



**UN-HABITAT**



**United Nations Human Settlements Programme**

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# *HS-Net*

**Proceedings**

of

**the Second Advisory Board Meeting**

of

**the Global Research Network on Human Settlements  
(HS-Net)**

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**Policy Analysis, Synthesis and Dialogue Branch  
Monitoring and Research Division  
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## I. Introduction

### I.A. Background to the meeting

1. The Global Report on Human Settlements is one of UN-HABITAT's main vehicles for reporting on and dissemination of the results of its monitoring and research activities. The research on substantive issues and policies required for the Global Reports is based partly on partnerships with research institutions all over the world.
2. The Global Research Network on Human Settlements (HS-Net) was set up in November 2004 to provide a global mechanism for channelling expert advice to UN-HABITAT on the substantive content of its biennial Global Reports on Human Settlements, and more generally, to increase global collaboration and exchange of information on human settlements conditions and trends and on progress in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and relevant United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The composition of HS-Net's Advisory Board contributes to ensuring adequate regional coverage in the global review of human settlements conditions and trends. It enables UN-HABITAT to continually communicate with researchers and institutions engaged in cutting-edge research on human settlements issues, and provides access to the results of past and on-going human settlements research all over the world, as inputs to the Global Report.
3. HS-Net is open to individual researchers, research institutions and networks engaged in human settlements research. The key organizational organs of HS-Net are the Secretariat and the Advisory Board. The Secretariat, based at the Policy Analysis, Synthesis and Dialogue Branch of UN-HABITAT manages HS-Net on a day-to-day basis. The Advisory Board consists of multidisciplinary researchers in the human settlements field, representing the various geographical regions of the world. The key role of the Advisory Board is to advise UN-HABITAT on the substantive content of the Global Reports and on the various activities of HS-Net. The Advisory Board held its inaugural meeting in Nairobi in November 2004.

### I.B. Objectives of the meeting

4. The second Advisory Board meeting had two key objectives:
  - a. Discussion of HS-Net procedural affairs.
  - b. Provision of inputs to the detailed outline of the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements, the preliminary theme of which is "urban safety and security".

### I.C. Opening of the meeting

5. The opening session began with a welcome address delivered by Mr. Rao, Director of the hosting institution, the National Institute for Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP). After welcoming all the participants to NIPFP, he noted that some key objectives of the HS-Net were similar to the activities and programmes of NIPFP.
6. The HS-Net Chair, Professor Stren, gave a brief background of the network, from the time it was inaugurated in November 2004 up to the second Advisory Board meeting. He underscored the importance and key role of the Advisory Board members' inputs to the preparation of the 2005 Global Report, and highlighted the significance of the Global Report on Human Settlements in the work of UN-HABITAT. Given the fact that the HS-Net Advisory Board members are drawn from academic, government and other institutions, they represent a wide range of views and contributions to the Global Report. HS-Net is a brilliant idea which needs wider publicity. HS-Net

should become a long-term partner of UN-HABITAT, with which UN-HABITAT could continue cooperating in meeting some of its goals.

### **I.C.1. Keynote address**

7. Professor Rangarajan delivered the keynote address, during which he noted the key role HS-Net Advisory Board members play in the preparation of the Global Reports. For instance, he noted that urbanization and population growth had been rapid, from the 1950s when there were only a few mega-cities, until today when there are many mega-cities and the envisioned doubling of the urban population. A growth that is a pointer to the need for clearly defined roles for central governments, local and municipal authorities with regard to the allocation of various resources. The full text of the keynote address is reproduced in Annex II.

### **I.C.2. Purpose of meeting**

8. The head of the HS-Net Secretariat led the participants in self-introductions. The HS-Net Advisory Board members briefly indicated their current research interests. The interests broadly included: issues relating to disaster preparedness; informal land and housing; impact of HIV/AIDS on livelihoods; democratization and sustainability of cities; decentralized planning; land policy for low-income areas, especially in Africa; planning central government functions in Eastern European cities; housing rights; urban and master plans; urban indicator strategies for large cities; translation of housing needs into demand by poor households; and the challenges facing children and youth and subsequent solutions.

9. On behalf of UN-HABITAT, he acknowledged the assistance and logistical support that had been extended to UN-HABITAT in making the meeting possible by NIPFP, through Prof Om Mathur, Mr. Bhalla, the Senior Administrator and other staff. He also thanked UNDP, New Delhi, for providing financial management assistance during preparations for the meeting. UN-HABITAT's gratitude was also extended to Professor Stren, the HS-Net Chair, and Ms. Jiron, the Vice Chair, for steering HS-Net during its first year. It was noted that the 2005 Global Report encompassed global concerns as a result of the views and comments generously given by the HS-Net Advisory Board members during the Advisory Board's first meeting and thereafter. He also acknowledged the fact that the keynote address had provided an important framework for the deliberations of the meeting.

10. It was noted that there had been some difficulties in linking the theme of the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements — “Enhancing urban safety and security” — to UN-HABITAT's mandate. This had led to intense debate on what was to be included and excluded. For this very reason, the members' inputs were very important in charting the way forward in relation to what would be possible, feasible and logical to include in the 2007 Global Report.

### **I.C.3. Adoption of the Agenda**

11. The only additions to the agenda were the inclusion and consideration of lessons learnt in the preparation of the 2005 Global Report, in order to show what had worked and what had not worked. It was agreed that this would be addressed during the discussion following the presentation of the proposed outline for the 2007 Global Report.

### **I.D. Closing of meeting**

12. The HS-Net Chair, thanked all Advisory Board members, as well as the NIPFP staff, for the support extended to the participants before and during the meeting. Those present were in agreement on the importance of including, as an agenda item, future Global Report themes in HS-

Net meetings. Such information would then be availed to UN-HABITAT to give the organization ideas on emerging issues and trends globally. It was noted that the procedural issues of HS-Net should not dominate the brainstorming aspects of future meetings. Moreover, documents for future Advisory Board meetings should be sent to all members in time to enable them prepare adequately before the meetings.

13. The HS-Net Chair concluded the closing session by stating that as researchers and practitioners the HS-Net Advisory Board members are an important support group for UN-HABITAT to achieve its mission. The HS-Net Chair thanked all for attending the meeting and encouraged the Advisory Board members to communicate amongst themselves, without necessarily going through the Secretariat. He noted that the role of the Advisory Board members had clearly been spelt out as that of advising while the Secretariat would play a facilitating role.

14. On behalf of UN-HABITAT, Mr. Neto thanked all Advisory Board members for having set aside time to attend the meeting, whose purpose was crucial for the biennial Global Report on Human Settlements. He also encouraged and welcomed all HS-Net members to attend future HS-Net meetings.

## II. Summary of discussions

15. The discussions summarized below were conducted during the three days of the meeting, as per the meeting programme contained in Annex I to this report. The items contained in sub-chapters II.A, II.B and II.C were concluded on day 1; those in subchapters II.D, II.E and II.F on day 2, and those in sub-chapters II.G, II.H and II.I on day 3.

### **II.A. Background to the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements: Enhancing urban safety and security**

#### II.A.1. Introduction

16. Dr. Pelling presented the conceptual background to the 2007 Global Report, in which security was broadly viewed against the backdrop of disasters. He clarified that the core issue was really on how disaster, risk and violence could be unpacked, and their relationship with violence and crime. He further elaborated that the World Bank was taking a new approach in which individual versus collective impacts (or loss) were used as a basis for analysis. This could be the conceptual framework for the 2007 Global Report. He cited cases where cities that rely on extensive resource bases, are currently being affected by disasters happening in far off places.

17. Moreover, he noted that data constraints were serious and that most analyses relied on the media to provide information and data on disasters. Thus there are no existing reliable data sources on which to base the discussion and analysis in order to identify trends, effects and conclusions. The full text of the background paper can be found in Annex III of this report

#### II.A.2. Discussion

18. It was noted that it is important to clarify if the 2007 Global Report should cover both rural and urban areas, as it was argued that this distinction is relevant if urban and rural effects of disasters are to be addressed. It was acknowledged that although the main emphasis of the 2007 Global Report would be on urban areas under human and technological disasters, the effects of natural disasters (such as the recent Asian tsunami) have far-reaching effects on both rural and urban areas. However, it was clarified that although the report was to focus on urban areas, the introductory parts would incorporate both rural and urban dimensions generally.

19. A concern that arose related to the extent of interventions in the case of natural disasters. For example, it was noted that after the tsunami there had been rehabilitation of towns and rural areas: was it feasible to go beyond rehabilitation? And at what point would the interventions end?

20. It was suggested that it would be informative to collect information on both well-managed and mismanaged disaster cases and on the roles played by communities and other actors in each case.

21. The impacts of Hurricane Katrina on New Orleans brought to the fore the question of the relationship between poverty and occupation in disaster prone areas. A question posed was what this example reflected? This was an awakening call, since the United States of America had been seen as a model for disaster management, with adequate resources for this purpose.

