GC26/4: Promoting safety in cities and human settlements.

UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme

Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC)
The Role of the City in addressing Crime, Violence, Insecurity

Towards UN systemwide Guidelines on Safer Cities
Preamble:

The Governing Council,

- **Recalling** its resolution 23/14 on Sustainable Urban Development through Safer Cities and the Prevention of Urban Crime and recognizing its implementation and the growing involvement of local authorities through the Global Network on Safer Cities,

- **Recalling also** its resolution 24/6 on supporting action for the creation of safer cities, which emphasizes the importance of capacity-building and technical cooperation for the Safer Cities Programme of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and calls on UN-Habitat to accelerate the effective implementation of the Safer Cities Programme to respond to the needs of countries in the face of increasing crime and violence in many cities,

- **Recalling further** its resolution 25/4 on implementation of the strategic plan for 2014–2019,
• **Guided** by General Assembly resolution 68/188, in which the General Assembly requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide substantive contributions to UN-Habitat with regard to efforts to complement the development of United Nations guidelines on safer cities, taking into consideration the Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention1 and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,2 and to regularly inform Member States of the progress made in that regard with a view to receiving comments,

• **Guided also** by the commitment in the New Urban Agenda, in particular paragraph 103, and all the security challenges included therein, to integrate crime and violence prevention policies in developing urban strategies and interventions,

• **Expressing appreciation for** the partnerships that the UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme has fostered within the United Nations system with agencies including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and UN Women in integrating the safer cities approach into their programming, pursuant to their mandates,

• **Recognizing** the continued challenges associated with generating adequate financial resources for the implementation of urban safety programmes and multi-sectorial and preventive approaches in cities and human settlements,
OP.1: KNOWLEDGE AND LESSONS FROM PRACTICE

• Stresses the need for UN-Habitat to promote improved urban planning, legislation and financing strategies in support of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda informed by, among other things, a coherent and integrated approach to the prevention of crime, violence and conflict in urban settings through the consolidation of knowledge and lessons learned through 20 years of work under the Safer Cities Programme in over 70 cities worldwide
The Safer Cities Programme has implemented safety and security programmes in 90 implementing cities and towns worldwide.

The Programme has also built a Global Network on Safer Cities, a network of partners and cities using the safer cities tools and approach, ranging from built environment design, social integration and cohesion, to inclusive city policies.

The Programme continues to systematise its approach informed by a continuous learning process from work on the ground.

Best practices drawn from the Programme over the past 22 years are now being translated into new UN System-wide guidelines on Safer Cities, and positioned as part of the implementation plan for the New Urban Agenda.
22 years of the Safer Cities Programme & 6 years of the Global Network on Safer Cities:

Plenty of evidence of what works and what does not work at the city level on the ‘local governance of safety’ and ‘the coproduction of security for all’
OP.2: EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES AND PRACTICE

• Encourages all Member States of the United Nations to support open data partnerships that support safer cities to strengthen evidence-based policy and practice on safer cities, and to allow Governments to track progress towards achieving the safety-related commitments in the New Urban Agenda, in relation to Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11, 16 and 17, in a more systematic manner;
Objectives

**MEASURE** by producing critical mass of data and information.

**UNDERSTAND** the factors that generate or inhibit safety.

**CHANGE** by formulating municipal policies, strategies and actions.

**INFLUENCE** the nationals developments of policies.
The Problem in Measurement

Public sector (Local Government) is not collecting or using information well to improve public safety and need to understand why they should collect more data, what data to collect, and how. The need for disaggregated data.

**Lack of Data:**
- Cannot measure scope, scale or cause of crime
- Cannot monitor situation
- Cannot monitor use of resources
- Cannot coordinate
- Cannot measure progress
- Cannot aggregate data

**No Analysis of Data:**
- Cannot drive operational performance or policies
- Cannot forecast, identify and prevent safety risks
- Cannot assess, link or prioritize threats
- Cannot assess use of resources
- Cannot develop international research or evidence on successful safe city solutions

**No Use of Data:**
- No early warning systems
- Cannot respond effectively
- Cannot allocate resources effectively
- Cannot coordinate within government
- Cannot measure, improve and demonstrate performance
- Public cannot hold government accountable
- Cannot roll-out successful solutions at broader scale
Harnessing and systematising the knowledge and experiences of the multiplicity of actors in the city

The Co-Production of Safety for All

Measuring the delivery of safety in cities

CSO: NGOs, CBO, etc.
Local Government as the Coordinator

From ‘Safe’ to ‘Safer’ Cities

Ensure the **mainstreaming of safer cities principles** across all programmes and service delivery initiatives;
Ensure **evidence informs policy** formulation and implementation;
Ensure prevention policy is **sustained across city administration terms**;
and ensure the **co-production of safety for all**.
One PPP Solution engaging 4 City Safety Labs

Develop a white paper with recommendations for what data governments should collect to monitor public safety; once governments collect and analyze safety data they can develop better policies and programmes to improve safety.

