40 DAYS
SAFER
CITIES
CHALLENGE

Safer Cities

Approach to Urban Crime, Violence in Human Settlements

25 years of the Safer Cities Programme &
8 years of the Global Network on Safer Cities:

Plenty of evidence of what works and what does not work at the municipal level on the 'local governance of safety' and 'the coproduction of security for all'

Traditional response vs new approach

- **Focusing on the criminal justice system (police, tribunals, prisons)**
- **Focusing on major crime, leaving petty crime and *'incivilities'* without response**
- **Targeting effects instead of causes - reactive instead of preventive**
- **Often short term and non sustainable results**

- **Safety as 'common good' and key to good governance & to sustainabiility**
- **A role for everybody in building local safety, respecting everybody mandates**
- **Need to target causes to reach lasting results**
- **Prevention is better than cure**
- **No one size fit all solutions**

UN Guidelines: Three approaches to urban crime prevention

LAW ENFORCEMENT
- targeted visible police patrols
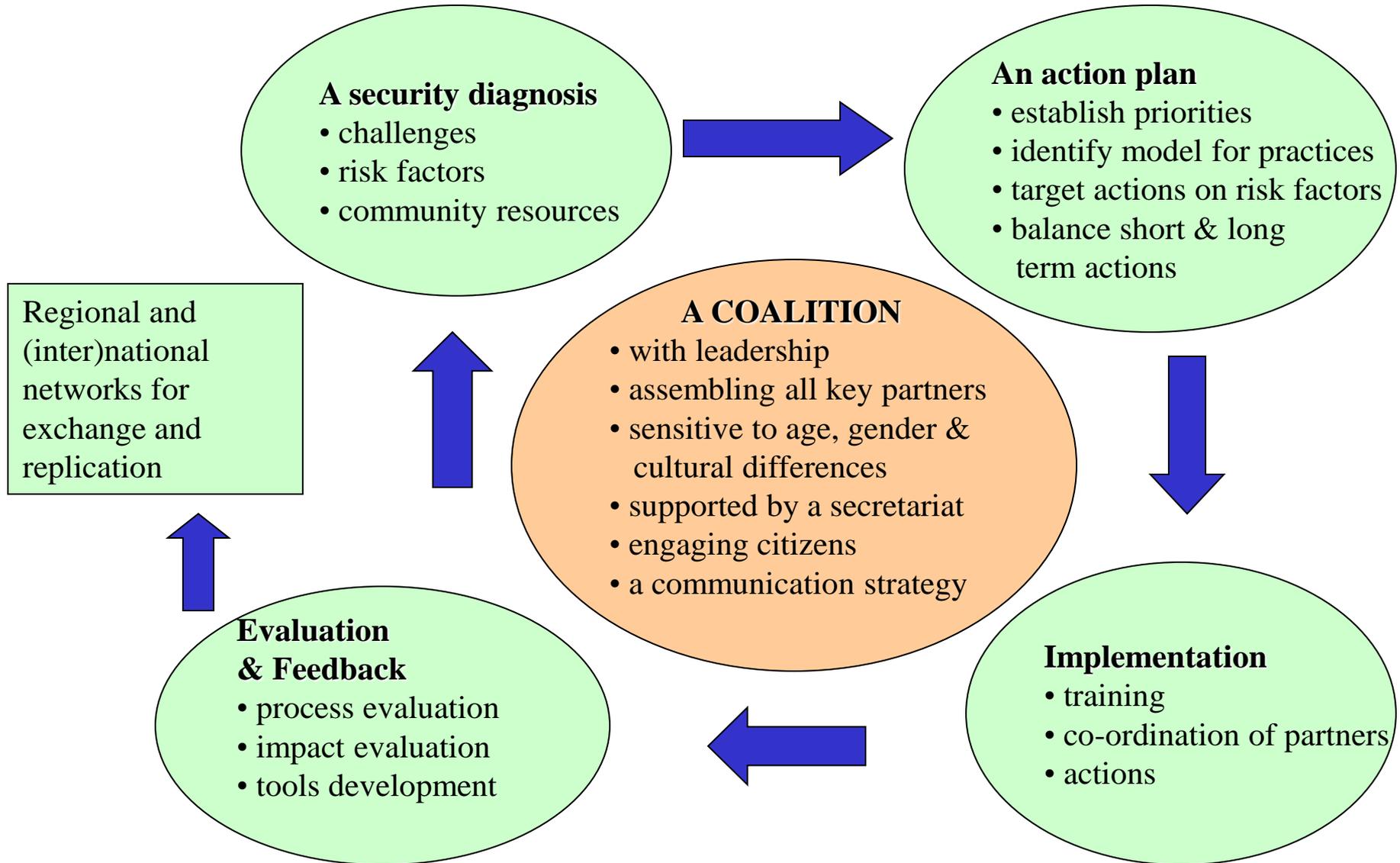- supplemented by patrols by security guards and neighbourhood watch
- by-law enforcement

