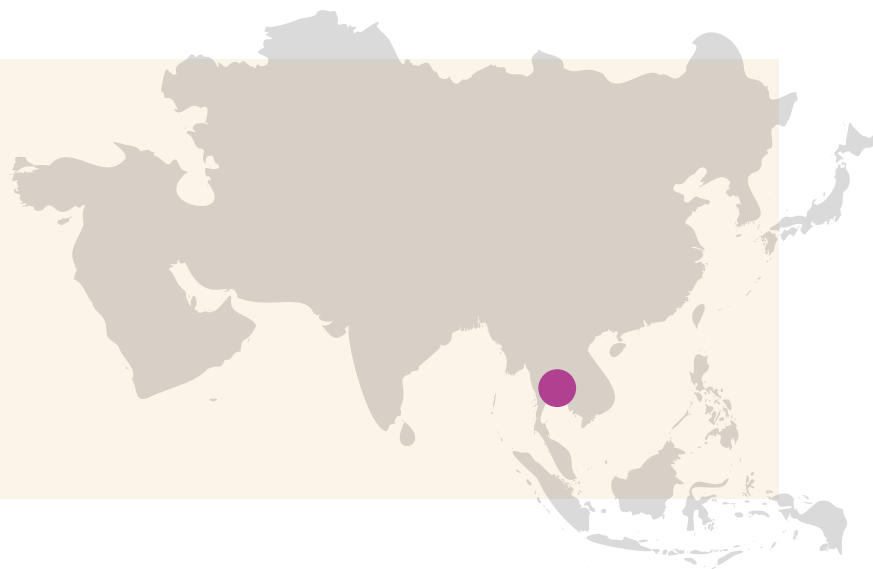


BANGKOK

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population
10.475.135*

Gini Index
34.9*

GDP per capita
11990

Poverty ratio
0,3

Percentage of female
unemployment
0,8

Gender pay gap
0,75

Dedicated equality area
No

Gender mainstreaming
policies
No

Regulatory framework
on gender violence
Yes

Institutional data
on victimisation
No

Gender equality indices
(country)
GII: 80*

GGGI: 79*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2019

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

One Stop Crisis Center

Background

The Ministry for Social Development and Human Safety and UN Women Thailand promoted the creation of crisis centres across the country in 2013 to organise the response to violence against women.

Description

One Stop Crisis Center was a nationwide initiative that included a hotline staffed by trained personnel, a network of 22,000 crisis centres across the country and 1,300 mobile units with a hotline, mobile apps and SMS services to streamline the reporting of sexual harassment.

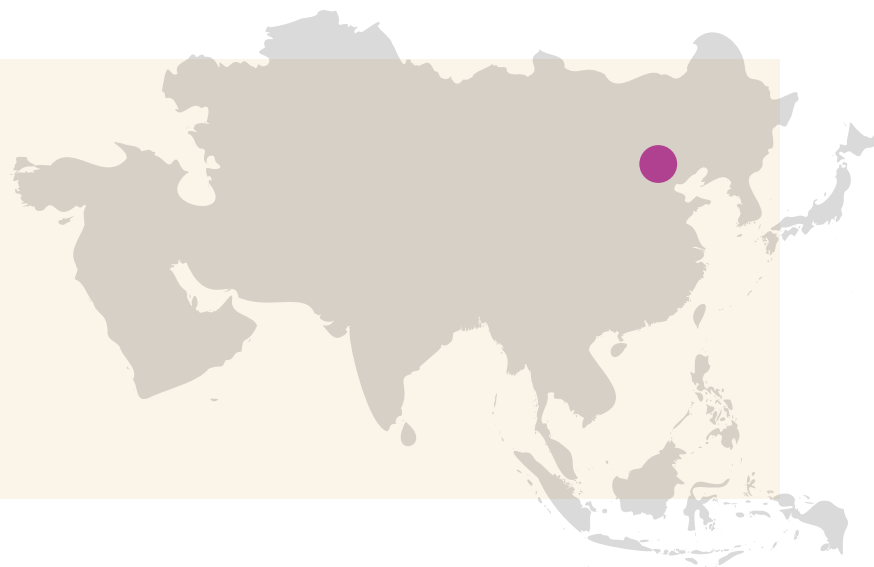
Objective

Systematise the response to violence against women.

Form of Policy	Service
Issue/s Addressed	Gender violences
Start Date	2013
Promoter	Ministry of Social Development and Human Safety; UN Women
Stakeholders Involved	Civil society organisations and women's NGOs
Beneficiaries	Women and girls
Territory of Application	Nationwide
Type of Policy	Reactive
Level of Implementation	High
Policy Focus	Victims
Intersectionality	No

BEIJING

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population
21.729.000*

Gini Index
38.5*

GDP per capita
17.789

Poverty ratio
6,3

Percentage of female
unemployment
4,3

Gender pay gap
No data available

Dedicated equality area
No data available

Gender mainstreaming
policies
No

Regulatory framework
on gender violence
Yes

Institutional data
on victimisation
No data available

Gender equality indices
(country)
GII: 39*
GGGI: 107*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2016

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

Campaign to prevent sexual harassment on the underground

Background

2005 law on sexual harassment.

