TACTICAL URBANISM PILOT

ME MUEVO SEGURA

(I MOVE SAFELY)

REPLICABILITY MANUAL

Building safer urban public
spaces for women and girls

CAF BANCO DE DESARROLLO DE AMÉRICA LATINA   TUMI Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative   ALCALDÍA MAYOR DE BOGOTÁ D.C. | SECRETARÍA DE LA MUJER

TACTICAL URBANISM PILOT I MOVE SAFELY

Replicability Manual. June 2020

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PRESENTATION

Illustration: "Nuestro Jardin Cultural" intervention in the locality of Suba. Source: Author.

This replicability manual is the final result of the Tactical Urbanism Pilot Plan, based on data from the Me Muevo Segura ("I move safely") initiative and carried out at four points along Bogota's roads and bike paths.

The objective is to share the experience of the pilot project. We hope that this manual will enable other cities, public administrations, private entities, social organizations, citizen collectives and academic institutions to design and implement tactical urbanism strategies to promote changes in the short term and implement urban interventions that improve the quality of life of their population, especially women and girls, with a gender-differentiated and diversity approach.

One of the results of implementing the pilot has been the compilation of a series of lessons learned, tools and recommendations, which will be useful when replicating tactical urbanism strategies in other cities. These strategies can contribute to improving perceptions of safety for women in urban spaces and on public transport.

The manual is divided into two parts. The first focuses on a presentation of the pilot's basic concepts, a context about the Me Muevo Segura initiative and a description of the four interventions carried out in Bogota. The second part covers the pilot's methodology, explains how to replicate interventions of this type in phases, and presents recommendations and lessons learned.

INTRODUCTION

Use, enjoyment and transit in the world's cities is unique for women. On a daily basis, women experience multiple expressions of violence in urban public spaces. According to nighttime safety measurements for women taken by the District Secretariat for Women in Bogota, these expressions of violence do not allow them to freely and safely enjoy the city's structure, especially at night. Behavior such as street sexual harassment, and physical and sexual violence against women and girls increase a structural inequality that is consolidated under a city model that does not meet the needs of urban displacement in an egalitarian manner.[1]

As this inequality grows, urban planning in cities demands a gender perspective, a differentiated approach that makes it possible to build spaces and environments that are participatory, egalitarian, gender-diverse, sustainable and free of any type of violence for those who inhabit them.

In the city of Bogota, the District Secretariat for Women (SDMujer), among its various functions, supports and coordinates the incorporation of the gender perspective in issues related to urbanism, urban planning and security in the city, identifying that in public spaces there are situations of inequity that restrict the mobility and freedom of women to exercise their rights as citizens.

In 2019, CAF –Development Bank of Latin America, the Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI) and the SDMujer implemented a "pilot plan of data-driven interventions for the prevention and heightened perception of violence and sexual harassment against women and girls in urban public spaces," called the Me Muevo Segura Tactical Urbanism Pilot.

This pilot sought to demonstrate and promote the use of data collected from measurements taken that same year about the road and bike path infrastructure in the city of Bogota, detecting and geo-referencing dangerous places for women and girls through a specialized mobile application.

The objective of the pilot focused on implementing tactical urban planning actions in four points identified as unsafe in the city of Bogota, in order to prevent and reduce the different forms of violence against women in urban public spaces and on public transport.

In order to achieve this objective, a form of alternative urbanism was used involving tactical actions that are easy to execute in the short term. These actions promote social, physical, political and public changes in the long term.

The spirit of the above was to contribute to the search for an egalitarian and violence-free city by supporting the development of new actions and ways of influencing urban planning in a participatory, practical and conclusive manner.

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1   Boletín informativo de la Secretaría Distrital de la Mujer (2019). *Mujeres en cifras 18. Mediciones nocturnas en materia de seguridad para las mujeres - Ciclorrutas.* Recuperado de http://omeg.sdmujer.gov.co/phocadownload/2019/boletines/Mujeres%20en%20cifras%2018.pdf

Participants in the "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" (Our Cultural Garden) intervention, members from Bicistema, CAF, TUMI, SDMujer and a graffiti artist and street art collective in Suba (Mesa local del graffiti de Suba). Point: Locality of Suba - Ciudad de Cali Avenue between Carreras 93/93c.

TACTICAL URBANISM

WHAT IS IT?

Tactical urbanism interventions are easy to implement in the short term but generate changes in the medium and long term. They are planned, designed and executed jointly with the citizens and/or the city with the objective of improving the built environment. This type of intervention focuses on strengthening the social fabric and the links between citizens and the spaces chosen for intervention, evaluating the relevance of making permanent changes in the medium and long term.

WHAT IS IT FOR?

By reconstructing the deteriorating urban fabric, through the resignification of desolate and fast-transit public spaces — where interaction disappears and lingering is discouraged (non-places)[2] — the perception and safety conditions in cities are improved. Tactical urbanism interventions make it possible to outline and prioritize spaces in complex urban contexts, and transform them into examples of inclusive public spaces within the city.

WHERE CAN IT BE USED?

Tactical urbanism interventions in Latin America address urban-regional challenges,[3]

Ajna, artista local de graffiti durante la intervención "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" Punto: Localidad de Suba - Avenida Ciudad de Cali entre carreras 93 y 93c

in particular, poor quality urban infrastructure, dark and isolated places, abandoned spaces with lack of lighting and inadequate security presence.

WHO CAN IT BE USED WITH?

In order to implement tactical urban planning interventions, it is important to identify and generate ties, initially with citizens and the most affected groups, and then with other strategic actors, such as social organizations, academic institutions, and public and private entities. These ties make it possible to broaden the vision and the integral participation of each sector in the processes of problem identification, solution design, implementation and validation.

WHY INCORPORATE A GENDER PERSPECTIVE?

Resignifying urban public spaces with a differentiated and rights-based gender approach facilitates the design of improvement strategies through the recognition and transformation of social relations of aggression and power, which affect certain populations and groups that have historically been discriminated against.[4]

By understanding the experiences and needs of women and girls, the obligation to include this perspective in tactical urbanism actions and, as a result, in city planning becomes evident.

Figura 1. Strategic actors in the Me Muevo Segura Tactical Urbanism Pilot

[2] *Marc, A. (1992). Los no lugares. Espacios del anonimato. Una antropología de la sobremodernidad. Madrid: Gedisa.*

[3] Ciudad Emergente (2013). Urbanismo Táctico. Casos latinoamericanos. El valor del urbanismo táctico en Latinoamérica. Retrieved from http:// https://issuu.com/ciudademergente_cem/docs/ut_vol3_2013_0528_10
[4] Kolektiboa, H. (2010). Manual de análisis urbano, género y vida cotidiana. Retrieved from https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/haciendayadministracionpublica/planif_presup/genero/documentacion/Analisis_urbano.pdf

ME MUEVO SEGURA

The initiative seeks to improve the perception of safety by women and girls, with a focus on the visibility and denaturalization of harassment and sexual violence in urban public spaces and on public transport in the city, mainly at night.

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In 2019, measurements were taken on 10,032 miles (16,145 km) of roads and 334 miles (537 km) of bike paths in the city, with the specialized mobile application Safetipin.[5] Moreover, 14,311 safety perception surveys were conducted at bus stops along the TransMilenio BRT and the Integrated Public Transportation System (SITP) routes and three focus groups were also held.

Vehicular roads and bicycle paths were measured

based on eight variables: lighting, openness or unobstructed vision (what do I see?), visibility (who sees me?), number of people on site (sufficiently crowded), security (presence of public and private security agents), state of pathways, proximity to public transport, and gender diversity (mixed-gender presence). These variables made up the nighttime safety index for the city of Bogota.

The data collected mainly show situations of insecurity associated with: robbery, sexual harassment, accidents, and intimidation; risks associated with the physical state of the infrastructure such as narrow streets and paths, desolate and unkempt bridges and structures, neglected bodies of water, uncovered sewers and spaces with poor lighting, and inadequate presence of security and people in general.

Based on the collection of quantitative and qualitative data and the nighttime safety index, 25 city areas categorized as unsafe or dangerous, especially at night, were prioritized.