22. Other questions posed related to whether there were losers and winners, and what opportunities each group had in terms of:

- a. new systems;
- b. international attention;

- c. introduction of new ideas and changes (for both winners and losers); and
  - d. aid packages (for winners).
23. In response, Dr. Pelling made the following observations:
- a. Effects of natural disasters may be difficult to apportion clearly into rural and urban areas.
  - b. It was more appropriate to look at urban systems rather than urban centres.
  - c. In the link between poverty and disaster preparedness, disasters strip a country bare and show what it is capable of. A number of factors contributed to the New Orleans emergency response. However, the moral hazards created, or resulted in, new opportunities.
  - d. Disasters should be seen as opportunities to improve urban development and management systems in general, and not just infrastructure such as roads.
24. The following issues emerged during further discussions:
- a. It would be informative if the 2007 Global Report would also embrace rural areas, where the majority of the population in Africa and Asia lives.
  - b. While terrorism affected all parts of the world, it would be very difficult to include in the 2007 Global Report, mainly because of definitional problems and the controversy that this would most likely generate.
  - c. The theme of the 2007 Global Report called for the redefinition and clarification of concepts, and hence a clear conceptual framework.
  - d. In some instances, natural disasters are followed by, or linked to, crime or violence. Is this inevitable, an expected reaction, or is it an unexpected response?
  - e. It is evident that the poor suffer more than the rich during and after disasters. Consequently, how can disaster preparedness and response be financed in order to take into consideration the needs of the different groups of the population?
25. Moreover, there is often a lot of fear and stress in times of disasters, partly linked to security. This also affects the poor more than the rich. Sometimes, the effects of disasters are very different from the widely expected consequences, as shown by the case of Cairo where the 1992 earthquake resulted in the collapse of many buildings in the formal sector, yet none in the informal areas.
- a. A question raised was whether informal houses that normally last five years or so should be supported in disaster preparedness strategies. Would this make economic sense?
  - b. How would the issues of urban fear be addressed in the 2007 Global Report?
  - c. The report needs to present a balance between safety in extreme cases, such as disasters, and general, on-going insecurity. What does each mean, and how are they linked?
  - d. There are strong links between urban and rural areas during disasters, with regard to finance, resource allocation and governance.
  - e. There are numerous overlaps between planning and governance. Governance is a better term to use because it encompasses institutional structures and regulations.
26. In his final response, Dr. Pelling made the following observations:
- a. The issues emerging are determined by the approach. For instance whether a people-centred approach is applied or not.
  - b. Terrorism should not be overplayed, although fear is one area that has to be dealt with.

- c. In as far as predictability and data availability and credibility are concerned, one faces obstacles due to limited information and data on the effects and responses to disasters.
- d. The report needs to include social and environmental risks and crime.
- e. There is potential for urban case studies, presented through boxes. These could highlight positive outcomes, for example from Mexico in the 1985 disaster, which resulted in improved governance.
- f. If the concept of fear is introduced in the 2007 Global Report, this can only be analysed through case studies. If the report's preparation were people-centred, it would allow for the consideration of social aspects, population and governance issues.

## **II.B. Draft outline of the 2007 Global Report: "Enhancing urban safety and security"**

### **II.B.1. Introduction**

27. A representative of the Secretariat presented a brief outline of past global reports, starting with the one published in 1986. With respect to the 2001 Global Report, UN-HABITAT laid emphasis on inequalities in urban areas. The 2003 report focused on slums, while the 2005 Global Report on financing urban shelter was to be launched in September 2005. In relation to the 2007 Global Report, the chapter outline presented can be found in Annex IV.

28. Mr. Mutizwa-Mangiza sought the Advisory Board's guidance on a number of issues, including, *inter alia*:

- a. How to integrate, conceptually, the various dimensions of safety and security, i.e. disasters, crime, etc., in order to make sure that the report would not be fragmented.
- b. The role of urban planning in addressing safety and security concerns.
- c. Whether security of tenure in cities, as it relates to both shelter and livelihoods, should be included in the report.
- d. Whether corruption, which often paralyzes operations within the city, should be included, alongside other types of crime.
- e. Whether the whole report could be restructured in order to achieve greater coherence.
- f. Sources of global statistics on urban safety and security.

### **II.B.2. Discussions**

29. The following observations emerged from the discussion:

- a. Safety and security within houses and the implications of these should be considered as a topic. Indeed, risks and security at various levels would be a different way of conceptualising the report.
- b. The current outline emphasized the physical and technical effects of disasters but not the economic aspects of welfare and equity. Economic aspects that have led to poverty and inequalities, amongst others, should be included in the report.
- c. The topic "urban safety" is very broad, but the outline is inclined towards disasters, which is only one aspect of the issue.
- d. If disasters become the focus, a chapter on disaster preparedness needs to be included.



- e. There has to be consensus on the message the report aims at giving, i.e. an organising framework or focus of the report. The question is whether UN-HABITAT wants to deliver a normative message through the 2007 Global Report.
  - f. The report can look at poverty, inequality and other issues. Some problems may relate to policy and response or actions, for instance emergency response systems. Can insecure tenure, discrimination, drug abuse and violence be included?
  - g. Past Global Reports seem not to have a really good description of what is being done in each region by researchers, NGOs and others who look at different aspects of a topic. One does not get a sense of who is doing what on the ground. If this is reviewed in a systematic manner, effective solutions and different ways of responding to issues could be identified, resulting in a menu of approaches indicating the various ways in which problems can be solved or interventions planned.
  - h. Should the role of market operations that create demand responsive to needs be included?
30. In responding to the issues raised, Mr. Mutizwa-Mangiza made the following observations:
- a. There is need to think about whether the main messages of the report lead the preparation process or are an outcome of the analysis of the report.
  - b. The idea of looking at risks at different levels is welcome.
  - c. The report would look at social, physical and economic factors, and the linkages among them.
  - d. Disaster preparedness would be included in the outline.
  - e. Approaches and interventions that mitigate the impacts of disaster would be made implicit within the outline.
31. Issues and questions emerging from further discussions included the following:
- a. Should terrorism be included, in light of the lack of a clear conceptual framework and also given the lack of unanimity on the definition of terrorism?
  - b. The theme of disaster and security is very broad and the report should view it from the perspective of what governments should do from the human settlements standpoint.
  - c. UN-HABITAT should recommend what local authorities should do to address disaster and security concerns.
  - d. Part II should reflect actual experiences, maybe through boxes. There is need to include greater descriptive pieces, as in the 2003 Global Report, in which an annex of 34 summarized case studies was included.
  - e. The structure of the report should inform or result in a better understanding of the problem.
  - f. The scope of intervention should include governance, physical, social and political dimensions, as well as economic reforms.
  - g. The effect of disasters should be analysed within the context of effects on shelter (home and neighbourhood), individual well-being pertaining to the effect on economic aspects affecting individuals, and insecurity viewed along social dimensions.
  - h. Analysis of human-made disasters and crime, including corruption, should reflect economic, social-development and policy-related concerns.

- i. Since natural disasters are unexpected, what can be planned is disaster preparedness, especially within human settlements, in such a way that their effects are minimized.
  - j. The topics of Global Reports should be linked to Millennium Development Goal 7, target 11.
32. In his final response, Mr. Mutizwa-Mangiza highlighted the following issues:
- a. The report is meant for governments, as mandated by resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.
  - b. In the past, the Global Report benefited mainly academicians, but the current and future reports should also benefit governments, local authorities and civil society. To achieve this, it had been decided to prepare abridged versions of the 2005 and future Global Reports for rapid reading by policy-makers.
  - c. The report should aim at having good recommendations that would form the basis for further discussions and review.
  - d. Drafts of the 2007 Global Report will be sent to HS-Net Advisory Board members to review and comment upon, before the preparation of the final version.
  - e. UN-HABITAT should encourage governments to prepare similar reports at the country level portraying and capturing their situations or conditions.
  - f. The 2007 Global Report should be general enough to inform policy makers and governments on the lessons they can apply in their respective country situations.

## **II.C. Summary of working group recommendations**

33. Below follows a summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the three working groups of the Advisory Board members which deliberated on key concerns with respect to the 2007 Global Report — structure, contextual background and thrust of argument, amongst others.

34. At the end of the group presentations, a representative of the HS-Net Secretariat explained that the recommendations would be presented to UN-HABITAT senior managers for discussion, after which the HS-Net Advisory Board members would be informed of the final decision on the scope of the report.

### **II.C.1. Group 1**

35. Working group 1 focused its discussion of the draft outline of the 2007 Global Report on three main areas: (a) how to restructure the outline and conceptual framework of the report; (b) identification of key missing elements in the draft outline; and (c) elaboration of a clear-cut, overriding message for the report.

