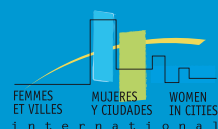


**UNHABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Safer Cities Programme, UN-HABITAT  
P.O. Box 30030-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254-20-7623706  
Fax: +254-20-7624263  
E-mail: [safer.cities@unhabitat.org](mailto:safer.cities@unhabitat.org)  
[www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)



Sida's main office  
Valhallavägen 199  
105 25 Stockholm  
Switchboard: + 46 8 698 50 00  
Fax: +46 8 20 88 64  
E-mail: [sida@sida.se](mailto:sida@sida.se)



Huairou Commission  
249 Manhattan Avenue,  
Brooklyn, New York USA 11211  
Tel: 1-718-388-8915  
Fax: 1-718-388-0285  
Email: [info@huairou.org](mailto:info@huairou.org)

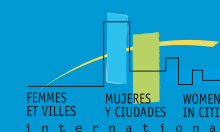


CISCSA  
9 de Julio 2482 - X5003CQR - Córdoba - Argentina  
Teléfono y Fax: +54 (351) 489 1313  
Correo electrónico: [ciscsa@ciscsa.org.ar](mailto:ciscsa@ciscsa.org.ar) /  
[difusion@ciscsa.org.ar](mailto:difusion@ciscsa.org.ar)



## The Global Assessment on Women's Safety

**UNHABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



# The Global Assessment on Women’s Safety



Copyright © United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) 2008

All rights reserved  
Safer Cities Programme, UN-HABITAT  
P.O. Box 30030-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254-20-7623706  
Fax: +254-20-7624263  
E-mail: [safer.cities@unhabitat.org](mailto:safer.cities@unhabitat.org)  
[www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)

## DISCLAIMER

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any county, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries regarding

its economic system or degree of development. Excerpts may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source is indicated. Views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations and its member states.

HS/1230/09E

Volume: ISBN: 978-92-1-132195-1

Editor: Roman Rollnick  
Design and layout: Oliver Madara  
Printing: UNON Print Shop, Nairobi.

Cover photo © UN-HABITAT

## FOREWORD



Women are at risk of violence both in public and private spheres, in and around the home, in neighbourhoods and at city level. Risk is influenced by urban design choices and the organisation of public services including transport and energy,

amongst other things. Women experience a higher degree of insecurity which can restrict their “access” and “use of the city”.

UN-HABITAT supports sustainability and inclusiveness in our cities. But women and girls still experience a higher degree of insecurity as compared to men and boys, which limits their access to city services. To create inclusive cities that respect the rights of everyone, we need to create conditions and physical environments where women, men, girls and boys can live, work, go to school, move around, and socialise without fear of harm. We also need to change attitudes and policies that perpetuate violence against women. This is essential for economic and social development and for meeting the Millennium Development Goal commitments entered into by the international community in 2000.

Many women and girls face domestic violence not only in their homes and in relationships, but also in public spaces due to poor choices in urban design and poor management of those spaces. In practical terms this can relate to factors such as inadequate street lighting, unsafe underpasses, ineffective community policing and lack of rehabilitation programmes

for those involved in antisocial use of public spaces. During times of conflict or social unrest, those factors can further exacerbate the risk of gender-based violence.

UN-HABITAT takes an active role in the documentation and exchange of best practices and lessons learned to improve safety and security in cities. To this end, UN-HABITAT has collaborated with the Huairou Commission, Women in Cities International and Red Mujer y Habitat to conduct this Global Assessment on Women's Safety, which is an extensive review of tools and strategies promoting women's safety on the global, regional, national and local levels. This has resulted in the creation of a database of over 200 institutions, local authorities and grassroots initiatives working on women's safety. This helps with information sharing and building of global and regional networks.

We need full and meaningful participation of women and girls to make cities safer for them. Governments at all levels have a vital role and responsibility in engaging women and girls and men and boys as equals in decision-making, policy and strategy development addressing violence against women and girls. Ending violence against women requires collective action and we need to recognise that safer cities for women and girls are better cities for everyone.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Anna Tibaijuka'.

Anna Tibaijuka,  
Under-Secretary General of the United Nations  
Executive Director of UN-HABITAT

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Global Assessment on Women's Safety has been a collaborative effort by the Huairou Commission, Red Mujer y Habitat and Women and Cities International. We would like to specially thank Marisa Canuto, Laura Hunt, Melanie Lambrick, Erica Reade, and Kathryn Travers for their hard work and long hours in distributing the survey, collecting the results and drafting this report.