Description

The Beijing Women's Federation launched a campaign to prevent sexual harassment on the underground in response to 2017 data showing that 53.5% of women had been sexually harassed on the train.

The campaign involved publicising messages on the underground with slogans like "Don't be the quiet lamb" and "Don't stand by if you see it".

Form of Policy	Campaign
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment and mobility
Start Date	2017-2018
Promoter	Beijing Women's Federation
Stakeholders Involved	Women
Beneficiaries	Women
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Reactive/Preventive
Level of Implementation	Medium
Policy Focus	Assailant
Intersectionality	No

GUANGZHOU

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population

12.701.948*

Gini Index

38.5*

GDP per capita

21.382

Poverty ratio

9,2

Percentage of female unemployment

5,6

Gender pay gap

1

Dedicated equality area

No

Gender mainstreaming policies

No

Regulatory framework on gender violence

Yes

Institutional data on victimisation

No

Gender equality indices (country)

GII: 39*

GGGI: 107*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2016

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

Background

Guangzhou has introduced specific clauses to protect women's rights at work and shore up the application of the 2005 Law on the Protection of Women's Rights.

Description

Guangzhou's Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests addresses issues such as: sexual harassment, sexual assault and violence against women and girls on public transport.

Some of the main initiatives include:

- Women-only spaces on public transport (underground), 2018.
- Call for companies to include a commitment to the prevention of sexual harassment in their contract (2016).

Objective

Prevent sexual harassment of women.

GUANGZHOU

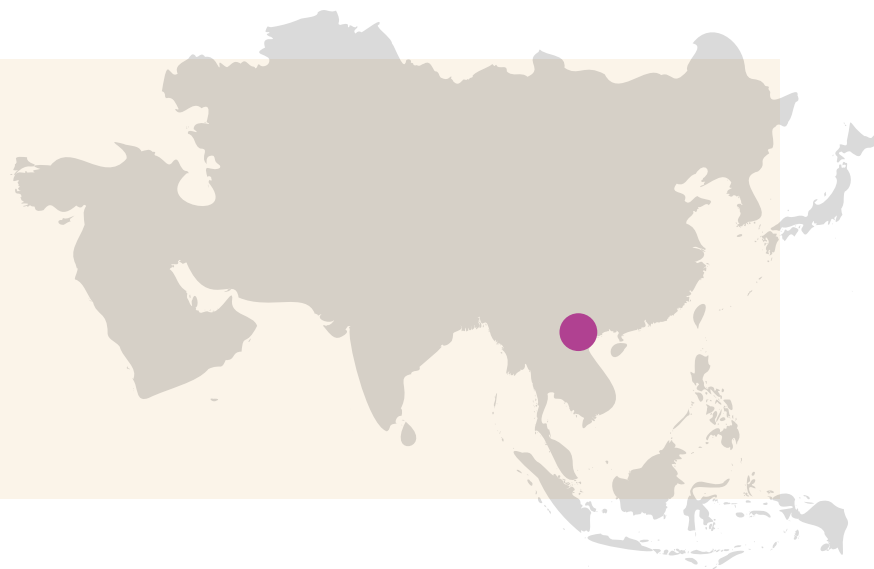
metropolis ●



Form of Policy	Legislation/Regulatory
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment and mobility
Start Date	2016 and 2018
Promoter	People's Government of Guangzhou Municipality
Beneficiaries	Women
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Reactive
Policy Focus	Victims
Intersectionality	No

HANOI

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population
7.328.400*

Gini Index
35,7*

GDP per capita
2.890

Poverty ratio
10,4

Percentage of female unemployment
1,4

Gender pay gap
No data available

Dedicated equality area
Yes

Gender mainstreaming policies
No data available

Regulatory framework on gender violence
Yes

Institutional data on victimisation
Yes

Gender equality indices (country)
GII: 65*

GGGI: 87*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2018

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The Global Gender Gap Report 2021.

Policies

Local action on Hanoi buses

Background

Sexual violence on public transport had previously been appraised with different social stakeholders: experts in mobility, young women and teenage girls, academic and public institutions and more. This led to the preparation of indicators on accessibility, infrastructure status, safety and women-friendly transport.

Description

Media campaign for young people on sexual violence in buses through the distribution of comics on the buses and at ticket sales offices.

The campaign included training for all public transport personnel on handling sexual violence. The initiative also trained 4,600 transport employees from bus drivers to ticket inspectors.

