

# 2013 Progress Report - Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC)

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By the Safer Cities Programme, UN-HABITAT

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A Network that is designed to support cities in the prevention of urban crime and the enhancement of urban safety strategies, acting as a common platform that links existing crime and violence prevention networks with the different cadre of urban players. It finds it relevance from the necessity to put together and systematize different experiences and perspectives existing around the world on urban crime and violence in order to analyse the challenges that cities are facing, especially in regions of the south, and to develop more cost effective prevention and urban safety policies. In addition, as many cities experience financial difficulties to get in consultants and experts, the Network would be an ideal platform to learn from each other and exchange tools, training, knowledge, as well as to promote approaches which do not rely on outside assistance. Such a Network would also help promoting new approaches and policy dialogue to tackle urban crime and fostering new debates between state actors, non-state actors and international development partners.

## Acknowledgements

UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme extends special acknowledgements to the following people and organizations for their valued contribution in the year 2013 to the ongoing development of the Global Network on Safer Cities, either by way of capacity building of cities and communities with tools on safer cities, dissemination of the safer cities approach through advocacy and outreach, as well as ongoing planning for the rolling out of city interventions on safer cities:

- Marcelo Ebrard, the Chair of the Steering Committee of the GNSC, who convened Mayors from various regions of the world in March 2013 in New York for the 1<sup>st</sup> Steering Committee meeting
- Franz Vanderschueren, the Chair of the Advisory Group of the GNSC, for offering direct advisory support to both national and local government on the safer cities approach at the country and city levels in Mexico leading to the commitment by the Government to launch and roll out a National Network on Safer Cities in 2014 in 16 cities.
- UNICEF, UN-Women, Plan International for their constant regular planning meetings to support 13 cities in the development and implementation of the safer cities approach.
- World Vision International for signing up to support the World Urban Campaign on 'Childhood in the City', including future support towards the appropriation and implementation of the safer cities approach
- GIZ for integrating the safer cities approach in the national urban development framework in South Africa.
- KfW for supporting the City of Cape Town to advance on establishing a Regional Centre of Excellence on Safer Cities with the University of Cape Town
- The City of Bogota as regional chair for securing the bid to host the 2<sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee of the GNSC and mobilising cities in the Andean region around REDCISUR to initiate the preparatory process and come up with a work plan for 2014.
- The City of Seoul as regional chair for committing to establish a regional secretariat to work with the support of the CITYNET on the execution of the work plan for 2014.
- The City of Durban for committing to host a permanent secretariat of an Africa Forum for Urban Safety in 2014, replicating the capacities established by the European Forum for Urban Safety for European municipalities.
- Other Local government departments, NGOs, Universities and other stakeholders with a vested interest in the safer cities approach
- The Governments of Germany and Sweden for their continued financial support of seed capital for the UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme that has provided opportunity to continue with the development of the Global Network on Safer Cities.
- And last but not least, Dr. Joan Clos, UN-Habitat's Executive Director and Dr. Aisa Kirabo-Kacyira, UN-Habitat's Deputy Executive Director for personally leading the quest for a broader support of the safer cities agenda by national governments, visualised in the adoption of a resolution on Action for Creating Safer Cities at the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council in April this year.

## Executive Summary

The GNSC was launched at the Sixth Session of the World Urban Forum in Naples in September 2012. Its main objective is to equip local governments to develop and implement effective city crime prevention and urban safety strategies and to catalyse the application of the safer cities approach at scale through a multitude of partners and actors supporting local governments in their collaboration with citizens towards safer cities.

In doing so, the GNSC is promoting the development of the following core services:

1. Expert service: a hub that draws on existing expertise and knowledge on urban safety and the prevention of urban crime to support policy and institutional reform.
2. Citizens Advocacy and Outreach: mobilise citizens to participate in making their cities safer
3. Knowledge exchange: development and exchange of tools and working practices on urban safety and the prevention of crime.
4. Training and Capacity Development: facilitate a city to city networking and training programme

UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme, which is at the core of the secretariat functions of the GNSC, has mobilised various UN and international agencies to support the development of these core services, with the financial support of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Sweden. The partnerships with UN-Women, UNICEF, Plan International, World Vision, ICPC, EFUS, WICI, Huairou Commission, IDRC, Metropolis, Action Aid and CITYNET have been progressively strengthened over the 2013 period with various activities that have been executed over the past one year. The activities implemented during this period included international conferences and workshops, signing of agreements, advisory support to organisation plans to integrate the safer cities approach in their work, mobilizing and training citizens to actively participate in their local government plans for security.

