

## 1. Género, feminismos e estudos sobre as mulheres

### OC - (22860) - STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE IN CITY NEEDS STRUCTURAL CHANGES AND ANSWERS

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The *Convention on Preventing and combating violence against Women and domestic violence*, signed in 2011 in Istanbul, recognize Violence against Women as a result of multiple discriminations and biases that are the basis of direct forms of violence against the person as femicide, rape, and harassment.

VaW has a strong connection with the city and its organization and government (Belingardi, Castelli, Olcuire eds. 2019): the risk of violence limits the use of public spaces by women, while feminist movements report the instrumental use of women's vulnerability to exclude some people from some parts of the city. The invisibility of their daily life makes the urban forms unable to meet their needs (Punt 6, 2018; Muxì, 2018; Kern, 2018). Domestic violence is proven as the primary cause of women's homelessness, putting them in a difficult position when a decision to leave is due (Kern, 2022; FEANTSA, 2020).

Women are not inactive in front of this situation (Gagliardi, Belingardi, Poli, 2023). Traditionally they have created spaces of solidarity and care where collectively address their needs and made proposals and practices to improve the quality of urban life (Muxì, 2018).

In some cases, these practices influenced policies, like the Italian case of health clinics and women's shelters (Belingardi, Mattogno, 2019). But mainly the actions taken by institutions remain partial and insufficient, notwithstanding the great resonance. So they can be identified as "pinkwashing".

The paper aims to deal with the categories of "Justice" and "Care" (Williams, 2017), to discuss how different actors can build structural answers to structural violence in order to fight against violence again

**Palavras-chave : Violence - City - Planning**