

# BOGOTA

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## CONTEXT

Population  
**8.080.734\***

Gini Index  
**51.3\***

GDP per capita  
**9.025**

Poverty ratio  
**1,6**

Percentage of female unemployment  
**9,6**

Gender pay gap  
**0,67**

Dedicated equality area  
**Yes**

Gender mainstreaming policies  
**Yes**

Regulatory framework on gender violence  
**Yes**

Institutional data on victimisation  
**Yes**

Gender equality indices (country)  
**GII: 101\***

**GGGI: 59\***

\*Metropolis Observatory

\*World Bank data: 2019

\*UNDP data 2019

\*World Economic Forum: The Global Gender Gap Report 2021

## Policies

### Local Councils on Safety for Women (CLSM) and Local Safety Plans for Women (PLSM)

#### Background

- Bogota Observatory for Women and Gender Equality > Life free of violence "Move Safety" Surveys (2015 and 2019)
- Perception of women's safety in the public space and on public transport at night in Bogota

#### Description

The Local Councils on Safety for Women and Local Safety Plans for Women are strategies run by the District Secretariat for Women created to provide a comprehensive and differentiated approach to gender-based safety and coexistence affecting women both in the public space and the private sphere. They also enable deep dives into and intersectoral responses to high-impact crimes from a gender and women's rights perspective.

The plans are realised and followed in the Local Councils and seek to onboard women's agendas in safety issues and fight the different forms of gender violence with a focus on women's rights. The Councils' actions include:

- Collective construction of the Women and Gender Equality Public Policy
- Promotion, delegation and outreach with local and district authorities on engagement
- Dialogues with women's organisations to onboard their recommendations and proposals
- Positioning of women's rights, demands and needs with the District Administration sectors and local mayoral offices

Bogota is currently implementing 20 local safety plans to onboard safety and violence with a gender and women's rights perspective.

#### Objective

The construction of district-wide citizen agendas for getting women's demands onto government agendas and local and district development plans, as well as the district's Land Use Plan.

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Form of Policy	Plan
Issue/s Addressed	Gender violences
Start Date	2013
Promoter	Secretariat for Women
Other Organisations Involved	District Secretariat for Women
	District Secretariat of Government
	Local mayoral offices
	Family Commissariats
	Bogota Metropolitan Police
	Bogota Ombudsman's Office
	District Secretariat for Health
Stakeholders Involved	Women's Organizations and Gender Local Operative Committees
Beneficiaries	All women, with their diversities and differences.
Territory of Application	The 20 localities of Bogota
Type of Policy	Reactive/Preventive/Transformative
Level of Implementation	Medium-High
Policy Focus	Victim and general public
Intersectionality	Yes

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## Land Use Plan Review

### Description

The Secretariat of District Planning, through the Under Secretariat for Women, Gender and Sexual Diversity and with support from the AECID, Spanish Development Cooperation Agency promoted, a critical analysis of the Land Use Plan from a gender perspective.

The purpose of reviewing the Plan was to identify the aspects of land use that have impacted men and women differently and how to draft proposals to develop a more equitable, inclusive and sustainable capital from the social and gender perspective, based on a model of a city beneficial for all citizens. The review involved a broad participative process from civil society and women's organisations.

### Objective

Review the land plan from the gender perspective.

Form of Policy	One-off action
Issue/s Addressed	Urban development
Promoter	Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá, Secretariat of District Planning
Other Organisations Involved	Under Secretariat for Women, Gender and Sexual Diversity, with support from the AECID Spanish Development Cooperation Agency
Beneficiaries	All women, with their diversities and differences.
Territory of Application	The entire area covered by the Land Use Plan
Type of Policy	Transformative
Level of Implementation	Medium
Policy Focus	General public
Intersectionality	No

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## Safe Cities for Women and Girls

### Description

Develop and implement comprehensive laws and policies.

In August 2018 the city of Bogotá initiated the pilot protocol of care and prevention of violence against women in the Bogotá Integrated Public Transport System (SITP), which had three components:

1. Prevention: shore up the capacity of co-responsible organisations, authorities and businesses to address sexual violence in the public space and on public transport
2. Care and protection: improve competent authorities' capacity for response by providing care for women and girls who had experienced sexual violence in the public space or on public transport
3. Promote access to justice and re-establishment of rights, encouraging the reporting of sexual violence in the public space and on public transport

Invest in safety and the economic feasibility of public spaces. Areas unsafe for women around bus stations (TransMilenio) were identified and intervened on culturally and symbolically to take back ownership of them. The strategy was integrated in the Local Councils on Safety for Women action plans.