Example of data points for “Safety Monitor”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Data Point</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous locations</td>
<td>Crime rate in specific locations</td>
<td>Crime report database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public feel unsafe</td>
<td>Crime survey response</td>
<td>Public survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime response</td>
<td>Cases solved</td>
<td>Crime report database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police efficiency</td>
<td>Speed of response</td>
<td>Call center records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify sites or individuals at risk</td>
<td>Risk score</td>
<td>Amalgamated databases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upcoming crisis</td>
<td>Keyword usage</td>
<td>Social media analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecution efficiency</td>
<td>% of cases resolved</td>
<td>Court records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>% of reoffenders</td>
<td>Court records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim support</td>
<td>% of victims supported</td>
<td>Social service records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community relationships</td>
<td>% of communities visited by law enforcement</td>
<td>Police reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area safety</td>
<td>% of areas covered by street lights or CCTV</td>
<td>Surveillance maps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Understand the problem from a lack of data and what the consequences are

Assess the current data being collected and the desired data to be collected

Identify effective strategies to strengthen municipal data collection and analysis

Share practical lessons of translation of data into policy and programmes

Propose the data points (KPIs) that should be collected to monitor public safety (a tool known as “Safety Monitor”)

GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

A platform to replicate evidence-based global experiences and use multi-disciplinary approach to configure better urban strategies for urban safety, reinforcing governance, social prevention of crime and violence and use / re-appropriation of public spaces for all citizens and communities.
City Lab will connect cities to new and inspiring sources of knowledge that can be adapted to the local contexts to inform more effective policy responses as well as practice.

Providing learning opportunities for the urban practitioner - using existing context specific practices; action-learning seminars; city to city learning through structured exchange visits and other means.

Testing innovative approaches in cities in a range of areas and validate their applicability (tools and prototypes).

Provider of high quality technical expertise and facilitator of change within cities. Drawing on partner networks and network cities – arranging and sequencing support and processes to provide a sustainable solutions.
THE SIX DIMENSIONS OF PROSPERITY

- Urban Governance
- Environment Sustainable
- Equality and Social Inclusion
- Productivity
- Infrastructure Development
- Quality of Life
Experiences of Women's Safety Audits
Delhi - VAW

• Delhi is known to have among the highest rates of crime against women in the country.
• Ranks highest among the 35 large (million pop) cities in rape, abduction and domestic violence
• Has a reputation for public violence against women.
• Known for lack of public support to victims of sexual harassment – “eve teasing”
Safety Audits in Delhi

• Methodology to identify factors leading to safety or lack of safety.
• Conducted audits in lower income and middle income residential areas, resettlement areas, markets, university, railway station etc
• Meetings with people living/using the spaces to understand perceptions of safety
• Involving community in audits- liaised with resident associations and community organisations in several areas.
Findings

• Infrastructure - Street lighting, pavements, signage etc
• Public toilets – very few and poorly maintained
• Buses found unsafe
• Presence of “eyes on the street”
• Pedestrian subways unused
• Problems in crowded spaces and deserted spaces
• Service delivery
Working with public transport

• Public transport especially buses pointed out as spaces of sexual harassment in several surveys
• Sensitisation of over 3000 bus drivers and conductors in phase 1
• Launching of helpline for passengers to call in
• Training of trainers to introduce women’s safety and VAW as part of all training for drivers and conductors and other relevant staff.
Working with youth

- Conducted safety audits with group of youth in slum area
- Mapped their spaces and formulated recommendations
- Met with relevant authorities to demand changes
- Resulted in creation of space for recreation
Experience in Rosario

- Part of UN-Women Regional Programme “Cities without violence against women. Safe cities for all”
- In Rosario the city printed the message “violence against women is a grave violation of human rights” on pre-paid transportation cards for commuters. Municipal plans were revised to include ways to curtail violence, such as better signage and bus shelters that allow passengers clear visibility of the surrounding area.
Municipal Urban Guards (GUM) Rosario

An institutional resource for the prevention and provision of care of gender-based violence that works in coordination with other departments of the municipal government.

