HABITAT III

SIDE EVENT REPORT

Submitted by Lead Organization	
Name of the lead organization	Institute of Development Studies
City and country where the lead organization is based	Brighton, UK
Title of the event	Creating Safe and Inclusive Cities That Leave No One Behind
Date	10/19/2016
Room number	R14
List of partner organizations	The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Urban Transformations, COMPAS, School of Anthropology, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
Number of attendees	81-100
Percentage of women participating	41-50%
Background information on the event (themes, issues, context).	The side event explored how security and inclusion in cities are universal issues, and in particular how well-managed urbanisation can revitalise urban spaces that had either been lost to violence or suffered from a lack of access to basic services and neglect. Practitioners, community leaders and researchers were asked to come together to explore what terms of inclusion are needed to adhere to the principles of the New Urban Agenda. At the street-level we asked: how is security understood by law-enforcement agencies in contemporary cities? And how does this relate to the lived experiences of city dwellers, particularly the poorest and most marginalised? At the city-level we turned our gaze to the city wide socio-political and civic actors and institutions that govern urban security provision. And, at the national-level we looked at how are the dynamics of security provision in cities related to the processes of state building and peace building. The discussion also set out to cover what cities in the global north can learn from experiences in the global south, and vice versa. With such an eclectic mix of participants, practitioners with hands-on experience of implementing successful municipal interventions were asked to discuss these issues alongside researchers who have studied and evaluated these interventions over long periods of time. By creating such an evidence-based dialogue on safe and inclusive cities, the event aimed to share these findings with high-level policy makers and to mobilise networks of key actors involved in the co-construction of knowledge around safety and inclusion in cities in order to take the New Agenda forward.

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Concise summary of the event proceedings, including key points discussed	The side event was organised by the Institute of Development Studies, was opened by Dr Jaideep Gupte, IDS, and had 12 key speakers. The following is a summary of key the points discussed: Half of humanity now lives in urban areas, and there is little doubt that cities have increasingly become key loci of violence during the past half-century. Such violence severely debilitates development outcomes, particularly for the most marginalised, and stands at odds with the characterisation of cities as engines of growth. Analysis of city fragility at a global level shows that while a growing number of cities are leading the way in generating global GDP, a vast number of urban areas, both large and small, continue to be left behind. Of the world's 31 most fragile and conflict-affected countries, 23 are projected to be significantly urban in the near future. At the same time, fatalities due to armed violence in non-war settings far outweigh war-related deaths, and much of this violence is located in cities. And while homicide is an often-cited metric for death and victimisation in non-conflict settings, it alone is not an adequate indicator to describe the many socio-political sources of insecurity and violence that is taking a grip on urban centres across the world. At this side-event, we identified seven key principles of inclusion required to create safe cities while adhering to the principles of the New Urban Agenda. It is based on research and review of best practices to understand how well managed urbanisation can revitalise urban spaces that had either been lost to violence or suffered from a lack of access to basic services and neglect. From the point of view of urban institutions, the socio-political contestation inherent to urban living can be managed peacefully through a range of policies, programmes or governance arrangements. However, when these arrangements break down, situations can 'tip' over into large-scale, chronic violence and instability. In contexts where this has happened, there appears to be a deepening crisis of trust between civilians and the institutions that govern the provision of essential services like housing, water and security. This tends to be more acute for groups that are already marginalised because of their gender, their socio-political identity or even their economic status, particularly when government actions aim to exert the rule of law through coercive measures. As such, the impact urban violence and insecurity has on urban governance institutions can be described in three ways: • Destructive – wherein an erosion of the social contract, and the governance institutions that uphold it, mirrors the direct loss of life, livelihood and property. • Recursive – where violence becomes ingrained into the fabric of urban life, degrading the functioning of urban institutions and is therefore reproduced. • Productive – in that protracted violence and insecurity can necessitate the innovation of new norms and institutions. Planning, policy or design interventions that misinterpret 'ordered cities' as synonymous with 'planned', or 'smart' cities are thus likely to create insecurity, not reduce it. Well-managed urbanisation, on the other hand, can revitalise urban spaces that had either been lost to violence or suffered from a lack of access to basic services and neglect. Implementing effective violence mitigation strategies therefore requires a wide range of stakeholders to: - Acknowledge that there are many sources of insecurity in cities, and that these can result from many types of urban violence; - Understand how these sources of insecurity interact with the various socio-political arrangements that govern the provision of services, and in particular, security; - Bring spatially relevant thinking to the arrangements by which political power is organised and exercised at the street-, city-, and national-level.