The geographical areas covered by the activities this year were as follows:

- Asia (South Korea, India)
- Africa (Kenya, South Africa, Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Senegal)
- Latin America (Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Argentina, Brazil)

The rationale for the GNSC geographical focus builds on the technical support provided to 77 municipalities in 24 countries by UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme over the past 16 years.

### 1.0. Introduction

This Progress Report presents a caption of institutional and substantive developments that have taken place in 2013 on the development and implementation of the safer cities approach, which is the basis for which the GNSC is established.

17 years ago, UN-Habitat established its Safer Cities Programme to build the capacities of local government to develop and implement citywide crime prevention and urban safety strategies. This was based on a methodological approach that the agency developed (as shown in figure 1 below)

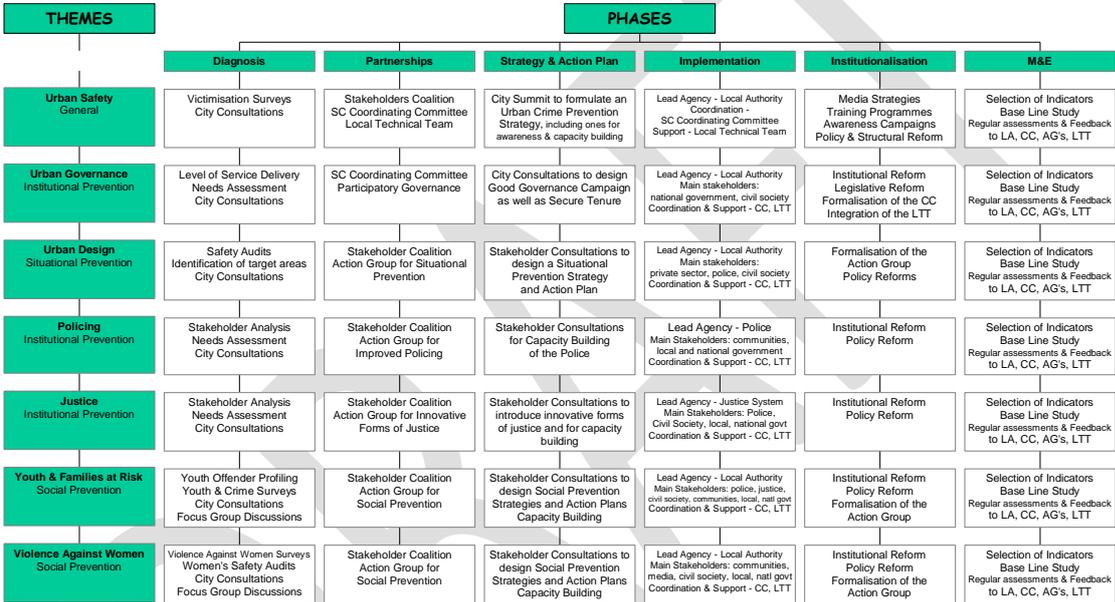


Fig. 1: Safer Cities Model (Process and Content)

The approach has been piloted in 77 municipalities in 24 countries which provides a source of reference for the development of the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) to catalyse the uptake and application of the approach by local governments as well as to ensure the integrity of the approach is upheld through the development of UN-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities, applied at national and city levels. The Guidelines are accompanied by a business model for their implementation that includes the development of urban safety monitoring system, a portal of documented city safety practices, a campaign to enhance citizens engagement and participation in the development and implementation of the citywide crime prevention and urban safety strategies, and the establishment of centres of excellence to support training and capacity building.

The approach has also grown to include tools on the reduction of urban vulnerability to crime and violence as well as tools on planning for social integration and cohesion/co-existence.

### **1.1 Goals and Objectives**

The following 2013 goals were determined on the understanding that structured dialogue spaces will gradually develop and become institutionalised in 2016 linked to the substantive work of local governments and partners on city safety taking place around the world:

The 2013 goal was two---pronged:

- Contribution to the convening capacity of cities on the development and implementation of citywide crime prevention and urban safety strategies; and
- Contribution to joint approaches of partners at the global level to support cities in the development and implement citywide crime prevention and urban safety strategies.

