



FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME



SAFE CITIES AND SAFE PUBLIC SPACES



Photo: UN Women Rwanda

The Issue

Across the world, women and girls fear and experience various types of sexual violence in public spaces, from unwelcome sexual remarks and touching to rape and femicide. It happens on streets, in and around schools, public transportation, workplaces, parks, public toilets and other spaces in urban, rural, online, and conflict/post conflict settings. Women's and girls' experience of sexual harassment was further exacerbated during the [global pandemic](#).

This reality reduces women's and girls' freedom of movement. It reduces their ability to participate in school, work and public life. It limits their access to essential services and their enjoyment of cultural and recreational activities, and negatively impacts their health and well-being.

In 2013, the United Nations Commission for the Status of Women (CSW57) identified various forms of sexual violence against women and girls (SVAWG) in public spaces as a distinct area of concern and called on governments to prevent it. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has set "the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres" as one of its specific goals (Target 5.2).

Cover Photo: *The Nyaruguru District in Rwanda participates in a safe rural spaces programme with women and girls. As part of the comprehensive approach to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, women, boys and girls participate in community mobilization activities using drama and music with messages to transform social norms in order to promote women's and girl's rights to enjoy spaces free from violence against women and girls.*

In 2016, the New Urban Agenda committed to promote a safe, healthy, inclusive, and secure environment in cities and human settlements for all to live, work, and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation.

Although domestic violence and workplace violence is now widely recognized as a human rights violation, sexual harassment in public spaces is often neglected, with few laws or policies in place to prevent and address it.

Our Strategy for Change

UN Women's Global Flagship Initiative "Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls" builds on its "Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls" Global Programme that began implementation in January 2011 to prevent and respond to SVAWG in public spaces. It supports local and national governments to address [multiple sustainable development goal targets across multiple goals](#).

City partners commit to:

- 1. Identify gender-responsive locally relevant and owned interventions.** Conducting a scoping study is essential as it provides specific data to ensure a deep understanding of local forms of SVAWG in public spaces. Multiple stakeholders reflect on the findings to develop programmes with a specific set of results based on the local context and ensuring joint accountability.

PARTICIPATING CITIES IN THE GLOBAL INITIATIVE:

New Delhi, **India**
Kigali, **Rwanda**
Port Moresby, **Papua New Guinea**
Quito, Cuenca and Guayaquil, **Ecuador**
Cairo and Alexandria, **Egypt**
Cape Town, **South Africa**
Marrakesh, Rabat and Fez, **Morocco**
Maputo, **Mozambique**
Kericho, **Kenya**
Quezon City, the **Philippines**
Ho Chi Minh and Da Nang, **Vietnam**
Hawassa, Addis Ababa and Shashamane, **Ethiopia**
Banja Luka, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Rubizhne, **Ukraine**
Guatemala City, **Guatemala**
El Alto, **Bolivia**
Montevideo and Canelones, **Uruguay**
Mexico City, Torreon, and Monterrey, **Mexico**
Dakar, **Senegal**
Dodoma, **Tanzania**
Kampala, **Uganda**
Medellin, Bogota, Villavicencio, Cali, Popayan, Pasto, and Barranquilla, **Colombia**
Tunis, **Tunisia**
Niamey, **Niger**

CITIES PARTICIPATING FROM THE GLOBAL NORTH:

Dublin, **Ireland**
New York and Chicago, **United States**
Sakai, **Japan**
Brussels, **Belgium**
Winnipeg (jointly with), the Province of Manitoba
Edmonton, (jointly with) the Province of Alberta,
London, Vancouver, Montreal, Halifax, Ottawa, and Calgary
Canada
Madrid, **Spain**
London, **United Kingdom**

More cities to be announced in 2024.

2. Develop and effectively implement comprehensive laws and policies to prevent and respond to sexual violence in public spaces.

Through capacity building, awareness raising, community mobilization and other strategies, authorities, women's grassroots and community partners are equipped to advocate, develop, and monitor the effective implementation of laws and policies, and to make sure that accompanying resources are in place to support this action.

3. Investments in the safety and economic viability of public spaces.

A gender approach to urban planning ensures that the needs of women and men are taken into account across all municipal departments' planning. This includes public infrastructure (investments in safe potable water, improved sanitation, lighting, creation of market stalls, provision of training on financial literacy) and economic development, focusing on opportunities for women's empowerment.

4. Change social norms in order to promote women's and girls' rights to enjoy public spaces free from violence.

Girls, boys and other influential champions are engaged in transformative activities in schools and other settings to promote respectful gender relationships, gender equality, and safety in public spaces.

UN Women is a strong technical partner in city led programmes. At global level, a package of guidance notes and other tools are available which can be adapted to context. In collaboration with partners across cities, UN Women facilitates a Global Community of Practice for the FPI. It also convenes a biennial Global Leaders' Forum to promote exchanges and advance knowledge on trends, and practices in safe city and safe public space initiatives with women and girls.

FACTS AND FIGURES - ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- A survey conducted in the city of Montreal, Canada found that 84.4% of Indigenous and racialized women respondents had experienced some form of sexual harassment in a public space in the city in the past year. (Coursey et al. 2022).

- A first-ever stand-alone National Survey on Violence against Women and Girls conducted in Uganda in 2020 found that 95 per cent of women had experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by partners or non-partners since the age of 15 (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2021).
- In Cuenca, Ecuador, a 2018 survey found that 90 per cent of women living in urban areas said they had experienced some form of sexual harassment in the last 12 months (UN Women 2018).

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS

- Evaluations of comprehensive safe city programmes reveal an improved sense of safety and hygiene and comfort among women and girls in markets and safety in public transport in Port Moresby, **Papua New Guinea**, a reduction in the prevalence of sexual harassment in public transport and a significant increase of bystander willingness to support women during sexual harassment incidents occurring in public transport in Quito, **Ecuador**, and increase in women and girls' autonomous ability in Cairo **Egypt**, by contributing to women's access to work, security, education, social networks, and leisure.
- As part of an integrated approach to create safe rural spaces with women and girls, community meetings, training sessions, health clinics, art competitions, and football tournaments were held as part of a community mobilization strategy and campaign interventions focused on women's health, safety and wellness in Assam, India, with over 13,133 women workers reached across 10 tea gardens (2021-2023).

Partnerships for change

AT LOCAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS:

Government partners across different sectors (economic development, urban and transport planning/infrastructure, women's machinery, justice, police, sanitation, climate/environment, education, housing, health, etc.); grassroots women's, youth, and men's groups, research organizations, UN agencies, media and the private sector, etc.

AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL:

Women and Habitat Network of Latin America, the Huairou Commission, Saftipin, the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, UN-Habitat, UNOPS, UNESCO, and other agencies.