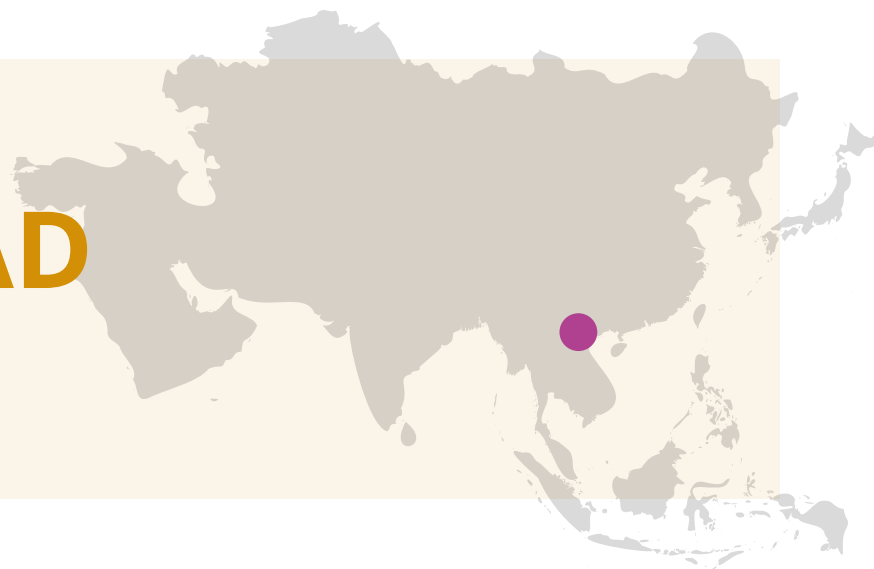
Objective

Address sexual harassment and abuse on buses through prevention and awareness-raising among young people.

Form of Policy	Campaign
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment and mobility
Promoter	Department of Transport and International Plan
Stakeholders Involved	International NGO
Beneficiaries	Women and girls and young men
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Preventive
Level of Implementation	High
Policy Focus	Victim and assailant
Intersectionality	Yes

HYDERABAD

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population
9.575.265*

Gini Index
35.7*

GDP per capita
3847 (metro, 2015)

Poverty ratio
13.4

Percentage of female unemployment
27.2

Gender pay gap
0.23

Dedicated equality area
Yes

Gender mainstreaming policies
No

Regulatory framework on gender violence
Yes

Institutional data on victimisation
Yes

Gender equality indices (country)
GII: 123*

GGGI: 140*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2011

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

SHE Teams

Background

Hyderabad is part of the Safe Cities pilot programme implemented in eight cities across India, including New Delhi and Kolkata.

Description

Different programmes and actions around women's safety are implemented in Hyderabad:

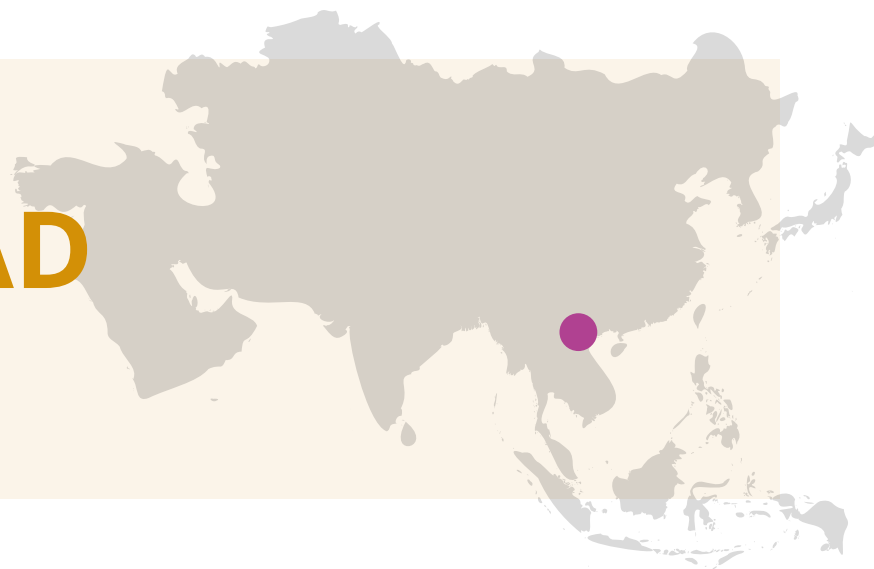
- 100 SHE Teams (Hyderabad Municipal Police): This programme by the Hyderabad Municipal Police to prevent sexual harassment included initiatives such as recruiting women officers, installing security cameras, developing an emergency response system and mapping the city with high risk areas. Police checks were stepped up across the public transport system to identify and arrest harassers and take them into custody.
- 100 hotline. Work was done with MMTS public transport personnel to promote the use of the 100 hotline to encourage people to report violence against women on public transport.
- "Track Me" app. A mobile phone app that triggers the vehicle's emergency alarm, alerting the transport company and the police so they can attend the incident.
- Bharosa programme: An information, support and accommodation centre for women and girls providing psychological and legal care as well as personal training resources. The programme also has a 24/7 hotline.

Objective

Address violence against women and girls.

HYDERABAD

metropolis ●



Form of Policy

Programme

Issue/s Addressed

Sexual harassment, public space and mobility

Start Date

2014

Promoter

Hyderabad Police

Home Affairs Ministry

Telangana Government

Beneficiaries

Women and girls

Territory of Application

City and province

Type of Policy

Reactive

Level of Implementation

Medium-High

Policy Focus

Victims

ISTANBUL

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population

13.566.000*

Gini Index

41.9*

GDP per capita

19.943

Poverty ratio

0,3

Percentage of female unemployment

18,6

Gender pay gap

No data available

Dedicated equality area

No

Gender mainstreaming policies

No

Regulatory framework on gender violence

Yes

Institutional data on victimisation

Yes

Gender equality indices (country)

GII: 68*

GGGI: 133*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2019

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

On-Demand Stops

Description

Programme for on-demand stops by buses throughout Istanbul after 10 pm.