### **2.0. Narrative of Results**

#### **Global Level**

The Global Network on Safer Cities is incrementally growing in partnership arrangements at the global level, increasing global advocacy and outreach through the World Urban Campaign/I am a City Changer and ensuring increased and coordinated implementation on the city/local level. Since the launch of the GNSC in September 2012, several partnerships have been and continue to be formalized (World Vision, European Forum on Urban Safety, UNODC, CITYNET, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, amongst others). New areas of intervention are also being defined, such as peace-building and safety, public-private partnerships supporting safety interventions on the city/local level and new tools such as the urban safety monitor.

An online virtual platform developed and led by partners is already in its final stages of completion (attached pdf of platform architecture).

As well, a City Changer Toolkit has also been developed to support awareness raising, documentation of solutions on urban safety with citizens as the key actors. The City of Nairobi has already adopted and launched this campaign. Mexico will follow in the first quarter of 2014.

10 mayors have accepted to become members of the Steering Committee of the GNSC providing political guidance and supporting raising awareness on urban safety both regionally and globally. The Mayors convening at the first steering committee meeting of the GNSC in March 2013 (see pic. 1) presented an outcome document calling on the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its 24th Session to recognize the growing involvement of local authorities through the GNSC and to support an inter-agency collaborative framework

on safer cities. They further encouraged the Governing Council to invite the UNODC Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to support an inter-agency task team to review and present proposals for updating the 1995 “Guidelines for the Prevention of Urban Crime” towards UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities, with an accompanying instrument of an Urban Safety Monitor, and a financial mechanism to support action for safer cities. The GC resolution *“Supporting Action for the Creation of Safer Cities”* was adopted at the twenty-fourth session of the Governing Council (HSP-GC-24-L7) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted a resolution on *“Promoting and mainstreaming the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the post- 2015 development agenda”* requesting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide substantive contributions to UN-Habitat on efforts to complement the development of UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities.



Picture 1: GNSC Steering Committee of Mayors with UN-Habitat Executive Director. From L-R: Norman Quijano (Mayor of San Salvador), Guillermo Pintos (Mayor of Matosinhos), Francois Amichia (Treichville), Antonio Villaraigosa (ex-mayor of Los Angeles), Marcelo Ebrard (Ex-Mayor of Mexico City), Annise Parker (Mayor of Houston), Joan Clos (Executive Director, UN-Habitat), Gustavo Pedro (Mayor of Bogota), Bilal Hamad (Mayor of Beirut), Parks Tau (Mayor of Johannesburg), Roberto Porto (Secretary, Citizenship Security, Sao Paulo)



Picture 2: Marcelo Ebrard, together with Dr. Clos, chairing the 1<sup>st</sup> Steering Committee of the GNSC in March in New York

### **Regional Level**

The GNSC and partners launched the Regional Networks on Safer Cities for Africa and the Asia/Pacific, with many cities committing to develop the approach and work with their national governments in establishing national networks with a first output of national guidelines on safer cities.



Picture 3: Mayor Francoise Amichia receives his confirmation letter signed by Dr. Clos from George Deikun, the Director of the UN-Habitat Geneva Office, December 2013



Picture 4: Mayor Park Soon of Seoul receives his confirmation letter as GNSC regional chair for Asia signed by Dr. Clos from Cecilia Andersson, a Lead Expert of the UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme, November 2013



Picture 5: Mayor Gustavo Petro of Bogota, who is regional chair nominee for the Andean region, is host to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee of the GNSC at the next WUF in Medellin.

### Ongoing National and City Level Interventions

To-date, firm commitments have been made towards National Networks on Safer Cities in Mexico (14 cities), Colombia (5 cities), Argentina (3 cities), Chile (4 cities) and South Africa (at least 4 cities).

National-local interfaces are also being enhanced with some national governments initiating safety mainstreaming in their national urban development policies, for example **South Africa**, with the support of GIZ, is mainstreaming safety in their new National Urban Policy and **Cairo, Egypt** is mainstreaming participatory planning for safe streets and public spaces methodology into General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP) processes.