[5] *Safetipin is a mobile application and online platform developed in New Delhi, India, that geo-references perceptions and situations that threaten women's safety in cities' public spaces, especially at night.*
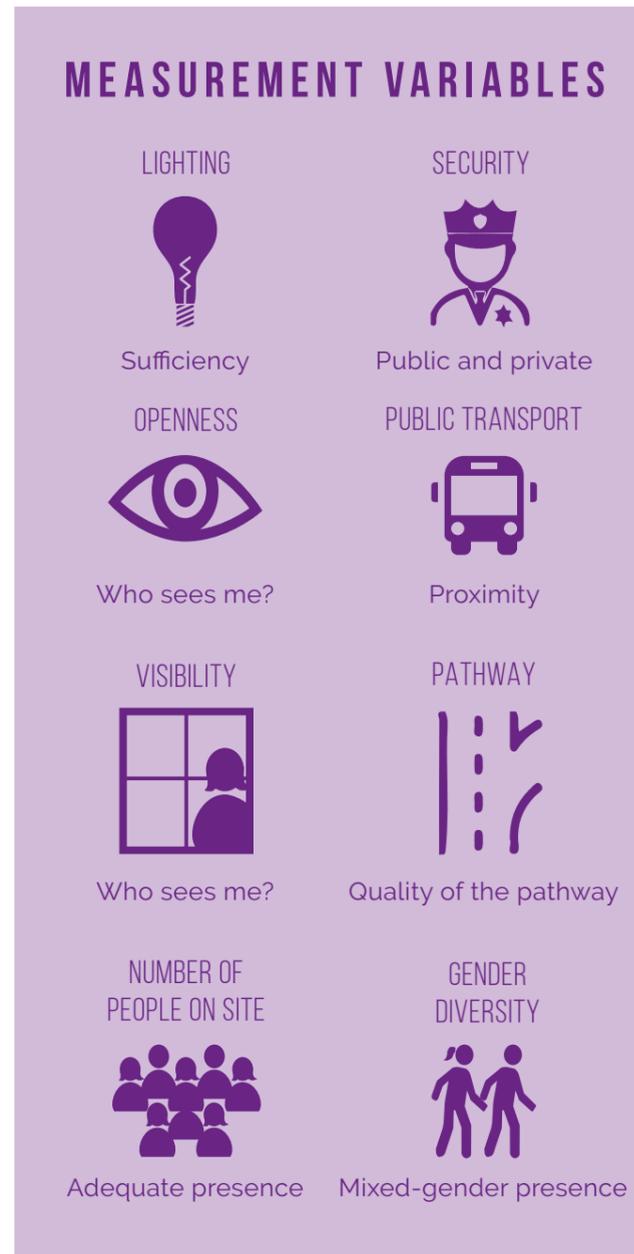

Figure 2. Me Muevo Segura measurement variables

TACTICAL URBANISM PILOT

The Me Muevo Segura Tactical Urbanism Pilot was the last phase of the initiative, with two objectives: to demonstrate and promote the use of data for integrated intervention in public space and public transport from a gender perspective; and to improve the safety of women and girls in urban public space. For the implementation of the pilot interventions, four locations were selected within the twenty-five zones prioritized according to low and very low scores on the safety index for women in public spaces at night.

The tactical urbanism interventions of this experience were implemented in four areas of the city of Bogota, located in the localities of Suba, Kennedy, Teusaquillo and Tunjuelito, mixed areas consolidated as residential and service zones. After the selection of intervention points, a five-phase process was deployed: diagnosis, design, execution, evaluation and sustainability.

DIAGNOSIS

Complementing the quantitative and qualitative data of the nighttime safety index, observation visits and strategic interviews were conducted to comprehensively

Locality of Suba
Ciudad de Cali Avenue and Carrera 93

Locality of Teusaquillo
Calle 26 Avenue and Carrera 30

Locality of Kennedy
South 42nd Street and Carrera 72k bis

Locality of Tunjuelito
Villavicencio Avenue and South 48c Street

Figure 3. Locations of the Me Muevo Segura interventions in Bogota

diagnose the physical and safety conditions of each point. The points were analyzed under a series of urban criteria, such as land use classification, housing, commerce, services, population profile, proximity to transportation and quality of public space.

The interviews focused on the same eight variables of the nighttime safety index, to identify the specific problems associated with each point, in order to describe the perceptions of the neighborhood residents, especially women who know and experience the dynamics of these points on a daily basis.

Before the "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" intervention. Point: Locality of Suba - Ciudad de Cali Avenue between Carreras 93/93c.

PARTICIPATORY DESIGN

Once the problems were identified, a participatory design methodology was implemented for each point. Socialization and collaborative work meetings were held with neighborhood residents, social organizations, cycling and artist collectives in each locality, with the support of SDMujer and its district liaisons in the administration of public spaces in the city.

The methodology was implemented through four

Antes de la intervención "Nuestro Jardín Cultural"
Punto: Localidad de Suba - Avenida Ciudad de Cali entre carreras 93 y 93c

participatory design workshops to integrate citizens, especially women and girls, to create and propose solutions to the problems identified in each location.

About 85 proposals were developed for the four intervention points by the 60 workshop participants, including women, girls, men, boys, young and elderly people.

Proposals were sorted based on their short, medium and long term feasibility to prioritize actions that could be carried out within the scope of the pilot, i.e., in the short term. Medium and long-term proposals were submitted to applicable public and private entities for consideration.

EXECUTION

On average, each Intervention was completed within one week. The execution phase featured the active participation of neighborhood residents, groups of cycling women, artists from graffiti collectives, members of community action councils and youth and women groups in each locality.

In addition, there were participants from collectives of university students and the entities promoting the pilot. Some of the actions carried out at the intervention points included:

- Deep cleaning and disinfection
- Waterproofing of walls
- Maintenance of fencing along water channels
- Recycling of residual materials from construction site for demarcation of trails
- Painting of walls
- Planting of trees and flower beds
- Graffiti art murals
- Painting of children's games on the ground
- Activities such as cinema, dance and bicycle rides
- Installation of a gallery in the public space

After the interventions were completed, a schedule of activities was established for two purposes: to carry out site activation campaigns and to measure the results.

EVALUATION

Site activation campaigns were implemented to promote the use of the spaces and bring together the greatest number and diversity of people, and thus measure the results with the neighborhood residents, organizations, entities and citizen collectives, interviewing attendees and passersby at the intervention points.

The activities were performed four weeks after the implementation of the interventions.
To measure the results and evaluate the impact of the

interventions, interviews with attendees and passersby were conducted; a total of 86 people were interviewed in order to measure their perception of the eight variables of the nighttime safety index.

SUSTAINABILITY

After the activities to measure the results, a sustainability program was carried out in the intervention points to promote the use and enjoyment of these public spaces and the sustainability of actions.

As part of the sustainability activities, preventive maintenance, cleaning (upkeep), bicycle rides, outdoor movie screenings and afternoon rumba aerobic classes were organized to sustain the ties of resignification between the neighborhood residents, the workshop participants, and the general population.

One of the results observed is that locals have appropriated these spaces for recreational, cultural and educational activities.

Participatory design workshop for the "Pasaje Mujeres que luchan" (Women Who Fight Alley) intervention. Place: Casa de Igualdad de Oportunidades para las Mujeres de Teusaquillo (House of Equal Opportunities for Women in Teusaquillo).

Participatory design workshop for the "Pasaje Mujeres que luchan" (Women Who Fight Alley) intervention. Place: House of Equal Opportunities for Women in Teusaquillo.

"OUR CULTURAL GARDEN"

"PATH OF COLORS"

LOCATION

Bicycle Path Ciudad de Cali Avenue between Carreras 93/93c

LOCALITY

Suba

AREA OF INTERVENTION

12,260 sq. ft. (1139 m2)

PARTICIPANTS

72 people

ORGANIZATIONS

Paradas en los Pedales

Rueda Como Niña

Mesa local del graffiti de Suba

Casa de la Juventud de Suba

Casa de Igualdad de Oportunidades para las Mujeres de Suba

This intervention, located in the locality of Suba, was conceived as an open-air cultural center for cultural, educational, and recreational activities adjacent to the city's cycling infrastructure. The concept was based on the proposals of the citizens to generate a physical-spatial change in the area.

The intervention was carried out during ten days and thanks to the participation of a team of 72 people, on the eastern side of the bicycle lane on Ciudad de Cali Avenue and Carrera 93. Activities included cleaning (upkeep), disinfection, planting of trees and flower beds, painting of façades and children's games on the ground, artistic murals with the participation of the local graffiti artists and street art collective for the Suba district. A cinema wall was also painted for the projection of movies at night.

During (on the right) and after (above) the "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" intervention.
Point: Locality of Suba - Ciudad de Cali Avenue between Carreras 93/ 93c.

The intervention located in the locality of Kennedy was called "Sendero de Colores" because the bridge located at the point of intervention is the only bicycle and pedestrian connection path between the eastern and western sectors of the Timiza Lake Park. The concept focused on the use of color as a tool for the aesthetic resignification of the place, with the objective of changing the perception of darkness and neglection of the space.

Forty-three key people participated in this activity to carry out the actions proposed in the participatory design workshop. The bridge path was demarcated with waste from construction sites, the fencing along the water channel was also repaired, and the space was resignified with artistic murals as a tribute to nature and women, in conjunction with the local graffiti artists collective.