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Recommendations that emerged from these discussions.	The key terms of inclusion needed to create safe cities that adhere to the principles of the New Urban Agenda are: 1. Foster urban safety through inclusive policies and practices – This involves prioritising the voices of those who are the most marginalised to articulate their own needs, building on their own capacities to create safe and secure spaces, both independently and through collective action, and placing these at the core of a road-map towards fostering urban safety. This also involves supporting community champions, local thought leaders and social workers to continue to innovate local solutions to prevent violence. 2. Use innovative measures to accurately understand people's vulnerabilities – Participatory approaches provide insights into the experiences of violence among marginalised groups at a level of granularity required to understand the gender, age, identity, and space dimensions of vulnerability, as well as the risks associated with 'small' incidents, such as fires, mudslides, local flooding or waste exposure, alongside the more wide-spread vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters. Field-tested methodologies, ranging from 'Participatory Urban Appraisals' to 'Wellbeing', provide a workable set of principles to guide efforts to understand the vulnerabilities to violence and insecurity at the street-, neighbourhood- or city levels. These methodologies can be integrated with community driven self-monitoring practices to provide marginalised communities with critical real-time data to meet their own advocacy needs. 3. Support evidence gathering from small and medium sized towns alongside the larger cities; and analyse safe and resilient urban spaces alongside the more fragile ones – Real time evidence is critical to the design and delivery of effective interventions. Evidence gathering efforts should therefore be focussed on small and medium sized urban areas, as well as those experiencing humanitarian conditions. 4. Prioritise securing, not securitising, urban spaces – Militaristic responses to situations of urban violence have had limited success, and are prone to creating long-term instability. A strong and articulate stand in opposition to such strategies is required. Policies and programmes that stand to have sustained success over the long run view urban violence and insecurity as public health issues, and promote preventative frameworks that support a sense of shared ownership over public spaces. Increasing the visibility, validity and voice of, for example, street traders, to inform legal, design, and planning frameworks to co-produce safe and secure workspaces in the city can achieve revitalising neighbourhoods "lost" to violence and neglect. 5. Think inclusive when it comes to infrastructure – Infrastructure investment is critical to growing urban centres. The experiences of urban transformation for children and families highlight the importance of material and social connections between diverse urban spaces, crucial for social and economic prosperity, belonging, cohesion, safety and inclusion. Urban spaces should be visioned, designed and built considering the everyday lives, needs and desires of children, young people and their families. 6. Police reform remains a key intervention route for national and city governments as well as aid agencies – It is clear that urban security provision can no longer simply be reactionary in its application of force, and that it is an integrated challenge that involves more actors than the police. However, successful intervention strategies do need to support building long-term credibility and legitimacy of police functioning, and promote community-police collaborations. 7. Inclusive cities and towns need to be welcoming of displaced people and other migrants, and be assured that others will do the same – Part of the challenge is coordinating and supporting inclusive policies so that the cities or countries that agree to become more inclusive do not thereby attract a disproportionate share of migrants, or subsidise those who migrate to cities over those who, in the case of rural-urban migration, remain in rural areas. This is a big challenge, but not nearly as big as dealing with the divisions and conflicts that can otherwise result.
Partnerships or collaborations that emerged from the event.	Continued engagement with Global Network on Safer Cities
Name, nationality, title and organization of the 1st speaker at your event.	Ricardo Gutiérrez, City Manager, Guadalajara, Mexico
Name, nationality, title and organization of the 2nd speaker at your event.	Sekai Chiremba, Community Leader, Harare, Shack/Slum Dwellers International
Name, nationality, title and organization of the 3rd speaker at your event.	Sally Roever, Director, Urban Policies Programme, WIEGO

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Name, nationality, title and organization of the 4th speaker at your event.	Hugo Slim, Head of Policy, International Committee of the Red Cross
Name, nationality, title and organization of the 5th speaker at your event.	Jaideep Gupte, Indian, Cities Cluster Co-leader and Research Fellow, Institute of Development Studies
Name, nationality, title and organization of the 6th speaker at your event.	Caroline Moser, Emeritus Professor, The University of Manchester
Name, nationality, title and organization of the 7th speaker at your event.	Lucy Earle, Policy Adviser - Urban Crises Programme, Department for International Development
Name, nationality, title and organization of any additional speakers at your event.	Juma Assiago, Global Coordinator, Safer Cities Programme, UN-Habitat Gaëla Roudy Fraser, Senior Policy Officer, UNHCR Phil Williams, Director of Planning and Place, Belfast City Council and President, Royal Town Planning Institute Sophie Hadfield-Hill, University of Birmingham Rev. Moruakgomo, President, BALA and Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) Carmela Vildoso, Former Economic Development Director for the City of Lima, Peru
Dissemination of the outcomes of your event?	We held a press conference at Habitat III - http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/habitat-iii-quito-17-20-october-2016/press-conferences/ For Habitat III, SDI and IDS produced a short film 'No One Left Behind'. It is hosted here - http://www.knowyourcity.tv/nooneleftbehind IDS has created a number of webpages to host information relating to the side event and IDS's engagement with Habitat III - http://www.ids.ac.uk/events/creating-safe-and-inclusive-cities-that-leave-no-one-behind http://www.ids.ac.uk/events/creating-safe-and-inclusive-cities-that-leave-no-one-behind http://www.ids.ac.uk/idsresearch/habitat-iii-and-the-new-urban-agenda SDI at Habitat III - http://knowyourcity.info/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/SDI-at-HABITATIII.pdf Published the following blogs: Gordon McGranahan, 'The New Urban Agenda and Its 47 Inclusions' - http://www.ids.ac.uk/opinion/the-new-urban-agenda-and-its-47-inclusions Roger Williamson, 'Safe Cities in the New Urban Agenda: IDS at Habitat III' - http://www.ids.ac.uk/opinion/safe-cities-in-the-new-urban-agenda-ids-at-habitat-iii