| MADRID | UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE |

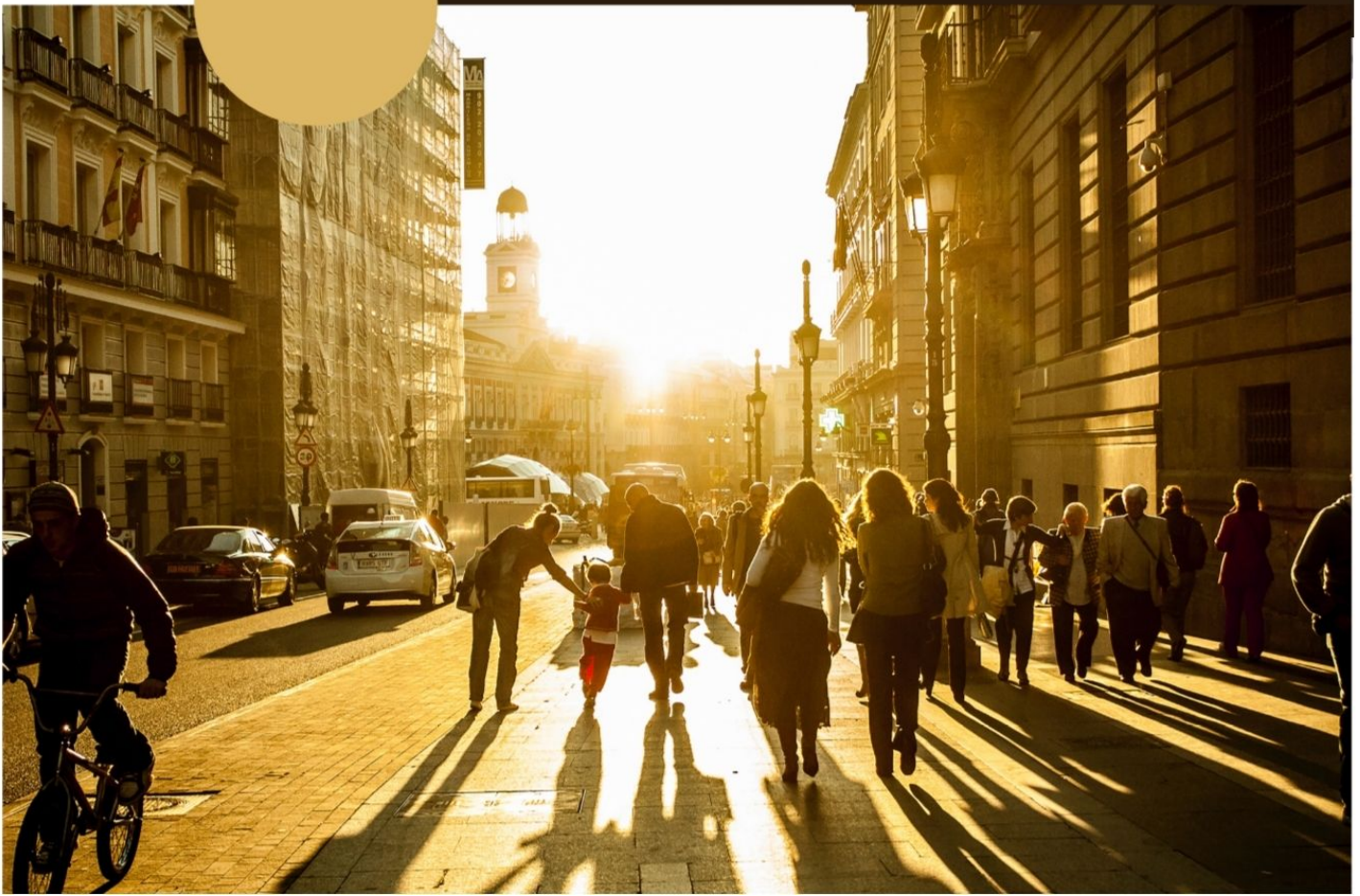**Expert Group Meeting on**

Global Urban Safety Indicators and Monitoring Tool

Madrid, 26, 27 & 28 October 2020

REPORT

Urban
OCTOBER
31 DAYS OF PROMOTING
A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

40 DAYS
SAFER
CITIES
CHALLENGE
UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

SAFER
CITIES

CONTENT

Background

Making cities and human settlements safe is one of the key aspirations for Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The most effective approaches to urban safety and security address the multi-faceted causes of crime and different forms of violence, including gender-based violence and sexual harassment, applying both human and technological responses. This includes improving the local governance of safety and security as a public good through civic participation, place-making, vernacular arts and cultural activities, behavioural change strategies and community development efforts that strengthen local ties and foster civic engagement and collaboration.

The United Nations System-Wide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements, developed during the last years by UN-Habitat and approved by the General Assembly of United Nations in 2019, provide a standard for how local governments should respond to the challenges of delivering urban safety. They also outline how national and sub-national governments should provide local governments with technical cooperation and assistance. The goal is to build and promote a vision of urban safety and security that makes society more cohesive and improves quality of life for everyone.

For over 25 years, UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme has been a pioneer in the use of indicators to understand and respond to the dynamics of urban safety. UN-Habitat's use of data on public perception (rather than relying only on official statistics) has been especially innovative. A world-class knowledge hub of partners in the Global Network on Safer Cities has incrementally developed to support public policy in this area.

This is why, in October 2020, UN-Habitat gathered a group of experts and practitioners associated with the Urban Safety Monitor, a potential signature open-data initiative. Building on previous experiences and tapping the wealth of technical expertise in the GNSC, the EGM reviewed existing urban safety indicators and surveillance systems, including indicators and surveillance methodology.

The Urban Safety Monitor will harness the power of data (including open data) to strengthen evidence-based policy for reducing urban crime, violence and insecurity and enhancing urban safety for all from multiple points of view. It will drive informed public policymaking and enhance local government accountability at city level; and, by illuminating the interplay between urban risk and resilience (social capital) factors reflected in its reservoir of data, it will expand the stock of knowledge on what makes cities safer for all.

The Urban Safety Monitor will be a self-assessment tool that will allow local governments to peer review each other and, rather than rank cities, it will allow them to benchmark their own progress towards the 2030 goals and targets to make their city safer, promoting good practices and encouraging exchanges.

Summary of interventions

DAY 1 – 26 October 2020

15:30 – 15:45
Welcome - Opening remarks

MC: **Carmen Sánchez-Miranda**, Head of UN Habitat Office in Spain.
Carmen Sánchez-Miranda welcomed the more than forty participants to the first day of the virtual Expert Group Meeting and described the key role of the city of Madrid in the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

- **Rafael Tuts,** Director of the Global Solutions Division, UN-Habitat
Rafael Tuts also welcomed participants. He expressed that the knowledge shared in this event and new urban safety development tools will support local government in their quest to develop improved policies as part of the Decade of Action of the SDGs. It will also help participants advance a Safer Cities 2.0 prototype that policymakers can rely on. He concluded by noting that data collection on urban safety in low- and middle-income countries remains relatively weak, hindering the performance of local governments and the ability of civil society to hold governments

accountable. He urged cities to enter into research partnerships with universities to improve in this arena.

- **Begoña Villacis**, Vice-Mayor of Madrid City Council

Begoña Villacis expressed the desire to welcome participants to Madrid in person in the near future. She underlined the importance of the urban point of view in debates about safety and affirmed Madrid's commitment to the summit's goals.

- **Javier Jileta,** Director General for Civil Society Organizations, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, Mexico.

Javier Jileta thanked the organizers and the participants. He highlighted the need for commitment, political will, and constant reframing when it comes to issues of urban safety. He shared that building safer cities is about more than just indicators and numbers, but a tool for decision-making and figuring out a more effective process for implementation. Learning from experts, he said, is key. He commented on the urban nature of the COVID-19 crisis and on the need to reclaim space to build stronger cities. Safety is not just the lack of crime but also has to do with cities' health and public transportation systems. He concluded by wishing the group a fruitful discussion.

*Top Left: **Carmen Sánchez-Miranda**; Top Right: **Javier Jileta**; Bottom Left: **Rafael Tuts**; Bottom Right: **Begoña Villacis***

15:45 – 16:05

Introduction: Implementation of the UN systemwide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements – what measuring implementation means for Cities and states

- **Ismael Del Toro**, Mayor of Guadalajara, Mexico

Ismael Del Toro expressed the need to approach urban issues from the perspective of the citizen. The collaboration with UN Habitat, past successful experiences, and expert advising, have allowed Guadalajara to design improved public policies for urban safety. Strategic actions have been implemented in diverse neighborhoods across Guadalajara, in realms such as culture, sports, and police proximity. He concluded by highlighting the important of citizen confidence in government and safety authorities, appreciating the support Guadalajara has received in this mission.

- **Stefanie Chetty**, Director of Urban Development, Ministry of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), South Africa
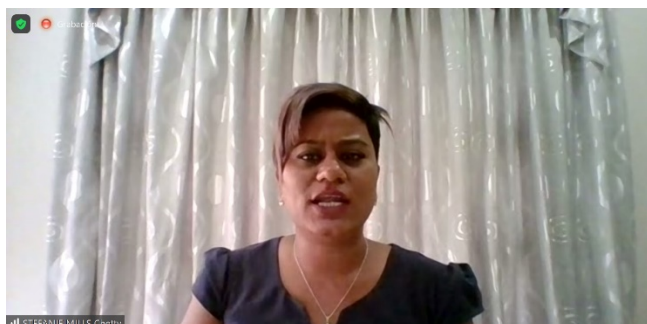
Stefanie Chetty described South Africa's Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF), a policy and tool to address urbanization through spatial transformation. It drives social and economic development while also working to protect the environment and promote urban safety. A key idea is to connect and coordinate cities and towns across the country, focusing on inclusion and access, spatial integration, growth, and governance, steering urban growth to a sustainable growth model. There are three cross-cutting priorities in the IUDF: urban resilience, urban safety, and urban-rural interdependence, all of which are linked to the New Urban Agenda. Safety is essential for creating spaces where citizens take full advantage of economic and cultural opportunities. The IUDF seeks to bring in UN Safer City Guidelines into its framework, including the peer review process. South Africa is contributing to Urban Safety through events, cooperation, and a virtual festival. She concluded by expressing her hope that these conversations will lead to an inclusive monitoring tool that can facilitate further cooperation across countries.

- **Elizabeth Johnston**, Director General, European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)

Elizabeth Johnston began recognizing that the most difficult part of the SDGs and the safer guidelines for cities is how they are implemented. From over fifteen years of safety audits, EFUS

has seen that urban safety extends beyond crime and violence reduction. It needs to encompass a broad range of quality-of-life issues. She shared four propositions: 1) Invest more time and energy into producing qualitative measures on the fear of crime; 2) Improve the localization of data from national institutions and resolve discrepancies from different data sources; 3) Share the information and allow greater access of existing data; and 4) Backing the systematic support of professionals at the local level with training and resources to analyze the data that has been collected and shared, including peer to peer networks.

*Left: **Stefanie Chetty**; Right: **Ismael Del Toro***

16:05 – 16:55

Session 1: Violence reduction and urban safety approaches: Key perspectives informing Future of Safety approaches in Cities (Safer Cities 2.0)

Theme Introduction and Moderation: **Dr. Barbara Holtmann** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Robert Muggah**, Director Igarape Institute/ Pathfinders for Peace, New York

Robert Muggah highlighted that the goal of the meeting is to set up a standardised data collection tool to help benchmarking performance on delivery of the guidelines, and to shift behavior towards more inclusive crime prevention. He noted that metrics are always political, and there will always be resistance, but they are also very powerful, especially if they are backed with resources and tools. He pointed out that success cannot be defined just by the number of people arrested, although that is often how crime is measured. Some metrics are easier to capture, but they are not the best metrics or sufficient to understand safety. The *Peace in Our Cities* Initiative, a

resolution to halve violence in cities by 2030, sets a series of "process metrics" of success that give a better picture of performance on the guidelines. He shared that when it comes to data, there are several important factors: 1) a minimum set of metrics, rather than too many; 2) how to make the data comparable; 3) whether data is inward facing or public facing; and 4) how user friendly can the system be. He concludes by recommending the prototyping of a very basic tool that is credible, and then building out from there.

- **Irvin Waller**, University of Ottawa

Irvin Waller began by highlighting several key aspects of the UN Systemwide Guidelines that are sometimes overlooked. These include the reduction of crime, violence and fear, through integrated policy approaches to urban safety and security, and a solid knowledge base of good practices and effective interventions supported by adequate resources. The Urban Safety Monitor is a joint dashboard that will measure progress on seven essentials for success. These essentials have helped cities like Bogotá, Coahuila, Boston, and Glasgow reduce violence by 50 percent. He concluded by stating the need to emphasize the benefits of these actions, which save lives and contribute to economic growth.

