

Editorial

## **The territory with a gender perspective**

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The writer Rita Segato (2016) and the historian Yuval Harari (2014) agree that the concept of gender is cultural and not natural and consider that it is necessary to place history within it. However, and despite the fact that this category has managed to be incorporated into public agendas worldwide, for example, among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is the five with gender equality, there is still a very long way to go and in which we women must continue working to gain a space as human beings, with rights equal to those of men and to ensure that the feminist movement does not want to have a power relationship with men, what it really promotes is justice in human relations and the emancipation of women and all human beings (LGT-BIQ+) who have been discriminated against throughout history.

In the field of urban phenomena such as segmentation and segregation, there are studies at the Latin American level that account for the territorial causes of the gender gap, mostly on a large scale, scales that are not so appropriate for analyzing the phenomena in question.

The inadequate distribution of income and power relations where "the rich possess political and economic power to prevent the invasion of their territory" (Harvey, 1977, p. 181), are, among others, causes of socio-spatial segregation, which are not very far from explaining this phenomenon, but with a gender perspective. According to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), women in Colombia represent a greater proportion of the labor force, which has not meant better working conditions or equal salaries for men and women. In this aspect, the country in front has a behavior similar to what happens at the Latin

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American level, in which women's wages on average are lower compared to men's (Marchionni et al., 2018).

The persistence of this situation makes the autonomy and empowerment that we women need to achieve gender equity a slow goal to reach, an example of this situation is that although we have achieved greater access, permanence and completion of education, sometimes to join a paid job can be particularly complicated. The fact that it is difficult for us to achieve economic independence, especially when we are mothers who are heads of household, represents a support of the patriarchy that for years has given privileges (political, economic, cultural and religious) to the male sex.

Most studies on socio-spatial segregation consider in their statistics the man as the head of household, with which the socioeconomic level of the household is measured, and then the woman is assumed in another role. Hence, it is important that the collection of geospatial data be discriminated by gender and not only by sex, which is still the case today. Incorporating a gender perspective in the territory will make it possible to detect poverty traps, socioeconomic vulnerability, and cases of violence against women, among others. Characterizing these situations will make it possible to find strategies that will allow women to get off the sticky ground that prevents them from advancing in their gender equality.

Therefore, it is necessary to contribute to the literature where the gender perspective is permanently in the debate not only in urban studies, but also in rural studies. As Isabel Allende (2021), mentions in her book *Mujeres del Alma Mía*, about impatient love, long life and good witches:

No hay feminismo sin independencia económica. Eso lo vi claramente en mi infancia con la situación de mi madre. Las mujeres necesitamos disponer de ingresos propios y manejarlos, para eso se requiere educación, capacitación y un ambiente laboral y familiar adecuado. No siempre es el caso. (136)

## **Referencess**

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