

## Metropolis Women International Network

### Minutes of the Symposium “Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender”

3 April 2013 – Francesca Bonnemaison Centre



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## Table of Contents

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1. Introduction.....	3
2. Summary of the interventions.....	5
3. Opening round-table discussion and opening keynote speech: “How urban areas must be planned to make them salubrious and sustainable for women and men”.....	6
4. Round-table discussion “Safe cities, public space and gender: the state of affairs”.....	9
5. Round-table discussion “Building safer cities: experiences to be shared”.....	13
6. Discussion panels.....	18
7. Acknowledgements, closing remarks and conclusions.....	19
8. Appendices.....	21
8.1. Brief biography of the speakers.....	21
8.2. Publications.....	30
8.3. Press releases.....	31
8.4. List of participants.....	45
8.5. Metropolis Women International Network.....	52

## 1. Introduction

Today, safety is at the forefront of all debates. Yet, we rarely stop to think about what this word really means for us, and even less so, if the meaning we lend the concept is the same for an elderly woman, an immigrant man or a teenager. This is due to the fact that we reduce “safety” to its traditional concept, the notion of “public safety”, an objective fact, experienced and perceived in the same manner by one and all, men and women, and intimately linked to the fight against crime in the public space. Even so, reducing the sources of insecurity to the crime documented through police reports implies sweeping most public safety issues under the carpet, particularly those affecting women, and therefore failing to provide solutions.

Mainstreaming the gender perspective into urban safety policies is essential for identifying the needs and experiences of women and men as regards safety, and to provide more targeted solutions in this domain. In their [Brussels Declaration of 2007](#) and [Seoul Declaration of 2009](#), the [Metropolis Women International Network](#) advocated the implementation of a series of actions and policies for gender equality in cities and urged the member cities of Metropolis to place them at the heart of their political priorities.

In order to discuss and debate the concept of safety in urban settings, the perception of safety and citizen rights such as freedom of movement and the right to the city, as well the possible solutions to implementing municipal policies on urban safety from a gender perspective, the Metropolis Women International Network, with the support of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, Barcelona City Council, Barcelona Provincial Council, the Government of Catalonia (through the Catalan Institute for Women [Institut Català de les Dones]) and UN-Habitat, organised the **symposium “Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender”**. The event brought together 180 people on 3 April 2013 in Barcelona Provincial Council’s Francesca Bonnemaison Centre.



*This document is a record of the minutes of the symposium. It provides a summary of the interventions made during the opening round-table discussion, the opening keynote speech, the two round-table discussions and the closing remarks. In addition, the appendices include a brief biography of the speakers, links to publications, press releases, the list of participants and information on the Metropolis Women International Network. These minutes were drawn up by the Momentum team on the basis of the interventions made during the symposium.*

## Symposium Programme

9.30 am	Participants' arrival
9.45 am	<p><b>Welcome address by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Montserrat Gatell</b>, President of the Institut Català de les Dones, Government of Catalonia</li> <li>• <b>Antonio Balmón</b>, First Executive Vice-President of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area and Mayor of Cornellà de Llobregat</li> <li>• <b>Carles Domingo</b>, Commissioner of the Mayor's Office for Institutional Coordination, Barcelona City Council</li> <li>• <b>Mireia Solsona</b>, Deputy Councillor for Equality and Citizenship, Barcelona Provincial Council</li> <li>• <b>Alain Le Saux</b>, Secretary General of Metropolis</li> </ul> <p><b>Opening keynote speech "How urban areas should be planned to make them salubrious and sustainable for men and women" by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Joan Clos</b>, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director of UN-Habitat</li> </ul>
10.30 am	<p><b>Round-table discussion "Safe cities, public space and gender: the state of affairs"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Isabel Segura</b>, historian specialised in urban history and women's history</li> <li>• <b>Anna Bofill</b>, architect and author of <i>Planejament urbanístic, espais urbans i espais interiors des de la perspectiva de les dones</i></li> <li>• <b>Enric Giner</b>, Deputy Mayor, Esplugues de Llobregat City Council</li> <li>• <b>Emma Blanco</b>, Councillor for Equality and Citizenship, Gavà City Council</li> <li>• <b>María Naredo</b>, jurist, researcher, and advisor on urban safety, gender-based violence and crime prevention</li> </ul>
12 noon	<b>Friendly coffee break.</b> Catering by the Fundación Ared, an organisation that aims to promote the social integration and inclusion in the labour market of people at risk of social exclusion.
12.45 pm	<p><b>Round-table discussion "Building safer cities: experiences to be shared"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia</b>, sociologist, member of the Col·lectiu Punt 6 group and permanent researcher at the Centre for Land Policy and Valuations, Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC)</li> <li>• <b>Oihane Agirregoitia</b>, Councillor for Equality, Cooperation and Citizenship, Bilbao City Council</li> <li>• <b>Pilar Conde</b>, Councillor for Equality and Citizen Participation, Málaga City Council</li> <li>• <b>Josep M. Lahosa</b>, Head of Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council</li> <li>• <b>Emma Roca</b>, professional firefighter in the Government of Catalonia's search and rescue group (GRAE) and author of <i>Non Stop! Esportista, bombera i mare</i></li> </ul>
2.15-2.30 pm	<p><b>Acknowledgements by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Montserrat Pallarès</b>, Coordinator of the Metropolis Women International Network</li> </ul> <p><b>Closing remarks and conclusions by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ramon Torra</b>, General Manager of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area</li> </ul>

**Symposium moderated by Àngels Bassas**, writer, actress and presenter

Symposium organised with the support of:



Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona



Ajuntament de Barcelona



Diputació de Barcelona



Generalitat de Catalunya  
Institut Català de les Dones

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## 2. Summary of the interventions

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- ✓ We need to build a new global governance to move towards a fairer and more inclusive model in which women will have their rightful place, by changing the status quo and bearing in mind that responses must be adapted according to the context of each country.
- ✓ We must take values such as gender perspective and diversity into account in general urban planning schemes, given that the 21<sup>st</sup>-century planning model must grant a more active role to women, men and different social groups.
- ✓ A safer city concerned with facilitating the daily life of its citizens must promote:
  - Mixed uses and activities.
  - Local business.
  - Lighting and visibility.
  - The signposting of spaces.
  - The provision of amenities.
  - Meeting places to build a sense of community and camaraderie.
  - Intercity public transport.
  - Accessibility and pedestrian zones.
  - Informal surveillance and social network prevention.
  - The extension of the centre's quality to the periphery.
- ✓ It is crucial to involve women in urban planning, by generating dynamics of participation and shared responsibility that allows their needs, their experiences and their perceptions as regards safety to be taken into account.
- ✓ Cross-cutting work between different services (social, educational, urban, etc.) and institutions is an essential pre-condition for gender mainstreaming in urban development projects and for rethinking safety from another perspective.
- ✓ A broader understanding of public safety must be fostered and its scope must extend beyond street crime. Safety is an objective and subjective/emotional concept, linked to both public and private space. Furthermore, the collection of statistical data on safety and gender in urban settings is essential.
- ✓ Greater attention must be given to education and prevention, having more information on potentially dangerous places and emergency mechanisms, and being more aware of what course of action to take should incidents arise.

### 3. Opening round-table discussion and opening keynote speech

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The symposium began with the viewing of the [video \*Bread and Roses\*](#) (on the strike of 1912).

#### Montserrat Gatell

*President of the Institut Català de les Dones (Government of Catalonia)*

- Urban planning and active citizenship lie at the heart of good governance. Equally important is the integration of gender policies, as cities cannot truly be sustainable without taking the gender perspective into account.
- Citizen participation is essential as far as safety is concerned; yet involving citizens is impossible if we do not listen to their views.
- An emphasis must be placed on the importance of forums for debate and reflection such as this symposium. The gender perspective is a key issue on the political and social agenda.

#### Antonio Balmón

*Executive Vice-President of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area and Mayor of Cornellà de Llobregat*

- The population has been moving to the city: it is here where the full spectrum of experiences and opportunities happen.
- Safety and the gender perspective are “invisible” rights (Amin Maalouf) and we must be aware of them in order to execute them.
- The time of major urban changes has passed; now the crucial details must be borne in mind in urban development.
- Safety is both physical and emotional. Cities have to guarantee collective safety and individual safety, taking women’s point of view into account.

#### Carles Domingo

*Commissioner of the Mayor’s Office for Institutional Coordination, Barcelona City Council*

*(On behalf of Francina Vila, Councillor for Women and Civil Rights)*

- Barcelona is committed to equality and non-discrimination. As regards women, violence or the sense of danger are key issues to be taken into consideration.



- The improvements implemented in cities thanks to gender mainstreaming are of benefit to everyone, not just women.
- Barcelona City Council's Women and Civil Rights Service works in close collaboration with the Safety and Urban Habitat Service. It is important to work jointly with all the services involved in order to build safe cities.

### **Mireia Solsona**

*Deputy Councillor for Equality and Citizenship, Barcelona Provincial Council*

- The points of view of men and women must be borne in mind. Previously, women's perspective was not considered in the planning of the public space.
- Since 2005, Barcelona Provincial Council has organised symposia and seminars, and has published several books on inclusive architecture, gender, the city and safety.
- Freedom is subjective because we are not all afraid of the same things. People are entitled to enjoy the city as they wish, in full freedom.
- Friendly cities are those that strive for peaceful co-existence, giving precedence to daily life in the planning and use of the public space.

### **Alain Le Saux**

*Secretary General of Metropolis*

- The Metropolis Women International Network was established during the presidency of Joan Clos in Berlin in May 2005.
- It is important to perform the exercise of sharing cities' problems and solutions in different countries, tailoring solutions to each context.
- For this reason, it is essential that the conclusions of this symposium be brought to the attention of all Metropolis member cities. The third forum "Dynamic Cities Need Women: Women and Armed Conflict" will be held in Abidjan from 24 to 27 September 2013.
- Women's safety in cities is a highly complex issue. The different scenarios must be taken into account since the circumstances of cities in developed countries differ greatly to those in developing countries, where it is very important to contribute to change and to improving women's daily lives.

