

# Safe and Friendly Cities for All

A Joint Programme between UNICEF, UN Women  
and UN Habitat and UNICEF



## “Safe and Friendly Cities for All” Joint Programme Framework

**Joint Programme Outcome(s): Increased safety, reduced violence and improved quality of life for women, youth and children in urban settings.**

<p><b>Programme Duration:</b> 5 years  <b>Anticipated start/end dates:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch: June 2011</li> <li>- Development phase: June 2011-January 2012</li> <li>- Interventions to begin: January 2012</li> <li>- End of Programme: January 2017</li> </ul> <p><b>Fund Management Option:</b> Pass-through  <b>Administrative Agent:</b> UNICEF</p>	<p><b>Total estimated budget*:</b>       <b>\$28,395,125</b></p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Funded Budget:                    \$1,600,000</p> <p>2. Unfunded budget:                 \$26,795,125</p> <p>* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs (7%)</p>
<p><b>UN organizations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UN Women, UNICEF and UN Habitat.</li> <li>▪ Members of UN Country Teams (e.g. UNDP, UNFPA, etc.) to be agreed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>National Coordinating Authorities</b></p> <p>Safe and Friendly Cities Country Coordinators, with Government and partners identified at country-level based on relevance to selected city (e.g. Mayors, City Councils, Municipal Departments, women’s networks, youth organizations and others). Specific coordination focal points and identities will be elaborated on at country level.</p>



## 1. Executive Summary

Amid rapid urbanization, more than half of the world's population now resides in cities, one billion of whom live in urban slums and often lack access to safe housing, reliable services, land tenure and basic rights.<sup>i</sup> Between 1980 and 2000, total recorded global crime rates increased by about 30 percent, and between 2002 and 2007, 60 percent of urban residents in developing countries reported being victims of a crime.<sup>ii</sup> Women, children and youth -- especially girls -- face particular risks in this context.

By 2050, it is projected that 69 percent of the world's population will live in cities.<sup>iii</sup> Concerted efforts by local authorities, governments, civil society, and international organizations are needed to pilot, assess and scale up innovative, gender-sensitive and evidence-based approaches to prevent and reduce violence and improve safety in at-risk urban areas. There is also a need to harness new technologies to gather, analyze centralize and communicate data, map perceptions of violence and fear in public spaces, including sexual violence and harassment among affected groups, and develop innovative responses in often-overlooked urban settings in the developing and the developed world.<sup>iv</sup> Whereas all members of impoverished urban communities experience violence, women, men, youth and children experience it in different ways.

Recognizing the urgency of responding to the changing configuration of cities, a number of promising initiatives have emerged over the past decade. UN Women, UNICEF and UN Habitat have been supporting and spearheading partnerships with municipal leaders and local community organizations to ensure that the empowerment and safety of women and girls, prevention of gender based violence and protection of children and their rights are implemented throughout urban planning, management, budgeting and responsive governance structures. These programmes encourage **a systematic and integrated approach** to making cities safe, healthy, free of violence, inclusive and productive environments for women, youth, and children, especially those who are most excluded or disadvantaged.

To work toward more inclusive cities, Women in Cities International, Red Mujer y Habitat, the Huairou Commission (global network of grassroots women's organizations), UN HABITAT and UN Women have supported efforts in around 60 cities to pilot participatory, community-based approaches, to empower women and adolescent girls to build partnerships with municipal authorities and to define community-driven plans to increase safety and equitable urban development for all.

All of these initiatives by city governments, civil society, local communities and UN agencies hold promise. The challenge is that they remain, for the most part, relatively small scale efforts that have not yet included the critical mass of people and communities required to ensure widespread and sustainable change.

UN Women, UNICEF and UN Habitat are now joining together to launch a five-year initiative with other strategic partners to extend support to, initially, some 8-10 cities. **The total estimated budget for this five-year programme is \$28,395,125.**

## 2. Situation Analysis

The initiative will support and facilitate partnerships between local authorities' and women's, youth and

children's advocates and groups to take actions that will enhance violence prevention, increase safety and reduce vulnerability to violence. As a high-profile, multi-city initiative, the programme will also increase global awareness about effective options to prevent and reduce sexual harassment and violence against women, youth and children in public urban spaces. This joint initiative will provide an opportunity to achieve improved living conditions for all community members through the empowerment of women, youth and children by strengthening inclusive local governance systems, making budgeting and policy decisions more responsive to their needs and creating advocacy platforms for the fulfillment of their rights.

This collaboration will focus on innovative approaches to violence reduction, improved well-being and fulfillment of rights in at-risk areas. Among the cities proposed for the first phase of the initiative are **Greater Beirut (Lebanon)**, **Dushanbe (Tajikistan)**, **Metro Manila (Philippines)**, **Marrakesh (Morocco)**, **Nairobi (Kenya)**, **Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)**, **San Jose (Costa Rica)** and **Tegucigalpa (Honduras)**. Invitations are pending to other cities, and the joint programme envisages expanding to cover more cities as it progresses and replicable models and good practices are identified and shared.