In **Cairo, Egypt**, women's safety audits have been carried out in the 3 selected areas for intervention. Situational analysis reports have been prepared and recommendations submitted to government. Place-making participatory planning workshops have been conducted in each of the 3 areas and the implementation of women-inclusive management of public spaces model has been approved by government.

After the horrific rape in **Delhi, India** amendments to the criminal law have taken place and the new law ensures that all aspects of sexual harassment are now an offence. Previously the law was weak on the issues of sexual harassment in streets and public spaces and this has now been included.

The Chief Secretary of the Government of **Delhi Government** convened an inter-departmental team to work on the issues of safety in the city. The team is comprised of: the Department of Women and Child Development, Delhi police, Delhi Metro, Public Works Department, Department of Transport, Department of Education among others. Seven key areas of strategic intervention are: Urban planning and design of public spaces, provision and maintenance of public infrastructure and services, public transport, policing, justice and support to victims of violence, education, civic awareness and partnership-building. The government and police have introduced several initiatives to improve women and girl's safety since December 2012. These include:

- “Awaz Uthao” - a scheme by the Delhi government to create women's safety multi stakeholder collectives in low income communities to deal with safety issues at the community level. To date 100 collectives have been formed and they have carried out 117 safety audits.
- 181 helpline - a number which is in the Chief Minister’s office and outside of the police and aims to provide support to women in distress including linking them to the police and other support services
- Training of police, increased police patrolling, advertising, etc. A ‘zero-tolerance policy’ on sexual assault against women has been issued.
- Introduction of standard protocols for responding to violence against women and girls. Comprehensive women’s safety guidelines/indicators for all plans and programmes have been developed by the inter-departmental team and other associated agencies.
- The Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning & Engineering) Centre (UTTIPPEC) has developed guidelines for pedestrian friendly pavements and roads have been upgraded as per these guidelines to facilitate pedestrian and non-motorized vehicular traffic.
- The Transport Department has increased the number of buses at night and 26 buses are dedicated to women only. Training on women’s safety of public transport staff including bus drivers, conductors, metro drivers, auto rickshaws, taxi drivers is being implemented.
- The Education department has added ‘Gender Sensitization’ training to the curricula for teachers and safety audits are being carried out in all schools, colleges and university campus in Delhi to identify the specific challenges relating to safety of girls and women.
- Delhi Metro Rail Company has dedicated one coach in each train for women commuters. The department has also carried out safety audits of the vulnerable and dark areas of the stations in Delhi.

In **Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso**, the security dimension has been fully integrated into both local and national urban planning efforts. An action plan for the fight against Small Arms and

Light Weapons has also been developed and is being implemented. A Decree on the establishment, composition and functioning of local safety councils has been prepared and forwarded to the Council of Ministers for adoption. This decree will support the up-scaling and rolling out of the safer cities approach to other municipalities and councils in Burkina Faso. 47 local safety councils have been institutionalized with a staff of 530 people. A Safety Observatory has been established and institutionalized within the municipality to monitor progress and trends, strengthening local capacity to collect and analyze information. In **Ouagadougou**, a system of "Community Volunteers for Road Safety" has been established. A survey was conducted and showed that 97% of the population of Ouagadougou over 15 stated that the community volunteers contributed greatly to streamlining traffic and reducing the risk of accidents especially during peak hours. An additional 290 volunteers were mobilized in 2013 to join the 300 already recruited in 2012.

In **Nairobi, Kenya**, urban safety is being prioritized in the new Integrated Urban Development Master Plan process through the working group on Governance. Nairobi also launched a Citizens Participation Campaign "A Safer Nairobi, I am a City Changer" with the prioritisation of a car park in the centre of the city for young skaters over the weekend. Hundreds of youth from the surrounding disadvantaged neighbourhoods (Kibera, Korogocho, etc.) are benefiting from this intervention and also adding to the safety of the central business district. In addition, the County Government has opened up a school space over the weekend in the slum area of Korogocho to enable artists to mentor their peers as part of the effort of using the school as the centre of a safer neighbourhood.

The Government of **Conakry, Guinea** has prepared a code of good practice of conduct and evaluation of public events. This has resulted in community organisations (groups of youth and women), local government and police working in partnership on the planning and management of public events.

In **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil** the joint **UN Safe and Sustainable cities programme** utilized participatory community-led mapping technologies to identify safety risks in 10 of the cities' high-risk favelas. Trained women and adolescent girls used smartphone technology to map safety risks such as faulty infrastructure, obscured walking routes and lack of lighting. These initial findings have been presented to local authorities in seminars, and are currently being used to develop targeted interventions.