LOCATION

Back part of Timiza Park, 42s Street between Carreras 72k bis and 72m

LOCALITY

Kennedy

AREA OF INTERVENTION

185 m²

PARTICIPANTES

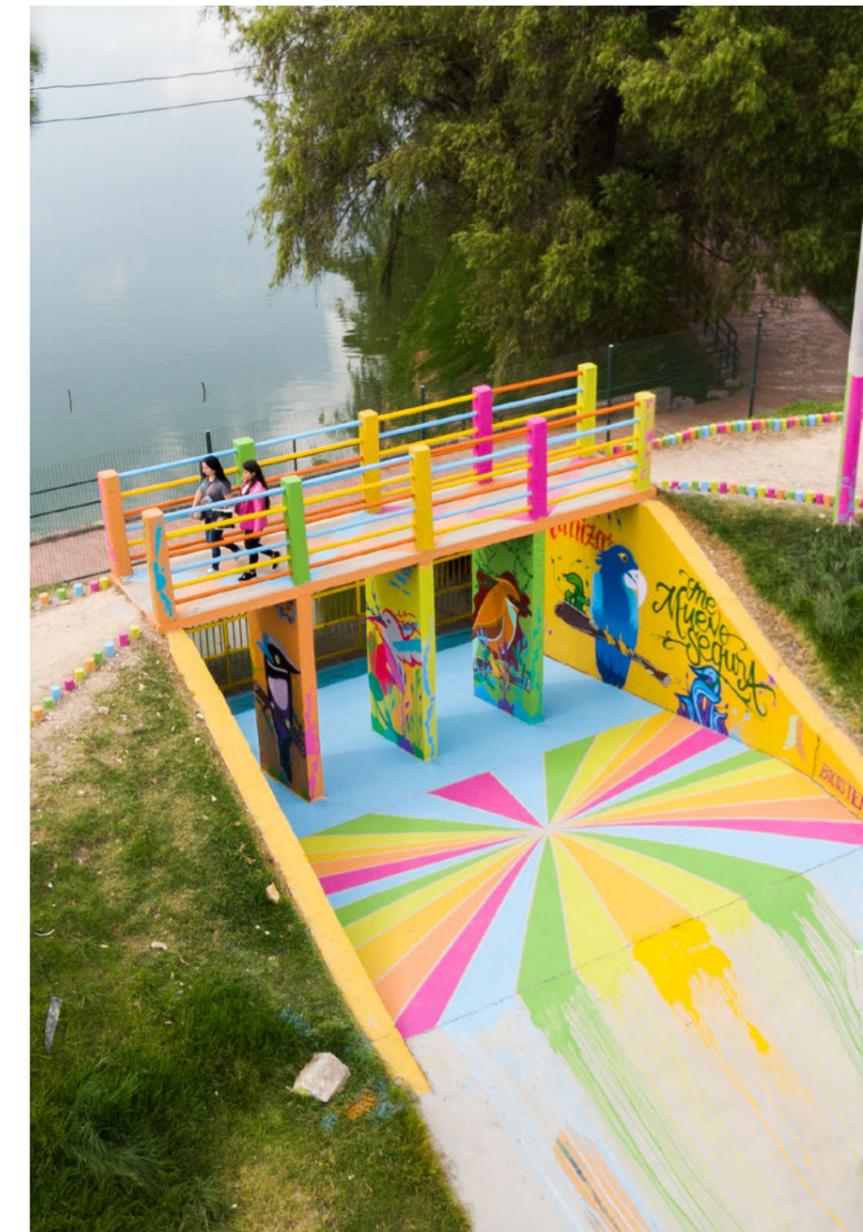1,991 sq. ft. (185 m2)

ORGANIZATIONS

Rueda Como Niña

Curvas en Bici Bogotá

Mesa local del graffiti de Kennedy

Colectivo de estudiantes de arquitectura

Casa de Igualdad de Oportunidades para las Mujeres de Kennedy

After the "Sendero de colores" intervention (left and right). Point: Locality of Kennedy - Back part of Timiza Park.

After the "Sendero de colores" intervention (left and right).
Point: Locality of Kennedy - Back part of Timiza Park.

"WOMEN WHO FIGHT ALLEY"

The intervention located in the district of Teusaquillo became known as "Pasaje Mujeres Que Luchan," after a participatory design workshop was held at the Casa de Igualdad y Oportunidad para las Mujeres (House of Equality and Opportunity for Women) (CIOM) in the district. CIOM's members had already planned months earlier a day of resignification for this location with the elaboration of an artistic mural entitled: "Mujeres que Luchan, semillas de libertad" (Women Who Fight, Seeds of Freedom). The proposals designed by the women who attended the workshop were based on this concept.

The intervention on the south side of the vehicular bridge took eight days and included actions such as the demarcation of a labyrinth depicting the solar calendar on the ground of the square, painting of the concrete benches and artistic signage with stencils of bicycle paths and crosswalks under the vehicular bridge.

LOCATION
26 Street and Carrera 30, under the vehicular bridge on the south side

LOCALITY
Teusaquillo

AREA OF INTERVENTION
24,714 sq. ft. (2,296 m2)

PARTICIPANTES
48 people

ORGANIZATIONS
Las Damas de la Bici
Rueda Como Niña
Collective of university students enrolled in architecture
Collective of female street artists in Teusaquillo
Casa de Igualdad de Oportunidades para las Mujeres de Teusaquillo

During (left) and after (above) the "Pasaje Mujeres que Luchan" intervention. Point: Locality of Teusaquillo - 26 Street and Carrera 30

"ME MUEVO SEGURA GALLERY"

LOCATION
Bicycle path on the corner of El Tunal Park, Villavicencio Avenue and South 48c Street

LOCALITY
Tunjuelito

AREA OF INTERVENTION
7,158 sq. ft. (665 m2)

PARTICIPANTS
26 people

ORGANIZATIONS
Bonitas en Bici
Collective of university students enrolled in architecture
El Tunal Gabriel García Márquez Public Library

In the Tunjuelito district, the "Galería Me Muevo Segura" intervention took advantage of the recreational characteristics of the location to carry out an exhibition about the initiative. Situated on one of the corners of the El Tunal Park bike path, children's games and creative designs were painted on the floor and an outdoor gallery was installed with 25 prints hung on the park fence along the bike path.

Some of the actions carried out for the resignification of public spaces to prevent violence against women in the framework of the Tactical Urbanism Pilot were painted and exhibited in the outdoor gallery.

During (above) and after (right) the "Galería Me Muevo Segura" (Me Muevo Segura Gallery) intervention. Point: Locality of Tunjuelito - El Tunal Park, Villavicencio Avenue and South 48c Street

REPLICABILITY MANUAL

HOW IS IT DONE? INTERVENTION PHASES

The methodological strategy adopted in the pilot is structured into five work phases, based on data with a gender perspective and mechanisms for citizen participation and articulation.

The phases focus on:

1. Diagnose problems and situations, using quantitative and qualitative data.
2. Actively involve all stakeholders in the design of solutions for the identified problems (using a participatory design methodology).
3. Execute the designed actions jointly.
4. Evaluate the results of the actions.
5. Foster the sustainability of interventions over time.

The following pages describe the objectives of each phase, the tools needed, the steps to follow, and a series of recommendations, examples and lessons learned to replicate the model.

The strategy and methodology suggested is flexible, as it can be adapted based on the unique characteristics of each city.

J: Volunteer painting at the "Galería Me Muevo Segura" intervention.
Point: Locality of Tunjuelito - El Tunal Park, Villavicencio Avenue and South 48c Street

DIAGNOSE	DESIGN	EXECUTE	EVALUATE	SUSTAIN
1	2	3	4	5
RESEARCH on existing information about the city	DEVELOP the design methodology	CONVENE the intervention team	FOLLOW-UP on actions regularly	MAINTAIN actions
ANALYZE the urban and social context	CREATE the interventions based on the participation of all the stakeholders	PLAN logistics for the implementation	MEASURE results	ACTIVATE the intervention site
SELECT the place for the intervention	CONCEPTUALIZE the design proposals	STORE resources and materials	CONSOLIDATE measurements	MAP OUT activities
VISIT the point of intervention	MANAGE permits and administrative formalities	IMPLEMENT tactical actions	SOCIALIZE findings	SUPPORT activities

Figure 4. Me Muevo Segura intervention phases

PHASE: 1 DIAGNOSE

The objective of this phase is to gather information about and select a point in the city to conduct the intervention, and this is achieved through research, analysis and observation of quantitative and qualitative data. The following section presents the tools necessary for diagnosis and how to use them.

ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE DIAGNOSIS
5 weeks

TOOLS

	Data, studies, measurements	To study and identify areas in the space and public transport that may be subject to intervention and to gen-erate criteria, variables and parameters for analysis based on existing information.
	Basemap of the city	To identify and analyze the urban variables of the study areas graphically.
	Instrument 1 Observation Sheet **(see page 22)**	To observe the physical-spatial state of the intervention point and evaluate its characteristics during visits.
	Instrument 2 Interviews with key stakeholders **(ver página 23)**	Like instrument 1, it is used to evaluate the social dynamics of the intervention point, approach the people living in the neighborhood, and inquire about the population profile and the way they interact with the space.
	Office supplies	To implement and support technical activities during the visit to the point of intervention (support tables, tape measures and pencils).
	Photographic record	To document the process of all diagnostic activities.
	Specialized software (ArcGis, AutoCAD, Excel, Word, PowerPoint, Illustrator)	To analyze and systematize the collected information, for the basemap, and to create documents and reports of diagnostic processes and results.

PARTICIPANTS

The diagnosis team should minimally include:

2 people to conduct research on data, measurements and/or studies.

3 people to analyze the data, define urban criteria and select the intervention point.