Change social norms. A communication and information strategy was implemented to question cultural images and practices that make sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces appear natural. The process was supported by training Integrated Transport System safety officers.

### Objectives

Develop and implement comprehensive policies for the attention and prevention of violence against women in public spaces and in the transport system, from a holistic perspective of questioning cultural norms and practices.

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Form of Policy	Programme
Issue/s Addressed	Gender violences, safety and public space
Start Date	2018
Promoter	District Secretariat for Women
Other Organisations Involved	Bogota Integrated Public Transport System
Stakeholders Involved	UN Women
Beneficiaries	All women, especially those who ride public transport
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Transformative
Level of Implementation	High
Policy Focus	General public
Intersectionality	No

# BUENOS AIRES

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## CONTEXT

Population

**13.601.547\***

Gini Index

**42.9\***

GDP Per Capita

**16819**

Poverty Ratio

**4,3**

Percentage of Female  
Unemployment

**10,3**

Gender Pay Gap

**0,75**

Dedicated equality area

**Yes**

Gender mainstreaming  
policies

**Yes**

Regulatory Framework on  
Gender Violence

**Yes**

Institutional Data on  
Victimisation

**Yes**

Gender Equality Indices  
(country)

**GII: 75\***

**GGGI: 35\***

\*Metropolis Observatory

\*World Bank data: 2019

\*UNDP data 2019

\*World Economic Forum: The  
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

## Policies

### Comprehensive Law on the Prevention and Fixing of Sexual Harassment (Law 5742)

#### Description

According to Law 5742, sanctioned in 2016 as part of the Buenos Aires City Code of Misdemeanours, sexual harassment in public spaces or areas of public access is understood as physical or verbal behaviour of a sexual nature or connotation with a gender, identity and/or sexual orientation basis perpetrated by one or more people against one or more others who do not want or oppose such behaviour as it impacts their dignity and their fundamental rights such as freedom, integrity and free transit, creating intimidation, hostility, degradation, humiliation or an offensive environment in public spaces and private spaces of public access.

#### Objective

Penalise sexual harassment in the public space.

Form of Policy	Legislation/Regulatory
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment and public space
Start Date	2016/17
Promoter	Law of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires
Beneficiaries	General public
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Reactive
Level of Implementation	Medium-High
Policy Focus	Victim and general public
Intersectionality	No

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## Harassment Hotline

### Description

This initiative seeks to support women harassed on public transport and produce statistics to design more effective public policies. Individuals are encouraged to report this type of behaviour by sending an SMS to 22676 (ACOSO).

### Objective

Support and provide information on street harassment.

Form of Policy	Service
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment, mobility and technology
Start Date	2018
Promoter	Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Argentina's Ministry of Transport. Argentina's Ministry of Safety. Buenos Aires Provincial Department of Safety
Other Organisations Involved	Secretariat for Transport at the Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Autonomous City of Buenos Aires Department of Justice and Safety Autonomous City of Buenos Aires Department of Human Development and Habitat
Beneficiaries	General public
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Reactive
Level of Implementation	Medium-High
Policy Focus	Victim and general public
Intersectionality	No

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## Gender-sensitive actions in public transport systems

### Description

Gender initiatives around public transport in the City of Buenos Aires have been independently implemented by Argentina's state railway operator (SOFSE) and the Buenos Aires Underground (SBASE). SOFSE developed a pilot survey on gender violence and promoted a series of information campaigns on violence on public transport and how to act. It also ran training workshops for personnel. SBASE has implemented annual customer satisfaction surveys enabling the compilation of data broken down by sex and specific information on gender violence and perception of lack of safety on public transport.

### Objective

Compile information, train staff and run information campaigns on violence on public transport.

