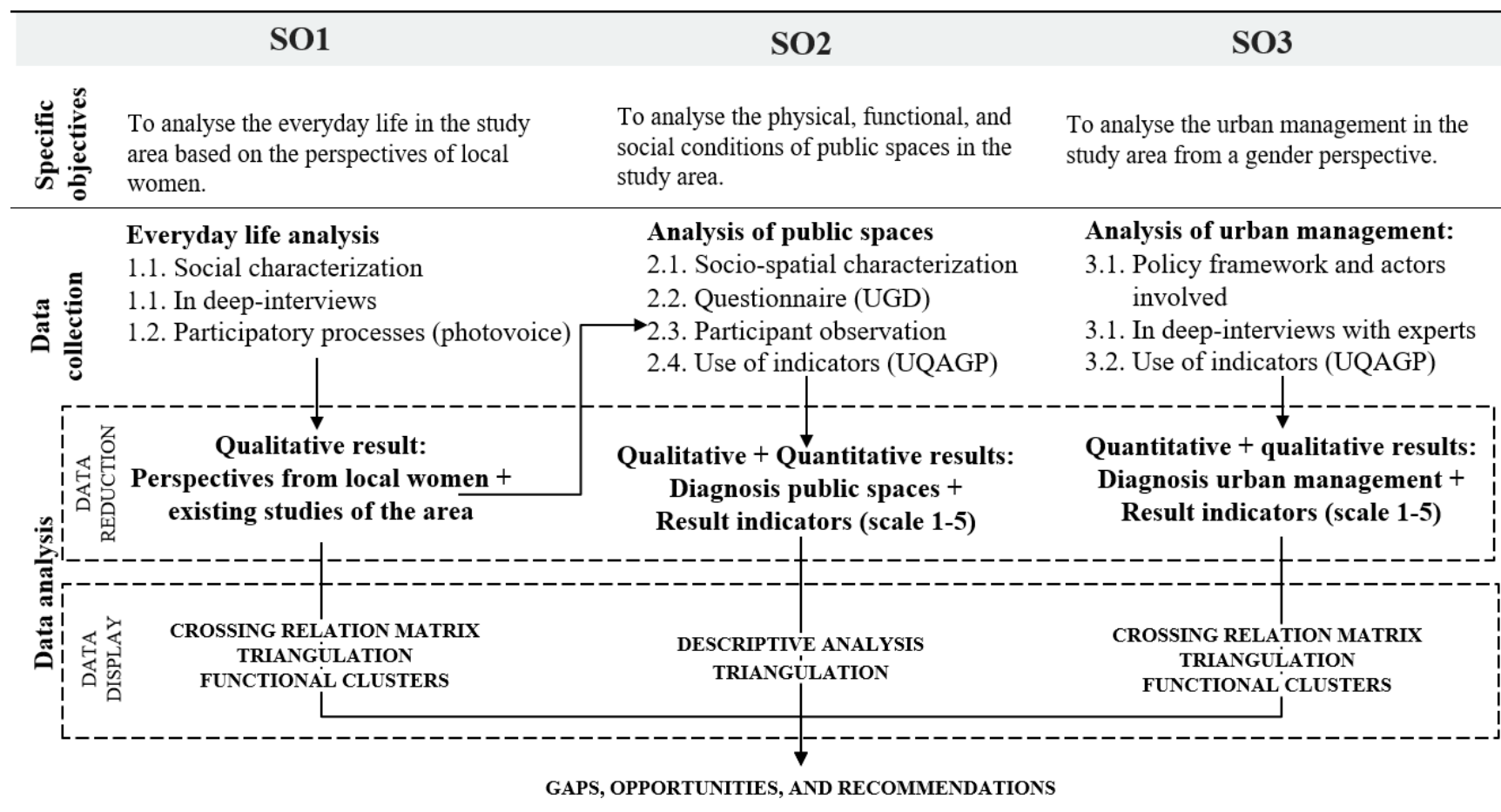
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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Summary Research design



Annex 2: Methods and tools

Specific objectives	Research questions breakdown	Data needs	Data source		Data acquisition		Data analysis
			Secondary data	Primary data	Secondary data	Primary data	
SO1: To analyse the everyday life in the study area based on the perspectives of local women.	1.1. What are the current social conditions in the study area?	Socio-demographic, characterization of the study area	Web and literature review	Website of the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali	Web and literature review	Urban Technical Diagnosis of District 18 (UTD18)	Content, descriptive analysis
	1.2. How is everyday life like in the study area from the perspective of women community leaders?	Opinions about relations and experiences in their everyday life both at a personal and community level	Website of the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali	Field work	Urban Technical Diagnosis of District 18 (UTD18)	In-depth interviews	Data reduction: Interview transcripts Categorization & code analysis
	1.3. How is everyday life like in the study area from the perspective of local women?	Basic social data, community network, and dwelling opinions	Website of the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali	Field work	Urban Technical Diagnosis of District 18 (UTD18)	Transect Walk and photovoice	Data reduction: Interview transcripts Categorization & code analysis
	1.4. What are the general findings regarding the daily lives of local women?	Qualitative results from the interviews	Web and literature review	Field work	Urban Technical Diagnosis of District 18 (UTD18)	Coding in interview transcripts	Data display: Crossing relation matrix+ Functional clusters+ Triangulation

Specific objectives	Research questions breakdown	Data needs	Data source		Data acquisition		Data analysis
			Secondary data	Primary data	Secondary data	Primary data	
SO2: To analyse the physical, functional and social conditions of public spaces in the study area.	2.1. What is the functional and spatial characterisation of the study area?	Functional and spatial characterization of the study area	Web and literature review	Website of the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali	Web and literature review	Urban Technical Diagnosis of District 18 (UTD18)	Content, descriptive analysis
	2.2. What are the first impressions of the socio-spatial conditions of public space?	Notes and pictures of the main public spaces in the study area	Urban Diagnosis with a Gender Perspective (DUG). Col-Lectiu. Punt 6.	Field work	Web and literature review	Questionnaire taken from the Urban Gender Diagnosis	
	2.3. What are the dynamics observed in the public space of the study area?	Quality of public space, type of users activities and dynamics observed at different times	“Spaces for daily life: Urban Quality Audit with a Gender perspective” (UQAGP). Col-Lectiu. Punt 6.	Field work	Web and literature review	Participant observation	
	2.4. What are the general findings regarding public spaces in relation to the gender perspective?	Review of the data obtained in specific objective 1	Urban Technical Diagnosis of Commune 18	UQAGP	Web and literature review	Web and literature review	Triangulation

Specific objectives	Research questions breakdown	Data needs	Data source		Data acquisition		Data analysis
			Secondary data	Primary data	Secondary data	Primary data	
SO3: To analyse the urban management in the study area from a gender perspective.	3.1. What are the policies, programmes, projects and actors involved in the urban management in the study area?	Policy framework, urban regulations, programmes, projects and actors involved	Web and literature review	Website of the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali	Web and literature review	Urban Technical Diagnosis of District 18 (UTD18)	Content, descriptive analysis
	3.2. What are the experts' perspectives regarding the gender mainstreaming in the urban planning?	Expert assesment, gaps and challenges in urban planning and gender disciplines, projects and policies	Stakeholder publications	Field work	Website of the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali	In-depth interviews	Data reduction: Interview transcripts Categorization & code analysis
	3.3. What are the gaps and shortcomings of urban management in the study area regarding the gender perspective?	Results from previous steps	Stakeholder publications	UQAGP Col-Lectiu. Punt 6.	Website of the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali	Web and literature review	Content, descriptive analysis
	3.4. What are the general findings regarding the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the urban management ?	Qualitative results from the interviews	Web and literature review	Field work	Website of the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali	Coding in interview transcripts	Data display: Crossing relation matrix+ functional clusters+ Triangulation
General objective	What are the existing gaps of urban management in District 18 of Cali, Colombia in relation to gender mainstreaming so further development of sustainable strategies that contribute to the improvement of the socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces?	Systematization and analysis of results from the previous phases	Stakeholder publications	Field work and guides previously used	Web and literature review	In-depth interviews, transect walk, photovoice and context analysis	Data display: Table with gaps, opportunities and recommendations from the dimensions of sustainability

Annex 3: Approval by the ethics committee

 UASLP Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	PROGRAMA MULTIDISCIPLINARIO DE POSGRADO EN CIENCIAS AMBIENTALES	Página 1 de 2
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COMITÉ DE ETICA EN INVESTIGACION

FORMATO PARA LA EVALUACIÓN ÉTICA DE PROYECTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

I. IDENTIFICACIÓN DE PROYECTO

Título:	"Estrategias de planificación urbana que contribuyan al empoderamiento de la mujer y al mejoramiento de las condiciones socioambientales en espacios públicos marginados: Caso de estudio en la comuna 18 Cali, Colombia"
Tesista o Investigador Principal:	Lina María Aguilar Jaramillo
Grupo de Investigación (si aplica):	asesoría del Dr. Johannes Hamhaber por parte de la universidad TH Koeln de Alemania y la Dra Anushcka Van't Hooft con la Maestra Luz María Nieto por parte de la Universidad Autónoma San Luis Potosí de México
Área / Línea de Investigación:	Perspectiva feminista y enfoque de género
Lugar donde se realiza la investigación de laboratorio o de campo:	la comuna 18 Cali, Colombia
Sector de la población participante (si aplica):	Un grupo de mujeres de la ciudad de Cali, Colombia.

II. CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN

La evaluación ética de los proyectos se realizará en forma integral y detallada, según los criterios señalados a continuación:

CRITERIO	SÍ	NO	N.A.
El proyecto implica algún tipo de riesgo que afecte la seguridad de los sujetos de investigación y de los investigadores.		X	
El proyecto salvaguarda la dignidad, los derechos, la seguridad y el bienestar de las personas que se constituyen en sujetos de investigación.	X		
El proyecto requiere la obtención del consentimiento informado de los sujetos de investigación.	X		
El proyecto garantiza unas condiciones adecuadas de manejo y control del dolor y la angustia al involucrar otros seres vivos, como los animales de experimentación.			X
El proyecto y sus actividades derivadas respetan el ambiente y los ecosistemas naturales.	X		
El proyecto debe garantizar el permiso de las autoridades ambientales nacionales competentes porque involucra actividades de colecta o manipulación del recurso biológico o introducción de especies exóticas.			X
El proyecto requiere acogerse a la regulación vigente sobre bioseguridad porque trabaja con plantas o animales genéticamente modificados.			X
El proyecto presenta algún tipo de conflicto de intereses relacionados con las fuentes de financiación.		X	
El proyecto presenta algún tipo de conflicto de intereses relacionados con las instituciones (académicas, gubernamentales, de la sociedad civil) involucradas		X	
El proyecto contempla alguna estrategia para la difusión de los resultados a los sujetos o comunidades participantes de la investigación.		X	

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PROGRAMA MULTIDISCIPLINARIO DE
POSGRADO EN CIENCIAS
AMBIENTALES

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III. OBSERVACIONES Y/O RECOMENDACIONES

Realice las observaciones o recomendaciones que considere pertinentes para la cualificación ética del proyecto.

El proyecto contempla devolver los resultados a las colaboradoras, pero quizá debería explicitar cómo se llevará a cabo esta estrategia.

En las consideraciones éticas del consentimiento informado, en el aspecto de “remuneración”, si bien no se cuenta con un salario, si se cuenta con una beca. Quizá debería mencionarse esto a las colaboradoras de la investigación.

Aunque la investigación ya está en procesos, quizá sea conveniente especificar la petición del permiso de fotografiar a las colaboradoras y especificar el uso que se hará de un presunto acervo fotográfico del que se hará la investigadora.

Quizá en el objetivo específico 3.2.3, podría quedar más explícito que la propuesta de estrategias que contribuyan al empoderamiento de la mujer y al mejoramiento de las condiciones socioambientales en espacios públicos marginados, será resultado del conocimiento construido colectivamente entre la investigadora y el conjunto de sus interlocutoras.

IV. RESUMEN EVALUACIÓN

De acuerdo con los criterios de evaluación, en términos generales el proyecto se puede considerar como:

TIPO DE PROYECTO	
Un proyecto sin riesgo	
Un proyecto con riesgo mínimo	
Un proyecto con riesgo moderado	X
Un proyecto con riesgo alto	

V. EVALUACIÓN FINAL

APROBADO	X	APROBADO CON AJUSTES		RECHAZADO	
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VI. EVALUADOR

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FECHA ENTREGA	9 de mayo de 2022
FIRMA	

Annex 4: Questionnaire for previous exploration visits

1. PARTICIPATION			
	1.1. REPRESENTATIVENESS	YES	NO
	1.1.1. General		
	<u>Documentation of knowledge of the community about its own territory</u>		
1	Are interviews conducted with different people in the neighbourhood to find out their needs?	X	
2	Are observations made to find out how the different spaces in the neighbourhood are used?	X	
3	Are participation workshops held where all social groups are represented according to age, sex, and ethnicity?		X
	<u>Facilitate the possibility of participation</u>		
4	Are prior consultations carried out to find out the availability of people with different profiles and ensure that they can participate?	X	
5	Have the activities been carried out on different days and times to encourage participation?		X
6	Is there a nursery service or play centre for girls and boys of different ages to ensure the participation of people who have relatives in their care?		X
7	Is access to the activity guaranteed for all people through public transport or the accompaniment of people with reduced mobility?		X
8	Are other participation support services offered to ensure participation?		X
9	Was it informed through different means and channels and sufficiently in advance of all the services offered to facilitate participation?		X
	1.1.2. Gender		
	<u>Value the experience of women and men on aspects of daily life</u>		
10	Are there gender-segregated workshops held to give voice to women's experience of the daily use of environments?		X
11	Are activities related to the reproductive sphere considered when proposals are made?		X
12	Are there participatory processes in a sectoral and joint manner with the different experiences of women and men to reach a consensus?		X
	1.1.3. Age and diversity of origins		
	<u>Include all ages in opinion and decision processes about their daily environments</u>		
13	Are workshops and/or consultations held with groups of different ages?	X	

14	Are workshops and/or consultations held with groups of different origins?	X	
	1.2. DIFFERENT STAGES OF PLANNING		
	1.2.1. General		
	<i>Interdisciplinary and transversal process between different actors at all stages</i>		
15	Have different agents (Municipality, technical teams, and community) been involved at the same time?	X	
16	Have participatory methodologies been used?	X	
17	Are there other plans or programs of a social nature that are being worked on in parallel (equality plan, community plan, youth revitalization program, etc.)?		X
18	Have the decisions made in the participation process been binding? Have the conclusions and recommendations derived from the participation process been considered?	X	
19	Are the same priority given to older people, adults, youth, and children, whether they are women or men and regardless of their ethnicity or class?		X
	1.2.2. Diagnosis		
	<i>1.2.2.1. The needs in terms of public space, facilities, housing, or mobility are included in the diagnosis and must be the result of the work of the technical staff in coordination with the population.</i>		
20	Can it be considered that the participants have enough information and tools to carry it out?		X
	1.2.3. Proposal		
	<i>The proposals on public space, facilities, housing, or mobility must be reached through the work of the technical staff with the population.</i>		
21	Has there been participation throughout the design of the urban space and/or facilities, from the determination of the program to the execution of the project?	X	
	1.2.4. Evaluation-monitoring		
	<i>Evaluate the process and the results with the population as a whole and especially with those who use the spaces or facilities.</i>		
22	Has an evaluation of the participation process been carried out?		x
23	Have observations been made of the spaces and/or facilities using qualitative techniques to find out how they are being used?	X	

24	Have all the people involved in the daily environment of these spaces or facilities been considered in the surveys and consultations? Has it considered both those who use it and those who do not?		X
25	Once the evaluation has been carried out, has a public report been prepared that allows a clear understanding of the relationship between people and their environment?		X
26	Is a follow-up of the actions carried out periodically to observe the changes that may arise and thus be able to rethink the interventions?	X	
27	Are all these results (assessment and follow-up) exchanged and debated with the technical staff of the different areas involved, both from the Municipality and from external teams, to establish the points to improve or strengthen for future actions?	X	
2. PUBLIC SPACES: RELATIONSHIP AND SOCIALIZATION SPACE			
	2.1. RELATIONSHIP SPACES	YES	NO
	2.1.1. General		
	<i>Promote the autonomy and socialization of people</i>		
28	Are the materials used in the different spaces suitable for each use?		X
29	Are there enough spaces where girls and boys of different ages can play safely?		X
28	Are there enough spaces where girls and boys of different ages can move safely? For example, paths school or pedestrian corners with improved visibility?		X
	<i>Allow use and appropriation by different groups considering tasks related to the care of the home and people</i>		
29	Are there spaces for intergenerational and intercultural relationships?		X
30	Are the relationship and play spaces close to the daily activities of girls and boys (schools, sports, etc.?)		X
	<i>Create a network of proximity with other spaces, facilities, and services:</i>		
31	Are parks and squares with play spaces distributed homogeneously so that they are at a distance no more than 500 m or 10 minutes on foot from the houses in the neighbourhood?		X
32	Are there spaces to meet, play, talk, etc., near the households?		X
	2.1.2. Streets		
	<i>The sidewalks must allow the realization of different activities, they should not be considered only as flow circulation spaces.</i>		
33	Are there wide sidewalks?		X