In addition, we would like to appreciate CISCESA, Fundacion Guatemala, AVP and the Slovak Czech Women's Fund for their work at the country level in distributing questionnaires and collecting and translating the results into English.

We would also like to recognize the countless hours of work and dedication that the survey respondents themselves have put into ensuring women have safe and secure communities for themselves and their families.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Section I: Introduction</b>	<b>7</b>
Defining Women's Safety	9
<b>Section II: Methodology</b>	<b>11</b>
Table 1: Actual number of surveys received by country and region	12
Table 2: Actual number of surveys by type of organizations and region	13
<b>Section III: Issues of Safety</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Section IV: Tools, Methods &amp; Strategies</b>	<b>16</b>
Raising Awareness and Public Education	16
Using Media as a Tool for Awareness	17
Case Study No. 1: Performing Arts as an Awareness-Raising Tool	18
Advocacy and Lobbying	18
Case Study No. 2: Collective Lobbying For Positive Change	19
Knowledge-Building & Public Education Materials	20
Women-Centered Research and Knowledge Transfer	20
Participatory Strategies	21
Case Study No. 3: Gender and Space Research	22
Building Strategic, Long Term Partnerships	22
Case Study No.4: Local-to-Local Dialogues: A Strategy to Build On-going	
Local Authority Partnerships with Communities	25
Case Study No. 5: Changing Cultural Perceptions Takes Networks,	
Partnerships & Education	26
Building Networks	26
Training and Capacity Building	27
Case Study No. 6: Awareness-Raising through Community Trainings	27
Making Public Spaces Safe for Women	28
Case Study No. 7: Ensuring Community Safety	30
Protocols	31
Case Study No. 8: Developing a National Pact for Women's Safety	31
Services and Support for Women and Women Survivors	31
Case Study No. 9: Empowering Women Survivors	32
Case Study No. 10: Comprehensive Legal Training and Education	34
<b>Section V: Defining &amp; Measuring Success</b>	<b>35</b>
Case Study No. 11: Improving Women's Self-Confidence and Increased	
Awareness of Their Human Rights as a Measure of Success	36
<b>Section VI: Lessons Learned</b>	<b>38</b>
The Importance, and Difficulty, of Raising Awareness	39
Celebration of Women's Potential through Collective Action	38
Concerns about Funding	38
Sustainability and Implementation Capacity	39
<b>Section VII: Development, Replication &amp; Transfer of Initiatives</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Section VIII: Challenges &amp; Recommendations</b>	<b>42</b>
Challenge: Difficulty in Raising Awareness about Women's Safety	42
Recommendations	43
Challenge: Lack of Funding & Lack of Political Will	44
Recommendations	44
Challenge: Lack of Organizational Capacity and/or Sustainability	45

Recommendations	45
Challenge: Lack of Communication between Groups, Agencies & Organizations	46
Recommendations	46
<b>Section IX: Conclusion</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Section X : Bibliography</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT TOOL</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: LIST OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4 – TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS</b>	<b>81</b>
USEFUL TOOLS FOR WOMEN’S SAFETY	81
USEFUL PUBLICATIONS ON WOMEN’S SAFETY	84



## SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

The Safer Cities Programme of UN-HABITAT embarked on a strategic planning process which resulted in the development of a Strategic Plan for 2008-2013. The **overall objective** of this strategy is to guide UN-HABITAT work on urban safety building on external needs/demands and on added value, and to provide directions for partnership building and advocacy activities, as well as for capacity building.

At the global level, the Safer Cities Programme undertakes advocacy on local crime and violence prevention, policy development on human settlements and on the governance dimensions of crime and violence prevention, documents and analyses experiences, and develops and disseminates tools for local governments and other actors. Among key outputs are an integrated set of tools and resources on crime prevention, policy documents on key issues such as women's safety, youth at risk and the role of the police in urban governance, regional strategies on youth at risk, and an overall increased recognition of the key role of crime prevention in sustainable human settle-

for human settlements, it is a central concern vis-à-vis women participation in urban development, and needs to be addressed in the context of governance (political violence, and violence prevention policies), security of tenure (economic violence, and violence in connection with evictions), as well as in post-disaster/conflict situations (in the escalation of violence against women). Key element of a gender approach is the planning dimension, whereby safety of women in the public space can be addressed as a component of urban planning and management of public space.

UN-HABITAT and Safer Cities purport an approach to urban safety that links women initiatives and local government initiatives, as a way of influencing public policy and addressing the causes of violence against women in a systemic way. As part of the strategic planning process the Safer Cities Programme engaged and consulted with organisations active in the field of women's empowerment, women in human settlements development and violence prevention.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和

<https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report>