Objective

Increase the perception of safety between bus stop and final destination.

Form of Policy	Service
Issue/s Addressed	Mobility
Promoter	Istanbul Electric Tram and Tunnel Company (IETT)
Stakeholders Involved	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Beneficiaries	Women
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Preventive
Policy Focus	Victims
Intersectionality	No

ISTANBUL

metropolis ●



Safe Spaces for Women and Girls

Background

UNFPA programme to address violence against women and girls.

Description

National programme in collaboration with the refugee women's committee aimed at empowering refugee women, providing them with a space for socialisation, clinical services and psychosocial aid on reproductive health and gender violence, as well as labour insertion opportunities.

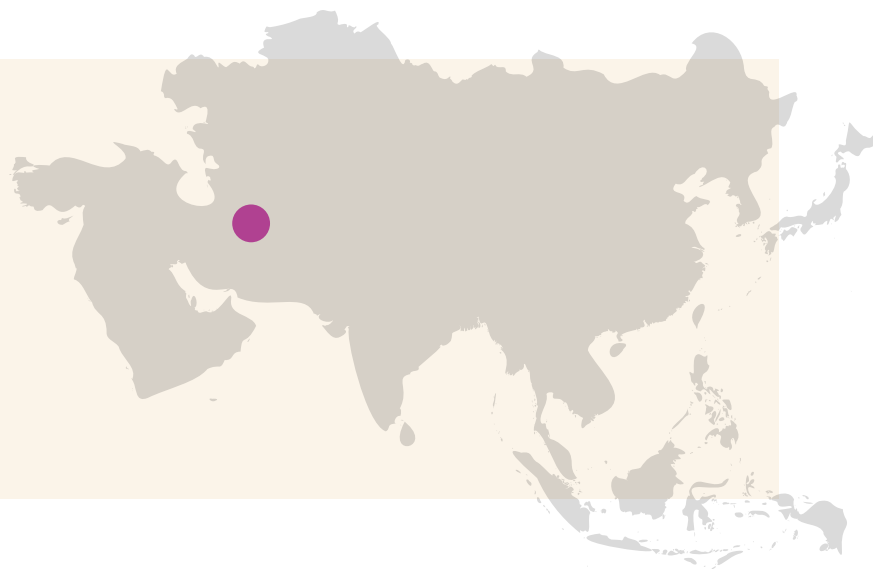
Objective

Address gender violence against women and girls and scale up refugee women's services.

Form of Policy	Programme
Issue/s Addressed	Gender violences
Start Date	2016
Promoter	Eskişehir Osmangazi University in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and UNFPA
Other Organisations Involved	Financial support: European Commission Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), US Government, European Union and SIDA
Stakeholders Involved	International organisations, academia and women's organisations
Beneficiaries	Women and girls
Territory of Application	Nationwide
Type of Policy	Reactive
Policy Focus	Victims
Intersectionality	Yes

MASHHAD

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population
2.974.930*

Gini Index
42*

GDP per capita
7.159

Poverty ratio
0

Percentage of female
unemployment
19,8

Gender pay gap
0,75

Dedicated equality area
No

Gender mainstreaming
policies
No

Regulatory framework
on gender violence
Yes

Institutional data
on victimisation
No

Gender equality indices
(country)
GII: 113*
GGGI: 150*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2018

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

Safe and secure public spaces and transportation for women

Description

The policies developed in Mashhad recognise that city planning must include gender equity and justice. To that end, the city works to improve women's safety in public spaces. Actions implemented include:

Legislation:

- Resolution of the Islamic City Council No. 2744/3: all parks with areas over 5 hectares must have a dedicated space for women
- Islamic Penal Code: changes made to the code to try people who sexually assault women

Transport:

- Half the seats on public and private city buses set aside for women
- Underground carriages with areas exclusively for women at the front and rear. There is no limit on the number of women who can enter other carriages
- Underground stations with women-only seating
- Recruitment of more women taxi drivers to improve the perception of safety for women

Infrastructure:

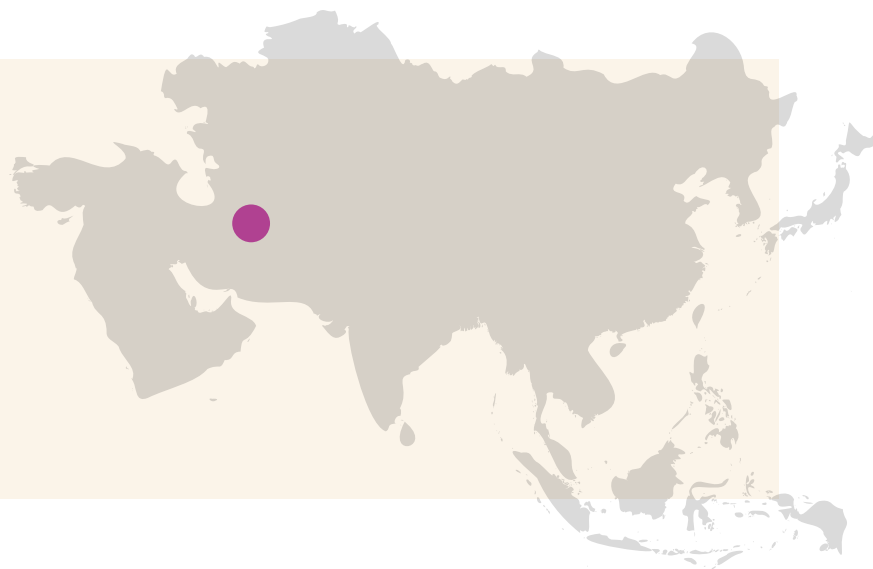
- Improved lighting in underground passageways in cities to increase the feeling of safety for women. Most passageways are fitted with security cameras
- Elimination of advertising panels in overhead passageways to improve visibility from the street
- Fitting footbridges with escalators and lifts to improve the mobility of seniors, pregnant women and women with children. Some of the footbridges have been fitted with security cameras.

Objective

Improve women's safety in public spaces across the metropolitan area.

MASHHAD

metropolis ●



Form of Policy

Action

Issue/s Addressed

Urban development, mobility and safety

Start Date

2018

Promoter

Urban Planning Area

Beneficiaries

Women

Territory of Application

Metropolitan area

Type of Policy

Reactive

Policy Focus

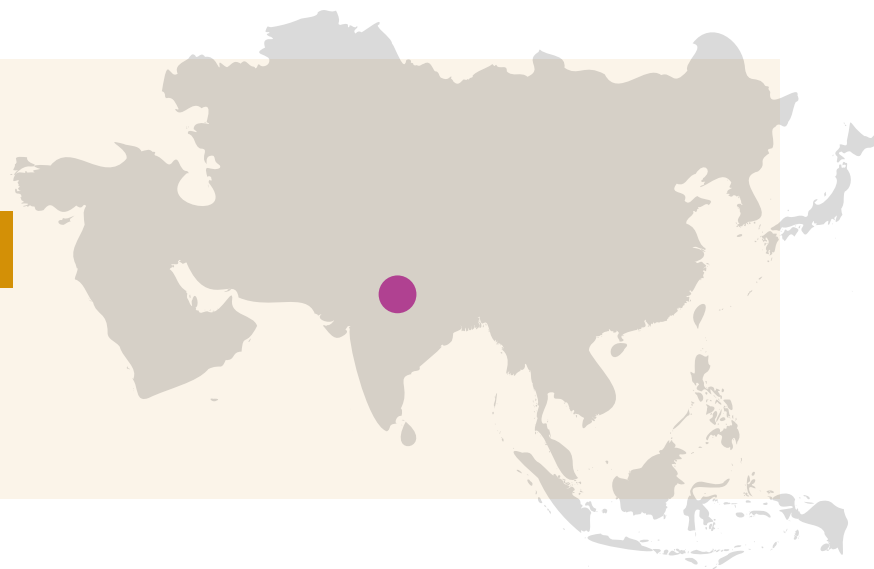
Victims

Intersectionality

No

NEW DELHI

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population

25.813.953*

Gini Index

35.7*

GDP per capita

4510

Poverty ratio

13,4

Percentage of female unemployment

9

Gender pay gap

No data available

Dedicated equality area

Yes

Gender mainstreaming policies

No

Regulatory framework on gender violence

Yes

Institutional data on victimisation

Yes

Gender equality indices (country)

GII: 123*

GGGI: 140*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2011

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

Safe City

Background

In the framework of UN Women's Safe City programme, a coordinating committee represented by key government departments was established. In addition, more than 100 safety audits were conducted with an intersectional perspective covering class, ethnicity, age, sexuality, functional diversity, migrant women, LGBTIQ+, sex workers, etc.

Description

- 1st phase (2011-2012): Preparation of a manual for the implementation of safety audits for groups of 5-6 women.
- 2nd phase (2013): Release of the Safetipin app for collecting quantitative data on perceptions of safety and experiences.
- 3rd phase (2014-2015): Presentation of Open Street Audit Mapping (OSAM), a space open for public contributions. Conversations were started with men, boys, women and girls around women's safety in the public space.

Outcomes:

- Change in national policy: the safety audits were included in the draft National Women's Policy (2016) as a mandatory element to promote gender-sensitive infrastructure and equipment. Changes in Delhi infrastructure: 2,000 people were trained to implement the safety audit methodology in 2015-2016, including in 15 underground stations and 10 tourist attractions
- Improved lighting and visibility in public spaces
- In partnership with the Delhi Transport Corporation, 1,200 bus drivers were trained in sexual harassment prevention. Advertising campaigns against gender violence on two underground lines.
- Drafting of recommendations by city developers and women's organisations to build public toilets with a gender perspective.

Objective

Comprehensive approach to addressing women's safety in the public space and mobility.