36. The working group agreed that the **outline** should be divided into three parts.

- a. **Part I:** would comprise two or three conceptual chapters, and should not only state the nature of the problem to be examined, but also spell out a clear methodological framework for the report. This part should contain precise definitions of the central issues, notably natural disasters, human-made and technological disasters, as well as their security and safety dimensions. It should also address issues related to urban poverty and differential vulnerability. At the same time, it should specify or narrow down the core themes for discussion in the report.
- b. **Part II:** should build on the existing knowledge, based on actual disaster responses on the ground — both successful experiences and failures. Particular focus would be given

to comprehensive analyses of policy responses that have worked, though it would also address gaps in knowledge and policy failures, since lessons can also be learned from failures.

- c. **Part III:** would focus on future policy directions, policy recommendations and the overriding message of the report.

37. A major part of the discussions revolved around **key themes currently missing** in the draft outline that could be considered in the final report. Although a very broad range of themes was identified, it was recognized that their relevance would depend on the report's final outline and objectives ultimately decided by UN-HABITAT. Possible themes to be considered include:

- a. Environmental dimensions of disaster reduction, including those related to climate change;
- b. Security of residential status (at different levels), ranging from household security to that of internally displaced people;
- c. Surveillance aspects of safety and security (state-controlled vs. privately-driven, technological vs. informal, community-based surveillance, etc.);
- d. How corruption interacts with disaster preparedness and response;
- e. How the privatization of basic urban services impacts on vulnerability;
- f. The creation of urban space for political control and its effects on vulnerability;
- g. Gaps in baseline data.

38. Particular emphasis was given to the last point, as it was generally agreed that the scope and goals of the report will depend on the availability of reliable and internationally comparable data on natural disasters — including data on economic costs — at urban, national and regional levels.

39. The working group agreed that the **central message** coming out of the report would focus on the concept of **differential vulnerability** (which could also be used as a sub-title for the report). This concept should cover different dimensions, such as income, gender, age, geographical area of the city, etc. The overall message is that vulnerability to urban disasters and security throughout the world is often affected by the socio-economic conditions of different urban dwellers.

## II.C.2. Group 2

40. The group discussed the substance, scope, definitions and structure of the 2007 Global Report. It was agreed that the focus of the 2007 Global Report should be on both natural and man-made disasters.

41. The analysis in the 2007 Global Report should aim at the following **objectives**:

- a. making readers better understand the problem;
- b. delineating the relationship between the multi-disciplinary factors at play in the issue of safety and security; and
- c. communicating clear messages to policy makers on how to proceed through the three domains of intervention (governance; physical design and planning; and social, political and economic reform).

42. The working group agreed that there was need for **clear definitions of issues** — for instance of “safety and security”. The definitions would enable a decision on whether or not both words need to be used. The safety issues and effects can be viewed from the micro levels (household), neighbourhood, city level (e.g., traffic accidents and safety in vehicular use and public transport

use), up to the national level. If the neighbourhood scale is applied, security of tenure for tenants who lack documents or proof of ownership and similar issues can be considered. Furthermore, Some people, when faced with insecurities arising from violence and crimes, dwell more on the physical effects than on the economic and other effects of insecurity.

43. When natural disasters occur, the effects are often more profound in human settlements located in marginal areas, occupied by the very poor whose circumstances are often made even worse by disasters. In relation to security, there is need to define what aspects are looked at. For instance, the array of options existing include legal protection, legal rights and the involvement of the community or community participation in resource management.

44. Given the above concerns, the Advisory Board members agreed that there was need to achieve a balance between the physical, social and economic aspects of both security and safety.

45. In conclusion, and with regard to the substantive issues, there are two conceptual views and both should be equally covered:

- a. The first focuses on the **objective measures** of safety and security, irrespective of people's perceptions, which apply to health hazards originating from the ambient environment, such as natural disasters, new ecological threats, or cases of severe pollution (e.g., contamination of water supply and others), and other sources related to physical safety from harm, such as measures of security from assault, and other forms of social hostilities, to civil wars.
- b. In the second view, **subjective measures** are the focus where the locus of control is in the person or group, and what is significant is how "safe" and how "secure" one feels. This view emphasizes the perceptual nature of the issue; the **sense** of safety and security, thus exploring the psychological dimension of "human settlement/people" interaction. Sub-topics with an extensive body of research within this view include: fear of crime, feeling of home, social surveillance, home range, social inclusion and exclusion in residential environments (gated communities), amongst others. It could also apply to "stress" associated with shelter insecurity, privatization of basic services, fear of eviction, selective social control of public space, economic and political marginalization. Classification within this view is usually by safety and security and is subject/recipient-related.

46. Two major issues of caution were raised by the working group:

- a. It is noteworthy to appreciate the fact that in both measures it is crucial for such a theme to strike a balance between the physical and the non-physical factors that affect safety and security. It is a domain where myths still prevail from the "modernist period", especially regarding urban densities, segregation of land uses, vehicular and pedestrian movement separation and others. Such myths have been refuted by research since the early 1990s, in developed as well as developing countries. This still has not influenced grand scheme decision makers, because of the economic and political inconvenience involved.
- b. It was stressed that when writing the 2007 Global Report, extreme caution and scepticism should be exercised when reviewing government publications related to the themes of "safety and security". UN-HABITAT should strive to verify such information through non-government initiated research.

47. The 2007 Global Report should have certain clear messages, including the following:

- a. There are "perceived" and "unperceived" threats to a person's, or a group's safety and security, and both deserve equal attention.

- b. Definitions and conceptions of safety and security vary horizontally among different groups in the society, and geographically/culturally among nations.
- c. Definitions and conceptions of safety and security vary vertically between governments and people in any nation.
- d. The topic of safety and security can only be handled through a multi-disciplinary approach, whether in understanding it or taking actions towards it. Moreover, there is a continuous interplay between the physical dimensions (at different scales) and the non-physical dimensions that affect this issue.

### II.C.3. Group 3

48. Working group 3 highlighted a number of points related to messages and scope of the report, as well as good practices. In terms of specific comments, the group noted that there is no need to deal with such emergencies as cholera or plague in the 2007 Global Report. It also suggested that chapter 5 be re-titled as “mitigation strategies”.

49. The working group compared the Urban Policy reports of the World Bank with the Global Reports of UN-HABITAT, and observed that it would be very useful if UN-HABITAT’s Global Reports carried certain **key messages**. An example was given of the World Bank Urban Strategy papers which had suggested that cities should be sustainable, liveable and bankable, and that many developed countries found these statements very convincing. No country could afford to say that they didn’t visualise their cities to be sustainable or bankable. One of UN-HABITAT’s messages that caught the attention of the developing world was from a speech by its first Executive Director, who said that the third world war would be fought not for oil but for water. Water has since then become an important issue in many developing countries. The key point of the group was that the 2007 Global Report should have messages that the developing countries could adopt, and pursue with strategies and programmes.

50. The Group considered the **scope** of the 2007 Global Report and made the following points:

- a. The report should focus on crime and violence. Disasters can be discussed in one chapter, but should not become central to the report. Disasters are a different kind of a phenomenon, and are irregular and also difficult to predict. Crime and violence have a rising curve and the 2007 Global Report should make it as its core theme.
- b. In view of the fact that there is a greater incidence of crime in urban areas, it should be emphasized compared with rural crime and violence.

51. The group noted that there were several examples of addressing and analyzing urban crime and violence. Three examples of **good practices** were pointed out for examination in the 2007 Global Report.

- a. Community policing in reducing crime and violence.
- b. The impact of densities on crime and violence — does high density deter crime or fuel crime?
- c. Are some land use patterns more friendly compared to others, and can the less friendly patterns lead to more crime and violence?

## **II.D. The HS-Net Annual Report**

### **II.D.1. Introduction**

52. A representative of the HS-Net Secretariat made a brief presentation of the HS-Net Annual Report for the period from November 2004 until September 2005. The report is contained in Annex V of this report.

### **II.D.2. Discussion**

53. The discussion of some of the items contained in the Annual Report were deferred to a later time (see sub-chapters II.E, II.G and II.H below).

#### **II.D.2.a. Recruitment of new HS-Net members**

54. The Advisory Board agreed that the HS-Net brochure had to be modified and simplified if it was to be used as a tool for recruitment of new general members of HS-Net. Some Advisory Board members promised to send comments through e-mail, while a few made corrections on hard copies of the brochure. It was also suggested that consultants should be targeted for recruitment as general members of HS-Net.

#### **II.D.2.b. Weblog**

55. Not all HS-Net Advisory Board members had been able to use the weblog effectively for information sharing and exchange. However, it was pointed out that the members could download the materials from the weblog or post large documents meant to benefit HS-Net Advisory Board members only. In addition, the website would be used for the general members as well as the HS-Net Advisory Board members for information sharing. Both the weblog and the website have useful purposes and should be retained.