## Opening keynote speech “How urban areas should be planned to make them salubrious and sustainable for women and men”.

**Joan Clos**

*Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director of UN-Habitat*

- Given the current capitalist model, we need to create a new fairer and more inclusive model in which women have their rightful place.
- When we discuss gender and politics, there is no place for Fukuyama's theory on “the end of history as a struggle between ideologies”, since politics continues, history and conflicts continue.
- The 20<sup>th</sup> century was the one that witnessed women's emancipation in the West. However, in China, India, Africa and elsewhere, women's emancipation still constitutes a major challenge for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- It should be noted that half of the world population, some 3.5 billion people live in cities. In the next 20 to 25 years, 70% of the world population (amounting to 9 billion inhabitants) will live in cities.
- Some people are afraid of urban development because it allows people to organise themselves politically, to come together to advocate initiatives. In many parts of the world, there are people that see it as a risk, but we must show them that it is, in fact, an opportunity. Urban policies do not exist in many countries.
- The movement for women's emancipation began with a first wave of political emancipation, then came a wave of personal emancipation, and we are now witnessing a wave of struggle for gender equality linked to postmodernism. But there is also a new wave of neoliberalism, which suffered a bitter blow in 2008 as a result of the economic crisis.
- The United Nations (established at the end of World War II) is also caught up in crisis. It must redefine its role since it is a time for seeking out new balances: the importance of the role played by India, Japan, Brazil, etc.
- All this forces us to reflect on the need for new global governance. Hand in hand with global governance, come key issues such as improving environmental sustainability, which is a good example of the possibility of new global governance.
- What should be done in the current crisis for the industrial model? We must find solutions in order to integrate women in the new order, against a backdrop that is in crisis. Class inequality is growing in cities. It is a challenge to see how a double reality is intertwined: integrating women into the labour force at a time of crisis for economic growth.
- The recognition of individual and collective rights, the redistribution of wealth, greater streamlining of society's operations, etc., are the issues that will be at the heart of debates over the next thirty years. Rising to these challenges calls for new global governance. To accomplish this, we must make demands, fight and put an end to the status quo. It seems that ideas and imagination have run out (for instance, at EU level), but opportunities do exist.



- More regulation, more democratic structures and greater citizen participation are required. Gender equality policies will redefine the future political model, productive model as well as the model for social co-existence.



## 4. Round-table discussion “Safe cities, public space and gender: the state of affairs”

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### Isabel Segura

*Historian specialised in urban history and women's history*

- In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, in *The Book of the City of Ladies*, Christine de Pizan envisages an idyllic city that would only be inhabited by women, and protests against the prejudices against them, spread by politicians, philosophers and moralists. Christine de Pizan draws on insights from her own experience, shared with other women, to create a new paradigm for the city, and already in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, she condemns rape.
- In *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* (1961), Jane Jacobs criticises the cold and inhumane urban development of the 1950s-60s, which inevitably leads to displacement. She condemns the segregated city and urban sprawl, which gives rise to new suburbs.
- Dispersion makes the execution of everyday activities difficult, while the compact city is conducive to mixed uses in the same place. Public order does not have to be guaranteed by the police only, but by a social management network.
- Hannah Arendt describes the public space as a political space in which we can take part in the debate. Without debate, government practice is technocracy.
- It is in the domestic context that the gender role is assigned and where violence may have a greater presence. And beyond the physical space, there are cultural constructs that foster violence against women. Cities are cultural and symbolic constructs.



### Anna Bofill

*Architect and author of [Planejament urbanístic, espais urbans i espais interiors des de la perspectiva de les dones](#) (Institut Català de les Dones)*

- Safety and the sense of safety are linked to the concept of “inhabiting”. “Inhabiting” means feeling safe and at ease in the place. The feeling of insecurity experienced by women differs to what is felt by men, and this must be borne in mind in urban development policies. Women’s insecurity is both sexual and physical, while that of men is just physical.
- Safety is related to the public space and the private space. Women victims of gender-based violence perceive all men as potential assailants. Objective safety refers to self-protective behaviour that can lead to limiting women’s use of the city. The space is not neutral; it can restrict freedom of movement.
- There is a clear connection between urban development and architectural design and violence against women. Architecture bears an impact on people’s behaviour and mood. The public space should be a gathering place, a place for community and camaraderie, where women, men and different social groups can exist side by side. The European Urban Charter (1994) asserts the basic right to “a secure and safe town free, as far as possible, from crime, delinquency and aggression”.
- In the last chapter of the publication [Planejament urbanístic. espais urbans i espais interiors des de la perspectiva de les dones](#), the key parameters for planning and designing safe environments are identified: densification, pluriactivity and the diversity of amenities, lighting of public spaces, layout of the urban space, etc.
- A good example of what could have been a habitable neighbourhood offering a sense of safety is the original project carried out by Ildefons Cerdà for Barcelona’s Eixample in 1850 (with a public/community space free of traffic in the centre of the housing blocks, etc.).

## Enric Giner

*Deputy Mayor, Esplugues de Llobregat Town Council and President of the Territory and Sustainability Department*

*(On behalf of Pilar Díaz, Mayor of Esplugues de Llobregat)*

- We are feeling the effects of the chaos caused by accelerated urban growth (in the 1950s and 1960s, quality of life was not yet taken into consideration). Therefore, a commitment must be made to scheduled/early planning, for example, with the help of tools such as Equality Plans (the Esplugues Equality Plan provides for account to be taken of the gender perspective in urban development).
- It is important to identify the different safety problems and to set priorities, integrating the gender perspective in the analysis of crime, involving agents from the social and educational sectors (particularly schools) and executing urban planning with the participation of women.
- Based on the results of the participation process carried out in accordance with the Neighbourhood Law, several priorities could be set in Can Vidalet: mixed uses in the public space (residential, commercial, cultural, etc.), accessibility, the co-existence of different activities in squares and meeting points, lighting and visibility, optimising street signage in the city, conserving the public space to prevent its deterioration, and fostering people's ownership of the public space.

## Emma Blanco

*Councillor for Equality and Citizenship, Gavà City Council*

- Gavà has had a Councillor for Equality since 2008 and signed the European Charter for Safeguarding Human Rights in the City the same year. The right to the city must incorporate different uses and different points of view.
- Spaces must be designed that take productive and reproductive needs into account, integrating the gender perspective into urban development and implementing a tool that facilitates the reconciliation of the language of urban planning with that of equality.
- Conceiving the city for one and all implies doing so on the basis of difference but not on inequality, putting every need and demand on equal footing. For city planning, you have to put on "purple glasses" and move away from the prevailing "gender neutrality", as Gemma Lienas would say.
- Gavà City Council compiled a "Manual of recommendations for the inclusion of the gender perspective in urban planning", which has facilitated collective reflection by different departments, the execution of an analysis of the current situation from a bold and critical angle, the provision of guidelines for analysis for stakeholders, the rethinking of safety from another perspective, the achievement of a consensus on the best way forward and the generation of dynamics of participation and shared responsibility.

## María Naredo

*Jurist, researcher and advisor on urban safety, gender-based violence and crime prevention*

- Integrating gender into safety policies is a veritable revolution. We have been led to believe that safety meant protection against street crime and the absence of attacks on property. But when women play a part in defining safety, they refuse to adhere to a concept of such a limited scope: for them, insecurity stretches far beyond “bag-snatching” on the street. Safety (*securitas*) implies taking care of oneself.
- Safety affects the public space, and it also affects the private space. Generally speaking, the experience of victimisation occurs predominantly in the home. Safety is a concept linked to human relationships, more than to places. There is a “myth of places” and a “myth of good citizens”. It is important to point out that danger often lies in our immediate surroundings.
- Safety is also somewhat subjective, since fear hinders the ability to fully exercise one’s citizenship. This subjective vision is partly linked to education. Why should women not have to run risks? Should only men have to do so? There is education that is based on the genesis of fear.

## Issues the public would like to see addressed and some answers given by the speakers

- The impact borne by the economic crisis as regards mixed uses and activities in urban settings must be borne in mind. For instance, the closing down of small businesses reduces safety in the public space.
  - The city centre and neighbourhoods must be pedestrianised so as to encourage the return and creation of local businesses as opposed to shopping centres on the outskirts.
- The gender perspective must not make us forget the diversity approach. For instance, cities must be accessible for dependent people or people with reduced mobility. We will all eventually become dependent, in one way or another. And let’s not forget the immigrants that feel isolated and are not taken into account in urban planning and would like to “live more side by side”.
  - The city must be designed in such a way that takes all kinds of diversity into consideration. There is no place for “a phobia of those that deviate from the norm”.
- There is a dearth of statistical data on safety and gender. Levels of acceptability of “tolerable” safety in the city must be taken into consideration. Policy-makers do not always see the importance of the gender perspective in public safety.

- We will have more information when the notion of public safety is understood as the “free and peaceful exercise of citizen rights”.
- The subjective perception of safety is also important.

## 5. Round-table discussion “Building safer cities: experiences to be shared”

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### Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia

*Sociologist, member of the Col·lectiu Punt 6 group and permanent researcher at the Centre for Land Policy and Valuations, Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC)*

- It is important to address urban issues from a cross-scale (metropolises), cross-cutting (between different stakeholders) and holistic approach, and to make changes in urban, social and management policies. Small changes in management improve the daily lives of people and lead to a more inclusive city.
- Montreal City Council’s proposal for a safe urban environment is a key document. The variables identified by the Col·lectiu Punt 6 group, outlined in the publication [“Construyendo entornos seguros desde la perspectiva de género”](#) at the Institute for Political and Social Sciences (ICPS), are as follows:
  - An environment based on the community: fostering participation and social relations among people who share common spaces.
  - A visible environment: enhancing the visibility of physical spaces (lighting for pedestrians and visible footpaths) and symbolic spaces.
  - A monitored environment: informal surveillance, among peers (residents and traders) and a variety of uses and opening hours.
  - An equipped environment: the supply and provision of facilities.
  - A signposted environment: to recognise, distinguish and know where we are (perception of an organised, legible and inclusive city). Critical spots (pedestrian crossings) must also be marked.
  - A living environment: urban planning with a community-based approach, exploring how people use the public space (connected public spaces).

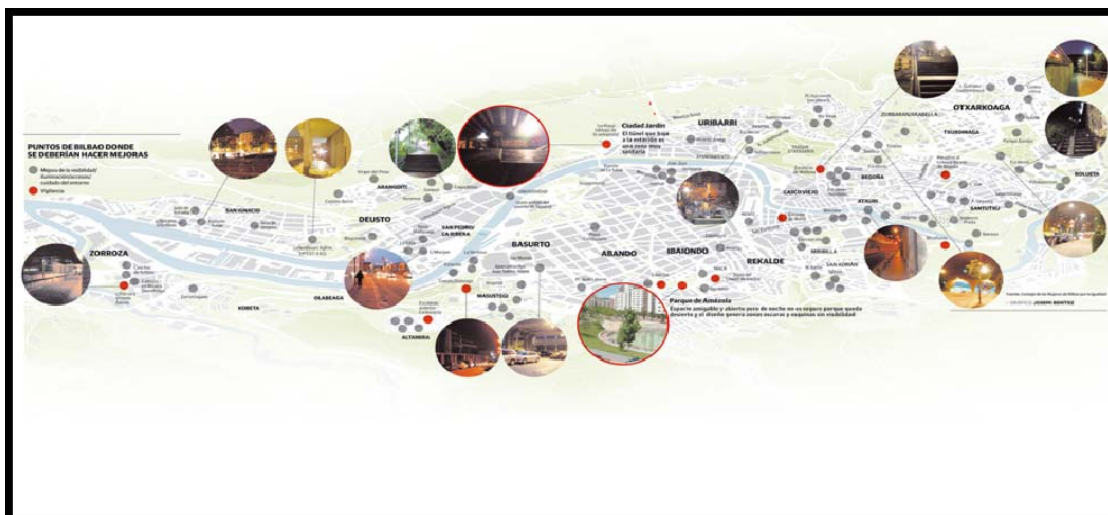




### **Oihane Agirregoitia**

*Councillor for Equality, Cooperation and Citizenship, Bilbao City Council*

- Bilbao is a city that has reinvented itself, a city on a human scale, designed for and by people. The public space has a physical and economic dimension, but also a social, cultural and political dimension.
- New challenges necessarily call for women's participation. For this reason, Bilbao has incorporated the gender perspective in its leadership and governance, in its mandate plan and in public budgets. Bilbao's mandate plan is in line with its equality plan.
- The "[Forbidden City Map](#)" is a dynamic document which identifies the 236 places perceived to be the least safe for women in Bilbao. The goal is to build a safer and friendlier city for everyone. Two hundred and eighteen women, many of whom are experts in urban planning and gender, collaborated in putting the map together and led guided tours through the city. A technical-social working dynamic was created, and an implementation and follow-up plan was formulated.



