



Habitat III
Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting
“Safer Cities in the New Urban Agenda:
*Reviewing the State of Safety in World Cities, Towards Transformative
approach on Safer Cities in the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda”*

6- 8 July 2016
Maison de la Paix and Palais des Nations (UN Office at Geneva)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	KEY MESSAGES	4
1.	Proposed elements and language for the draft New Urban Agenda.	4
3.	HIGHLIGHTS OF PLENARY PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	9
4.	FINAL REMARKS.....	14
	ANNEX 1 – TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP REPORTS	16
	ANNEX 2 - EGM AGENDA.....	19
	ANNEX 3 – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	26
	Annex 4: Geneva as a global hub for safer cities practice.....	29

1. INTRODUCTION

This Report summarizes the proceedings of the Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting (CC-EGM) on “Safer Cities in the New Urban Agenda” held on the 6th to 8th July 2016 in Geneva at the Maison de la Paix (6 July) and the Palais des Nations (7 - 8 July). The CC-EGM, organized by UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme and the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, in collaboration with Habitat III Secretariat and assistance of UNOG assembled six representatives from UN member states (Canada, Senegal, Switzerland, Germany, Kenya, Mexico) and about one hundred and twenty representatives from local governments, criminal justice institutions and law enforcers, civil society organisations including women and youth organisations, academic experts and research institutions, the private sector, UN agencies (including UN-Habitat, UNODC, UNOG, UNECE, DPKO, ITU, UNIDO, ILO, and UNCTAD) and international organisations to discuss different perspectives about the state of safety in world cities and experiences of making cities safer.

The meeting was made possible with the generous support of the Habitat III Secretariat that funded twenty-three core professionals to this meeting, the City of Geneva that provided a reception for the experts, the Safer Cities Programme of UN-Habitat and the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform that brought together a total of 150 experts. The meeting was conducted through presentations, plenary discussion and working group discussion. Working groups were held where the participants identified the key points that should be included or affirmed in the existing draft¹ of the New Urban Agenda (WHAT) and the reasons (WHY) the suggested key points were essential.

Building on the urgency to advance safety and development in cities, the EGM “Reviewing the State of Safety in World Cities: Safer Cities +20, Towards a Transformative Approach in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA)” was intended to be a place for sharing information, knowledge, innovations and expertise in local government policy practice taking stock of 20 years of UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme. It was also a call to action to enroot integrated approaches to urban safety, crime prevention and conflict prevention as an integral part of city planning, legislation, finance and governance. In this context, the meeting explored priorities and means for operationalizing the New Urban Agenda in a way that integrates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and draws on the development of UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer cities, the White Paper on Peace building and other international processes to feed in to an implementation plan for the NUA at the Habitat III Special Session on Safer Cities in Quito in October 2016. It also drew on the comparative advantage of Geneva to access crosscutting expertise on urban safety available within the various international organizations, diplomatic missions, non-governmental organizations and business networks.

The expected outcomes of the CC-EGM were the following: i) Developing an overall outcome summary report including a list of key recommendations for the revised draft of the final document (New Urban Agenda document) of Habitat III; ii) assessing the state of safety in world cities; iii) stocktaking 20 years of UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme practice and how to integrate safety and crime prevention-related aspects in urban and territorial planning, legislation and economy as part of the implementation mechanisms of the NUA; iii) creating the basis for reinforcing a global partnership and community of practice across major disciplines and groups involved on safer cities as part of the strategic framework and implementation plan for the new urban agenda including the foundation for a Global Hub/Centre of Excellence on Urban Safety in Geneva; iv) preparing a draft action agenda for Habitat III Special Session on Safer Cities including key messages and action points to improve safer cities as part of the New Urban Agenda, ensuring complementarity between NUA’s outlook on urban safety policies and safety-related aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with particular focus on Goal 11, 16, 5 and 17 and identifying potential cities, partners, collaborators and stakeholders, and facilitating the sharing and transfer of policies and best practices between cities around the world.

The overall meeting was facilitated by Juma Assiango, Coordinator, UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme and Achim Wennmann, Executive Coordinator of the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform. The meeting informally started at the Maison de la Paix with the welcome note from Laura Bullon representing the Habitat III Secretariat Coordinator, and opening remarks from Aisa

¹ 18th June 2016

Kacyira-Kirabo, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat and Alioune Badiane, Director of Programme Division at UN-Habitat. Enrique Alfaro, Mayor of Guadalajara, Mexico provided the key note illustrative city safety case study on the role of local government in safety practices that guided discussion in the working groups and plenary discussions. On the second day, the meeting was formally opened at the Palais des Nations by the Member of the Executive Committee of the City of Geneva, together with Aisa Kacyira-Kirabo, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat, Executive Secretary of UNECE on behalf of Mr. Michael Moller, the Director General of UNOG and Jean Claude Danho, the Mayor of Abidjan-Attercoube, and Lucie Leonard, Director of Research, Public Safety Canada. Cities also shared a market of promising practices. Plenary sessions also reviewed the key challenges and innovative answers related to safer cities in an urbanizing world, lessons from municipal safety practices in the past 20 years and how the New Urban Agenda could support existing urban safety framework gaps through recommendations on implementation and monitoring tools, for example through the city prosperity index initiative.

The key working groups were:

- The Quito Declaration
- Transformative Commitments
- Effective Implementation
- The confluence of Safety and Peacebuilding
- Safer Cities and Smart Technologies
- Gender and Safer Cities

The overarching questions that dominated the meeting discussions were: i) How can the New Urban Agenda (NUA) contribute to enhancing urban safety and security? ii) How can the New Urban Agenda operationalize the linkage between SDG 16, SDG5, SDG 17 and SDG11? iii) What are the key entry points to achieve this? iv) What are key recommendations for the follow up to Habitat III?

2. KEY MESSAGES

1. *Proposed elements and language for the draft New Urban Agenda.*

In the first session, the participants divided in three thematic groups:

- The Quito Declaration
- Transformative Commitments
- Effective Implementation

In three different Working Groups on the Enhanced Draft of the New Urban Agenda, EGM participants recognized the urban context as a crucial arena to the realization of safer cities for all and referred to safety and security as both an enabler and outcome of sustainable development. They reviewed specific paragraphs in the zero draft with the objective of identifying key gaps and to develop proposals in this regard. The review was done based on the following three steps: i) Analyze selected extracts of the Zero Draft and/or respond to the questions provided (the same for all the groups); ii) Provide a concise message with the language that should be used to modify/add text (specific tasks for each group); iii) Identify key missing language related to urban safety into NUA zero draft. The rapporteurs of the three working groups presented their findings and the plenary discussions were confined to questions of clarification. They agreed that, although safety is referenced in several sections of the zero draft these paras could possibly be strengthened with additional text proposed by the meeting in order to build closer linkages between relevant SDGs, in particular 5, 11 and 16, and the New Urban Agenda. Safety in urban areas should be addressed in an inter-sectorial, multi-actor and multi-level governance approach that encompasses the prevention of urban crime. The proposed recommendations are included directly in the NUA Zero Draft paras below:

Quito declaration and implementation plan for the New Urban Agenda

It is of paramount importance to MAINTAIN the following paragraphs in the current zero draft of NUA with reference to safety. The inclusion of additional words proposed by the participants is bracketed for consideration in the negotiation in Surabaya

- 8. *(Version as at 8 July Geneva conference)* We envisage cities and human settlements that are **[safe²]**, inclusive and free from all forms of discrimination, **[crime³]** and violence, where all inhabitants, whether permanent or transitional, enjoy equal rights and opportunities, guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law and grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights treaties.

LATEST ACTION BY MEMBER STATES: 8. *(New paragraph 8 - Integration of language in Version as at 18 July)* We anchor our vision in the concept of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities, towns, and villages, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements, as a common good that essentially contributes to prosperity and quality of life. Cities for all is also recognized as the Right to the City in some countries, based on a people-centered vision of cities as places that strive to guarantee a decent and full life for all inhabitants.

Recommendation:

Safety from a perspective of crime, violence, conflict and insecurity should be included in a more systematic way, considering that these terms have diverse theoretic backgrounds and proposed prevention measures; as well considering the gendered and age specific contexts that safety approaches address. Addition of ‘safe’ before ‘inclusive’ makes language consistent with 2030 Development Agenda. As well, addition of the word ‘crime’ makes language consistent with the approach adopted by UN-Habitat Safer Cities applied approach to safety.

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- 9. *(Version as at 8 July Geneva conference)* We envisage cities and human settlements that:
 - (b) are participatory and engender a sense of belonging and ownership among all their inhabitants, practice civic engagement and prioritize the collectively defined public interest, enhance social interactions and political participation, promote socio-cultural expressions, embrace diversity, and foster social cohesion and safety, while meeting the needs of all inhabitants.

LATEST ACTION BY MEMBER STATES: New 10. *(Version as at 18 July moves above paragraph 9 to paragraph 10 and reads...)* We envisage cities and human settlements that:

- (b) are participatory, promote civic engagement, engender a sense of belonging and ownership among all their inhabitants, prioritize safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces, enhance social interactions, cultural expressions and political participation, and foster social cohesion, inclusion and safety in peaceful and pluralistic societies, where the needs of all inhabitants are met;

Recommendation:

The prevention approach to crime and violence should be integrated with measures aimed at city planning for social integration and cohesion. The language should be maintained.