The partnership will build on existing programmes and relationships with local authorities, women's, youth and children's advocacy groups, the UN Secretary General's studies and initiatives on Violence against Women and Violence against Children and their recommendations. The partnership will also draw directly on experience from UN Women supporting initiatives on *Safe Cities for Women and Girls* in 20 cities and especially on its Safe Cities Free of Violence Against Women and Girls Global Programme, UNICEF supporting *Child-Friendly Cities (CFCs)* initiatives in 23 cities and UN-HABITAT providing support to local authorities and national governments on urban safety in 58 cities and towns. While these programmes have been different in duration, scope and impact, all have yielded interesting innovations that offer a basis for moving forward (see Annex I for further information on these initiatives).

By joining together in a results-oriented collaboration, these UN partners will advocate for the rights of women, youth and children in disadvantaged neighborhoods in both developing and developed countries.

The programme will leverage existing partnerships with national and municipal governments, private sector and civil society leaders, while scaling up successful intervention strategies such as participatory data gathering with new media, and engaging women, young people and children in municipal budgeting and safety audit processes. These can improve evidence-based planning, raise awareness in impoverished communities and create a sense of empowerment and ownership over interventions. The programme specifically aims to increase knowledge about urban violence in the most disadvantaged areas of the city amongst local authorities and national policy makers and to build evidence that helps them to strategically invest in preventive solutions to increase safety for women, youth and children.

The programme embraces a three-pronged approach: increasing knowledge amongst local authorities and national policy makers, building evidence that helps them strategically invest in preventive solutions to increase safety for women, youth and children, and developing and scaling up interventions that lead to increased safety and improved services in at-risk areas.

The joint programme has a primary shared focus on preventing and reducing violence against women, youth and children, including a focus on sexual violence in public spaces. Country-level activities will be

locally designed and community-led, with UN colleagues and local municipal and community-based partners developing their own work plans, monitoring and evaluation frameworks and results to respond to local priorities which may extend beyond an exclusive focus on violence if so determined by partners.

Before developing workplans, each city will conduct community-led consultations to reach a deep understanding of the local context and causes of violence and develop a vision of their communities without violence and strategies how to achieve this vision, as well as to assess community needs. After determining specific needs and areas of interventions, each city will develop their project designs in relation to the global programme common results framework below.

Over the next two years (Phase 1), the programme sets out to achieve:

- Improved data collection with and on children (especially girls), youth and women on violence, including sexual harassment and sexual violence.
- Increased awareness of and commitment to empowerment, social protection and safety measures for women, youth and children amongst municipal and public safety authorities;
- Increased resources and efforts allocated for women's empowerment, and protection of children (especially girls) in high-risk municipal districts.

Over five years (Phase 1 + Phase 2), the partnership aims to achieve:

- Improved perception of safety amongst women, men and young community residents in intervention sites;
- Expanded availability of gender and age disaggregated relevant MDG 3 and MDG 7 indicators and other key indicators for women, children and youth-centered urban development in intervention sites;
- Active and sustainable participation of children (especially girls) and women in urban policymaking;
- Decrease in violence against women, youth and children, including sexual harassment and violence in intervention sites.

#### Local Level

Each city will identify and concentrate on communities/neighborhoods that are known to be particularly at risk of violence and/or that already display high rates and incidences of violence. The UN partners will work with municipal authorities, public safety agencies and civil society partners to promote participatory and inclusive governance and urban upgrading, empowerment of women, youth and children, the incorporation of mapping via appropriate ICTs and equitable access to and improvement in protective and first response/ emergency services in their interventions. The following joint initiatives, building on good practices identified through previous Safer Cities and Child Friendly Cities initiatives are among those that may be included in workplans at country level:

- 1) **Strengthen collaboration** at the local level by involving women, youth and children in decision-making processes on policies and budgets that determine available infrastructure and services in their neighborhoods;
- 2) **Build capacity of municipal councils, community leaders, women's and youth groups** to undertake child- and gender-responsive budgets at local and municipal levels and re-prioritize funds to support practical changes that enhance safety and security;
- 3) **Build capacity** of young people – including young women and men – and local women leaders to contribute effectively to sustainable, gender-equitable urban policies and infrastructure;
- 4) **Jointly conduct safety audits** with local authorities, security officials, women, young people and children to identify the factors that create risk and insecurity;
- 5) **Promote data collection**, build baselines and develop indicators through women-, youth- and child-sensitive and inclusive approaches, youth-led initiatives and innovative efforts (e.g. SMS mapping, which UNICEF has pursued already via rapidSMS and tracking the distribution of textbooks in Zimbabwe<sup>1</sup> and the UN-HABITAT/UNDP supported initiative on safety audits using GIS in volatile communities in Kingston, Jamaica);
- 6) **Establish Female Councilor-led Committees** to oversee strengthened responses to sexual violence, abuse and crime in communities. These Committees can develop plans of action, conduct safety audits, and advocate for increased involvement of female parliament members, architects, urban planners, lawyers and diverse women's professional associations;
- 7) **Scale up proven, innovative and participatory solutions** to violence, including sexual violence in public spaces (e.g. community mobilization campaigns, green and inclusive public spaces, educational initiatives, gender-sensitive training and mobilization of community-based police units, improved lighting in public spaces including usage of solar lighting, which would allow communities to forego electricity costs, training of and working with men and boys to end violence against women and girls, etc.). UNICEF's Innovations Unit (currently based in Supply Division) will collaborate with the programme to identify additional entry points.