In **Beirut, Lebanon**, a Rapid Assessment was conducted in 7 high-risk neighborhoods to improve existing data and identified 3 communities for strategic interventions. The Assessment revealed interrelated challenges of poverty, overcrowding, and lack of safe public spaces for women, girls and children, particularly migrant populations such as increasing numbers of Syrian women and children relocating to the poorest areas of Beirut.

In **Tegucigalpa, Honduras** the situational assessment found that a startling 66% per cent of homicides in the Central District occur in public places, and resulted in nine target neighborhoods being selected for intervention.

A Safe Cities Committee was created within the city of **Marrakech, Morocco**, which has helped to increase resources for the Municipal Committee on Equity and Gender Equality and ensures a sustained level of accountability.

In **Manila, Philippines**, local authorities facilitated dialogues with informal settlers in Mandaluyong City has resulted in the design of collaborative interventions and mainstreaming 'safety' into the city's planning and budgeting processes.

A City Platform has been created in **Dushanbe, Tajikistan** in response to violence and crime. Partners include the mayor's office as well as the Head of State's Women's Centre and international and local organizations. In Dushanbe a guide for religious leaders to incorporate messages regarding violence against women and children into their Friday sermons, as well as a tool to assess changes in knowledge and attitudes has been developed and is being disseminated. In Dushanbe, road safety was identified as one of the primary safety concerns voiced by stakeholders as well as children themselves. This resulted in the development of an interactive training for schoolchildren using an entertaining and engaging multimedia design in order to increase knowledge on road safety. As a result, 300 children exhibited a 10%-18% knowledge increase, and the initiative was highlighted by the WHO website and local media.

The joint **Because I am a Girl Urban Programme** (with Plan International and Women and Cities International) have developed a set of 5 tools and conducted a situational assessment of 5 cities (**Kampala, Delhi, Cairo, Lima and Hanoi**). In each of the cities, girls shared similar experiences of insecurity, of sexual harassment and of feelings of exclusion. They also shared visions of future cities that are well-lit, well-planned, and well-maintained and where they are given space to participate.

- In Kampala, 80% of girls claimed that they do not feel safe when in public spaces.
- In Delhi, only 3.3% of girls reported always feeling safe when using public transportation.
- In Cairo, 32% of girls felt that they never could talk to anyone about their safety concerns.
- In Lima, only 2.2% of girls reported always feeling safe when walking in public spaces.
- In Hanoi, girls reported that they seldom (36%) or rarely (23%) had access to emergency services – notably the police.

### 3.0. Some Potential Dates for 2014 Meetings

In the implementation of the global plan of action on safer cities, the secretariat will actively be engaged with partners in 2014 to consolidate the partners' consultative group in addition to the Steering and Advisory structures. With the finalisation and adoption of the Habitat III 2016 road map this year, the ground has now been set for the articulation of the GNSC process towards the development of UN Guidelines on Safer Cities (Safer Cities +20) which is expected to be complete by 2016.

GNSC will continue to engage and advocate for the Safer Cities approach in various meetings in 2014 as partners continue to refine potential areas of collaboration - both short and mid-term and also to better understand how everyone's work fits in - especially in these times of limited resources (both financial and human) as well as weak political support on the prevention agenda at country and city level.

We continue to be interested in finding synergies and investing where each is most strategic!

The following conferences have been included in the GNSC calendar for advancement of the safer cities debate:

1. Launch of the Mexico National Network on Safer Cities, February 2014
2. The Second Steering Committee meeting of the GNSC/ UN Inter-agency meeting on Safer Cities, Colombia (alongside the WUF Medellin).
3. UNODC Crime Congress 2015 Regional Preparatory Sessions – first quarter of 2014.
4. The World Urban Forum VII, Safety Dialogue and Partner Networking Events, Medellin, 5 – 11 April 2014
5. UNODC Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna, April 2014
6. Africa Forum on Urban Safety, Durban, mid 2014.

