

SAFE CITIES AND SAFE PUBLIC SPACES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS GLOBAL FLAGSHIP INITIATIVE: INTERNATIONAL COMPENDIUM OF PRACTICES



SAFE CITIES
AND SAFE
PUBLIC SPACES

UN WOMEN GLOBAL FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME



SAFE CITIES AND SAFE PUBLIC SPACES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS GLOBAL FLAGSHIP INITIATIVE: INTERNATIONAL COMPENDIUM OF PRACTICES



ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SECTION
UN WOMEN,
January 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	7
1. LOCALLY RELEVANT AND OWNED SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED	8
1.1 Montevideo, Uruguay: Addressing the gap of sex disaggregated data	8
1.2 Guatemala City, Guatemala: Designing inclusive interventions with diverse communities	10
2. COMPREHENSIVE LAWS & POLICIES	12
2.1 Manila City: City Ordinance to prevent sexual harassment in public spaces	12
2.2 New York: Stop Sexual Harassment Act in the workplace	14
2.3 Quito, Ecuador: Protocols to ensure women's safety in public transport	16
2.4 Winnipeg, Canada: Culturally-based support service for Indigenous women	18
2.5 Torreon, Mexico: Mobility regulation helps to address women's safety	20
3. SAFETY AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY IN PUBLIC SPACES	21
3.1 India: The use of women's safety audits in safe public spaces	21
3.2 Cairo, Egypt: Improving public transport for women and girls	24
3.3 Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea: Ensuring women's safety in transport and economic empowerment	26
3.4 Cairo, Egypt: Creating safe and friendly spaces with and for women and girls	28
3.5 Madrid, Spain: Ensuring city festivals are safe for women and girls	31
4. TRANSFORMATIVE SOCIAL AND GENDER NORMS	32
4.1 Medellin, Colombia: Social norms change at multiple levels	32
4.2 Mexico City, Mexico: City-wide campaign to prevent sexual harassment	34
4.3 Rabat, Morocco: Community-led interventions with diverse audiences	37
4.4 Maputo, Mozambique: Youth agents of change and school-based prevention	39
4.5 Kericho, Kenya: Engaging men and boys in the prevention of sexual violence in rural spaces	41

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This International Compendium was produced, authored and edited by the Ending Violence against Women Section, UN Women. The publication would not have been possible without:

The courage of women and girl survivors of sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence in public spaces who have spoken out about their experiences, and women's rights advocates especially from women's organizations located across the globe who have advocated for strategic and effective women's safety action and participated in safe city free of violence against women and girls programmes, as part of UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative.

The efforts by governments, especially local authorities, who are taking action to end sexual violence against women, including through legislative reforms, policy initiatives and partnerships to change social norms to promote women and girls' use of public space free from sexual harassment.

The main donors of UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative either at global or local level, including the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Republic of Korea, the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Canada, DFID, USAID and Unilever. The Republic of Korea for its financial support of this International Compendium of Practices.

Women's rights organizations, UN Agencies, and cross-sector practitioners (urban planning, transportation planning, climate change, housing, market management, etc.), and researchers, the private sector who partner with government authorities in the development, implementation and monitoring of safe city and safe public spaces' initiatives with women and girls across the globe.

Contributors/Focal Points for comprehensive safe public spaces programmes are thanked for their time and input in the practices compiled in this International Compendium of Practices.

Alejandra Guerron
(UN Women Ecuador)

Fernanda Bernardo
(UN Women Mozambique)

Anju Pandey and Salina Wilson
(UN Women India)

Wangechi Grace
(UN Women Kenya)

Gielan El Messiri and Cherine Aly
(UN Women Egypt)

Erica Diaz
(UN Women Guatemala)

Bessie Maruia and Brenda Andrias
(UN Women Papua New Guinea)

Magdalena Furtado
(UN Women Uruguay)

Flor Diaz and Angelica Escobar
(UN Women Colombia)

Aissata Camara and Matthew Graham
(New York City)

Charisse Jordan
(UN Women, The Philippines)

Maria Naredo and Purificacion Barreiros
(Madrid City Mayor's Office)

Yeliz Osman
(UN Women Mexico)

Ali Millar and Beth Ulrich
(Manitoba Status of Women, Canada)