4 people to carry out the observation and measurement visit:

- 1 in charge of observation
- 2 in charge of interviews
- 1 in charge of taking photographs

HOW IS IT DONE? STEP BY STEP

1 INVESTIGATE the current situation of the city
As a first step, it is important to collect existing quantitative and qualitative information related to safety and quality indices of urban public space. Survey data, and measurements of road, cycling and public transport infrastructure and/or assessment studies of unsafe and deteriorated areas of the city can be collected.

2 ANALYZE the urban and social context
This step is performed to recognize and analyze the urban context of unsafe or deteriorated areas previously identified in the research. This information should be studied with the basemap tool to establish variables and urban criteria for analysis and selection on the local and neighborhood scale of the area. Some of the variables may include urban land uses, type of infrastructure, number of residential areas, nearby service facilities, physical quality of the built environment and proximity to public transport, among others.

3 SELECT the point (place) for the intervention
After the research is completed and the variables are analyzed, an intervention point must be selected in the neighborhood or locality; it can be a fragment of a block, a stretch of road or bike path, a corner, or a public transport stop located in the area.

4 VISIT the intervention point
Finally, observation and measurement visits to the selected point should be scheduled to consolidate a final diagnosis. During the visits, measurement instruments 1 and 2 are used . These activities make it possible to identify the population profile, the dynamics of operation and any problems on site in order to establish priorities for action.

INSTRUMENT 1

OBSERVATION SHEET

This instrument is used to observe the physical-spatial state of the intervention point.

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

LOCATION: _____

1. Site Specifications:

- Residential use ☐
- Commercial use ☐
- Mixed use ☐

2. Physical site characteristics:

- Water bodies / wetlands / canals ☐
- Tree-lined pedestrian or bicycle paths ☐
- Proximity to local public transport ☐
- Proximity to mass public transport ☐
- Facilities (hospitals, schools, others) ☐

3. Typology of people who pass through the site:

- Neighborhood population ☐
- Local merchants ☐
- Informal vendors ☐
- Homeless people ☐

- Police ☐
- Private security guards ☐

4. In this place there is a larger presence of:

- Women ☐
- Men ☐
- Women and Men in the same proportion ☐
- LGBTI ☐

5. Obstacles in the area:

- Speed bumps ☐
- Barriers (construction site enclosures) ☐
- Informal vending booths, carts or kiosks ☐
- Garbage or debris ☐
- Bicycle lanes in poor condition ☐
- Unconnected bike lanes ☐
- Paths in poor condition ☐
- Lack of horizontal or vertical signage ☐
- Little or no lighting ☐
- Vacant urban lots ☐
- Dead ends or blind walls ☐
- Trees or plants limiting visibility ☐

Other(s): _____

6. Characteristics of bike lanes

- Bike lanes on sidewalk/ curbside/ gutter ☐
- Bike lane on the roadway ☐
- Bike lane on roadway median ☐
- One-way ☐
- Two-way ☐

7. During your visit, did you witness any unusual act?

- Sexual harassment or violence ☐
- Road accidents ☐
- Theft or robbery ☐

Other(s): _____

8. Other types of circumstances at the site:

- Micro-trafficking (nickel & dime) ☐
- Brawls or street fights ☐
- Prostitution ☐

Other(s): _____

Note: Document the process with photographs.

INSTRUMENT 2

INTERVIEW WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

This instrument is used to interact with citizens and evaluate the dynamics of the point.

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

LOCATION: _____

GENDER		AGE	
Female ☐		14-18 years old ☐	
Male ☐		19-25 years old ☐	
Other. Please specify. ☐		26-50 years old ☐	
		51-90 years old ☐	

1. How often do you pass through this area?

- Rarely (once a week) ☐
- Frequently (2 to 3 times a week) ☐
- Very frequently (4 or more times a week) ☐

2. What feelings does this place produce in you?

Peace of mind ☐		Fear ☐	
Safety ☐		Intimidation ☐	
Happiness ☐		Anxiety/Distress ☐	
Comfort ☐		Indifference ☐	

Why? _____

3. How often do women pass through here?

- Rarely (once a week) ☐
- Frequently (2 to 3 times a week) ☐
- Very frequently (4 or more times a week) ☐

Why do you think that is?

4. Is this place safe for women?

Rate from 0 to 3, where 0 is unsafe and 3 is safe.

	0	1	2	3
Lighting	☐	☐	☐	☐
Openness (What do I see?)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Visibility (Who sees me?)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Number of people on site	☐	☐	☐	☐
Presence of security	☐	☐	☐	☐
State of the pathway	☐	☐	☐	☐
Proximity to public transport	☐	☐	☐	☐
Gender diversity	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. At what time of the day is this place vacated?

- Early hours (12:00 AM - 05:59 AM) ☐
- Morning (06:00 AM - 11:59 AM) ☐
- Afternoon (12:00 PM - 05:59 PM) ☐
- Evening (06:00 PM - 11:59 PM) ☐

6. Have you witnessed or experienced sexual harassment or violence here?

Yes ☐   Which one? _____

No ☐

7. What kinds of actions would make this a safe place for women?

8. How could you contribute to make this space safer for women?

9. Do you belong to any organization/collective/ participation body/community action council/ local committee/etc.?

Yes ☐   Which one? _____

No ☐

RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

1 By using existing data, measurements and quantitative and qualitative studies, it is possible to perform comprehensive urban interventions involving citizens, organizations, public authorities, educational institutions and private entities to facilitate the management and integration of actions.

2 It is important to analyze the potential intervention zones using clear variables and parameters to determine the number of people that could benefit from these initiatives. The urban variables and parameters of analysis on data, measurements and studies enable the selection of critical and vulnerable zones, in order to carry out tactical urbanism actions meeting specific characteristics.

3 The analysis of the zones may reveal several potential sites for intervention. If only one site can be selected, we recommend that the others not be discarded because they may be designated for intervention in the future or by other organizations working in the community.

4 It is important to create and apply measurement instruments to collect information about the experiences of those who know and frequent the place on a daily basis because they'll reinforce previous analyses and studies, and allow for joint work with the public.

5 Identifying specific features of the points chosen for intervention, such as times of day, population types, dynamics of use, and urban mobility and transportation conditions, facilitates the definition of the interventions to be carried out.

6 In conducting observation and measurement visits as one of the first actions before implementing interventions, a direct link with neighborhood residents and local organizations can be established. The visits will generate meeting spaces between the people living in the neighborhood, the participating organizations and local authorities.

ME MUEVO SEGURA

Nighttime safety evaluations for women in Bogota –2019

BIKE PATHS

This pilot of interventions was based on data and information collected in the surveys and studies along roadways and bike paths in Bogota, as part of the nighttime safety index in the framework of the Me Muevo Segura initiative of the District Secretariat for Women.

The urban variables and parameters analyzed in this experience were those related to land use (residential, commercial, industrial, mixed), proximity to public transport, condition of the road network, proximity to service facilities, public space, urban morphology and population profile.

During the reconnaissance and analysis of one of the zones of the pilot plan experience, the potential area of intervention was established along a stretch of the bicycle path in the locality of Suba, which included different points susceptible to intervention. The selected point was the one with the most physical deterioration and unsafe conditions in the whole corridor, strategically chosen to demonstrate the improvement potential of this section.

Two instruments were used to observe and measure the points during the development of the pilot plan: the observation sheet and the interview with key stakeholders (tools for the physical, spatial and social evaluation of the intervention sites) **(see pages 22 y 23).**

PHASE 2: DESIGN

The objective of this phase is to design collaborative and collective intervention proposals that can respond to the problems found in the diagnosis phase. The following tools will be needed:

TOOLS

ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE THE DESIGN

5 weeks

Tool	Description
Dissemination and communication campaigns on social media and local networks	Strategies aimed at inviting the most people possible to participate in design activities.
Work and meeting space, including tables, chairs and a projector	A nearby suitable space is needed to conduct design workshops and activities.
Logistics support	Transportation and staff to carry materials needed for design workshops and activities.
Instrument 3 Game-based workshop **(see pages 28 and 29)**	The workshop is a collaborative design tool that will help develop solutions to the problems found.
Participation forms and image-use authorizations	To create a record of the participants in the design activi-ties.

Tool	Description
Snacks or beverages	To give to the design activity participants.
Specialized software (Illustrator/AutoCAD, SketchUp, Revit)	To create designs, draft preliminary drawings and pro-duce descriptive reports.
Design drawings and/or descriptive reports	Develop conceptual designs and calculate the quantity of materials needed for the execution phase.
Management letters and filings	To make requests, file for permits, and cooperate with actors, entities and institutions, and articulate actions for their proper and correct execution.
Photographic record	To document the design workshops and activities.

PARTICIPANTS

The design development team should minimally include:

4 people to outline and develop a collaborative design methodology:

- 2 in charge of designing and leading the workshop

- 1 in charge of organizing logistics before and after design development
- 1 in charge of taking photographs

2 people to analyze and sort the proposals drawn up at the collaborative design workshop.

2 people to conceptualize the designs proposed by citizens.

2 people to file permits and requests.

The highest number possible of participants in the design workshops.