#### **II.D.2.c. Website**

56. It was agreed that the website that was under design was to be developed with inputs from the HS-Net Advisory Board members. There were concerns that countries in the South may not readily access the HS-Net website. One way of addressing this was to produce paper versions of key documents that needed dissemination. It was also noted that some sections of the website should be translated into other United Nations languages for wider readership, in particular the papers of the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series.

57. It was recommended that a list server for all HS-Net members would be set up by the Secretariat to facilitate communication.

#### **II.D.2.d. Global Report on Human Settlements**

58. It was agreed that, in general, findings and recommendations should be included at the end of each chapter of the Global Report, and that an executive summary should be derived from these. The summary of key issues would be included at the beginning, as this is what journalists normally read and base their comments of the reports on, especially during the launches. Concluding remarks/observations and summaries should thus be systematically included in the 2007 Global Report.

59. With regard to the posting of the Global Report on the HS-Net website, it was acknowledged that there is widespread use of the Global Report by academics. This is a group that needs reference material and should have access to the full report. Government officials also rely on the Global Report as a basis for their speeches, which often require access to current statistics, ideas

and best practices. Consequently, a very condensed version of the report containing conclusions only would not be useful to these reader categories, since the trends and the main arguments will be missing.

60. It was thus agreed that the abridged version of the 2005 Global Report was preferable to an executive summary. Such abridged versions are ideal for middle level or junior government officers that are often called upon to review them for the decision makers. The abridged version can be distributed in global meetings for wider dissemination, e.g., at the upcoming Special Summit in New York or during World Habitat Day. It was also noted that the abridged version of the 2005 Global Report would be translated into other United Nations languages.

61. With regard to the 2005 Global Report, the Advisory Board was informed that UN-HABITAT bought 5,000 copies from Earthscan for distribution to governments and Habitat Agenda partners, including associations of local authorities at the regional and national levels, as well as NGOs.

## **II.E. HS-Net membership drive**

### **II.E.1. Introduction**

62. Ms. Jiron, Vice Chair of the Advisory Board, made a presentation on how HS-Net could recruit general members. A key question was how to effect communication and information dissemination concerning HS-Net in order to attract members. This concern was as a result of the difficulties encountered in recruiting members during the first year of HS-Net. She noted that non-members could not access the weblog and the website was not yet in operation. Hence there was no place where potential new members could read about HS-Net's activities and the benefits of joining such a network.

63. For the benefit of Advisory Board members attending a Board meeting for the first time, the Vice Chair briefly presented some background information on the goals, objectives and structure of HS-Net, and the role of the Advisory Board members. This was necessary in order to put into perspective proposals on how to improve the recruitment drive. In addition, she briefly described the benefits that general HS-Net membership would offer to individuals and institutions.

64. Effective communication and information sharing can be realized through the HS-Net website and weblog. Up to the time of the meeting, the weblog had been the main vehicle of information exchange. Thus, some of the recommendations made related to the improvement of the weblog and the website creation.

65. The Vice-Chair presented an analysis of vertical and horizontal communication and interactive exchanges between the different groups involved in HS-Net, whose conclusions are summarized below:

- a. Communication between the Secretariat and the Advisory Board members: Good.
- b. Communication between Secretariat and the HS-Net Chair and Vice Chair: Good.
- c. Communication among Advisory Board members: Not Good (not periodic, constant or homogeneous).
- d. Communication from HS-Net to the rest: Nonexistent (public is not aware of existence of HS-Net or what it is).

66. The conclusions showed, in general, that existing communication channels had not been working well. Based on this, it was recommended that action was required to address problems of communication, information sharing and dissemination amongst the above-mentioned groups.

67. It was proposed that the website should be used to advertise the HS-Net and should include a page where new members could register. A summary of the problems identified pertaining to the website and the weblog are summarized below:

- a. Problems with the website:
  - i) Does not exist.
  - ii) Members cannot join.
  - iii) Needs to be very linked.
- b. Problems with the weblog:
  - i) Cannot access without a password.
  - ii) Information is not clear.
  - iii) Information only in English.

68. The Vice Chair suggested that prior to inviting others to become new members, there were some HS-Net management issues that needed to be addressed. These included:

- a. Developing the website and improving the weblog.
- b. Simplifying the current brochure and printing enough copies for distribution.
- c. Establishing specific procedures for accomplishing various tasks.
- d. Establishing more specific responsibilities for each Advisory Board member according to allotted tasks, managed by the Secretariat and supported by Advisory Board members.

69. Advisory Board members expressed concern about the amount of Secretariat staff time available for undertaking the above tasks. Another major obstacle identified was language: some potential members would find it difficult to participate if everything is in the English language only.

70. The Vice Chair presented the following proposals for revitalizing the recruitment of new members:

- a. International promotion through improved promotion products, i.e., brochures, web pages and e-mail.
- b. The Advisory Board members identifying and sending to the Secretariat a list of institutions and individuals that could be interested in joining the HS-Net.
- c. Each Advisory Board member sending information on the HS-Net to their respective contacts.

## II.E.2. Discussion

71. It was unanimously agreed that it should be decided whether HS-Net membership was to be open or closed. Open or loose membership calls for a process with easy access to the website. Moreover, the registration process should be simplified and included in the website. Further, the members were cautioned that requesting people to attach their Curriculum Vitae when registering as new members might give them high expectations of getting consultancies.

72. The members' responsibilities need clarification since it appears that no specific tasks had been allocated to them. One role that was considered for general members was in information dissemination. This would entail developing a research agenda and proposing themes for consideration in future Global Reports and the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series. If



regional and national networks to feed the HS-Net were developed, these would enhance communication and information exchange.

73. In most regions there are existing networks, some of which are more active than others. The question posed was whether HS-Net was to complement such networks or link up with them in some manner. Furthermore, it was recommended that in order to attract more members, there was need to use newsletters or brochures as well as the website.

74. To achieve the above, it was recommended that the Advisory Board members recruit national and regional members who would be active both at the national and the regional levels. However, it was important to consider what would motivate people to join such a network: would it be for information sharing and access, or for other reasons? Those members who would post events and on-going research work could consider this an ideal platform for information dissemination and for receiving comments and views.

75. The Secretariat explained that the Advisory Board exists, but a network was yet to be established, and setting up a network requires both resources and logistical support. This led to the question whether Policy Analysis Synthesis and Dialogue Branch has such a capacity. For one, this requires an information expert to post and update information on a regular basis. There was also need to translate some selected information into the United Nations languages if HS-Net is to be globally representative.

76. It was suggested that the Advisory Board members could spearhead the recruitment campaign, by each recruiting five general members, thus reaching an initial base of 100 HS-Net members. Moreover, it was noted that, in Asia, communicating through e-mail and website might not work and hence alternative modes of communication (e.g., via newsletters and brochures) would be more appropriate.

77. With respect to the **website**, it was noted that there has to be mechanisms for quality control to ensure that the information posted there is of high quality, as well-researched and referenced material would attract readers. Moreover, it was noted that the website would be ideal if mechanisms were incorporated to ensure that statistics regarding visits to the website are being monitored. It also needs weekly updates to attract people to read it.

78. The Advisory Board stressed that the HS-Net **brochure** prepared for the UN-HABITAT Governing Council was too complicated to be used as a recruitment tool. It was hence recommended that it be redesigned and simplified to serve this purpose. It was agreed that the brochure can facilitate regional and national information exchange (especially in the South) as long as it is translated into the six United Nations languages, or at least into French and Spanish.

## **II.F. Terms of reference for HS-Net Chair, Vice Chair and the Advisory Board**

### **II.F.1. Introduction**

79. Based on what had been agreed upon during the first Advisory Board meeting in November 2004, and her own experience, the Vice Chair presented the terms of references for the HS-Net Chair and Vice Chair:

- a. Providing leadership to the HS-Net Advisory Board, including facilitating communication among Advisory Board members and the Secretariat;
- b. Contributing to the definition of the Agendas of HS-Net Advisory Board meetings, and chairing such meetings;
- c. Participating in the UN-HABITAT Annual Lecture, including chairing the event;

- d. Monitoring targets set by HS-Net Advisory Board.
80. The envisioned terms of reference for all Advisory Board members are:
- a. Recommending themes for future issues of the Global Report on Human Settlements;
  - b. Reviewing papers submitted for publication in the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series, when appropriate;
  - c. Serving as members of the annual UN-HABITAT Lecture Award jury, and participating in the selection of other jury members;
  - d. Advising on the direction of HS-Net;
  - e. Participating in specific tasks defined;
  - f. Evaluating performance of HS-Net;
  - g. Undertaking any other appropriate duties necessary for the efficient functioning of the HS-Net Advisory Board.