Raphaelle Rafin
(UN Women Morocco)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCAM	Centre Culturel Africain du Maroc
CTA	Cairo Transport Authority
DCW	Delhi Commission for Women
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IPG	Institute of Politics and Governance
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCRTRA	Greater Cairo Region Transport Regulatory Authority
KII	Key informant interviews
LGBT	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender
METRAC	Toronto Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children
METRO	National Authority for Tunnels and Roads
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
MWD	Municipal Women's Directorate
MSB	Meri Safe Bus
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NCDC	National Capital District Commission
NUCA	New Urban Communities Authority
NYC	New York City
OSAM	Open Street Audit Mapping
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PWD	Public Works Department
RTA	Road Transport Authority
SH	Sexual Harassment
SV	Sexual Violence
SVAWG	Sexual Violence against Women and Girls
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TOT	Train of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UTTIPEC	Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure Planning Center
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WSA	Women Safety Audit

INTRODUCTION

Each city that participates in UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Initiative commits to create safe and empowering public spaces for women and girls free from sexual harassment (SH) and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls (SVAWG). Through a comprehensive human rights and evidence-based approach, cities develop practical solutions in four main action areas. These include: ensuring that locally relevant and owned solutions are identified, strengthening laws and policies, investing in the safety and economic viability of public spaces, and fostering transformative social norms that promote women and girls' rights to use public spaces free from SH and other forms of sexual violence (SV).

This International Compendium addresses local authorities, policy makers, women's rights organizations, researchers and other practitioners committed to creating safe and sustainable cities and public spaces for women and girls across the world.

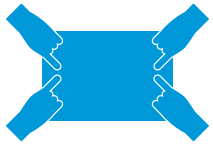
The compendium illustrates in a practical way some practices, strategies, and tools from women's safety partnerships in cities, including those that have developed safe city and safe public spaces programmes that form part of the Global Initiative.

For the most part, promising practices have been selected among those which have led to positive outcomes, involve collaborative partnerships, innovative action, and address women's safety in public spaces with an intersectional approach.

These women-led solutions range from: addressing gaps in data, establishing strong versatile partnerships

with different sectors to develop and strengthen laws and policies to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, to ensuring urban and transport plans inclusive of women's and men's needs and developing initiatives to change social norms.

It is important to note that while some city initiatives in the International Compendium illustrate action in one outcome area (e.g. building partnerships, or developing and implementing a law or policy), other city initiatives described may have advanced their journey across several outcome areas in the pathway to change. All cities are committed to advancing action in all areas of the Flagship Initiative, and local interventions should be seen as part of the comprehensive approach that the city is implementing. As this is an evolving area of research and practice, it is also important to recognize that what works well in one context may not always be easily transferable to another.



1. LOCALLY RELEVANT AND OWNED SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED

In UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative, each city adapts a Global Framework and accompanying package of tools to their local context. As a first step, cities conduct a scoping study, which provides specific data to ensure a deep understanding of the nature of SH and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls (SVAWG). It also reviews available data on the extent of the issue and identifies key partners who may be working to prevent and respond to this form of violence, or other related areas to draw on their experience and create synergies. Following the results of the scoping study, a participatory programme design session is held with key stakeholders (government authorities, women's rights groups and NGOs, schools, the police, local businesses) to discuss and validate the findings of the study and enable partners to develop a holistic safe city and safe public spaces with women and girls' initiative. This includes a process to ensure that gender responsive locally relevant and owned interventions are identified and includes a set of results with indicators that help to ensure shared accountability among programme partners.

1.1 Montevideo, Uruguay: Addressing the gap of sex disaggregated data

Summary

In Montevideo, Uruguay the city partnered with the Faculty of Social science of the Republic University of Montevideo (*Universidad de la Republica*) with technical support of UN Women, and financial support of the Government of Canada, and the UK National Committee for UN Women to conduct the Scoping Study to inform the development of the city's safe city free of violence against women and

Scoping Studies capture information on **what groups of women are more likely to experience and fear this form of violence**, and where and when SH happens in public spaces. Data collected and/or reviewed at the local level and disaggregated by sex, age, ability, race etc. allows for a deep understanding of the issue.

The study further **identifies gaps and opportunities** in city development plans to incorporate women's

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_21960