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- 10. *(Version as at 8 July Geneva conference)* To achieve our vision, we resolve to adopt a New Urban Agenda guided by the following principles:
 - (b) Leave no one behind, ensuring urban equity and eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, as well as all forms of discrimination **[and violence]**, by providing **[safe]**, equal access for all, to economic and productive resources, physical and social infrastructure, food security and nutrition, recognizing and leveraging culture, diversity and safety, while enabling participation and enhancing livability, well-being, and quality of life.

LATEST ACTION BY MEMBER STATES: New 11. *(Version as at 18 July moves above paragraph 10 to paragraph 11 and reads...)* To achieve our vision, we resolve to adopt a New Urban Agenda guided by the following principles:

² Consistent with SDG 11

³ The constructs of crime and violence though related are grounded on different criminology and public health theoretical frameworks respectively

(b) Leave no one behind, by ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including the eradication of extreme poverty, by ensuring equal rights and opportunities, socio-economic and cultural diversity, integration in the urban space, enhancing livability, health and well-being; promoting safety and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence; ensuring public participation; and providing equal access for all to physical and social infrastructure and basic services.

Recommendation:

‘Leave no one behind’ reflects the idea of addressing safety in a citywide scale, and with the idea of building the city with the diversity of the city’s population in mind and with the city as an element of social integration. This language should be maintained.

A. THE TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

- 45. *(Version as at 8 July Geneva conference)* We commit to develop universally **safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces**, including streets, sidewalks, squares, gardens and parks that are multi-functional areas for social interaction and inclusion, economic exchange and cultural expression among a wide diversity of people, and which are designed and managed to ensure human development, build peaceful and democratic societies, promote cultural diversity and reduce social exclusion.

LATEST ACTION BY MEMBER STATES: New 46. *(Version as at 18 July moves above paragraph 45 to paragraph 46 and reads...)* We commit to promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces as drivers of social and economic development, sustainably leveraging their potential to generate increased social and economic value, including property value, and to facilitate business and livelihoods opportunities both in the formal and informal sectors.

Recommendation:

The production of Public spaces should be recognized from a perspective of the co-production of safety as a public good. We must redefine the diversity of users and their relationships with public space in terms of access, use and availability of public spaces, including with the informal economy, in ways that leave no one behind, taking into account that those areas are also engines for economic growth, prosperity and job creation, and constitute the glue for the realization of safety as a common good. We recognize that safe public spaces for all should be a key objective of the New Urban Agenda for sustainable urban development. This language should be maintained.

- 46. *(Version as at 8 July Geneva conference)* We commit to embrace diversity in cities, to strengthen social cohesion, intercultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, inclusion, identity and **safety**, as well as to foster livability and a vibrant urban economy. We also commit to adapt our local institutions to promote peaceful co-existence within increasingly heterogeneous and multi-cultural societies.

LATEST ACTION BY MEMBER STATES: New 34 *(Version as at 18 July moves above paragraph 46 to paragraph 34 and reads...)*

We commit to embrace diversity in cities, to strengthen social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as to foster livability and a vibrant urban economy. We also commit to ensure that our local institutions promote peaceful, pluralistic co-existence within increasingly heterogeneous and multi-cultural societies.

Recommendation:

City safety approach should reinforce the ‘how’ the new urban agenda is implemented with attention to advancing a perspective of building the ‘city for people’ and not ‘people for cities’. This begins with enshrining clearly laid out participatory processes in the implementation of the new urban agenda. This language should be maintained.

- 48. *(Version as at 8 July Geneva conference)* We commit to ensure a safe and secure environment in cities for all to live, work, and participate in urban life without fear of **[crime**

and] violence and intimidation, taking into consideration that certain social groups particularly women **[and girls, youth and children]** are particularly affected by urban **[crime and]** violence.

LATEST ACTION BY MEMBER STATES: 33 (*Version as at 18 July revises above paragraph 48 to paragraph 33 and reads...*)

We commit to ensure a safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment in cities for all to live, work, and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation, taking into consideration that women and girls, and children and youth are often particularly affected.

Recommendation:

Safety from a perspective of social groups must take into account gender (men and women), age and cultural diversity. Addition of ‘youth and children’ after ‘women’ makes language consistent with previous UN references to these vulnerable categories of the population - and not simply a reference to ‘girls’.

B. EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

- 84. (*Version as at 8 July Geneva conference*) We will support the implementation of urban planning strategies that facilitate a social mix through the provision of affordable housing options with access to quality public spaces, enhancing **safety and security**, favoring social and intergenerational interaction and the appreciation of diversity.

LATEST ACTION BY MEMBER STATES: New87. (*Version as at 18 July maintains above paragraph 84 as new paragraph 87 and reads...*) We will support the implementation of urban planning strategies that facilitate a social mix through the provision of affordable housing options with access to quality public spaces for all, enhancing safety and security, favoring social and inter-generational interaction, and the appreciation of diversity.

- 85. (*Version as at 8 July Geneva conference*) We will support the provision of well-designed networks of quality, **safe** and accessible [and at a human scale] public spaces and streets [**free from crime and violence**], considering measures that allow for the best possible commercial use of street-level floors, fostering local markets and commerce, both formal and informal, promoting walkability and cycling towards improving health and well-being.

LATEST ACTION BY MEMBER STATES: New 88 revised. (*Version as at 18 July revises above paragraph 85 to paragraph 88 and reads...*) We will support the provision of well-designed networks of safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces and streets, free from violence, including sexual harassment, considering the human scale and measures that allow for the best possible commercial use of street-level floors, fostering local markets and commerce, both formal and informal, as well as not-for-profit community initiatives, bringing people into the public spaces, promoting walkability and cycling towards improving health and well-being.

Recommendation:

Safety from a perspective of crime, violence, conflict and insecurity is focused on the citizen as the key actor and on a community-based approach. In this light, the development of public spaces and streets requires to be addressed from a perspective of ‘community appropriation’ and not with a ‘one size fit all’ design approach. Addition of ‘...and at human scale...’ before ‘...accessible..’ and ‘...free from crime and violence...’ makes language consistent with 2030 Development Agenda Goal 11 Target 7.

- 87. (*Version as at 8 July Geneva conference*) We will integrate measures for urban safety, **and [the prevention and reduction of]** violence, and crime **prevention** into all urban planning efforts, including in informal areas, and pay particular attention to vulnerability and cultural factors in the development of public **[safety and]** security policies, including by eliminating the stigmatization of certain groups as security threats. **[In this regard, we welcome UN-Habitat’s Safer Cities Programme and its goal of equipping local authorities and urban stakeholders to deliver urban safety and contribute towards securing the urban advantage for all.]**

LATEST ACTION BY MEMBER STATES: New 90 revised. (*Version as at 18 July revises above paragraph 87 to paragraph 90 and reads...*) We will integrate measures for urban safety, and crime and violence prevention into all urban planning strategies and initiatives, with particular attention to slums and informal settlements, as well as to vulnerability and cultural factors in the development of public security, and crime and violence prevention policies, including by countering the stigmatization of specific groups and posing inherently greater security threats. We will counter the stigmatization of certain groups and the perception that they pose inherently greater security threats.

Recommendation:

Safety from a perspective of the prevention and reduction of crime and violence has generated wide body knowledge of municipal practices whose principles can be distilled and better integrated into all urban planning efforts. In the last 20 years, we have learnt that making cities safer is urgent because it vital to their livability, sustainable development and human rights, because much more is known about the epidemic levels of violence in cities; We now have accumulated, and made accessible through prestigious national and international sources, extensive knowledge about what has worked in preventing violence by tackling risk factors in cities (i.e. solutions to making cities safer) and some actions that can reduce violence against women and children; We have proof that the safer city strategy has worked in a limited number of cities where the transformation has occurred, including high violence cities in Latin America with remarkable reductions in violence that are not widely known outside those cities (i.e. we can achieve SDG 11, 3, 5 and 16 if we want to); As well, the outlook of ‘safety’ can be thought of as physical protection, but it can also be used in the wider sense, speaking to the ability of people to make the choices they consider necessary for their own lives. That implies that safety is at heart a necessary condition for providing life choices to individual people. Life chances are dramatically reduced in contexts of violence, fear and uncertainty, but equally when social services such as education and health are poor, missing or difficult to access. Indeed, lower levels of physical safety are almost always present when wider forms of opportunity and service delivery are absent. That is no coincidence. Safety then encompasses much more than simply protecting people - it means the development of educational structures, recreational venues, the harnessing of local skills, and the facilitation of community-building activities focused on the needs of specific groups such as women and young people. When viewed from this perspective, safety has everything to do with inclusive development, and thus the two need to be strategically integrated in the deployment of resources and interventions. The term ‘security’ as a response, gives often-narrower interpretation in some contexts. Our aim is to suggest that city and other levels of government must strive towards a system of “safety governance”. We recommend that governments and inter-governmental agencies invest more in the people positive strategies that reduce crime and violence in cities, as these strategies are much more affordable than governments realise, free up resources from reaction, and are more consistent with public opinion and voter behavior than is often realised; we also recommend that the transformative action called for by the SDG’s requires investment and measurement along the lines of the UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme to achieve the violence reduction targets in SDG’s 11, 3, 5 and 16 using the effective implementation outlined in 17.

