



A PRACTITIONER'S TOOLKIT

Making water, sanitation and hygiene safer through improved programming and services

Toolset 3-F

Policies, strategies, guidelines

TS3-F-1 – Strategic framework for women's safety: Delhi, India, 2010

Context	<p>This draft strategic framework aims to respond to the issues of sexual harassment and violence against women and girls in public spaces in Delhi. It does not cover on domestic violence or sexual harassment in the work place.</p>
Implementing organisations	<p>UN-Habitat, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Jagori, UN Women.</p>
Description of good practices	<p>The framework was developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following detailed baseline survey on violence against women and girls in Delhi, which identified the key problems and risk areas for different groups of women and girls in the city; and • After conducting safety audits in 25 areas and holding focus group discussions. <p>It includes an overview of the GBV vulnerabilities of women and girls in public spaces in Delhi, safe cities initiatives across the world, and initiatives, policies and plans with relevance in Delhi to date.</p> <p>This draft strategic framework aims to improve women's safety, covering the physical, institutional and advocacy-related areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban planning and design of public spaces; • Provision and management of urban services and infrastructure; • Public transport; • Policing, legislation, justice and support to victims; • Education; and • Civic awareness and participation. <p>The section on the management and provision of urban infrastructure and services covers issues around street lighting, poorly sited, dirty and badly designed public latrines, blocked pathways and drains. Specific strategies identified in this section include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of women's safety guidelines by those responsible for providing and managing public infrastructure, services and amenities; • Undertaking safety audits across the city; • Improvement of night shelters for homeless women from a safety perspective; • Providing a detailed checklist on women's safety to all service providers to which compliance and certification is mandatory;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building of municipal staff involved in maintenance of urban infrastructure; • Regular data collection on women's safety by the municipal authorities; and • Sensitisation and awareness building for security guards and attendants on women's safety issues.
Challenges	Women's safety in cities was not an automatic priority for policymakers.
Lessons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of collaboration between government duty bearers and other actors for an integrated response to the issue to safety of women and girls; and • Change requires a consultative process that takes time, persistence and commitment secured at the highest level for action.
References/Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-Habitat, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Jagori, UN Women (2011) Safe Cities Free of Violence Against Women and Girls Initiative, A Draft Strategic Framework for Women's Safety in Delhi, 2010. New Delhi, India: UN-Habitat, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Jagori, UN Women. (on USB stick) • Jagori and UN Women (2011) Safe cities free of violence against women and girls initiative, Report on the baseline survey, Delhi 2010. New Delhi, India: Jagori and UN Women. (on USB stick)