NEW DELHI

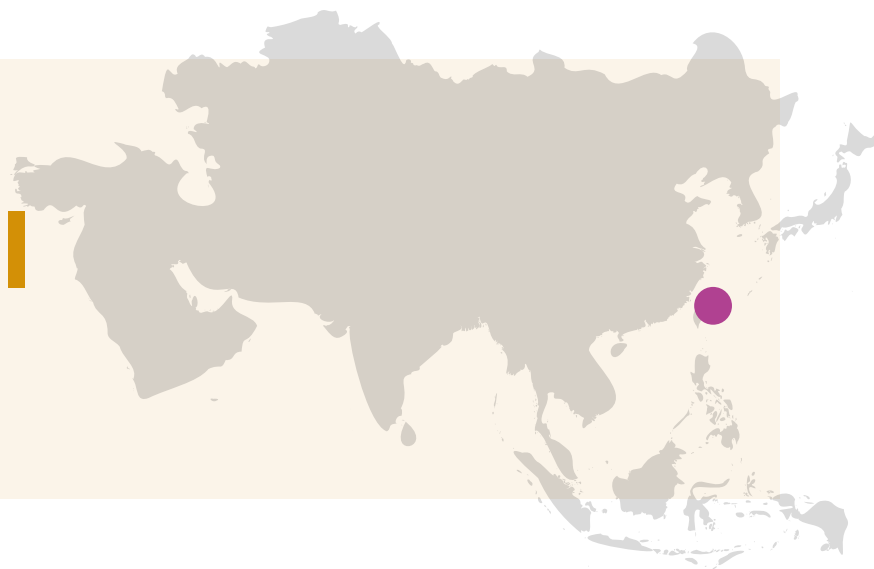
metropolis ●



Form of Policy	Programme
Issue/s Addressed	gender violences, safety and public space
Start Date	2011
Promoter	UN Women, Jagori and Department of Women and Child Development
Other Organisations Involved	Spanish Development Cooperation Agency (AECID)
	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
Beneficiaries	Women, girls, young people and general population
Territory of Application	Metropolitan area
Type of Policy	Transformative
Level of Implementation	High
Policy Focus	Victim, assailant and general public
Intersectionality	Yes

NEW TAIPEI

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population
7.041.404*

Gini Index
33.9*

GDP per capita
23.680

Poverty ratio
0

Percentage of female
unemployment
3,3

Gender pay gap
No data available

Dedicated equality area
No

Gender mainstreaming
policies
Yes

Regulatory framework
on gender violence
Yes

Institutional data
on victimisation
No data available

Gender equality indices
(country)
GII: 6*

GGGI: 29*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2016

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

Sexual Harassment Out! Safety In! Sexual harassment prevention on the Bus Go Go Go!

Background

Data on sexual harassment in the city were of great concern: 96% of the victims of sexual harassment were women; 84% were aged under 40; 27% of cases of sexual harassment happened on public transport.

Description

The New Taipei City Transport Department implemented a quality assessment of the bus service every six months and published the results in the media. Every two years it monitored the development of the sexual harassment prevention protocol for each bus operator to ensure it was promoted among drivers and passengers.

The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation (TRTC) also launched women-targeted services:

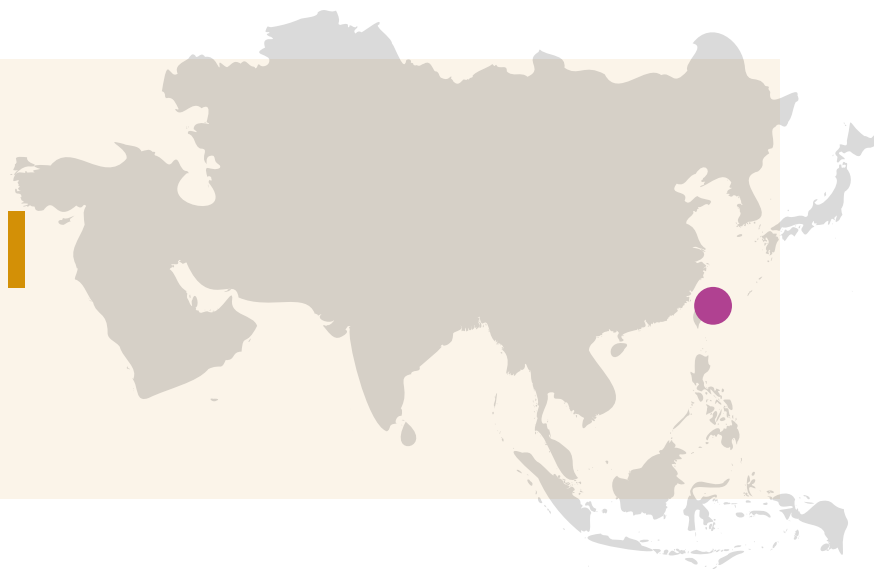
- “Night-time Waiting Zone for Female Passengers”, areas fitted with security cameras, surveillance staff and emergency intercoms.
- Nursing rooms in 30 stations. Stations without dedicated nursing rooms opened their office to women to use them.

In addition, the Taipei Underground provided “I am pregnant” stickers at 11 stations. The TRTC now has 117 stations with this service.

Finally TRTC created family-friendly areas for people travelling with children.