## **II.F.2. Discussion**

81. During the discussion, it emerged that the Advisory Board members had not played any role in the selection of the theme for the 2007 Global Report, as the topic had already been decided on by the time the Advisory Board was constituted. However, during the meeting, the members were able to give their views on the report's contents through the discussion on the outline and the conceptual background. There was also consensus that at the different stages of Global Report preparation, the inputs of the Advisory Board members would be required. Finally, the roles of the Secretariat, Advisory Board members, the Chair and Vice Chair defined in the first advisory meeting would continue to apply. The members were encouraged to communicate amongst themselves without necessarily going through the Secretariat or the HS-Net Chair and Vice Chair.

## **II.G. UN-HABITAT Lecture Award**

### **II.G.1. Introduction**

82. The HS-Net Chair gave a brief overview of the World Urban Forum (WUF III), during which UN-HABITAT, governments, local authorities and non-governmental organizations interact intensively on pressing human settlements issues. He elaborated that the choice of Vancouver was due to the fact that it was the adoption of the Vancouver Declaration in 1976 that had led to the establishment of UN-HABITAT. The discussion of the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award that followed was based on the document contained in Annex VI to this report.

### **II.G.2. Discussion**

83. It was noted by some Advisory Board members that — given the fact that the first Lecture Award ceremony is to be held in Vancouver, Canada, during WUF III — it would be appropriate to select renowned researchers from the North American region. The argument was that global coverage could be achieved over time if nominations were based on regional rotation each year.

84. The Advisory Board members discussed at length the selection criteria for the Lecture Award winner and the selection process, as well as the determination of the lecture topic. It came up with the following suggestions:

- a. A person that addresses current geopolitical questions as well as implements some of the recommendations.

- b. A person with international recognition, not necessarily a researcher, who takes on a new outlook or employs new concepts of evaluating and describing phenomena.
- c. Older well-known researchers who would not be working in the area longer and might be planning to retire.
- d. Selection to be based on individual's work, irrespective of the region where they come from or where he/she has worked.
- e. A person who expresses the way forward in the area under consideration and is likely to continue influencing "new thinking" even beyond receiving the Award.
- f. Someone who has made some cutting edge research relating to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.
- g. One of the outstanding contributions from the lecture should be to shape the thinking of UN-HABITAT's programmes and themes globally.
- h. The lecture itself should be used by UN-HABITAT globally, not just for WUF III participants.
- i. The Award winner must be a good speaker with a captivating and clear voice.
- j. The topic chosen for the lecture itself has to be linked to human settlements development.
- k. Advisory Board members should agree on the nominees, the area of emphasis or lecture theme.

85. Questions arose as to who would be the Chair of the Lecture Award ceremony and it was agreed that the HS-Net Chair, Professor Stren, would chair the ceremony. Professor Stren, who is also an Associate Editor of the Urban Affairs Review journal, a Sage publication, suggested that the lecture, or a summary of it, could be published in the journal.

86. It was deemed necessary to consider the other UN-HABITAT awards to ensure that there was no conflict with the Lecture Award. Moreover, since the Award ceremony will be a major event of the HS-Net, there was need to identify and agree on what messages were to be given. This should thus be another criterion for selection. Moreover, it was necessary to consider how the Award lecture itself ties or links to the theme of the WUF III.

87. There was consensus that each Advisory Board member who wished to nominate a person for the Award would send the duly filled nomination form to the Secretariat. On receiving the filled nomination forms, the Secretariat would post them on the weblog for an agreed period, after which all the Advisory Board members would be invited to vote from five short-listed candidates. It was considered important for the Advisory Board members (through the facilitation of the Secretariat) to constitute the Award's jury.

88. A general concern was on whether in future, general HS-Net members would be allowed to nominate candidates for the Award. As an example, the HS-Net Vice Chair noted that she had sent information on the Lecture Award through a newsletter, and although this had elicited a lot of interest, the criteria for nominations had not been clear. Other concerns revolved around whether the theme of the lecture itself should be based on the Award. Concern was also raised with respect to what measures and actions are required to ensure that as many people as possible are interested and attend the Lecture Award ceremony. In other words, what publicity campaign would the HS-Net employ for maximum effect?

## **II.H. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series**

### **II.H.1. Introduction**

89. The introduction of this agenda item was made by a representative of the HS-Net Secretariat and was based on the guidelines found in Annex VII. It was noted that prior to the meeting, some Advisory Board members had been sent background papers prepared for past Global Reports for review and to advise if these could be published in the first round of the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series. It was noted that, in general, all of the papers needed to be updated. It was suggested that two of these papers, which had been prepared by Advisory Board members, be sent to them to establish if they were able to update them.

### **II.H.2. Discussion**

90. It was noted that at the first HS-Net Advisory Board meeting it had been agreed that since the purpose of the dialogue papers was to stimulate dialogue across a broad group, the papers were to be longer than articles in a journal. A query was raised on whether the papers were to be technical or of a different style, an issue that needed careful consideration if the papers in the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series were to elicit interest. Another issue queried was on the format the papers of the Global Dialogue Series were to apply. Moreover, some members were of the view that papers based on primary as well as secondary data were to be accepted, as some can synthesize information based on either source. This was generally agreed upon, as long as there was quality control.

91. It was agreed that at least five papers should be published before the next Advisory Board meeting, to be held in June 2006. It was noted that in case the papers arise from commissioned work by UN-HABITAT, such papers should stand alone irrespective of the terms of reference on which they were based.

92. It was agreed that before the website is operational, the abstracts and forms for registration should be sent to the Secretariat via e-mail. The Secretariat would then review all the abstracts and select those they considered eligible for paper preparation. The Secretariat would post the abstracts received on the weblog. It was also agreed that Advisory Board members could also submit abstracts and thereafter papers as long as these went through the same refereeing process as for the rest.

93. Advisory Board members expressed concern on the procedure to be applied in case there are an overwhelming number of submissions of papers. They also noted that there has to be agreement on the peer review process to be employed to address a large number of submissions. It was suggested that one way of limiting submissions was to have specific themes for the papers to be published in the series for specific periods of time.

94. It was suggested that a review committee be selected in such a way that it is capable of responding appropriately to the theme in question. The review committee would select the abstracts that qualify for papers to be written; recommend any specific areas of emphasis and would have authority to request for any revisions to be made. It was suggested that the review committee members be given a token nominal figure of US\$200 for the time spent as an incentive, if funding for this is available. Moreover, it was suggested that in case the papers needed translating, resources be availed for this.

95. In relation to the themes suggested during the first Advisory Board meeting, finance as a theme was considered to be very broad. Thus there was need to be more specific, e.g., to have micro-finance, housing and infrastructure as themes. Additional themes suggested included:

- a. Participatory processes in the whole area of urban issues.
- b. Urban governance: transparency and accountability.
- c. Urban quality of life and intra-urban mobility.
- d. Outcomes of applying liberal policies to housing and their effects.
- e. Urban land concerns.
- f. Participatory processes in urban issues.
- g. Disability, homelessness and urban survival.
- h. The effectiveness of urban development approaches.
- i. Ecological urban planning of cities (e.g., China).
- j. Rights to the city (participatory planning and urban land use).
- k. Production and reproduction in cities.
- l. Urban vulnerability.
- m. Urban mobility and its effects on development.
- n. Mobility in cities as determined by land uses, evictions, etc.
- o. Peri-urban interface, land management, exploitation and participation.
- p. Connections between vulnerability and participation in the urban economy.
- q. Intra-urban networks, urban re-scaling (redistribution and responsibilities between the various levels of governments).
- r. Migratory movements /ties to the city and its effects.
- s. Multi-culturalism and diversity.
- t. Urban identity.
- u. Impact of strategic planning.
- v. Urban population controls and traffic.
- w. Technology and cities: Future of larger cities/mega-cities.
- x. Relationships between planning policy, practice and research; identifying trends and links.
- y. Urban quality of life and the environment.

## **II.I. HS-Net proposed calendar of activities**

96. After presenting the proposed activities for the period between the second and the third Advisory Board meetings, Board members requested the Secretariat to send the revised nomination forms for the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series and the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award to all members during the first week after the New Delhi meeting in order to ensure that nominations began immediately.

97. It was noted that at the next (i.e. the third) Advisory Board meeting, to be convened in June 2006 in Vancouver, the draft chapters for the 2007 Global Report would be discussed. However it was underscored that the chapters had to be sent early enough to enable Advisory Board members to read them thoroughly before the meeting.