- **Rachel Locke**, University of San Diego, USA (Peace in Our Cities Campaign)

First, Rachel Locke recognized that data collection is not just a technical exercise, but an exercise in opening up to scrutiny and recognizing that there are trade-offs for politicians. Publishing data and transparency can also be mobilizing, helping to advance progress and show that change is possible. *Peace in Our Cities* is a network of 17 cities around the world that wants to encourage bolder action based on evidence that is known. The best way to lower violence and keep it down is through balanced and evidence-informed actions. She highlighted several key points: 1) the data must be accompanied by a "narrative of imperative," avoiding the normalization of things like domestic violence; 2) incident data and systemic data are both essential, investing in both immediate and root cause concerns; 3) considering who is neglected, including refugees and undocumented people; 4) building partnerships through data and looking for opportunities in moments of crisis; 5) making sure data is protected and not misused; and 6) "wrapping data in compassion" and talking about these issues compassionately.

- **Caroline Schep**, Executive Director, Global Parliament of Mayors (GPM)

Caroline Schep explained that the Global Parliament of mayors is a governance body for and by mayors, currently focused especially on public health, migration, and urban security. The group sets a yearly framework to advance their visions for cities, including this past June a resolution for the reduction of violence by 50 percent by 2030. There are eleven basic commitments, which will help cities meet this objective, leading to better quality of life and greater safety for all citizens. She concluded by sharing her hope that the urban safety monitor will continue to strengthen strategic partnerships.

- **Alexandra Abello**, London School of Economics.

Alexandra Abello explained that the Human Security approach rethinks security indicators across seven security dimensions: personal, economic, food, health, political, community, and environmental. The Human Security perspective shows that safety is inherently complex. To measure how safe a city is we need to measure how vulnerable people are to multidimensional threats to their survival, livelihood and dignity, and what capacity do state institutions and communities have to respond to and cope with those threats. Studies have often focused primarily on physical security, but do not focus as much on measuring state capacity. Finally, she highlighted

*Top Left: **Barbara Holtmann**; Top Right: **Robert Muggah**; Bottom Left: **Rachel Locke**; Bottom Right: **Irvin Waller***

the importance of people-centered indicators that can capture differential experiences of security with data that can be disaggregated by gender, age, race, and socio-economic states that capture sub-local variations through data collected at the neighborhood level.

16:55 – 17:50
Session 2: Using the European experience to inform broader practice
Theme Introduction and Moderator: **Dr. Barbara Holtmann**, Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

Panel discussion:

- **Nicolas Gharbi**, Principal Advisor for International Affairs, Madrid City Council

Nicolas Gharbi opened by noting the importance of trying to bridge different policy processes. The Urban Agenda for the EU is a multilevel governance mechanism that strives to involve urban authorities to realize the full potential of the European Union and deliver on its strategic objectives, especially in the realms of better regulation, better funding, and better knowledge. The Urban Agenda has as a main objective the inclusion of urban dimension in policies, to work in partnerships on action plans regarding a variety of priority themes such as jobs, poverty, housing and inclusion. The aim of the current Action Plan is to propose actions that are useful to local and regional authorities, realistic, in line with the challenges of our time, easily understandable, and bringing real European added value in the areas of self-assessment, security strategy, AI technology, capacity building, social cohesion, and architectural spatial design.

- **Rainer Kern**, Advisor to the Mayor, Mannheim, Germany.

Rainer Kern shared that Mannheim's safety narrative embraces culture as the most important driver of urban development, though is not the only driver. He highlighted that cultural indicators must take into account creativity, insights, and the dynamic nature of human beings. He also remarked that in terms of metrics, links must be strengthened between reporting and program design, where culture is not outside of the matrix.

- **Marcel Dela Haije,** *Stadsmarinier* Rotterdam City.

Marcel Dela Haije discussed the neighborhood itself is the place where it is possible to make a real difference. The city marines look at objective indicators of safety as well as subjective reports from inhabitants. He shared that the best strategy is to create alliances among collaborators. They have been focused not only on visible crime, but also crime under the surface of the iceberg by focusing on positive development.

Reactions:

- **Nomusa Shembe,** Manager, Safer Cities. Durban, South Africa/ SACN

Nomusa Shembe believes that all risk factors of crime should be considered and that the focus has changed to a more socially connected point of view, to feel safe rather than imposing security measures that rely on police action to reduce crime. She noted that indicators helped to see different processes and that they should be designed by the people involved in their implementation.

- **Luis De La Mora,** Chief/Advisor to the Mayor, Guadalajara, Mexico

Luis De La Mora explained the experience of Guadalajara. The city uses three indices: 1) Public space and territory, 2) social cohesion and community and 3) vulnerability. He remarked the importance of continuity and monitoring of programs, community participation, the use of technology, and training people. He also noted the importance of analyzing every neighborhood to understand what happens at the community level and implement specific actions for each area.

- **Scott McKean**, Manager, Safer Cities. Toronto, Canada

Scott McKean started by acknowledging that he was presenting from indigenous land where he was in Toronto. He continued by expressing his excitement about the global synergy that is being developed. In Toronto data is used to look at the health and wellbeing of people, including the systems that support them. High levels of inequity mean that having people on the ground, mobilizing the community, is very important. The city has used a social development lens, including indicators such as population health, economic opportunities, social development, participatory decision-making, and physical surroundings. Currently, the city is updating a Safety and Wellbeing Plan, mobilized around four key areas: 1) community trauma, 2) community
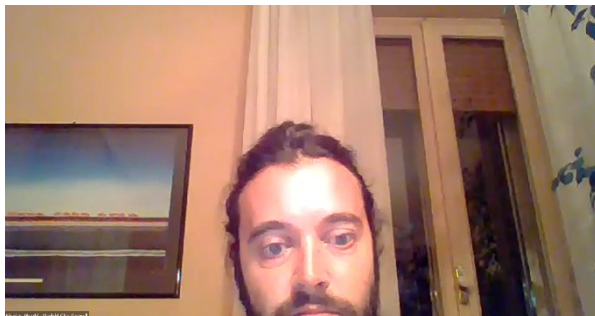
violence, 3) vulnerability, and 4) community justice. The city is good at producing lots of data, but needs to do a better job about using it to engage the community, target investments, and improve services. Data should build communities' capacity to access, understand and use data for service planning and mobilization.

17:50 – 18:00
Day 1 Wrap up.

Juma Assiago, Specialist / Coordinator – Safer Cities, HR&SIU/Urban Practices, UN-Habitat
Juma Assiago wrapped up the event by reminding participants that the change is now. Cities are the annex of the change process, but everyone can contribute to putting together a narrative that is user friendly and allows cities to take center stage in the global conversation for action. Cities and local governments can bring the coordination and data necessary to replace violence and crime with solutions that will make our cities more livable, where communities are the center of the conversation.

*Top Left: **Nicolas Gharbi**; Top Right: **Rainer Kern**; Bottom Left: **Scott McKean**; Bottom Right: **Marcel Dela Haije***

DAY TWO– 27 October 2020

15:30 – 15:40

The second day of the EGM was opened by Gonzalo Lacurcia. He explained that the EGM was organized by UN-Habitat office in Spain with the collaboration of the Safer Cities Program and thanked all the speakers for participating.

Introduction to Day Two

The event was moderated by Dr. Barbara Holtmann, Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC, who started by presenting a graphic synthesizing the discussion from the day before. She shared that we should measure more of what we want to achieve and less of what we want to do away with. She highlighted the importance of being practical and pragmatic and listed three important areas to focus on: policy, sustainable funding and knowledge.

15:40 – 16:45

Session 3: Urban Data and Surveillance systems: Methodologies for the USM

Theme Introduction and Moderation: **Dr. Barbara Holtmann**, Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Robert Ndugwa**, Head of Data and Analytics Section, UN-Habitat

Robert Ndugwa maintained that grounding the process in global and national agendas is critical for the success of a monitoring framework, given their implications in terms of funding and support. He also remarked that we have to choose indicators that are measurable for them to be practical or they will fail in practice. He finally shared that the work must take place at different scales and design the indicators for in-depth policy analysis, focusing on their applicability for policy implementation, and field-testing them as the basis for knowledge building.
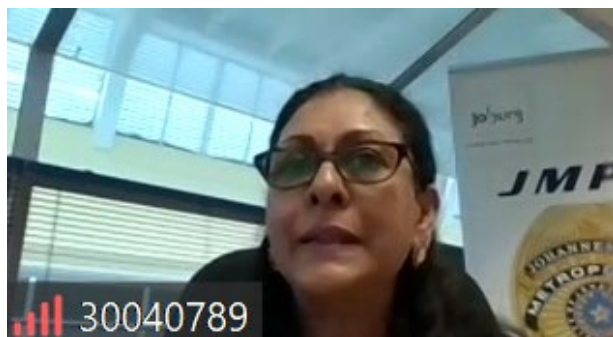
- **Enrico Bisogno,** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Enrico Bisogno started his presentation by noting that cities are not linked to increase in violence. He added that cities are very diverse and different and monitoring systems must be able to capture this to understand what really happens at city level. He proposed that monitoring urban violence and crime should look at a number of different dimensions: protective factors, risk factors, crime prevention measures, crime/security levels and gender perspective. He noted the importance of collecting detailed and disaggregated data, establishing sustainable systems for monitoring and assessing performance of policies for crime prevention. Finally, he emphasized the need to communicate findings widely and create indicators accessible by decision-makers.

- **Nazira Cachalia,** Head of Safer Cities Unit, City of Johannesburg

Nazira Cachalia recognized that global indicators are important but difficult to apply by local governments, which are usually removed from the process of identifying these indicators. She also echoed the importance of collecting, measuring and analyzing data and the problem of the lack of readily available data and centralized locations to access data. Regarding indicators on crime and safety, she pointed out that they should not just be about how many incidents of crime or unsafety occur but also about why and where, and they should therefore also look at home and neighbourhood conditions, as well as the performance of local government services. She also added that indicators should draw on evidence as to what communities need to survive, to be healthy and protected to develop their potential to be economically secure. She ended her intervention indicating the need to institutionalize good practice.

*Left: **Nazira Cachalia**; Right: **Robert Ndugwa***

- **Franz Vanderschueren**, Technical Advisor, Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC)/ Director of Urban Safety Programme, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

Franz Vanderschueren introduced the National Security Observatories from Latin America, which analyze and systematize data about safety. He highlighted the importance of financing sustainable programs and evaluating the effectiveness of policies in the different areas and communities. In order to facilitate security coproduction, he remarked the need for updated information, transparency and the improvement of the capacity to develop information and interchange networks

- **Kalpana Viswanath**, Director, Safetipin India

Kalpana Viswanath talked about the need for building gender inclusive and responsive cities and claimed that the perception of unsafety is enough to restrict the full rights of women to the city. She pointed out that we have to move beyond a crime focused perspective to focus on "right to the city", prevention, and building a culture of equity and inclusion. To that end, she shared a set of indicators and indices to evaluate the elements of gender friendly cities: public space and physical infrastructure, services and social infrastructure, gender mainstreaming, and governance and violence and crime. She also remarked on the importance of disaggregated and accessible data as well as quantitative and qualitative data at community level.

- **Jaideep Gupte**, Co-chair, Urban Cluster, Global Challenge Research Fund, UKRI/ Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK

Jaideep Gupte sustained that indicators must be kept as simple as possible, creating data that is easy to understand and intuitive to analyze and forming an explicit understanding of what data can do. He also noted the importance of creating new ways of collecting data about informal activities, that can provide a better picture of what actually happens at the community level. He highlighted the need to understand complexities and the relation of violence to other risks and vulnerabilities, recognizing safety an integral part of building urban resilience and addressing inequality.

*Left: **Kalpana Viswanath**; Right: **Jaideep Gupte***

16:45 – 17:50

Session 4: Indicators: Linking Area-Based Impact Measurement to the Future of Urban Safety – what do we need more of and what do we need less of?

Theme Introduction and Moderation: **Dr. Barbara Holtmann,** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Franz Vanderschueren**, Technical Advisor, Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) / Director of Urban Safety Programme, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

Franz Vanderschueren started his intervention by explaining a set of basic requirements for city's prevention and security such as a leadership with political will to create a prevention policy with human and financial resources, a technical team, and evaluation. He highlighted the need for quantitative and qualitative studies, focusing at the neighbourhood level. He also noted the need to develop short (urgencies and priorities), medium, and long term plans with a focus on human security, working with the different levels of governance and creating a common understanding of safety and security. He remarked that police cooperation is fundamental for efficacy and cultural reasons.