SOCIAL PREVENTION
- educational programmes
- community neighbrouhood watch
- recreational facilities to occupy youth
- developing victim support centres

SITUATIONAL PREVENTION
- improving street lighting
- supporting street layout
- designing street, buildings, parks etc. to reduce opportunities for crime

Safer Cities Strategy: Key Elements For Effective Implementation

A security diagnosis
- challenges
- risk factors
- community resources

An action plan
- establish priorities
- identify model for practices
- target actions on risk factors
- balance short & long term actions

Regional and (inter)national networks for exchange and replication

A COALITION
- with leadership
- assembling all key partners
- sensitive to age, gender & cultural differences
- supported by a secretariat
- engaging citizens
- a communication strategy

Evaluation & Feedback
- process evaluation
- impact evaluation
- tools development

Implementation
- training
- co-ordination of partners
- actions

Key Theory of Change to achieving welcoming and peaceful cities

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

Safer Cities

Achievements

- Formulated Prevention Projects in various human settlements in Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America
- Tools adapted, tested, documented and disseminated on the local approach and on prevention issues
- Networks of cities active in this field
- Acknowledgment of the role of local authorities in the international and national debate
- Enabling National policies in support to local community-based interventions
- Growing understanding within the UN on the local articulation of the prevention of violence and crime
- 40 Days Action for the Creation of Safer Cities

Towards Human Settlements Vulnerability Reduction

Security of Tenure
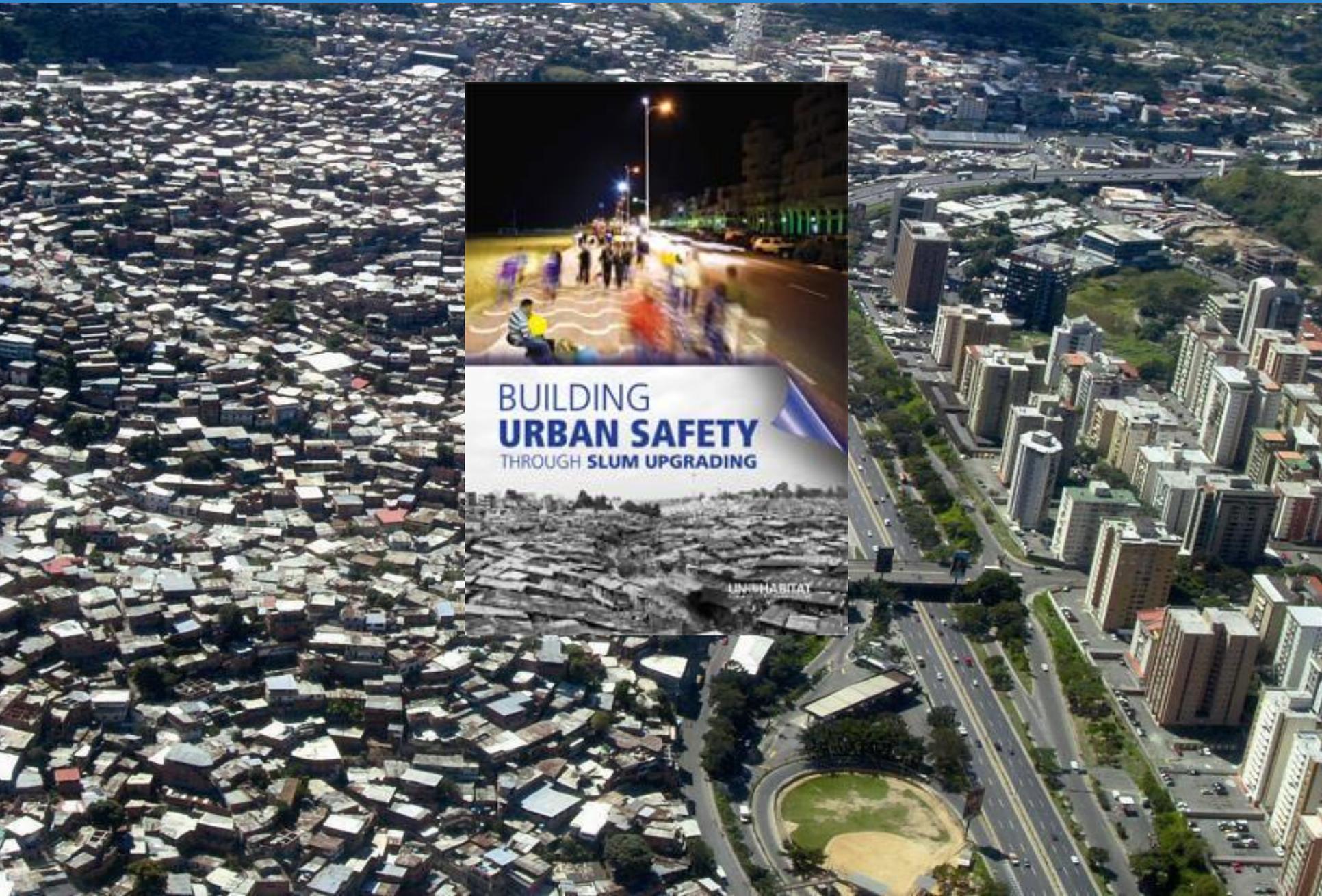• targeting land and housing evictions and associated violent conflicts