Institutionalization of a protocol for the prevention and provision of care of gender-based violence in public spaces.

The GUM transforms its policing role into one of social agent of prevention.

It is involved in public campaigns against violence, and actively involved in the campaign against gender-based violence.
Santiago- Understanding Gendered Mobility Experiences

1. Analysing the way men and women experience moving around the city
2. When planners understand the different experiences of women and men, they come to better understand the inequalities.
3. Many people fear violence and crime when travelling in the city = change transport behaviour.
4. Need to understand the diversity of mobility experiences as part of the decision-making process.
5. Planners need to engage in the everyday lives of urban residents to understand the issues and respond to different gender needs.
Latin American Safer Cities

- **In Lima** city officials improved lighting on streets and parks and fenced off empty lots.
- **In Sao Paulo** the city sponsors police stations with specially trained female staff.
- **In Bogotá, Colombia** the city instituted specific guidelines on dealing with sex crimes.
- **In Mexico City** separate subway cars are designated for women during rush hours.
Dar es Salaam– Safety Audit Tool

The key recommendations from safety audit included:

- Better enforcement of by-laws on blocking roads
- Demolition of illegally constructed buildings and abandoned buildings
- Job creation for women and youth
- Improved street lighting
The benefits of using this approach:

• The audits help planners and other city decision-makers understand how women and men experience their environments and give legitimacy to women's concerns about safety.
• The participatory nature of the process allows those who are often excluded to contribute to decision-making – empowerment of the women in the communities.
• Audits can be carried out with little expense and are therefore cost effective.
Women-Friendly Seoul Project

- Safety, urban transport and mobility, pedestrian
- Certification of public spaces – restrooms, parking lots, parks
- Women friendly cab service
- Involving women in monitoring and certification
- Gender mainstreaming in all government departments
- Addressing issues of elder women, women who have left paid work for child care
The Long-term Vision

After the white paper, cities will begin to use the indicators to measure how safe they are; this will lead to three follow-up activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Safe City Portal and Index</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilitating international, national and local comparisons of different indicators for use by policy makers, researchers and citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying gaps and areas for improvements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enabling public pressure on governments.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safe City Beacon Cities and Labs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supporting specific cities to implement projects that improve their safety performance &amp; sharing results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitating co-operation, collaboration &amp; innovation among stakeholders to use the data to identify and implement solutions.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Safe City Report</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of data revealing trends, challenges, and solutions as well as highlighting best practices from Beacon Cities</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Knowledge
- Learning
- Supporting Innovation
- Facilitating Solutions
OP.3: SAFER CITIES PROGRAMME AT UN-HABITAT

- Calls upon UN-Habitat within available resources and within its existing mandate to increase the visibility of available tools, methods and expertise through the Safer Cities Programme, which will provide monitoring tools to support Governments in the development of evidence-based policy and practice on safer cities, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda;
In 1996 United Nations Human Settlements Programme established the Safer Cities Programme to assist cities to develop and implement crime prevention policies in cities.
**EA 1.3:** Local and national governments and other partners improve policies, plans and strategies that strengthen decentralized governance and inclusive urban management and safety.

**Indicator:** Number of partner local and national authorities that have adopted local crime prevention strategies/urban safety strategies.

**Focus Areas:**

- Direct support to cities that intend to formulate and implement crime prevention/urban safety strategies.
- Tool consolidation and dissemination that strengthen local government’s role in promoting urban safety through multi-sectoral approach
- Capacity Development and country/city-level engagement
- Advocacy and policy development on crime prevention issues - gender, youth-at-risk, policing, role of local government.
City Members in 1st GNSC Steering Committee
City Members in 2nd GNSC Steering Committee

- Quito
- Guadalajara
- Sao Paulo
- Palermo
- Seoul
- San Fernando
- Durban
- Johannesburg
- Abidjan
- Beirut
- Matosinhos
- Manila
Global Partnership Framework of Cooperation on ‘Safer Cities’

Anchored as an implementation mechanism to support the implementation of UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities and the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020 - 2025

Post 2015 - SDG 11: “Making Cities and Human Settlements Safe, Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable” – Safer Cities in the New Urban Agenda (Safer Cities 2.0)

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Requests the Executive Director to continue close consultations with the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, to seek the views of member States on the current draft of the United Nations system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities and to submit the guidelines for consideration by the Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session;
Build on ACTION PLANS, STRATEGIC GOALS of 2030 Development Agenda
Outline of the UN Guidelines on Safer Cities

• The UN systemwide Guidelines on Safer Cities outline the necessary elements in technical cooperation and assistance in order to provide local authorities a standard to respond to the challenges of delivering urban safety and security in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda.