- **Siphelele Ngombese**, South Africa Cities Network

Siphelele Ngombese remarked the need of deeper participation, bringing together a variety of players and institutionalizing good practice. She highlighted the importance of designing data collection so that no one is excluded. She noticed that data should lead to better practise and better institutionalization with a focus on city specific contexts and problems and acknowledged
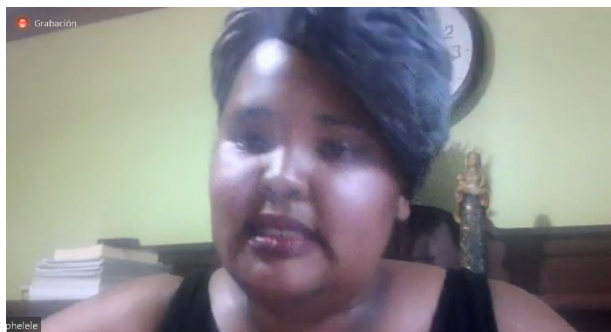
the importance of peer to peer learning and exchange for replication and adaptation of practise. For that purpose, she advocated for new ways of collecting data. Finally, she noticed the importance of having a budget to be able to implement programs to prevent crime and violence and make cities more liveable, inclusive and peaceful.

- **Paulo Gutierrez,** Guadalajara Municipality.

Paulo Gutierrez discussed his experience in Guadalajara with Safer Cities. Their team generated quantitative and qualitative data at the community level, with a focus on people's feelings. Safety indicators included different dimensions: social integration, urban environment and vulnerability. This helped to bring different governance sectors to a common understanding of safety and strategies for crime prevention. He highlighted the importance of public perception of safety and the need to evaluate the impact of crime prevention policies. Finally, he stood up for more investment in social development and education, as well as a qualitative understanding of violence and crime.

- **Elizabeth Johnston** European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)

Elizabeth Johnston shared that this crisis has illustrated levels of unpreparedness. She noted that measuring perceptions of insecurity of all groups of populations and polarization is fundamental since social cohesion is one of the building blocks of security and suggested social media as a good source of data, recognizing that we are not necessarily equipped to do it. She also noted the importance of a better inclusion of demographics and social trends and added that civil society should drive the conversation about the balance of different agencies instead of police being the lead force in the conversation about urban safety.

*Left: **Siphelele Ngombese**; Right: **Elizabeth Johnston***

Open discussion:

- **Irvin Waller**, University of Ottawa

Irvin Waller claimed that we have to pay more attention to what has been proven to work, sharing evidence and success to be able to replicate and adapt different experiences.

- **Marcel Dela Haije.** Stadsmarinier Rotterdam City.

Marcel Dela Haije discussed the Rotterdam monitoring program. He noticed that measurements are always imperfect, but it is very important to keep collecting data over time so that it is possible to compare the evolution over the years and between different neighborhoods.

17:50 – 18:00
Day 2 Wrap up.

- **Juma Assiago,** Specialist / Coordinator – Safer Cities, HR&SIU / Urban Practices, UN-Habitat

Juma Assiago closed the day thanking all the presenters. He highlighted the importance of institutionalization of good practice and coming to a common vision on what safety is, not focusing only on crime but also on other qualitative dimensions. He also remarked on the need for a conversation about this with local governments, as they are the real beneficiary for the safety monitor, and noted the importance of consistency over time to make the process more useful and effective.

*Left: **Juma Assiago**; Right: **Marcel Dela Haije**;*

DAY THREE– 28 October 2020

15:30 – 16:05

- **Gonzalo Lacurcia,** UN-Habitat

Gonzalo Lacurcia opened the event, welcoming back participants for the final day and thanking them for their continued participation. He gave a brief introduction before handing the floor to Barbara.

Session 5: Indicator selection criteria for the Urban Safety Monitor

Introduction and Moderation: **Dr. Barbara Holtmann,** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

Barbara Holtman began by sharing that the Urban Safety Monitor works to measure declines in measures such as exclusion, elitism, fear of crime, technocracy, organized crime, and substance abuse and increases in areas of collaboration, inclusion, trust, sustainable funding, spatial investment, safe sanitation, gender equity, and leadership. She noted that many metrics focus on the former issues, while we do not have as many mechanisms to measure the desirable factors. Going forward, the task now is how to agree on the most important measures going forward and how they will be achieved. She closed by thanking participants.

- **Johannes De Haan**, Programme Officer, Crime Prevention, UNODC

Johannes De Haan presented on *"Safety in Cities – A Crime Prevention Perspective."* In the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, there has been more attention paid to prevention in recent years as part of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. He reviewed the risk factors for crime in urban setting, highlighting the link between crime socioeconomic factors such as inequality. Emphasizing the need to "measure what we treasure," he encouraged a strategy of implementation at the lowest administrative unit of local government of a geo-referenced analysis of 1) crime and violence and 2) causes, risk factors, including qualitative data on perceptions of safety, ensuring representation of different groups in the community, exploring the use of new technologies to generate and analyze data, and making sure data is comparable across cities, regions and countries. The use of a monitoring framework can strengthen and encourage the

design and implementation of evidence-based prevention programs and initiative by different sectors of government and civil society. De Haan gave a brief overview of examples of crime-related indicators, underscoring the need to understand the origin of each and not consider only the indicators on the list. Finally, he stressed how important it is for cities to make data available.

- **Franz Vanderschueren**, Technical Advisor, Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) / Director of Urban Safety Programme, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

Franz Vanderschueren claimed that addressing prevention is essential: actions must be positive and point towards resilience rather than risk factors. He expressed that we have to rebuild the social fabric, working to build an evidence-based strategy from local indicators. Another key point is the need to focus on human security, addressing all causes of crime. He noted that it is important to work with indices and indicators that bring together different actors, for example in policy arenas of housing, education, and nutrition, alongside multi-effect actions in each neighborhood. He also echoed the need for safety coproduction, unifying work across a variety of sectors. For this, a common language is needed for talking about safety as well as a common methodology to avoid miscommunications among sectors. Finally, misunderstandings between the police and people can be confronted only through the legitimacy and justice of police activity; a human safety approach contributes in these efforts.

*Left: **Johannes De Haan**; Right: **Franz Vanderschueren**;*

- **Robert Ndugwa**, Head of Data and Analytics Section, UN-Habitat

Robert Ndugwa began by acknowledging that an urban safety tracker in times of COVID-19 can respond to both immediate and long-term needs. He noted that to succeed with an Urban Safety Monitor, we will have to make a strong case at the technical and at the political level, and the question of how requires more discussion. One question to be considered is which locations can be tested using local indicators first as pilot experiences. A clearer prioritization of the flagship indicators is needed. He suggested an incremental approach, starting with indicators everyone agrees on, and then bringing other indicators into the second tier. Furthermore, we must compromise between local needs and global agendas. Finally, every successful tracking mechanism requires financing for its implementation, monitoring and tracking.

- **Kalpana Viswanath**, Director, Safetipin India

Kalpana responded by expressing her opinion that the monitor must not become just a way to compare cities to each other based on numbers that are published once a year, without tangibly helping cities. We need something that is designed to help people who run cities, rather than a ranking mechanism. Second, we should have a more comprehensive set of indicators, within a variety of categories, and allow cities to choose which are their priorities given local contexts and data. The monitor should create a living, dynamic monitor, which is for citizens and the municipal local governments to improve, learn, and build capacity, rather than to rank.

- **Irvin Waller**, University of Ottawa

Irvin Waller expressed optimism about the growing capacity to achieve SDG 5 and SDG 16, and shared that this monitor can be a lever for success. He believes we need indicators about outcomes and process, including funding to help reduce violence. There is a huge difference between Glasgow and Rotterdam and places like Guadalajara and Johannesburg, where death rates from violence are not so different from COVID-19 death rates. We need to look at examples of cases of progress, such as Bogotá, in order to keep improving.

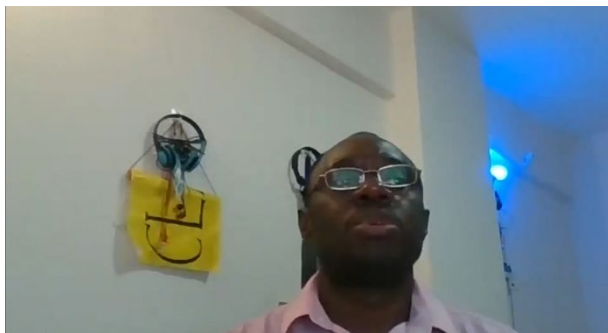- **Alexandra Abello**, London School of Economics.

Alexandra Abello raised the question: What are the principles we will use to select the indicators? She noted that we need a broad, conceptual definition of urban safety that will be relevant globally and added that a baseline understanding, for example, could be urban safety as cities that are

protective and work for people. Next, she suggested grouping indicators into sets such as risk factors, resilience, data collection, and outcomes, which can encourage work in each of these areas.

- **Kalpana Viswanath**. Director, Safetipin India

Kalpana Viswanath responded by affirming that the focus must widen beyond crime such as homicide. In Asia, for example, there are many locations that are not safe, without trust of the police. Her opinion is to broaden the discussion beyond a security perspective, including qualitative indicators which may be more challenging, but the more complexity they contain, the more useful they are ultimately.

*Top Left: **Irvin Waller**; Top Right: **Kalpana Viswanath**; Bottom Left: **Robert Ndugwa**; Bottom Right: **Alexandra Abello***

16:05 – 16:40

Session 6: Local to City to global – a framework for the Urban Safety Monitor

Theme Introduction and Moderation: **Dr. Barbara Holtmann,** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Shipra Narang Suri**, Chief, Urban Practices Branch, UN-Habitat

Shipra Narang Suri began by highlighting the importance of the EGM and thanking participants. She shared that the system wide objectives bring the national objectives together, answering the first core question of why we should measure urban safety. She noted that there has been a lot of progress, but inequality and exclusion have contributed to the expansion of violence around the world. She explained that the goal is to build a participatory and inclusive vision of safety and security, which contributes to social cohesion and a better quality of life. This goes beyond the security dimension and defines what we are measuring. At the global level, she remarked that we do need a core set of comparable indicators and that the urban safety indicators cannot stand on their own but must be well integrated into the global urban monitoring framework. Secondly, she highlighted that not all cities have the same capacity to measure all indicators and the safety monitor should come with a wide range of data sources and proxies for this universal safety indicator. In the interest of comparability, she explained that we should devote time to proposing the right proxies and alternative to measure these indicators. At the local level, she noted that we should facilitate the development of an additional localized set of indicators, relevant to particular cities that can be used for intra-city comparisons and local policymaking and relying on peer-to-peer support. Finally, she explained that any indicator framework should not be used just for monitoring, but also for encouraging good processes locally and a peer review mechanism will be helpful in this process.

- **Felix Munger**, CEO, Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention

Felix Munger started by explaining that the Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention represents over 80 communities across Canada as a city to city peer learning structure to prevent crime, increase community safety, and reduce violence. They do this by promoting municipally-led, multi-sectoral approaches in cities, similar to the UN Habitat guidelines. Munger shared a series of challenges and recommendations based on the Canadian context: 1) the need to balance short-term interventions to prevent violence and ensure upstream primary prevention through

issues such as poverty, education and marginalization; 2) tools are only as good as their implementation, and tools need to be adaptable, compelling, user-friendly, institutionalized and sustained; 3) the capacity of cities, and especially smaller cities without university support; 4) getting from data to action to impact; 5) a practitioner perspective, making sure that any tools lead to action. To solve these issues, Munger gave two suggestions: 1) the institutionalization of learning frameworks and dialogue between cities and 2) strong political will, good legislation, and funding.

- **Siphelele Ngombese**, South Africa Cities Network

Siphelele Ngombese noted that often the media focuses on competition among cities, whereas the real objective for data collection is to support better practice so that further interventions can be based on evidence, and reiterated the need for institutionalization. Ngombese highlighted the need to localize global objectives, engaging directly with local government to bring expression to policies that come from a global level. This includes an understanding of both the generic and the specific and continuous learning and exchange, going beyond the mechanical delivery of services. She also noted that data must draw from the local, household, and street level to understand what is happening in communities and what are the drivers of violence. Data collection can be a lobbying tool around the need for clear rules, responsibilities, and resources. Finally, she exposed that issues such as migration and COVID-19 only become disruptions when not managed properly, underscoring the need for anticipatory governance.

- **Jaideep Gupte**, Co-chair, Urban Cluster, Global Challenge Research Fund, UKRI/ Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK

Jaideep Gupte highlighted that alongside the experience of crime and violence in towns and cities, there are three trends to note: 1) most of the fragile and conflict affected states are predominantly urban, 2) violence against civilians during and after civil wars also occur mainly in urban areas, and 3) hazards like floods, earthquakes, landslides, volcanoes, and fires affect billions of people and are increasing. He noted that safety is an important component of urban resilience and important entry points are material and engineering resilience, ecological resilience, and social resilience. He remarked that we can use this collective framing to help analyze and interpret results and evaluate progress in using the monitor. He explained that to take the Urban Safety Monitor from local to city to global, there are three key action areas: 1) accurately describe people's risks and

vulnerabilities, alongside participatory action and community-driven self-monitoring, 2) address urban change and urban growth, and 3) make police reform an objective, building credibility and legitimacy.