#### Global Level

In addition to country-level and city-based partnership, the agencies will develop the following at global level:

- 1) A **joint package for assessment, evidence-based project design, data collection, knowledge sharing and capacity building**, which will help to inform local decision making and programme

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<sup>1</sup> UNICEF Zimbabwe used RapidSMS to track the distribution of textbooks in a nation-wide campaign. End users were able to text into the system and map out both their location and the quantity and quality of books delivered. UNICEF offices are exploring the expansion of this type of real-time delivery of services mapping in other areas. [www.rapidSMS.com](http://www.rapidSMS.com)



designs in each of the city sites as well as replicable tools and expertise for future implementation sites (e.g. UN Women's Global Curriculum on Safe Cities for Women and Girls and other tools developed by the Global Programme Safe Cities Free of Violence Against Women and Girls);

- 2) **Global communications tools**, which include web-based knowledge and data sites, e.g. between the Child Friendly Cities database and UN Women's Global Virtual Knowledge Centre and analyses of the use of new information and communication technologies (e.g. mobile phone data collection) as tools for prevention, documentation and reporting;
- 3) A **City-to-City Networking and Training Programme**, led by UN-Habitat, which focuses on motivating local governments to incorporate child and youth participation (especially girls). This will become a tripartite global training effort that is made available to the cities involved in this initiative; and
- 4) **Contributing to UN-HABITAT led Global Network on Safe Cities (GNSC)** by facilitation of joint knowledge production and management, advocacy and communication.

### **3. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme**

Building on prior experiences, all three agencies will advocate for increased focus on violence prevention with local and municipal authorities, creating participatory platforms in which rights-holders can voice their needs and susceptibilities to different forms of violence; for increased responsive budgeting and resources allocated for women's empowerment, protection of and safety for girls and boys, including the most vulnerable population, such as women, youth and children with disabilities and indigenous people; and for improving data on incidences, prevalence and causes of violence. Additional partners in each country will be sought among members of the UN Country Team.

With UNICEF's strong operational presence at country level and the experience of both UN Women and UN HABITAT in supporting local partners to improve safety and well-being of their cities, technical staff will work toward coherent, integrated approaches at city level and ensuring results for women, youth, and children, especially girls.

By working closely with government and civil society partners and ensuring consistent participation of women, youth and children in intervention communities, the initiative aims to generate results beyond the programme timeline. Experiences will be evaluated and documented for wider use and impact, within and across cities and countries.

#### ***Considerations & Process for selection:***

A participatory consultative process for selection of project sites was conducted in 2011, through open invitation to multiple UNICEF, UN Women and UN-Habitat Sub-Regional Offices to indicate their intentions to launch Safe Cities initiatives in consultation with local partners and respond to the criteria presented below in each city. Nearly 20 cities in which UNICEF, UN Women and UN-Habitat work worldwide were identified as interested or already planning Safe and/or Child Friendly Cities initiatives.

**The initial programme cities** were identified based on the following criteria:

- There is a high degree of local commitment from local authorities (e.g., the Mayor and local council);
- There are capable partners/community-based groups with potential interest to become involved (e.g. Women's and youth groups and child advocates);
- There is a particular neighborhood or neighborhoods that can be the site of action and where possible initiatives can generate verifiable, sustainable and evaluable results;
- UN Women, UNICEF, and UN Habitat already have individually or collectively good local partnerships on which to build.

(See Annex II for local safety contexts and related UNDAF references)

#### **Lessons Learned:**

Building on prior experiences, all three agencies will advocate for increased focus on violence prevention with local and municipal authorities, creating participatory platforms in which rights-holders can voice their needs and vulnerability to different forms of violence; for increased responsive budgeting and resources allocated for women's empowerment, protection of and safety for girls and boys, including the most vulnerable population, such as women, youth and children with disabilities and indigenous people; and for improving data on incidences, prevalence and causes of violence. Additional partners in each country will be sought among members of the UN Country Team. With UNICEF's strong operational presence at country level, and the experience of both UN Women and UN HABITAT in supporting local authorities and local partners to improve safety and well-being of their cities, technical staff will work toward coherent, integrated approaches at city level and ensuring results for women, youth, and children, especially girls.

