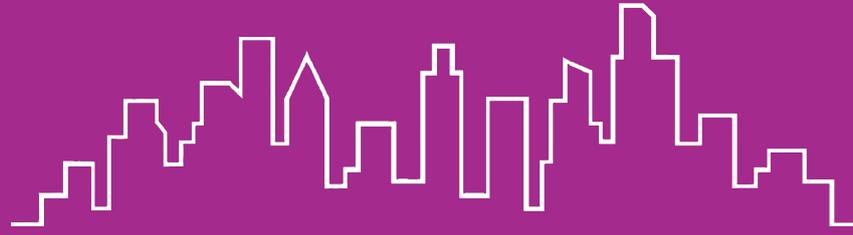


Global  
Experts  
Group  
Meeting



# URBAN SAFETY MONITOR



Barcelona, 15-16 May 2014



With the collaboration of:



Ajuntament  
de Barcelona



**Global Experts Group Meeting**

**“URBAN SAFETY MONITOR”**



City Planning Extension

National Urban Policies

Sustainable Urban Mobility Solutions

Urban Safety Monitor

Urban Development Financing

With the collaboration of:



**Ajuntament  
de Barcelona**



# URBAN SAFETY MONITOR

GLOBAL EXPERTS GROUP MEETING

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## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1 THE URBAN SAFETY MONITOR IN CONTEXT

Cities are important sites of opportunity and engines of human development, but they also face myriad challenges. In many cities in low- and middle-income countries, high levels of violence and insecurity are associated with rapid urbanization, inequality, and weak governance. In response, new knowledge of the scope, intensity, distribution, and trends of violence and insecurity at the sub-national level is needed to shape evidence-based interventions—as well as an effective means of translating knowledge into practical action by local government and other stakeholders.

Effective prevention and reduction of urban violence and insecurity requires routine and reliable data generation and analysis, yet there is a paucity of comparable, time-series data on safety and security, frustrating empirical measurement and testing. The international community's emerging preoccupation with urban violence and insecurity has not been matched with commensurate investment in research. The lack of reliable data hinders the ability of local governments to set concrete targets for improved performance, and likewise the means by which civil society and other urban stakeholders can hold them accountable for progress or reversals. Moreover, the long-term effects of urban violence prevention and reduction interventions are not well understood. The emergence of a normative framework for the preventive approach to urban violence and insecurity depends on generating an authoritative and empirical evidence base of success.

Recognizing that the lack of valid, comparable data on urban safety and security not only militates against public accountability at the local level, but undermines international efforts to advance evidence-based policy and programming, UN-Habitat embarked on a process to develop a set of viable urban safety and security metrics within the context of its Safer Cities Programme's 2012-16 strategic planning framework. This process intensified with preparation of an "Urban Safety Index" concept note in May 2012, and the presentation and review of that note at a workshop during the 6th World Urban Forum in Naples, Italy, in September 2012.

The workshop discussion focused on the initial proposal for a global composite index, modelled on the Human Development Index, which characterizes urban safety and security at city level. Participants questioned whether such a model would have added value, for whom, and for what purpose. While a globally comparable summary index might be effective in influencing international and national priorities and drawing media attention, local policymakers and practitioners might find a higher contextualized set of indicators to be more useful. Concerns were also raised about profound

regional variation and the effect on the local political will of a city's low ranking on the global "league table." Participants fed back extensively on the conceptual and statistical limitations of a unitary summary index, noting that it would likely fail to capture meaningful contextual factors at city level. The comparability of the metrics, the inclusion of specific indicators, their sensitivity to issues of gender and relevance to local governments, and the conflation of safety outcomes and safety determinants were points of further contention.

Subsequent to the workshop, UN-Habitat reformulated the proposal and reframed its end-product as the Urban Safety Monitor. Given the limitations of a unitary global urban safety index, strong consideration was given to possible alternatives. These included a localized index that could be comparable within regions or countries; a global index comprised of standardized domains, but exchangeable or adaptable indicators; and / or selective use of existing urban indicators for global comparisons of cities. A combination of these approaches was presented to, first, at an Experts Group Meeting in Paris, France, in December 2012, and received positively. The initial presentation provided additional clarification on the scope and methodology, project timelines, selection criteria for cities in the research network and determination of indicators.

### 1.2 THE URBAN SAFETY MONITOR SNAPSHOT

As currently designed, the Urban Safety Monitor hypothesizes that well-crafted indicators have the potential to set in motion high-impact change processes in urban policy and programming. Policymakers and citizens alike will be empowered to press for evidence-based policies and programming by a tool that promotes benchmarking, transparency, and accountability. Moreover, the Urban Safety Monitor will seek to discover the most important drivers of urban violence and the policy implications for cities, and the most effective interventions to tackle the problem of urban violence. Thus, the underlying logic of the project is to influence the quality of policy and programming, and strengthen political will, mainly in cities in low- and middle-income countries, that contributes to the generation of a safe city.

The Monitor will devise and track urban safety indicators in low- and middle-income cities around the world, generating a reservoir of spatially and temporally diverse data and making it freely available. At the city level, indicators will drive informed public policymaking and enhance local government accountability by enabling policymakers and civil society to benchmark the progress of cities toward equitable delivery of safety and security. At global level, the Monitor will expand the authoritative evidence base on what makes cities safer, by illuminating and documenting the interplay

between urban risk and resilience factors. The knowledge produced by the Monitor will be disseminated through an annual flagship report featuring rigorous and original analysis of policy and programming; and an accessible web-based platform with an informative public interface, as well as a comprehensive data mine for use by researchers. Prescriptive, actionable policy advice based on the Monitor's findings will be incorporated into a global action agenda, advocating a local government-led, preventive approach to making cities safer.

The workshop discussion focused on the initial proposal for a global composite index, modelled on the Human Development Index, which characterizes urban safety and security at city level.

### 1.3 GLOBAL EXPERTS MEETING AND PILOT PHASE

The Global Experts Meeting provided an opportunity for technical specialists and city-based practitioners to come together to devise and approve Urban Safety Monitor indicators to be field-tested during a pilot phase. The meeting was by Barcelona, a city which for over 25 years has been a pioneer in the use of indicators to understand and respond to the dynamics of urban safety. First with the Barcelona victimization surveys (SVB), and later as part of the Catalan Crime Victimization Survey (ESPC), the city has demonstrated the value of time-series urban safety data both to policymakers and the broader public. Barcelona's use of data on public perception, rather than relying only on official statistics, has been especially innovative. A world-class knowledge hub has developed to support public policy in this area.

Development of indicators for the Urban Safety Monitor seek to balance the urgent need for reliable, comparable, time-series data from multiple sites with deference to the specificity and singularity of security issues at city and sub-city level. Reaching unanimity on what to monitor and how will be an early and critical challenge for the project. Representatives appointed by each city participating in the pilot phase will gather with world-class technical experts for an iterative, in-person process of indicator development and refinement, as well as to scan existing datasets and indicators generated by credible international actors.

Indicators will be clustered as outcome indicators, on the incidence, prevalence, perception, and distribution of (in)security; and determinant indicators, on the more distal social, economic, and environmental phenomena

that directly or indirectly influence safety and security, including resilience factors (variables with a robust negative correlation with violence) and risk factors, or variables with a robust positive correlation with violence). In addition, indicators proposed by the Global Experts Meeting will be organized either in a limited set of common indicators to be applied across all participating cities to facilitate inter-urban and cross-national comparisons, or in a broader set of tailored single-site city indicators.