- The general urban development scheme was revised with the participation of the Bilbao Local Council of Women for Equality, which directly represents women in dialogue with the City Council.
- The municipal police is currently under reform to become a community police force. The aim is to bring the municipal police closer to citizens, to reinforce the prevention policy and to strengthen coordination with the regional police. This is a major improvement since fear restricts women's freedom in the public space and adversely affects their quality of life.

## Pilar Conde

*Councillor for Equality and Citizen Participation, Málaga Provincial Council*

- Málaga Provincial Council's First Gender Mainstreaming Plan 2002-2004 is committed to respecting the principle of equality across all the services and delegations of the provincial institution. A manual entitled "[El municipio también es nuestro: propuesta para un planeamiento con enfoque de género](#)" was drawn up based on this programme.
- The manual outlines recommendations on lighting, pedestrian protection, the maintenance and surveillance of public places, mixed uses, etc. The recommendations were applied to the village of Genalguacil, where a citizen participation process was established and which acted as a pilot municipality. The conclusions drawn from this pilot experience will be harnessed for other urban development plans in the province's municipalities.
- The Third Gender Mainstreaming Plan 2010-2013 is now underway. It is being applied to all provincial services and provides for different actions in the area of urban development: a map of urban spaces, outlining their resources and their uses; the identification of black spots and unsafe places for women in the road network; a map of gender equality resources in the province, etc.
- Administrations have worked together to launch a pioneer initiative targeting women victims of gender-based violence: the security mobile phones given to them are now equipped with GPS.
- It is important that small municipalities are served by a good intercity public transport network and have pedestrian zones, as far as possible.

## Josep M. Lahosa

*Head of Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council*

- Barcelona is part of the [European Forum for Urban Security](#) (EFUS), which has included the issue of public space in its debates and projects. Its last conference (Aubervilliers and Saint Denis, 2012) put forward recommendations on "Safety, democracy and cities: the future of prevention", which addresses the issue of gender in public safety policies.
- Barcelona is also part of the [Spanish Forum for Prevention and Urban Safety](#) (FEPSU), which organised a seminar (Barakaldo, 2012) on "[City, safety and gender](#)" ([Facebook](#)) addressing issues such as the city's capacity to build socially inclusive co-existence.
- Barcelona is at the forefront in this area, as the City Council has a statistical database on crime since 1983 in which gender-related crime is dealt with specifically.

- Barcelona has developed a Public Safety Plan 2012-2015, whose overarching goal is “to foster safer and friendlier neighbourhoods”. The gender perspective and citizen participation are key elements therein.
- Within the framework of this plan, a working committee was recently set up to carry out a gender audit and to put forward methodological tools that allow the gender perspective to be integrated into the management of the city and its public spaces.
- In 2005, Barcelona Provincial Council’s Forum of Municipal Social Services led to a fruitful debate on social and urban issues, in an endeavour to move beyond the debate between “stone politics” and “people politics”.
- Other useful links: [Perfiles de Género](#) and [Gender Art](#).

### Emma Roca

*Professional firefighter in the Government of Catalonia’s search and rescue group (GRAE) and author of [Non Stop! Esportista, bombera i mare](#)*

- In Catalonia, there are currently only 30 female firefighters out of a total of 3,000.
- In terms of safety in the city, adapting spaces to women’s specific needs is essential. There are many potentially dangerous places, and it is therefore important that women are informed and are aware of where they are. They must always know what to do should a problem arise – on a large premises, for instance, they should know where the emergency exits are.
- People must be aware of the emergency measures available to them and know how to access them if necessary (telephone numbers for emergencies, for the nearest hospital, for the police, etc.). Placing defibrillators in prominent, well-marked places in the city, in order to treat cardiac arrests quickly, is one of the best examples of initiatives that make the city safer.
- We need to work on prevention. Awareness-raising campaigns on how to act in the event of an emergency are essential, particularly for women and children who are often at home, as domestic accidents are extremely common (for instance, what to do if a frying pan goes on fire, how to evacuate a building, etc.).
- The city must be planned with emergencies in mind. For instance, the number of dead-end streets should be kept to a minimum.



### Issues the public would like to see addressed and some answers given by the speakers

- Residents should be consulted as regards the planning of public spaces, as was done, for example, for the location of the cinémathèque, the Filmoteca de Catalunya.
- At Municipal Safety Board meetings, certain information is not given so as not to cause needless alarm. Deliberative democracy is just as important as participatory democracy.
  - Participation, yes, but the final decision should be down to elected representatives.
  - Public authorities sometimes infantilise citizens with guidelines and channels for participation that do not favour autonomy or active citizenship.
- Community police should not be considered a priority in terms of safety; they may even generate a certain degree of uneasiness.
  - The public demand higher police presence on the street, and wish them to be closer to them at the same time. The establishment of several complementary measures is especially important: workshops in schools, lighting, accessibility or, for example, initiatives such as the “core neighbourhood areas” in Bilbao.
- Permanent lighting is very important, as street lighting that is activated as we walk creates a feeling of insecurity. Bus stops are covered in advertising billboards and are no longer transparent as a result, which also creates a sense of insecurity.
  - Safety should take precedence over saving on lighting or advertising at bus stops.
  - Sometimes “preventive” urban planning is undertaken by removing benches and fountains in squares so they are not “occupied” by certain kinds of people.
  - More (well-lit) places should be provided so people can train outdoors in the evening.



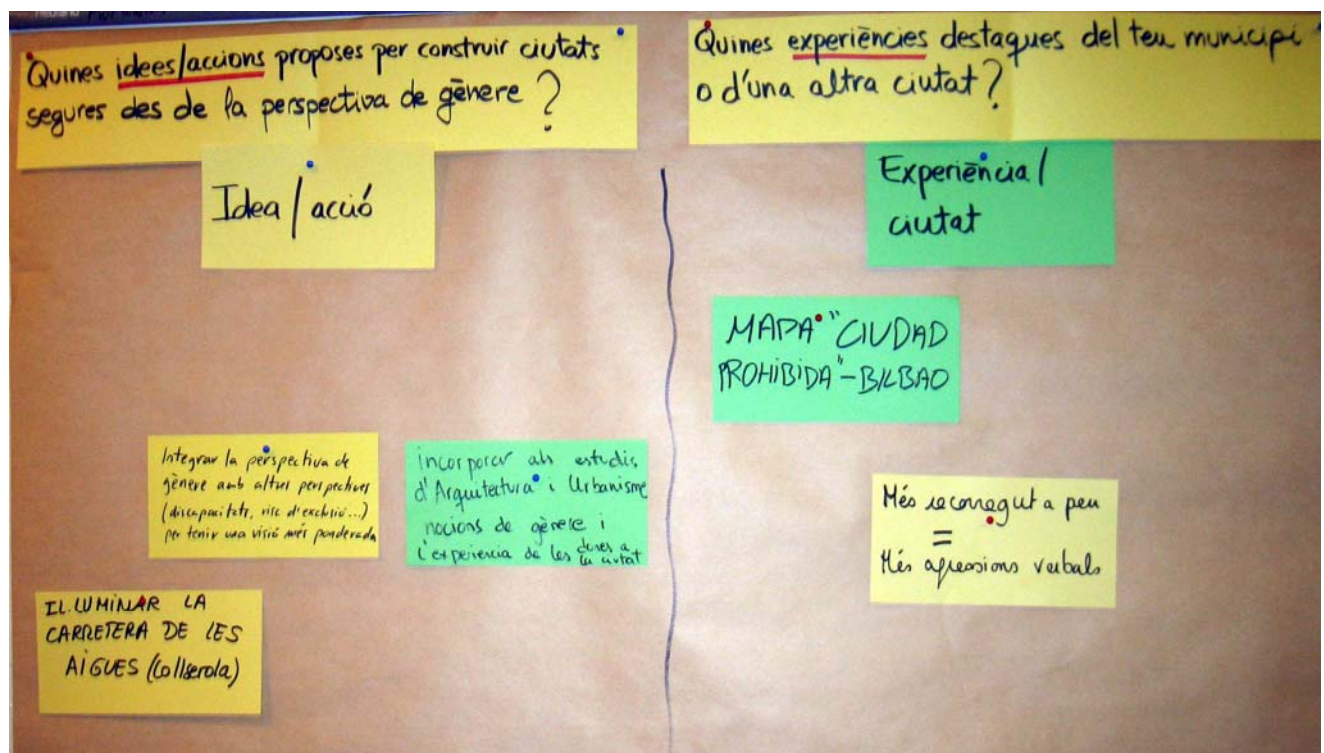


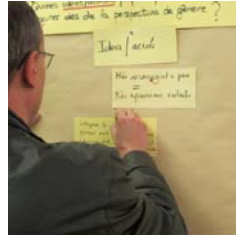
## 6. Discussion panels

A section of the terrace was turned into a place of relaxation, where three discussion panels could engage in debate. During the coffee break, anyone who wished to share their ideas could do so (which are outlined in the conclusions).

### Some ideas provided by participants in the discussion panels

- Premises with ATMs in enclosed places should have latches on the doors so people feel safe when using them.
- Street lamps should be erected on the Carretera de les Aigües in Collserola.
- The gender perspective should be intersected with other perspectives (people with disabilities or those at risk of exclusion, etc.) to achieve a more balanced vision.
- The gender perspective and women's experience in the city should be incorporated in architecture and urban planning studies.
- The longer walking distances are, the greater the risk of physical and verbal assaults.
- More initiatives along the lines of the Bilbao Forbidden City Map must be undertaken.