### III. Way forward

98. A member of the HS-Net Secretariat presented proposed actions and benchmarks to guide and direct activities prior to the third Advisory Board meeting. The presentation was based on the document contained in Annex VIII to this report.

a. **Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series:**

- i) Aim at having at least five papers published by the time of the third Advisory Board meeting.
- ii) Advisory Board members to nominate papers or seek people with abstracts of research papers that can be considered for publication.
- iii) Decide on the establishment of a review committee that will review all the papers forwarded to it by the Secretariat. This was to be an *ad hoc* committee set up applying the criteria agreed upon during the first Advisory Board meeting.
- iv) Inform members of the abstracts received and those selected. The topics would enable the members with interest in those topics to be included in the review.
- v) Secretariat to decide on the procedure and the process of reviewing papers. How many members to be in the review committee; payment of a token and how much for review.
- vi) The Secretariat was to send a revised submission form the week after the second Advisory Board meeting. The revision was to include the reason for the selection of the paper.

b. **UN-HABITAT Lecture Award:**

- i) Selection of the sub-committee from amongst the Advisory Board members. A decision was yet to be reached on how many committee members and when they would be selected.
- ii) Secretariat to revise the nomination form and send it to all Advisory Board members the week after the second Advisory Board meeting.
- iii) Secretariat to decide if the award ceremony was to be a main event or a parallel event during WUF III.

c. **Website:**<sup>1</sup>

- i) Send to the Advisory Board members website designs at different stages of website development.
- ii) Advisory Board members to select and identify the information to be translated.
- iii) The Advisory Board members and the Secretariat to decide on what should be included in the website.

d. **Weblog:**<sup>1</sup>

- i) To be retained, but regularly updated to remove outdated information.

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1. To achieve these recommended activities on the website and weblog, it was recommended that UN-HABITAT/Secretariat get on board a full time information manager to manage the weblog and the website.

e. **HS-Net membership drive:**

- i) Ascertain if there are adequate resources to upgrade the HS-Net into a network.
- ii) All Advisory Board members to identify networks and institutions that HS-Net can be affiliated to, or which can complement HS-Net at regional and other levels.
- iii) Secretariat to send revised forms for individual and institutional recruitment the following week after the Second Advisory Board meeting.

f. **Lecture Award publicity campaign:**

- i) A publicity campaign to be designed in order to attract as many people as possible to the Lecture Award ceremony. (The Secretariat to design this after evaluating other aspects of WUF III being planned by UN-HABITAT).

g. **Brochure:**

- i) Update the current brochure, incorporating the recommendations made by the Advisory Board members during the meeting.
- ii) Advisory Board members to send ideas and comments for the revision of the brochure to the Secretariat.

h. **Third Advisory Board meeting:**

- i) The Chair and Secretariat were to start looking for possible hotels for accommodation during the third Advisory Board meeting before January 2006.
- ii) The proposed agenda will broadly include:
  - 1). Lecture Award ceremony;
  - 2). HS-Net core business;
  - 3). The 2007 Global Report chapters;
  - 4). Themes of future Global Reports;
  - 5). Any other business.
- iii) The Secretariat should assign appropriate roles or tasks to Advisory Board members in planning for the third Advisory Board meeting.

i. **Other:**

- i) The Secretariat is to take action on members that have not been interested or have not had time for the HS-Net, specifically those from Australia, South Africa and Lebanon.
- ii) Advisory Board members who have been inactive and not attended the first two Advisory Board meetings, should be requested to nominate colleagues to be considered by the Secretariat in their place (as in the case of Dr. Nowarat, who had been nominated by her predecessor from Thailand).

## Annex I. Programme of 2<sup>nd</sup> HS-Net Advisory Board meeting

<b>WEDNESDAY, 7<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2005</b>	
09:30 – 10:00	<b>Registration</b>
10:00 – 11:00	<p><b>Session 1: Opening</b></p> <p>Welcome to NIPFP: Dr. M. Govinda Rao (Director, NIPFP)</p> <p>Introduction to the meeting: Prof. Richard Stren, Chairperson, HS-Net, University of Toronto</p> <p>Keynote Address: Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council</p> <p>Opening Address: Smt. Sheila Dixit, Chief Minister, Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi</p> <p>Vote of Thanks, Dr. Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza, Chief, Policy Analysis, Synthesis and Dialogue Branch, UN-HABITAT</p> <p>Group Photograph</p> <p><b>Chair: Prof. Richard Stren</b></p>
11: 00 – 11:30	<b>Coffee break</b>
11:30 – 13:00	<p><b>Session 2: Global Report on Human Settlements 2007 (GRHS 2007)</b></p> <p>Purpose of meeting: Dr. Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza</p> <p>Adoption of meeting Agenda</p> <p>Presentation of background paper on Urban Safety: Prof Mark Pelling</p> <p>Presentation of the 2007 Global Report Outline: Dr. Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p><b>Chair: Prof. Paola Jiron</b></p>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch break</b>
14:00 – 16:00	<p><b>Session 3: GRHS 2007 contd.</b></p> <p>Working groups</p> <p>Natural disasters, urban safety and security</p> <p>Human-made disasters, urban safety and security</p> <p>Urban crime, safety and security</p> <p><b>(Chairs to be selected by groups)</b></p>
16:00 – 16:30	<b>Coffee break</b>
16:30 – 18:00	<p><b>Session 3: GRHS 2007 contd.</b></p> <p>Presentation of Group Recommendations</p> <p><b>Chair: Prof. Willem van Vliet / Prof. Carole Rakodi</b></p>
19:30 – 20:30	<b>Cocktail</b>



<b>THURSDAY, 8<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2005</b>	
9:00 – 11:00	<p><b>Session 4: HS-Net Issues and Activities</b></p> <p>Presentation of HS-Net Annual Report: Dr. Sarah Gitau</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Network membership drive: Prof. Paola Jiron</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p><b>Chair: Prof. Om Prakash Mathur</b></p>
11:00 – 11:30	<b>Coffee break</b>
11:30 – 13:00	<p><b>Session 4 contd.</b></p> <p>Presentation of the terms of HS-Net Chair and Vice Chair: Prof. Paola Jiron</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p><b>Chair: Prof. Patrick Wakely</b></p>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch break</b>
14:00 – 18:00	City Tour: Historical Monuments in Delhi
<b>FRIDAY, 9<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2005</b>	
9:00 – 10:00	<p><b>Session 5: HS-Net Issues and Activities contd.</b></p> <p>UN-HABITAT Lecture Award, WUF III, Vancouver: Prof. Richard Stren</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p><b>Chair: Prof. Vinay Lall</b></p>
10:00 – 10:30	<b>Coffee break</b>
10:30 – 12:30	<p><b>Session 5 contd.</b></p> <p>Report on the Global Dialogue Series: Dr. Sarah Gitau</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p><b>HS-Net way forward: Dr. Sarah Gitau</b></p> <p>Any Other Business</p> <p><b>Chair: Dr. Winnie Mitullah</b></p>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch break</b>
14:00 – 16:00	<p><b>Session 6: Closing of the meeting</b></p> <p>Dr. Frederico Neto, UN-HABITAT</p> <p>Prof. O.P. Mathur, NIPFP</p> <p>Prof. Richard Stren, Chair, HS-Net Advisory Board</p>
19.00 ->	<b>Dinner at Prof. Om Prakash Mathur's residence</b>

## **Annex II. Keynote address**

### **Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister**

I am very pleased to be here to meet with the members of the Advisory Board of the UN-HABITAT which, as I understand, is responsible for the preparation and review of its flagship reports such as the Global Report on Human Settlements, State of the World Cities and The Challenge of Slums. We are very pleased that the Board decided to hold its meeting in New Delhi and we will try our best to be as good a host as possible. Delhi, as you would know, has a long history, and I would urge you to find some time out of the busy three-days to explore the city, see remnants of its history, together with the new developments including Lutyens' Delhi.

The mandate of the Advisory Board is unquestionably important. It is equally complex. As we all know, the world is urbanizing at a rapid rate, at about 2.1 per cent annually. If we exclude the developed world where population growth has stabilized at reproduction levels, the average annual urban population growth rate will be close to 2.9 per cent. In 1950, less than 20 per cent of the population of developing countries lived in cities and towns; today it has already reached 50 per cent. The United Nations predicts that the total urban populations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America will double in size over the next 25 years, increasing from 1.9 billion in 2000 to 3.9 billion persons. This means an addition of 600–700 million persons annually to the urban population of the developing countries. This phenomenon is likely to accelerate further as countries such as China and India enter into a fresh phase of urban explosion. As we know, China is contemplating a massive shift of 300–400 million persons from the rural to the urban areas in the next 20 years or so, in order to meet the fast growing urban demand for labour. This scale of population movement has no precedent in global history, and we often wonder how will such shift and transition be managed. In India, which is a moderately-urbanizing country, 6–7 million persons are added annually to its urban population which in effect means that the country has to mobilize resources to manage and finance, 6–7 one-million cities every year. With all the complexities that cities of the 21st century entail, the task is clearly daunting.