34	Do the streets of the network of public spaces give priority, facilities and services for people who move on foot?		X
35	Is it possible to sit, meet, talk, or play in the streets of the neighbourhood?		X
	2.1.3. Square-park		
	<u>They must have a flexible design to favour different uses and activities in the same space.</u>		
36	Do children's play spaces include different ages?		X
37	Have spaces been equipped for caregivers, for example, with benches and shade?		X
38	Are there meeting and activity spaces for young people?		X
39	Are there spaces for quiet stays that allow chatting, read or rest?	X	
40	Is there leisure space available for women and men of different ages (including fitness routines for older people)?		X
	2.1.4. Indeterminate space		
	<u>Other relationship spaces that are not the conventional, such as the square, the park, or the street.</u>		
41	Are other spaces in the neighbourhood used, either street corners, intermediate spaces, abandoned spaces, accesses to shops and/or facilities as relationship spaces?		X
	2.1.5. Intermediate spaces		
	<u>Generate intermediate spaces of relationship between buildings and public space for its proximity value.</u>		
42	Are these spaces cared for and maintained?		X
43	Are the uses for different uses encouraged through the design in a safe way?		X
44	Are these spaces with good visibility and adequate lighting?		X
	2.2. URBAN FURNITURE AND SERVICES		
	2.2.1 Facilities		
	<u>The design and placement of the elements in the space must facilitate and enhance uses and activities equally.</u>		
45	Are the materials used in the different elements of the furniture urban pleasant and suitable for use and maintenance? If it so, placed correctly?		X
46	Are there public toilets for everyone? Are they close to relationship spaces?		X
47	Are there enough benches both in sunny and shade areas for meeting and rest that favour the inclusion of people?		X

48	Containers: Does the waste collection system consider all users (location, ergonomics, height, distances between containers, etc.)?		X
49	Is the lighting adequate according to the uses of all people?		X
50	Is there a difference between street and sidewalk lighting? maintenance is performed to avoid obstruction by trees or other elements? Is it lighting without shadow areas or excessive light?		X
51	Are there enough trees, green areas or appropriate vegetation in the relationship spaces for people to enjoy nature?		X
52	Are there bushes effectively distributed that provide functional separation in the public spaces?		X
53	Waiting spaces for public transport or facilities (school, health, administrative, etc.): Are there banks, a transparent canopy to shelter from inclement weather time, information on schedules and a map with the services and facilities in the area?		X
54	Information on the streets: Are there orientation maps on the streets that indicate the nearby services and are they designed for day to day?		X
55	Are there enough spaces that favour meeting and socializing in relation to the facilities?		X
	2.2.2 Health and safety perception		
	<u>The design and placement of elements in the space must facilitate and enhance the uses and activities equally.</u>		
56	Are there elements that can harm the health of the people, such as telephone antennas, abysses, etc.?	X	
57	Are there elements that can transmit insecurity, such as electrical transformers, etc.?	X	
	2.3 SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATION		
	2.3.1 Memory		
	<u>Recognition of the memory of a community and especially of the tasks carried out by women, invisible until now.</u>		
58	Is social diversity (including women) represented in the nomenclator of the streets and squares of the neighbourhood or city?		X
59	Are there representations or reminders of the history of the neighbourhood that refer to the entire community and recognize the work done by women?		X
60	Are there works of art in the public space that transmit values of equality in society?		X
	2.4. SIGNALING		
	<u>The signs of public spaces, facilities and services must represent under equal conditions for women and men</u>		

61	Do the pictograms showing men and women equally represent the human figure (for example, traffic signs, temporary construction signs, traffic lights)?		X
62	Is there non-sexist language used in street signs and generics are used (for example, "citizenship" instead of "citizen")?		X
63	When two female-male figures are represented in the same sign, are they on equal footing?		X
3. MOBILITY AND RELATIONSHIPS			
	3.1. GENERAL		
	<u>Offer the greatest possible diversity of mobility options, favouring routes of those who travel on foot and prioritizing needs and perceptions of users</u>		
64	Is it possible to choose in all neighbourhoods between different options daily mobility equally accessible?	X	
65	Has a mobility study been carried out with a gender perspective, citizen participation and considering the perceptions of the people who most use each mode of travel (a foot, public transport, private vehicle, bicycle, or others)?		X
	3.2. PEDESTRIAN ROUTES		
	3.2.1 Sidewalks		
	<u>Sidewalks are the physical base of movement for people on foot to enhance them, it is necessary that materials are considered in their design. used, visibility, width, etc.</u>		
66	Are the sidewalks the right size for the passage of all people (with pram or shopping cart, in a wheelchair) wheels and with a companion, people with mobility difficulties, accompanied minors, etc.)?		X
67	Have people on foot been prioritized in the streets? street intersections and interchange points between different means of transport? On the tours to facilities and services, have wide corners been built and visible crosswalks with well-differentiated pedestrian crossings?		X
68	Do traffic lights consider the mobility time of all and everyone? Is there a corner with universal crossing for people, that is, with all vehicles stopped while facilitates free passage for pedestrians?		X
	3.2.2 Accessibility		
	<u>People make certain routes on foot to the extent that these are accessible and safe.</u>		
69	Are there people who modify their routes for security reasons accessibility and/or safety (choose one street and not another, avoid passing by certain spaces, etc.)?	X	

70	Are the furniture and urban elements located (wells, lighting, litter bins, etc.) in a way that makes it difficult for pedestrians?	X	
71	Do ramps and stairs have handrails, colour changes and texture of pavements or other elements that help make unevenness visible?		X
72	Are the pathways safe for older people to use? move autonomously and safely in the environment in which they live?		X
	3.2.3 Environmental conditions		
	<i>The degree of satisfaction that we experience in a space can cause the use of it. Environmental conditions are factors which, especially in larger cities, influence this perception.</i>		
73	Are environmental situations considered, such as noise or air pollution in the design of the route's pedestrian?		X
4. SECURITY			
	4.1. SPATIAL VISIBILITY		
	4.1.1. Elements and vegetation		
	<i>The design and location of architectural elements, street furniture and vegetation can hinder an open view of the spaces. This can increase the perception of insecurity due to lack of control and dominance over spaces. The lack of proper lighting further increases this situation.</i>		
74	Is there a direct, visual and access relationship between the dwellings and public spaces?		X
75	Does the design of the spaces avoid corners and dark spaces or residuals that do not allow full visibility of the space?		X
76	Are there urban furniture elements that impede a visual control of the space (allowing to see and be seen)?		X
77	Are walls or tall bushes (greater than 1.30 m) and thick that do not allow visibility?	X	
78	Are there alternative routes, visible and clear, to travel on foot?		X
79	Are the pedestrian paths sufficiently illuminated throughout the night?		X
80	Is regular lighting maintenance carried out to avoid obstruction by trees or other elements?		X
	4.2. SOCIAL VISIBILITY		
	4.2.1 Street activity		
	<i>One of the characteristics that contribute to the perception of safety in space public is the presence of activities and diverse people, without exclusive schedules of use.</i>		

81	Are the lower floors given different uses that favour the continuous activities, so that the control and security of the space is given by the presence of people attracted by the activities during all hours of the day and night?		X
82	Is there a direct and transparent visual relationship, with doors and windows, between facilities and public space?		X
83	Is there a direct visual relationship, with doors and windows, between housing and public space?	X	
84	Are there work projects or shared activities promoted between the neighbourhood to generate relationships and cultural exchanges or cooperation and help to raise awareness of the value of social relations?	X	
85	Does density of people favour activity on the street and, therefore, the idea of security by the presence of diverse people?		X
	4.3. INFORMATION POINTS		
	<u>Good and correct information thanks to public space signage is essential to be able to circulate through spaces with decision and autonomy. Are Necessary posters with clear and legible neighbourhood maps, information on where to go in an emergency, telephones, other equipment, etc.</u>		
86	Is clear location and address information provided that allows you to always orient yourself in space?		X
87	Are there help points or telephone booths placed adequately in the daily routes and related to public transport?		X
	4.4. "PROHIBITED" SPACES		
	4.4.1 Use and appropriation		
	<u>The passage or permanence in a space will depend on how pleasant or unpleasant let this work for us. In this sense, we can consider that a space prohibits our use and enjoyment due to the negative perception or insecurity that it causes us.</u>		
88	Are there abandoned, unmaintained and dirty spaces, or unbuilt solar in people's daily routes?	X	
89	Are there areas of the neighbourhood that at a given time lose all your activity?	X	
90	Are there socially conflictive spaces (with dominant groups, delinquency, etc.) that cannot be enjoyed freely?	X	

Annex 5: Confidentiality agreement sheet

Thesis: Gender mainstreaming in urban planning to improve socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces: analysis for the urban management of district 18 in Cali, Colombia.

