

PATHWAYS TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUITY AND HEALTH IN CITIES

Based on public policies, research and urban intervention evaluation, we developed a tool with three dimensions: proximity, representation, and autonomy. Each dimensions is composed of indicators that can help measure characteristics of urban spaces as well as suggested interventions that contribute to gender and health equity.

PROXIMITY

Defitinion
Proximity is the ease of access to essential health, education, and leisure services and facilities, taking into account where people live in relation to these services. It also considers the elements that facilitate or hinder their journeys.

Evaluation

- Street maintenance
- Perception of the quality of the sidewalks
- Perception of public transportation
- Access to services and facilities



Ensure well distributed, safe and accessible public transportation and bus stops.

Availability and quality of street lighting and urban furniture.

Artistic interventions with local identity.

Community meeting and support spaces that facilitate care, coexistence, and learning routines, such as community centers.

Include participatory methodologies aimed at vulnerable groups in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

Effectively and equitably distributed services and infrastructure.

Encourage multiple uses of space.

Improve the availability and quality of sidewalks, cycle paths and public transport.

Streets, squares, and parks that encourage diverse uses of space. These spaces favor circulation and permanence, and facilitate connection and maintenance of social and community ties.

REPRESENTATION

Definition
Representation means people feel like they belong and identify with the place where they live, which is promoted by spaces that promote and sustain emotional bonds and community ties in the neighborhood.

Evaluation

- Satisfaction with the neighborhood
- Feeling of belonging

AUTONOMY

Definition
Autonomy is the feeling of security when moving around the city. Strategies to improve autonomy encourage diverse uses of space in order to facilitate meetings, connections between neighbors, and the establishment of bonds that strengthen the feeling of trust and security.

Evaluation

- Perception of safety when walking in public space
- Perception of neighborhood security
- Lack of security when using public transporation
- Illumination of public space
- Perception of the police
- Perception of security for children crianças

How did we build this tool?

This study was prepared based on quantitative, qualitative and systematic observation data from three urban transformation processes in Latin America.

PAC Vila Viva Program
Belo Horizonte, Brazil

TransMiCable
Bogotá, Colombia

Read the full article:



Housing Rehabilitation Program
Viña del Mar and Puente Alto, Chile

We hope that this tool helps researchers, public administrators, NGOs, and community groups promote gender equality in our cities.

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Gender and Health Equity in the City

How do you feel...

...walking on bumpy, dirty sidewalks while pushing a stroller?

...taking crowded public transportation?

...walking on a dark street with no other people around?

How is this experience shaped by your gender identity?

In cities across Brazil and Latin America, caregiving tasks overburden women and girls, and violence affects LGBTQIAPN+ people, young Black men, women, and girls differently.

How can cities promote urban spaces that produce gender equity?