- Participant input: **Macarena** (International CPTED Association)

Macarena shared that the ICA started an experimental study to develop a tool three years ago to measure interventions and indicators in various Latin American cities. She shared that they have discovered that context is crucial to understanding declines or increases in crime and other social indicators, and that policy approaches must be evidence-based.

*Top Left: **Shipra Narang Suri**; Top Right: **Felix Munger**; Bottom Left: **Siphelele Ngombese**; Bottom Right: **Jaideep Gupte***

16:40 – 17:40

EGM Summary and Outputs

Moderation: **Dr. Barbara Holtmann,** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Juma Assiago**, Specialist / Coordinator – Safer Cities, HR&SIU / Urban Practices, UN-Habitat

Juma Assiago pulled out the key highlights from the three days of the EGM. He explained that the focus has been on looking at local government as the beneficiary of the Urban Safety Monitor. He explained that the institutional dimension has been relatively weak, and monitoring has been taking place without collaboration with the relevant government departments. Therefore, the monitoring tool must focus on the institutional arena, including a lack of funding. He exposed that the prototype is centered on participation and community self-driven monitoring, figuring out how to include safety in broader discussions of social cohesion and integration. He also noted that the 2020 Decade Campaign for Action offers an opportunity to see that the safety monitor builds on capacities and resiliencies of cities, keeping culture in mind and including this work in a learning and peer review framework. Assiago concluded with several key messages: 1) the need to look at the safety monitor through the local and the global level, 2) the inclusion of all relevant actors and advisors, including those not at the meeting today, 3) investment that takes the perspective of cities as a positive creation of livability.

- **Gonzalo Lacurcia,** UN-Habitat

Gonzalo Lacurcia shared that the group had heard from over forty experts with deep theoretical reflections and with a set of practical experiences for developing a global monitoring tool that is universally adequate but also capable of capturing the particularities of each city, neighborhood, and social group. He noted that the task is complex and will require a common understanding of the tool itself and the narrative that emerges from these debates.

17:40 – 18:00

Closing Remarks

- **Shipra Narang Suri**, Chief, Urban Practices Branch, UN-Habitat.

Shipra thanked the City of Madrid, UNODC, participating cities, and other partners. She shared four final reflections. First, there are now important building blocks to work with in thinking about implementation and process. Second, it is clear that local governments are the target beneficiaries for the monitoring tool. Third, more partnerships are needed to take the work further. Finally, the monitoring tool needs to be aligned with both, a global framework and local review processes. She urged participants to continue to share ideas and suggestions as the debate continues.

- **Angela Me**, Chief Research and Trend Analysis Branch, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Angela Me maintained that monitoring crime is key to understanding and preventing it. Measuring factors that are desirable will help to reduce crime, using more effective and more cost-effective methodologies. Global efforts can improve national and urban statistical systems. She remarked that UN-Habitat and UNODC have complementary skills that come together when the two join forces.

- **Cecilio José Cerdán Carbonero**, General Director of Cooperation and Global Citizenship of Madrid City Council.

Cecilio Cerdán expressed the City of Madrid's support of the work being done to develop better safety indicators and safer cities, stressing the importance of the debates that took place during the EGM.

*Left: **Angela Me**; Right: **Cecilio Cerdán***

EGM Conclusion and Recommendations

There is considerable guidance useful to the development of the USM, emerging from the EGM. Perhaps the most significant is that globally this is a matter that occupies the minds of mayors, practitioners, researchers, municipal officials as well as UN-Habitat and UNODC.

Some things are clear. We cannot measure urban safety without measuring crime. We cannot measure urban safety by only measuring crime. To better understand what to measure, we must understand the capacity and appetite of cities to measure, and to create and share knowledge that is credible and that has integrity.

We must also agree some definitions, for instance, we need to know what we all mean by vulnerability and how it is different from victimization, and why that difference is important.

There is a need to reexamine the way that cities and citizens perceive vulnerable groups. The homeless, undocumented, jobless, unskilled, or people addicted to drugs, are excluded, marginalized and stigmatized in a way that often makes them even more vulnerable, whereas they are perceived as dangerous.

Measurement of safety must also take into account those who are vulnerable for other reasons, such as physical or mental disabilities. We should also aim to set timeframes for the achievement of safety of women so that we do not endlessly classify half of every population as vulnerable or in need of protection.

In some countries, civic unrest is an indicator that can offer us real insight into the disconnect between service delivery and poor communities.

In others, organized crime, trans-national crime, and trafficking, are problems that are often intractable for cities and rely on partnerships with specialist organisations, therefore, perhaps we should be measuring the efficacy of these collaborations alongside the crimes themselves. This leads us to interrogate how we measure the competency of cities to be good partners – not only to those who bring funds and development, but to all tiers of government and to international networks – and perhaps, most importantly, to neighborhoods and community based organisations.

Cities need to be clear about their mandates and about the boundaries to those mandates; very often cities are not responsible for law enforcement beyond by-laws,yet, their performance is measured by rising and falling crime rates. This has led to an ever-broadening spectrum of crime prevention categories, sometimes expanding to the point where it seems that everything is either crime, law enforcement, or crime prevention. However, it is true that many functions of the city contribute to urban safety; planning, spatial design and development, maintenance, even waste management, as well as the delivery of services, are essential to safe and utilitarian cities in which people can live their best lives with little fear and few restrictions to their mobility and access to opportunities, with housing tenure and schools that are the centre of community. Not everything that shifts crime rates and vulnerability is about crime.

Additionally, there is a third category that has emerged in this discussion; things that are motivated very often within widely diverse corners and neighborhoods, that are simply celebrations of culture, creativity, or participation in activities that boost self-esteem and connect otherwise disparate groups, demystifying differences, sparking curiosity in the other, and creating opportunities for optimism, connection, belonging and joy. It is undoubtedly more difficult to measure these, yet it is essential to explore ways to regard what is probably more qualitative data that is generated in less traditional ways, as equally important and credible, particularly to the people who participate in these activities.

To synthesize these categories and draw recommendations from the presentations, discussions and debates of the EGM is no easy task, nevertheless, it is essential to the development of an USM that is responsive to what cities are already measuring, that satisfies the needs of cities without placing too great a burden on them, that informs policy at every level of government, and that drives action that will make cities -as well as their citizens- safer, while contributing to vitality andvibrant inclusive neighborhoods in which multi-cultural communities can celebrate their differences, while appreciating shared vision and purpose.
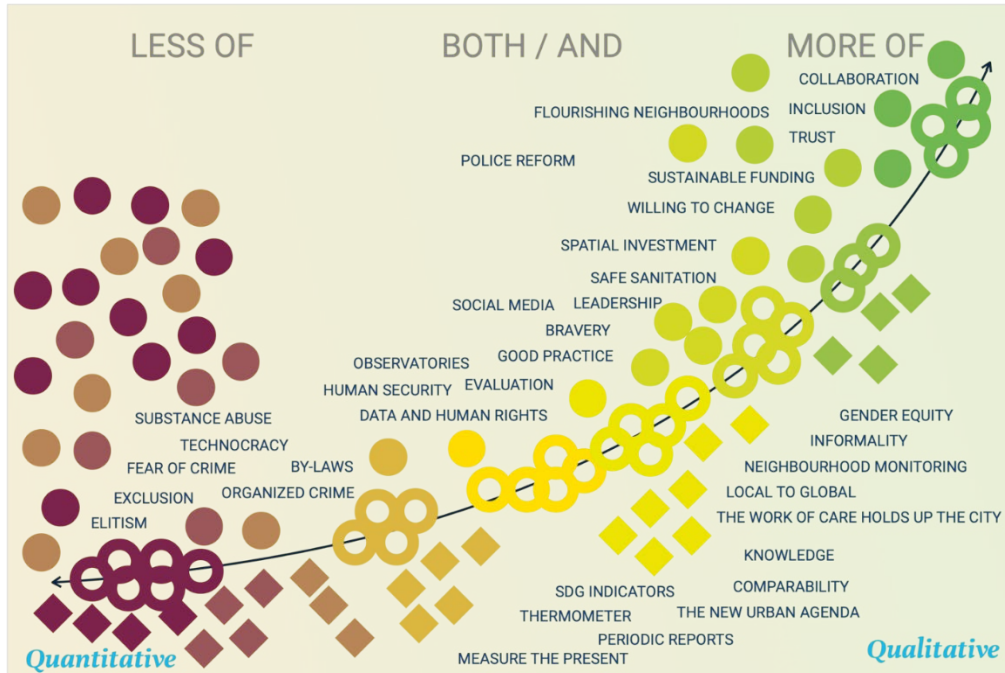
In an attempt to understand the perspectives of the participants of the EGM, the figure below categorizes existing approaches to measurement on a continuum that starts with what we measure with the purpose of demonstrating what there should be less of, and moves towards measurement of what we need more of, to achieve urban safety. It becomes apparent in this analysis that there is more measurement of what we need less off, possibly for two main reasons.

The first is that it relates to crime, and there is a lot of data about crime, making it easier to measure. Also, in relative terms, the measurement of safety via crime statistics has dominated for a long time, initially possibly as the only measure of safety. The combination of history and hard data is compelling, and must of course continue to provide important guidance for city strategies, yet it is equally important not to rely only on data that comes from law enforcement, when either planning or evaluating city safety, particularly as reduction of crime, is not necessarily a city mandate, nor function. The field of crime prevention makes assumptions that the human dynamic -in which people will always do something, and that we can control that something through early intervention, so that what they do is not to commit crimes-, has achieved some credible measures, possibly because it borrows from public health approaches that identify upstream risks, and applies an evidence based systematized process to attributing intervention to risk reduction. The third category, which relies on creating credible links between creative and inclusive participation and their influence on community morale, busy-ness, opportunities for expression and participation, is the hardest to measure, providing little hard data while relying heavily on qualitative indicators. In this category, it will be important to harness work done within other sectors and verify the value of cultural and participative actions on safety, as well as to find ways of investing enough resources to deliver studies to be able to demonstrate their value.

What We Measure, How and Why

Key

Measures
- HOMICIDE
- GENDER BASED VIOLENCE
- GUN VIOLENCE
- PROPERTY THEFT
- RESILIENCE
- ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES
- SOCIAL UPLIFTMENT
- CREATIVE EXPRESSION
- OPTIMISM
- VIBRANCY

Theoretical Underpinnings
- LAW ENFORCEMENT
- SECURITY
- CRIMINAL JUSTICE
- CRIME & VIOLENCE REDUCTION
- PSYCHOSOCIAL
- TRAINING & EDUCATION
- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- SAFE PUBLIC SPACES
- PARTICIPATORY ARTS (PAx)

Data Sources
- CRIME STATS / BIG DATA
- SURVEILLANCE
- VICTIM SURVEYS
- SAFETY AUDITS
- COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOOLS
- QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
- INVESTMENT

Big questions remain: whose safety are we measuring? How do we layer data that it is credible equally to researcher and academic standards and still reflect lived experience and is, therefore, credible to those who live it? These questions are not yet adequately answered and it is part of the challenge of the USM to create a platform that will make this possible. To produce data that is useful to cities, governments and global networks, that satisfies traditional standards of credibility but that are dissonant with citizens will

mean that the USM does not take into account that the fear of crime is not allayed by data but by lived experience. Only once these are aligned, national policies and local practices will respond to evidence that guides them towards inclusive, vibrant and flourishing neighborhoods and cities.

What municipalities are already doing and the direction they are taking must preface any work on the USM. It must link policy regulation, funding practice and the ability to institutionalize measurement. The USM must incorporate a benchmarking tool using European perspectives such as audits and indicators that already exist in terms of not only safety but inclusion, urban development and safety audits. In addition, while the safety monitor must be framed with neighborhoods as the centers of the ecological models, it must be easily applicable through all tiers of government and governance, and contribute global significance and knowledge building to the field of urban safety.

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Urban
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31 DAYS OF PROMOTING
A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

40 DAYS
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Expert Group Meeting on

Global Urban Safety Indicators and Monitoring Tool

Madrid, 26, 27 & 28 October 2020

CONCEPT NOTE

1. Background

The role of urban safety in the context of urban sustainability

Making cities and human settlements safe is one of the key aspirations for Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Similarly, in the New Urban Agenda, member states commit 'to promoting a 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 (NUA, Para 39). It further calls for the integration of crime prevention policies into urban strategies and interventions is a key commitment of the New Urban Agenda (NUA Para 103), giving impetus to the work of countries and the international community at large to develop safer cities.