Date:	
PARTICIPANT DATA	
Names and surnames:	
Identification number:	
Email:	
Observations:	

Participant's signature

The undersigned person was invited to participate freely and informed in the interviews and activities of the thesis work “Gender mainstreaming in urban planning to improve socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces: analysis for the urban management of district 18 in Cali, Colombia”, which is responsible for the researcher Lina Maria Aguilar Jaramillo, identified with ID number 1,118,297,997 of Yumbo. The research is an academic activity endorsed by the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosí in Mexico and the TH Koeln University of Applied Sciences in Germany, which seeks to carry out an urban diagnosis with a gender perspective in order to provide recommendations that may serve for further research and implementation of strategies that provide community participation scenarios with a gender approach in urban studies of public space for the integral improvement of the habitat and construction of territorial peace. It is possible that part of the information derived from interviews and workshops will be published verbatim, as well as photographs and videos derived from the activities carried out in the neighbourhood within the framework of the project. Both the texts and the images and videos may be fixed, reproduced directly or indirectly, in a medium or product that allows their communication and the obtaining of copies of all or part of it. Said samples will not be remunerated to the participants. If the participant requests it, the confidentiality of his/her name and the information given will be respected. The products derived from this research can be publications, videos, articles, exhibitions, among others that can be carried out within the framework of the research carried out by the GREAT team, research carried out in the territory and the thesis work, which will be rectified with the or the participant before publication. At any time, the participant can withdraw from the research without being obliged to give an explanation. Any claim, comment or concern related to the handling of the information from the interviews will be addressed to the email lina_maria.aguilar_jaramillo@smail.th-koeln.de.

Annex 6: Interview format for inhabitants and leaders of the sector

Thesis work: Gender mainstreaming in urban planning to improve socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces: analysis for the urban management of district 18 in Cali, Colombia.

Person interviewed:

Time: 20 minutes

Date:

Contact acquisition:

Opening of the interview: Introduction	Research purpose	Ethical considerations
My name is Lina María Aguilar, I am doing a double degree master's degree with a university in Mexico and Germany. The case study of my research is being carried out in the district 18 where several legalization processes and comprehensive habitat improvement projects are being carried out through the participation of different universities and the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali.	This research seeks to analyse the existing gaps of urban management in District 18 of Cali, Colombia in relation to gender mainstreaming for further development of sustainable strategies that contribute to the improvement of the socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces.	Request for informed consent, explanation of it, the dynamics and modality of the interview and the time needed.
Question section:		
Topic	Main question	Sub-question
Topic 1: Identity and personal experience	Full name and age. How is it identified? Ethical group, social, activist, gender.	In what year did you arrive in the territory? How was the arrival and how has the environment changed since then until today?

Topic 2: Activities in the daily life	How do you carry out your daily activities?	What difficulties do you experience throughout the day to carry them out?
Topic 3: Perception of public spaces	Do you use public spaces as meeting and recreation places? Are these spaces used by the whole community?	What is your perception of safety in public space? Have you felt attacked or/and discriminated against? Have you had an accident due to its infrastructure or lack of it?
Topic 4: Role in the community and participation	What role does it have in the community? Do you actively participate in community activities?	In which spaces or projects do you participate, lead, or take part? who else participates? What public spaces can you use?
Topic 5: Support network	What is your closest support network? Who do you go to when you have a problem?	Do you serve others too? If so, how?
Topic 6: Unsatisfied needs and imaginaries of change	What needs do you have unsatisfied in the public space?	How do you imagine your territory in 10 years? how would you imagine public spaces so that it has a social purpose and can be used by everyone? What challenges lie ahead? What is needed it to overcome it?
Closing Acknowledgment and information about results	All the information that is collected in this investigation will be for the exclusive use of the investigation and the results will be added to the GREAT investigation that is being carried out in this same area.	Anything else to add? Thank you very much for your time and collaboration.

Annex 7: System Spatial Indicators that apply Gender mainstreaming

TIPOLOGY 1: NEIGHBORHOOD AND DAILY NETWORK					
INDICATOR 1.1. PROXIMITY IN NEIGHBORHOOD AND EVERYDAY NETWORK					
Conditioning	Condition 1.1.1: Distribution and walking distance between the different uses				
1.1.1.1	Distribution of relationship spaces on a block scale that allow access within a maximum radius of 300 m on foot with accessible route				
	From the whole neighbourhood	From the eldest part of the neighbourhood	From the middle of the neighbourhood	From less than half of the neighbourhood	There is no relationship from neighbourhood scale with access on foot
	5	4	3	2	1
1.1.1.2	Distribution of relationship spaces on a neighbourhood scale that allow access within a maximum radius of 10 min foot without difficulty				
	From the whole neighbourhood	From the eldest part of the neighbourhood	From the middle of the neighbourhood	From less than half of the neighbourhood	There is no relationship from neighbourhood scale with access on foot
	5	4	3	2	1
1.1.1.3	Distribution of relationship spaces on a district scale that allow access within a maximum radius of 20 minutes on foot without difficulty				
	From the whole neighbourhood	From the eldest part of the neighbourhood	From the middle of the neighbourhood	From less than half of the neighbourhood	There is no relationship from neighbourhood scale with access on foot
	5	4	3	2	1

1.1.1.4	Distribution of the relationship spaces in the neighbourhood within a maximum radius of 10 minutes on foot without difficulty in relation with everyday urban facilities				
	All relationship spaces	Most of the relationship spaces including kindergarten, elementary school elderly people	Half or most of the relationship spaces not including kindergarten, elementary school and elderly people	Less than half of the relationship spaces	The spaces of relationship do not have a distribution close to the equipment's everyday
	5	4	3	2	1
1.1.1.5	Distribution of public transport stops within a maximum radius of 10 minutes on foot without difficulty				
	From the whole neighbourhood	From the eldest part of the neighbourhood	From the middle of the neighbourhood	From less than half of the neighbourhood	No stops that they fulfil this condition
	5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning	Condition 1.1.2. Urban connectivity				
1.1.2.1.	Streets of the daily network without urban conditions that hinder connectivity on foot				
	All streets without these conditions		There are some streets with these conditions		Most of the streets have these conditions
	5		3		1
Number of conditionings: 6	Conditionings Total value: 10	INDICATOR 1.1. TOTAL VALUE: $10/6 = 1,66$ = Low (1,51-2,5)			

INDICATOR 1.2. DIVERSITY IN NEIGHBOURHOOD AND EVERYDAY NETWORK					
Conditioning	Condition 1.2.1: Variety of uses and people in the neighbourhood				
1.2.1.1.	Homogeneous distribution of the population according to different profiles in the neighbourhood				
	Homogeneous distribution throughout the whole neighbourhood		There is a minority sector of neighbourhood where a specific profile of population is concentrated		The whole neighbourhood is divided into sectors according to the profile of the population
	5		3		1
1.2.1.2.	Neighbourhood relationship spaces with the presence of different people				
	In all of them	In most of them	In the middle or most because the other half are monopolized spaces	In less than half	The spaces of neighbourhood relationship are not used for different people
	5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning	Condition 1.2.2: Different travel options				
1.2.2.1	Daily network with streets that allow the coexistence of different travel options				
	In all streets	In most of the streets	In half of the streets	In less than half of the streets	The streets do not allow this coexistence
	5	4	3	2	1
1.2.2.2.	Public parking lots				
	There are public parking lots in the neighbourhood				There are no public parking lots in the neighbourhood