2. **Suggestions for Follow up and review during Habitat III Special Session on Safer Cities**

- **Developing strategic UN guidance on safer cities (Safer Cities 2.0)** emerge as essential for positive change and impact in follow up to Habitat III. In this regard, supporting the member states resolutions at the 23rd and 24th Session of the UN-Habitat Governing

Council sessions calling for UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities is timely and should be done within an Inter-agency Framework early in the post-Habitat III stage and then implemented, tested and adapted at urban and territorial levels in collaboration with local governments. In this regard, the formulation of these guidelines that will be taken forward by UN-Habitat with support from other UN entities, in particular UNODC should be reinforced as part of the strategic framework and implementation plan of the new urban agenda.

- **Create global partnership initiative on safer cities, bringing international actors and Member States at national and local level together:** Although the importance of the role of UN-Habitat in collaboration with other UN agencies is already recognized, the inter-sectorial coordination across UN-Agencies needs to be reinforced for the post-Habitat III process through the realization of closer partnerships on urban safety and security matters, including the development of UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities. The role of various levels of governance actors (e.g. global, regional, national, and city) as well as various major groups (e.g. governmental institutions, planners, academic institutions and civil society) should be also explicit in order to establish the multi-level system of governance. A collaborative governance mechanism is considered essential to define the right institutional framework to integrate and make operational safer cities in relation to sustainable urbanization. The Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) (and related mechanisms at regional and national levels) could be considered an emerging model in participatory urban safety system governance, as an interesting example of cross-sectorial engagement that can be shared across urban issues.
- **The need for expanding our knowledge base on urban crime, violence and fragility and sharing promising practices, monitoring and lessons learned in crime prevention** is essential for providing baseline data about crime victimization in cities and supporting the integration of crime prevention within the urban systems. In this respect, supporting the current efforts of the City of Montreal Living Observatory Network and of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) as a global reference centre for the prevention of crime is key to such efforts. It is also important to determine an efficient way to monitor the post-Habitat III in relation to safer cities and what possible tools may be utilized. UN-Habitat proposes to institutionalize Geneva as a global hub for its safer cities monitoring work with a biennial conference of *Reviewing the State of Safety in World Cities*.
- **Building up a new urban safety theory that integrates technological innovation (Safer Cities 2.0).** There is little attention to the integration of people-centered technological innovations to support comprehensive municipal safety policies and programmes in the urban arena at a global level. While literature on this topic is limited, some cities and stakeholders have made progress over recent years to integrate technology into urban safety tools even if their practices have not been made visible to a wider audience. The example of safetipin app that has adopted the safety audit tool using mobile technology should be scaled up across the other tested tools in an urban safety framework and supported by private sector and the academia.

3. HIGHLIGHTS OF PLENARY PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

Key points raised in the plenary discussion (The context driving the proposed changes in wording at the Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting on Safer Cities)

- **Urban safety: an issue that we cannot afford to ignore.** Safer cities was identified as one of the key 22 issue papers for drafting the outcome document of the New Urban Agenda which is in its last steps towards Prepcom 3 in Surabaya and Habitat III in Quito. Different policy units of the Habitat III process have also discussed the mainstreaming of crime prevention, safety and security. While globally, there has been a downward trend in homicides and criminal activity in the world's cities, this is not the case for urban settlements in Central and Latin America, where levels of crime and homicide have remained high (indeed, in some neighbourhoods in some cities, at inter-state conflict levels). And even where there is a downward trend, the costs of violence to communities and individuals are simply too high. The United States is estimated to lose 4-5% of its GDP to criminal activity; the regional estimate for Central America is 8% (World Bank). Street harassment and violence against women and girls are prevalent in all regions, with

surprisingly little variation across them. The conflicts in the Middle East are largely being fought in cities. They are dividing urban communities while forcing large migratory movements. Post-conflict reconstruction will have to engage with the legacy of these conflicts as well as the looting, attacks and robberies which always follow in such deprived yet highly-armed contexts. Terrorism and the radicalization of young people are also urban-centred today; most who commit terrorist acts are being radicalized in their local urban communities.

In the last 20 years:

- We have learnt that making cities safer is urgent because it vital to their livability, sustainable development and human rights, because much more is known about the epidemic levels of violence in cities in Latin America, the extent and impact of intimate partner and sexual violence and terrorism, and through the work of the World Bank urgency to sustainable development and democratic values;
 - We now have accumulated, and made accessible through prestigious national and international sources, extensive knowledge about what has worked in preventing violence by tackling risk factors in cities (i.e. solutions to making cities safer) and some actions that can reduce violence against women and children;
 - We have proof that the safer city strategy has worked in a limited number of cities where the transformation has occurred, including high violence cities in Latin America with remarkable reductions in violence that are not widely known outside those cities (i.e. we can achieve SDG 11, 3, 5 and 16 if we want to);
 - We know that governments and inter-governmental agencies have not yet invested in the people positive strategies that reduce violence in cities, even though these strategies are much more affordable than governments realise, free-up resources from reaction, and are more consistent with public opinion and voter behavior than is often realised;
 - We know that the transformative action called for by the SDG´s requires investment and measurement along the lines of the Safer Cities program to achieve the violence reduction targets in SDG´s 11, 3, 5 and 16 using the effective implementation outlined in 17.
- **Security - development - urbanization.** Trends like these underlie the catchphrase that “there can be no security without development, and no development without security.” The security-development nexus is articulated in the Sustainable Development Goals, and in particular in SDG 11, with its aim to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,” and SDG 16, calling for the promotion of “peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.” The New Urban Agenda is meant to create a mutually reinforcing relationship between urbanization and development. To connect with the SDGs and succeed in this goal, the Agenda will need an ‘unpacked’ statement of urban safety and how to achieve it which is integrated throughout, from the Preamble and Quito Declaration to the concluding paragraphs of the section on Effective Implementation. *It is fundamental to have a holistic approach to safety and security in urban areas.*
 - **After 20 years, urban safety work has a practical experience and lessons learned which are directly relevant to the New Urban Agenda.** The demand for knowledge and expertise to address the issues of safety in cities is vast. And yet, so are the experience and the results that have been achieved by local authorities and their citizens. The concept of urban safety as applied by the UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme over the past 20 years was clarified, highlighting that it is grounded in crime prevention principles, but includes evolutions into the urban planning, urban management, urban legislation and urban governance functions of local government (e.g. the concept of “social urbanism” as applied by the city of Medellin). Also highlighted was the importance of having a clarity of terminologies used with respect to crime, violence, conflict and insecurity, while approaching the mandate, functions and instruments of local government capacity building, avoiding the blurring of terms and subsequently lack of a clear evidence-based to municipal actions. It is in the spirit of sharing information, successes and approaches to addressing the complex challenges of urban safety that the meeting takes stock of 20 years of UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme, and draws

together associated networks such the cities and partners of the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC), the Regional Forums for Urban Safety (Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America), as well as several Technical Working Groups on different cross cutting urban safety issues such as peacebuilding, technology and gender. There are many other mechanisms too of various UN agencies (including UNODC, UN Women, UNDP, DPKO, World Bank) and international organisations such as IDRC, World Vision, Plan International, Action Aid that have also taken root in support of city safety policies. Pyramid of action - bottom up approaches are the cornerstone for crime prevention activities and processes to establish inclusive societies. Notwithstanding the recognition of the importance of national and federal authorities in providing legal contexts and rule and reevaluation to apply to crime prevention - the role of national crime and justice systems. There is no single institution that can resolve the problem of safety and security on its own - multiple partners can bring in their respective comparative advantages, networks skills and expertise for integrated approaches to reach their full fruition. Especially important as well is the recognition of various local stakeholders in the development and implementation of municipal-led crime prevention and safety policies including the universities, research institutions, civil society organizations, and the private and international organizations.

- **Measuring the state of safety in world cities:** Following a series of International Safer Cities Conferences over the past two decades, including the International Crime Prevention Partnerships Conference (Johannesburg 1998), the International Conference on Sustainable Safety (Durban 2003), the 1st International Conference on the State of Safety in World Cities (Monterrey 2007), there is now an urgent need to measure improvement on safety in cities in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. Hence, the Geneva conference is setting into motion a biennial series of conferences that will focus on the theme 'what is the state of safety in cities? 'The development of a global hub/ centre of excellence in Geneva for city-based urban safety monitoring and research as part of a global system of monitoring the implementation of the safety-related goals, targets and indicators of the SDGs and New Urban Agenda at local, national, regional and global levels could be considered as an opportunity to be further explored. The global hub will be the reflection and contribution to a new partnership model of safer cities networks and of Geneva's role as a platform to advance global governance across institutions, sectors and disciplines. UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme in collaboration with other agencies of the United Nations and the Geneva-based partners could liaise with partners in the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) and the World Urban Campaign (WUC) to develop options for the way forward, also working together with other local government/city safety initiatives and stakeholders such as the United Cities and Local Governments Association (UCLG). The biennial conference series leverage the complementarity of the know-how and expertise available in International Geneva to strengthen existing global, regional and sub-regional networks, and to facilitate direct access for mayors and urban safety professionals to such know how and expertise in the fields of humanitarian action, human rights, disaster risk, peace mediation and security. The biennial conference series focus on finding solutions and solving problems related to the challenge of crime, violence, and conflict in cities. The first constitutive conference should take place in June 2017 to be followed by conferences on a biennial basis.