The combined experience of UNICEF, UN Women, and UN HABITAT will carry forward the lessons learned to the joint programme from the following tools, approaches and strategies:

- The *Child Friendly Community Assessment Tools* enable children, caregivers and community service providers to assess the degree of fulfillment of child rights by involving them in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data about living conditions for children;
- The *governance tool* enables local authorities to look critically and comprehensively at the governance structures and processes in place for children and their families
- An integrated set of tools and resources on crime and violence prevention, targeting vulnerable groups, urban space and institutional reform have been compiled and disseminated to cities;
- Safer Cities participatory tools to developing and implementing local crime and violence prevention strategies on city and community level such as UN Women-developed *Guidance on Participatory Project Design* and *Guidance on Recording and Documenting Local Stakeholders Project Design Workshops*;



- Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls tools for evaluable and replicable project design such as *Guidance on Scoping Study*, *Guidance on Baseline and Guidance on Monitoring Mechanisms*.
- Regional strategies on urban youth at risk;
- Advocacy and knowledge management in the field of gender-based violence;
- The adaptation of tools such as the *Violence against Women surveys* and the *Women Safety Audits*;
- Increased development of the safety component within governance and urban renewal focused projects;
- Empowering and training community-based and neighborhood women's groups in human rights, women's rights, gender equality and gender-based violence;
- Sensitization and trainings with media outlets and journalists, and development of communications and outreach plans in order to foster public dialogue and awareness, and influence policy discussion on the issue;
- Reaching out and working with young people of both sexes in the areas of intervention;
- Developing explicit strategies to reach out to and mobilize men and boys in the community via messages of engagement, inclusion and responsibility;
- Training for and undertaking gender-responsive budgeting exercises at local levels

#### **The proposed joint programme:**

This programme is rooted in the three UNDG programming principles: human rights-based approach, gender equality and environmental sustainability and focuses on engaging both duty bearers and rights holders in violence reduction and urban renewal programmes in a holistic and participatory manner.

The focus on women, youth and children's safety and freedom from violence requires an integrated/holistic approach. Over the years, analyses of crime and violence patterns have revealed that multiple and interrelated causes need to be addressed from a multi-sectoral, multi-level and multidisciplinary approach. Community-led strategies will be deployed to ensure direct involvement and participation of women, youth and children in the selected intervention sites. While providing immediate measurable tangible benefits to the community, the programme will also set the basis for long-term sustainability through the institutionalization (allocation of human and financial resources) of the programme within local governments.

#### **Sustainability of results:**

The Programme will ensure full ownership through commitment at national, local and community levels in terms of development of standards for service provision, integration in the planning and budget mechanisms and engagement of national institutions on replication of action-oriented programmes.

#### **4. Results Framework**

Each results framework will be developed by the country focal points and partners, with initial facilitation and support from UN Women, UNICEF and UN Habitat field staff. Existing municipal databases will be used and expanded to monitor progress and results, combined with community/local

perception surveys and feedback mechanisms. Specific city results will be articulated in more detail in (annual) work plans and budgets. Indicative global and city results are outlined in the framework below. Work plans specific to city needs and priorities will be developed at country-level:

**Global Outcome: Increased safety, reduced violence and improved quality of life for women, youth and children in urban public settings**

**Joint Programme Outcome , including corresponding indicators and baselines, Improved capacities of local authorities and women’s, youth and children’s advocates and groups to take actions that will enhance violence prevention, increase safety and reduce vulnerability to violence**

<b>JP Outputs</b>	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Indicative activities for each Output
Strengthened capacities of local and national governments and other actors in 8 cities in mainstreaming the safe and friendly cities approach into urban planning, management and governance frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacities of local authorities reinforced and perception of violence and actual crime rates reduced by percentage (to be determined by each city) by 2017</li> <li>▪ Integrated safety strategies and action plans adopted and implemented by 2017</li> <li>▪ 8 local coalitions/ partnership structures established and launched to support implementation of the integrated safety strategies and action plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct workshops in the 8 cities to identify key priority areas and initiatives to be implemented</li> <li>▪ To develop an appropriate communication tool and dissemination tool to facilitate and support local-to-local dialogues and local safety partnerships (campaigns, events, roundtables promoting safety and social cohesion)</li> <li>▪ To establish 8 city based coalitions/partnerships among key local partners</li> <li>▪ To formulate 8 local integrated safety strategies and action plans with full participation and inclusion of youth, children and women</li> <li>▪ To implement pilot activities for safer and violence free communities identified as a priority through assessments and restitution workshops (in each city)</li> </ul>