Natural Disasters
• targeting risk reduction, preparedness and resilience
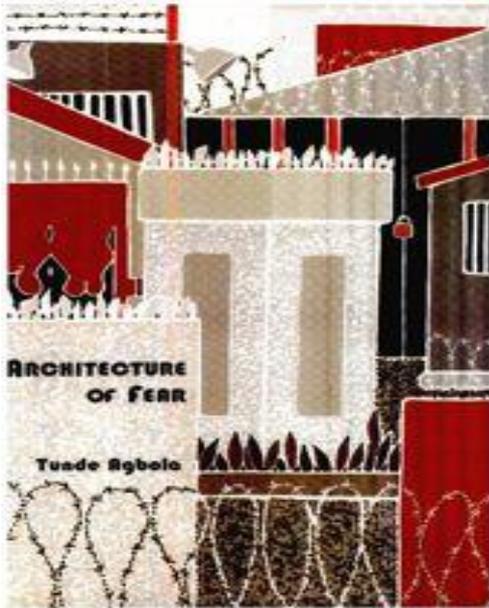
Crime, Violence & Social Cohesion
• targeting urban vulnerability reduction to crime and violence
• building on social capital of communities
• focusing on social interventions

BUILDING
URBAN SAFETY
THROUGH **SLUM UPGRADING**

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Integrating Prevention into Urban Planning for Social Integration

Partners

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC)
European Forum on Urban Safety (EFUS)
The Institute for Security Studies (ISS), Huairou Commission
UN Women
UNICEF
UNDP
UNODC
WHO
UNESCAP
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
CITYNET
Slum Dwellers International (SDI)
ACHR – Asian Coalition on Housing Rights
University Alberto Hurtado (Chile)
Women in Cities International

(Canada)
Jagori (India)
ITDG (Kenya)
National Crime Prevention Council (United States)
Crime Prevention Centre of the CSIR The World Bank Institute
The Royal Government of the Netherlands
Italian Co-operation
Sida (Swedish International Development Agency)
Belgian Development Agency
German Development Cooperation (GDC)
Small Arms Survey
Urban Sociology Laboratory (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne, EPFL/LaSUR)
Geneva International Academic Network (GIAN)

National Crime Prevention Council (Canada)
Federation of Canadian Municipalities)
Leo Lagrange (France)
World Scouts Bureau
University of Melbourne
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Institute of Public Safety and Security (Barcelona)
Swedish National Police Board
Ville de Montreal Police
Inter American Coalition in Violence Prevention (IACPV)
Darua Youth Platform
KTH University
Africa Forum for Urban Safety
Plan International

Global Partnership Framework of Cooperation on '**Safer Cities**'

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

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

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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Municipal Safety Labs as Pilot Action Sites

Knowledge

City Lab will connect cities to new and inspiring sources of knowledge that can be adapted to the local contexts to inform more effective policy responses as well as practice.

Learning

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

Supporting Innovation

Testing innovative approaches in cities in a range of areas and validate their applicability.