	5				1
Conditioning	Condition 1.2.3: Availability of space to organize activities in the neighbourhood				
1.2.3.1.	Room where it is possible to meet and organize various activities related to the community				
	There is a space that can be used by all the community				There is no such type of space or if it exists, is monopolized by some group
	5				1
Conditioning	Condition 1.2.4: Discrimination				
1.2.4.1.	Discrimination based on gender, sex, age, and origin in the neighbourhood				
	There is no discrimination of any kind in relationship spaces				There is discrimination based on sex, age, and origin in the neighbourhood
	5				1
Number of conditionings: 6	Conditionings total value: 7	INDICATOR 1.2. TOTAL VALUE: 7/6= 1,16 = Very low (1,0-1,5)			
INDICATOR 1.3. AUTONOMY IN NEIGHBOURHOOD AND EVERYDAY NETWORK					
Conditioning	Condition 1.3.1: Pedestrian use in the streets of the daily network				
1.3.1.1.	Streets of the daily network with pedestrian priority				
	In all streets	In most of the streets	In half of the streets	In less than the half of the streets	Network streets withoutpedestrian priority
	5	4	3	2	1

1.3.1.2.	Streets of the daily network with benches for rest				
	In all street with 50 m in between		In most of the streets with a maximum distance of 50 m or in all but with 100 m		There are no banks on streets that allow the rest on the net everyday
	5		3		1
1.3.1.3.	Streets of the daily network with continuous pedestrian lighting				
	In all streets		In most of the streets		The illumination of the daily network does not comply with this condition
	5		3		1
1.3.1.4.	Streets of the daily network without physical elements that generate a perception of insecurity				
	In all streets		In most of the streets		Elements exist that generate perception of insecurity in the network streets
	5		3		1
Conditioning	Condition 1.3.2: Accessibility in the streets of the neighbourhood				
1.3.2.1	Accessible streets in the neighbourhood				
	In all streets	In most of the streets	In half of the streets	In less than the half of the streets	The streets of neighbourhood are not accessible
	5	4	3	2	1

Conditioning	Condition 1.3.3: Información y señalización en la red cotidiana				
1.3.3.1.	Streets of the daily network with information to locate				
	Information exists		Information exists but is not complete		Does not exist information about the everyday network
	5		3		1
1.3.3.2.	Streets of the daily network with signage of emergency points where you can go in case of an incident				
	There is signage				There is no signage
	5				1
Conditioning	Condition: 1.3.4: Location and conditions of bus stops				
1.3.4.1.	Public transport stops in the neighbourhood located in environments with visibility				
	All stops	Most of the stops	Half of the stops	Less than the half of the stops	The stops of public transportation are not easily visible
	5	4	3	2	1
1.3.4.2.	Safe and accessible public transport stops in the neighbourhood				
	All stops	Most of the stops	Half of the stops	Less than the half of the stops	Public transport stops are not safe and accessible
	5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning	Condition 1.3.5: Perception and autonomy of people in the neighbourhood				
1.3.5.1.	In the set of neighbourhood relationship spaces, presence of infants, elderly people, people with functional diversity and single women				

	Presence of all this people		Presence of the most of these people		Presence of only half of these people
	5		3		1
1.3.5.2.	Security perception in the neighbourhood				
	Perception of safety in the whole neighbourhood				Perception of insecurity in some points of the neighbourhood
	5				1
Number of conditionings: 11	Conditioning total value: 15	INDICATOR 1.3. TOTAL VALUE: 15/11= 1,36= Very low (1,0-1,50)			
INDICATOR 1.4. VITALITY IN NEIGHBOURHOOD AND EVERYDAY NETWORK					
Conditioning	Condition 1.4.1: Design of the streets of the daily network				
1.4.1.1.	Streets of the daily network with spaces and furniture that allow people to carry out relationship activities, stay, meeting or games and not just the displacement				
	In all streets	In most of the streets	In half of the streets	In less than half of the streets	No spaces that allow others activities in the network streets everyday
	5	4	3	2	1
1.4.1.2.	Streets of the daily network with ground floors open to public space				
	In all streets	In most of the streets	In half of the streets	In less than the half of the streets	Streets with plantslows that isolatepublic space
	5	4	3	2	1

Conditioning	Condition 1.4.2: Uses and activities of the streets of the daily network				
1.4.2.1.	Concentration of public uses such as shops, facilities or others that generate simultaneity of activities in the neighbourhood				
	Concentration of public uses that generate simultaneity				Does not exist concentration of public uses in the neighbourhood
	5				1
1.4.2.2.	Streets of the daily network with continuity of activities during the day				
	In all streets	In most of the streets	In half of the streets	In less than the half of the streets	There is no continuity of activities in the streets
	5	4	3	2	1
1.4.2.3.	Itinerant activities that revitalize the streets within the neighbourhood				
	There are activities itinerant that revitalize the neighbourhood on regular basis		There are activities itinerant that revitalize the neighbourhood sporadically		They do not exist activities itinerant that revitalize the neighbourhood
	5		3		1
1.4.2.4.	Relationship spaces with an open perimeter towards the street so it integrates with its activities				
	In all	In most of them	In half of them	In less than the half	Relationship spaces with perimeter that isolate them
	5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning	Condition 1.4.3: Caring for the urban landscape in the neighbourhood				

1.4.3.1.	Care of the urban landscape in the streets of the neighbourhood				
	In all streets	In most of the streets	In half of the streets	In less of the half of the streets	No care of the urban landscape in the streets
	5	4	3	2	1
Number of conditionings: 7	Total value conditionings: 10	INDICATOR 1.4. TOTAL VALUE: 10/7=1,42 = Very low (1,00-1,50)			
INDICATOR 1.5. REPRESENTATIVITY IN NEIGHBOURHOOD AND EVERYDAY NETWORK					
Conditioning	Condition 1.5.1: Recognition of the memory of the community				
1.5.1.1.	Spaces or elements that maintain the memory of the community as social and cultural heritage of the neighbourhood				
	Existence of spaces or elements that maintain the community memory				There are no spaces or elements that maintain the memory of the community
	5				1
Conditioning	Condition 1.5.2: Participation of people				
1.5.2.1.	Community participation in urban decision-making in the neighbourhood				
	There are channels of participation of the community linked to all the urban decisions		There are channels of participation of the community linked to some of the decisions		There are no channels of participation of the community linked to the urban decisions
	5		3		1

Number of conditionings:2	Conditionings total value: 4	INDICATOR 1.5 TOTAL VALUE: 4/2=2 = Low (1,51-2,50)			
TYPOLOGY 2: RELATIONSHIP SPACES					
INDICATOR 2.1. PROXIMITY IN RELATIONSHIP SPACES					
Conditioning	Condition 2.1.1. Walking distance to different uses				
2.1.1.1	Distance within a maximum radius of 10 minutes on foot without difficulty to daily facilities				
	To several daily facilities		To one daily facility		To none daily facilities
	5		3		1
2.1.1.2	Distance within a maximum radius of 10 minutes on foot without difficulty to daily shops				
	To various daily shops		To one daily shop		To none daily shop
	5		3		1
2.1.1.3.	Distance within a maximum radius of 10 minutes on foot without difficulty to the bus stop				
	There is a stop bus to this distance				There is no stop from bus to this distance without difficulty
	5				1
2.1.1.4.	Distance within a maximum radius of 10 min on foot without difficulty to another relationship space				
	To various relationship spaces		To a relationship space		To none relationship spaces
	5		3		1
Conditioning	Condition 2.1.2: Location and urban connectivity				

2.1.2.1.	Location within the consolidated urban housing fabric				
	Located in an urban fabric consolidated of household and other uses		Located in a urban fabric consolidated of households		Isolated from urban fabric consolidated of households
	5		3		1
2.1.2.2.	Location without urban conditions that hinder connectivity on foot				
	In all directions		In all directions less in one		In all directions present urban conditions that hinder the walking connectivity
	5		3		1
Number of conditionings:6	Conditionings total value: 10	INDICATOR 2.1 TOTAL VALUE: 10/6= 1,66 = Low (1,51-2,50)			
INDICATOR 2.2. DIVERSITY IN RELATIONSHIP SPACES					
Conditioning	Condition 2.2.1: Design of the space and activities				
2.2.1.1.	Design of the space, or belonging to a network of complementary spaces, that allows the stay, the meeting, the physical activity, and the children's game for different ages				
	Allow all these activities	Allow most of these activities	Allow half of these activities	Allow more than one of these activities	It does not allow to develop these activities
	5	4	3	2	1
2.2.1.2.	Elements that facilitate the use of the space: benches, tables, litter bins, bicycle cart parking, water fountain				