<p>Strengthened capacities of local and national governments and other actors in implementing safe and friendly city initiatives through the consolidation of the tools, training curricula, assessment methodologies , data collection and knowledge sharing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local safety assessments completed</li> <li>▪ Training curricula developed on participatory planning, governance and leadership for improved urban safety</li> <li>▪ Training of trainers for 8 cities conducted</li> <li>▪ Safety audits conducted in 8 cities</li> <li>▪ Local-to-local dialogues conducted between municipalities and community members (youth, children and women)</li> <li>▪ 1 Tool package and accompanying training modules</li> <li>▪ 1 global web-based communications tool for capturing information on urban safety in cities</li> <li>▪ 1 Set of process and impact indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To design appropriate capacity building curriculum for local government in participatory planning, governance and leadership for improved safety</li> <li>▪ To conduct training of trainers for local actors, municipal official CSOs representatives, professional, community members to establish partnerships and improve planning processes for safety</li> <li>▪ Trainers to conduct a series of trainings for local actors, municipal official CSOs representatives, professional, community members on community safety</li> <li>▪ To conduct safety audits and local-to-local dialogues</li> <li>▪ Conduct a training needs assessment on city level</li> <li>▪ Develop a documentation strategy</li> <li>▪ Develop an outline of knowledge management framework</li> <li>▪ In partnership with key stakeholders document tools and good practices in the field of safe and friendly cities</li> <li>▪ Identify of centres of excellence in planning and design, women &amp; girls' safety and vulnerable youth for the roll-out of the tools and training.</li> <li>▪ Partnership with a network of training institutions and centres of excellence on developing the training curricula</li> <li>▪ Develop a set of monitoring processes and impact indicators for cities</li> </ul>
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<p>Strengthened capacities of local governments and other actors to incorporate women, child and youth participation (especially girls) based on holistic and participatory work methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Safe and Friendly City” cooperation teams established (internally within cities and in cooperation between cities).</li> <li>▪ Project designs (draft and final) produced by the participating cities</li> <li>▪ Implementation of the city’s development plans related to urban security and safety.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish female councilor-led committees to oversee responses to SGBV in communities</li> <li>▪ To conduct workshops/seminars to exchange experiences and good practices</li> <li>▪ Elaboration of the framework for the network and city-to-city youth training programme on safe and friendly cities</li> <li>▪ Establishment of the basic rules, governance system and shared goals, global messages and services</li> <li>▪ Elaborate/develop global framework for action to support municipalities and local governments in the prevention of violence and crime through urban planning, management and governance</li> <li>▪ Development of sustainable City-to-City co-operation arrangements, networking and dialogue with key partners (local authorities and communities)</li> <li>▪ Support partners in awareness raising, dissemination and development of exchange and learning frameworks</li> <li>▪ Build capacities of local government associations to sustain the network of champion cities and local authorities on safe and friendly cities.</li> <li>▪ Identification of regional centres of excellence, innovation labs, and/or training insitutions</li> <li>▪ Conduct a series of Training of trainers on global and city level</li> <li>▪ Monitor implementation and impact of local crime and violence prevention initiatives</li> <li>▪ Monitoring and evaluation of local Crime and violence Prevention Initiatives in collaboration with local government associations and key partners</li> </ul>
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## 5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The cross-regional components of this programme will be coordinated at global level by and local level city initiatives will be developed and implemented by local partners supported by country coordinators. At global level, at the initial phase, a Programme Manager and Associate will ensure coordination among the pilot cities, document sharing, knowledge generation and dissemination mechanisms (including communicating results of the programme), facilitate travel, ensure scaling up of good practices, liaise with the Joint Programme Steering Committee and facilitate development and use of tools and guidance through technical assistance arrangements.

At city level, this programme will be facilitated by country coordinators, who will be hired jointly by the three agencies locally and work jointly with municipal and civil society partners, UN Women, UNICEF and UN Habitat Sub-Regional/Country Offices and will communicate with Country Coordinators across countries and with the Global Steering Committee.

The Country Coordinators are responsible for reporting city programme work plans and results, in addition to coordinating at local level. All critical programme decisions such as fund distribution, introduction of global partners, replication of interventions and troubleshooting will be decided on by the Steering Committee on a consensus basis at global level in coordination with the Country Coordinators. This programme is strongly committed to engaging all members in decision-making and aims for consensus. Majority votes should however be a last resort after multiple negotiations between all agency members have been exhausted.

Hiring decisions for Country Coordinators will be conducted at country level and wherever possible, national coordinators should be embedded in the cities. The following recruiting options are recommended for country colleagues to consider:

- Hiring to be conducted by a local partner;
- UN agencies coordinate the hiring process and second the consultant or staff member to a local partner;
- UN agencies coordinate the hiring process and consult or staff member remains with the UN as a convener of municipal leaders and local partners.