## 7. Acknowledgements, closing remarks and conclusions

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### Montserrat Pallarès

*Coordinator of the Metropolis Women International Network*

- Gratitude is extended to the Secretary General of Metropolis, Barcelona Provincial Council, the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, the Government of Catalonia, Barcelona City Council and UN-Habitat for their support and collaboration in holding this symposium. Thanks are also due to the moderator, the speakers and the team that helped organise the event.
- The mission of the Metropolis Women International Network is to create an international space for exchange and cooperation for women who hold a political position either by election or appointment, female executives, directors and individuals operating at local and metropolitan level to improve female representation across all sectors.
- The Network comprises 13 antennae that seek to cooperate and exchange experiences between cities in countries in which gender differences are still abysmal, where safety in public spaces is precarious. The network will hold the third forum “Dynamic Cities Need Women: Women and Armed Conflict” in Abidjan from 24 to 27 September 2013.
- It is also absolutely necessary to organise a symposium in Barcelona like the one today, gathering political representatives, experts, representatives from the voluntary sector or individuals around the same table to reflect and deliberate upon the current situation and to contribute, as much as possible, to improving the quality of life of cities and of their inhabitants. The event sought to prompt reflection on how to build a city free of attacks on property and free of violence against people, and against women and girls in particular. A city with many “roses”, but without thorns.
- There is still a great deal of work to be done, but it must be done with “purple glasses”. Not only must urban developers and planners take the gender perspective into account but also other sectors of society such as those suffering from some form of disability. It is in doing so that the Metropolis Women International Network will be able to continue fulfilling its mission as representative and spokesperson to convey the needs of cities to institutions such as the UN, UN-Habitat or UN-Women and local authorities, on the one hand, and to disseminate best practices in cities throughout the world, whatever their characteristics, peculiarities and differences, on the other hand.



## Ramon Torra

*General Manager of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area*

- Thanks are given to the Metropolis Women International Network for organising this symposium. Initiatives such as this are crucial for adding to the ongoing debate on issues concerning gender equality and fairness that are much needed at times of economic and financial crisis such as the current climate, in which special attention must be afforded to the most vulnerable groups.
- In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Cerdà Plan was crucial for urban planning in Barcelona. This plan, designed and implemented in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, was extended in the 1970s with the Metropolitan Master Plan. Today, the Barcelona Metropolitan Area must rise to the challenge of its renewal by means of a new Urban Development Master Plan, which will set forth the urban model needed for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the metropolitan area and its inhabitants.
- This model must take the gender perspective into account so that women can play their rightful role. Urban planning is not effective if it fails to consider the needs of half the population. Measures in favour of the most vulnerable groups must be introduced.
- The values of the traditional public space, which foster interaction and a sense of community, should not be forgotten in planning the public space in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The hallmark of good urban planning is taking people's needs and emotional experiences into account.
- And the gender perspective must also be tangible in the planning of macro-dynamics and in the perception of the different forms of using, experiencing and understanding urban public spaces.
- The public space must be a place of quality, a place for socialising, which is inclusive and pleasant, in other words, safe. We are committed to implementing the new Master Urban Development Plan for the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, and we hope to succeed in this undertaking thanks to the collaboration and opinions of one and all. A good public space is a space in which anything is possible, but then you must be able to manage it.



## 8. Appendices

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### 8.1. Brief biography of the speakers



**Montserrat Gatell Pérez** holds a Degree in Semitic Philology, specialising in Arabic, as well as a Postgraduate Degree in Public Administration. Following her position as Deputy Mayor in charge of social services and coordinating the services of Culture, Communication and Education (2003-2004), and Youth Affairs and Communication (1999-2003), she was Mayor of Castellar del Vallès (2004-2007). She served as Vice-President of the Catalan Cooperation Fund (2004-2007), part of the Co-education Committee (since 2007). Furthermore, she has acted as an advisor on equality and gender issues for the Catalan Association of Municipalities since 2007. Her other positions include working in the creative department of the company Educa Sellent S.A. (1996-1998) and as a secondary-school teacher of Catalan language and literature at the school El Casal in Castellar del Vallès. She is currently the President of the Institut Català de les Dones.



In April 1981, **Antonio Balmón** joined the Catalan Socialist Party (PSC). Appointed First Secretary of the Cornellà branch in 1982, he has been a member of the National PSC Board since 1994 (Sitges). From 2004 to 2012, he was First Secretary of the County Federation. He is currently the PSC Secretary for Political Action. At municipal level, he was Chief of Staff at Gavà City Council, before being elected Municipal Councillor of Cornellà de Llobregat in 1987. Since April 2004, he has been Mayor of Cornellà. He has also held various responsibilities in the Baix Llobregat County Council and is First Executive Vice-President of the Association of Municipalities of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area. He has run a blog since 2005 ([antoniobalmon@blogspot.com](mailto:antoniobalmon@blogspot.com)) on municipal, regional and national affairs and he regularly writes opinion pieces for the media, particularly for *El Far* and *El Periódico de Catalunya*.





**Carles Domingo**, law graduate, is a solicitor and business consultant. He was President of the Catalan Fencing Federation in 1996 and 1997. Currently, he is Vice-President of the Catalan Professional Association for Tax Advisors, Accountants and Business Managers. Member of the Democratic Union of Catalonia (UDC) since 1995, he has been on the Barcelona City Inter-County Executive Committee since 1996 and Vice-President for Municipal Policy from 2004 to 2008. Since 2008, he has been Secretary for Municipal Policy of the Barcelona City Inter-County Executive Committee. National Councillor for the Democratic Union of Catalonia, he was appointed Municipal Councillor of the neighbourhood of Les Corts in 2001. Since 2007, he has held the position of Councillor and representative of the municipal CiU (Convergence and Union) group in Les Corts. Since 2003, he has been General Councillor to the General Assembly of Caja Madrid on behalf of Barcelona City Council. He has been Commissioner of the Mayor's Office for Institutional Coordination at Barcelona City Council since 2011.



**Mireia Solsona Garriga** was born in Barcelona but currently resides in Matadepera, a pretty village in Vallès Occidental. She studied law at the University of Barcelona where she lectures in civil law. She has always enjoyed taking part in community life in her village. Currently, she holds the position of Deputy Councillor for Education, Equality and Citizenship (Department for Citizen Care) at Barcelona Provincial Council. Member of the Equality and Education Committee of the Catalan Association of Municipalities since 2011, she has been an advisor to CIRE (Centre for Re-integration Initiatives) since 2011 and Mayor of Matadepera since 2007.



In 1988, **Alain Le Saux** joined the Secretariat General of Metropolis as Science Director where, until 1998, he played a part in organising and preparing the association's activities: taskforces, technical assistance and training. He has represented Metropolis at all the major UN conferences since the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and has contributed to developing the various coordination structures between the World Associations of Cities and Local Authorities (G4, G4+, WACLAC and UCLG). In 1999, he joined the Île-de-France Management Committee as Assistant General Manager for International and European Affairs and, as such, was the Metropolis Regional Secretary for Europe. Head of the Cities Bank project, he was elected Executive Director of the Global Fund for Cities Development in October 2010 and, subsequently appointed Secretary General of Metropolis in September 2011.



**Joan Clos** is Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and Under-Secretary General of the UN. Trained as a doctor, he had a distinguished career in public service and diplomacy, and was twice elected Mayor of Barcelona (1997-2006). He was also the Spanish Minister for Industry, Tourism and Trade from 2006 to 2008. Before joining the United Nations, he served as Spanish ambassador to Turkey and Azerbaijan. Following his tenure as President of Metropolis from 1998, he was elected President of the World Association of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination (WACLAC) in 2000. From 2000 to 2007, he served as Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities (UNACLA). Finally, he was a member of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) from 1997 to 2003.



Photograph: Natàlia Limones

**Isabel Segura** holds a Degree in History. She has taught and lectured at various universities in Barcelona, Europe, the United States and Latin America. She has curated various exhibitions: *50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Women's Right to Vote*; *Women and the City*; *Between 12 and 23 and Ronda Litoral*; *From the Body, Maria Mercè Marçal*; *Fighting for the Chance to Live: Women during the Second Republic, the Civil War, the Dictatorship and Democracy*; *Cuisines* (underway). She has published several works: *Guía de mujeres de Barcelona*; *Viajes catalanes al Caribe: Cuba*; *Itinerarios de las mujeres de Sant Martí*; *Mujeres de L'Hospitalet. Itinerarios históricos*; *Las mujeres y la ciudad*; *7 Paseos por Havana*; *Mujeres de Sants-Montjuïc. Itinerarios históricos*; *La Habana para mujeres*; *Mujeres de Ciutat Vella*; *Memoria de un espacio*; *Los feminismos de Feminal*; *Mujeres d'Horta-Guinardó*; *Guía de mujeres de Sant Feliu de Llobregat*; *Viajeras a La Habana*; *La modernidad en la Barcelona de los cincuenta. Arquitectura industrial; Barcelona-Chicago-Nueva York* (in press). She has also managed the project "The leading role of women in urban movements".



**Anna Bofill** is an architect and composer. She worked with the Taller d'Arquitectura Bofill for more than 15 years, in projects that include Walden 7, Le Lac and Antigone. In 1981, she set up her own architectural studio in which she has executed many projects and works, including the comprehensive arts education school in Tàrraga (province of Lleida), social housing in the Plaça de Sant Agustí Vell, the Institut Ernest Lluch, Renfe's sub-urban train station in Plaça de Catalunya, in Barcelona, the residential estates La Pérgola, and Les Portes de la mer, in Perpignan, Le Manet project for 100 social housing units, in Paris, etc. Professor at the Vallés School of Architecture and guest lecturer at numerous schools in Europe, the USA and Latin America, she is also a researcher in architecture, urban planning and gender and has published articles in Catalan and European journals. She conducts research and participation projects on issues related to urban planning and gender in Spain and in the rest of Europe, and advises the Government of Catalonia as well as other regions and municipalities on these issues.



**Pilar Díaz** has been Mayor of Esplugues de Llobregat since 2006 and Provincial Councillor since 2011. She was a Councillor in the Catalan Parliament and a representative for the parliamentary group PSC-CpC (Catalan Socialist Party Citizens for Change) on matters related to universities and research, as well as policies in favour of women. The US government granted her, as a parliamentarian, a grant for sharing experiences on policies for regulating telecommunications. Currently, she is a member of the PSC Executive Committee, as National Secretary, in charge of Universities and Research. She is Executive Vice-President of the Institute for Regional and Metropolitan Studies (IERMB) and was Vice-President of the Committee for Modernisation and Quality of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces from 2007 to 2011. A senior telecommunications engineer (UPC, 1990) and Doctor in Telecommunications Engineering (UPC, 1994), she worked as an associate professor at the Department of Signal Theory at the UPC, where she has been a senior lecturer since 1995. She has co-authored technical books for postgraduate education and has often spoken at conferences related to mobile communications in Spain and abroad. Pilar received the Ericsson award for the best PhD thesis on mobile communications in Spain.