Facilitating Solutions

Provider of high quality technical expertise and facilitator of change within cities . Drawing on partner networks and network cities– arranging and sequencing support and processes to provide a sustainable solution.
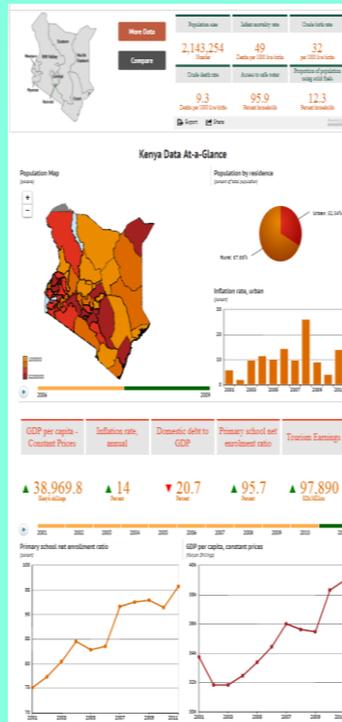
The Long-term Vision: Safer Cities 2.0

Global Safe City Portal and Index

Facilitating international, national and local comparisons of different indicators for use by policy makers, researchers and citizens.

Identifying gaps and areas for improvements.

Enabling public pressure on governments.

Safe City Beacon Cities and Labs

Supporting specific cities to implement projects that improve their safety performance & sharing results.

Facilitating co-operation, collaboration & innovation among stakeholders to use the data to identify and implement solutions.
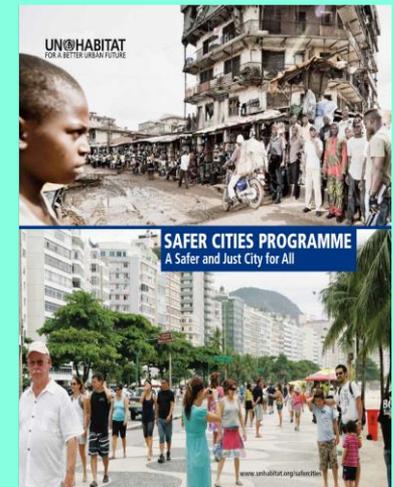
- Knowledge
- Learning
- Supporting Innovation
- Facilitating Solutions

Safe City Report

Analysis of data revealing trends, challenges, and solutions as well as highlighting best practices from Beacon Cities

Issues to Clarify on the Safer Cities Approach

- It is not about policing, but about managing the inadequacies presented in the environments due to incapacitation of the criminal justice system and poor planning of the urbanisation process

- A multi-level governance of safety approach: Clarifies the role of local government through a municipal plan for safety supported by a national policy framework – crime prevention and urban policies

SAFER CITIES

Outline of the UN Guidelines on Safer Cities

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

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

Sustainable Development Goals (2030)

One of SDG *11 aspiration is "Making Cities and Human Settlements Safe"*

Several relevant targets to safer cities, in particular Target 11.7:

By 2030 provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

The Safer Cities approach provides for this **Goal 11** to be read together with:

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

5 GENDER EQUALITY

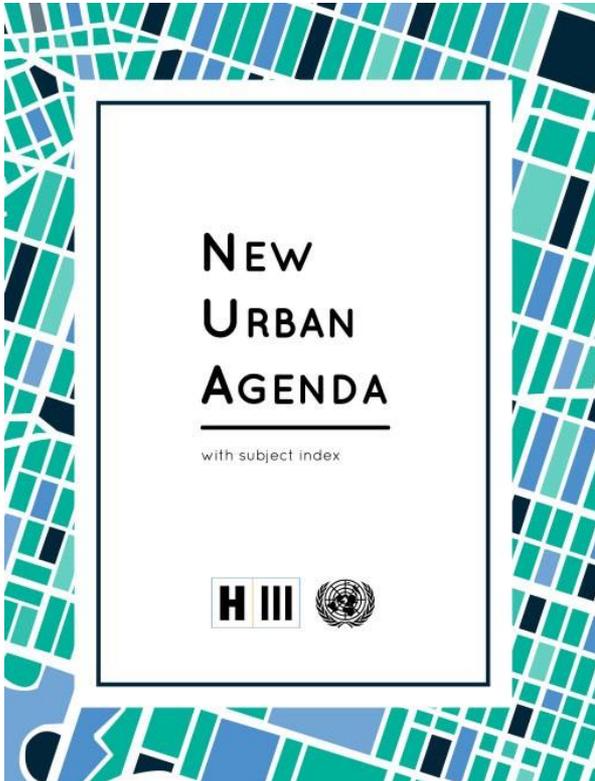**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The New Urban Agenda Para 39 and 42

We commit ourselves to promoting safe…and secure environment in cities and human settlements enabling all to live, work and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation, taking into consideration that women and girls, children and youth, and persons in vulnerable situations are often particularly affected.

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

The New Urban Agenda

Public Spaces free from crime and violence

Paragraph 100 :

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

Inclusive measures to enhance urban safety

Paragraph 103 :

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

Thank You!

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