Form of Policy	Campaign
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment and mobility
Start Date	2018
Promoter	Argentina's state railway operator (SOFSE) and the Buenos Aires Underground (SBASE).
Stakeholders Involved	Transport companies, employees and customers
Beneficiaries	Train users
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Reactive/Transformative
Level of Implementation	Medium-High
Policy Focus	Victim and general public
Intersectionality	No



# MEDELLIN

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## CONTEXT

Population  
**3.909.729\***

Gini Index  
**51,3\***

GDP Per Capita  
**7.044**

Poverty Ratio  
**32**

Percentage of Female  
Unemployment  
**11,6**

Gender Pay Gap  
**0,75**

Dedicated equality area  
**Yes**

Gender mainstreaming  
policies  
**Yes**

Regulatory Framework on  
Gender Violence  
**Yes**

Institutional Data on  
Victimisation  
**Yes**

Gender Equality Indices  
(country)  
**GII: 101\***  
**GGGI: 59\***

\*Metropolis Observatory

\*World Bank data: 2019

\*UNDP data 2019

\*World Economic Forum: The  
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

## Policies

### Safe Cities for Women and Girls

#### Background

Previous policies that inspired the study initiative were:

- Medellín: Safe and Peaceful
- the 2016 Resistant Medellín Strategy objective 2
- the 2002-2014 Culture Policy
- the study "Perception of Sexual Harassment and Violence against Women and Girls in the Public Space" that ended in 2016.

#### Description

Medellin was the first city in Colombia to sign up to the Safe Cities for Women and Girls global initiative, enabling it to consolidate the programme in the city area, guaranteeing its continuity and sustainability. The programme involved a dedicated investment project called "Safe Territory for Women and Girls" that delivered on a challenge in the "Medellin Counts on You" Development Plan.

The programme contains three actions lines where different work is developed:

- Develop and implement comprehensive laws and policies.
- Invest in the safety and financial viability of public spaces
- Physical intervention actions were carried out in spaces considered unsafe for women and girls, making them cleaner and enabling their safer enjoyment and use. These actions were supported by cultural interventions that raised the profile of the problem and promoted a collective commitment by the general public and institutions to prevention and eradication.
- In this sense, in Commune 3, Manrique, where the pilot

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programme began, social norms were broken down into components: see, understand, transform and manage, and processes were included such as:

- Outreach strategies to raise awareness around violence and sexual harassment on the city's public transport and in the commune's neighbourhoods.
- Agreement with nightlife operators to promote safe spaces for women and girls (inside and outside the premises).
- Educational network of teachers to address sexual harassment and violence in the classroom on a permanent basis.

## Objective

Actions across different areas (public transport, school and nightlife venues) to work on violence against women and girls.

Form of Policy	Programme
Issue/s Addressed	Gender violences, safety and public space
Start Date	2015
Promoter	Secretariat for Women
Other Organisations Involved	Ruta-N Centre of Innovation and Enterprise and other community partners
	Public transport
Beneficiaries	General public
Territory of Application	Actions were mainly carried out in Commune 3, Manrique
Type of Policy	Transformative
Level of Implementation	High
Policy Focus	Victim, assailant and general public
Intersectionality	No

# MONTEVIDEO

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## CONTEXT

Population  
**1.947.232\***

Gini Index  
**39.7\***

GDP Per Capita  
**15.953**

Poverty Ratio  
**0,3**

Percentage of Female  
Unemployment  
**4,4**

Gender Pay Gap  
**0,75**

Dedicated equality area  
**Yes, Gender Equality  
Advisory Group**

Gender mainstreaming  
policies  
**Yes**

Regulatory Framework on  
Gender Violence  
**Yes. Decree No. 37358  
on Preventing and  
Addressing Sexual  
Harassment in Public  
Spaces**

Institutional Data on  
Victimisation  
**National survey**

Gender Equality Indices  
(country)  
**GII: 62\***

**GGGI: 85\***

\*Metropolis Observatory

\*World Bank data: 2016

\*UNDP data 2019

\*World Economic Forum: The  
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

## Policies

### Montevideo Free of Sexual Violence in Public Spaces Action Plan

#### Background

The Plan is part of the third Montevideo Gender Equality Plan: Moving the Dial on Rights Free of Discrimination (2014-2020). The third Plan is a programme route map bringing together the commitment of the departmental government and the eight municipal governments of Montevideo to mainstream the gender perspective into the policies of the city government and its departments.