HOW IS IT DONE? STEP BY STEP

1
DEVELOP a collaborative design METHODOLOGY
The first step to creating intervention proposals is the development of a collaborative design methodology. This step can take the form of workshops, brainstorming, work groups, among others, with the participation of different people and organizations, mainly women and girls, working collectively to build solutions.

2
Co-create solutions collaboratively
Using the group game-based workshop methodology, problems can be tackled as opportunities for improvement, grouping proposals according to the identified issues and organizing them by execution timeframes in the short, medium and long term. Spoken words, written texts and drawings, and a game board as a support tool **(see pages 28 and 29)** are ways to establish the connection between the participants' needs and their proposals.

3
CONCEPTUALIZE design proposals
Based on the proposal ideation and organization, the resulting design should be conceptualized, meeting the following characteristics: it should represent a solution to the problem, be easy to implement and feasible in the short-term, adhere to the available budget, involve all actors, and be logistically viable. These designs can be reflected in draft drawings and descriptive reports.

4
APPLY for permits and initiate all required procedures to execute project
Once the designs are complete, any necessary permit requests should be filed and required procedures for executing the intervention initiated with the corresponding entities in charge of public space management. This step is necessary if the proposed activities are to be conducted from an integral and cross-institutional approach.

INSTRUMENT 3

GAME-BASED WORKSHOP

This workshop is a game-based instrument to stimulate creative and analytical thinking, providing a cognitive and analytical tool that records the relationship between a main idea (problem) and a grouping of secondary ideas (proposals for improvement) on a visual medium (a board).

WORKSHOP DURATION

4 instances / 2 hours

MATERIALS

A digital presentation including the information gathered during diagnosis, basic concepts and the workshop methodology.

A game board in print or digital format. The links between the main and secondary ideas will be graphically represented on a 9x9 grid or matrix to help organization and analysis **(see Figure 5).**

Paper, pencils and adhesive tape for people to write down or draw their proposed ideas and put them on the game board.

HOW IS THE WORKSHOP STRUCTURED?

The collaborative design workshop is divided into four breakout sessions focused on a collective construction of design proposals for the interventions.

1 AWARENESS   15 min

In this first session, one person will present the workshop and interact with participants asking them about the feelings that the intervention area provokes in them and showing pictures to support the digital presentation. This exercise should be associated with the different forms of violence experienced by women on public transport and in public spaces.

2 EXPLANATION   15 min

A different person will explain the diagnosis of the intervention area using a support presentation including pictures, and the results of the quantitative and qualitative analyses. The central topic and the main ideas (the problems) should be presented in this session.

3 CONTEXTUALIZATION   15 min

During this session, two people will describe the key concepts to clarify the context for the participants, including tactical urbanism or urban interventions by citizens. The description should include how participative design works using game strategies and how a game board can be used to create proposals for improvement to face the identified problems.

4 CREATION   45 min

Finally, participants will be divided into groups of at least three people. Each group will be assigned one or more problems and asked to draw or write out proposals for improvement for each one on the game board. All proposals will be sorted in ascending order based on their short, medium and long-term feasibility **(see page 29).**

At the end of this session, each group will share their ideas and the collaborative design workshop will conclude.
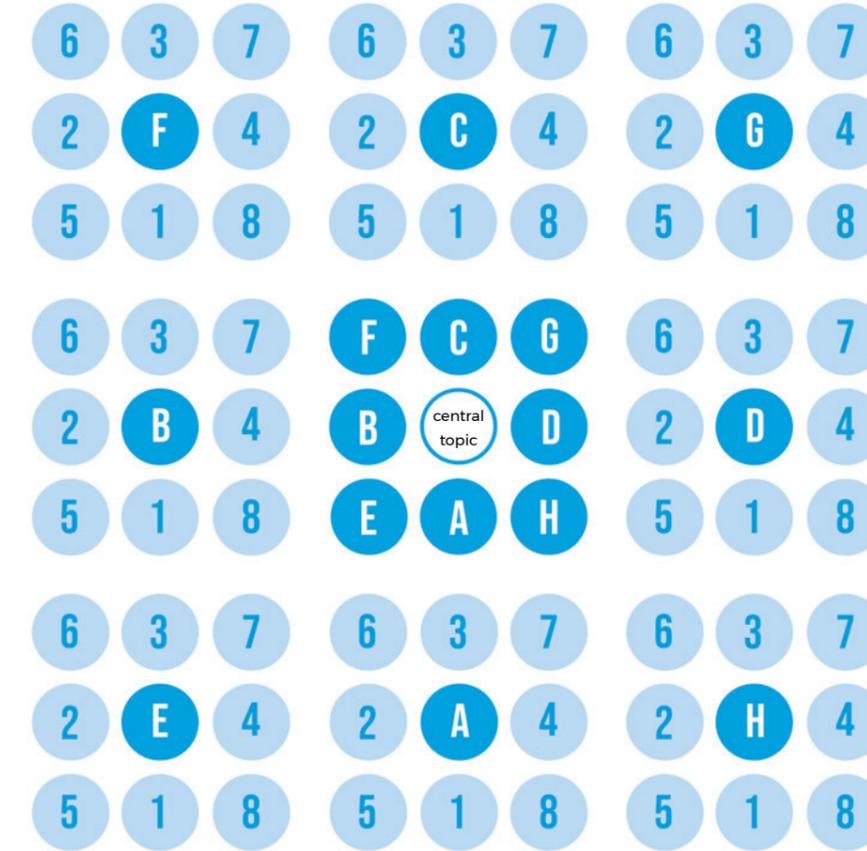

Figure 5: Game board for the collaborative design workshop

Main ideas (Problems):

A Problem 1
B Problem 2
C Problem 3
D Problem 4

Secondary ideas (Proposals):

A1
A2
A3
A4   Short-term proposals
A5
A6   Medium-term proposals
A7
A8   Long-term proposals

Game-based workshop I move safely

HOW DOES THE GAME BOARD WORK?

1. Identify a central issue to work on. Write it on a piece of paper and put the piece of paper in the center of the board. For this experience, the central issue was the perception of safety for women and girls in the space and on public transport.

2. Place the main ideas related to the central issue—between four and eight problems, from letters A to H—around it.

3. Write the problems again on a different piece of paper and put them at the center of each grouping on the board (letters A through H).

4. Each group identifies improvement proposals and puts them around each problem. Proposals will be sorted in ascending order from 1 to 8. The first four proposals should be feasible in the short term; the following two, in the medium term and the last ones, in the long term.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

EXAMPLES

1 Collaborative design workshops make it possible to understand the local population's viewpoint and priorities in regard to the intervention spaces. Workshops should be conducted at local meeting places to create direct ties for better process dissemination, collaboration and participation.

2 Using a game-based workshop methodology to guide the collaborative design process in search of opportunities for improvement will stimulate citizen participation and allow for actions to be sorted as short, medium and long-term initiatives.

3 It is important that citizens feel encouraged to make proposals, particularly women and girls in this case, because they should play a leading role in identifying potential solutions to security-related problems in public spaces. Offering spaces for citizen participation is an effective mechanism to motivate the target population, and these are safe places for women, girls and the general population to voice their opinion.

4 Designs will help people understand the actions to be implemented and to organize the necessary materials and resources for the intervention. They can materialize as draft designs, technical specifications, descriptive reports and estimated budgets.

5 Creating a design concept and naming interventions will help make them easily recognizable, and increase the visibility and appropriation of the implemented actions. Transforming negative perceptions and improving deteriorated spaces using the theory of color for designs can change emotions and feelings in people, fostering friendly and safe environments. One example would be to use warm colors on the surfaces of dark spaces to reflect light at night.

6 Working side by side with the entities managing the intervention areas will help sustain interventions. Local artists and activists should be encouraged to become involved in every phase to strengthen interventions and to avoid misunderstandings and disagreements between organizations and the local authorities.
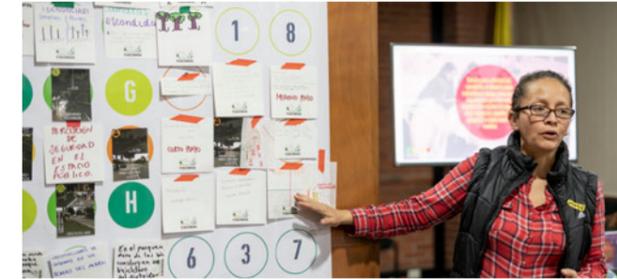
The methodology used for this experience was based on a collaborative design workshop to raise the participants awareness about local problems and propose solutions on different scales for each identified opportunity for improvement by discussing experiences and using a game board and graphic material.