From this on-the-ground knowledge and experience, a key message to take to Surabaya and then Quito is *how crucial it is to address the issue of 'how to implement' throughout the New Urban Agenda:*

- **how to fully integrate local authorities** into the Agenda (as we know already that municipal authorities must be included for effective change);
- **how to create broad partnerships** for crime reduction and public safety (now that it is widely-recognized that urban security must be holistic and cannot be left to the police and the justice system, but must also involve the health system, schools, and public transportation authorities, for example);

- **how to involve civil society** in order to move beyond still often too-limited participatory mechanisms;
- **how to foster inter-city cooperation** for urban strategists and planners and political leaders to learn from each other and identify good ideas from others' successes and failures - and related to this, the crucial role of research and of data (especially disaggregated data) to support evidence-based learning and policies;
- **how to include everyone in policies and programmes for safe, secure, resilient and sustainable cities**, including especially children, youth, and girls and women. This is again an issue of disaggregated data, able to distinguish between women and men, boys and girls, for sex and also income levels, age and sexual orientation. Before this, though, it is a matter of urban policy orientations that clearly anticipate differential experiences of public spaces, sanitation, transportation, and access to city services. Recommendations related to gender issues at the policy level must be "*hammered into the New Urban Agenda to produce transformative changes or we will be stuck at ground zero,*" as this point was made at the meeting.

The urban safety community has by no means solved the problem of gender issues being omitted in policy discussions; nor do they have all of the answers for fostering inter-city cooperation, inclusive and participatory programming, and so on. There is clear progress on these issues, though, and that knowledge (that "*we know we know a lot*") needs to be communicated at Surabaya and Quito, and indeed, well beyond the New Urban Agenda process. In this same vein, the meeting also saw discussion of several other important research- and experience-driven lessons to seek to build on, building on the 'how-to' described above:

- **Public space and public goods.** Emphasis was put on addressing cities as elements of social integration and cohesion, and public spaces as centers for an acculturation of citizenship values and living together for safer cities. The social capital of marginalized communities can be developed around public spaces, enabling the co-production of safety for all.

The mass urbanization marking our era has often been unplanned urbanization, with public services trailing behind, or failing to reach, many areas of urban sprawl or of uncontrolled urban hyper-density (i.e. slums and informal settlements). Public spaces may not exist, or may have been taken over by different groups through legal means or threats and the use of violence. This concentration of disadvantages vis-à-vis public space and public goods correlates strongly with income inequality and with some forms of violence. Conversely, urban design improvements - (e.g., in lighting, transportation, neighbourhood access to basic services) have been shown by the Safer Cities programme to make neighbourhoods and cities safer. Whether or not this is translated in the Quito Declaration into a human rights approach to urbanization, a vision of equality of access to the city is necessary to sustainable urban development and to promote safe and resilient urban settlements.

- **Prevention as a priority.** Experience in all regions of the world and all violence contexts is that crime and violence reduction measures alone will not succeed, or will not succeed for long, unless they are accompanied by long-term investments in prevention: urban design for safety and creating a physical environment in which people feel secure and can move freely; institutional crime and violence prevention (e.g., promoting the role of local government in providing safety and security for their inhabitants and encouraging community and problem-oriented policing); alternative forms of justice and bringing justice closer to the people (e.g. tribunals and traditional community conflict mediation mechanisms); and social crime prevention, focusing on youth at risk and the safety of women and girls. Yet few countries are investing at the levels needed to deliver on prevention goals; many remain focused on violence reduction, or are being drawn back to this in the face of contemporary terrorist attacks.

The priority of prevention needs to be brought home to policymakers, not as a replacement for violence reduction but as a necessary accompaniment. This includes in

times of states of emergency due to terrorism; radicalization will not be addressed through police and military repression alone.

A strong message also needs to be delivered that prevention programming must be city-based. Research on Asian Pacific crime prevention programmes, for example, demonstrates that a successful launch of a crime prevention program needs a ‘three-stage rocket’ of the national government to give context and direction, state and regional authorities to help guide and mediate, *and cities and local governments*, as the locus where everything happens and coordination must be grounded.

- **Municipal leadership.** Discussion at the meeting of the cases of Guadalajara and Corregidora in Mexico, and Abidjan-Attercoube, Cote d’Ivoire, highlights how an engaged municipal government can systematically advance an agenda to reduce crime and improve the quality of life of city inhabitants. It really does need to be local authorities too; estimates are that 65% of the effectiveness of a safety intervention rests on action or inaction at this level. Municipal leaders are generally the only ones able to form the partnerships with diverse local partners necessary to reducing insecurity and promoting working coalitions for safer cities. Municipal leadership is also where accountability is most evident (or not), and it is crucial to breaking down administrative silos to foster collaboration across different departments and institutions (though this is still often highly challenging to accomplish). The last 20 years have seen an increasing recognition of local authorities as credible interlocutors for urban safety and security questions. The issue now is how to fully integrate municipal leadership into the policy and finance networks of national and international bodies concerned with the same issues. The work of the GIZ with the South African Cities network gives one promising example; in this reference group, representatives of local and national government come together across different levels and spheres of practice for peer-to-peer learning. The reference group also serves as a space for lobbying on urban safety policies.
- **Participatory approaches and community empowerment.** Urban safety initiatives in Quito and the neighbourhood of the Pâquis in Geneva; comprehensive community gang interventions in Los Angeles: these are but some of the powerful examples given at the meeting of why participatory approaches and community empowerment are essential companions of urban leadership. It’s not just that members of a community know better than outsiders what makes them insecure, so you must consult with them for planning purposes. The larger vision is one of “*restoring communities*” and “*supporting community resilience*” as part of “*a co-production of security.*”

Speakers agreed that a co-production approach can be challenging, among other reasons because of the intricate local knowledge needed to establish trust and identify the “shot callers” with the true voice and standing to speak for a community. They also highlighted that community interventions of this kind may take years to reach fruition, at least when you engage with marginalized youth (perhaps in gangs) and your aim is to create a normality of less violence. A systematic approach is needed which includes addressing inequalities in services and providing viable alternatives to those who have been living by violence.

- **The crucial question of finance.** SDG 17 recognizes the importance of a coordinated and multilateral approach to safer cities. For this to go beyond information sharing and consultation with local authorities, though, finance must be decentralized so that city governments can play a stronger operational role. We see remarkable initial gains from urban safety initiatives launched by municipal leaders working limited budgets. Most will not be able to sustain this work, though, much less expand prevention programming or pay for infrastructure (including the interesting smart city technologies now being developed) without national and international funding support.
- **Emergent issues.** The meeting saw discussion of several issues likely to become increasingly important on the urban safety agenda in the next 20 years. Among these are:
 - **The growing urbanization of armed conflicts**, which brings with it the duty (too often not understood or ignored) for combatants to follow the international

humanitarian law principles of proportionality, distinction and precaution, as well as a level of violence and destruction that city officials cannot cope with alone;

- **Refugees and other temporary migrants**, who now increasingly live in cities, and the gaps in research and policy for the violence they must face;
- **Land tenure**, which is already being addressed in part via the proposed international architecture for the prevention of forced evictions, but which will remain a source of insecurity for the poor and marginalized so long as so many urban plans fail to address projected population and spatial growth and thus effectively build in tomorrow's slums;
- **The private sector**, and how to better involve it in the urban safety agenda, starting with technology companies and startups working in the smart cities space, many of whom would be eager to collaborate on technology-enabled solutions for better data collection, citizen participation, and new and inexpensive safety applications.
- **The academia and research institutions**, and how to involve them to work more closely with local, municipal, regional and national governments, collecting, stocking and analyzing data; to help municipal and local governments to implement efficient solutions; and to evaluate fully and rigorously the success in terms of decline of violence and in terms of improvement of human development, and in terms of cost-effectiveness.

4. FINAL REMARKS

In the closing comments:

- Highlighted that one of the positive results of the meeting was the shared vision that safety in cities is key for making them the engines of sustainable economic and social development and that in-turn, well-planned urbanization can be considered an opportunity for addressing crime, violence and conflict in cities and towns. This is the central message that the New Urban Agenda (NUA) presents as a pathway to enhancing urban safety and security.
- Within the context of implementing the NUA, noted the importance of recognizing linkages with safety-related SDGs (SDG 16, SDG5, SDG 17 and SDG11) and of global and local partnerships including the roles and responsibilities of different levels and sectors of government to prevent and address crime and violence in cities as well as the role of international actors, including UN-Agencies and not only UN-HABITAT, to work together in supporting States to take a holistic approach to safety in cities.
- The need for a strategic framework following the Habitat III Special Session on Safer Cities to guide the implementation of the NUA and its follow up including UN system wide Guidelines on Safer Cities and the establishment of Centres of Excellence beginning with Geneva.