Due to the extent and intensity of variation across cities, countries, and regions, the simpler common indicators will rely mainly on official statistics (from police and justice institutions, census bureaux, etc.) and other sources of quantitative data (such as hospital-based injury and mortality surveillance systems), though perception surveys may also feed into the common indicators. These standardized indicators will focus primarily on macro-level safety and security outcomes, and allow for comparison across the universe of cities involved in the project, against each other and the mean. Data harvested for the Global City Indicators Facility and UN-Habitat's Global Urban Indicators and City Prosperity Index will be invaluable. It may also be practical to promote integration of surveillance activities with aspects of existing international initiatives like the City Prosperity Index, the World Homicide Survey, the UNODC-led UN Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, DHS and MICS and the World Values Survey.

With a greater tolerance for specificity and complexity, city indicators will focus on both determinants and outcomes and are likelier to utilize more qualitative data sources like safety audits and household, street, and victimization surveys. Analysis of the relationships between proxy indicators based on quantitative and qualitative data will be especially valuable in generating useful insights.

UN-Habitat will field-test and evaluate the indicators developed at the Global Experts Meeting under real world conditions, providing deeper insights into each indicator, generating data to improve the quality and loading of sub-indices, and assess the overall credibility of the tool. Pilot cities will be expected to collect and document data for as many shortlisted indicators as possible, and then complete a checklist evaluating indicators on the basis of ease of collection, universality, relevance and credibility.

The mission of the Urban Safety Monitor is not only to generate data, but to disseminate and make sense of it. As such, the Global Experts Meeting will also consider potential open-data and web platform solutions—both to clarify the understanding of participants of how the Monitor will be operationalized for users and the general public alike, and do narrow down options for eventual approval by UN-Habitat.

## 2. THE UN-HABITAT EXPERT GROUP MEETING

UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the Barcelona City Council, convened a meeting on May 15-15 that gathered experts and practitioners from different parts of the world to push forward a signature global initiative, the Urban Safety Monitor. Once launched, the Urban Safety Monitor will drive public policymaking and enhance local government accountability by tracking and analyzing indicators of safety and security in multiple cities. Illuminating the interplay between urban risk and resilience factors reflected in its reservoir of data, the Monitor will expand the stock of knowledge on what makes cities safer. The meeting reviewed existing urban safety indicators and surveillance systems, and iteratively produced an Urban Safety Monitor prototype for field-testing in a pilot phase.

UN-Habitat presented the Urban Safety Monitor project document and a brief summary of existing initiatives on measuring crime and violence in cities, proposing criteria for the identification of indicators and surveillance methodologies. Barcelona and Catalonia complemented this material with a review of the rich metropolitan and regional experiences, including a relevant field visit.

These elements served as the basis for conceptual and technical “uploading” of key aspects of the indicator design and surveillance practice; and a structured exchange between city representatives and international technical experts. A structured, iterative design process, facilitated by Dr Todd Foglesong of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and focused on the pilot cities represented at the meeting, produced recommendations for indicators Urban to be adapted during the pilot phase.

For over 25 years, Barcelona has been a pioneer in the use of indicators to understand and respond to the dynamics of urban safety. First with the Barcelona victimization surveys (SVB), and later as part of the Catalan Crime Victimization Survey (ESPC), the city has demonstrated the value of time-series urban safety data both to policymakers and the broader public. As such, Barcelona represented the ideal host city for the Global Experts Meeting in Urban Safety Monitor.

This seminar represents the fourth of five Expert Group Meetings organized by UN-Habitat and funded by the Barcelona City Council to promote the theme “towards a new urban agenda”.



### 3. INAUGURATION AND OPENING REMARKS

Recent violent phenomenon taking place in many different cities around the world exposed the need for improving the global dialogue around urban safety and its intrinsic interrelations with urban planning. Although urban design and planning will not automatically resolve all the safety issues, it can contribute significantly to generate a more peaceful coexistence in our metropolis, reminded Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat, in his opening remarks.



Clos also underscored that the rise in gated communities personifies a city's failure to manage urban diversity and promote civil coexistence. Instead of finding innovative ways to integrate and create harmonic societies, local authorities and the private sector are fostering middle ages solutions through the construction of residential areas with built-up walls and security guards at the doors. The end result of these policies steers the city away from the utopic idea that we have in mind. Instead, it mirrors towards creating further public segregation in the development of the 21st century urban metropolis.

Barcelona, the host city for this EGM, on the other hand, represents a perfect case study on how urban planning can be associated with law enforcement measures and social cohesion to tackle safety issues. This philosophy led not only to the transformation of the city, but to the creation of a setting where citizens perceive and express this sense of tranquility. One of the examples is the renovation of the Ciutat Vella, in Barcelona, which managed to convert the historic city center from a crime zone to a safe touristic and residential area through a combination of specific urban design strategies, police reinforcement and community participation and empowerment.

Antoni Vives i Tomàs, Deputy Mayor for Urban Habitat from the Barcelona City Council, recalled that this Expert Group Meeting represents the fourth initiative organized by UN-Habitat and the Barcelona City Council revolving around the evolution of the cities in the 21st century. These seminars also represent an opportunity to help shape the agenda towards the Habitat III Conference in 2016.

About the urban safety theme proposed for this meeting, he named three challenges: The first, the problem with legitimacy, urbanism and security and how to explore other alternatives that do not necessarily correlate security with repression. Secondly, the importance to associate the Urban Safety Monitor with the social quality, victimization index and surveys related to safety perception. Likewise, he pointed out the need to investigate how the smart cities concept affect our reality and how can we monitor the citizens without interfering in their private life. Finally, he called for the creation of a best practices reservoir associated with cities.

Carmen Sánchez-Miranda Gallego proceeded by outlining the objectives and expected outcomes of this specific EGM, which included the revision of existing urban safety indicators and surveillance systems, including those of Barcelona and Catalonia. It also includes the development of an indicator selection criteria for the Urban Safety Monitor and production of an Urban Safety Monitor prototype, including indicators and surveillance methodology.



## 4. THEMATIC SESSIONS

As a mean of shedding light on the broader discourse on urban safety, expert-practitioners from Barcelona and Catalonia presented several dimensions of the city's historical and contemporary approach to tackle safety challenges. Perspectives included the political aspects

of managing an urban safety crisis, the role of the judicial system, and specific efforts to mainstream gender in policymaking and practice. Special emphasis was placed on the utilization of surveys and indicators, and the incorporation of those tools into policymaking and service design.

### SESSION 1: REFLECTIONS ON URBAN SAFETY PRACTICE – THE EXPERIENCE OF BARCELONA AND CATALONIA

Josep M. Lahosa, Director of the Prevention Services of the Barcelona City Council, briefly described the historical background of the events that gave rise to the city transformation, which combined, among other aspects, strategies of urban planning and safety measures.

The chamfered sidewalks, with a 45 degree oblique corner cut that gives more space to the city's intersections, were mentioned as one single design idea that contributed significantly to raise the perception of safety in Barcelona. The same innovative philosophy was used again in the 1980s, when the city decided not to concentrate merely on the use of force to prevent crime and promote change, but to explore different actions to understand the roots of the problem and the citizen's perception of safety. This approach turned into a search for explanations and more in-depth analysis of the statistics. That goal was achieved through the cooperation with the academia to study these figures in connection with other societal behavior.



Following these lines, the new Barcelona safety program started to incorporate the opinion of various citizens and association groups, who indicated in which priority security issues should be dealt with. It also drove informed questions to improve policymaking. These focus groups also facilitated some essential information for urban planners, who could use this relevant data to create innovative design alternatives that stimulated security prevention and raised safety

perception. Both the Barcelona victimization surveys and, later, the Catalan Crime Victimization Survey, which has been in place for 30 years, were experiences that were built upon this participatory inclusion. Currently, the program relies on the objective statistic and data from police records, but also adds the subjective inputs, such as the public's views on security, which ultimately makes it possible to get more reliable outcomes that better reflect the reality and trends in the city.