Partners are invited to notify the secretariat of other key events related to safer cities at global, regional, national and local level to be included in the UN-Habitat website ([www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)), the urban gateway ([www.urbangateway.org](http://www.urbangateway.org)), the World Urban Campaign website ([www.worldurbancampaign.org](http://www.worldurbancampaign.org)) and the partners safer cities online platform ([www.safercities.net](http://www.safercities.net)),

## **ANNEX ONE: WORK PLAN 2013/14**

Below is a summary of the work plan that guided the GNSC work in 2013 through to 2014. It provides a basis for ongoing inputs from partners to further strengthen joint work planning and collaboration in the coming year.

### **GLOBAL NETWORK ON SAFER CITIES**

**ONGOING 2013/14 WORK PLAN (FLEXIBLE FOR FURTHER ACTIVITY INPUTS BY PARTNERS)**

<b>OVERALL OBJECTIVE : The development objective of GNSC is to support and facilitate structured dialogue between actors working on crime prevention and urban development to strengthen local governments to be better equipped to deliver a measurable improvement in urban safety for all</b>		
<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Improve Mechanisms for engagement of crime prevention actors with Urban Development Actors</b>		
<b>Output 1: Establishment of the GNSC Partners Consultative Group</b>	Between June 2013 and April 2014, partners' expertise is available online on both the UN-Habitat website and the safercities.org website (database, commitment and resources) and contributes to the improvement of UN-HABITAT and partners activities (inputs are documented and available as well).	
1.1. Implementation of UN-Habitat Partnership Strategy in the context of safer cities	At least 10 partnership arrangements developed and included in the UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign mechanism e.g. joint programmes, cooperation agreement, MoUs, etc	In progress
1.2. Call for Expression of Interest (EOI) to be a member of the GNSC Partners Consultative Group	EOI uploaded on the website	In progress
1.3. Database of international and national institutions working in the field of the prevention of urban crime and the enhancement of urban safety;	At least 20 partners institutional profiles and links have been uploaded on the UN-Habitat website and safercities.org	To be initiated in September 2013
1.4. Identification of lead partners to support thematic clusters /platforms in the Partners Consultative Group e.g. Police, Gender, Youth, peace building, etc. and represent in the GNSC Steering Committee	At least 5 Thematic Partner-led clusters/platforms on safer cities designed/reinforced/integrated	To be initiated in September 2013
1.5. Organization of a GNSC Partners Consultative Group Meeting to review the areas of focus and tools of the safer cities model	At least 20 partners engaged and attending the PCG meeting at the World Urban Forum, Medellin, April 2014	Preparations in progress
1.6. Launching the Virtual Knowledge Exchange Platform	Website set up	First version already uploaded for comments by partners
<b>Output 2: Establishment of the GNSC Cities Assembly</b>	Between June 2013 and April 2014, a city to city networking and training programme is available online on both the UN-Habitat website and the safercities.org website (database, commitment and resources) and contributes to the improvement of cities safety strategies and	

	activities (inputs are documented and available as well).	
2.1. Identification and engagement of pilot cities developing and implementing safer cities strategies	At least 40 pilot cities identified and invited to the World Urban Forum	In progress
2.2. Documentation of City policy and practices on safety	TOR and criteria for submissions developed	ICPC and EFUS identified to lead this process
2.3. Database of city policy and practice in the field of the prevention of urban crime and the enhancement of urban safety;	100 city safety policies and practices have been uploaded on the UN-Habitat website and safer cities.org	To be presented at WUF 2014
2.4. Identification of areas of cooperation with UCLG and Metropolis to support the participation of cities on urban safety	Work plan developed	1 <sup>st</sup> event with Metropolis in Johannesburg with follow-up plan in discussion
2.5. Organization of a GNSC Cities Assembly to present promising city practices on safety and review the city to city networking and training programme	At least 40 cities participate at WUF Dialogue 6 on Safe and Equitable Cities	Preparations underway for event at World Urban Forum in Medellin
2.6. Developing MOUs with National Government/National Association of Municipalities on pilot Annual National Forums for Urban Safety in at least 5 countries	At least 5 MoUs with Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Cote D'Ivoire and Tanzania and Kenya established	To be initiated in September 2013
2.7. Developing MOUs with a City offering permanent secretariat services for Annual Regional Forum for Urban Safety in 1 region	Regional Forum established by the City of Durban, South Africa established	In progress
2.8. Launching the City to City Networking and Training Programme and Regional Centres of Excellence on Safer Cities	1 regional centre of excellence in Cape Town and 1 national centre of excellence in Toluca, Mexico set up	City of Cape Town (South Africa) adopted resolution, with outline on Africa Guidelines; and Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico developed diploma curriculum for municipal practitioners