The most effective approaches to urban safety and security address the multi-faceted causes of crime and different forms of violence, including gender-basedviolence and sexual harassment, applying both human and technological responses. This includes improving the local governance of safety and security as a public good through civic participation, place-making, vernacular arts and cultural activities, behavioural change strategies and community development efforts that strengthen local ties and foster civic engagement and collaboration. Also important are policies strengthening community-based policing and community outreach, support to victims and access

tojustice and reintegration programmes andinvesting in a more efficient use of available technologyto improve urban safety and security.

The United Nations System-Wide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements, developed during the last years by UN-Habitat and approved by the General Assembly of United Nations in 2019, provide a standard for how local governments should respond to the challenges of delivering urban safety. They also outline how national and sub-national governments should provide local governments with technical cooperation and assistance. The goal is to build and promote a vision of urban safety and security that makes society more cohesive and improves quality of life for everyone. This vision should integrate the participation of the community and be inclusive of all residents, with special efforts to enable participation of especially the most vulnerable groups.

The UN systemwide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements outline the necessary elements in technical cooperation and assistance, to provide local authorities in collaboration with national and subnational governments with a standard in responding to the challenges of delivering urban safety and security[1] 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 urban

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[1] There are many different ways of understanding the concept of 'urban safety and security', and these definitions change from one language to the other, and from one region or country to another. In Latin America, it is commonly referred to as 'citizens security'; in Europe, it is commonly referred to as 'urban security'; in Africa, it is commonly referred to as 'urban safety'; and in Asia, the concept is integrated into the broader 'human security' concept. However, common to all, is that the concept of 'urban safety and security' is citizens-centered; and, used distinct from 'national security' or 'public security' that refers to the role of the state. UN-Habitat's working definition considers urban safety and security, "as a public good that results from the dynamic interplay between risk and resilience factors, the equitable enjoyment of which can be improved as a result of changes in protective action and the broader urban context; it takes into consideration how to enhance a person's individual rights and well-being, in terms of their physical, social and psychological integrity, in addition to addressing the prevention of crime and violence; emphasizing the role of all urban inhabitants – regardless of socio-economic status, gender, race, ethnicity or religion – to be able to fully participate in the social, economic and political opportunities that cities have to offer; in particular at all levels of planning and decision-making in the development and implementation of policies contributing to the realization of safety and security in cities." (UN-Habitat, 2015, I make my city safer TOOLKIT. World Urban Campaign). The UN-Habitat definition is the adopted reference for urban safety and security in these guidelines.

safety and security which contributes to social cohesion[2] and a better quality of life, and with which all inhabitants can feel identified.

The Safer Cities Global Program of UN-Habitat

Cities must be "designed to coexist" and the design of the physical environment has a great influence on how people interact with each other. One of the most relevant programs of UN Habitat is the Global Program of Safer Cities. It addresses urban safety from the perspective of investment and prevention, linked to urban planning, management and governance, and the reduction of vulnerabilities. It integrates urban safety in the daily functioning of the city, focusing on the co-production of a shared vision of safety and protection of the rights of all in order to improve the cohesion between citizens and the coexistence between them. Through it, UN-Habitat deploys a range of tools to support and build capacity for the development of municipal policies and programs to promote safety and coexistence, including data collection techniques, analysis, participatory techniques, monitoring and evaluation, communitacion, networking, promotion, training and capacity development, conflict resolution and public order. It has also established the Global Network of Safer Cities.

The Global Network of Safer Cities (GNSC) is an initiative of UN-Habitat whose objective is to support local authorities and urban actors to provide safety in cities, thus contributing to achieve the advantages of urban development for all. It is conceived in order to serve as the main international platform for cities and urban actors that fight to prevent crime and improve urban safety.

The Safer Cities initiative is developed in collaboration with cities and partners around the world and is active in 77 cities in 24 countries. The Network is designed to offer support to cities in the prevention of urban crime and to strengthen safety strategies, acting as a common platform that links existing crime prevention and violence networks with urban actors. The objectives of the GNSC are:

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[2] It refers to the elements that bring and hold people together in a society; the sum of positive externalities that promote mutual trust and equity in the distribution of opportunities among individuals.

- Encourage the exchange between politicians and professionals, institutions and NGOs that work in the prevention of crime and urban development, prioritizing safety as a global agenda of sustainable urban development;
- Facilitate the standardization of principles on the prevention of urban crime and the strengthening of safety for all;
- Develop and disseminate urban safety knowledge and tools;
- Support the application of consolidated and promising approaches to achieve safer cities for all;
- Increase shared messaging and collaboration in communication, promotion and dissemination among cities and donors and increase the visibility of the urban safety agenda;
- Mobilize the necessary resources to implement safety initiatives in the cities.

Madrid City and the EU Partnership on Safer Cities

During the last years, the city of Madrid has been incorporating the dimension of urban security, understood from an integral perspective, in the planning, management and development of the city. Likewise, this topic has been one of the flagships of the city in the global sphere. In the years 2016 and 2018, the World Forums on Urban Violence were held in the city of Madrid, forums in which the need to carry out a holistic approach to violence, was widely emphasized.

Moreover, since 2019, the city of Madrid joined as Coordinator in the Partnership on Security and Public Spaces, which launched the European Union as one of the implementation mechanisms of the European Urban Agenda (Pact of Amsterdam).

The Partnership's overall objective is to bring the local and regional authorities, the Member States and the European institutions work together to strengthen their collective security and their capacity of resilience. It will contribute to assert the key role of cities in the security policy in Europe, foster the sharing of knowledge and exchange of good practices on security issues, propose legislative review and developments as well as new funding frameworks at European level to support and finance new initiatives and innovative actions.

Under the coordination of the cities of Nice (France) and Madrid (Spain), as well as the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS), the Partnership has prepared an Orientation paper in 2019, and in March 2020, the draft of the Action Plan, which is currently being reviewed and discussed within the framework of the European Commission.

Measuring Urban Safety and Security

For over 25 years, UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme has been a pioneer in the use of indicators to understand and respond to the dynamics of urban safety. First with the use of thecitywide crime victimization surveys (in partnership with the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime), and later with the use of safety audits (in partnership with the European Forum for Urban Security), UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme has demonstrated the value of time-series urban safety data both to policymakers and the broader public. UN-Habitat's use of data on public perception (rather than relying only on official statistics) has been especially innovative. A world-class knowledge hub of partners in the Global Network on Safer Cities has incrementally developed to support public policy in this area. These include applying the data using technology such as the Safetipin, My SafeCity app, among others.

In October 2020, UN-Habitat plans to convene a meeting of experts and practitioners associated with the Urban Safety Monitor, a potential signature open-data initiative. Building on the experiences of the victimisation survey and safety audits, and tapping the wealth of technical expertise in the GNSC, the EGM willreview existing urban safety indicators and surveillance systems, and iteratively produce an Urban Safety Monitor as part of the Safer Cities 2.0 prototype, including indicators and surveillance methodology.

While effective prevention and reduction of urban crime, violence and insecurity and enhancement of urban safety requires reliable and credible data generation and analysis, the international community's preoccupation with urban safety has not translated into investment in research. Data collection on urban safety in low- and middle-income countries is weak, hindering the ability of local governments to target and benchmark improved performance, and of civil society to hold policymakers accountable for progress or reversals. Moreover, the implementation

of the UN systemwide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements, a normative framework for preventive approaches to urban crime, violence and insecurity depends on generating an empirical evidence base of success to measure improvement in the delivery of urban safety for all by cities, further encouraging Mayors to develop accountability reports to their inhabitants by way of Annual Mayors State of Safety in the City Reports.

TheUrban Safety Monitor will harness the power of data (including open data) to strengthen evidence-based policy for reducing urban crime, violence and insecurity and enhancing urban safety for allfrom multiple points of view. It will drive informed public policymaking and enhance local government accountability at city level; and, by illuminating the interplay between urban risk and resilience (social capital) factors reflected in its reservoir of data, it will expand the stock of knowledge on what makes cities safer for all. The Urban Safety Monitor will be a self-assessment tool that will allow local governmentsto peer review each other through for instance the creation of a joint dashboard at the global level with which local governments would be able to peer review interactively. Rather than rank cities, this tool will allow local governments to benchmarktheir own progress towards the 2030 goals and targets to make their city safer, promoting good practices and encouraging exchanges.

2. Objectives and process

The objectives of the meeting are to:

- review existing urban safety indicators and surveillance systems, including those generated by both the public and private sectors.

- develop indicator selection criteria for the Urban Safety Monitor

- produce an Urban Safety Monitor prototype, including indicators and surveillance methodology

UN-Habitat will present a background paper summarizing existing initiatives on measuring crime and violence in cities and propose criteria for the identification of Urban Safety Monitor indicators. GNSC partners and cities will complement this material with a review of the rich metropolitan and

regional experiences (a relevant field visit may also be organized). These elements will serve as the basis for conceptual and technical "uploading" of key aspects of indicator design and surveillance practice; a structured exchange between city representatives and international technical experts; and a facilitated, iterative, multi-disciplinary design process (conducted in plenary and city-focused breakout groups) that will produce an Urban Safety Monitor prototype for adaptation at city levelin the pilot phase 2021-22, subject to funding. A strong emphasis on reflective practice will enable the EGM to validate concepts and tools as these emerge.

The outcome of the EGM will be a report describing the Urban Safety Monitor prototype, including specific city and common indicators and surveillance methodology.

The Urban Safety Monitor will generate effects at two levels:
(1) At the *global level*, the Monitor will strengthen the case for sound, evidence-based urban safety and security policy and practice in achieving broad development objective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda and in the implementation of the UN systemwide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements.
(2) At the *local level*, the Monitor will catalyze action to improve the quality of urban governance, planning, management, and service delivery contributing to safer cities. It will facilitate benchmarking and competitive comparison of cities based on their efforts to deliver safety and security for citizens, prompting local authorities to change policies and shift budgets to reflect that priority

Piloting and operationalizing the Monitor

The Urban Safety Monitor will aim to synthesize complex concepts of urban safety and security to inform key dimensions of urban safety and security, identified on the basis of state-of-the-art insights into the dynamic interplay between risk and resilience. Selection of indicators will be conducted in consultation with a select number of experts in a GNSC Advisory Panel to be appointed following the EGM. The methodology for aggregating indicators within each dimension will follow a standardized procedure of selecting, normalizing and loading different variables. This is meant to simplify numerous results and provide a more precise gauge of urban safety and security than any individual variable.

The Monitor will also apply a combined principal components analysis and clustering technique to locate cities within Peer Groups where indicator scores are statistically similar. Classification by Peer Groups will empower policymakers, civil society, donor partners, and citizens to compare cities within a smaller cohort characterized by analogous conditions and performance. The relationship between Peer Groups is not intended to be hierarchical: each group of cities will manifest its own gamut of strengths and weaknesses, and the project will seek to draw out appropriate good practice and lessons learned from cities of particular relevance to their peers.

In 2022, UN-HABITAT will field-test the Monitor in two stages. Field trials will assess the ea*se* of *collection*, *universality*, *relevance*, and *credibility* of each indicator. Approximately 15-20 cities will be identified for the field trials, with the selection process aiming to ensure heterogeneity in the sample (regional representation, a mix of large and small- to medium-size cities, geographic and socio-economic diversity, etc.). Participating cities will be expected to collect and document data for as many indicators as possible, and then complete an evaluation checklist; they will feed back on and rank the indicators and the representation of sub-indices. Field trial results will be incorporated into a final report from the Advisory Panel of Experts, recommending indicators and aggregation methodologies for the final version of the Monitor, to be operationalized in 2023.

Following the pilot and testing phase, the Urban Safety Monitor will be fully operationalized. The Monitor will, to the greatest extent possible, tap existing sources of data, including the output of national statistical offices and existing local crime and violence observatories, as well as global initiatives like the UNODC-led Surveys on Crime Trends, UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, and the UN-HABITAT and World Bank urban indicators datasets. However, where existing data collection instruments are insufficient or unavailable, the project will work with participating cities to build a cost-effective bespoke data collection architecture to support the Urban Safety Monitor. In this regard, UN-HABITAT's Data Analytics Unit will be the key anchor alongside the Safer Cities Programme.

Integral to effective operationalization of the Monitor will be the formation of a community of practice/knowledge platform connected to local authorities, civil society, and urban observatories. This GNSC knowledge platform will act as a springboard for knowledge-sharing as well as a platform for the articulation of evidence-based urban safety and security policy and programming in every region. Utilizing a simple web-based interface, the platform will reinforce the capacity

and inter-connectedness of the community of practice producing and improving the Urban Safety Monitor, encouraging members to share experiences and good practices; explore thematic issues of common concern; and distribute information on relevant workshops, trainings, and publications.