**Emma Blanco Anguera** has been Councillor for the City of Gavà since the year 2003 and Deputy Mayor since 2008. She studied History and Gender and has been a member of various cultural movements that fight for equality, against gender-based violence and for international solidarity. Currently, she is Deputy Mayor and President of the Equality and Citizenship Department at Gavà City Council. In addition, she is Councillor for the neighbourhoods of Ausiàs March, Can Serra i Balet and Àngela Roca. She is on the Executive Committee of the Catalan Fund for Development Cooperation, as well as the Standing Committee for Equality Policies and the Standing Committee for Immigration of the Catalan Federation of Municipalities. She represents her city in UCLG's European projects linked to the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City. In this capacity, she took part in the first World Summit of Local Governments for the Right to the City, held in Sant Denis in December 2012.





**María Naredo** holds a Degree in Law and has conducted research on gender-based violence, discrimination and human rights since 1998. Between 2003 and 2006, she coordinated Amnesty International's campaign in Spain "Stop Violence Against Women". Since 2006, she works as an advisor specialised in gender, human rights and urban participation and has developed an approach to urban safety from a gender perspective. On this subject, she has undertaken participatory workshops and put together documents promoting a change of approach, to move towards an urban safety policy that takes the experiences and needs of women into account. She has published several works on the issue, noteworthy among which is the *Manual for drawing up assessments on safety based on a gender perspective in urban and rural areas*, published by the Government of Catalonia in 2010.



**Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia** is a member of Col·lectiu Punt 6, a group of women architects, urban planners and activists that wish to rethink cities, neighbourhoods and architecture to eradicate gender discrimination. Col·lectiu Punt 6 strives to build cities that reflect the diversity of our society by creating inclusive spaces. Blanca works in the field of urban planning from the gender perspective, based essentially on the everyday experience of women. This approach, which aims to promote an inclusive society for all, considers participation to be an essential instrument in projects and sustainability as a pre-condition for development. The areas of work addressed by Col·lectiu Punt 6 are: participation, research, training and cooperation, and consulting. Other members of Col·lectiu Punt 6 include Adriana Ciocoletto, Zaida Muxí, Roser Casanovas, Marta Fonseca and Sara Ortiz Escalante.



**Oihane Agirregoitia Martínez** is an engineering manager and a technical electronic engineer. She was Deputy Councillor for Health and Consumer Affairs at Bilbao City Council. Currently, she is Councillor for Equality, Cooperation and Citizenship at Bilbao City Council, President of the Bilbao Women's Council for Equality, President of the Bilbao Local Immigration Council and the Bilbao Municipal Council for Cooperation. Moreover, she is President of District 4, Vice-President of District 6 and member of the Board of Directors of Bilbao Zerbitzuak, MercaBilbao, Funicular de Artxanda and Viviendas Municipales de Bilbao. She is also on the Board of Directors of Euskal Fondoa (Association of Basque Cooperating Bodies) and represents EUDEL in the Interinstitutional Committee for Gender Equality. She has spoken at various conferences and seminars on issues related to equality and urban management: *Equality Forum 2012 (Emakunde)*; *The Price of Equality: The Benefits of Equality for Women and Men*; *Equality Forum 2012 (Emakunde): Professional Women, Leadership and Entrepreneurship*; *8<sup>th</sup> Seminar on Positive Development Strategies: "Feminist redefinition of WAR and PEACE"*; and *the EPSA Congress 2011: Cities of Excellence in the Public Sector: The Innovation Front with Their New Practices and Formulas*.

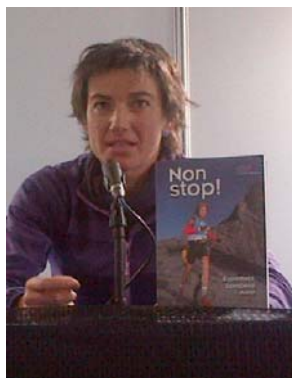


**Pilar Conde** holds a Degree in Information Science. Following her positions as head of the press office in the headquarters of the Partido Popular (PP, People's Party) in Mijas (2002-2007) and PP Councillor in Mijas (2007-2011), she has been Councillor for Equality and Citizen Participation at Málaga Provincial Council since 2011. This position has allowed her to implement many initiatives fostering equal opportunities between women and men, which include information points for women, a counselling service for women and girls that are victims of gender-based violence, a service that distributes security mobile phones equipped with GPS and connected to the Guardia Civil or the municipal care unit (UAM) and a provincial observatory for gender equality. She was at the forefront of major advances in gender mainstreaming in the Provincial Council's internal organisation, which have helped integrate the gender perspective into most programmes, plans and projects implemented by the various provincial services. Under her leadership, equality has become one of the cornerstones of the creation of parents' associations (AMPAS).





**Josep M. Lahosa**, geographer, is Head of Prevention Services at Barcelona City Council. He drove a strategy to increase knowledge of the reality concerning safety as well as the perception of safety in the public space, and launched and supported Barcelona's prevention proposal to address the phenomenon of "Latin gangs". He has lectured on the Master's programmes "Criminology and Criminal Enforcement", "Environmental Intervention" and "City Management". He is a member of the International Advisory Board of *Urvio*, a journal on public safety in Latin America. In addition, he was a member of the Analytical College of Urban Safety at the European Forum for Urban Security, and as such, he coordinated the project "Proximity Justice" from 1991 to 1993 of the European Network SecuCities. Currently, he is the Executive Officer of the Spanish Forum for Urban Safety and Prevention. He was a member of the organising committees of the international conferences on the prevention of urban insecurity in Barcelona in 1987; Montreal in 1989; Paris in 1991; Barcelona in 1997, Naples in 1999, Saragossa in 2006 and Aubervilliers and Saint Denis in 2012.



**Emma Roca** holds a Degree in Biochemistry from the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB, 1996) and a Master's in Biochemistry and Biology. She worked as a lecturer at the UAB's Faculty of Medicine and the Bages University Foundation in Manresa. She has been a professional firefighter since 2000, and a member of the Government of Catalonia's search and rescue group (GRAE) since 2007. She organises the WIAR (Women International Adventure Race), a raid exclusively for women, tri raids (short raids on a Sunday morning for both women and men), as well as some woman-only training camps. She has published several scientific articles on biochemistry and her work as a firefighter, as well as a book of raids with professional photographer Jordi Canyameres (*Extreme Adventure Races*). Her latest book is entitled *Non Stop! Esportista, bombera i mare*.



**Montserrat Pallarès** is a legal consultant specialised in labour law. She joined the Catalan Socialist Party (PSC) in 1993 and was a member of the PSC National Council (2003-2006). In 2003, she was elected Councillor by Castelldefels City Council, becoming Second Deputy Mayor for Tourism, Institutional Relations and Citizen Participation, and then First Deputy Mayor for Citizen Participation in Castelldefels. In 2003, she was appointed Metropolitan Councillor of the Association of Municipalities of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area. She was President of the Castelldefels Communication Board from 2003 to 2005, President of the Sector Council for Citizen Participation and Institutional Relations and President of the Sector Council for Tourism from 2003 to 2007. She has worked closely with the President of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area's Environmental Agency from 1991 to 1996, and joined the Directorate of Services in the Public Space in 1996. Founding member since 1994 of the Association for the Protection of the Environment Natura 2001, she also presided the Association for the Protection of the Castelldefels Forest (ADDB) from 2001 to 2003. In April 1998, she joined the Secretariat General of Metropolis in Barcelona until 2003. In 2007, she rejoined the association and was made responsible for strategic projects in the member cities of Metropolis. She is currently responsible for Institutional Relations in the Association of Municipalities of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area. She has been Director of Institutional Relations in Metropolis since January 2009, as well as Coordinator of the Metropolis Women International Network since October 2011.



**Ramon M. Torra i Xicoy** is a graduate of the Barcelona School of Architecture (ETSAB). He was a municipal architect and Director of Territorial Services at Granollers Town Council from 1982 to 1992, and Director of Technical Services in the Association of Municipalities of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area until 2008. He was Manager of the Association of Municipalities of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area from 2008 to 2011. He is currently General Manager of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area. He has written several planning projects, which include the Granollers Master Plan, Partial and Special Plans, as well as numerous public space and architectural projects. He teaches on Master's and postgraduate programmes at the UPC (Polytechnic University of Catalonia) and the EAPC (School of Public Administration of Catalonia). He also lectures on issues related to urban planning and architecture in various countries throughout the world, and has written articles for various specialist publications and journals on public management.

## 8.2. Publications

### Anna Bofill

[Planejament urbanístic, espais urbans i espais interiors des de la perspectiva de les dones \(Generalitat de Catalunya, ICD, 2005\)](#)

[Guia per al planejament urbanístic i l'ordenació urbana amb la incorporació de criteris de gènere \(Generalitat de Catalunya, ICD, 2008\)](#)

[Vivienda y espacio comunitario \(Ciudad de Mujeres, 2006\)](#)

### María Naredo

[Seguridad urbana y miedo al crimen \(Caritas, 2000\)](#)

[Autonomía de las mujeres y seguridad urbana \(2008\)](#)

[Guía para la elaboración de diagnósticos sobre seguridad con enfoque de género tanto en el ámbito rural como urbano \(Generalitat de Catalunya, 2010\)](#)

[El miedo de las mujeres como instrumento del patriarcado \(Fuhem, 2010\)](#)

### Col·lectiu Punt 6 group

[Construyendo entornos seguros desde la perspectiva de género \(ICPS, 2011\)](#)

### Barcelona Provincial Council

[Urbanisme i gènere. Una visió necessària per a tothom \(2006\)](#)

[Gènere, seguretat i disseny urbà \(2010\)](#)

[Dones i urbanisme \(2005\)](#)

### Barcelona City Council

[Usos del temps i la ciutat \(2011\)](#)

### Government of Catalonia

[Dones, mobilitat, temps i ciutats \(2010\)](#)

### UN-Habitat

[Gender and urban planning \(2012\)](#)

### 8.3. Press releases

[Metropolis](#) and [United Cities and Local Governments](#) (UCLG)

#### Joan Clos successfully opened the symposium “Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender”



More than 200 people gathered together in Barcelona yesterday, within the framework of a symposium organised by the Metropolis Women International Network, to discuss and deliberate on policies regarding public space and urban development from a gender perspective.

The symposium began with a round-table discussion in which political representatives from various administrations and organisations took part, including Alain Le Saux, Secretary General of Metropolis, and Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat and Under-Secretary General of the United Nations. By way of two round-table debates, the issue of safety and the perception of safety from a broad range of perspectives were addressed and in-depth reflection was conducted on issues such as the influence borne by the current economic crisis on safety policies in cities, particularly with regard to women.

In his opening speech, Joan Clos, who spearheaded the initiative to create the Metropolis Women International Network in 2005 during his term of office as President of Metropolis from 1997 to 2006, stressed the urgent need to reorganise society and to rethink cohabitation in a rational and comprehensive manner. Drawing on his experience in UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, he asserted that the future of cities **“involves restoring life in the community to make the streets safer”** and that **“a good way of ensuring such safety is to move towards global governance that guarantees the same rights for all citizens across the planet, regardless of their country”**.