An important characteristic of this changeover to an urban society is the rise of large, mega-cities. As you know, not too long ago in 1951, there were just two cities, namely, New York and London, which had over 8 million persons. Since then, we have witnessed an addition of 24 cities to this group, and significantly, 20 of them happen to be in the developing world! The very task of finding appropriate instruments and finance for managing such large agglomerations is mind boggling. A 1994 UN report drew our attention to the formidable task of moving food, fuel and water to these cities and distributing them, creating transport systems for the movement and mobility of populations living in them, and removing the waste that cities of such scales will produce. It is not simply a national issue; it has global implications.

Cities are indispensable to the economic system of the world and the nations. The global evidence suggests that urbanization and economic development go together. There exists no example of any country which has been able to make progress without undergoing a process of urban transformation. Cities contribute 60–65 per cent of the global GDP. Cities such as Bangkok, Manila, and Seoul contribute a significant proportion of their country's output. They have become destinations for much of the foreign direct investment (FDI), and are competing to enter what many scholars have called the "international marketplace". Globalization has thus contributed to the on-going transition. It is of paramount importance that the productivity of enterprises in cities is maintained and continually augmented in order to raise living standards, the quality of life, and of course, reduce the incidence of poverty. India's objective is to grow at least at 8 per cent per annum for the next ten years, and for that to happen, urban GDP will need to grow at about 12 per cent

annually. It is this perspective that I think, all of us have to keep in mind when we are thinking of cities.

There are two aspects of the process of urbanization, which are of universal importance. One: who and which level of government is responsible for urban development? On the assumption that it is a multi-level responsibility, the issue is what role should the Central government play in guiding and managing urban development, and what roles should be played by states or provinces and local governments. Should the urban local governments continue to play their historical tasks of providing services that have little or no interjurisdictional implications? Should they begin to assume higher-order tasks including redistributive functions in line with the new tenets of decentralization? The issue of appropriate allocation of urban development tasks is an extremely important one. Hon Chief Minister will tell you how it affects the management of cities such as Delhi where the State Government encounters issues both of turf and of coordination.

This issue more than ever before has assumed importance with trends towards metropolitanization. Cities in all developing countries are spreading and extending outwards, with the usual ramifications of having to deal with outgrowths, peripheries, and borders, which are often in some other district or state. The functions and roles of cities that confront the surrounding territories are changing in ways that threaten the relevance of administrative boundaries. We in India are confronted with this problem in a substantive way. There are in India what we call urban agglomerations, a concept that is quite similar to a metropolitan area in the USA. An urban agglomeration consists of several cities and towns, and also rural settlements. They are governed by statutes which make no provisions for any platform or mechanism where these cities and other settlements could coordinate the development of infrastructure networks, or identify common sites for disposing of wastes, lay out a circulation pattern that would be cost-efficient, or settle such important issues like water allocation and sharing. Increasingly the provision of many services has ceased to be 'local'. For example the drinking water requirements of a city can no longer be met by local initiatives alone.

A second issue, of course, is the financing of urban development. How do we finance this scale of transition to an urban society? Where do we raise the needed funds? Some time ago, the World Bank estimated that the global community was investing US\$ 150 billion annually in urban infrastructure and services, which was a small proportion of what was needed to meet the large infrastructure deficits and the current infrastructural requirements. India invests just about 2.25 to 2.5 per cent of the developmental expenditures in urban infrastructure, as against the required level of 10–12 per cent; needless to say, that underinvestment of this magnitude shows itself in the inadequate and poor quality of services in our cities and towns. There is sufficient evidence that demonstrates that deficiencies in the public provision of urban infrastructure impose heavy financial costs on business, industry and households.

I understand that financing is the central theme of the 2005 Global Report on Human Settlements. I am yet to see this report, and I am sure it would have made important suggestions on how urban growth and the contingent infrastructure could possibly be financed. We would certainly benefit from such a report, as we are struggling to locate resources for meeting the infrastructure needs in our country. City governments are severely stressed in terms of resources. For reasons that are now widely known, property taxation, which is a legitimate local tax, has fallen victim to the non-revision of property values, with their yields stagnating in a number of countries. On account of valuation systems, which in many cases are obsolete, the place of property taxation in the fiscal profile of city governments has declined substantially. Although several countries including India have broken away from the rental basis for assessing property values, there is as yet not enough evidence that the new system that has replaced it contains elements of buoyancy and long-run sustainability. Likewise, the application of appropriate user charges, which prima-facia, should be widely used at city levels, has not taken place. Proximity to the people has made local

governments weak in handling such issues. Improved provision of quality service may pave the way for better pricing. This is the proverbial chicken and egg problem.

Intergovernmental transfers are universally used to finance city-based urban infrastructure and services. We face a dilemma in this respect. On the one hand, the new decentralized set-up that now characterises a large number of developing countries aim at strengthening local governments and giving them such fiscal space as is necessary for them to efficiently and equitably manage their own affairs. On the other hand, we find that the dependence of local governments on the higher tiers has increased in recent years. In what way should the intergovernmental transfer system be designed so that it incentivises local governments instead of serving as a soft window? This is one issue that in my view should deserve attention of the global community.

Capital market financing of urban infrastructure has thus far had a limited application in developing countries, partly on account of tradition and partly due to apprehensions that unchecked and uncapped borrowings by urban local governments could shake up macroeconomic stability. I personally think that it is one source without which the developing countries may find it difficult to raise adequate resources for financing urban infrastructure and services. Apart from being a source of financing, using capital markets should be able to introduce fiscal discipline among urban local governments. Hopefully, the rating of cities can lead to better governance. Capital markets too would gain strength by their participation in local government efforts.

I understand that the Advisory Board will discuss the outline of its 2007 Global Report, which is designed to focus on urban crime and violence. It is an extremely important subject. The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice reported that crime rates in the developing countries were two to three times higher than they were in 1960s. It estimated the economic costs of urban violence and crime at about 5 per cent of GDP for developed countries and 14 per cent of GDP for the developing countries including the cost of putting in place crime prevention strategies. In many ways, the nature of issues that we examine in relation to urban infrastructure and services apply equally to urban crime and violence: what role should the city governments play in crime prevention? What roles are to be played by other governmental tiers? Today, city governments in most countries are concerned with preventing different kinds of illegal activities — construction being carried out without permits, factories being established without proper licenses, traffic violations, unauthorized trades and the like. The question is, are they prepared to deal with larger crimes which today have acquired an amazing complexity — drug trafficking, illegal fire arms, toxic waste, apart from, of course, the usual crimes that we are familiar with. The costs of dealing with them are undoubtedly very high. Where do we find the resources? Should it be a tax-financed activity? Can there be a charge payable by communities for safeguarding them against such crimes? These are extremely important and complex issues. I am sure that the Advisory Board will give its best to developing a proper framework for addressing these issues in the next report.

I have taken more time than I should have this morning. Let me once again welcome you to India, New Delhi and to our Institute. I do hope all of you will enjoy your stay and carry with you pleasant memories of your stay. The adage that “For every citizen most government is local government” still holds good. I sincerely hope that your deliberations will lead to better understanding of the appropriate allocation of urban development tasks among different levels of government. It is only this clarity that will lead to improved performance.

## **Annex III. Current issues and trends in urban safety**

**A review undertaken for the Policy Analysis, Synthesis and Dialogue Branch, UN-HABITAT**

**Mark Pelling; Hazards, Vulnerability and Risk Research Group, Department of Geography, King's College London.**

### **A. Executive summary**

If urbanisation is an indicator of development, why is it that today more people than ever are living at risk from disasters in urban areas? Alongside the growth in urban populations worldwide, the frequency of disasters with natural and technological triggers has doubled every decade since the 1960s. Urban security is undermined further by acts and the threat of political violence: riots, terrorism and war. The scale of accumulated risk threatens households, city sustainability, national economies and even the stability of the global economy.

Perhaps because it is the poor and cities in developing countries that suffer the most from disaster, disaster risk reduction has not been a priority for the majority of urban planners and politicians. Too often, disasters are managed as exceptional events, seen as happening outside of the mainstream concerns of urban planning and life. This is a serious mistake and has led to a responsive mode of disaster management relying on humanitarian aid. The consequence is that disaster risk continues to accumulate in cities around the world. Despite the overwhelming lack of proactive planning for risk reduction, a critical mass of case studies in good practice does exist. It is the aim of this Report to review the threat to cities posed by disaster, and by examining existing good practice for risk reduction to outline potential pathways for more sustainable and secure urban futures.

### **B. Disaster risk and the city: A conceptual framework for risk reduction**

There is no universal definition of what a disaster event is. In this Report we draw from the UN International Secretariat for Disaster Reduction, which states that a disaster occurs when an event exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using their own resources. Such events are the result of a hazard (e.g., a natural phenomena such as earthquake, a toxic chemical release or explosive event) coinciding with human vulnerability. Human vulnerability is in turn made up of the physical vulnerability of buildings and infrastructure, and the social vulnerability of social, political and economic systems and human rights. Places that were once thought to be safe can become the victim of disaster if the character and scale of hazards or human vulnerability change. For many cities a combination of increasing vulnerability and a change in the character and severity of hazards are conspiring to rapidly increase disaster risk and loss.