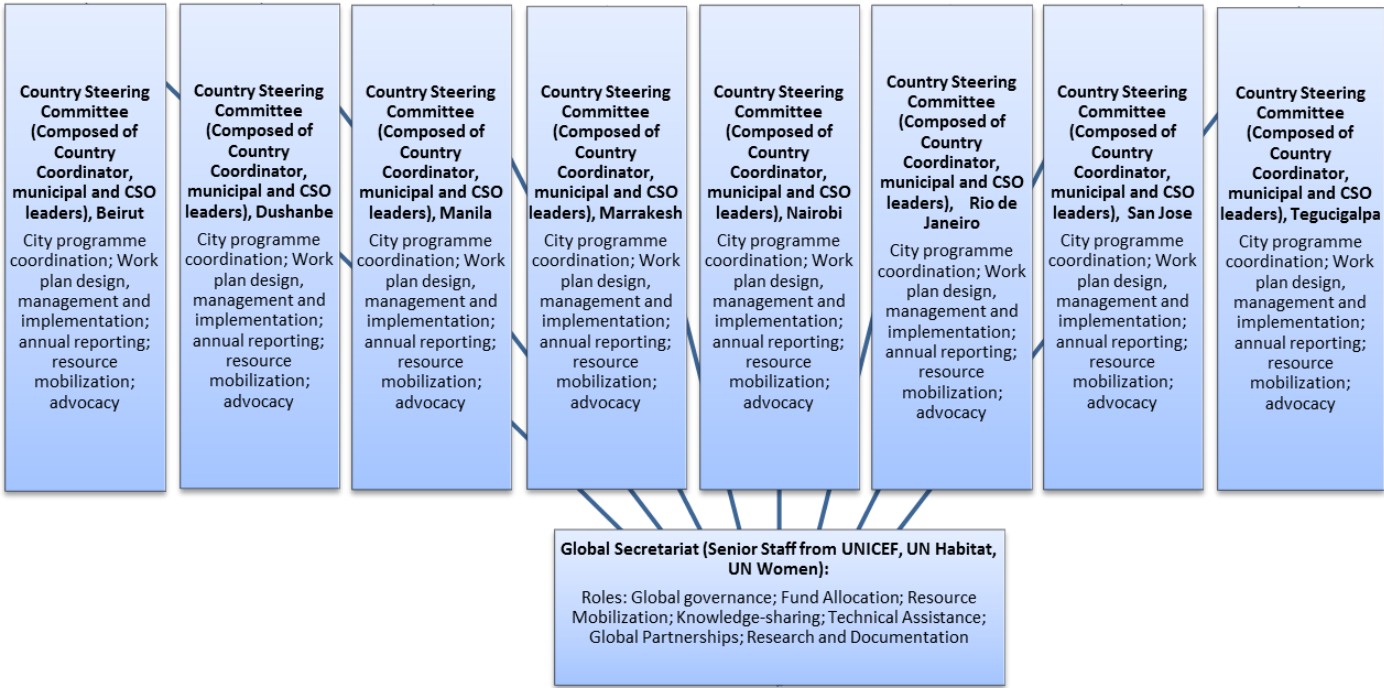
Global Level Programme Development Focal Points:

- UN Women: Director of Policy; Programme Manager and Programme Associate, Safe Cities Programme (currently Saraswathi Menon, Anastasia Posadskaya and Laura Capobianco);
- UNICEF: Director of Policy and Practice and Specialist, Environment (currently Richard Morgan and Kerry Constable), with the support of the Child Friendly Cities Secretariat;
- UN-HABITAT: Director of New York Office and Safer Cities programme team based in Nairobi (currently Cecilia Martinez, Elkin Velasquez, Cecilia Andersson and Juma Assiago).

The Secretariat will establish guidelines and broad parameters for the programme. Global Secretariat members will consist of senior leadership from each agency. Each agency also has the option to appoint

one external expert; the experts will either remain on the Secretariat for the five year programme duration or rotate on an annual basis. Donors, suppliers and stakeholders may also have observer status.

The structure for the programme is as follows:



### 6. Fund Management Arrangements

This programme will be managed through a pass-through fund management modality, with UNICEF acting as Administrative Agent, and responsible for consolidated Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting. At the same time, based on some donor agencies’ preference, funds could be allocated specifically to a country project or to UN Women or UN-Habitat, in which case the other agencies will be informed about such allocation. Each city will receive an indicative even \$400,000 (or whatever is an even breakdown between the eight cities, depending on resource mobilization) for the first two years of the programme, based on their proposed work plans. After the first two years, global and country colleagues will assess the results achieved with these initial funds and thereafter assess how funds will be distributed for the second programme phase. Fund allocation options are: via a similar even distribution, a proposal based system and/or an allocation based on a percentage of needs reported by each city. It is envisioned that as of year three of the programme, participating cities will contribute at



least 50% of the projects' annual budget to ensure local sustainability and buy-in.

## **7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

Among other indicators, cities will be encouraged to use 'perception of safety and violence' via surveys in identified communities within municipalities as a lead indicator for this programme. Before intervening in the selected districts or neighborhoods, the partners will recommend conducting initial scoping studies, followed by baseline surveys and subsequent tracking of the agreed upon indicators during time-series reviews. The global team will provide countries with recommended tools by which to conduct the scoping studies, baseline and subsequent surveys. For assessment of programme impact, an ex-post survey may be conducted. SMS and web 2.0 technologies will be piloted in one or more participating cities, managed by women, youth and children.