Action points

1. Preparations for the Special Session
2. EGM to be organized on inter-agency cooperation, Safer Cities Guidelines and preparation of UN Urban Agenda
3. UN-Habitat to explore the creation of a position on urban safety in Geneva to support an inter-agency coordination framework in collaboration with the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform to support the preparation of the biennial conference series in preparation of the biennial conference series. The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform to facilitate partnership among Geneva-based actors in support of a biennial conference series (especially with actors co-located in the *Maison de la Paix*; Swiss authorities at city, cantonal and federal levels, and with the United Nations Office at Geneva and other

actors as appropriate) building on its co-facilitating role of the Technical Working Group on the Confluence of Urban Safety and Peacebuilding Practice.

Reporting

- UN-Habitat leads on an outcome report to be available for the Third Preparatory Committee of the Habitat III Conference in Surabaya, 25-27 July 2016.
- The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform leads on a synthesis report on the state of safety in world cities and 20 years urban safety practice to be available for the Habitat III Summit, 17-20 October 2016.

ANNEX 1 - TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Group 1 - The confluence of Safety and Peacebuilding

- A review of the draft of the New Urban Agenda demonstrates that it is an attempt towards enhancing social cohesion, working against the fragmentation and privatization of the city.
- The NUA must take into account that in cities with high violence such as in Latin America, violence needs to be reduced first, for sustainable urban development to take root.
- There is **opportunity in the current urban agenda language that reflects the principles of peacebuilding and safety such as: social inclusion, participation, partnerships, integration, etc.**
- There is a need to reinforce a multi-level governance approach in the NUA, connecting safety and peace building top-down and bottom-up approaches.
- A need for accountability mechanisms in the implementation of the NUA to ensure effective monitoring by a wide array of stakeholders in the city and, with the citizen as the key actor.
- A call for a **political economy analysis** to ensure an effective resource utilisation in the implementation of the NUA, integrating the principles of safety and peacebuilding practices.
- The use of tripartite dialogue and negotiation that includes the benefactors of the reduction of violence.
- The need to use community-driven tools and systems, such as barefoot and comprehensive community intervention, to support the NUA.
- In the implementation of the NUA, a greater focus must be placed on long-term interventions that focus firstly on creating stability while continually assisting community-driven processes that incrementally lead to **systemic change** and result in resilient and self-determinant communities.
- The NUA must take into account that in cities with high violence (such as those in Latin America), violence needs to be reduced first, for sustainable urban development to take root.
- There is a need to provide more attention to giving voice to different marginal groups in the implementation plan for the new urban agenda.
- The NUA needs to place **greater importance on the voices of children**, as a long-term vision for sustainable urban development and violence and crime prevention in cities.
- It was suggested to formalize matchmaking services for communities and practices around the world to have a platform where they can exchange information and services.

Group 2 - Safer Cities and Smart Technologies

- 'How digital technology enables safer cities': The need to include technology innovation to the comprehensive safer cities approach already tested at the local government level over the past 20 years.
- The need to take into account research on investigating whether smart and safe city agendas are complementary or at odds.
- The need to consider an evolving definition of smart in relation to city safety, not just take into account technology but also - governance, knowledge management, civilian participation, democratic processes etc. Reminding us that 'smart' is not necessary the end goal' but a component of safer cities.
- Understanding what are the causations of crime - is also a component of smart in addition to data and trends.
- Disaggregation of data as important as aggregation of data.

- The Conference shows several interesting solutions to fight urban lack of safety and security (i.e. Guadalajara and Los Angeles). We know that these solutions are *de facto* contextual. **But how can we do to replicate elsewhere?** We need data but what data? All we know, there is no one-fit-all solution. If we want to replicate these good solutions to influence the policies, we have to know why they work:
- In other words:
 - We have to analyze their context;
 - We have to analyze what are the causal factors selected;
 - We have to know why this solution has been chosen among a lot of potential solutions;
 - We have to know at what scale the solution has been implemented and why at this scale;
 - We have to know what are the stakeholders involved: what community associations, what investors, who was leader, and so on;
 - We have to know what were negotiation processes, on what negotiation bases the solution was built.
 - We have to know what is the cost of implementation;
- And finally we have to **evaluate fully and rigorously the success in terms of decline of violence an in terms of improvement of human development, and in terms of cost-effectiveness.** We collect quite easily the data of decline of crimes, robberies, sexual assaults, and so on. Data of decline means we treat only the symptom - the violence by example - but we have to know if the causes are treated. The efficient evaluation means to measure the improvement of the symptom, but it's not enough. Efficient evaluation means to measure the improvement of the causes. So a rigorous conception, implementation and evaluation, need expertise, knowledge and important financial resources. Resources that elected officials recognize are currently greatly missing.

Group 3 - Gender and Safer Cities

- Gender-sensitive/responsive approaches must be acknowledged and included at all levels of policy planning and implementation when discussing ways to make cities safer, inclusive, resilient and sustainable - at all levels of government.
- **What is gender equality/inequality?** There is a lack of understanding of what gender equality means, which is problematic when it comes to formulating and implementing policies. There is the common misconception that gender inequality is about addressing only women's issues leave men's perspective out of the discussion. There is need to have a holistic and inclusive approach in addressing sustainable urban development both men and women must work together.
- **Omission of gender issues in policy discussions:** Gender related issues are not discussed in-depth in the current draft of the NUA and need for better links to SDG 5. In the gender agenda, women continue to be omitted in policy planning and development in general, which affects how women and girls experience public spaces, sanitation, transportation and access to city services. These factors play a role in conditioning how women and girls experience the city. Further, lumping women's issues with youth and children's issues is counterproductive. Men and women, boys and girls experience the city differently. They also urged that recommendations related to gender issues at the policy level must be *"hammered into the New Urban Agenda to produce transformative changes or we will be stuck at ground zero."*
- **Use of disaggregated data and evidence-based practices:** All research and data collection must be disaggregated by sex and further by income levels, age and sexual orientation. This intersectional approach will better inform policies geared towards realizing SDG 11.

- **Promoting women leadership:** There is need to promote women in leadership roles at all levels of government. Women are pillars of their communities and are at the core of the issues around urban development, as such omitting them from policy planning and implementation processes will only serve to hinder development processes.
- **How do we achieve gender equality?** A lot has already been done to address gender inequality issues in urban development particularly in identifying how men and women, boys and girls access the city and benefit/not benefit from its economic, social and political opportunities. But there is still a lot more to be understood. It was strongly advised that the New Urban Agenda (NUA) discussions **must be gender specific** and greater emphasis must be placed on **collecting disaggregated data, relying on lessons learnt from evidence based practices**. This knowledge should then be used to build **observatories** that will be utilized to identify the **root causes** of gender inequality in urban development and develop appropriate interventions, tools and approaches that will inform policy making. A key aspect in achieving gender equality is to invest resources to build capacities that can effectively address these issues.
- There is a massive Infrastructure disconnect at the micro level, lacking inclusivity and connectivity (e.g. Karachi) leaving women vulnerable to gender-based violence in public spaces
 - Women fear being in public spaces sourcing water ran illegally and informally by some groups of men who have taken it upon themselves to commodify and profit from public services.
- There is a lack of clear information on policing and reporting structures available to women in vulnerable situations.
- Challenges to resettlement sites and how they impact women (from natural disasters). These groups of women lack access to basic health care, safety structures and support mechanisms.
- An important element to realizing gender equality is developing a strong platform where women are empowered through education.
 - Women should not be recipients of aid or development but active agents of change by engaging them in decision making at all levels of government.
- One of the key challenges in achieving gender equality is not poverty but rather inequality and lack of inclusivity.
- NUA must explore and study the new expressions of **violence against women**, understand it and incorporate this in discussions. For example:
 - Political violence
 - Sexual trafficking
 - Youth gangs
- NUA needs to bring back discussion of consumption of public good and accessibility.
- The WG emphasized that discussions on sustainable urban development at all government levels must be gender specific to address differing issues from various perspectives.
 - E.g. Transgender issues: How to address these groups and discuss in depth to produce transformative change
- We need to explore the link between private and public violence with the relevant stakeholders.
- NUA need to emphasize the role of **fear** in restricting citizens movement within the city.

- Affirmative action can be taken to ensure women are included in leadership roles from the community level to the national government level.
- Is it possible to remove the term **empowerment** in the NUA as it is not beneficial to the cause of women's rights and is now used by Politian's to push their own agenda?
- In the NUA, **gender issues must be specific - identified through research, monitoring and evaluation, lessons learnt then discussed and incorporated in SDG 11 with an inclusive approach.** It is important to address how institutional structures contribute to gender inequality and develops practices, which transform institutions ability to develop long-term sustainable strategies that puts focus on men and women as active agents of change and not women as recipients of aid.
- Explore gender social vulnerability and its link to violence.
- Resources must be allocated to address gender issues and build capacity at all levels of government.

ANNEX 2 - EGM AGENDA

HABITAT III CROSS-CUTTING EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON SAFER CITIES IN THE NEW URBAN AGENDA, GENEVA, 6 - 8 JULY 2016

“Reviewing the State of Safety in World Cities: Safer Cities +20” - Towards a Transformative Approach in the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Wednesday 6 July 2016, 9.00-18.00

Venue : *Maison de la Paix*, Chemin Eugène-Rigot 2 - Room: A1B

This Expert Group Meeting provides the opportunity for informal exchange at the expert level about the achievements and trends of safer cities practices over the last 20 years, the reflection of the practice in the Enhanced Draft of the New Urban Agenda and looks ahead to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

8:30 Registration

9:00-9:15 **Welcome and introduction**

The New Urban Agenda Enhanced Draft as an opportunity for the advancement of safer cities (Safer Cities 2.0). What is the legacy and the expectations from the Habitat III outcome on the role of cities in enhancing urban safety?