The EGM will be conducted in Englishand Spanish, with simultaneous translation.

3. Profile of participants

In addition to process and technical facilitators (2-3 people) and a range of invited guests from UN-Habitat, the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) and the Urban Agenda Partnership for Europe, the EGM will comprise two groups of participants:

- *Members of the GNSC/ Urban Safety Monitor Technical Advisory Group (10-12 people).* In order to ensure the scientific legitimacy of the project, UN-Habitat will appoint eminent international, national, and local academic and statistical specialists to provide technical advice and counsel to project partners. The Technical Advisory Group will be appointed in September 2020, and the Madrid EGM will be the inaugural in-person meeting of its members. (An indicative list of potential appointees is attached.)

- *Urban Safety Monitor Data Coordinators.* By September 2020, UN-Habitat will select 5 cities, (alongside the cities of the Urban Agenda Partnership for Europe) to participate in the pilot phase inline with the peer review process for the UN systemwide Guidelines; each selected city will appoint a Data Coordinator to serve as the Monitor's main interlocutor, conduct a rapid capacity self-assessment, inventory existing local government data collection and analytics, and implement a scoping study. The Madrid EGM will be an opportunity for Data Coordinators to meet one another, and to co-produce indicators specific to their city with world-class experts.

Representatives of interested international organizations (EFUS, ICPC, GPM, UCLG, Huawei, UNODC, UN-Women, UNICEF, UNHSTF) and bilateral and multilateral donor agencies (Africa Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Netherlands, Germany, Mexico, South

Africa, Switzerland) will participate; UN-Habitat may also seek to engage with leaders in the tech community whose contributions will align design of the prototype with a future web-based public interface.
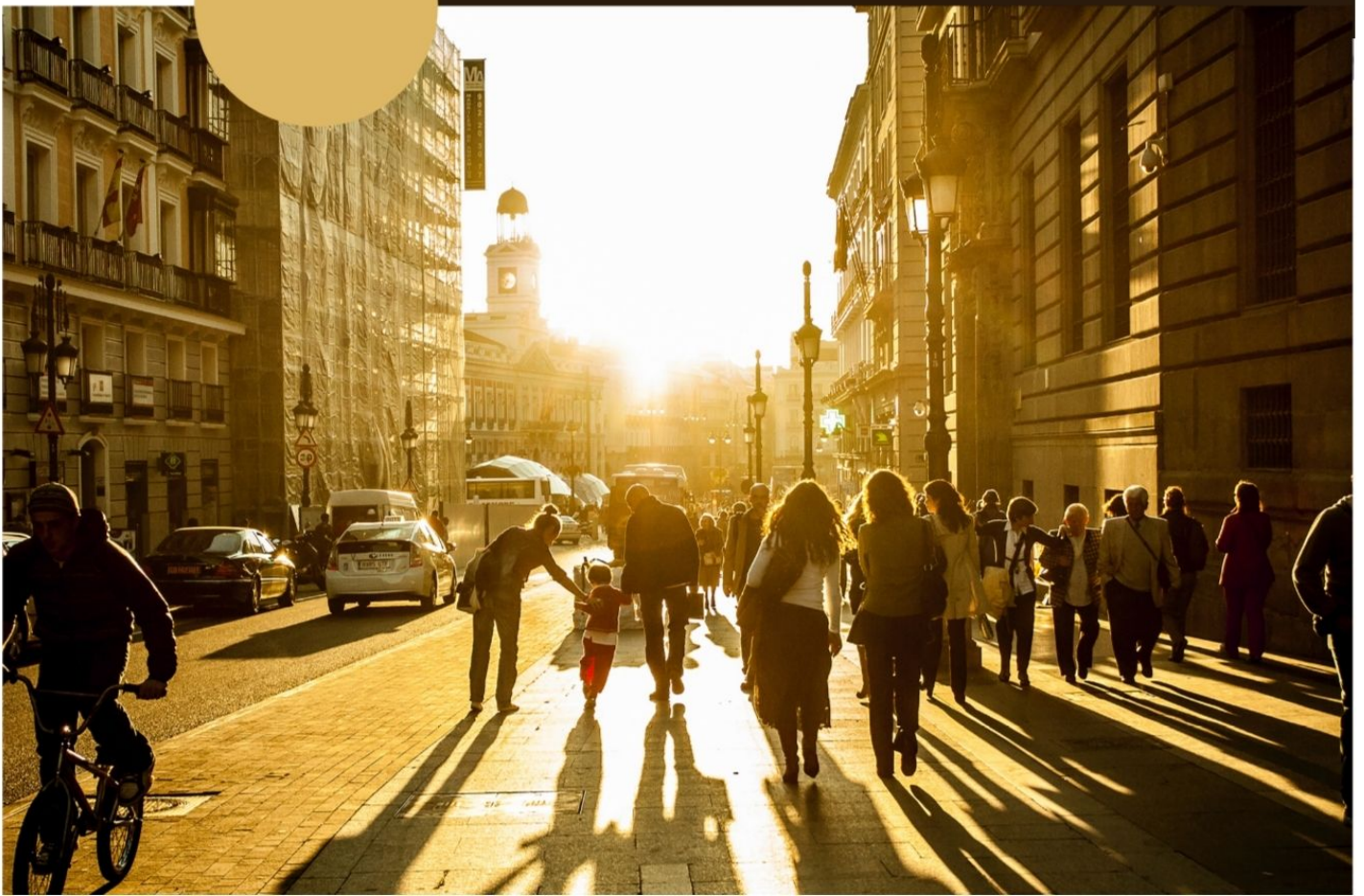
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Global Urban Safety Indicators and Monitoring Tool

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PROGRAMME

AGENDA

DAY 1 – 26 October 2020

15:30 – 15:45
Welcome - Opening remarks
MC: **Carmen Sánchez-Miranda**, Head of UN Habitat Office in Spain.

- **Rafael Tuts,** Director of the Global Solutions Division, UN-Habitat
- **Begoña Villacis**, Vice-Mayor of Madrid City Council (video)
- **Javier Jileta**, Director General for Civil Society Organizations, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, Mexico.

15:45 – 16:05
Introduction: Implementation of the UN systemwide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements – what measuring implementation means for Cities and states
- **Ismael Del Toro**, Mayor of Guadalajara, Mexico
- **Stefanie Chetty**, Director of Urban Development, Ministry of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), South Africa
- **Elizabeth Johnston**, Director General, European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)

16:05 – 16:55
Session 1: Violence reduction and urban safety approaches: Key perspectives informing The Future of Safety approaches in Cities (Safer Cities 2.0)
Theme Introduction and Moderation: **Barbara Holtmann** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Robert Muggah**, Director Igarape Institute/ Pathfinders for Peace, New York
- **Irvin Waller**, University of Ottawa
- **Rachel Locke**, University of San Diego, USA (Peace in Our Cities Campaign)
- **Caroline Schep**, Executive Director, Global Parliament of Mayors (GPM)

- **Alexandra Abello**, London School of Economics.

16:55 – 17:50

Session 2: Using the European experience to inform broader practice

Theme Introduction and Moderator: **Barbara Holtmann**, Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

Panel discussion:
- **Nicolas Gharbi**, Principal Advisor for International Affairs, Madrid City Council
- **Marcel Dela Haije,** *Stadsmarinier* Rotterdam City.
- **Rainer Kern**, Advisor to the Mayor, Mannheim, Germany.

Reactions:
- **Nomusa Shembe,** Manager, Safer Cities. Durban, South Africa/ SACN
- **Luis De La Mora,** Chief/Advisor to the Mayor, Guadalajara, Mexico
- **Scott McKean**, Manager, Safer Cities. Toronto, Canada

17:50 – 18:00

Day 1 Wrap up.

Juma Assiago, Specialist / Head of Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat

DAY TWO– 27 October 2020

15:30 – 15:40

Introduction to Day Two

Barbara Holtmann, Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

15:40 – 16:45

Session 3: Urban Data and Surveillance systems: Methodologies for the USM

Theme Introduction and Moderation: **Barbara Holtmann**, Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Robert Ndugwa**, Head of Data and Analytics Section, UN-Habitat
- **Enrico Bisogno,** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- **Franz Vanderschueren**, Technical Advisor, Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC)/ Director of Urban Safety Programme, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile
- **Nazira Cachalia,** Head of Johannesburg City Safety
- **Kalpana Viswanath**, Director, Safetipin India
- **Jaideep Gupte**, Co-chair, Urban Cluster, Global Challenge Research Fund, UKRI/ Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK

16:45 – 17:50

Session 4: Indicators: Linking Area-Based Impact Measurement to the Future of Urban Safety – what do we need more of and what do we need less of?

Theme Introduction and Moderation: **Barbara Holtmann,** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Franz Vanderschueren**, Technical Advisor, Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) / Director of Urban Safety Programme, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile
- **Siphelele Ngombese**, South Africa Cities Network
- **Paulo Guiterrez,** Guadalajara Municipality.
- **Elizabeth Johnston,** European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)

17:50 – 18:00

Day 2 Wrap up.

Juma Assiago, Specialist / Head of Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat.

DAY THREE– 28 October 2020

15:30 – 16:05

Session 5: Indicator selection criteria for the Urban Safety Monitor

Introduction and Moderation: **Barbara Holtmann,** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Robert Ndugwa**, Head of Data and Analytics Section, UN-Habitat
- **Johannes De Haan**, Programme Officer, Crime Prevention, UNODC
- **Franz Vanderschueren**, Technical Advisor, Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) / Director of Urban Safety Programme, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

16:05 – 16:40

Session 6: Local to City to global – a framework for the Urban Safety Monitor

Theme Introduction and Moderation: **Barbara Holtmann,** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Shipra Narang Suri**, Chief, Urban Practices Branch, UN-Habitat
- **Felix Munger**, CEO, Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention
- **Siphelele Ngombese**, South Africa Cities Network
- **Jaideep Gupte**, Co-chair, Urban Cluster, Global Challenge Research Fund, UKRI/ Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK

16:40 – 17:40

EGM Summary and Outputs

Moderation: **Barbara Holtmann,** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

- **Juma Assiago**, Specialist / Head of Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat.

Open Responses and Discussion

17:40 – 18:00

Closing Remarks

- **Shipra Narang Suri**, Chief, Urban Practices Branch, UN-Habitat.
- **Cecilio José Cerdán Carbonero**, General Director of Cooperation and Global Citizenship of Madrid City Council.
- **Angela Me**, Chief Research and Trend Analysis Branch, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
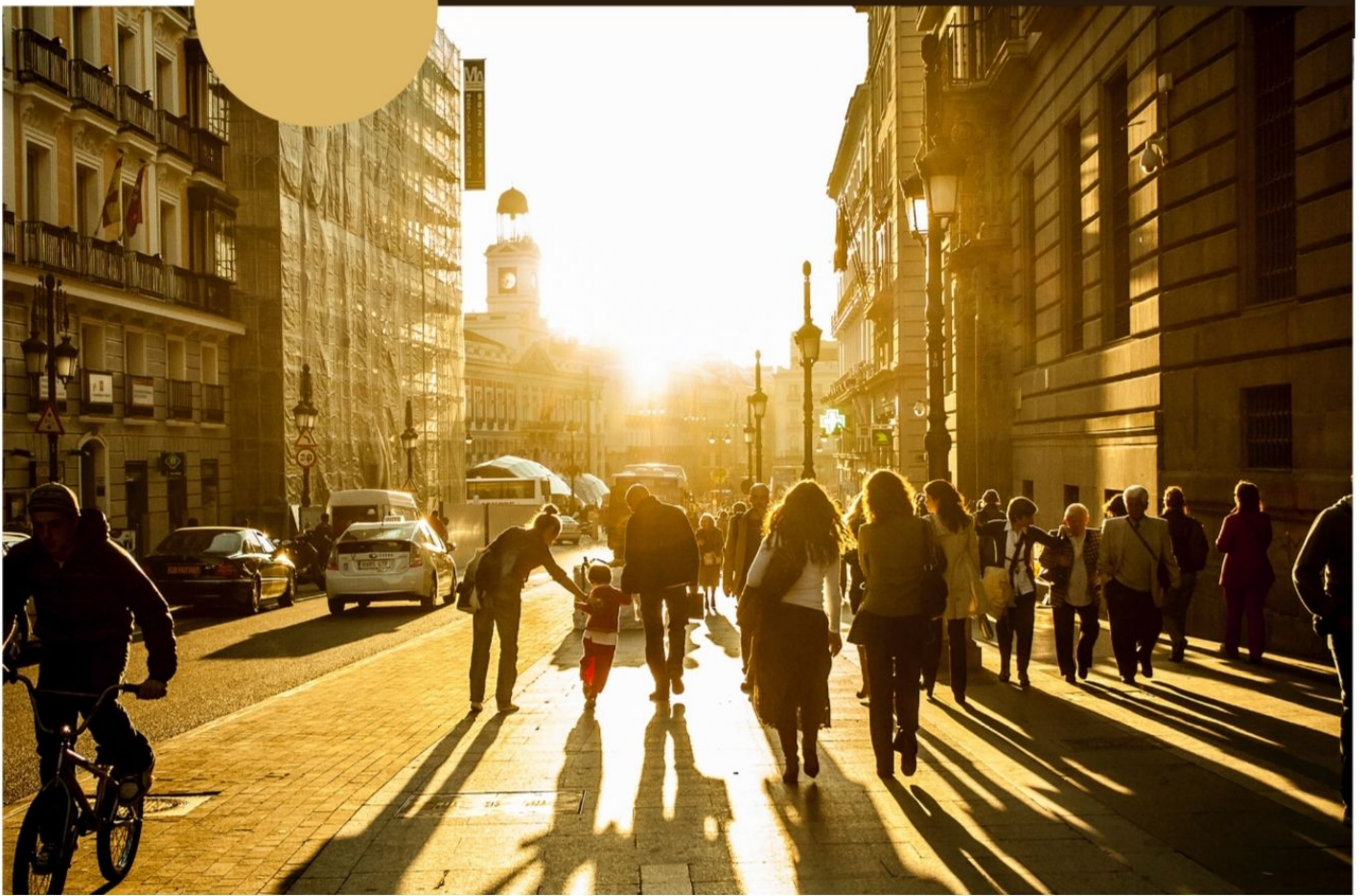
- **Carmen Sánchez-Miranda**, Head of UN Habitat Office in Spain.