UN Women, UNICEF and UN Habitat staff will work with municipal and civil society partners in each city to outline a detailed Evaluation Strategies and Results Monitoring and Evaluation framework. If there is a national Violence Against Children or Violence Against Women study being conducted, field colleagues will liaise with those focal points to ensure synergies in baseline and monitoring approaches. Where possible, the programme will use national M&E systems and processes.

This programme has integrated monitoring and evaluation component from its inception, in order to ensure careful tracking of progress on implementation of each city intervention, as well as to evaluate their impact on the reduction of the prevalence of violence against women, youth and children (especially girls). Based on the evidence generated, UN Habitat, UN Women, UNICEF and partners will identify and document successful models of intervention for scale-up and replication at a global level.

To this end, the first phase of the programme will focus on community-level consultations, identifying the contexts and causes of violence in the intervention sites, programme responses to specific city-led strategies and developing annual work plans. It is estimated that during the second phase of the programme, it is likely that more cities will join the programme, evidencing clear results that the programme is achieving its goals to reduce violence against women and children in cities.

Information on how activities are progressing and project performing will be gathered on a continuous basis by building into activities reporting back mechanisms and establishing continuous consultation and exchange. Specific milestones will also be the opportunity to gather more specific city-level feedback and lessons learnt.

Monitoring mechanisms will include the collection of baseline, mid-term and end line data complimented, inter alia, by community-based participatory mechanisms, such as community safety observatories. The global team will provide countries with recommended tools by which to conduct data collection and to implement local monitoring mechanisms. If needed, training for field researchers could be provided. For assessment of a long-term programme impact, an ex-post survey may be conducted after the finalization of interventions. SMS and web 2.0 technologies will be piloted in one or more participating cities, managed by women, youth and children. UN Women, UNICEF and UN Habitat staff will work with municipal and civil society partners in each city to outline a detailed Results Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

Each country programme will develop and report jointly on work plan and results achieved annually, and reports will be assessed by the local and global programme Steering Committees, composed of senior-level colleagues from the three agencies.

## **8. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship between the Agencies**

Each of the eight Country Offices involved in the first phase of this programme will develop country-specific legal agreements between the municipal governments and the respective three agencies. Each participating agency has agreed that UNICEF acts as the Administrative Agent responsible for the administration of the programmatic funds and that each agency will collaboratively carry out the Joint Programme activities in accordance with the agreed-upon plans, regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it.

At country-level, each participating city and country will be encouraged to use relevant national and local legislation and regulations relating to the safety and rights of women and children as key points of reference in its work plan. At both global and country levels, the following major international agreements have been agreed upon as directly relevant and potentially applicable to this programme:

- Local Agenda 21, 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development
- The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966)
- The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966)
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (1965)
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979)
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
- Declaration and Platform for Action- Fourth World Conference on the Status of Women, Beijing (1995)
- UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2000)
- World Summit Outcome Document (2005)

*The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR):*

- Art 11(1): "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions...."
- Art 14. Given the significance for development of the progressive realization of the rights set forth in the Covenant, particular attention should be given to measures to improve the standard

of living of the poor and other disadvantaged groups....”

*The Convention on the Rights of the Child:*

- Art. 3
  - o 1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.
  - o 2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.
  - o 3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.

*General Assembly resolution 14/12* adopted by the Human Rights Council on 23 June 2010, “Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: ensuring due diligence in prevention”:

“Effective prevention of violence against women and girls requires action at all levels of government, the engagement of civil society, the involvement of men and boys and the adoption of and implementation of multifaceted and comprehensive approaches that promote gender equality and empowerment of women, and integrate political will, legislation, accountability and targeted policies and programmes.”<sup>v</sup>

*UN Women Strategic Plan (2011-2013);*

*UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan (2006-2013);*

*UN-HABITAT Normative References:*

- 1) Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium is the United Nations General Assembly Resolution S25.2 of 9 June 2001 reaffirming that the Istanbul Declaration and the Habitat Agenda will remain the basic framework for sustainable human settlements development.
- 2) ECOSOC Resolution 1996/16 of 23 July 1996, to promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice matters.
- 3) United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, ECOSOC Resolution 2002/13.
- 4) ECOSOC *Resolution 2005/22 "Action to promote effective crime prevention"* promotes a balanced approach between crime prevention and criminal justice responses, and to further

develop initiatives on crime prevention.

- 5) ECOSOC, *Resolution 2008/24 "Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach"*, encourages member states to integrate crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes in order to effectively address the conditions in which crime and violence can emerge.

## 9. Indicative Budget

After each city conducts initial community consultations, they will develop local project designs, and work plans in alignment with the programme's overarching expected results. Once local project designs are completed and needs identified, UNICEF, UN Women and UN HABITAT colleagues will work with local authorities and other partners in each city to design work plans over a projected five-year time horizon.