Jean-Claude Paulin Danho, Mayor of Abidjan-Attercoube, Côte d'Ivoire, Co-Chair of the GNSC Steering Committee

Mamadou Mbodj, Senegal Mission to the UN in New York/ Habitat III Political Bureau

Aisa Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat, and United Nations Assistant Secretary General

Alioune Badiane, Director of Programme, UN-Habitat

Moderator: Achim Wennmann, Executive Coordinator, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform

9:15-9.45 **Key note: Towards Implementation of Safer Cities in the New Urban Agenda: The Case of the City of Guadalajara, Mexico** - Mayor Enrique Alfaro, Mayor of Guadalajara, Mexico, and Co-chair of the GNSC

9:45-10:15 **Coffee Break**

Refreshments are available for purchase in the cafeteria of the Maison de Paix

10:15-10:45 **Introduction to Working Groups:** Laura Bullon, Habitat III Secretariat, and Juma Assiago, Coordinator Safer Cities Programme, UN-Habitat

10:45 - 13:00 **Working Groups on the Enhanced Draft of the New Urban Agenda**

Task: Draft key messages and recommendations for communiqué

WG 1: Preamble and Quito Declaration (Room S1)

Moderator: Daniel Cauchy (International Centre for the Prevention of Crime)
Rapporteur: Maria Alvarez (UN-Habitat)

WG 2: Transformative Commitments (Room S9)

Moderator: Elizabeth Johnston (European Forum for Urban Security)

Rapporteur: Rukia Jumaali (UN-Habitat)

WG 3: Effective Implementation (Room A1B)

Moderator: Irvin Waller (University of Ottawa)

Rapporteur: Hilary Murphy (UN-Habitat)

13:00 -14:00 **Lunch Break**

Food and beverage is available for purchase in the cafeteria of the Maison de Paix

14:00 - 15:30 **Technical Working Groups: Towards UN System-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities** (see session descriptions in the annex for more information)

WG 1: Safety and Peacebuilding (Room A1B)

Moderator: Achim Wennmann (Geneva Peacebuilding Platform)

Rapporteur: Maria Alvarez

(Representative of UN-Habitat in session: Robert Lewis-Lettington, UN-Habitat)

WG 2: Gender and Safer Cities (Room S1)

Moderators: Kathryn Travers (Women in Cities International)

Rapporteur: Rukia Jumaali

(Representative of UN-Habitat in session: Angela Mwai, UN-Habitat)

WG 3: Safe Smart Technologies (Room S9)

Moderator: Ellie Cosgrave (University College of London) and Sean Patrick O'Brien, Global Lead SAP Future Cities and Public Security, SAP

Rapporteur: Hilary Murphy

(Representative of UN-Habitat in session: Alioune Badiane, UN-Habitat)

15.30-16:00 **Plenary: Key messages from the Working Groups and Recommendations for Communiqué**

Working Groups Presentations

Moderator: Johannes de Haan, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, Justice Section, Division for Operations, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna

Rapporteur: Rory Robertshaw

16:00-17:15 **Opportunities for joint advocacy at PrepCom III and at the Habitat III Conference with clear responsibilities and contributions from various partners - Towards the Habitat III Special Session on Safer Cities**

Moderator: Juma Assiango, Coordinator, Safer Cities Programme, UN-Habitat Mamadou Mbodj, Senegal Mission to the UN in New York/ Habitat III Political Bureau

Lucie Léonard, Director, Research Division, Department of Public Safety, Canada

17:15-17:30 **Conclusions and Way Forward**

Aisa Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat, and United Nations Assistant Secretary General

Ana Belen Moreno, Habitat III Secretariat (recorded message)

18:00 -20:00 **Public screening of the documentary "License to operate"** (Room A1A)

Organized by the Graduate Institute's Centre on Conflict, Development and peacebuilding (CCDP) and the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform. The film screening is followed by discussion with Aquil Basheer, Founder, Professional Community Intervention Training, Los Angeles whose work is featured in the documentary. Moderator: Dr. Achim Wennmann, Senior Researcher, CCDP, and Executive Coordinator, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform. Trailer:

Annex - Session descriptions

Wednesday, 6 July, 14.00-15.30 (Maison de la Paix)

WG 1: Safety and Peacebuilding: Integrated approaches in non-conventional conflict settings (Room A1B) - Organized by the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform

- Moderator: Achim Wennmann, Executive Coordinator, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, Geneva

- Oliver Jütersonke, Head of Research, Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
- Aquil Basheer, Founder, Professional Community Intervention Training Institute, Los Angeles
- Tuesday Reitano, Head of the Secretariat, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime
- Hugo van den Eertwegh, Operations Coordinator for the Americas region, International Committee of the Red Cross
- Peter Homel PSM, Professor, Asia Pacific Centre for the Prevention of Crime Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia
- Representative from UN-Habitat Afghanistan and Lebanon

What is the role of conflict resolution and peacebuilding practice in shaping responses to crime and violence in cities? Why should mayors consider the potential value of conflict resolution and peacebuilding practice? This session draws on the results of the Technical Working Group on the Confluence of Urban Safety and Peacebuilding Practice. The Technical Working Group brings together focal points on urban safety with practitioners from the community of peacebuilding, peace mediation and conflict prevention in order to help craft solutions to the rapidly increasing risk of conflict and insecurity in urban settings. The session aims to: (1) Highlight key practice trends in the conflict resolution and peacebuilding field that could become sustainable, affordable, and transferable responses to violence and crime in urban settings; (2) Demonstrate the potential strategic benefits for mayors of conflict resolution and peacebuilding approaches as responses to urban safety given future risks of conflict and social volatility; and (3) Recommend practical avenues for future networking across urban safety and peacebuilding practitioners.

WG2: Gender and Safer Cities (Room S1)

Moderator: Kathryn Travers (WICI)

Rapporteur: Rukia Jumaali

(Representative of UN-Habitat in session: Angela Mwai, UN-Habitat)

Key agenda points for this session

- Follow-up of Habitat III EGM session on gender and the New Urban Agenda
- Proposals for the TWG on Gender and Safer Cities

WG 3: Meeting Safe Smart Technologies (Room S9)

Moderator: Ellie Cosgrave (University College of London) and Sean O'Brien, Vice President - Urban Matters, SAP

Rapporteur: Hilary Murphy

(Representative of UN-Habitat in session: Alioune Badiane, UN-Habitat)

Key agenda points for this session

- Pre-session run a short survey to identify key issues/challenges/innovation opportunities in each city
- Debrief from TWG progress on key issues emerged thus far in the study (original Bogota report and mini survey)
- Each city to present one smart+safe innovation
- Facilitated style having a good hour of applied work to identify common touch points emerging from the survey/study, sharing different ways to tackle similar problems
- Developing 'couples' or groups of three whose interaction can be facilitated again in the following months over key challenges and shared initiatives
- Wrap up with plans for the next three-four months in the lead up to Quito

7 and 8 July 2016, Palais des Nations, Geneva
Venue: **Room XXV**

Thursday, 7 July 2016, 9.00-18.00 (Palais des Nations)

9.00 Pickup of badges at the Palais des Nations (Porte Pregny)

10:00-10:30 Welcome and opening

Moderator: Alioune Badiane, Director of Programme, UN-Habitat

Welcome

Welcome remarks from the Director-General of UNOG, Mr. Michael Møller, delivered by the Executive-Secretary of UNECE, Mr. Christian Friis-Bach
Esther Alder, Member of the Executive Council and former Mayor of the City of Geneva
Bernadia Tjandradewi, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments Association-Asia Pacific
Jean-Claude Paulin Danho, Mayor of Abidjan-Attercoube, Côte d'Ivoire, Co-Chair of the GNSC Steering Committee

Opening statements

Lucie Léonard, Director, Research Division, Department of Public Safety, Canada
Aisa Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat and Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations

10:30-13:00 The state of safety in cities: What have we learned about safety in cities over the last 20 years?