Proposals from women and girls at the workshop for the intervention in Suba locality focused on designing a space that would help display cultural activities close to a bike route, like open-air cinema, aerobic classes, games, story hours, among others. This is how the "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" concept was developed.
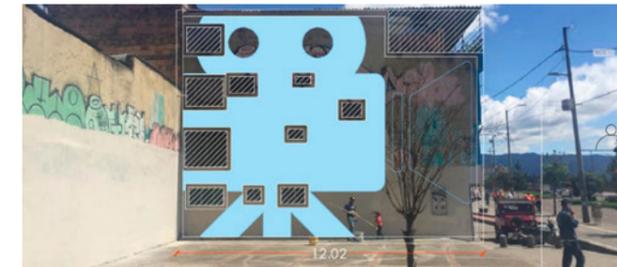
One of the highlights of the "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" intervention's design is a mural painting depicting a gigantic screen to project films in the open air. All four interventions used color theory to select colors like yellow to reflect light at night, orange meaning creativity, blue for communication and green to represent nature.

All necessary permits to carry out these interventions from an integral perspective were managed and planned with the government entities that manage public spaces where the intervention was carried out and neighborhood homeowners.

PHASE 3: EXECUTE

The objective of this phase is to implement the proposals drafted in the design phase, and organize the necessary resources, logistics and people to carry out actions. The following tools will be needed:

TOOLS

Dissemination and communication campaigns on social media and local networks	Strategies aimed at disseminating information and involving the highest number of people in the design activities.	
Logistics plan	To organize intervention activities, timeframes and individual responsibilities.	
Logistics support	Transportation and staff to carry materials for design workshops and activities.	
Participation forms and authoriza-tions	To keep a record of participants in design activities.	
Design drawings and descriptive reports	To put on display and project at the intervention point.	
Tent	To safeguard materials and equipment for the duration of public space intervention.	
Snacks, lunch and bever-ages	To ensure the participants' well-being.	

Site markings	To mark the limits of and protect work spaces, and become visible for people and vehicles in the area.
Personal protective equipment and safety elements	To protect participants during activities (elements with reflective material, gloves, protective eyewear, ear and mouth protection).
Cleaning equipment and materials	To clean and disinfect the site during the first stage.
Intervention materials	To perform intervention activities (traffic and wall paint, products for paint mixing and adhesion, mixing containers, rollers, flat-headed brushespaint brusheses, spray paint, ladders, painter's tape, chalk, furniture and recycled materials).
Waste collection containers	To collect recyclable and non-recyclable waste and clean the intervention point.
Photographic record	To document the activities carried out.

ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION

3 weeks

PARTICIPANTS

The team to execute this phase should minimally include:

A core team of 15 people.

4 field action coordinators:
- 1 in charge of operations
- 1 in charge of logistics
- 1 in charge of taking photographs
- 1 in charge of materials

6 people to implement actions from beginning to end, organized into work groups of 2 to 3 people per action.

5 experts (work at height, manipulation of cleaning chemicals, handling of special tools, and movement of heavy elements).

Volunteers (unlimited number).

HOW IS IT DONE? STEP BY STEP

1 FORM an intervention team
A core work team and a volunteer team should be formed to carry out the interventions. People are invited to participate and join the teams via social media, local networks, word of mouth in the area and community action councils.

2 PLAN intervention logistics
After the team has been formed, a flexible logistics plan should be developed to define and organize intervention activities, appoint leaders, set applicable timeframes, define specific resources, and establish the quantity and type of necessary materials, to streamline stock and transportation processes.

3 STORE intervention materials
For storage purposes, materials should be organized at the point of origin and carried to a storage area nearby the intervention point. The neighborhood residents, collectives and/or public and private entities can help to find the storage area. These materials will be stored for the time set out in the logistics plan.

4 IMPLEMENT tactical improvement actions
Action implementation processes are divided into execution stages:
Stage 1: clean and disinfect the site.
Stage 2: prepare the surface to mark the design layout based on the drawings and use special products for paint adhesion.
Stage 3: complete and organize in detail paint lines, games, murals, furniture, recycled elements, landscaping and other intervention specifications.
Stage 4: collect waste and clean the site to finalize the intervention.

Before the "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" intervention
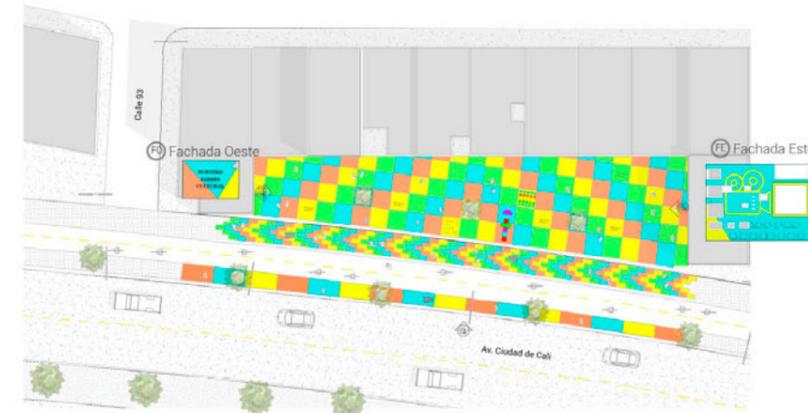
Top view
Scale: 1:150

South façade
Scale: 1:150

Axonometric representation
Scale: 1:150

Images from the "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" intervention's draft drawings

Work in progress in the "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" intervention

Before and after the "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" intervention

RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

1 Once the designs, the quantity of materials and a preliminary budget have been drafted, a rigorous supply purchase and management process should be in place, along with the coordination of transportation and delivery.

2 Using different communication channels, including social media and word of mouth among territorial and local contacts, public and private organizations, and citizen collectives, will encourage active participation. One of the most effective resources for inviting people to participate is social media, including one's own channels as well as those of other organizations and collectives. It is also important to invite the neighborhood residents who live close-by to the intervention site so that they can participate hands-on and appropriate the actions performed.

3 It is a good idea to go through the technical and quality sheet of the materials for the intervention to be performed safely and guarantee the durability of actions. Also, the use of recycled elements is recommended for trail demarcation, such as plant containers and temporary furniture.

4 It is important to make sure that people who participate in intervention execution sessions play a role in the implementation of actions and have any essential materials, and that the people doing the work have the necessary personal protective equipment.

5 It is recommended that a trained team oversee the volunteers and synchronize the execution of the intervention actions to ensure they are carried out in an organized fashion and to avoid any waste of materials, time or resources.

6 Taking into account and involving existing citizen initiatives will help integrate the vision of the different organizations that share the common goal of improving public spaces.

7 Applying for the applicable permits from public entities and neighborhood residents in the intervention area (owners of adjacent walls or lots) will make execution processes and the sustainability of actions easier, in line with the authorities managing public spaces.

This intervention pilot was developed in collaboration with different local centers, artist groups (like those painting murals with graffiti in Suba, Kennedy and Teusaquillo), organizations and collectives (Rueda Como Niña, Paradas en los Pedales, Bonitas en Bici, Las Damas de la Bici and Curvas en Bici Bogotá). Thanks to their convening power and communication channels, many members participated in the different pilot phases.

A logistics plan was drawn up before each intervention was executed. The plan described the activities that would be performed, the coordinators of each action, project timeframes, workdays, the required quantity of beverages and snacks, the expected number of volunteers, materials, participation forms, and the image use and responsibility authorizations needed to take part in the intervention.

During the execution of interventions, a simple tent was used to protect materials and personal belongings. At the end of each day, people in the neighborhood kept these elements until the following day, when activities continued.

The "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" intervention was completed in seven days between 8 am and 6 pm. Participants formed a core team and a team of volunteers, in addition to actively involved neighborhood residents. Actions included cleaning and disinfection, painting of artistic murals, painting of [children's] games on the ground and cultural activities. The intervention covered a total area of 12,260 sq. ft. (1,139 m2).

PHASE 4: EVALUATE

The objective of this phase is to evaluate the results of actions in light of the goal of the intervention. The following tools are required to measure these results:

ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE EVALUATION

2 weeks

TOOLS

	Follow-up and evaluation schedule	A time schedule of post-intervention follow-up actions and outcome evaluation sessions to be agreed to by all the individuals and organizations involved.
	Instrument 4 Post-intervention interview **(see page 40)**	To evaluate the intervention's outcome and measure the impact on citizens. Qualitative and quantitative data col-lected with this instrument should be compared to the information gathered in the diagnosis phase.
	Follow-up and evaluation logistics	To submit to local authorities asking that they perform cleaning and maintenance jobs in the public space. It also includes contacting people, organizations and collectives involved in the interventions to conduct joint follow-up and evaluation activities.
	Table of comparative results **(see page 41)**	Consolidation and comparison of the results from the diagnosis and evaluation phases in order to analyze post-intervention changes and impacts.
	Photographic record	To document all follow-up and evaluation activities.
	Specialized software (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Illustra-tor)	To analyze and organize the collected information, and create documents and reports detailing the follow-up and evaluation process and results.

PARTICIPANTS

The evaluation team should minimally include:

4 people to conduct a follow-up visit and an evaluation session:
- 1 in charge of observation
- 2 in charge of interviews
- 1 in charge of taking photographs

Volunteers (unlimited number).

1 **FOLLOW-UP actions regularly**
Three or four weeks after the completion of an intervention, a follow-up and evaluation schedule should be set up to determine the physical condition of the intervention and its social impact. During follow-up activities, the quality and durability of the materials used can be observed, along with the relevance of performed actions.