The work plans will detail the activities to be carried out within the joint programme and the responsible implementing partners, timeframes and planned inputs from the participating UN organizations.

Overall, the **indicative budget** for the five-year initiative is estimated as follows (activities to be undertaken at city-level will be further specified after the initial scoping phase is completed) :

Item	\$ Amount for eight cities over five years
<b>Phase 1: First year of programme: needs assessments, development of work plans and stakeholders' mobilization at local level (approximate cost at \$200,000/year per city, over six months)</b>	<b>\$1,600,000</b>
<b>Local Interventions in Urban Areas (approximate cost at \$400,000/year per city, over five years): Specific interventions components highlighted in italics below</b>	<b>\$16,000,000</b>

<i>Safety diagnoses, safety audits and subsequent plans of action with municipalities (\$150,000/city total over five years): first year: scoping studies, baseline, audits, developing action plans, last year: evaluation; and small budget allocated to monitoring progress throughout.</i>	1,200,000
<i>Support to local community projects promoting violence prevention and urban upgrading (including improved lighting in at-risk public spaces) (\$220,000/city total over five years)</i>	8,800,000
<i>City to city networking training programme (\$30,000/year per city, over five years)</i>	1,200,000
<i>Youth- and female-led mapping of risks (digital and other mapping) + funds for community responses to reducing mapped risks (approximate cost at \$40,000/year per city, over five years)</i>	1,600,000
<i>Training local actors, municipal officials, representatives of CSOs, community members, youth groups, women's groups and police units etc. (approximate cost at \$55,000/year per city, over five years)</i>	2,200,000
<i>Sensitisation of mobilisers and volunteers (approximate cost at \$25,000/year per city, over five years)</i>	1,000,000
<b>Country Coordinators (approximate cost for one coordinator at \$100,000/year per city, over five years)</b>	<b>\$4,000,000</b>

<b>Tools, communication products, guidance to support global and local interventions</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>
<b>Evaluation and Documentation of experience for dissemination and wider application (5% of programme costs)</b>	<b>\$1,187,500</b>
<b>Global Coordination and Knowledge Management (approximate cost at \$550,000/year, over five years)</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (7%)</b>	<b>\$1,857,625</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$28,395,125</b>



## ***Annex I: Background on UNICEF, UN Women and UN Habitat work on Safe Cities***

The “Safe and Friendly Cities for All” programme will draw directly on experience gained under the UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Cities Initiative (CFCI)<sup>2</sup>, the UN Women-supported Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls Global Programme and other safe cities initiatives, UN-HABITAT supported Safer Cities Programme with activities involving local authorities in developing and implementing local crime and violence prevention strategies, their “Safe Cities for Girls: Towards Strength and Resiliency” initiative, and other safe cities initiatives.<sup>3</sup>

The **Child Friendly Cities Initiative (CFCI)** was launched by UNICEF and UN Habitat in 1996. CFCI advocates for good governance solutions to the continuous challenges of urbanization through an integrated rights-based approach aimed at implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) at the local level. UNICEF has been supporting the CFCI in countries in developing and developed countries by generating and sharing knowledge, and through advocacy and programme development at the country level. Through the CFCI, innovative tools for child and youth participation in urban settings have been piloted in nine countries, including Manila and Rio de Janeiro, and certification programmes developed globally; the Municipal Seal of Approval in Brazil is one example of a successful certification approach. Despite the strong connotation with UNICEF, CFCI has turned into a broad movement and has achieved a strong sense of ownership at different levels.

UN Women has been supporting various **Safe Cities initiatives** for the past five years, building on efforts forged by women’s rights organizations at local levels since 2001, pilot programmes supported through the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, and a UN Women regional initiative on safe cities that has been operational in Latin America since 2006. In 2010, UN Women launched a Global Programme “Safe Cities Free of Violence Against Women and Girls” to develop and test a model through rigorous impact evaluation to prevent and reduce gender-based violence and harassment in public spaces through empowering local women, building partnerships with local authorities, police, and community organizations, and engaging men and boys in preventive programming. The initiative is designed to generate evidence on effective strategies, and is undertaken with local partners in Cairo, Kigali, New Delhi, Port Moresby and Quito.

UN HABITAT’s work on **safer cities** began in 1996 upon the request of African Mayors who were grappling with issues of insecurity in their cities. Since then, the safe cities approaches have been piloted in close to 100 municipalities around the world. UN-HABITAT has been providing support to local authorities in developing integrated city-wide crime and violence prevention strategies building on 4 pillars: social crime and violence prevention, situational prevention, institutional prevention and participatory community-driven prevention.

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<sup>2</sup> For more information: [www.childfriendlycities.org/](http://www.childfriendlycities.org/)

<sup>3</sup> For more information: [www.endvawnow.org](http://www.endvawnow.org)