This session highlighted the difficulty of bridging the gap between objective data and perception inputs and how to avoid politicians and the media to misinterpret this information or use it in a personal way.

Joan Delort, CEO Prevention, Security and Mobility of the Barcelona City Council, provided an overview of the challenges that the city of Barcelona faces in terms of safety. Rather than trying to expand its array of security measurements, the public authorities work on raising the level of tranquility in the city. An idea that can also be translated in the way citizens perceive their own safety, if they live in a friendly neighborhood and whether they notice the absence of risks or face low exposition to threats. These perceptions are measured using three approaches: the victimization survey, the public service survey and an omnibus survey.

Although the Spanish Constitution declared that the public security is a matter of state, the Autonomous Community of Catalonia, along with the Barcelona city, has the power to coordinate and assume the security role in this urban area. He stressed that this fact is important because only the local government has the full capacity and the knowledge to manage the daily ingredients that affect both the opportunities for safety improvement and the reduction of risks and possibilities of social conflicts. In order to carry out this duty in

an efficient and harmonized way, one internal local governance institution was established to coordinate the functions of the various police forces in Barcelona, enabling them to share roles without overlapping their authority or jurisdiction.



He concluded by adding that Barcelona still faces the challenge of articulating the dialogue between the city center and the periphery, which, if not dealt properly, can generate greater tension and inequality. However, as he pointed out, it is in the DNA of the city to be proactive and pragmatic and, therefore, always seek for innovative solutions that include the citizenship.

In his presentation “The cooperation between the city of Barcelona and the University. A shared need,” Sergi Valera, Ph.D. in social psychology at the University of Barcelona, praised the initiative of the local authorities to work with the academia to further understand the security data related to the city. This association helps to research and explain why some of the places considered extremely dangerous for the residents are actually safe zones, and what measures should be taken to correct this impression.

Once these zones are identified, a further survey and analysis are conducted to understand the reality. It uses a theoretical model that takes into account three aspects related to the perception of security: 1. Personal competences, which relates to the age group, gender, social support and personal control; 2. Representations of spaces, which would mean previous experiences – positive or negative with that zone, satisfaction, influence and social influence (social cohesion, participation in the community events, associations) and 3. Dangerous environments, which would translate to visual control, lighting, facilities, time, patterns of occupation, among others.

This thorough analysis, based on the survey and observation, allows the city to have a broader view of

what is happening in certain neighborhoods. Likewise, it helps to understand better how the citizens think and behave, as well as collect relevant data on what they expect to improve. These types of information give an appropriate head up to local authorities, which can have a golden opportunity to analyze, plan and anticipate the development of further security problems. It also prevents politicians or the media to interpret the police records or pure statistics according to their own will, portraying a reality in a mischievous or erroneous way.

## DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Participants spoke about the difficulty of bridging the gap between objective data and perception inputs and how to avoid politicians and the media to misinterpret this information or use it in a personal way.

Equally important, they reflected over the timeframe and the dynamics of the victimization survey, which is done every year in Barcelona, and questioned whether it would offer a similar result if they were conducted within a longer period of time. This matter is particularly important in developing countries, nations that do not count with the resources to repeat surveys and, therefore, need to be very strategic when planning to launch such initiative. Participants suggested that relevant information about safety in these countries could be achieved through other channels, such as adding some victimization or perception questions to other assessments done by the government, such as the public services’ evaluation or one associated with the government’s image.



The need to observe the use of public spaces and people’s interaction with it, as well as question them about their habits, were also pointed out as a key methodology to determine if a space is indeed safe or not. The feeling of belongingness to a certain community or neighborhood, as well as the social cohesion existent, were also factors identified as key determinants to guarantee safer settings.

**Josep M. Lahosa.** Director, Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council.

**Joan Delort.** CEO Prevention, Security and Mobility, Barcelona City Council

**Dr. Sergi Valera.** Ph.D. in social psychology, University of Barcelona.

## SESSION 2: REFLECTIONS ON URBAN SAFETY PRACTICE – THE EXPERIENCE OF BARCELONA AND CATALONIA

This session introduced the Urban Safety Monitor, addressing its context, history, theory of change, key objectives, product range and pilot phase. It also explained briefly the Safer Cities model background and UN-Habitat's local governance portfolio. Finally, it provided an overview of the criteria for indicators as established in the project document.

Michael James Warren, Strategy Advisor (Safer Cities), Urban Legislation, Land and Governance branch of UN-Habitat, started his presentation by posing two questions: how do we know what works in making cities safer; and how do we tap the knowledge to create real change for urban citizens?

The idea behind this platform is to offer an interactive way to share the insights more broadly and disseminate this information into a wider community of practitioners and policy makers. At the same time, it also creates a tool that helps to translate information drawn from crime statistics and surveys in an easier manner that can be used to inform policy. Moreover, this project seeks to find innovative ways to present this data in an accessible, useful and shareable way. The website [www.urbansafetymonitor.org](http://www.urbansafetymonitor.org) will serve as an information and knowledge hub, allowing free accessibility to data and tools, which includes all of the datasets collected through the project's network. The site will include features like charts and maps for visual comparison of cities and indicators; advanced queries for creating, editing and saving customized tables; and sharing on Twitter, Facebook, and other social media platforms. City Profiles will be presented separately, along with factsheets and commentaries, and a wiki for site-specific discussion and reflection.

The platform will also stream original videos, tell the stories behind the data –the lived experiences of people from the cities involved in the project- and delve into the implications of the Monitor's annual findings.

### DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

The debate centered on the choice of the pilot cities, and why not include a city from Latin America in this initial phase. Warren explained that the selection is not yet final, and negotiations are still ongoing to include a city from this region. He also underscored that UN-Habitat is joining forces with other international organizations, and, particularly in Latin America with the Inter-American Development Bank, to find ways to combine efforts and add value to other indicators system of security and coexistence. Participants also questioned if the Urban Safety Monitor could develop in the future to become a pressuring tool for governments, especially related to rules and regulations. This instrument, however, was conceptualized initially for the local government and public servants use, which does not exclude the possibility to build up its usability in the near future if it proves to work correctly. The Sustainable Development Goals were also mentioned as an opportunity to use some of the indicators developed for the Urban Safety Monitor to measure the targets that will most likely be set related to urban violence, crime, safety and coexistence.

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**Eduardo Moreno.** Research and Capacity Development Head, UN-Habitat.

**Michael James Warren.** Strategy Advisor (Safer Cities). Urban Legislation, Land and governance branch, UN-Habitat.



## SESSION 3: URBAN SAFETY INDICATORS – EVIDENCE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

During this session, representatives from the academia and policy organization presented the state-of-play on urban safety indicators. The presenters were invited to speak about the effectiveness of urban indicators and how their impact can be measured over time, bringing to the debate lessons and experiences from different settings. Andrés Renglio, Associate Professor and Director, MA Criminal Justice, Rutgers University (USA), acting as moderator, also reminded that in the developed countries, research is often used as a way to verify data and provide information that is not available to the government sources. However, in the developing world, research, information and statistics also introduce means to strengthen governments' performance and give elements to draft better policies.



Anesh Sukhai, Manager/Senior Scientist. MRC-UNISA Violence, Injury & Peace Research Unit (VIPRU), Medical Research Council (South Africa), brought the example of the safety strategy developed for the city of Johannesburg. The contextual drivers took into account several determinants, such as socioeconomic levels, use of licit and illicit drugs, violence, privatization of public spaces and gated communities, alternative forms of security, as well as the child representations of safety through drawings.