	All these elements are available	Most of these elements are available	Half of these elements are available	Less than the half of these elements are available	They do not exist elements that facilitate the use of space
	5	4	3	2	1
2.2.1.3.	Pavements that allow different uses: grass, sand or similar, smooth material that does not slip				
	It has the three floor surfaces		It is available two of these floor surfaces		It is available a single floor surface
	5		3		1
2.2.1.4.	Benches for rest in different sunny and shady locations related to the activities				
	Distributed in all the space	Distributed in most of the space	Distributed in half of the space	Distributed in less than the half of the spaces	There are no benches for these conditions
	5	4	3	2	1
2.2.1.5.	Trees and vegetation that provide shade and beauty in relation to uses				
	In all the relationship spaces	In most of the relationship spaces	In half of the relationship spaces	In less than the half of the relationship spaces	There are no trees nor vegetation for these conditions in relationship spaces
	5	4	3	2	1
2.2.1.6.	Signposted public toilets that allow simultaneous use of activities				
	Within the relationship space		At 50 m distance from the relationship space		There are no public toilets signposted that allows simultaneous uses

	5		3		1
Conditioning	Condition 2.2.2: People who use it				
2.2.2.1.	Different people based on gender, sex, age, and origin				
	All groups	Almost all the groups less one	Almost all the groups but two not totally complete	Only two groups	There is no presencefrom differentpeople in thespace
	5	4	3	2	1
2.2.2.2.	Space monopolized by people who exclude others				
	Does not exist monopolization in the space		There is one space monopolized		Most of the space is monopolized
	5		3		1
Conditioning	Condition 2.2.3: Discrimination				
2.2.3.1.	Discrimination by gender, sex, age and origin				
	There is no discrimination				There is discrimination
	5				1
Number of conditionings:9	Conditionings total value: 19	INDICATOR 2.2. TOTAL VALUE: 19/9= 2,11 = Low (1,51-2,50)			
INDICATOR 2.3. AUTONOMY IN RELATIONSHIP SPACES					
Conditioning	Condition 2.3.1: Public space design				
2.3.1.1.	Space design with visibility				
	In all the relationship spaces		Is there any non-visible area but overall, there is		All the space presents problems of visibility
	5		3		1

2.3.1.2.	Space design with alternative routes				
	In more than two directions and signposted		In two directions and signposted		There is only one possible route in space or not is signposted
	5		3		1
2.3.1.3.	Information regarding the environment within the space				
	Map exists of location regarding the neighbourhood				There is no map of location relative to the neighbourhood
	5				1
2.3.1.4.	Accessible Space Design				
	All the space is accessible	Most of the space is accessible	Half of the space is accessible	Less than the half of the space is accessible	The spaces are not accessible
	5	4	3	2	1
2.3.1.5.	Interior of the space with continuous pedestrian lighting				
	There is continuity in the lighting				Does not exist continuity in the illumination
	5				1
2.3.1.6.	Space with an open perimeter towards the street that allows informal surveillance towards its interior				
	In all its perimeter	In most of its perimeter	In half of its perimeter	In less than the half of its perimeter	Space closed towards the street and does not allow informal surveillance

	5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning	Condition 2.3.2: Environment design				
2.3.2.1.	Facades of perimeter buildings that allow informal surveillance of the space				
	All its perimeter	Most of its perimeter	Half of its perimeter	Less than the half of its perimeter	Facades that give to the space that prevent the informal surveillance
	5	4	3	2	1
2.3.2.2.	Space environment with continuous pedestrian lighting				
	All its perimeter	Most of its perimeter	Half of its perimeter	Less than the half of its perimeter	environment with no continuous pedestrian lighting
	5	4	3	2	1
2.3.2.3.	Streets and other spaces with pedestrian priority that reaches the relationship spaces				
	From all the directions	From most of the directions	From half of the directions	From less than the half of the directions	Streets or spaces without pedestrian priority to reach relationship spaces
	5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning	Condition 2.3.3: Perception of space and environment				
2.3.2.4.	Space and immediate environment with perception of security				
	Perception of safety by part of different people				Perception of insecurity from most of people
	5				1
Conditioning	Condition 2.3.4: Cleaning and maintenance of space and environment				

2.3.4.1.	Maintenance of the space and immediate environment				
	In the whole of space and environment		Some areas lack of maintenance		There is no maintenance in space and immediate environment
	5		3		1
Number of conditionings: 11	Conditionings total value: 17	INDICATOR 2.3. TOTAL VALUE: 17/11=1,54= Low (1,51-2,50)			
INDICATOR 2.4. VITALITY IN RELATIONSHIP SPACES					
Conditioning	Condition 2.4.1: Design, location and opening of the space				
2.4.1.1.	Design of the space that allows simultaneous activities				
	The design allows perform the activities of simultaneously in all space		The design allows that only some of the activities can be made from simultaneously		The design does not allow the realization from different activities of simultaneously
	5		3		1
2.4.1.2.	Elements that allow the space to be used during times of rain (pergolas, galleries, or porches, etc.)				
	There are these elements in the spaces				These elements do not exist in the spaces
	5				1
2.4.1.3.	Design and location of the space that promotes the passage of daily routes				

	In all the directions	In most of the directions	In half of the directions	In less than the half of the directions	The design and location do not promote the passage of people
	5	4	3	2	1
2.4.1.4.	Space that allows activities to be carried out at different times				
	Without elements that do not allow use during the whole day at any time		With elements that do not allow its use at nights everyday		With elements that do not allow its use during the whole day and everyday
	5		3		1
Conditioning	Condition 2.4.2: Activities in and around the space				
2.4.2.1.	Itinerant activities that make the space more dynamic (recreational or sports, library bus, clean point, markets, parties, etc.)				
	There are itinerant activities that energize the space on regular basis		There are itinerant activities that energize the space sporadically		There are no itinerant activities that energize the space
	5		3		1
2.4.2.2.	External activities that generate uses within the space itself				
	During alldays of the week andthree time slots(morning, afternoon andnight)	During mostof the days of the week and three bandshours	During all ormost daysof the week buttwo time slots	During all ormost of theweekdaysbut only a stripehourly	There are noactivities or byexcessive go indetriment of thespace activity
	5	4	3	2	1

2.4.2.3.	External activities that generate uses on the ground floors that surround the perimeter of the space				
	During all the days of the week and three time slots (morning, afternoon, and night)	During most of the days of the week and three time slots	During all or most days of the week but two time slots	During all or most of the weekdays but only a stripe hourly	There are no activities or by excessive go in detriment of the space activity
	5	4	3	2	1
2.4.2.4	External activities that generate uses in the immediate environment				
	During all the days of the week and three time slots (morning, afternoon, and night)	During most of the days of the week and three time slots	During all or most days of the week but two time slots	During all or most of the weekdays but only a stripe hourly	There are no activities or by excessive go in detriment of the space activity
	5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning	Condition 2.4.3: Simultaneous uses				
2.4.3.1.	Simultaneous uses of space by people				
	Uses are generated simultaneously in all space		Uses are generated simultaneously in part of space		No uses generated simultaneously
	5		3		1
Number of conditionings:9	Conditionings total value: 12	INDICATOR 2.4 TOTAL VALUE: $12/9=1,33=$ Very low (1,00-1,51)			

Annex 8: Interview format for experts in urban planning and gender

Thesis work: Gender mainstreaming in urban planning to improve socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces: analysis for the urban management of district 18 in Cali, Colombia.

Person interviewed:

Time: 20 minutes

Date:

Contact acquisition:

Opening of the interview: Introduction	Research purpose	Ethical considerations
My name is Lina María Aguilar, I am doing a double degree master's degree with a university in Mexico and in Germany. The case study of my research is being carried out in the district 18 where several legalization processes and comprehensive habitat improvement projects are being carried out through the participation of different universities and the Mayor's Office of Santiago de Cali.	This research seeks to analyse the existing gaps of urban management in District 18 of Cali, Colombia in relation to gender mainstreaming for further development of sustainable strategies that contribute to the improvement of the socio-environmental conditions of marginalized public spaces.	Request for informed consent, explanation of it, the dynamics and modality of the interview and the time needed.
Question section:		
Topic	Main question	Sub-question
Topic 1: Identity and academic training	Full name, age, and profession	What city or region are you from?