Moderator: Achim Wennmann, Executive Coordinator, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform

Opening Statements - Global Overview

Juma Assiago, Coordinator, Safer Cities Programme, UN-Habitat (learning from crime and violence reduction)

Jean-Yves Barcelo, Inter-Regional Adviser, UN-HABITAT Geneva Office/ representative from UNISDR (Safety from the perspective of disaster risk reduction)

Daniel Cauchy, Director General, ICPC Canada (based on the international report on crime prevention in urban settings)

Elizabeth Johnston, Executive Director, European Forum for Urban Security, Paris, France

Discussants from a regional perspective (3-5 minutes maximum for each intervention):

North America: Irvin Waller, University of Ottawa/ Lucie Léonard, Director, Research Division, Department of Public Safety, Canada

Latin America and the Caribbean: Ana Falu, Women for Habitat - Latin America/Macarena Rau, Director, ICA - Latin America

Africa and Arab States: Anton de Plessis, Director, Institute for Security Studies, Johannesburg, South Africa; Martin Xaba, City of Durban and Maye Seck, City of Dakar as representative of the Africa Forum for Urban Safety (AFUS)

Asia Pacific: Peter Homel PSM, Professor, Asia Pacific Centre for the Prevention of Crime Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia/ Sayel Cortes, CityNet-Asia Pacific, Seoul

13:00-14:30 Lunch Break

Food and beverage is available for purchase in the cafeteria of the Palais de Nations

13:00-13:45 Lunch-time parallel informal discussions

'City and Security' - Understanding the history and evolution of the city in the face of safety and the achievement of 20 years of urban safety strategies for a better urban future (Room XXV) (Moderator: Andres Suarez, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

UN-Habitat launch of the global slum campaign by Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (Alioune Badiane and Murugi Maina, PSUP, UN-Habitat) (Room XXIV)

14:30-17.30 Towards convergence between the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the New Urban Agenda: Connecting International, national and municipal policy on safety and security

Moderators: Achim Wennmann, Executive Coordinator, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform; Juma Assiago, Coordinator, Safer Cities Programme, UN-Habitat

Remarks

- Robert Lewis-Lettington, Coordinator, Urban Legislation, Land and Governance Branch, UN-Habitat
- Eduardo López Moreno, Ph. D, Head of Research and Capacity Development, UNHABITAT, Nairobi
- Johannes de Haan, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, Justice Section, Division for Operations, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna

The voice of cities: Market place for promising practices - Urban safety success and failure stories: Unpacking the complementarity between the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs from a city perspective. Guide to speakers: 5-7 minutes maximum for each intervention.

- Geneva: Contrat de quartier des Pâquis (Pierre Chappuis and Mireille Widmer)
- Seoul Metropolitan Government
- Mexico City/Morelia/Guadalajara
- Johannesburg/Durban/Dar es Salaam/Abidjan/Nairobi
- Other cities - please pass a note to the moderator at the beginning of the session

18:30-20:00 Reception offered by the Administrative Counsel of the City of Geneva with a welcome by Mr Guillaume Barazzone, Mayor of Geneva. Palais Eynard (Rue de la Croix Rouge 4) This reception takes place in the centre of the Geneva. The venue can be reached by public transport. Please take Bus No.5 from the stop 'Nations' into the direction 'Thônex-Vallard' and get out at the stop 'Palais Eynard' (approx. 20 minutes).

Friday, 8 July 2016, 9.00-16.00 (Palais des Nations)

09:00-10.00 Informal Briefing to United Nations agencies and International Organizations based in Geneva (Room XXV)

- Debrief of key observations and messages of conference "Reviewing the State of safety in Cities"
- Debrief on the zero draft of the New Urban Agenda
- Gathering of member state inputs on the implementation agenda of the New Urban Agenda

10:00-11:30 Perspectives on multidimensional approaches to urban safety (See session descriptions in the annex for more information)

- Session 1: Promoting urban safety through application of smart sustainable cities indicators and standards (UNECE) (Room XXV)
- Session 2: Evidence-based solutions to improve urban safety (IDRC) (Kazakh Room)
- Session 3: Reducing the impact of armed conflict and violence on people living in cities (ICRC) (Room XXIV)

11:30-13:00 Plenary: The road to Habitat III Quito and Beyond: Recommendations for HABITAT III and beyond/ Implementing the New Urban Agenda: Practical recommendations on Safety in Cities (Room XXIV)

Moderated session plenary sessions around three key questions: What are the key opportunities and challenges of implementing the New Urban Agenda? What are the key action points and recommendations to improve safer cities as part of the New Urban Agenda?

Moderators: Achim Wennmann, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, Geneva; Juma Assiango, Coordinator, Safer Cities Programme, UN-Habitat

Remarks

- Mamadou Mbodj, Senegal Mission to the UN in New York/ Habitat III Political Bureau: Key areas to influence the negotiations towards the New Urban Agenda
- Habitat III Secretariat: Key element of the road map to QUITO
- Robert Lewis-Lettington, Coordinator, Urban Legislation, Land and Governance Branch, UN-Habitat - Habitat III special session on Safer Cities

Followed by a moderated session

13:00-13:15 **Closing and farewell** - Alioune Badiane, Director of Programme, UN-Habitat

Annex: Session descriptions for Friday, 8 July 2016, 10.00-11.30

Session 1: Promoting Urban Safety in Smart Sustainable Cities (Room XXV)

Organized by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and UNHABITAT

Moderator

- *Ellie Cosgrave*, Research Associate, Livable Cities Program, University College of London (UCL)

Introduction

- Alioune Badiane, Director of Programme, UN-Habitat
- Domenica Carriero, Project Manager, UNECE

Speakers

- Rosy Mondardini, Community & Partnerships, Citizen Cyberlab -University of Geneva
- Kalpana Viswanath, Co-Founder, Safetipin
- Kathryn Travers, Executive Director, Women in Cities international

The main objective of this session is to discuss how the use of ICT can support to build safer and more sustainable cities in the path towards the Agenda 2030. This session will also identify key challenges and opportunities for cities to become safer and smarter and present examples of good practices from several stakeholders.

Session 2: Safe and Inclusive Cities: Evidence-based solutions to improve urban safety (Kazakh Room)

Organized by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

- Moderator: Jennifer Salahub, International Development Research Centre, Canada
- Nausheen Anwar, Institute of Business Administration, Pakistan - Gender and violence in urban Pakistan.
- Hugo van der Merwe, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, South Africa - Assessing the impact of state-community collaboration to address urban violence in South Africa
- Ignacio Cano, Laboratory for the Analysis of Violence, Brazil - Social cohesion: The missing link in overcoming violence and inequality?

What drives urban violence? How is it linked to poverty and inequalities? What are solutions to make cities safer and more inclusive? This session seeks to share new information, challenge accepted practices, and engage in constructive debate on how to improve urban safety for all residents. To these ends, researchers from the Safe and Inclusive Cities initiative (www.idrc.ca/cities) will share insights from their studies of urban violence and what works to prevent and reduce it. Drawing on examples from Pakistan, South Africa, and Brazil, the session will share findings on:

- How gender norms, marginalization, and poor urban planning combine to make life violent for men and women in Karachi and Islamabad/Rawalpindi;
- The potential of a public employment program in South Africa to reduce both poverty and violence in cities; and,
- Why violence-reduction interventions that seek to increase social cohesion need to be careful that they do not facilitate more violence.

Session 3: Reducing the humanitarian impact of armed conflict and violence in cities (Room XXIV)

Organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross

- Hugo Slim, Head of Policy, ICRC (Moderator): *Introductory remarks*
- Evaristo de Pinho Oliveira, Deputy Head of Water and Habitat Unit, ICRC: *Water and habitat in urban areas affected by armed conflict*
- Thomas de Saint Maurice, Legal Adviser in the Arms Unit, ICRC: *Urban warfare, weapons and international humanitarian law*

- Caroline Putman-Cramer, Focal point on Urban Violence and Head of Sector for the Americas, Protection Division, ICRC: *Humanitarian action in situations of urban violence*.

Armed conflict and violence continue to cause extensive humanitarian suffering to people living in cities and towns. Vital infrastructure, basic services and economic assets are frequently degraded, destroyed or rendered inaccessible, risking the loss of hard won development gains. The ICRC's operations have grown to match rising humanitarian needs in cities. Today the ICRC works in 80 countries and has large scale urban operations in cities like Aleppo, Donetsk, Gaza, Rio de Janeiro and Goma. Ahead of Habitat III and the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, this session aims to:

- Highlight the links between Habitat III and the humanitarian impacts of urban conflict and violence;
- Share the ICRC's experience of operating in urban environments;
- Recommend ways actors, including authorities, humanitarian agencies and donors, can better meet the challenges of operating in urban humanitarian contexts.

ANNEX 3 - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Title	First Name	Family Name	Organization
Mrs.	Hafsat	Abiola-Costello	Special Adviser to the Governor of Ogun State on Trade and Investment
Mr.	Agovi Jérôme	Ahissi	Local Government - Mairie Treichville
Mr	Joe	Aketch	Joe Aketch Foundation
Mrs.	Esther	Alder	Former Mayor of the City of Geneva
Mr.	Enrique	Alfaro Ramirez	Mayor of Guadalajara (Mexico)
Ms.	Maria Fernanda	Alvarez Reyes	General Public
Mrs.	Clorinda Cecilia	Anicama Campos	UNDPKO Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children
Dr.	Nausheen	Anwar	Department of Social Sciences & Liberal Arts, Institute of Business Administration (IBA)
Mr.	Juma	Assiago	UN-Habitat
Dr.	Manal	Azzi	ILO
Mr.	Alioune	Badiane	Director Programme Division UN Habitat
Ms.	Rachel	Banfield	ICRC
Mr	Jean-Yves	Barcelo	UNHABITAT
Ms.	Jacqueline	Barin	FAO
Ms.	Katarina	Barunica	UNIDO
Mr.	Aquil	Basheer	Professional Training Institute
Mr.	Enrique	Betancourt	Chemonics International
Mr.	Jean Pascal	Boah	Local Government - Mairie Treichville
Prof.	Roberto	Briceno-Leon	Laboratorio de Ciencias Sociales, LACSO
Dr.	Mark	Brown	Criminologist, University of Sheffield
Mr.	Monte	Buckner	Maximum Force Enterprises
Ms	Laura	Bullon	HABITAT III Consultant
Mr	Max Guillermo	Campos Gallegos	Head of Security, Municipality of Quito
Prof.	Ignacio	Cano	State University of Rio de Janeiro
Ms.	Domenica	Carriero	UNECE
Ms.	Josephine	Castillo	Huirou Commission Board of Directors
Mr.	Daniel	Cauchy	International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
Mr.	Sayel	Cortes Berrueta	CityNet
Dr	Ellie	Cosgrave	Research Associate
Mr.	Paulin Claude	Danho	MaiireMaire de la commune d'Attécoubé, Ville d'Abidjan en Côte d'Ivoire
Mr	Martin	de Boer	ICRC
Mr.	Johannes	De Haan	UNODC