2 **MEASURE results after follow-up actions**
Results should be measured during special evaluation sessions to identify the impact on the community and residents. The evaluation will be performed using instrument 4, the post-intervention interview **(see page 40)**. This instrument will make it possible to describe post-intervention perceptions among the population. Evaluation sessions can be publicized through campaigns targeting neighborhood residents.

3 **CONSOLIDATE measurements**
After qualitative and quantitative measurements have been compiled, the results from the perception surveys and the complementary actions to be implemented should be consolidated and analyzed to compare them to data collected during the diagnosis phase. Contrasted information should be presented in a comparative table **(see page 41)**.

4 **SHARE results**
Finally, results from observations conducted before and after the intervention should be shared with the community and the participating entities and organizations. The results achieved during follow-up and evaluation sessions may also be shared with the participating entities and organizations to conduct sustainability actions for the interventions.

INSTRUMENT 4

POST-INTERVENTION INTERVIEW

This instrument is used to evaluate people's post-intervention perceptions.

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

LOCATION: _____

GENDER		AGE	
Female	☐	14-18 years old	☐
Male	☐	19-25 years old	☐
Other. Please specify.	☐	26-50 years old	☐
		51-90 years old	☐

1. How often do you pass through this area?

Rarely (once a week)	☐
Frequently (2 to 3 times a week)	☐
Very frequently (4 or more times a week)	☐

2. What feelings does this place produce in you?

Peace of mind	☐	Fear	☐
Safety	☐	Intimidation	☐
Happiness	☐	Anxiety/Distress	☐
Comfort	☐	Indifference	☐

Why?
_____

3. How often do women pass through here?

Rarely (once a week)	☐
Frequently (2 to 3 times a week)	☐
Very frequently (4 or more times a week)	☐

Why do you think that is?
_____

4. Is this place safe for women?

Rate from 0 to 3, where 0 is unsafe and 3 is safe.

	0	1	2	3
Lighting	☐	☐	☐	☐
Openness (What do I see?)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Visibility (Who sees me?)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Number of people on site	☐	☐	☐	☐
Presence of security	☐	☐	☐	☐
State of the pathway	☐	☐	☐	☐
Proximity to public transport	☐	☐	☐	☐
Gender diversity	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. What differences have you noticed in this area after the intervention?

_____

6. What kinds of actions, in addition to the ones already completed, would make this place safer for women?

_____

7. Do you belong to any organization/collective/ participation body/community action council/ local committee/etc.?

Yes	☐	Which one?	_____
No	☐		

COMPARISON OF RESULTS

ME MUEVO SEGURA PILOT EVALUATION

The results of the interviews conducted during the evaluation session were compared to the measurements gathered in the diagnosis phase based on the eight variables covered by the Me Muevo Segura safety index. In total, 86 people were interviewed during the sessions performed four weeks after the execution phase was completed.

Security perceptions for the variables of lighting, openness or unobstructed vision, visibility, number of people on site and the state of the pathway improved.

The interviewees said that the improvement in their perception of lighting at night, among other reasons, was due to the colors used; they also perceived an increase in the flow of people and an improvement in the physical condition of the pathways.

On the contrary, they did not perceive any change in terms of security, proximity to public transport or gender diversity.

	PRE-INTERVENTION	POST-INTERVENTION
LIGHTING	2 out of 10 people perceived lighting as suffi-cient	6 de cada 10 personas percibieron como suficiente la iluminación
OPENNESS	4 out of 10 people recognized that they could see the space clearly	7 out of 10 people recognized that they could see the space clearly, and that it seemed wider and safer
VISIBILITY	3 out of 10 people indicated that they felt seen	7 out of 10 people indicated that they could be seen thanks to the light reflected by the colors used
NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON SITE	4 out of 10 people perceived that the number of people on site was good	8 out of 10 people perceived an increase in the number of people on site
SECURITY	7 out of 10 people said that there were no security agents	4 out of 10 people said that the presence of security agents was occasional
PATHWAY	7 out of 10 people said that the pathway was in a terrible state	8 out of 10 people said that the pathway's condition was good
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	5 out of 10 people said that public transport was fairly close	5 out of 10 people said that the proximity of public transport was the same
GENDER DIVERSITY	5 out of 10 people said that they saw a similar number of men, women and chil-dren	6 out of 10 people said that they saw no change from before

Table 1. Comparison of quantitative results before and after the Me Muevo Segura interventions

RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

1 Group follow-up visits should include intervention participants to compile different views and interpretations about the changes that were implemented and to document the need to conduct sustainability activities to help neighborhood residents and the general population appropriate the intervention spaces.

2 Evaluation sessions should be supported by the local administration or local organizations committed to this kind of measurement activities for results to be precise and verifiable. The timeframe allowed to measure results after the completion of interventions may vary, according to the functionality of spaces and predefined goals.

3 Evaluation results should be compared to pre and post-intervention results to determine whether the goal was achieved and the expected effects attained.

4 On average, 6 out of 10 surveyed women perceived a positive improvement in the variables of lighting, visibility, number of people on site and gender diversity, and openness and the quality of the pathway **(see Table 1).**

5 For interventions using temporary furniture or outdoor galleries in public spaces, facilities should be strongly secured so that they are not removed or vandalized in places with complex security issues.

6 People involved in every intervention process should participate in follow-up and evaluation sessions to streamline resource management and help plan for future actions under optimal sustainability conditions.

Four weeks after the pilot interventions were completed, follow-up visits were conducted to see the condition of the actions carried out. With the help of neighborhood residents and the participants in workshops and interventions, evaluation sessions were planned.

A campaign among neighborhood residents using measurement instrument 4 **(see page 40)** was conducted to measure the results in light of the goal of this experience, which was to improve the perception of the safety of this space and public transport for women and girls at night.

During the consolidation of quantitative and qualitative data collected at evaluation sessions, it was clear that perceptions changed before and after the intervention. For example, people who live close to "Nuestro Jardín Cultural" appropriated the space as a stage for musical videos, and as a space to play and learn with their families, today planting community gardens.

As part of the pilot's follow-up activities, requests were submitted to urban cleaning authorities asking that they clean the intervention areas on a regular basis.

PHASE 5: SUSTAIN

In the last phase, it is vitally important to sustain the actions in the intervention areas to encourage the community to appropriate these spaces and achieve the expected medium and long-term changes.

ESTIMATED TIME
Once or twice a month

TOOLS

Dissemination and communication campaigns on social media and local networks	Strategies to raise awareness about the initiative and involve the highest number of people possible in the activities.	
Schedule of activities	A program of maintenance activities and actions in the space so that it can be used and enjoyed.	
Logistics support	Transportation and staff to carry materials.	
Participation and authorization forms	To keep a record of participants.	
Tent	To safeguard materials and equipment used on activity days in the public space.	
Audio equipment, projectors and electrical connections	Used for open-air cultural activities, such as cinema and aerobics classes, among others.	
Snacks, lunch and beverages	To ensure the participants' well-being.	

Site markings	To mark the limits of and protect work spaces, and become visible for people and vehicles in the area.
Personal protective equipment and safety elements	To protect participants during activities (elements with reflective material, gloves, protective eyewear, ear and mouth protection).
Cleaning equipment and materials	To clean and disinfect the site.
Maintenance materials	To conduct sustainability activities (paint, mixing con-tainers, rollers, flat-headed brushes, paint brushes, spray paint, ladders, painter's tape, chalk).
Waste collection containers	To collect recyclable and non-recyclable waste and clean the intervention point.
Photographic record	To document the activities carried out.

PARTICIPANTS

The team for sustainability activities should minimally include:

4 field action coordinators:
- 1 in charge of operations
- 1 in charge of logistics
- 1 in charge of taking photographs
- 1 in charge of materials

1 collective or local organization to link sustainability processes across interventions and disseminate relevant information.

The highest number of people possible to participate in site activation events (unlimited number)

1 **SUSTAIN the actions carried out**
Sustaining the performed actions requires setting up an activity schedule and involving as many people as possible to organize socialization and action planning sessions aimed at keeping spaces active and in optimal condition. Sustainability activities may comprise sessions for the physical maintenance of spaces along with cultural sessions, such as activities in the open air (cinema, aerobic classes, dancing, story hours, bicycle rides, fairs, among others).

2 **ACTIVATE the intervention place**
It is important that activities create active spaces for citizens and neighborhood residents so that they can appropriate and resignify the space. These activities will attract people, which will raise awareness about the processes undertaken and increase the visibility of the actions carried out.

3 **PLAN future sustainability activities**
Planning different activities to set goals and follow-up actions will attract a larger number of strategic people who can appropriate the intervention place, ensuring an ongoing maintenance process and the evolution of the intervention.

4 **SUPPORT sustainability activities**
Finally, it is necessary to support the sustainability activities proposed by everyone involved, including citizens, organizations, entities and academia. This will strengthen appropriation and contribute to attaining intervention goals in the medium and long-term.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

1 Citizen participation should be fostered from the diagnosis phase to the sustainability phase in order to boost continuity and help attain the medium and long-term goals set for the intervention areas.