The event enjoyed the support of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, Barcelona City Council, Barcelona Provincial Council, the Government of Catalonia and UN-Habitat.

## [Barcelona Metropolitan Area](#)

### The role of women in cities under debate in Barcelona



We are often surprised to see that, well into the 21<sup>st</sup> century and even in Western countries, women still face problems that prevent them from enjoying rights as basic as getting a job, taking part in political and civic decisions or, even, being able to go out without being afraid of getting assaulted.

On the basis of this observation, the symposium **“Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender”** was held yesterday in Barcelona, organised by the Metropolis Women International Network and the Barcelona Metropolitan Area (AMB). The event enjoyed the support of Barcelona City Council, Barcelona Provincial Council, the Government of Catalonia and UN-Habitat.

The speeches and round-table discussions at this symposium, which lasted the entire morning, all revolved around the same issue: how to manage today's cities to make them safe and mindful of the role women can play in their development.

Elected representatives, social workers, teachers and experts, most of whom were women, presented the state of affairs and shared experiences that have been carried out successfully in this field.

The slogan “Bread and Roses”, taken from the Lawrence Textile Strike in Massachusetts (USA) in 1912, was used to open the symposium.

The slogan was devised by protesters at the time, who appealed for “bread and roses” as a symbol of better wages, but also of social rights.

Joan Clos, former Mayor of Barcelona and currently Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, delivered the opening speech.

Drawing on his experience in UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, he asserted that the future of cities **“involves restoring life in the community to make the streets safer”** and **“a good way of ensuring such safety**



is to move towards global governance that guarantees the same rights for all citizens across the planet, regardless of their country”.



Joan Clos, Under-Secretary General of the UN

Guaranteeing these rights is particularly urgent in the case of women, who account for 50% of the labour force worldwide but who receive only 10% of salaries.

Given these inequalities, all the speakers agreed that equal access and gender policies must be promoted at all levels.

Alain Le Saux, Secretary General of Metropolis, extended his gratitude to the Metropolis Women International Network and announced the celebration of the third forum **“Dynamic Cities Need Women”** in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) from 24 to 27 September 2013. The forum is to follow on from the reflections made in Barcelona yesterday and will put forward concrete measures to work towards the safety of women in the cities of tomorrow.



Antonio Balmón, First Executive Vice-President of the AMB



Participants in the symposium in the Francesca Bonnemaison Centre in Barcelona



## [Barcelona Provincial Council](#)

### Activity of the Councillors

The Councillor for Education, Equality and Citizenship, Mireia Solsona, and the Deputy Councillors for the Environment, Mercè Rius, and Culture, Mireia Hernández, took part in various meetings yesterday related to their areas of expertise.

The Councillor for Education, Equality and Citizenship, **Mireia Solsona**, opened the symposium “Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender”, held in the Francesca Bonnemaison Centre and organised by the Metropolis Women International Network. The event provided a forum for debate on the concept and perception of urban safety, citizen rights – particularly freedom of movement –, the use of the city and the measures required to implement municipal safety policies that take the gender perspective into account.



Photograph: Citizen Care Unit

In addition to the Councillor, the President of the Institut Català de les Dones, Montserrat Gatell; the First Executive Vice-President of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area and the Mayor of Cornellà, Antoni Balmón; the Commissioner of the Mayor's Office for Institutional Coordination at Barcelona City Council, Carles Domingo; and the Secretary General of Metropolis, Alain Le Saux, attended the opening ceremony. Joan Clos, the Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, delivered the opening keynote speech.

## [Government of Catalonia](#)

### ICD. Generalitat Twitter @icdones

@[montsegatell1](#) took part in the symposium “Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender” @[metropolis\\_org](#) [pic.twitter.com/WDVSYUQNyg](https://pic.twitter.com/WDVSYUQNyg)



[Spanish Forum for Prevention and Urban Safety](#) (FEPSU) and the [European Forum for Urban Security](#) (EFUS)

## Beyond the genesis of fear

On Wednesday 3 April last, the symposium “**Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender**” was held in the Francesca Bonnemaison Centre in Barcelona. It was organised by the [Metropolis Women International Network](#) with the support of the [Barcelona Metropolitan Area](#), [Barcelona City Council](#), [Barcelona Provincial Council](#), the [Institut Català de les Dones](#) (Government of Catalonia) and [UN-Habitat](#).

The event acted as a forum for debate on the concept of urban safety, the perception of safety and citizen rights – particularly freedom of movement –, the use of the city and the measures required to implement municipal safety policies that take the gender perspective into account.

The Metropolis Women International Network, in their Brussels Declaration of 2007 and Seoul Declaration of 2009, set forth a series of actions and policies for gender equality in cities and urged their members to contribute towards their implementation in cities. Women should have their say to the same degree as men in all matters related to living conditions. The recommendations outlined in the Brussels and Seoul declarations were at the heart of the symposium’s debates.



The event took place from 9.30 am to 2.30 pm. It opened with a round-table discussion in which **Montserrat Gatell** (President of the Institut Català de les Dones, under the auspices of the Government of Catalonia), **Antoni Balmón** (First Executive Vice-

President of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area and Mayor of Cornellà de Llobregat), **Carles Domingo** (Commissioner of the Mayor's Office for Institutional Coordination, Barcelona Provincial Council), **Mireia Solsona** (Deputy Councillor for Equality and Citizenship, Barcelona Provincial Council) and **Alain Le Saux** (Secretary General of Metropolis) took part.

The speakers agreed that it was crucial to take the gender perspective into account when addressing urban safety issues in order to determine the needs of both women and men in this domain, and in order to ensure public safety on the whole.

### **Sustainability and gender perspective, key elements of the 21<sup>st</sup> century**

This opening keynote speech **“How must urban areas be planned to make them salubrious and sustainable for women and men”** was delivered by Joan Clos, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director of UN-Habitat.



The former Mayor of Barcelona began his speech by reflecting on what might be the fate of humanity in these difficult times of crisis. He underlined the fact that half of the world population, some 3.5 billion people, live in cities. However, over the next 20 years, this figure will rise to almost 70%, giving a total of 9 billion people. In certain parts of the world, this phenomenon, concentrated in metropolitan areas, is seen as a threat because the ruling classes fear the political consequences brought about by the potential mobilisation of these people. Therefore, some seek to curb these processes and refuse to implement urban policies so as not to be divested of their power. Joan Clos did not endorse this point of view, because he considered mass urban development to be an opportunity rather than a risk. If this mass urban development is organised, it will prove of benefit to all. Delving into the main theme of the symposium, he wondered how gender might affect global urban development and established a link between the gender perspective and the change of production model in the world. The crisis of the neoliberal paradigm forces us to rethink the balance of all relationships. This is especially true for relationships concerning production, as it is in this area that, throughout history, the voice of women has been heard the most and which, in parallel with the progress of industrialisation, their struggle has been the strongest. Beyond the Western World, women first pressed for changes in Japan and then in Korea, China and India. And no doubt it will be Africa's turn soon.

However, this shift in production model brings us to another issue, the role of global governance. Indeed, the “magic” formula of the free market is no longer an “automatic solution” but a factor that exacerbates the international situation day after day. So how

can we organise co-existence following the failure of the neoliberal model in 2008? For Clos, the question at the heart of the debate over the next 30 years is how to re-establish society in a more rational manner. For him, returning to a model based on stronger regulation may be the most effective alternative in order to promote a new more democratic model of co-existence. As evidence of this, he cites certain issues, such as environmental protection, which no longer leaves anyone indifferent on any continent. Creating a sense of order in some issues is therefore a priority. However, despite the advances made possible by international treaties (on the ozone layer, radio spectrum, civil aviation, the arms trade, etc.), it is not easy to reach a consensus as to the appropriateness of some regulations, as can be seen by the matter of agricultural subsidies, for instance.

To conclude this scenario, in which the forms of global co-existence begin to rethink the balances of the past, gender policies will ultimately impose themselves.

### Safety does not only equate with less crime



The second part of the symposium was opened by the round-table discussion “**Safe cities, public space and gender: the state of affairs**”. Taking part therein were [Isabel Segura](#) (historian specialised in urban history and women’s history), [Anna Bofill](#) (architect and author of the study *Planejament urbanístic, espais urbans i espais interiors des de la perspectiva de les dones*, published by the ICD), [Enric Giner](#) (First Deputy Mayor of Esplugues de Llobregat), [Emma Blanco](#) (Councillor for Equality and Citizenship of Gavà City Council) and [María Naredo](#) (jurist, researcher and advisor on urban safety, gender-based violence and crime prevention).

Isabel Segura opened the session, stressing the link between the domestic and the public space, a link she believes brings about beneficial effects. She illustrated her point by taking three examples from history, those given by Christine de Pizan, Jane Jacobs and Hannah Arendt. Anna Bofill then made a distinction between what safety means to men and to women. Men fear most for their physical integrity while women have the added fear of their ever-present sexual vulnerability. Therefore, urban planning and development should provide for sexism which runs through and infiltrates the control dynamics of the public space. In turn, Enric Giner, underlined the gender differences as regards the use of public space. To illustrate this, he took an example from his own behaviour as a father: he tells his daughter which streets to take when going somewhere and to be careful, while he rarely gives the same level of instruction

to his son. Another public authority representative, Emma Blanco, stressed the importance of the right to the plural city. Finally, María Naredo concluded the discussion by underscoring the patriarchal view of the city in which female education and internalised self-restraint are imposed based on a genesis of fear.

The floor was given to the audience, whose questions and comments led to reflection on specific issues that had not been raised: the economic crisis is leading to the closing down of shops and therefore empties the streets; shopping centres and department stores are turning into islands in the middle of deserted areas; have we thought about what it means for those with reduced mobility?; do urban planners tend to overlook accessibility needs?

### The city of one and all



The last round-table discussion revolved around the topic of **“Building safe cities: experiences to be shared”**. Presentations were given by [Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia](#) (architect, member of the Col·lectiu Punt 6 group and permanent researcher at the Centre for Land and Valuations, Polytechnic University of Catalonia [UPC]), [Oihane Agirregoitia](#) (Councillor for Equality, Cooperation and Citizenship, Bilbao City Council), [Pilar Conde](#) (Deputy for Equality and Citizen Participation, Málaga City Council), [Josep M. Lahosa](#) (Head of Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council) and [Emma Roca](#) (professional firefighter in the Government of Catalonia’s search and rescue group [GRAE] and author of *Non Stop! Esportista, bombera i mare*).