  Carmen has over 20 years of experience in the fields of Development and International Cooperation, of which ten have been dedicated to programmes management in Latin American countries such as Guatemala, El Salvador and Ecuador. She has a degree in Economics from the University of Salamanca, in Spain, a Master's Degree in Political Science from FLACSO in Ecuador and is Gender Studies Graduate from the University Rafael Landivar in Guatemala. Before joining UN-Habitat in 2012, Carmen has worked at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Spanish Agency for Multilateral Cooperation (AECID), several foundations such as the Club of Madrid, and various international consulting institutions. She has specialized in Development and Multilateralism, Democratic Governance and Sustainable Urban Development. She has published numerous articles and reports and has lectured in several universities in Spain.

- **Begoña Villacis**, Vice-Mayor of Madrid City Council

  Law degree from the Universidad San Pablo CEU, with a master's degree in Tax and Tax Advice from the Pontifical University of Comillas and a university degree in Mediation from the Rey Juan Carlos University. Before dedicating her work in the political field, she developed her profession in the private sector, being a lawyer for J&A Sanchez Martin (2002-2004), a lawyer at MAP Economistas y Consultores (2004-2005) and responsible for the area of Tax and Commercial Labor Law in Legálitas(2005-2015). Since 2015, Begoña is a councilor in the Madrid City Council and Vice Mayor since 2019.

- **Rafael Tuts,** Director of the Global Solutions Division, UN-Habitat

Rafael Tuts is Director of Programme Division of UN-Habitat, based at its Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. He is overseeing the work of UN-Habitat's seven thematic branches and four regional offices. From 2012 to 2016 he was coordinator of the Urban Planning and Design Branch of UN-Habitat, promoting compact, integrated and connected cities that are inclusive and resilient to climate change. From 2014-2016 he was also overseeing the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch of UN-Habitat, with a focus on the 'Housing at the Centre' approach and the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme. Earlier assignments for UN-Habitat include his tenure as Manager of the Localising Agenda 21 Programme, the Global Campaign on Urban Governance and Chief of the Training and Capacity Branch. Following the Rio+20 Conference, he coordinated UN-Habitat's engagement in the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Before joining UN-Habitat, he worked for the Department of Architecture, Urbanism and Planning of the University of Leuven and the Housing Research and Development Unit of the University of Nairobi.

- **Javier Jileta,** Director General for Civil Society Organizations, SRE, Mexico

Javier Jileta is an entrepreneur and an active policy supporter. Studied a bachelors in economics from Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico (ITAM), with a full excellence scholarship, and specialized in finance. Since 2007, he began working for Mexico City's knowledge initiatives that encompassed from PPPs to academic and business connections within the Metropolitan Mexico City Area. Javier became part of Pitroda's global initiatives and founded Scientika Non Profit in 2009.Through Sam Pitroda's support, Javier has been able to contribute to projects in several continents both as a project manager as well as an acting board member. He has joined The Bartlett Development Planning Unit at University College London and has worked developing communities in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

- **Stefanie Chetty**, Director of Urban Development, Ministry of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), South Africa

Stefanie Chetty is the Director for urban policy and management at the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and she currently manages the overall implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF), which is South Africa's National Urban Policy. She has extensive experience as a town planner responsible for the development and the implementation of the Spatial Planning Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA). She holds a master's degree in Town and Regional Planning from the University of Pretoria 2017 and has gained international experience through the urban Development and policy work that she currently does. She has shared best practice experiences with the UN Habitat First Assembly in May 2019, and Guadalajara, Mexico in December 2019, and has collaborated with partners such as the UN Habitat, WRI, CUT, SAPI, BASA and BEITT.

- **Ismael Del Toro**, Mayor of Guadalajara, Mexico

Ismael Del Toro Castro studied a law degree at the University Center of Social Sciences and Humanities (CUCSH) of the University of Guadalajara, where he actively participated in student politics, as Secretary of Conciliation of the Federation of University Students (FEU) and as student representative at the General University Council. Upon graduating from the law degree, he received the "Mariano Otero Recognition" for academic achievement. He has collaborated in various electronic and print media, such as Milenio, DK 1250 and Canal 8. He is the author of the book "Orange Movement: the Particracy and the Citizen Alternative for Jalisco." In his professional career he has held various public positions such as Secretary General of the City Council of Tlajomulco de Zúñiga, Municipal President of Tlajomulco de Zúñiga, local Deputy for District 7 and coordinator of the parliamentary fraction of Movimiento Ciudadano in the Jalisco Congress. He is currently the Municipal President of Guadalajara for the 2018-2021 period.

- **Elizabeth Johnston**, Director General, European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)

Elizabeth Johnston is responsible for the strategy and development of Efus, in liaison with the Executive Committee, as well as overall management. She is also Executive Director of the French Forum for Urban Security since February 2016. In addition, she is a member of the Advisory Board of the Global Parliament of Mayors and an official associate of the University of Liege (Belgium). Prior to this, and after beginning her career at a French local authority, Elizabeth Johnston served as Programme Director at the French-American Foundation, and as Violence Prevention Expert at the World Bank, in Washington. She holds degrees in Law from Assas University (France), in Political Science from Yale University (United-States) and in Public Policy from Marne-La-Vallée University (France).

- **Barbara Holtmann,** Director, Fixed Africa, Johannesburg / Technical Advisor, GNSC

Barbara has worked in community development and community safety for more than 20 years, with a focus on collective, collaborative action to solve complex social problems. She served as Project Director at Business Against Crime, where she designed, facilitated and implemented a model for Community Based Victim Support at 120 police stations in Gauteng. She spent the next two years as Chief Director Communications for the National Department of Safety and Security followed by 10 years leading a Research Group at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). In 2010, Barbara founded Social Transformation System as a consulting firm to apply her insight into the complex social systems to a wide range of problem solving contexts. She achieved a Masters Degree in Public and Development Management (Wits 2003) and her PhD in Management of Technology and Innovation (Da Vinci Institute 2010), by thesis "A Strategy for a Safe South Africa". Barbara is the President of the Board of Women in Cities International

- **Robert Muggah**, Director Igarape Institute/ Pathfinders for Peace, New York

Robert Muggah is a specialist in cities, security, migration and new technologies. In 2011 he co-founded the Igarapé Institute – a think and do tank working on data-driven safety and justice across Latin America and Africa. In 2010 he also co-founded the SecDev Foundation and Group. Robert is a fellow or faculty at several universities including the University of Oxford, the University of San Diego, the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and Singularity University. He is the co-founder and executive editor of Stability and is on the editorial boards of several academic journals. Dr. Muggah serves as a senior adviser to the Inter-American Development Bank, UN agencies, and the World Bank. Between 2012 and 2013 he was an adviser to the High Level Panel on the post-2015 development agenda and in 2016 he was nominated by the UN Secretary General to serve on an expert panel for Youth, Peace and Security. Previously, Robert was research director at the Small Arms Survey (2000-2011), a lecturer at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva and an adviser to a number of multilateral and bilateral organizations on issues of arms control, security sector reform, humanitarian issues, and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction. Robert received his DPhil from the University of Oxford, his MPhil from the University of Sussex.

- **Irvin Waller**, University of Ottawa

Irvin Waller is an Emeritus Professor. He has advocated in more than 50 countries, to governments and cities to use evidence to achieve significant reductions in violent crime and advance victim rights. He served on national commissions in Canada, England, South Africa (for the Mandela government) and USA. He was: at the start of the Safer Cities program with UN Habitat; advised UNODC on guidelines on crime victim rights and crime prevention; worked with the Inter-American Development Bank on investment for violence reduction; and collaborates with World Health Organization on violence prevention.

His books – translated into Spanish and other languages - explain the best evidence and practice to justify policy transformation. His latest, Science and Secrets of Ending Violent Crime identifies proven solutions, shows why governments are failing but some cities succeeding, and shares secrets to get decisive action now to stop violent crime for UN SDGs. His work in 1985 to get the UN General Assembly to adopt the Declaration, often called the victim magna carta, earned him multiple international awards. Belgium, Canada, England, France and The Netherlands have recognized his achievements as the founding CEO of the International Centre for Prevention of Crime affiliated with the UN. He has an MA in Economics and Ph.D. in Law from the University of Cambridge.

- **Rachel Locke**, University of San Diego, USA (Peace in Our Cities Campaign)

Rachel Locke is Director of Impact: Peace at the Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice, University of San Diego, which is focused on reducing violence/building peace in the urban space and confronting the over-reliance on use of force to address security concerns. Prior to joining IPJ, Rachel was Head of Research for violence prevention with the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies at New York University's Center on International Cooperation and she served as Senior Policy Advisor with the US Agency for International Development. After leaving USAID, Rachel launched a new area of work for the National Network for Safe Communities at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, bridging effective violence reduction approaches from the U.S. to municipalities globally.

She holds a Master's in International Affairs from Columbia University, Graduate School of International and Public Affairs. She has also published a variety of articles and other works focusing on violence prevention, humanitarian aid, conflict and transnational organized crime.

- **Caroline Schep**, Executive Director, Global Parliament of Mayors (GPM)

Caroline Schep directs the daily activities of the GPM, manages the Secretariat and carries out the activities, programmes and finances of the organisation under the guidance of the Executive Committee, the primary executive body of the GPM. Since the start of the GPM in 2016, the GPM Secretariat is hosted by the city of The Hague, the Netherlands.

Caroline Schep started her career as head of the department Business and Languages and later head External Relations at Rotterdam Business School and served as head External Affairs at the regional authority in the The Hague region. She was communication manager for the Roadmap Next Economy of the Metropolitan Area Rotterdam The Hague, partner of Schep, Harmsen, Van Rijn Communications and member of several accreditation committees for higher professional education in the Netherlands. Caroline Schep holds a PhD degree in French language and literature from the University of Leiden.
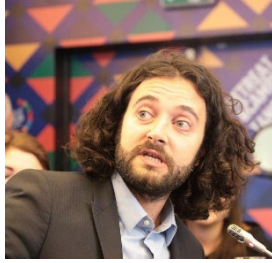
- **Alexandra Abello**, London School of Economics.

Alexandra is a Research Fellow at the Latin America and Caribbean Centre at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Her research focuses on dynamics of urban violence and insecurity in the Urban South. She has undertaken ethnographic work in urban communities affected by historically high levels of violence where she has also co-developed action-oriented research methodologies to work with particularly vulnerable groups. In collaboration with academics and civil-society organisations from Latin America, these methodological innovations have been used to co-produce security knowledge with people living in in Colombian, Mexican, Honduran, Salvadoran, Jamaican, and Guatemalan communities severely affected by violence and criminality. Alexandra holds a PhD in Peace Studies and a MA in Conflict Resolution from University of Bradford in the United Kingdom and a BA in International Relations from Universidad del Rosario in Colombia.