Topic 2: Professional experience	Briefly, what has been your academic and professional career?	In which relevant projects have you participated that have had the greatest social impact as well as greater relevance at a personal and professional level?
Topic 3: Sensitivity and/or introduction to the gender issue in your profession	Have you worked on a project that has considered the gender perspective? If so, did you find that this approach had a different result?	Have you seen tangible changes and progress on this topic?
Topic 4: Strategies and participatory processes in informal settlements	Can you tell me about the urban planning strategies and participatory processes in informal settlements?	How is the legalization of informality linked to public space and how this affect to women specifically?
Topic 5: Perception of public spaces in Cali as citizen	What is the general perception of public spaces in Cali? Have you felt attacked or discriminated against?	Has this perception involved or considered in your professional practice?
Topic 6: Networks	Do you have any network of professionals, groups or institutions that are carrying out more gender projects?	Are you currently working on a project that consider the gender mainstreaming with that professional network?
Topic 7: Imaginaries of change; problems and challenges	What is required for the gender perspective to be more included in the exercise of urban planning?	What challenges and problems must be overcome to achieve that goal? How could you contribute to further advances in the gender perspective in urban planning?
Closing Acknowledgment and information about results	All the information that is collected in this investigation will be for the exclusive use of the investigation and the results will be added to the GREAT investigation that is being carried out in this same area.	Anything else to add? Thank you very much for your time and collaboration.

Annes 9: System of indicators for the analysis of gender mainstreaming in urban management

INDICATOR 1: MULTI-SCALAR				
Conditioning 1.1: Collaboration between different administrations that work in the territory at different spatial scales (public spaces, neighbourhood, city, metropolitan area, territory).				
In all scales		In half of the scales		They do not work at all scales
5		3		1
Conditioning 1.2: There are diagnostic tools to make a comprehensive analysis of the different spatial scales (public spaces, neighbourhood, city, metropolitan area, territory).				
In all scales		In half of the scales		They do not work at all scales
5		3		1
Conditioning 1.3: Existence of evaluation tools at all stages of urban planning (diagnosis, project, execution, occupation).				
In all stages		In some stages		There are not assessment tools
5		3		1
Conditioning 1.4: The gender variable is incorporated at all planning scales (urban-architectural project, urban improvement, general plan, territorial plan).				
In all scales		In half of the scales		on no scale
5		3		1
Number of conditionings: 4	Conditionings Total value: 12	INDICATOR 1.1. TOTAL VALUE: 12/4= 3 = Medium (2,51-3,50)		
INDICATOR 2: INTERDISCIPLINARY				
Conditioning 2.1: Work team made up of people from the different areas involved in urban improvement (areas of urbanism and social areas such as education, equality, etc.).				
All intervene the areas regarding what affects the urban reform	Most of the areas	Half of the areas	Less than the half of the areas	there is not a team where different areas participate
5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning 2.2: Percentage of women and men working in the team.				
There is parity between women and men		Less than the half are women		There are no women
5		3		1

Conditioning 2.3: Vertical segregation in teams. There is a concentration in positions of responsibility according to gender.				
There is parity between women and men who hold positions of responsibility		Less than the half are women		There are no women
5		3		1
Conditioning 2.4: Horizontal segregation. There is a concentration in certain areas or disciplines of work according to sex, which involve the feminization or masculinization of certain areas.				
No				yes
5		3		1
Conditioning 2.5: Frequency of team meetings.				
Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annual	There is no periodicity
5	4	3		1
Conditioning 2.6: In addition to work or decision-making meetings, there are other spaces for interaction between people who work in different areas.				
There are others spaces of interaction in addition of the table of work		There is no table work but there are spaces of information		There is no table work or spaces of information
5		3		1
Conditioning 2.7: Physical conditions of the work environment. Spaces without hierarchy, spatial relationship that allows the link between the different areas, facilities appropriate to the tasks.				
All the conditions are met		Two conditions are met		None of the conditions are fulfilled
5		3		1
Conditioning 2.8: Interaction between the different areas in the day-to-day work.				
Among all areas	In more of the half of the areas	In half of the areas	In less than the half of the areas	There is no interaction
5	4	3		1
Conditioning 2.9: Existence of tools that systematize the information to transmit it between different areas that work in the same territory.				

There are tools		There are tools but they are not used, or they don't work		There are no tools
5		3		1
Conditioning 2.10: Knowledge of the team on gender equality (if there has been specific training in the different areas to apply the gender perspective).				
It has been done training and have participated all the areas	It has been done training and have participated in mostly	It has been done training and have participated half	It has been done training and have participated less than the half	It is not performed training
5	4	3	2	1
Number of conditionings: 10	Conditionings Total value: 30	INDICATOR 1.1. TOTAL VALUE: 30/10= 3 = Medium (2,51-3,50)		
INDICATOR 3: PARTICIPATORY				
Conditioning 3.1: Integration of citizen participation in urban intervention during the different stages: diagnosis, project, post-occupation.				
Always in all the stages	Sometimes in all stages	In two stages	Just in one stage	Never
5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning 3.2: Search for solutions adaptable to the social, territorial, economic, and urban particularities of the context in the intervention.				
Yes		Less than the half are women		No
5		3		1
Conditioning 3.3: Organization of activities and programs designed through the participation of neighbouring people to respond to the needs of the territory.				
All the activities	Most of the activities	Half of the activities	Some activities	No activity
5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning 3.4: Complementarity of activities and programs with those already existing and organized by other administrations or entities that work in the territory.				
Exists complementarity		Only in some cases		There is no complementarity
5		3		1
Conditioning 3.5: Support (with the necessary resources for it to function) to existing activities and programs that they resolve needs in the territory and that are organized by civil society.				

There is support		Only in some cases		There is no support
5		3		1
Conditioning 3.6: Field visits to the territory by technical people.				
Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Never
5	4	3	2	1
Conditioning 3.7: Interaction of the technical staff with entities and people neighbouring the territory.				
Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Never
5		3		1
Conditioning 3.8: Direct communication channels between the personnel who interact in the territory and the rest of the team.				
There are channels		There are channels but they are not widely used or does not work		There are no channels
5		3		1
Conditioning 3.9: Existence of mechanisms for direct communication with citizens.				
Yes				No
5		3		1
Conditioning 3.10: Evaluation processes after interventions in which citizens participate.				
Yes				No
5				1
Conditioning 3.11: Physical office of citizen attention in the territory.				
There is an office visible in the neighbourhood		There is an office but is not visible		There is not an office
5		3		1
Conditioning 3.12: Space to receive people in a personalized and comfortable way.				
Yes				No
5				1
Conditioning 3.13: Resolution capacity of those who identify the demand and transmit it to the different areas (physical maintenance of spaces, social programs).				
Yes		Sometimes		No
5		3		1
Number of conditionings: 13	Conditionings Total value: 41	INDICATOR 1.1. TOTAL VALUE: $10/6 = 3,15 =$ Medium (2,51-3,50)		

Annex 10: Code system

CODE SYSTEM		
1. CONTEXT		2. URBAN GOVERNANCE
1.1. Socio-spatial conditions	1.2.3.6. Recreation	2.1.2. Processes and implementation
1.1.1. Marginalization	1.2.3.7. Culture	2.1.3. Evaluation & monitoring
1.1.2. Urban infrastructure	1.2.3.8. Religious	2.1.4. Negotiation of values
1.1.3. Accessibility	1.2.3.9. Health	2.1.5. Property legalization
1.1.4. Street furniture	1.2.3.10. Education	2.1.6. Policy creation
1.1.5. Dangerous	1.3. Land tenure conditions	2.1.7. Decision making
1.1.6. Degradation	1.3.1. Self-construction	2.2. Good governance attributes
1.1.7. Solid waste management	1.3.2. Informality	2.2.1. Effective
1.1.8. Climate change and hazard risks	1.4. Population structure	2.2.1.1. Long-term vision
1.1.9. Environmental conditions	1.4.1. People with disabilities	2.2.1.2. Transparency
1.1.10. Violence	1.4.2. Victims of armed conflict	2.2.1.3. Accountable
1.1.11. Socio-economic characteristics	1.4.3. Migrants	2.2.1.4. Informed and communicative
1.1.12. Security and convivence	1.4.4. LGBTIQ+	2.2.1.5. Coordinated
1.2. Functional and urban characterization	1.4.5. Ethnic groups	2.2.2. Equitable
1.2.1. Mobility	1.4.6. Men	2.2.2.1. Consensus oriented
1.2.2. Public spaces	1.4.7. Women	2.2.2.2. Intergenerational
1.2.2.1. Intermediate spaces	1.4.8. Mothers head of household	2.2.2.3. Participation
1.2.2.2. Parks	1.4.9. Marital status	2.2.2.3.1. Citizen control
1.2.2.3. Streets	1.4.10. Intergenerational	2.2.2.3.2. Delegated power
1.2.3. Public services/ urban facilities	1.4.11. Elderly	2.2.2.3.3. Partnerships
1.2.3.1. Public administration	1.4.12. Adults	2.2.2.3.4. Placation
1.2.3.2. Food supply	1.4.13. Young people	2.2.2.3.5. Consultation
1.2.3.3. Citizen security	1.4.14. Children	2.2.2.3.6. Informing
1.2.3.4. Sports	2.1. Political processes	2.2.2.3.7. Therapy
1.2.3.5. Social welfare	2.1.1. Project formulation	2.2.2.3.8. Manipulation