NEW TAIPEI

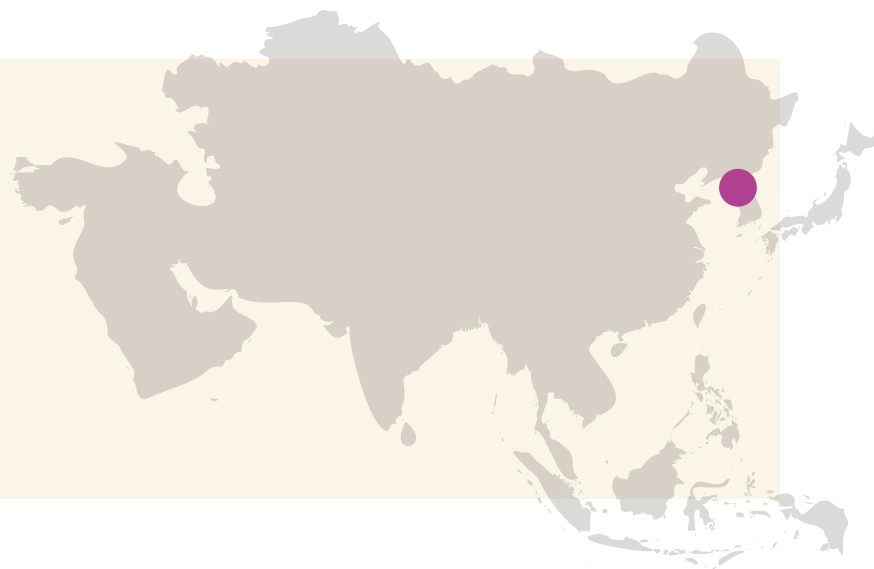
metropolis ●



Form of Policy	Programme
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment and mobility
Start Date	2015
Promoter	New Taipei City Government Department of Social Services
Other Organisations Involved	Metropolitan government, NGOs, private sector, neighbourhood programmes
Stakeholders Involved	The New Taipei City Government, following the Taiwan law on sexual harassment, established a joint committee to draft public policies and regulations on the prevention of sexual harassment and for coordination between departments.
Beneficiaries	Women, young women, girls and women with a functional diversity
Territory of Application	Citywide
Type of Policy	Reactive/Preventive
Level of Implementation	Medium
Policy Focus	Victim
Intersectionality	Yes

SEOUL

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population

25.273.824*

Gini Index

31.4*

GDP per capita

25703

Poverty ratio

0,3

Percentage of female unemployment

4,1

Gender pay gap

No data available

Dedicated equality area

Yes

Gender mainstreaming policies

Yes

Regulatory framework on gender violence

Yes

Institutional data on victimisation

No

Gender equality indices (country)

GII: 11*

GGGI: 102*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2016

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

Safer Neighbourhoods

Background

The government of the Seoul Metropolitan Area initiated the Women-Friendly City project in 2010 with the aim of designing a city focused on women, access to transport, public space and other services. The city's town planning committee brought more women into its team to promote public engagement in the design of policies with a gender perspective.

Description

A Sexual Violence Prevention Plan was started in 2013 that included a first phase with awareness campaigns and a second phase with the development of safety networks and the creation of a centralised protection system, in coordination with citizens and NGOs.

The plan is supervised by a gender equality committee of 36 women who monitor the actions with the support of NGOs and gender violence experts. The plan was expanded with the Safe City for Women 3.0 programme that began in 2016.

Public engagement is one of the cornerstones of the plan:

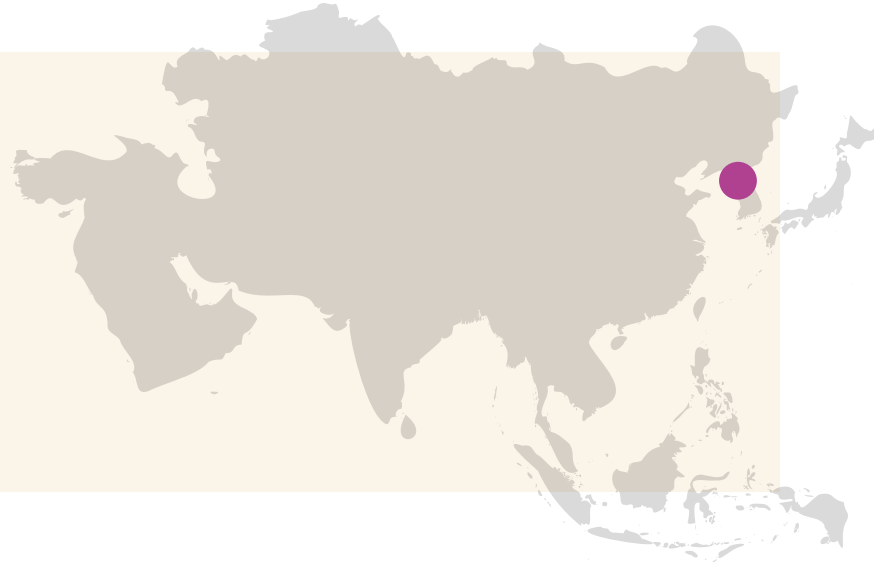
- Neighbourhoods Programme. The Safer Neighbourhoods programme for women was developed, onboarding knowledge from a diversity of groups mainly comprising seniors and young women. The programme has been implemented in 33 neighbourhoods with a focus on sexual violence and cooperation with women's organisations to identify problems and roll out education programmes.