#### Description

The Plan contains a safety appraisal of two city areas. An open participative process was then run to onboard the actions into the plan. The Plan aims to “contribute to changing the prevailing patterns on relations between Montevideo inhabitants/users, fostering equality and nondiscrimination to guarantee the use, enjoyment and ownership of public spaces, without exclusions and free of gender violence”. The Plan covers five work areas with specific actions for each of them:

1. Data and partnerships with strategic stakeholders
2. Comprehensive laws and policies
3. Town planning and mobility
4. Transforming social norms
5. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

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Form of Policy	Plan
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment and public space
Start Date	2018
Promoter	Municipal Government of Montevideo
Stakeholders Involved	Different areas of the Municipal Government of Montevideo; support from UN Women.
Other Organisations Involved	Urban Development, General Secretariat, Mobility Division
Beneficiaries	Women in the city
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Transformative
Level of Implementation	High
Policy Focus	General public
Intersectionality	No

# PORTO ALEGRE

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## CONTEXT

Population  
**1.409.351\***

Gini Index  
**53.4\***

GDP Per Capita  
**BRL49,740.90**

Poverty Ratio  
**No data available**

Percentage of Female  
Unemployment  
**7,8**

Gender Pay Gap  
**0,16**

Dedicated equality area  
**No**

Gender mainstreaming  
policies  
**No**

Regulatory Framework on  
Gender Violence  
**Yes**

Institutional Data on  
Victimisation  
**No**

Gender Equality Indices  
(country)  
**GII: 95\***  
**GGGI: 93\***

\*Metropolis Observatory

\*World Bank data: 2016

\*UNDP data 2019

\*World Economic Forum: The  
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

## Policies

### Campaign against Sexual Harassment on Public Transport

#### Background

A campaign against sexual harassment on public transport was launched as part of the UN Women HeforShe Programme.

#### Background

Under the slogan “Fim da linha para la violencia contra la mulher” (“End of the line for violence against women”), an outreach campaign was run in coordination with the Porto Alegre train company Trensurb, which included visual communication material and artwork at train stations to raise awareness around sexual harassment on trains.

Form of Policy	Campaign
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment and mobility
Start Date	2018
Promoter	UN Women
Stakeholders Involved	Trensurb
Beneficiaries	Women
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Reactive/Preventive
Level of Implementation	Medium
Policy Focus	Victim and assailant
Intersectionality	No

# QUITO

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## CONTEXT

Population  
**2.239.191\***

Gini Index  
**45.7\***

GDP Per Capita  
**15414**

Poverty Ratio  
**1,6**

Percentage of Female  
Unemployment  
**No data available**

Gender Pay Gap  
**0,75**

Dedicated equality area  
**Yes**

Gender mainstreaming  
policies  
**No**

Regulatory Framework on  
Gender Violence  
**Yes**

Institutional Data on  
Victimisation  
**Yes**

Gender Equality Indices  
(country)  
**GII: 86\***  
**GGGI: 42\***

\*Metropolis Observatory

\*World Bank data: 2019

\*UNDP data 2019

\*World Economic Forum: The  
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

## Policies

### Safe City for Women and Girls Action Plan

#### Background

Different actions in the 2013 Plan began to be rolled out.

#### Description

Some of the initiatives:

1. Gender mainstreaming and application of international safety protocols for women and girls on the municipal metropolitan transport system. This involved developing the action protocol for victims of sexual harassment and violence on public transport and personnel training of municipal employees in application with and compliance of the protocol.
2. Fixing up public transport stops, 44 Trolleybus stops were retrofitted on the basis of "see and be seen, hear and be heard" safety elements
3. In Q1 2017, the city of Quito developed the "Bájale al acoso" ("Download Harassment") mobile app to report sexual harassment in 120 metropolitan transport system units.
4. 100% of the civil servants at the Citizen Safety Metropolitan Observatory were trained in onboarding the gender perspective into public policies.
5. Implementation of awareness activities targeted at children aged 8 to 12 and teacher training on the prevention of and response to harassment and other forms of sexual violence.
6. Strengthening of neighbourhood and grassroots women's organisations through the detection of needs via safety audits.

#### Objective

Develop different multisectoral and crosscutting actions to work on the perception of women's safety on public transport.