The answer to respond to unsafety was determined by three key city strategies: Growth & Development Strategy; Human & Social Development Cluster Strategy and Johannesburg City Safety Strategy. In common, they all take into consideration both the objective and subjective information about public space, statistics, but also perceptions and experiences related to safety. They also expanded the idea of safety beyond crime incidents with the integration of indicators to measure safety in other areas related to health, environment and social development. Based on the concept of smart city, these strategies rely on innovative urban performance and competitiveness, as well as citizen participation

and community engagement approaches.

Sukhai reinforced, however, that the correct implementation and sustainability of these strategies hinge on the political will and leadership and a sense of ownership and championship. By the same token, these actions rely on institutional arrangements, dedicated budget and guarantee of having personnel and technology to capture quality data routinely and analyze it.

Serena Olgiati presented the initiative of Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) to support the production of national reports on security and armed violence. These reports aim to inform and direct governmental responses to armed violence and reflect a commitment from a country to acknowledge and address the problem. Ultimately, it may also lead to effective programs that support the most vulnerable populations. In a joint initiative with several institutions, AOAV created an outline template to help garner the information from different perspectives, for example, crime and health statistics and integrates information that happens in both conflict and non-conflict settings.

Additionally, the template helps to identify successful policies, case studies and contextual information, relevant information that improves the overall understanding of and response to the impact of armed violence and insecurity. The template is divided into two tiers. The first, an entry point where governments with lower human resources and technical capacity can provide some basic data that ensure accountability and transparency. The second requires more complex and desegregated information, useful to inform programs and policies.

Olgiati highlighted that countries, initially, expressed their fear that these exercises may lead to negative outcomes, such as drive away investments or the media's misuse of the information. Nevertheless, they also recognized that this initiative represented a golden opportunity for multi-actors to sit together and work on the diagnosis and solutions for the problems.



## DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

The debate about the South African experience focused on how is it possible to ensure political support and how to adequately measure a safety prevention policy taking into account that quick fixes do not address the roots of the problems, and well planned actions may need a longer timeframe to generate results.

About Serena Olgiati's presentation, experts asked for some clarification about the criteria used to create this template for the national reports on security and armed violence. Participants underlined the need to expand the use of this instrument, adding elements that could determine the causes of the violence. Serena Olgiati explained that this tool was designed to enable countries to get a first picture of their violence and security problem. Nonetheless, the need to collect information to accomplish this exercise may automatically trigger different stakeholders to sit together and discuss the origins of the violence and crime in their countries, as well as some answers to revert this scenario.

Josep M. Lahosa reminded that to understand a certain context indicator should go beyond the scope

of violence and security and include social aspects, such as cohesion and belongingness. He named the example of Nicaragua, where, possibly, these social aspects prevented the country to face delinquency and criminal acts associated with the mara gangs, as it happened in its neighbor countries.

Eduardo Moreno accentuated, particularly, that the indicators for the UN-Habitat's Urban Safety Monitor should go across the input, outputs and results in order to understand what kind of processes are connected and what kind of consequences should we get out of this process.

Experts also emphasized that some small measures, which does not depend on a great allocation of budget, may increase the daily citizen's safety and improve their quality of life.

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**Josep M. Lahosa.** Director, Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council.

**Anesh Sukhai.** Manager/ Senior Scientist. MRC-UNISA Violence, Injury & Peace Research Unit (VIPRU). Medical Research Council (South Africa).

**Serena Olgiati.** Head of Advocacy, Action on Armed Violence -AOAV (United Kingdom)

## SESSION 4: URBAN SAFETY INDICATORS IN PRACTICE – CITY CASE STUDIES

This session provided an opportunity for two cities to present vivid ground-level case studies, illustrating the motivations for and challenges to implementation of urban safety indicator schemes, and offering insights for consideration in the development of the Urban Safety Monitor prototype.

An instrument to measure the citizen's experience in The Netherlands was presented by Suzanne van den Berge, Project Manager of the Rotterdam Safety Index. Since 2002, the city of Rotterdam has used a hot spot approach to assess and compare the level of safety of Rotterdam's 64 neighborhoods. This tool also represents a way to inform politicians and law enforcement authorities on the priority zones that they should focus. The scheme combines subjective and objective data related to eight themes – theft, nuisance related to drugs, burglary, violence, clean and intact and traffic, collecting registration from the police, accounts of victims and information from people that experienced problems. A sample from each neighborhood is taken, and the survey comprises about 15,000 people, who respond either by internet, hard-copy or telephone.

Although this index has been helpful to tackle the safety problems in the city, the authorities recognized that after 10 years of this use this model could have reached its limits. The results delivered by the new designed approach put more weight on the safety perception and other subjective opinions. The current

index also introduces a neighborhood profile, based on a threefold base concept - the safety index itself combined with the physical and social indices – which facilitates the visualization of the issue to be addressed. This new methodology also illustrates the most vulnerable neighborhoods using a different set of greens and yellows as a way to avoid stigmas related to the color red.

Henrik Bech, Head of division, Centre for Statistics and Analysis, Danish National Police, illustrated how the Safety Index of in the country works.



The purpose of the Safety Index is to create a systematic overview of the safety situation in Denmark and enables comparison among its 12 city zones and

34 areas. Equally important, the Safety Index makes possible to prioritize, focus and assess the effects of preventive measures, helping to interpret the police statistics and, thus, identify tendencies.

As a baseline, the index uses data extracted from the registered police records and the Citizen survey, which measures the exposure of citizens to delinquency and assesses the fear of crime, with a special focus on the disadvantaged housing districts. The safety survey has 20 questions that range from objective queries based on personal safety, theft, burglary, and reckless behavior, such as if people trust the police to more open questions as what the police can do to improve the safety in your neighborhood. However, different from the other safety index, the Danish one was created for the police use, and, thus, do not integrate other relevant social data.

The first index was published in November 2013 and, therefore, the Danish police has not been able yet to draw further conclusions as it lacks additional data to compare its results.

Josep M. Lahosa closed this session by presenting the four main axes indicators used to feed the Barcelona Safety Plan for the period of 2012-2015, which were:

- **Foster safer neighborhoods** - Includes an assessment of the neighborhood's premises and context, but also people's perception of insecurity.
- **Anticipate and prevent coexistence conflicts** – Uses the combined record database from the Catalonia and Barcelona police force and also information from the victimization survey about the level of good citizenship.
- **Prevent and monitor crime** – Also uses as the main source the victimization survey and police records for analyzing both the number of incidents but also the global index of victimization.
- **Reinforce the local security management** – Assess the perception of the people on the security management in the neighborhood and their opinion of the police service.

Lahosa also outlined some findings from a diagnosis the city carried out which determined people's feeling of belonging, the current assessment of their neighborhood and future expectation for the next years. Urban safety is intrinsically related with how people perceive their neighborhoods, interact with it and care and express ownership. Thus, the results from this exercise helped the public administration and the law enforcement agencies to identify the most problematic fields, respond to the expectations and act quickly to fix these issues.



## DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

The discussion pointed towards whether the information gathered by the local authorities were also shared and reviewed with the community associations and other mobilizations actors or not. Suzanne van den Berge answered that the safety index in Rotterdam is just a starting point. Consequently, once the public administration has this evaluation in hand, they are able to present it to the neighborhoods and see if they identify themselves with that classification towards work hand-in-hand to address the safety issues and change policies. Josep M. Lahosa reminded that in Barcelona the views and contributions from the local, cultural, social associations, as well as historians, sociologist and anthropologists, among others, helped to define the neighborhood boundaries. Not only in its size, but the level of belongingness and traditional ties people have with them. These valuable information gathered from community participation, along with the data from the police records and surveys, contributed to a horizontal safety system that works on the basis of consensus that enable to make participatory policies.