Another major pillar is partnerships with private sector organisations such as the Korean Traders Association (small retailers):

- Safe spaces: the Korean Traders Association (small retailers) made its 24-hour stores available as emergency safety centres for women. Any women fleeing a violent situation could seek refuge in one of the stores, called "Women's Safety Patrol Houses".

SEOUL

metropolis ●



Other actions developed were:

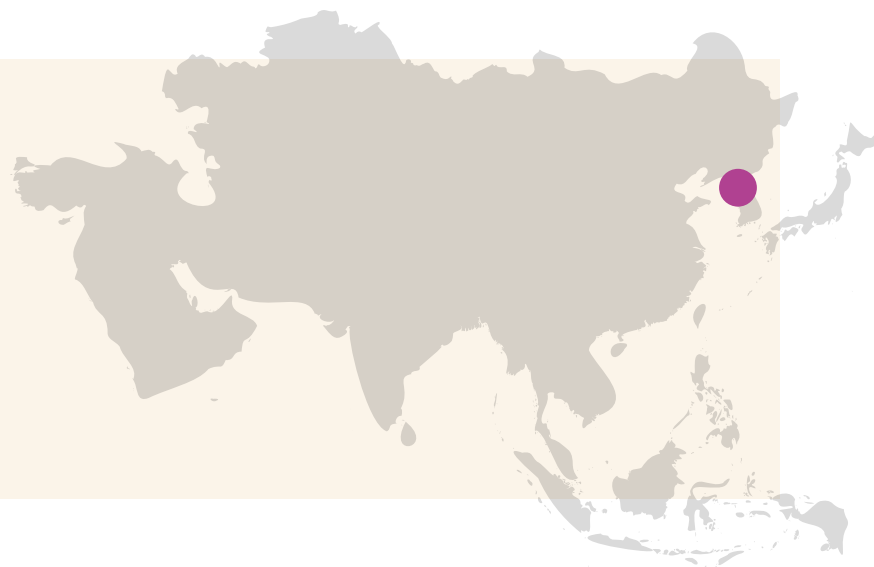
- Home patrol service: The “Home Patrol Service” programme also began in Seoul with a private security company to protect women living in low-income households in vulnerable neighbourhoods
- A work committee was created in 2012 formed by the Seoul Metropolitan Police and the city to improve care and investigation into cases of violence by developing an appraisal of vulnerable areas with the need for intensive police surveillance support
- Safe Return Scouts programme to escort women home safely.
- Women’s taxi service, with the option of sending the taxi’s location by mobile.
- Safe parcel/delivery service: installation of safe parcel services in neighbourhoods where assaults had been carried out by assailants dressed as couriers.
- Improvements to street lighting and in car parks and other public spaces.
- Automated patrol system and installation of emergency alarms and wireless detectors in doors.
- Ansimi app (2016), a 24-hour connected mobile app to improve women’s safety.
- Women Safety Sheriffs: a vigilante group tasked with checking over 26,500 places where women had been filmed.
- Gender-sensitive disaster management manual with safety indicators to ensure women’s safety during emergencies.

Objective

Move forward on the integration of gender equality policies in different aspects of urban development and safety.

SEOUL

metropolis ●



Form of Policy	Programme
Issue/s Addressed	Gender violences, safety, public space and technology
Start Date	2013
Promoter	Seoul Metropolitan Government
Stakeholders Involved	Women's organisations
Other Organisations Involved	Seoul City and Seoul Foundation of Women and Family
Beneficiaries	Women
Territory of Application	Metropolitan area
Type of Policy	Transformative
Level of Implementation	High
Policy Focus	Victims
Intersectionality	No

SHANGHAI

metropolis ●



CONTEXT

Population
22.535.250*

Gini Index
38.5*

GDP per capita
17.524

Poverty ratio
6,3

Percentage of female
unemployment
4,8

Gender pay gap
No data available

Dedicated equality area
No data available

Gender mainstreaming
policies
No data available

Regulatory framework
on gender violence
Yes

Institutional data
on victimisation
No data available

Gender equality indices
(country)
GII: 39*

GGGI: 107*

*Metropolis Observatory

*World Bank data: 2016

*UNDP data 2019

*World Economic Forum: The
Global Gender Gap Report 2021

Policies

Women-only carriages

Background

No data found on any particular experience. The 2013 survey "Sexual Harassment in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou" found that 44% of respondents considered the bus to be the place where most sexual harassment occurred, followed by the underground with 38%.

Description

Initiatives have been launched to prevent sexual harassment on public transport, including women-only train carriages. Shanghai Public Transportation ran a campaign aimed at women to prevent sexual harassment.

Form of Policy	Action
Issue/s Addressed	Sexual harassment and mobility
Start Date	2013
Promoter	Department of Transport
Type of Policy	Reactive
Policy Focus	Victim
Intersectionality	No