The goal is to build and promote a participatory and inclusive vision of safety tending to social cohesion and a better quality of life, with which all inhabitants can feel identified.
The New Urban Agenda

Outline of the UN Guidelines on Safer Cities

- Introduction
- Preparatory Process
- Conceptual Frame of Reference
- Organisation, Methods and Approaches
- Complementary Policies
- International Cooperation
Several relevant targets to safer cities, in particular Target 11.7:

*By 2030 provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities*
The Safer Cities approach provides for this Goal 11 to be read together with:

- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Gender Equality
- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- Partnerships for the Goals
We commit ourselves to promoting safe...and secure environment in cities and human settlements enabling all to live, work and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation, taking into consideration that women and girls, children and youth, and persons in vulnerable situations are often particularly affected.

We support subnational and local governments, as appropriate, in fulfilling their key role in strengthening the interface among all relevant stakeholders, offering opportunities for dialogue, including through age and gender responsive approaches, and with particular attention to the potential contributions from all segments of society...
Public Spaces free from crime and violence

Paragraph 100:
We will support the provision of well-designed networks of safe, inclusive for all inhabitants, accessible, green, and quality public spaces and streets, free from crime and violence (...).

Inclusive measures to enhance urban safety

Paragraph 103:
We will integrate inclusive measures for urban safety, and crime and violence prevention, including terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, engaging relevant local communities and nongovernmental actors, where appropriate, in developing urban strategies and initiatives, including taking into account slums and informal settlements, as well as vulnerability and cultural factors in the development of public security, and crime and violence prevention policies, including by preventing and countering the stigmatization of specific groups as posing inherently greater security threats.
Preparatory Process

- Documentation of the normative and technical cooperation activities of UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme since 1996.
- Consultation process involving partners and cities in the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) engaging a diverse range of stakeholders drawn from major groups and different regions, including city administrators, practitioners, NGOs, the private sector, international and community-based women’s and youth organizations.
- Integration in the Habitat III preparatory process, in specific with the Inter-agency Task Force on the Issue Paper on Safer Cities.
- UN and Stakeholders Expert Group Meeting on the Guidelines on Safer Cities in New York whose inputs were formally made in a letter by the Executive Director of UNODC to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat.
- Internal final review process ends on Friday 12th October 2018
- Validation Expert Group Meeting to take place on 1st and 2nd November 2018
- Formal submission of Guidelines to Member States through the CPR Sub-committee on 5th November 2018
SDG & THE NEW URBAN AGENDA: The 21st Century Urbanization Model

Tapping into urbanisation as a source of development and not as a bad outcome of development

- NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES

- CITY GROWTH STRATEGIES

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If a process of equipping municipalities with tools to create citywide crime prevention and urban safety programmes is developed and implemented in partnership with civil society and citizens, then citizens participate in the co-production of safety and security for all, prevention of crime and violence is addressed proactively, safety perceptions are improved, expanding citizens exercise of their right to the city and their enjoyment of the urban advantage.
PILLARS OF PREVENTION

LAW ENFORCEMENT & REFORMS
1. Targeted visible police patrols;
2. Conflict resolution;
3. Neighborhood watch by-law enforcement;
4. Improve relationships and accessibility

SOCIAL PREVENTION
1. Youth empowerment;
2. Victim support;
3. Recreational facilities to occupy youth
4. Others

URBAN DESIGN
1. Supporting street layout;
2. Improving street lighting;
3. Designing streets, buildings, parks etc. to reduce opportunities for crime;
4. Reorganize markets or terminals
5. Other environmental design interventions

Outcome: Safer City with citizens-centered interventions
Safer Cities Process: Key elements for effective implementation

A security diagnosis
- Challenges
- Risk factors
- Community resources

A strategy and action plan
- Establish priorities
- Identify model for practices
- Target actions on risk factors
- Balance short & long term actions

A COALITION
- With leadership
- Assembling all key partners
- Sensitive to age, gender & cultural differences
- Supported by a secretariat
- Engaging citizens
- A communication strategy

Implementation
- Training
- Co-ordination of partners
- Actions

Evaluation & Feedback
- Process evaluation
- Impact evaluation
- Tools development

Regional and (inter)national networks for exchange and replication
Thank You!

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