2 It is important to identify the most effective method for communicating and disseminating activity dates and the most suitable way to deliver these messages. For example, the use of established digital channels and word of mouth among citizens, organizations and the public administration are actually effective.

3 The established communication channels should be used at all times during the process, as they may help the people involved connect with one another to sustain the interventions. In addition, they may become a means to perform joint activities and disseminate actions and goals for the resignification of public spaces.

4 Different collaborative and collective activities should be organized regularly to motivate neighborhood residents and the general population to appropriate the intervention areas.

5 It is necessary to establish strategic alliances between individuals, collectives, organizations and entities involved to facilitate sustainability actions.

6 Promoting cultural activities, such as open-air cinema screenings, street games and mazes, through the use of paint, gradually generates a change in the use of spaces and reactivates life in public spaces to improve safety conditions.

At "Nuestro Jardín Cultural," activities like "Jueves de cine" (Thursday movie night), "Domingos de aerorumba" (Sunday rumba aerobic classes) and "Tardes de lectura y cuentos" (afternoon story hour) are offered. Some are organized by the entities involved in the pilot and others are organized by local neighborhood residents.

In the "Pasaje Mujeres Que Luchan" intervention, the Comité Operativo Local de Mujer y Género (Local Women and Gender Operating Committee) (COLMYG), together with the Collective of female street artists in Teusaquillo, held a business fair to promote women's and citizen collectives' entrepreneurial initiatives.

It is important to generate different activities after the execution of the actions to keep the places active. In the "Galería Me Muevo Segura" intervention, tours of the exhibition were conducted in conjunction with the El Tunal Public Library, during which the objective of the Me Muevo Segura initiative and the different actions carried out during the Tactical Urbanism Pilot were explained.

In the "Sendero de Colores" intervention, the members of Rueda Como Niña and Curvas en Bici Bogotá (collectives dedicated to promoting the use of bicycles by women in Bogota) organized bicycle tours around the point. With their experience in convening and organizing these types of activities, they were in charge of making the objectives of the pilot visible with the support of the other people, entities and organizations involved.

TESTIMONIALS

We stopped because from a distance I saw the painted bridge and I said: "Wow! What are they up to?" This bit has always been ugly and, if you go around it or pass by, it is unpleasant to pass by here, like the smell of the sewer, anyway…. But as soon as I approached I saw this beauty and to see what they are doing is spectacular, it is very nice and it completely changes the mood of this part of the neighborhood… of the park. It looks beautiful. It gives it a lot of life! In fact, sometimes when I ride my bike through this part of the park, it's always better to turn back and not go over the bridge… But now it's very nice. Well… as they say, it is a part that is not very nice, but this [intervention] gives it a more artistic touch and [makes it into] something much nicer. So, I'm very glad they did it.

A FAMILY THAT LIVES NEAR THE "SENDERO DE COLORES" INTERVENTION

Jardín Cultural is great. The change is an improvement of one hundred percent. It was scary to go out with the children to the back of the house because it bordered a part that had become a haven for homeless people. They put up makeshift shelters. It was a place where they consumed hallucinogenic drugs. They used the corners of the garden as a bathroom so it was disgusting to go near those sections, and at the same time, when I'd open my window that faces Ciudad de Cali Avenue, the bad smell would come in the house and the house was impregnated with it. Now it has changed, thank God. Thanks to all of our work nothing like that has happened since. I'm very grateful and so is my family because we go out with our grandchildren and they like to run around there, which was something we couldn't do before. Today we go out and feel calm.

A NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY THAT LIVES NEAR THE "NUESTRO JARDÍN CULTURAL" NTERVENTION

Thank you very much for this beautiful intervention, I live very close to this point and I also ride my bike through here quite often. Most people living in this area do not think of this bridge as a safe place, but I believe with total conviction that spaces are social and collective constructions and this kind of initiative helps us to transform the feelings produced by a space.

A FAMILY THAT VOLUNTEERED IN THE "SENDERO DE COLORES" INTERVENTION

With respect to Jardín Cultural, I see that there is a huge change because there is less crime, more light and the space is more lively and the children have more fun when they go out and feel more relaxed when they play there. There is no more crime like there used to be, the thieves used to hide in this alcove to conduct their business, but now there is more life and it is a little cleaner, so they don't do it anymore. That is what I think of Jardín Cultural, it was a very good idea.

A WOMAN WHO LIVES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE "NUESTRO JARDÍN CULTURAL" INTERVENTION

When we go out to play back here in Jardín Cultural … I go out to ride my bike, to run around and I have a lot of fun, because it feels good, we can play, jump rope, skate, play hopscotch and we can also play soccer. I don't know why but it feels good; it's just nice back here.

BOYS AND GIRLS WHO LIVE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE "NUESTRO JARDÍN CULTURAL" INTERVENTION

CONCLUSIONS

Interventions of urban public spaces with a gender perspective allows for the design of improvement solutions and strategies that take into account the needs and experiences of women, children, the elderly, and vulnerable populations in their use, enjoyment, and transit through the city.

In order to break with the circles of violence that occur in urban public spaces and to influence the public construction of a city, implementing strategies that address the well-being and quality of life of citizens, it is necessary to promote spaces for citizen participation with a gender equality approach. In this way, the voice and decisions of women are a foundation for collaborative work and co-creation processes, and a practical democratic exercise can be performed when making decisions.

Moreover, given the need to recognize and change historically unequal power relations in urban public and private spaces and their management, it is necessary to expand and strengthen citizen education processes that involve the entire community starting from childhood and adolescence, with emphasis on the role of women in this transformation.

In order to generate these changes in urban planning processes, an alternative urbanism that allows for the transformation of the current city must be developed and, in addition, fosters an articulation between the public and the private sectors, in a succinct and dynamic manner, addressing the configuration of the lives, routines and needs of the entire population.

The implementation of tactical urbanism actions in these public spaces made it possible to generate changes in perceptions of safety, mainly among women and girls, thus finding in tactical actions a form of alternative urbanism.

Tactical urbanism with a gender perspective is thus a form of alternative urbanism, with actions that are easy to implement in the short term that promote social, physical, political and public changes in the long term.
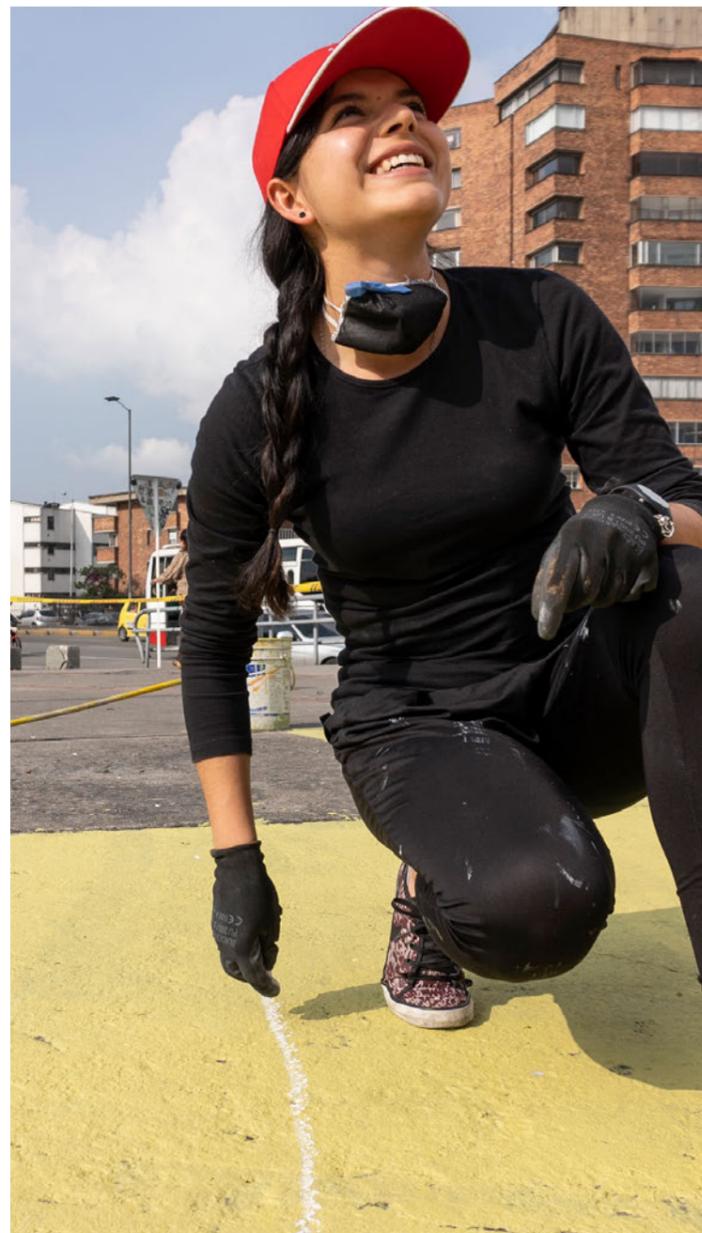
Volunteer designing during the intervention "Pasaje Mujeres que Luchan".
Location: Localidad de Teusaquillo - Calle 26 con carrera 30

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