2. URBAN GOVERNANCE		
2.2.3. Recognition	2.4. Stakeholders	2.4.8.1. Management Support Unit
2.2.4. Responsive & flexible	2.4.1. Hybrid organizations	2.4.8.2. Public Space and Urban Planning
2.2.5. Robust	2.4.2. NGOs	2.4.8.3. Comprehensive Development
2.5.1. Multidisciplinary	2.4.3. Private actors	2.4.8.4. Territorial Planning
2.5.2. Nested and polycentric	2.4.3.1. Educational institutions	2.4.9. Civil society
2.5.3. Connected	2.4.3.2. International market	2.4.9.1. Juntanza
2.5.4. Legitimacy	2.4.3.3. National market	2.4.9.2. Environmental Committee
2.3. Bad governance attributes	2.4.3.4. Municipal market	2.4.9.3. FunFab: Families with purpose
2.3.1. Short term vision	2.4.3.5. Local market	2.4.9.4. Base group of community barter
2.3.2. Lack of trust	2.4.4. Public actors	2.4.9.5. Jera Foundation
2.3.3. Centralized	2.4.5. Mayor's office	2.5. Scales
2.3.4. Nonresponsive	2.4.6. Special administrative units	2.5.1. International scale
2.3.4.1. Lack of research and data	2.4.6.1. Municipal public services	2.5.2. National scale
2.3.4.2. No communicative	2.4.6.2. Management. of goods and services	2.5.3. Regional level
2.3.4.3. Lack of financial support	2.4.7. Secretaries	2.5.4. Municipal scale
2.3.4.4. Lack of political will	2.4.7.1. Culture	2.5.5. District scale
2.3.5. Inequitable	2.4.7.2. Public health	2.5.6. Neighbourhood scale
2.3.6. Non inclusive	2.4.7.3. Development and participation	2.5.7. Households' individuals
2.3.7. Non-recognition	2.4.7.4. Risk management	2.6. Networking
2.3.8. Legal inequality	2.4.7.5. Social housing and habitat	2.6.1. Relations
2.3.9. Socio-economic inequality	2.4.7.6. Security and justice	2.6.1.1. Hybrid relations
2.3.10. Ineffective	2.4.7.7. Mobility	2.6.1.2. Formal relations
2.3.10.1. Lack of support	2.4.7.8. Infrastructure	2.6.1.3. Informal relations
2.3.10.2. Inefficient	2.4.7.9. Education	2.6.1.4. Vertical interaction
2.3.10.3. Corrupt	2.4.7.10. Economic development	2.6.1.4.1. Bottom-up approach
2.3.10.4. Incomplete	2.4.7.11. Peace and civic culture	2.6.1.4.2. Top-down approach
2.3.10.5. Disconnected	2.4.7.12. Social welfare/ gender equality	2.6.1.4.3. Linking
2.3.10.6. Individual interest	2.4.8. Municipal Planning	

2. URBAN GOVERNANCE	3. GENDER MAINSTREAMING	3. GENDER MAINSTREAMING
2.6.1.5. Horizontal interaction	3.2. Empowerment	3.5.2.1.1. Unequal access to resources
2.6.1.5.1. Bridging	3.2.1. Agency	3.5.2.1.2. Unequal access to opportunities
2.6.1.5.2. Bonding	3.2.1.1. Right to political participation	3.5.2.1.3. Unequal access to benefits
2.6.2. Networking types	3.2.1.2. Equal access to goods	3.5.2.1.4. Unequal access to services
2.6.2.1. Adm. Organization Network	3.2.2. Competencies and skills	3.5.3. Gender perspective
2.6.2.2. Lead-governed network	3.2.4. Independency	3.5.4. Impacts on relations
2.6.2.3. Self-governed network	3.2.5. Autonomy	3.5.4.1. Reproductive/family sphere
2.7. Dimensions	3.2.6. Self-esteem	3.5.4.2. Productive/ work sphere
2.7.1. Technical	3.2.7. Self-development	3.5.4.3. Political /community sphere
2.7.2. Knowledge production	3.2.8. Self-respect	3.5.4.4. Personal sphere
2.7.2.1. Stakeholder knowledge	3.3. Community engagement	3.5.5. Everyday life
2.7.2.2. Bureaucratic knowledge	3.3.1. Community work	3.5.5.1. Time planning
2.7.2.3. Scientific knowledge	3.3.2. Knowledge exchange	3.5.5.1.1. Projection and organization
2.7.2. Institutional	3.3.3. Achievements	3.5.5.1.2. Time constraints
2.7.2.1. Practices	3.3.4. Generation of public agendas	3.5.5.2. Experiences
2.7.2.1.1. Education and trainings	3.3.5. Activism	3.5.5.2.1. Life trajectories/past
2.7.2.1.2. Financial support	3.4. Gender planning	3.5.5.2.2. Political sphere
2.7.2.1.3. Awareness campaigns	3.4.1. Strategies for reducing inequities	3.5.5.2.3. Productive sphere
2.7.2.2. Policy framework	3.4.2. Gender indicators	3.5.5.2.4. Reproductive sphere
2.7.2.2.1. Urban regulations (POT)	3.4.3. Gender diagnosis	3.5.5.2.5. Personal sphere
2.7.2.2.2. Laws	3.4.4. Positive discrimination	3.5.6. Needs
2.7.2.2.3. Programs and projects	3.5. Gender analysis	3.5.6.1. Satisfied needs
3. GENDER MAINSTREAMING	3.5.1. Roles	3.5.6.2. Unsatisfied needs
3.1. Public interest	3.5.1.1. Subordination and discrimination	3.5.7. Daily life network and activities
3.1.1. Visibility of any way of oppression	3.5.1.2. Provider role	3.5.8. Power relations and influence
3.1.2. Development and democracy	3.5.1.3. Role of care	3.5.8.1. Privilege
3.1.3. International agreements	3.5.2. Public policy analysis	3.5.8.2. Influence on decisions
3.1.4. Actions for gender equality	3.5.2.1. Differential impact recognition	3.5.8.3. Power unbalanced

4. CAPABILITY APPROACH	5. SOCIAL NORMS AND VALUES	5. SOCIAL NORMS AND VALUES
4.1. Presence of capabilities and functioning	5.1. Cultural norms	5.2. Values
4.1.1. Association/empathy	5.1.1. Rights	5.2.1. Nostalgia
4.1.2. Critical thinking/awareness	5.1.2. Duties	5.2.2. Solidarity
4.1.3. Outlook of life, thinking, imagination	5.1.3. Naturalization of violence	5.2.3. Hope
4.1.4. Physical integrity/freedom of mov.	5.1.4. Naturalization of inequality	5.2.4. Respect
4.1.5. Passions and motivation	5.1.5. Diversity	5.2.5. Gratitude
4.1.6. Wellness/health	5.1.6. Reciprocity	5.2.6. Faith
4.1.6. Recreation, leisure, and free time	5.1.7. Feeling of trust and safety	5.2.7. Arts/creativity
4.1.7. Relations with nature/other species	5.1.8. Female modesty rules	5.2.8. Sense of belonging
4.1.8. Emotions/affections	5.1.8.1. Obedience/ Submission	5.2.9. Leadership
4.1.9. Quality of life	5.1.8.2. Surrender and sacrifice	5.2.10. Responsibility
4.2. Lack of capabilities and functioning	5.1.9. Belief	5.2.11. Honesty
4.2.1. Insensitivity	5.1.10. Judgment	5.2.12. Love
4.2.2. Dependency	5.1.11. Adaptability	
4.2.3. Lack of autonomy and freedom	5.1.12. Retaliation	
4.2.4. Loneliness/ isolation	5.1.13. Behaviour	
4.2.5. Vulnerability/powerlessness	5.1.14. Habits	
4.2.6. No recreation or leisure	5.1.15. Shared expectations	
4.2.7. Feeling of fear	5.1.16. Culture/ traditions	
4.2.8. Biased	5.1.17. Religion	
4.2.9. Apathy/ indifference	5.1.18. Cultural transformation	
4.2.10. Lack of motivation and reasoning		
4.2.11. Damage to physical integrity		
4.2.12. Physical and mental health risk		
4.2.13. Poor quality of life		