- **Nicolas Gharbi.** Principal Advisor for International Affairs, Madrid City Council

Nicolas Gharbi, Madrid is an urban planner and anthropologist. He has been Policy Coordinator for Multilateral Urban Affairs at the European Commission responsible for the multilateral dimension of EU urban policies, as well as contributing to the analysis, design and implementation of the urban and territorial dimension of EU policies and European Multi-annual Financial Framework. He has then joined the Madrid City Council where he's Principal Advisor for International Affairs

- **Marcel Dela Haije.** Stadsmarinier Rotterdam City.

Marcel Dela Haije (Heerlen, 1969) has been a city marine in Rotterdam since 2006 working on safety. He has worked in different neighborhoods of Rotterdam such as Tarwewijk, the Oude Noorden and Delfshaven, and is currently active in Zuid. Before 2006 Marcel worked in the Public Order and Safety (POS) team of Rotterdam and supporting the Rotterdam-Rijnmond Police Department. He has a PhD in Public Administration from the Erasmus University of Rotterdam

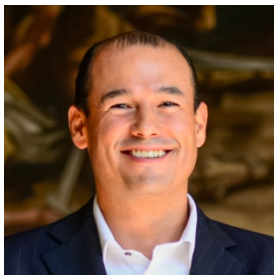- **Rainer Kern**. Advisor to the Mayor, Mannheim, Germany.

Rainer Kern, is the chairman of the cultural center "Kulturhaus Karlstorbahnhof" in Heidelberg since 1999. Being the representative of the Mayor of Mannheim, Dr. Peter Kurz since 2008, he is responsible for strategic cultural projects and UN-Relations. Leading the evaluation process of Mannheim's application as "European Capital of Culture 2024" from 2008 he was also in charge of the application process for the worldwide "UNESCO Creative Cities Network" within the category "UNESCO City of Music" in 2014, which was successful in December 2014. From 2014 until 2017 Rainer Kern was a member of the advisory board of the SRH University for Economics and Culture in Calw, where he took part in the initiation and creation of the Bachelor- and Master-Program "Cultural- and Event management".

- **Nomusa Shembe.** Manager, Safer Cities. Durban, South Africa/ SACN

Mrs Nomusa Shembe - Senior Manager: Safer Cities Unit at eThekwini Municipality – Durban responsible for Social Crime Prevention and Urban Safety. Trained and practised as a Social Worker for 13 years. For the past 17 years she worked as a Social Development practitioner focusing in Community Development Facilitation and Training and advocating self-reliance in communities. Her experience spans local government and provincial government respectively with special interest on urban safety, social crime prevention, health, community resilience and social cohesion. She has been instrumental in the development of the Inanda, Ntuzuma and Kwa Mashu Area Based Management Social Development Strategy as well as Citywide Social Development Strategy which was adopted by Council to streamline safety in all municipal departments. She has presented papers in local and international conferences relating to safety and health interventions within the city and has worked collaboratively with the UKZN Medical School Research team on geriatrics study relating to safety, health and living
conditions of older persons within Inanda, Ntuzuma and Kwa Mashu She has amassed knowledge and experience in crime and violence prevention strategies that are critical for local government

- **Luis De La Mora.** Chief/Advisor to the Mayor, Guadalajara Mexico

Luis has a Master's Degree in Public Policy from the University of Texas at Austin, and a Bachelor's Degree in Public Accounting with a Specialization in Finance from the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente ITESO. In the current Municipal Administration of Guadalajara, he is the General Coordinator of Integral Management of the City. He worked as Coordinator of Advisors of Deputies of the Citizen Movement in the Congress of the State of Jalisco and for the Government of Tlajomulco de Zúñiga in the Municipal Administration of Ismael del Toro, the current Municipal President of Guadalajara. He has been a developer of housing projects and financial advisor for various financial institutions.

- **Scott McKean.** Manager, Safer Cities. Toronto, Canada

Scott Mckean is the Manager of Community Development, Safety & Well-being for the City of Toronto. In that role, Scott works to enhance community safety and reduce vulnerability for people, families, and places in Toronto's neighbourhoods. While at the City of Toronto, Scott has led the development and implementation of many strategies and initiatives such as the Community Crisis Response Program and the Toronto Strong Neighbourhood Strategy. Prior to joining the City of Toronto, Scott worked in the community sector where he developed programs and services for vulnerable, high-risk, gang involved young people as well as develoed the support model for the Out of the Cold emergency shelter program.

- **Juma Assiago**, Specialist / Coordinator – Safer Cities, HR&SIU/Urban Practices, UN-Habitat

Mr Assiago is a social scientist and works as an Urban Safety Expert with UN HABITAT. He joined the Safer Cities Programme in 1999 assisting governments and other city stakeholders to build capacities at the city level to adequately address urban insecurity and to contribute to the establishment of a culture of prevention in developing countries. He has served in various UN inter-agency coordinating processes and technically supported various international youth crime prevention and governance processes. He is also involved in developing safety tools in urban contexts, particularly those targeted at social crime prevention. His main area of focus is on youth crime and delinquency in cities. He is involved in the Global Network on Safer Cities,which defines the key role of the police in urban development and develops a network structure taking into consideration the governance of safety and safety in public spaces.

- **Robert Ndugwa**, Head of Data and Analytics Section, UN-Habitat

  Robert P Ndugwa is the Head of the Global Urban Observatory Unit (Statistics & Data unit) in the Research and Capacity Development Branch at the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in Nairobi, Kenya. He is primarily responsible for the UN-Habitat's global urban monitoring and reporting especially the SDGs as well as the New Urban Agenda. Robert. Prior to joining UN-Habitat, Robert worked with various institutions including UNICEF, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He has a PhD in Epidemiology and Biostatistics from the University of Heidelberg and a master's degree in Statistics and Biometry from the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

- **Enrico Bisogno**, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

  Head of Data Development and Dissemination Section, Vienna. In such capacity, he is responsible for developing and implementing the statistical program of his Office, including activities related to relevant indicators for Sustainable Development Goals. Among the most recent activities, he led the finalization of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and the Manual on Corruption Surveys. In his previous work experiences, with the National Statistical Office of Italy (ISTAT), the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), he developed extensive experience in many areas of social and population statistics, including gender statistics. An Italian national, Mr. Bisogno holds a PhD in Demography from the University of Rome and a Master in Statistics and Demography from the University of Padua (Italy).

- **Franz Vanderschueren**, Technical Advisor, Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC)/ Director of Urban Safety Programme, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

Director of Urban Safety Programme, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

Franz Vanderschueren is a Doctor in Sociology from La Sorbonne University in Paris, he was general coordinator of the United Nations program "Safer Cities" (HABITAT agency) from 1996 to 2001. He has been a consultant for UN HABITAT, IDB and UNDP, and has extensive international experience.

In Chile, he participated as director and supervisor in various projects at the national and regional level. In Mexico, he supervised prevention practices in more than twenty municipalities and he advised cities on prevention tasks in Colombia, Brazil, and Argentina. He has published on various topics related to citizen security, in particular on prevention aimed at young people and on citizen security models developed by cities. He is a member of the Board of the Montreal CIPC and coordinator of the GNSC experts since 2012.

- **Nazira Cachalia,** Head of Safer Cities Unit, City of Johannesburg

Between 2000 and 2002, Nazira Cachalia as the Director of Business Against Crimes was responsible for looking at ways to build management and leadership skills in the policing environment by looking at the strategic role of the business community in this area. Since then, she has been the Director of Joburg City Safety Programme taking an innovative approach to safety where safety is not simply seen as law enforcement initiatives, but is integrated into the way the City does business. Each department has some role to play in making Joburg a safer city and this multi-agency approach is proving to be very successful.

- **Kalpana Viswanath**. Director, Safetipin India

Viswanath has a PHD in sociology from the University of Delhi. She is the co-founder and CEO of Safetipin, a social enterprise which uses technology and apps to collect data for the safe movement of women in urban spaces. Earlier, Kalpana headed Jagori, a leading NGO working on women's rights. She has led large projects globally, and has been a consultant for many agencies including Women in Cities International, Action Aid, Plan International, UN Women, and UN Habitat. She is on the board of several organizations including International Centre for the Prevention of Crime in Canada and Advisory Board of Women in Cities International, as well as part of the Advisory Group on Gender Issues (AGGI) of UN Habitat. Kalpana is part of the 2017 Global Urban Innovators cohort.

- **Jaideep Gupte.** Co-chair, Urban Cluster, Global Challenge Research Fund, UKRI/ Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK

Dr Jaideep Gupte is a Fellow of the Institute of Development Studies, where he leads the Cities Cluster. He is currently seconded to lead the Cities and Sustainable Infrastructure portfolio of the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF), UKRI. He is currently the Principal Investigator on 'Smart Data for Inclusive Cities' funded by the European Commission; Gupte's research has received the Global Development Network Medal for Outstanding Research, Category: Rule of Law. He was formerly Fellow of the Urban Design Research Institute, Mumbai. Gupte has conducted primary research in South Asia (India, Bangladesh, Nepal) and sub-Saharan Africa (Sudan, Nigeria).
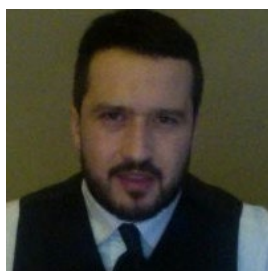
- **Siphelele Ngombese**. South Africa Cities Network

  Siphelele Ngobese is a Researcher in the Inclusive Cities Programme at SA Cities Network (SACN). Under this banner she coordinates the SA Cities Urban Safety Reference Group (USRG); which through an extensive research agenda, produces the annual State of Urban Safety in South Africa reports. She also manages SACN's research programme on the Spatial Determinants of Wellbeing. The third component to the Inclusive Cities Programme centres on Youth, seeking to elevate the voice and capacity of young urban residents to co-create and influence decision-making in their cities. Siphelele leads a dynamic programme of engagement, incorporating the annual Young Planners Essay Competition, film screenings and technical learning modules to build the capacity of ordinary urban youth to engage with and influence local government.

- **Paulo Gutiérrez,** Guadalajara Municipality.

  Paulo Gutiérrez holds a Bachelor's degree in Sociology and a master's degree in Communication from the University of Guadalajara. He is a member of the technical team of the municipal program "Calm and Orderly City"for the Social Prevention of Violence and Crime of the Municipality of Guadalajara. The program is supported by four UN agencies: Safer Cities of Habitat, Safe Cities and Spaces for Women and Girls of UN-Women and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC. He is also a professor at the Fashion Center Edith Martin.

- **Johannes De Haan.** Programme Officer, Crime Prevention, UNODC

Johannes de Haan works as Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Currently he is leading the implementation of the youth crime prevention component of the UNODC Global Programme to support the implementation of the 2015 Doha Declaration adopted by the 13th United Nations Crime Congress. Before joining the UN, Mr. De Haan worked for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, both at the headquarters in Vienna and the Mission in Kosovo, as well as for the European Union Rule of Law Mission for Iraq and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. He holds master's degrees in International Humanitarian Assistance and History, as well as a teacher training degree (Groningen University, the Netherlands).

- **Shipra Narang Suri**. Chief, Urban Practices Branch, UN-Habitat

Dr. Shipra Narang Suri is an urban planner with a Ph.D in Post-War Recovery Studies from the University of York, UK. She coordinates UN-Habitat's Urban Planning and Design Branch. Shipra has extensive experience in advising national and local governments, as well as private sector organisations and networks, on issues of urban planning and management, good urban governance and indicators, livability and sustainability of cities, urban safety, women and cities, as well as post-conflict/ post-disaster recovery. She is the former co-Chair of the World Urban Campaign, a platform that brings together a large array of global organisations to advocate for sustainable urbanisation, and the former Vice-President of the General Assembly of Partners, a platform established to bring stakeholder voices to Habitat III and in the drafting of the New Urban Agenda. She is also a former Vice-President of ISOCARP, the International Society of City and Regional Planners.

- **Felix Munger.** CEO, Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention

Felix works with organizations, communities/municipalities, and the different orders of government on community safety, crime and violence prevention, equity, mental illness/addiction, and the social determinants of health. He is the Managing Director of the Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention (CMNCP) and has served as expert validator for the International Guidelines on Safer Cities for UN Habitat. Originally trained as a mental health nurse, Felix worked 15 years as a clinician, outreach worker, and manager in psychiatry, addiction, and harm reduction.

Felix holds a PhD in community psychology, a master's in environmental studies and has published in peer reviewed and other journals on collaboration, environmental sustainability, community-service learning, and social change/social justice

- **Cecilio José Cerdán Carbonero**, General Director of Cooperation and Global Citizenship of Madrid City Council.

Cecilio J. Cerdán Carbonero is an educator and political advisor. His studies of lology led him to teaching in the United States and advising various governments in a multitude of matters. Master in International Relations and Public Management, has worked in the International Labor Organization and in Madrid City Council, where he currently is General Director of Cooperation and Global Citizenship. In addition, he has started his own project business in early education.

- **Angela Me**, UNODC

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