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Form of Policy	Plan
Issue/s Addressed	Safety, mobility and technology
Start Date	2013
Promoter	San José Municipal Board
Other Organisations Involved	Municipal Passenger Transport Company, Public Works Company, Metropolitan Police and Fire Brigade Safety Secretariat
Beneficiaries	All women, with their diversities and differences
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Reactive/Preventive/Transformative
Level of Implementation	High
Policy Focus	Victim, assailant and general public
Intersectionality	Yes

# ROSARIO

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## CONTEXT

Population  
**1.299.695\***

Gini Index  
**42.9\***

GDP Per Capita  
**14.472**

Poverty Ratio  
**No data available**

Percentage of Female  
Unemployment  
**9,6**

Gender Pay Gap  
**No data available**

Dedicated equality area  
**Yes**

Gender mainstreaming  
policies  
**No data available**

Regulatory Framework on  
Gender Violence  
**Yes**

Institutional Data on  
Victimisation  
**Yes**

Gender Equality Indices  
(country)  
**GII: 75\***

**GGGI: 35\***

\*Metropolis Observatory

\*World Bank data: 2019

\*UNDP data 2019

\*World Economic Forum: The  
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

## Policies

### Women for the city

#### Background

2004 "Safe Cities for Women, Safe Cities for All" programme.

#### Description

Women from three districts in the city of Rosario analysed the perception of safety in their neighbourhood and detected areas of increased risk, without lighting or with obstacles preventing transit. The data was transferred to the authorities to redefine the urban structure.

#### Objective

Include women's daily experience in improving the safety of spaces.

Form of Policy	Action
Issue/s Addressed	Safety, Urban development and public space
Start Date	2011
Promoter	UN Women
Other Organisations Involved	Spanish Development Cooperation Agency (AECID), Women and Habitat Network of Latin America and regionally coordinated by the CISCSA NGO
Stakeholders Involved	Government bodies and civil society
Beneficiaries	General public
Territory of Application	3 city districts
Type of Policy	Preventive/Transformative
Level of Implementation	Medium
Policy Focus	Victim and general public
Intersectionality	No



# ROSARIO

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## Not The Support We Want

### Background

2004 “Safe Cities for Women, Safe Cities for All” programme.

### Description

Campaign on public transport consisting of the distribution of pamphlets with the phrase “Not the support we want” including information and phone numbers to report abuse and lodge queries.

### Objective

Raise awareness around the sexual violence towards women that occurs in the public space and specifically on public transport.

Form of Policy	Campaign
Issue/s Addressed	Safety and mobility
Start Date	2011
Promoter	UN Women
Other Organisations Involved	Women and Habitat Network of Latin America and regionally coordinated by the CISCSA NGO.
Stakeholders Involved	Government bodies and civil society
Beneficiaries	Public transport users
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Reactive/Preventive
Level of Implementation	Medium
Policy Focus	Victim and assailant
Intersectionality	No

# VALLE DE ABURRA

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## CONTEXT

Population  
**3.909.729\***

Gini Index  
**51,3\***

GDP Per Capita  
**7.044**

Poverty Ratio  
**3**

Percentage of Female  
Unemployment  
**11,6**

Gender Pay Gap  
**0,75**

Dedicated equality area  
**Yes**

Gender mainstreaming  
policies  
**Yes**

Regulatory Framework on  
Gender Violence  
**Yes**

Institutional Data on  
Victimisation  
**No**

Gender Equality Indices  
(country)  
**GII: 101\***

**GGGI: 59\***

\*Metropolis Observatory

\*World Bank data: 2019

\*UNDP data 2019

\*World Economic Forum: The  
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

## Policies

### Public spaces and public transport safe for women and girls. Metropolitan agreement

#### Description

The Agreement was only recently approved and no material has been released to date.

Form of Policy	Metropolitan Agreement
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment, mobility and public space
Start Date	2020
Promoter	Aburra Valley Metropolitan Area
Stakeholders Involved	Meeting with gender authorities for their insights into difficulties in each of the 10 territories in the Aburra Valley metropolitan area.
Other Organisations Involved	International support is expected, such as UN Women Colombia and the private sector
Beneficiaries	Adult women and men, young women and men, girls, elderly women, women from specific ethnic or racial groups, women with a disability, single mothers
Territory of Application	Metropolitan area
Type of Policy	Transformative
Level of Implementation	Low
Policy Focus	General public
Intersectionality	Yes