Experts also expressed their concern about how to find the correct balance between using actual figures and subjective data to determine the safety level of a city. In many cases, improvements may have been done, but people's perception about it remain unaltered, causing them to mislead the safety assessment and blur the indicators. They also expressed that when an incident happens in a highly safe neighborhood, the sensitivity of the residents in this area may be greater than others who live in places not as safe. These scenarios should also be taken into consideration before drawing final conclusions about how people really interpret their safety environment.

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**Suzanne van den Berge.** Project Manager, Rotterdam Safety Index, City of Rotterdam.

**Henrik Bech.** Head of Division, Centre for Statistics and Analysis, Danish National Police.

**Josep M. Lahosa.** Director, Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council.

## SESSION 5: PRESENTATION ON WEB PORTAL

**M**att McNabb brought to the discussion the use of new digital technologies to collect, track, analyze and monitor urban safety information in a dynamic and easy way. The example of the First Mile Geo model, using real data garnered from the Syrian conflict, served to demonstrate how the future Urban Safety Monitor will work. It also showed an array of possibilities offered to policymakers, activities, academics and the general public to visualize the spatial insights without formal training. Connect your data collection

McNabb underscored that in many places in the world governments lack the human resources and the ability to produce and manage the amount of data necessary to have a full picture of the safety problems taking place in the city. Whenever this capacity exists, in most of the cases the safety information is being produced in an old-fashioned way, resulting in an enormous stock of paper files that one has the capacity to classify, share or analyze it. These countries usually do not have the technical ability or personnel to integrate registers from the various institutions, police stations, victims organizations and ministries, in one single database.

This type of mapping platform offers a quick solution for those countries who aim to modernize their information system if they lack the resources to build their own. It enables to create polls and associate

the responses to the places that the survey occurred, making easy to navigate and customize the information to be shown according to the users' needs. All these data can be exported in different formats and create statistics, charts, heat points, among others.

### DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Participants questioned about what other possibilities this platform may offer to public authorities, particularly on how to manage and record official data. McNabb clarified by referring to the initial trials, where this platform helped police stations in several countries to geolocate incidents and generate atlas wall maps with a high degree of precision they needed.

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**Matt McNabb.** CEO, First Mile Geo, and Adjunct Fellow, The American Security Project.

## SESSION 6: ITERATIVE PLANNING OF INDICATORS SCRUMS

**W**hy the work in the city of Barcelona serves as an inspiration for this EGM was one of the topics addressed by Todd Foglesong, Senior Research Associate, Program in Criminal Justice and Management (PCJ) and Adjunct Lecturer in Public Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

Different from other parts of the world, that opted for fostering private security, gated communities and strict law enforcement measures, Barcelona chose to increase its safety through promoting social development, a sense of belonging, effective mobility and community integration. The combination of these elements has enabled Barcelona to draw political decisions using not only a set of numerical information, but also hearing the stories behind the numbers, he summarized.

Foglesong also explained how experts could contribute to UN-Habitat through the creation of indicators during the interactive breakout sessions for the city of Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) and Beirut (Lebanon), and others that could be used universally.

As a guideline, UN-Habitat emphasized that the indicators should capture the incidents and the prevalence of a particular problem, thus also focusing on solutions and public perception. Additionally to these recommendations, Foglesong suggested that participants took into account other type of criteria, such as:

- **Feasibility.** Many local governments lack the resources, budget and technical capacity to run a sophisticated model. Alternatives should be identified to compensate this deficit.

- **Credibility.** They should be used to validate the information and to prove the veracity of one fact. They are meant to disperse doubt, but when they have not been picked correctly, they might contribute to blur even further the reality. He illustrated this situation through two examples from Sierra Leone and Jamaica. In the first, a slight change made in one question altered the result of a survey completely, discrediting its findings. In the second case, although there was a significant positive increment in the responses, the



improvement of the security condition was considered valid given that respondents answered several similar questions about the same topic. This repetition helped to dismiss the doubts about the credibility of this data.

- **Political motivation.** Indicators that will move in response to actions that are intentional; indicators that are meaningful for the government, not only respondents or citizens, but the ones that produce a sense of confidence that something can be done to improve safety, and indicators that move in a short timeframe that permits political capital gain.

He also invited experts to think about why some indicators may not have been used to measure safety in a city and the counterbalance forces that might be working against its implementation. By the same token, the potential harm of the proposed indicators

It is important to define what is the concept of safety and security for each city, which may differ extensively from one place to another. As well as to agree that indicators alone do not determine causality and cannot define policy.

or the misuse of its findings were also reminded as key elements that participants should keep in mind when determining this prototype. Finally, he underscored that indicators should not cut conversations short and be used as a final argument for political decisions. On the contrary, they should trigger curiosity, add to the discussion and serve as an invitation for other players to interpret it and join forces to find the best answer to tackle safety issues in their urban area

## DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Some of the topics mentioned during this discussion included the importance of defining what is the concept of safety and security for each city, which may differ extensively from one place to another. Participants also agreed that indicators alone do not determine causality and cannot define policy. Experts also underlined the importance of recognizing the margin of error associated with measurements and surveys as an important aspect that had not been mentioned by any speaker during their presentations. They also pinpointed that in some countries is nearly impossible to find the budget to collect the necessary data to evaluate certain indicators. Thus an alternative lies in developing well-thought surveys that combine many variables as possible using fewer questions.

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**Todd Foglesong.** Senior Research Associate, Program in Criminal Justice and Management (PCJ) and Adjunct Lecturer in Public Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

## SESSION 7: PRESENTATION OF INDICATOR PROPOSALS

**W**ith participants divided into small groups, experts undertook a process of developing indicators for two pilot cities – Beirut, Lebanon and Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea- and a standard set that could be universal. Experts were invited to think about indicators that could measure both the problems, but also the drivers for success, focused on the incidents, prevalence and the perception about safety.

This exercise will help UN-Habitat to identify commonalities and also spot some sources of information that already exist and support that might be available in the cities to start prototyping measures.

**Group 1 - Beirut:** Beirut's diversity was recognized as one of the city's strengths that promote innovation and creativity, but also an aspect that imposes a challenge in terms of safety. The segregation of different communities and tensions that arise from external events may alter the level of security in the city. They named, for example, the recent wave of refugees coming from Syria and the historical presence of Palestinians.

The group also highlighted that safety is not perceived as a public issue. Therefore, an effort should be made to raise awareness to change societal behavior, identify people's concern and give examples of what could be accomplished to improve the overall safety within communities and the overall city.

foster safety. To measure that, they opted to develop indicators focused on this institution and correlate with degrees of corruption to calculate the confidence people have in this particular government body. Due to time restraints, they could not explore further options, but they pointed out that this confidence could be translated, for example, in how people may get a license or permit at their local municipalities and if corruption has any effect on this process.

**Group 2 – Port Moresby:** The group discussed two aspects that were identified as determinants for insecure situations in the capital of Papua New Guinea. The first was related to the marginalized youth, who are unemployed, unskilled and have a weak support network and often wander in the streets of Port Moresby committing petty crimes. The second concerns the ethnic disputes in the region, which most of the time replicates itself in the different communities living in the city.

Both problems are hard to quantify or measure as no system of data collection is currently in place at the local level. The only available data would come from the census, which is conducted every 10 years and might be outdated for the purpose of addressing these two issues.



The group underlined that efforts should be made to look into the density of the social network and the confidence in the institutions. They mentioned that perhaps the local municipality could act as an integrator among the different communities to start a dialogue and trigger this awareness campaign that can

The group thought that indicators should look into the insecurity produced by this youth but also the perception of youth as a problem, looking into information that reveals data about the social vulnerability.