<b>Output 3: Administration of the GNSC Steering Committee</b>	Between June 2013 and April 2014, steering committee is strengthened and contributes to the advocacy work improvement of UN-HABITAT and partners activities	
3.1. Outcome Statement from 1 <sup>st</sup> Steering Committee adapted and presented in the form of a resolution to the 24 <sup>th</sup> session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council	Resolution adopted	Complete
3.2. Individual Terms of Reference issued to confirmed chair and vice –chairs of the Steering Committee	Members of the steering committee confirmed by letter	Mayors of Seoul and Treichville provided with confirmation letters to 2016. The rest to be provided in 2014.
3.3. Report on the feasibility of the UN-wide Trust Fund on Safer Cities	Feasibility study presented to CPR informal working group by April 2014	FMDV identified to lead this study for WUF 2014 presentation.
3.4. Identification of the host city for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual Steering Committee meeting in 2014	Letter from host city mayors to the UN-Habitat Executive Director by November 2013	Bogota to host event. Legal agreement signed.
3.5. Organization of the 2nd GNSC Steering Committee meeting	Provisional agenda sent out to members by February 2014	Preparations underway for event at World Urban Forum in Medellin
3.6. Finalisation of the Study Report with options on the Trust Fund or alternative financial mechanism	Trust Fund study report developed by WUF 2014	Contract underway
<b>Output 4: Administration of the GNSC Advisory Panel</b>	Between June 2013 and April 2014, city to city networking and training programme is available online on both the UN-Habitat website and the safercities.org website (database, commitment and resources) and contributes to the improvement of UN-HABITAT and partners activities (inputs are documented and available as well).	
4.1. Advisory Panel Work Plan to support Joint Programmes and GNSC associated products, including the city safety practices	Advisory Panelists quarterly virtual meeting plan developed	To be initiated in February 2014 with launch of Mexico national pilot
4.2. Development of criteria for the identification of individual experts to be included in the GNSC consultants/experts database	Criteria developed by WUF 2014	To be initiated in February 2014
4.3. Identification of individual experts to be included in the GNSC	At least 20 expert profiles and links have been uploaded on the UN-	To be initiated in April

consultants/experts database	Habitat website and safercities.org	2014
4.4. Development of criteria for the identification of international and national institutions as centres of excellence/expertise on safer cities;	Criteria for Research/academia Institutions working on the prevention of urban crime and enhancement of urban safety identified by August 2013	Ongoing
4.5. Identification of international and national institutions as centres of excellence/expertise on safer cities;	At least 10 research/training/academia institutions identified	April 2014
4.6. Identification of lead regional partner institutions to support the city to city networking and training programme on safer cities	At least 3 prospective regional centres committed to design and implement a city to city networking and training programme at the WUF VII in April 2014	April 2014
4.7. Organization of a GNSC Advisory Panel Meeting to discuss individual work plans and SC methodology	TORs developed for each product and contractual arrangement made.	Preparations underway for event at World Urban Forum in Medellin
4.8. Development of the agenda for the 2nd GNSC Steering Committee	Agenda developed by February 2014	To be discussed with GNSC steering committee chair in February 2014
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Increase global knowledge, awareness and tools to support pro-poor and gender sensitive policing planning and management;</b>		
<b>Output 5: Consolidation of tools to support cities involvement in urban safety and the prevention of urban crime interventions</b>	Between June 2013 and April 2014 at least 10 new communication and technical tools available	
5.1. Desk study and gathering of documentation materials on the value and delivery of safer cities practices and approaches in urban development context	Paper published for WUF 2014	In progress
5.2. Revision of UN-Habitat position paper on the safer cities methodology	3 stages evolution of the SC approach documented	In progress
5.3. Consolidation of Safer Cities toolkit	Toolkit uploaded by WUF 2014	TOR developed
5.4. Development of Urban Safety Monitor	Donor meetings initiated	Swiss cooperation donor meeting held.
<b>Output 6: Online repository of city safety practices to support cities involvement in urban safety and the prevention of urban crime interventions</b>	Between June 2013 and April 2014 , draft of source book available	
6.1. Documentation of City policy and practices on safety	TOR and criteria for submissions uploaded by September 2013	ICPC and EFUS identified to lead this