The activities carried out by Col·lectiu Punt 6, to which Gutiérrez Valdivia belongs, are also linked to the association between urban planning and gender, and are undertaken through small-scale occasional interventions at neighbourhood level. During the symposium, Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia presented one of the group’s projects “Safe cities from a gender perspective”. Oihane Agirregoitia outlined three experiences carried out in Bilbao: the Forbidden City Map in the District of Bilbao, the revision of the Master Urban Development Plan and the community police. Meanwhile, Pilar Conde described an original project implemented in Málaga: mobile phones equipped with GPS and hooked up to the police for women suffering from gender-based violence. Josep M. Lahosa then discussed future scenarios envisaged by the European Forum for Urban Safety and the Spanish Forum for Prevention and Urban Safety. In addition, he outlined urban planning examples linked to the issues of safety and gender to illustrate how Barcelona City Council has been tackling, for quite some time now, the



problem of gender inequality in cities. Finally, Emma Roca pinpointed a number of problems that demonstrate the gaps in safety both in the private and public space.

A brief debate with the audience followed on the possible form of real interaction between the community and public authorities when defining public policies and decision-making.

**Montserrat Pallarès** (Coordinator of the Metropolis Women International Network) and **Ramon Torra** (General Manager of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area) delivered the closing remarks, while **Àngels Bassas** (writer and actress) presented and moderated the symposium.

In their conclusion, Montserrat Pallarès and Ramon Torra emphasised that the points made during the symposium show that hard work is still in store for those charged with the task of implementing safety policies that take the gender perspective into account. They highlighted the role of urban planners and architects in taking the diversity and difference that characterise the cities of today into consideration.

The manner in which Barcelona has addressed the issue of the dynamics of the public space was repeatedly cited as an exemplary example: from the Cerdà Plan, which is still in force today, to the much more recent Master Metropolitan Plan. As a matter of fact, the values of sustainability, respect for diversity and difference and gender equality are present and interact on the streets and in the neighbourhoods of the city. All this converges in the public space and implies management that is so complex that its outcomes do not necessarily meet expectations.

But what must always remain clear is that the public space must be an objective and symbolic dimension where all citizens can come together.



## **The concept of public safety from the point of view of women, the main thrust of the symposium “Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender”**

Málaga Provincial Council's Department of Equality and Citizen Participation took part in this forum organised by the United Nations in Barcelona.

**Today Málaga Provincial Council took part in the symposium “Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender”, organised by the Metropolis Women International Network in Barcelona, in order to launch a debate on the concept of public safety, addressed from the point of view of the problems facing women in this area.**

Chaired by Joan Clos, the current Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, this symposium acted as a forum for debate on citizens' perception of safety and on citizen rights, particularly freedom of movement, and the use of the city in general. The measures required to implement municipal safety policies that take the gender perspective into account were also at the heart of the discussions.

Mainstreaming the gender perspective into urban safety policies is essential for identifying the needs and experiences of women and men as regards safety and for ensuring better safety for all citizens. The Metropolis Women International Network, in their Brussels Declaration of 2007 and Seoul Declaration of 2009, advocated the implementation of a series of actions and policies for gender equality in cities and urged the member cities of Metropolis to place them at the heart of their political priorities.

Pilar Conde, the Councillor for Equality and Citizen Participation, was part of the round-table discussion “Building safe cities: experiences to be shared”, in which emphasis was placed on the fact that women should have their say to the same degree as men in all matters related to living conditions.

The Councillor explained that moving towards gender equality calls for “the implementation of measures that allow women to enjoy cities to the same extent as men”. “This is far from being easy”, she added, as there is a lack of resources that are poorly distributed in cities. For her, public transport problems must also be addressed – men avail of public transport to a much lesser extent than woman, who also get around more on foot than men do – and the issue of accessibility to streets and homes.

Málaga Provincial Council, and the Department of Equality in particular, have been working on this issue since the approval of the 1<sup>st</sup> Gender Mainstreaming Plan (or Programme) 2002-2004, committed to implementing the principle of equality across all the services and delegations of the provincial institution. An urban planning manual entitled “The municipality is ours too: proposal for gender-sensitive planning” was

drawn up to provide elected representatives and municipal agents with guidelines for making cities more egalitarian.

The city must be understood as a social product, which is not neutral, where the difference between the needs of women and men must be borne in mind when analysing the physical organisation of the territory, where the relationship home-workplace-distance from city services and activities determine the life of women and men, both with regard to the use of time and the reconciliation of public and private life.

The urban planning manual is the product of the work undertaken by Málaga Provincial Council in the smaller municipalities of the province. It draws upon the expertise of those working on these issues as well as the views expressed by a large swathe of the population.

The Councillor outlined a series of proposals whose guiding principle is to improve safety or a sense of safety in cities, in order to reduce crime and generate a climate of trust amidst the public.

Among the recommendations set forth in the manual, Pilar Conde cited proper lighting on streets and in public places, the execution of lighting studies geared towards safety in new urban development projects, the provision of safety elements in pedestrian and non-pedestrian areas and building regulations that allow residential uses to be reconciled with different uses.

By means of gender mainstreaming in urban planning through participatory approaches, a more egalitarian city can be planned, which meets the needs of all social groups, thereby bringing about change in the relationships between women and men and giving everyone their rightful place in society.

By way of example, those responsible for drawing up urban planning projects should base their work on urban planning studies that take the gender perspective into account (studies of lighting and safety on the streets, traffic, signposting and the state of the streets, etc.) and set up monitoring committees of the Master Plan in which citizens are represented, and women in particular, who can relay the expectations and demands of the social groups they represent.



[elBruquers Gavà](#)

## Gavà takes part in the symposium “Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender”

The event discussed the requirements to be fulfilled to make our metropolitan cities safe for women and men.

Gavà Provincial Council took part in the symposium “Safe Cities within the Sphere of Public Space and Gender” on 3 April last. The meeting, which took place in the Francesca Bonnemaison Centre in Barcelona, was organised by the Metropolis Women International Network, with the support of Barcelona Provincial Council, the Barcelona Metropolitan Area (AMB), the Institut Català de les Dones and UN-Habitat. Under discussion were issues related to the situation of cities and the requirements to be met to make metropolitan cities safe for women and men. The symposium was attended by the Executive President of UN-Habitat, Joan Clos, and on behalf of Gavà City Council, the Councillors Víctor Carnero and Emma Blanco, who took part in one of the round-table discussions. Emma Blanco presented the “Manual of recommendations for the inclusion of the gender perspective in urban planning”.

For the Metropolis International Women Network, gender mainstreaming into urban safety policies is essential for identifying the needs and experiences of women and men as regards safety and for ensuring better safety for all citizens. In their Brussels Declaration of 2007 and Seoul Declaration of 2009, the Network advocated the implementation of a series of actions and policies for gender equality in cities and urged the member cities of Metropolis to place them at the heart of their political priorities.



## [Dones en Xarxa](#)

### The gender perspective in building cities

Safety was the core theme of the symposium organised by the [Women International Network](#) of Metropolis, the World Association of the Major Metropolises. Two round-table discussions were held: “Safe cities, public space and gender: the state of affairs” and “Building safe cities: experiences to be shared”.



Cities are designed and built from a patriarchal perspective and the result is a pendular vision, since men's use of the city swings back and forth between one point and another (from the workplace home and vice-versa). Unfortunately, there is no reticular vision that would correspond to women's use of the city, that is to say, taking tasks traditionally performed by women into account, such as taking the children to school, grocery shopping, etc. According to **María Naredo**, jurist, researcher and advisor on urban safety, gender-based violence and crime prevention, public safety is all too often limited to the protection of private property.

Safety, which is one of women's primary concerns, is often subject to economic interests. For example, in many cities, lampposts have been erected that are activated when pedestrians approach; yet it is clear that this is done solely for the purpose of saving energy, because these kind of motion-sensor lampposts undoubtedly create a sense of insecurity. Another example are bus shelters, whose glass walls are supposed to enhance the feeling of safety; however, the shelters are increasingly covered in advertising billboards, which, incidentally, are often sexist.

For **Blanca Gutiérrez**, sociologist and member of the Col·lectiu Punt 6 group, women can play a primordial role in building cities by strengthening existing social networks, as the building of cities is tantamount to the building of communities.

**Oihane Agirregoitia** chose to cite her home city of Bilbao as an example. This city has been reinventing itself since the 1980s and is currently undergoing a social transformation in which women play a leading role. This transformation is being implemented by a strategy emphasising the notion of equality, which is not understood in this case as a sector-based demand but as a right for all that takes the gender perspective into account. Oihane Agirregoitia also presented the Forbidden City Map, which identifies the places in Bilbao perceived to be less safe by women.

In her closing remarks, the Coordinator of the Metropolis Women International Network, **Montserrat Pallarès**, advocated the creation of an international space for citizen exchange, which would act as a place for participation and reflection to build cities free of violence. With this goal in mind, we must work with great conviction and steadfastness, she added.

The General Manager of the [Barcelona Metropolitan Area](#), **Ramon Torra**, concluded the event by placing emphasis on the need to “put an international network for exchange in place”. Initiatives such as this symposium “are essential at times of crisis, when particular attention must be paid to the most vulnerable groups”, he said.

By combining gender and public space and paying special attention to accessibility, Barcelona is true to its origins. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Cerdà plan facilitated the building of a modern Barcelona, an undertaking considered to have culminated in the 1970s. We now face the challenge of adapting the city to the demands of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, particularly by taking the gender perspective into account and building a city for everyone, both rich and poor.

## 8.4. List of participants

SURNAME(S)	FIRST NAME(S)	POSITION / PROFESSION	ORGANISATION	CITY
Acebillo	Pedro		CIDEU	Barcelona
Agirregoitia Martínez	Oihane	Councillor for Equality, Cooperation and Citizenship	Bilbao City Council	Bilbao
Alday López	Begoña	Sergeant, municipal police	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Alfonso	Gemma	Municipal police		
Amat García	Carla	Student	Equal Saree	Barcelona
Amat Serrano	Elena	Councillor for Community and Social Networks	Sant Boi de Llobregat City Council	Sant Boi de Llobregat
Aparicio Ullod	María Luisa	Secretary	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Ardanuy Benavent	Anna Maria	Retired teacher		Barcelona
Astelarra	Judith	Professor Emeritus / sociologist	Autonomous University of Barcelona	Barcelona
Astiz	Lara	Consultant	Momentum	Barcelona
Ballesteros García	Lidia	Corporal	Municipal police	Barcelona
Balmón Arévalo	Antonio	Mayor	Cornellà de Llobregat City Council	Cornellà de Llobregat
Barroso	Israel	Student	Department of Urbanism and Regional Planning (DUOT), Polytechnic University of Catalonia	Barcelona
Bayona Quirantes	Elvira	Police officer	Municipal police	Barcelona
Belil	Mireia	Director General	Fundació Fòrum	Barcelona
Bercero Margalef	Maria Carme	Councillor	Castelldefels City Council	Castelldefels
Besa	Dolors	Consultant	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona
Blanco Anguera	Emma	Councillor for Equality and Citizenship	Gavà City Council	Gavà
Bofill Levi	Anna	Architect	Architectural firm	Barcelona
Bonet Cases	Maria Rosa	Assistant Director of the Master's in Environmental Intervention and Management	University of Barcelona	Barcelona
Borrell Fusté	Xavier	Partnership and Corporate Image Manager	Metropolis	Barcelona
Brugada Bonet	Elisenda	Architect	Santa Coloma de Gramenet City Council	Santa Coloma de Gramenet
Buhigas San José	Maria	Architect	Barcelona Regional	Barcelona
Cabó Cardona	Anna	Head of Projects and Programmes	Barcelona Provincial Council, Office for Equality and Citizen Rights	Barcelona
Canet Aymerich	Laura	Technical Coordinator of Citizen Services	Sant Climent de Llobregat City Council	Sant Climent de Llobregat
Cantín i Mas	Montse	Consultant	Hàbitat Urbà	Barcelona
Carballo	Merche	Municipal police officer	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Carbonell Paret	Margarita	Event organiser	Grup Congressos	Barcelona
Cardona	Helena	Student	Equal Saree	Barcelona
Carnero López	Víctor	Councillor	Gavà City Council	Gavà
Carvajal Fullea	Roser	Head of the Department for the Environment	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Catalan Piñol	María Carmen	Trade unionist Action and Policy-making for Women Women's Secretariat	Workers' Commissions (CCOO)	Barcelona