Participants also indicated that once a methodology gets adopted to design and use indicators in Port Moresby it will bring an opportunity to sit different partners and the local authority together and promote a learning process. Various agencies, police station and government department do have some relevant statistics, records and information that could be used to measure the level of safety in the city. However, currently, there is not a dialogue among these different stakeholders and this data is restricted to each party.

**Group 3 - Common indicators:** In order to identify indicators that could be used universally, the group started by setting categories and types of indicators that were more likely to be measured.

**Measurements of crime, abuses and personal security.** They focused on three sub-categories – crimes against property, crimes against a person, crimes against public good, which could be measured through police records, but also surveys with people, asking if they had experienced a particular incident. A particular attention should be paid to child victimization and domestic violence, a notoriously difficult task to measure.

**Measurements of predictors of crime, for example, issues related to private security companies and if they are involved in the actual crimes.** They also brought to the discussion UN-Habitat's suggestion of thinking about space as a determinant of safety in the city, discussing how to measure land use, segregation of socioeconomic classes, percentage attributed to streets and public transport.

**Measurements of sense of belonging and of safety.** The group debated about ways to verify the community development and social cohesion, relations and trust among neighbors. The participation in public gatherings and suggestion of voter turnout, at least in a democratic country, could represent a way to look

into that. One final suggestion is to look how the media might influence the sense of safety people have.

**Measurements of needs security,** which would be the ability to access basic needs like food, water and shelter that could have some correlation with measurements of crime. It should also look into the political and cultural equities and human rights issues,

Measurements of governmental collection, use and response of safety indicators or general info. Whether there is free, available and transparent information about safety in the city; an indicator that could show a good governmental practice and a sense of overall safety.

Before concluding, the group also brought to the attention the risk of trying to translate concrete proxies across nations, as they might have different connotations in other countries. Likewise, the importance of taking into account the differences between developed and developing countries was highlighted as the capacity, statistical and administrative systems in urban areas may vary, and, therefore, signify that the work could not be conducted in the same way.



## SESSION 8: VALIDATION OF INDICATORS

**D**uring the second breakout session, participants were encouraged to continue to work with their specific group to organize their proposals in a coherent framework. The experts who wanted to explore another theme were invited to participate in a different workspace as a way to promote cross-fertilization and idea-dissemination.

**Group 1 - Beirut:** This team decided to focus on the confidence indicator. The discussion revolved around whether or not the municipality can act as an integrator for all the diverse populations. People seem to trust this institution and feel represented by it regardless the community they come from. Another useful indicator could rely on the link that some neighborhoods have either with the army or the police, depending on where they are located. Questions should be oriented to identify which authority they turn to, whom they feel the safest with, and who they trust to protect their rights.

Additionally, the permission to construct could also represent a good tangible indicator to determine the level of confidence people have in the municipality. The municipality is the body responsible for issuing these licenses, but depending on the community, it could take up to two years to release this permission. Corruption, thus, is an important issue, given that some contractors opt for shortening up this process through other means. In order to identify whether or not people trust that the municipality will release this license, the group thought about two questions: how long does it take it to get a permit to construct and if there is a need to pay a bribe to get one. They emphasized, however, that the timeframe for this indicator should be well established, as the situation may change with new elected officials in power.

An application for mobiles developed by a business company could also be key to identifying the hot spots and indicate where the large number of security incidents take place in Beirut. However, the municipality does not have yet access to this private data. Some efforts should be made in the future to capture this valuable safety information that is being generated.

**Group 2 - Port Moresby:** The group centered the discussion in two main themes, one related to the marginalized youth, and another concerning violence and crime, especially taking place in the markets. Moreover, the discussion centered on how to collect information about these matters in an environment where the data is not readily available.

They opted to use the ward profile, an effort made by the city of Port Moresby, housed in the capital district commission, that was first conducted two years ago, and is being refreshed at the moment. This report compiles information from the ground, depicting the

services that are provided to the individuals living in 28 most important areas and information about the accessibility to these services. The idea is to expand the questionnaire to include questions that could offer a broader picture about the vulnerable population: the level of youth integration to the society, how many is attending school or working, and their possible involvement with delinquency or petty crimes, or risk to succumb to those activities. The group thought that in the future this survey could add other victimizations' queries as well.

Participants, in addition, addressed different ideas on how to set up an indicator for the city that could be feasible and centered on the idea of incidents happening at the public market. These were pointed out as places for converging, but also where many unreported crimes are currently taking place.

The different methods analyzed included mobilizing the information collected by the police, taking into account that this data is limited as people are afraid to report crimes. Another source of information could be key informants, who could be invited to act together with the city and take part in focus groups to help identifying risks and solutions at their working place. Particularly the number of incidents that lead to the escalation of conflicts. The responses for these actions, however, should not necessarily take the form of more police or more law enforcement intensity. Rather, it can rely on social interventions, following the model of Barcelona, for example.

**Group 3 – Common indicators:** The group started with the principles that they had come up in the first half and picked up some specific places that they thought indicators should be developed first.

The group pinpointed some measures of predictors of crime by identifying the percentage of public space, public transport, segregation of land use and gated communities as this information should be fairly easy to acquire, using satellite maps and official data.

Participants also discussed the government's complicity in crime and human rights abuses and indicated that Transparency International does have a corruption index that could be adapted to the city level in order to have specific indicators. Another option could be looking into the judicial processes.

In terms of crimes against property or person, the group came up with two dimensions to measure: what exactly happened and how this incident affected the victim or the community.

Related to the sense of belonging and safety, participants proposed measure people's ability to participate in non-family gathering and social groups.

The experts mentioned that the importance of these groups may vary according to the contexts and must be defined by each city in order to make sense. Nonetheless, that represents a good proxy to illustrate social cohesion and whether people count with more with the help of one specific group or not if they experience a crime.

Another possible way to measure the sense of belonging and safety is to use surveys to ask the population if they know what to do if they witness a crime; if they know what their rights were if they were accused of a crime; or if a police officer committed a crime against them, if they knew what their rights were.

In terms of approach for an international organization, the group suggested the creation of a portfolio of potential indicators from which each city could pick up and choose the best that respond to their reality. Although the international organization may provide expertise in other areas, such as statistics, governance, among others, only the local people can designate what is needed and what can be used.



## DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Experts questioned the implication of the information security agents as safety providers in certain parts of the world and whether by incorporating questions related to the non-state actor's presence would be a form to legitimate their labor. Participants highlighted that in many parts of the world, people are afraid of the police and mistrust the state. Thus they prefer to resort to non-state actors to solve their problems. UN-Habitat representatives, however, accentuated that no city can be truly safe if they follow this model. A Safe City encompasses a strong presence of public authorities given that safety must be a matter of the state. Besides that, a safe city's ingredients for success rely on prevention, urban planning, reduction of poverty and inequality to promote integration and prosperity.

Although experts made clear that they do not validate the informal security providers, they underscored that indicators should try to capture the realm of their actions, as a way to learn more about what

is happening today to work on improving the image of the state tomorrow.

A short debate about the prevalence and which one of the indicators would move faster followed the presentation about Port Moresby. The group added that through social intervention, the situation in the markets might change in a short period of time. The atrophy and disorder of these spaces have led shop owners to remove themselves from the principal markets and create new business in other secluded areas. Their permanence outside the main market areas or their return could be set as another indicator easily tested and which moves in a short timeframe. Experts also raised attention about the risk that a focused intervention, such as the one in the market, may generate. Once one problem is solved at one place, delinquents may simply displace themselves and rise again in another area.

In the discussion about the third group, participants raised their concern towards the definition of a crime and safety and how to measure the meaning these terms might have in various contexts. They exemplified by naming the case of domestic violence, which in many nations is not perceived as a crime. The dichotomy of having a safe environment, in one hand due to government action and social mobilization, and in other realities thanks to private security was also reminded as an obstacle to find one single terminology for safety. Finding this universal definition, however, might be impossible, as they underlined that even within cities this concept may change.