		process
6.2. Database of city policy and practice in the field of the prevention of urban crime and the enhancement of urban safety;	100 city safety policies and practices have been uploaded on the UN-Habitat website and safercities.net	Preparation for World Urban Forum event
<b>Output 7: Guidelines to support cities involvement in urban safety and the prevention of urban crime interventions</b>		
7.1. Conducting a desk study and gathering of documentation materials on the value and delivery of safer cities practices and approaches in urban development context	Paper published at WUF 2014	In progress
7.2. Developing a Road map on the implementation of the UN system wide Guidelines on Safer Cities	Concept paper developed	In progress
7.3. Establishing an Inter-agency Task Force on Safer Cities	First meeting at the World Urban Forum in April 2014	In progress
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Strengthen capacity for participatory citywide crime prevention and urban safety strategies and enhanced relation between local government and citizens</b>		
<b>Output 8: Pilot activities in focus cities</b>		
	Documented interventions in 10 cities	
8.1. Development of Safer Cities for Women and Girls in pilot sites (UN-Women/UNICEF/UN-Habitat/Plan International/WICI/Huairou component)	Project protocols signed with municipalities	Completed
8.2. Development of Mexico National Forum for Urban Safety/National Network on Safer Cities	14 city safety pilot project proposals developed	Legal agreement underway
8.3. Development of West Africa Forum for Urban Safety	2 National Forums for Urban Safety developed	Senegal and Cote D'Ivoire Forums in place
8.4. Advisory services to cities on safety issues	Email exchanges with cities on their city safety strategies	Ongoing
8.5. Training of SC partners on city to city cooperation	Training delivered for 20 partners by April 2014	Preparatory process to be initiated in January 2014
<b>OBJECTIVE 4: Promote Awareness among partners through monitoring and strategic communication for safer cities</b>		
<b>Output 9: Pilot activities in focus cities on "I am a City Changer" Campaign</b>		
	Documented interventions in 5 cities	
9.1. Safer Cities for Women and Girls in pilot sites (UN-Women/UNICEF/UN-Habitat/Plan International/WICI/Huairou component)	3 city campaigns launched by April 2014	In progress

<b>Output 10: Incorporation of GNSC partners in UN-HABITAT World Urban Campaign activities</b>		
10.1.Participation in the World Urban Forum	20 partners actively participating at WUF 7 in Medellin	
10.2.Participation in the World Habitat/Cities Day	1 city hosting city changer campaign event	
<b>Output 11: Incorporation of GNSC partners in other partners activities</b>		
11.1.Participation in the Metropolis Board of Directors meeting on “Caring Cities”, Johannesburg ,22- 26 July 2013	Invitation to partners	Completed
11.2.Participation in the UNICRI Mayors Conference on Urban Crime Prevention, Turin, 20 – 22 June 2013	Invitation to partners	Completed
11.3.Participation in the Small Arms Survey EGM on monitoring and use of data on crime and violence, Geneva, June 2013	Invitation to partners	Completed
11.4. Participation in the Andean Cities Regional meeting – REDCISUR, Bogota, 11 – 12 December 2013	Launch of Road Map to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee of the GNSC	Completed
<b>OBJECTIVE 5: Support to UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme secretariat</b>		
<b>Output 12: Capacitation of the secretariat staff</b>	At least 3 specialist recruited to provide secretariat support to the Safer Cities Programme and to service the network operations	
12.1.Recruitment of a Knowledge Management Specialist	TOR developed	Process initiated
12.2.Recruitment of a Communications for Development Specialist	TOR developed	Process initiated
12.3.Recruitment of a Resource Mobilisation Specialist	TOR developed	Process initiated
<b>Output 13: Strategic development of Safer Cities norms and operations</b>	At least 25 reports or inputs from Police available in relation to SC/partners meetings	
13.1.Development of the GNSC knowledge management strategy	Partners Consultative Group meeting in April 2014	Process initiated
13.2. Development of the GNSC communications strategy	Partners Consultative Group meeting in April 2014	Process initiated
13.3. Development of the GNSC resource mobilisation strategy	Partners Consultative Group meeting in April 2014	Process initiated