Mr.	Luigi	De Martino	Geneva Declaration
Mr.	Evaristo	de Pinho Oliveira	ICRC
Mr.	Thomas	de Saint Maurice	ICRC
Mrs.	Isabel	De Sola de Tebbe	Foro Centroamericano para la Paz
Mr	Ilia	Demidov	Russian Permanent Mission
Ms.	Ela	Dobi	Ministry of Urban Development
Ms.	Rebecca	Durant	Geneva Peacebuilding Platform
Ms.	Jeanette	Elsworth	UN-Habitat
Prof.	Brian Mark	Evans	UNECE Report Writer
Ms.	Madeleine	Evans	Geneva Peacebuilding Platform
Prof.	Ana	Falu	National University of Cordoba, Argentina. CISCSA, ONG Cordoba Argentina. Women and Habitat Network of LAC
Mr.	Fernando Alberto	Fregoso Ocampo	Geneva Peacebuilding Platform
Mr	Christian	Friis-Bach	UNECE
Mr	Alxeander	Furgala	Permament Misson of Canada
Mrs.	Nathalie	Gendre	Ideaborn Foundation
Mr	Pawel	Gmyrek	ILO
Ms.	Anja	Grob	Graduate Institute / Geneva Peacebuilding Platform
Ms.	Vanessa	Grob	CEO CPTED France
Mr.	Sven	Güsmann	UNOG-ODG
Dr.	Maryse	Hamelin Raynaud	Université de Montreal
Ms.	Maria-Isabel	Haroon-Perez	UNIGE
Prof.	Peter	Homel	Griffith University
Ms.	Elizabeth	Johnston	European Forum for Urban Security
Ms.	Rukia	Jumaali	UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme
Dr.	Aisa	Kacyira	Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat
Ms.	McCleery	Kassandra	Women in Cities International
Ms.	Elena	Klett	PCITI (PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY INTERVENTION TRAINING INSTITUTE, LA)
Mr.	Erich	Kofmel	Autistic Minority International
Ms.	Masayo	Kondo	OCHA
Mr.	Jose Luis	Leal Godinez	Geneva Peacebuilding Platform
Ms.	Changhee	Lee	Seoul Metropolitan Government
Ms.	Lucie	Leonard	Public Safety Canada, Government
Ms.	Lucie	Leonard	Public Safety Canada, Government
Mr.	Robert	Lewis-Lettington	United Nations
Dr.	Françoise	Lieberherr-Gardiol	Former SDC (Swiss Dev.Cooperation)
Prof.	Darshini	Mahadevia	CEPT University
Ms.	Murugi	Maina	UN-Habitat

Dr.	Gianluca	Maspoli	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
Mr	Mamadou	Mbodj	Senegal Mission to UN in New York
Dr.	Jennifer	Milliken	Milliken Strategy & Communications
Ms	maria Rosa	Mondardini	Citizen Cyberlab
Mr.	Hlula	Msimang	Municipality
Mr.	Jason	Munyan	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Ms	Hilary	Murphy	Consultant
Ms.	Angela	Mwai	UN-Habitat
Mr.	Ermir	Nasi	Ministry of Urban Development
Ms.	Koko Lucie	N'goran	Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny
Mr.	Thomas	Nichini	Student
Mr.	Sean Patrick	O'Brien	SAP
Ms	Lucrecia Olenka	Ochoa Berreteaga	Safety & Security Expert
Mr	Alexander	Papadovassilakis	TWG member - urban safety and peacebuilding project
Ms.	Valeria	Petaeva	Consultant in Communication
Mrs.	Britta	Peters	UN-Habitat Somalia
Mrs.	Caroline	Putman-Cramer	ICRC
Ms.	Aline	Rahbany	World Vision International
Ms	Macarena	Rau	ICA Latin America
Prof.	Michel Max	Raynaud	Université de Montreal (Canada)
Mrs.	Tuesday	Reitano	The Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime
Mrs.	Jennifer	Robert-Colombo	Women in Cities International
Mr.	Rory	Robertshaw	Consultancy
Ms.	Gulnara	Roll	UNECE
Ms.	Alma	Rondanini	Co-founder of the initiative "NO Molestie Di Strada" (NO Street Harassment)
Dr.	Sebastian	Saborio	Sociology PhD, University of Urbino (Italy) and Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Ms.	Jennifer	Salahub	International Development Research Centre
Mr.	Julio Cesar	Sanchez Amaya	Municipality Government in Mexico City
Ms.	Maye	Seck	Technical advisor to Mayor of Dakar
Dr.	Margaret	Shaw	Women in Cities International
Mr.	Jesus Andres	Suarez	Universidad Alberto Hurtado
Ms.	Anshika	Suri	PhD Student, TU Darmstadt, Germany
Mrs.	Ariana	Szepesi-Colmenares	Chemonics International
Dr.	Bernadia	Tjandradewi	UCLG-ASPAC

Ms.	Kathryn	Travers	Women in Cities International
Mr.	Joakim Hertzberg	Ulstein	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
Mr.	Hugo	Van Den Eertwegh	Graduate Institute
Dr.	Hugo	van der Merwe	Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation
Dr.	Kalpana	Viswanath Basu	Safetipin
Prof.	Irvin	Waller	University of Ottawa
Mr	Gerald	Wandera	NCRC - Kenya
Ms.	Lena	Weiler	GIZ (governmental organization but not diplomatic community)
Mr.	Achim	Wennmann	Geneva Peacebuilding Platform
Ms.	Mireille	Widmer	Geneva resident facilitating a municipal process on safety/security
Mr	Halyale	Wimalarathara	International Buddhist Foundation
Mr	Nicolas	Witschard	Conseiller en action communautaire
Mr.	Martin	Xaba	ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY - SA - Durban
Mr	Surendra	Yadav	Permament Misson of Nepal
Mr.	Serge	Yapo	MONUSCO
Ms.	Mayssam	Zaaroura	International Development Research Centre
Mr.	Carlos Alberto	Zapata de Alba	TWG, Assistant, Corregidora, Qro., México
Mr.	Luis Antonio	Zapata Guerrero	TWG, Corregidora, Qro., México
Mr.	Rafael	Zevallos	Fundacion Jesus Luz de Oportunidades
Prof.	Ugljesa	Zvekić	Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime

Annex 4: Geneva as a global hub for safer cities practice

- UN-Habitat proposes to institutionalize Geneva as a global hub for its safer cities work with a biennial conference of *Reviewing the State of Safety in World Cities*.
- The global hub will be the reflection of a new partnership model of safer cities networks including academia, local government and international organizations and of Geneva's role as a platform to advance global governance across institutions, sectors and disciplines.
- The biennial conference series leverage the complementarity of the know-how and expertise available in International Geneva to strengthen existing global, regional and sub-regional networks, and to facilitate direct access for mayors and urban safety professionals to such know how and expertise in the fields of humanitarian action, human rights, disaster risk, peace mediation and security.
- The biennial conference series focus on finding solutions and solving problems related to the challenge of crime, violence, and conflict in cities. They are not to become a new network or institution but should enhance existing efforts through stronger relationships between policy-makers and professionals in cities working on crime prevention, violence reduction, and urban safety in different sectors and institutions.

- The first constitutive conference should take place in June 2017 to be followed by conferences on a biennial basis.
- The underlying aim of the global hub is
 - (a) To create periodic review and stock-taking opportunities with respect to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda on urban safety issues.
 - (b) To ensure complementarity between the monitoring of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals 11 and 16 and other related goals.
 - (c) To strengthen sustainable, people-centered and integrated approaches for the prevention and reduction of crime, violence, and conflict in cities by building new partnerships called for in SDG Goal 17.

Action points

4. UN-Habitat to draft letter to UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee requesting contact persons of UN Special Agencies and International Organizations in preparation of the biennial conference series.
5. UN-Habitat to explore the creation of a JPO position on urban safety in Geneva to support an inter-agency coordination framework in collaboration with the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform to support the preparation of the biennial conference series.
6. The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform to facilitate partnership among Geneva-based actors in support of a biennial conference series (especially with actors co-located in the *Maison de la Paix*; Swiss authorities at city, cantonal and federal levels, and with the United Nations Office at Geneva and other actors as appropriate) building on its co-facilitating role of the Technical Working Group on the Confluence of Urban Safety and Peacebuilding Practice.