Chaves Matillas	Mònica	Project Officer for Youth and Women's Affairs	Baix Llobregat County Council	Sant Feliu de Llobregat
Ciocoletto	Adriana	Urban planning architect	Col·lectiu Punt 6 group	Barcelona
Clos	Joan	Executive Director	UN-Habitat	Nairobi
Coello	Anna	Architect		
Comino Haro	Miguel	Councillor	Sant Vicenç dels Horts City Council	Sant Vicenç dels Horts
Corral	Elisa	Psychologist	Catalan Ministry of Territory and Sustainability	Barcelona
Cortadellas Bertran	Gal·la	Chief of Staff of the Women and Citizen Rights Service	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
De Caralt Casanova	Laura	Project Officer for Equality	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Del Alamo Margalef	Amor	Equality Promoter	AFEC	Barcelona
Díaz Fernández	Conxita	Administrative assistant	CIRD	Barcelona
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Domenech	Mercè	Project Officer for Social Policies	Barcelona Provincial Council	Barcelona
Domingo Diaz	Carles	Commissioner of the Mayor's Office for Institutional Coordination	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Domingo Domingo	Mamen	Architect	Domingoferre, Arqs. and UPC	Barcelona
Dumenjo Marti	Rosa Maria	Coordinator for Catalonia	Fundació per a la Diversitat	Barcelona
Escarp Gibert	Assumpta	Councillor	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Fàbregas Hermida	Clara	Inspector	Municipal police	Barcelona
Fernández	Rafi	Councillor for Women's Rights	Llinars City Council	Llinars
Fernández Amela	Ana	Councillor	Alella City Council	Alella
Fernández Castro	Alba			
Ferrer Esquinas	Melania	Civil servant	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Fort	Alba	Consultant		Barcelona
Frígols Fernández	Joan	Consultant	Momentum	Barcelona
Fundadó	Salvatore	Architect		
Gabaldón	Carme	Project Officer for Social Policies	Barcelona Provincial Council	Barcelona
Galiano Pedraza	Maria Dolors	Corporal	Sant Boi local police	Sant Boi de Llobregat
Gallardo	Claudia	President / political scientist	Dones Xilenocatalanes	Barcelona
Galonska Raya	Eva	Executive Secretary	Environment Service, Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
García	Montse	Advisor on Institutional Relations	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
García	Gemma	Project Officer for Prevention	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
García Alguacil	Esperanza	Civil servant	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
García Ferrer	Raúl	Anthropologist	Autonomous University of Barcelona	Barcelona
García Sosa	Montserrat	Project Officer for Gender Equality	CEPAIM	Barcelona
Garnica Zúñiga	Carme	Project Officer for Municipal Support	Barcelona Provincial Council	Barcelona
Gatell	Montserrat	President	Institut Català de les Dones	Barcelona
Gerolmini Castello	Gustavo	Sales Manager	MasQueLearning	Barcelona
Gilabert Zamora	Montse	Project Officer for Equality	Sabadell City Council	Sabadell

Giner Rodríguez	Enric	Deputy Mayor and President of the Territory and Sustainability Department	Esplugues de Llobregat City Council	Esplugues de Llobregat
Gisbert i Otxoa	M. Carme	Psychologist-Counsellor	ACPEAP and Dones21	Teià – Barcelona
Gómez	Àngels	Journalist	Dones en Xarxa	Barcelona
González Durán	Carme	Technical Advisor on Professional Development, Human Resources Department	Prevention, Safety and Mobility Service (Barcelona City Council)	Barcelona
González Fernández	Amor	District council employee	Barcelona City Council / Sants-Montjuïc District Council	Barcelona
González-Agàpito	Pilar	Secretary	Dones Reporteres	Mataró
Goula Mejon	Julia	Architect	Equal Saree	Barcelona
Guillamón	Gemma	Freelance child care worker		Olesa de Montserrat
Guillén Lasierra	Francesc	Project Manager	Department of the Interior	Barcelona
Gutiérrez Valdivia	Blanca	Urban sociologist	Col·lectiu Punt 6 group	Barcelona
Hernández	María-Inés	Sociologist	HUMANIC-ULA	Mérida (Venezuela)
Hernández Colmena	Juan José	Advisor on Equality and Citizenship	Gavà City Council	Gavà
Herrero Canela	María	Project Officer	Barcelona Provincial Council	Barcelona
Isach Barrionuevo	Marta	Project Officer for Prevention	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Jiménez Frías	Tomi	Councillor for Youth, Sports and Tourism	Sant Climent de Llobregat City Council	Sant Climent de Llobregat
Lafont Pomés	Josep	Architect		Barcelona
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Moraleda Campayo	Sonia	Councillor for Culture and Citizenship	Pineda de Mar City Council	Pineda de Mar
Moreno	Laura	Political scientist	University of Barcelona	Barcelona
Moret i Sabidó	Lluïsa	Councillor for Social Welfare and Citizenship	Sant Boi de Llobregat City Council	Barcelona
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Muñoz Santamaría	Lourdes	Organisation secretary	PSC Barcelona	Barcelona

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Nájera	Nanci			Mexico
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Narváez Pazos	Francesc	Representative for Mobility Plans	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona
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Obiols Llendrich	Margarita	Civil servant	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
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Ortiz Moreno	Olga	Councillor for Social Welfare, Family and Women	Mataró City Council	Mataró
Otero	Mayte	Director of Equality	Málaga Provincial Council	Málaga
Pallarès Parellada	Montserrat	Director of Institutional Relations in Metropolis and Coordinator of the Metropolis Women International Network	Metropolis	Barcelona
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Pastrana Ceada	Maria Luisa	Project Officer	Barcelona Provincial Council	Barcelona
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Pérez Gallego	Manuel	Deputy inspector	Sant Boi local police	Sant Boi de Llobregat
Pérez Nuñez	María José	Psychologist	Unemployed	Barcelona
Pérez Rincón	Socorro	Urban planner	University of Barcelona and LAHAS	Barcelona
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Piegari	Mario Carlos	Communication Officer	FEPSU	Barcelona
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Quispe	Amelia	Social mediation volunteer	Bolivian-Catalan Centre	Barcelona
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Ribas Seix	Isabel	ICV-EUiA Councillor	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Rifà Dachs	Judit	Project Officer for Cooperation	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Roca Rodríguez	Emma	Firefighter	Government of Catalonia	La Seu d'Urgell
Rodríguez Carmona	Soledad	Project Officer for Equality	Sant Quirze del Vallès City Council	Sant Quirze del Vallès
Rodríguez del Pino	Isabel	Project Officer	Barcelona Provincial Council	Barcelona
Rojo	Maravillas	Secretary-General	CIDEU	Barcelona
Rucabado Vázquez	Alicia	Project Manager	Metropolis	Barcelona
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Sabartés	Lali	Member	Grup (+) congressos+incentius	Barcelona
Saldaña Blasco	Dafne	Architect	Equal Saree	Barcelona
Salgado Romero	Montserrat	Councillor for Culture and Citizenship	Badalona City Council	Badalona
Sánchez Barberán	Teresa María	Project Officer	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona

Sánchez García	Antoni	Coordinator of Territorial Services	Llinars del Vallès City Council	Llinars del Vallès
Sánchez-Miranda	Carmen	Head of the UN-Habitat Office in Spain	UN-Habitat	Madrid
Santcovsky	Hector	Director	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona
Sanz Alonso	Isabel	Social worker	Public administration	Barcelona
Serrate Urrea	Isabel	Retired teacher		La Floresta / Sant Cugat
Serratosa Serdà	Antoni	General Coordinator	Associació Amputats Sant Jordi	Barcelona
Sobrino Garcés	Cristina	Associate professor	UPF	Barcelona
Solé Ginel	Ramon	Project Officer for Equality	SURT	Barcelona
Soler Artalejo	Pere	Project Officer	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona
Sòria	Anna	Documentalist	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona
Soriano-Montagut Jené	Laia	Member of the Legal and Administrative Unit of the Directorate for Urban Planning Services	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona
Stinus Bru de Sala	Elisa	Consultant	Momentum	Barcelona
Tarragona Fenosa	Marta	Solicitor		Barcelona
Tomás Murcia	M. Rosa	Secretary	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Tormo	Gloria	Head of the Road Network Maintenance Service	Santa Coloma de Gramenet City Council	Santa Coloma de Gramenet
Torra i Xicoy	Ramon Maria	General Manager	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona
Triantafyllidou	Evanthia	Researcher	Antigona	Barcelona
Trullen	Joan	Vice-President for Strategic Planning	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona
Uriarte Ercilla	Idoia	Director of the Department for Equality, Cooperation and Citizenship	Bilbao City Council	Bilbao
Urrea Vela	Laura	Civil servant	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Valbonesi	Cinzia	Secretary	Pineda de Mar City Council	Pineda de Mar
Vera Rigo	Anna	Project Officer for Prevention	Barcelona City Council	Barcelona
Verbón	Marc	Press Officer	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Barcelona
Viada Pagès	Marta	Architect	Barcelona Provincial Council	Barcelona
Vilchez Ortiz	Maria	Social worker	Sabadell City Council	Cerdanyola del Vallès

## 8.5. Metropolis Women International Network

### Presidency and Official Regional Antennae

SECRETARIAT GENERAL	
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	Copy to: Mr. Mahamane Mahamadane TOURÉ Director for Twinning and Decentralised Cooperation Bamako District Council BP 256 djcdmairiebko@yahoo.fr Tel.: +223 20220668 Fax: +223 20225540	
<b>Bangui</b> (Central African Republic)	<b>Suzanne LAGUERRE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Second Deputy Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> laguerresuzanne@yahoo.fr	<b>Minda Faustine Madeleine MOSSABA IV</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Head of Payroll <input type="checkbox"/> Tel.: +236 614824; Fax: +236611796 mossaba4@yahoo.fr
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