Furthermore, they cited cases where governments made a conscious decision to exclude certain indicators that measured violence or crimes as a way to evade being measured by their findings.

The fear of imposing indicators was also mentioned as a reminder that local authorities must be the ones that should choose what is best for them. Experts may provide the tools, make suggestions, but in the end only the local people can determine what is useful and what is not.

Some additional thoughts involved tracking the nature and intensity of safety through local budget, since the information related to lightning, transportation, emergency room services, among others, could easily be collected, monitored and provide meaningful changes over time. Some other ideas were based on using insurance reports and personal security systems as indicators of delinquency and the perception of safety.

Finally, experts emphasized the need to translate indicators into policymaking and how to produce action that can effectively lead to safety.

## EVALUATION OF INDICATORS

**E**duardo Moreno traced a parallel of the UN-Habitat Safer Cities programme – which has existed for almost 20 years and it is now present in 24 countries and 77 cities – to the proposed indicators that participants identified.

The Safer cities aims to look at the determinants of crime in cities and what are the factors behind it. By using a more holistic perspective, it is possible to connect crime with other dimensions of societal development. He also explained that the programme insists that local authorities have a key role to play in addressing the issues of safety, but success depends on partnerships with other levels of the government and stakeholders.

Moreno underscored, however, the challenges that governments face in measuring events that are local, but have a national or even global root, taking as an example a terrorist attack that had happened that day. Who should act in this case? How can local governments develop safety measures when the threat may come from another dimension?



Experts' comments and ideas will feed not only the Urban Safety Monitor that is being created, he reminded, but also this nearly 20-year old process to make cities safer. In his conclusion, he cited some topics that the Urban Safety Monitor will give a particular emphasis: space and how bad planning or urban conditions may exacerbate crime and violence in the city; Victimization, different forms of victims; the societal cost associated with crime and violence.

Marta Murrià, Head of Security Studies, Barcelona Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Studies, clarified that this session was planned initially as a way to evaluate and analyze a concrete list of indicators. However, due to the time constraints and the difficulty to identify and select indicators in any circumstances to measure safety, participants were not able to come up with a final list of indicators to be evaluated. Even in Barcelona, with all the safety experience the city has

gained, and counting with a robust database, experts face these challenges. Currently, they are debating over the creation of a system of monitoring indicators, but they have not come up with a consensus about which ones are more useful and capable of measure what they want.

Equally important, she drew attention to the difficulty to establish an indicator system that permits to compare cities, but also be useful for local management. The selection of suitable indicators implies defining and identifying the security issues within the city. Thus, indicators become intrinsically associated to one particular city and hard to compare with different realities.

Contextualization is also a key element to enable the recognition of what factors influence the level of safety, such as social vulnerability, urban planning, neighborhood communities, networks and maintenance of public spaces.

She contrasted the reality of Barcelona, with a 30 year victimization survey, to Port Moresby, where the most reliable source of information comes from the census carried out every 10 years. "How is it possible to choose and create indicators when you do not have sources? And who provides the budget to generate the type of information that is needed in order feed the indicators?", she asked.

One of the alternatives is delimiting the realm of what we want to study, pinpointing the most important safety issues and what factors can help to explain the strengths and weakness of security incidents, giving, above all, emphasis to perception.



**Eduardo Moreno.** Research and Capacity Development Head, UN-Habitat.

**Marta Murrià.** Head of Security Studies, Barcelona Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Studies.

## 9. CLOSING REMARKS



**O**n behalf of UN-Habitat, Eduardo Moreno delivered the final words underscoring the importance of relating security to urban planning and search for some of the determinants of the space relationship activity that can influence the reduction of crime and violence.

He praised the contribution from the city of Barcelona and spoke about the integration of its different safety dimensions to the Safer Cities programme. Not as a transferring model, but offering ingredients that could be adjusted to different realities and offer innovative solutions inspired by this city.

He thanked the participants' contributions and ensured that their insights will be included in the roadmap for the creation of the Urban Safety Monitor tool, an instrument that will benefit millions of people in the world.

On behalf of the city of Barcelona, Joan Delort closed this meeting reminding that governments should promote the association of safety and the rights of individual liberty, as well as solving a simple equation to balance the expectations and experiences of its

citizens within their settings. If the expectations are higher than their experience, they will be dissatisfied with their reality. Thus, he added, any safety measure that wants to achieve effective results should take into the account the perception, opinion and feelings of the people towards their environment.

Barcelona has pursued this path for almost 30 years with the victimization survey and, equally important, has worked with the public authorities to provide this individual freedom. Both by taking measures to reduce criminality and also providing tranquility and a safe environment.

This is a philosophy that has been followed from one political term to another, which shows the city council's commitment to this cause. It also reinforced its willingness to share and collaborate with other cities and institutions in terms of methodologies, tools, and approaches that enable transferences and knowledge sharing. He emphasized, however, the need to avoid an ethnocentric approach, as every city has its own reality and any safety strategy should be directly linked to the city's background and context.

## ANNEX 1: FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### PANELISTS AND SPEAKERS

- **Aguilar, Salvador.** Sergeant, Police of the Barcelona City Council – GUB.
- **Alvazzi del Frate, Anna.** Research Director, Small Arms Survey (Switzerland).
- **Aranda Bricio, Gregorio.** Technician, United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund - UNICEF (Spain).
- **Artero Nualart, Albert.** Sergeant, Police of the Barcelona City Council - GUB.
- **Asher, Jana.** Adjunct Faculty Member, Department of Mathematics, Montgomery College Takoma Park/ Silver Spring (USA).
- **Barroso, Israel.** Urban Planner, Universidad Politècnica de Catalunya.
- **Bech, Henrik.** Head of Division, Centre for Statistics and Analysis, Danish National Police (Denmark).
- **Bilsky, Edgardo.** International Secretariat, United Cities & Local Government -UCLG.
- **Bobí, Xavier.** Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council.
- **Boqué, Pere.** Corporal analyst, Police of the Generalitat of Catalonia.
- **Burton, Patrick.** Executive Director, Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention - CJCP (South Africa).
- **Choucair, Khalil.** Political Affairs & Director of al Quds Bureau in Future Movement, Municipality of Beirut. (Lebanon).
- **Contreras, María.** Lecturer in Criminology, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.
- **De Martino, Luigi.** Coordinator, Geneva Declaration Secretariat (Switzerland).
- **Delgado Díez, Alejandro.** Sergeant, Police of the Barcelona City Council – GUB.
- **Delort, Joan.** CEO Prevention, Security and Mobility, Barcelona City Council.
- **Foglesong, Todd.** Senior Research Associate, Program in Criminal Justice and Management - PCJ and Adjunct Lecturer in Public Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (USA).
- **García Lora, Francisco.** Sergeant, Police of the Barcelona City Council – GUB.
- **González Murciano, Carlos.** Researcher, Instituto de Estudios Regionales of Barcelona.
- **Gordillo, Juan Pablo.** Citizen Security Specialist, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery - BCPR, Latin American and the Caribbean - LAC, United Nations Development Programme - UNDP (Panama).
- **Guzmán Moreno, Juan.** Sub inspector, Police of the Barcelona City Council – GUB.
- **Hoeflich, Sara.** International Secretariat. United Cities & Local Government – UCLG.
- **Isach, Marta.** Prevention Technician, Barcelona City Council.
- **Lahosa, Josep Maria.** Director, Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council.
- **Linares Borja, Remei.** Police Inspector, Police of the Generalitat of Catalonia.
- **McNabb, Matt.** CEO, First Mile Geo, and Adjunct Fello., The American Security Project (USA).
- **Moya Salazar, Albert.** Sergeant, Police of the Generalitat of Catalonia.
- **Murrià, Marta.** Head of Security Studies, Barcelona Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Studies - IERM.
- **Muxí, Zaida.** Ph.D. Architect, Montaner Muxí Arquitectes SLP (Spain).
- **Olgiaiti, Serena.** Head of Advocacy, Action on Armed Violence - AOAV (United Kingdom).
- **Perez Granell, Lluís.** Police Sub inspector, Police of the Generalitat of Catalonia.
- **Rengifo, Andrés.** Associate Professor and Director, MA Criminal Justice, Rutgers University (USA).
- **Roig Rovira, Marcel.** Sergeant, Police of the Barcelona City Council – GUB.
- **Santcovsky, Hector.** Strategic Planning Director, Metropolitan Area Barcelona.
- **Sierra Parra, Manuel.** Police Inspector, Police of the Generalitat of Catalonia.
- **Sobrino, Cristina.** Criminology Professor, Universitat Pompeu Fabra.
- **Sukhai, Anesh.** Manager/ Senior Scientist, MRC-UNISA Violence, Injury & Peace Research Unit – VIPRU. Medical Research Council (South Africa).
- **Torrente, Diego.** Professor, Department of Sociology and Organization Analysis, Universitat de Barcelona.
- **Totil, Lucy.** Urban Safety Coordinator, National Capital District Commission (Papua New Guinea).
- **Valera, Sergi.** Ph.D. in Psychology, Master in Environmental Intervention, Universitat de Barcelona.
- **Van den Berge, Suzanne.** Project Manager, Rotterdam Safety Index, City of Rotterdam (Netherlands).
- **Vives i Tomàs, Antoni.** Deputy Mayor for Urban Habitat, Barcelona City Council.

**UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)**

- **Clos, Joan.** Executive Director, UN-HABITAT and Under Secretary General, United Nations.
- **Moreno, Eduardo.** Director, Research and Capacity Development, UN-HABITAT.
- **Sánchez-Miranda, Carmen.** Head of Office in Spain, UN-HABITAT.
- **Warren, Michael James.** Strategy Advisor, Safer Cities & Urban Legislation, Land and Governance – ULLG, UN-HABITAT.
- **Adrian, Jean Christophe.** Director, Liaison Office with European Institutions, UN-HABITAT. (Belgium).
- **Schaefer, Katja.** Human Settlements Officer, ROAS, UN-HABITAT (Egypt).
- **Pyati, Vincent.** Country Program Manager, UN-HABITAT (Papua New Guinea).
- **Sánchez-Miranda Gallego, Carmen.** UN-HABITAT. Head of Office (Spain).
- **Malbrand, Anaís.** UN-HABITAT. Consultant (Spain).
- **Pardo Díaz, Joaquín.** UN-HABITAT. Consultant (Spain).
- **Sánchez Rosales, César.** UN-HABITAT. Intern (Spain).

## ANNEX 2: PROGRAMME

**Thursday, 15<sup>th</sup> May 2014**

**08.30-09.00** Registration

**09.00** **Inauguration and Welcoming Remarks**

- **Joan Clos.** Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and Under Secretary General, United Nations.
- **Antoni Vives i Tomàs.** Deputy Mayor for Urban Habitat. Barcelona City Council.

**09.30** **Introduction**

- **Carmen Sánchez-Miranda Gallego.** *“Objectives and Expected Outcomes of the Experts Group Meeting”.* UN-Habitat Office in Spain.  
*Participants’ introduction round*

**09.50** **Session 1: The Urban Safety Practice :The Experience of Barcelona**

- **Josep M. Lahosa.** *“Law Enforcement to citizen security: Social Report of the Technical Committee on Urban Security”.* Director, Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council.
- **Joan Delort.** *“The public security system in Barcelona 2005-2014”.* CEO Prevention, Security and Mobility. Barcelona City Council
- **Dr. Sergi Valera.** *“Cooperation between the city of Barcelona and the University. A shared need”.* Ph.D. in social psychology, University of Barcelona.

**11.00** **Coffee Break**

**11.15** **Session 2: Snapshot of the UN Habitat Urban Safety Monitor**

- **Eduardo Moreno.** Research and Capacity Development Head, UN-Habitat.
- **Michael James Warren.** Strategy Advisor (Safer Cities). Urban Legislation, Land and governance branch, UN-Habitat.

**12.00** **Session 3: Urban Safety Indicators – Evidence and Policy Frameworks**

- **Josep M. Lahosa.** Director, Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council.
- **Anesh Sukhai.** Manager/ Senior Scientist. MRC-UNISA Violence, Injury & Peace Research Unit (VIPRU). Medical Research Council (South Africa).
- **Serena Olgiati.** Head of Advocacy, Action on Armed Violence -AOAV (United Kingdom)

*Moderator: Andres Rengifo.* Associate Professor and Director, MA Criminal Justice, Rutgers University (USA).

*Debate*

**14.00** **Lunch**

*Venue:* Casa Convalescencia. Recinte Modernista Sant Pau.

**15.30** **Session 4: Urban Safety Indicators in Practice – City Case Studies**

- **Suzanne van den Berge.** Project Manager, Rotterdam Safety Index, City of Rotterdam.
- **Henrik Bech.** Head of Division, Centre for Statistics and Analysis, Danish National Police.
- **Josep M. Lahosa.** Director, Prevention Services, Barcelona City Council.

*Moderator: Michael James Warren.* Strategy Advisor (Safer Cities). Urban Legislation, Land and governance branch, UN-Habitat

*Debate*

**17.20 Conclusions and recap for next day**

- **Eduardo Moreno.** Research and Capacity Development Head, UN-Habitat.

**19.00 Barcelona City Tour (optional)<sup>1</sup>****20.00 Welcome cocktail hosted by Barcelona City Council**

*Venue:* Saló de Cròniques. Barcelona City Council, Plaça de Sant Jaume s/n.

**Friday, 16th May 2014****09.00 Welcome and preview of day 2**

- **Todd Foglesong,** Senior Research Associate, Program in Criminal Justice and Management (PCJ) and Adjunct Lecturer in Public Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

**09.15 Session 5: Presentation on UN Habitat Urban Safety Monitor webportal**

- **Matt McNabb.** CEO, First Mile Geo, and Adjunct Fellow, The American Security Project.

**09.45 Session 6: Iterative planning of indicator scrums**

- **Todd Foglesong.** Senior Research Associate, Program in Criminal Justice and Management (PCJ) and Adjunct Lecturer in Public Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

**11.00 Coffee break****11.15 Breakout sessions: Indicator scrums 1****12:25 Breakout sessions: Conclusions of the groups****12.50 Breakout sessions: Indicator scrums 2****13.30 Lunch**

*Venue:* Restaurante Sagardi. Recinte Modernista Sant Pau

**15.15 Group photo****15:30 Session 7: Presentation and validation of indicator proposals**

*Moderator:* **Todd Foglesong.** Senior Research Associate, Program in Criminal Justice and Management (PCJ) and Adjunct Lecturer in Public Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

*Debate*

**17.00 Evaluation of Indicators**

- **Eduardo Moreno.** Research and Capacity Development Head, UN-Habitat.
- **Marta Murrià.** Head of Security Studies, Barcelona Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Studies.

**17.30 Closing Remarks: Evaluation and ways forward.**

- **Eduardo Moreno.** Research and Capacity Development Head, UN-Habitat.
- **Joan Delort.** CEO Prevention, Security and Mobility. Barcelona City Council.

**17.30 Walking tour of the Sant Pau Recinte Modernista**





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