Cities are inherently vulnerable places. There are few cities without crowded and inadequate housing, residential sites placed next to industrial land-uses, ad hoc investment in infrastructure, social fragmentation and poverty. The interdependence of critical infrastructure and services with each other and with the urban economy means that small events can rapidly grow in impact if not contained. It requires much effort and investment from multiple actors to overcome this vulnerability and maintain security and sustainability in the city and throughout the rural environments upon which the city depends.

Inclusive governance that recognises the responsibility of those actors that contribute towards the production of risk, as well as the need to support those who are most vulnerable to disaster, is the foundation for urban disaster risk reduction. The most pivotal actor for urban risk reduction is municipal government, which can act to coordinate interventions by international and national

agencies, indigenous non-governmental organisations, community associations and the private sector. It is also city authorities that have responsibility for emergency services.

### **C. Urban disasters: Scale of loss and trends in disaster risk**

Media accounts from individual disasters continue to shock despite the regularity of their occurrence. In 2004 alone, over 70,000 people lost their lives in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, in the Indian Ocean Tsunami, and 31,000 people died in an earthquake in Bam, Iran. Such figures tell us nothing of the psychological and livelihoods impacts of these events or of knock-on effects in the urban economy. Because there is no internationally accessible database (and few databases at even the national or city levels) for urban disasters we simply do not know the full scale of losses attributable to urban disaster.

The shape of economic and social impacts of disaster will vary according to the type of trigger event and receiving society. Political violence is often directed at critical infrastructure and services, whereas natural disasters often cause most damage through destruction of housing. Large economic actors in the city can avoid impacts through contingency planning and insurance. Still, the possibility exists of a disaster event causing significant damage to a world city and through this to the global economy. Political change is the aim of political violence, and all types of disasters have been associated with changes in social and political relations in the city and nationally. The direction of change, is largely determined by pre-disaster social and political institutions.

There are many trends in urbanisation patterns that point towards likely future scenarios for urban disaster. Above all is the continuing pace with which the world's population is urbanising, with most rapid growth in Africa and Asia. These two continents are also currently the most prone to violence from political and natural disaster events. Megacities will continue to grow in number. They are the most complicated urban forms offering multiple sources of hazard and complex patterns of vulnerability. Smaller settlements are less well studied but in aggregate house the majority of urban dwellers and consequently the larger proportion of potential risk. National and international migration together with ongoing gender, class, cast, religious and ethnic diversity continue to be expressed in inequality and social tension in many human settlements, undermining the quality of urban life and resilience to disaster. Urban growth continues with little regard to environmental consequences. Deforestation of hill slopes or mangrove forests and the extraction of groundwater beyond aquifer replenishment rates only increase the hazard potential of cities. Urban consumption and industrial production contributes substantially to greenhouse gas emissions with climate change reflecting back onto cities as a novel hazard pressure.

Within many cities in developing countries many, and sometimes the majority, of the urban population lives in slums with minimal access to urban services generating high levels of human vulnerability to disaster in addition to disease and crime. If these threats to urban security and sustainability are to be faced, changes in international development funding, for example through Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) must be grasped. As yet, few national PRSPs include risk reduction as a priority most are restricted to early warning. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) also offer an opportunity for promoting a proactive and developmental approach to disaster risk reduction. In particular goals 1, 2 and 7 explicitly target reductions in poverty, hunger, increased access to primary education and improvement in the lives of slum dwellers.

### **D. Enhancing security in human settlements**

Three inter-related areas where urban planning policy and practice can contribute to the reduction of losses to disaster are: identifying risk, risk reduction and disaster response and recovery.

## 1. Identifying risk

Hazard, vulnerability and risk mapping is already established as a component of everyday urban planning in many neighbourhoods and cities and should be supported. Mapping informs decision-makers and when participatory can be a tool for generating shared understandings of common threats and opportunities. Most common is the mapping of seismic and flood hazard in large urban centres and smaller centres in richer countries. This information is made public and immediately useful for land-use planning, construction, insurance and the housing and land markets. Gaps in knowledge surround local low impact (though often frequent) hazards such as localised flooding and landslides. Mapping of risk to political violence has not become a mainstream activity. Technological hazard mapping is the responsibility of hazardous industry in many cities but may not necessarily be made public.

Much less is known about urban vulnerability than hazard this reflects the technical difficulty of measuring vulnerability for comparative analysis and the political dimension of social vulnerability. While vulnerability mapping is not as routinely a part of urban planning as hazard mapping a rapidly growing number of examples of innovative practice exist. In Afghanistan and Zimbabwe nation-wide social surveys have been used to analyse food security amongst urban populations. Physical vulnerability has been mapped for megacities by the insurance industry showing richer countries with the greatest physical assets to be most at risk. The international scientific community has focussed on urban earthquake risk with Geohazards International undertaking an assessment of risk in 21 cities. Within cities, neighbourhood level mapping of risk has proliferated. Typical methodologies include local residents with the aim of building local awareness of disaster risk, data on hazards, physical and social vulnerability and any resources that might be locally available for risk reduction or during response are identified. International non-governmental organisations such as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Action Aid and CARE have been particularly active facilitating learning on local risk mapping methodologies.

## 2. Risk reduction

Six key activities for risk reduction in human settlements were identified:

- a. **Strengthening local capacity** can build resilience for households and communities in the face of disasters and other sources of stress such as disease, crime or economic crisis. Engaging with local actors should be done with forethought to prevent any further entrenchment of gender inequality or add to tension between different social groups. Micro-finance has particular potential for strengthening livelihoods as well as building supportive social networks and trust in society.
- b. **Land-use management** is a fundamental aspect of urban planning. The principals of good management apply in disaster prone cities as much as elsewhere — inclusivity, financial accountability, integrated approaches, clear regulations that are enforced and a flexible approach that can keep pace with the changing social and physical character of the city are essential, though often challenging requirements of effective and equitable urban planning. Planning is needed to protect citizens from avoidable hazard. Where large proportions of the population live in informal settlements, or in small cities and towns with very limited planning resource innovative approaches are needed. One suggestion has been for barefoot planners and architects to engage with informal builders.
- c. **Building codes** for new build and the retrofitting of buildings exist in most cities. Their enforcement even in middle-income countries is proving a major challenge. This is despite a high level of international support for sharing information and training.

- Innovation is required to foster cultures of risk management in cities that will counteract incentives for cutting corners, saving money or simply ignoring regulations and enable those who want to build safely.
- d. **Critical infrastructure and services** keep the city functioning and require particular attention. Not only can poorly designed or maintained infrastructure lead to the cascading of disaster with natural and technological causes, but it is also a target for political violence. It is beyond the capacity of most cities to protect critical infrastructure and services from all conceivable hazards, and in any case it is often the un-imagined event that leads to disaster. This points to the need for risk management and communication including the drawing up of emergency plans and where possible the planning of spare capacity into systems. MDG2 calls for universal primary education and this provides an opportunity to make sure all primary facilities are built to disaster resistant standards.
  - e. **Early warning systems** rely on clear and well understood lines of communication. Where technological, physical science or intelligence expertise is required for identifying a potential hazard expert judgement must be the basis for deciding on how far to act on any warning. There will be many more warnings than realised threats and it is important not to erode public confidence with false warnings. Once early warnings are in effect they rely on people centred communication systems to maximise their response. Keeping such systems active is a challenge. Overlapping early warning functions with other activities that allow for the regular use of communication channels and equipment can help.
  - f. **Financing and urban risk management** is the responsibility of many actors — municipalities, national governments, insurance companies and the private sector, international financial institutions, bi- and multi-lateral organisations. Too often, political competition or private interests constrain urban development. Even in those cities with substantial budgets many opportunities for risk reduction will be missed if governance is poor.

### 3. Disaster response

Governance of disaster response and recovery can be very challenging. Effective disaster emergency response and the organisation of recovery rests on pre-disaster planning and practice. It is important for international aid agencies to demonstrate political neutrality and accountability, which might not be compromised by working with the public sector. At the same time it is important not to build dependency on what should be a transitional period of relief on the path to development. In some disasters co-ordination amongst aid agencies is poor with civil society and the public sector maintaining parallel systems of decision-making and humanitarian action. At all times the public should be kept informed and involved in decision-making.

Municipalities are well placed to oversee and facilitate recovery and reconstruction. Reconstruction should be seen as an opportunity for furthering development goals. If disaster reconstruction is to be developmental it requires the participation of urban stakeholders. This would, for example, act as a break on the re-development of destroyed urban areas for commercial gain at the expense of the previous land-users. The municipality should also be involved in undertaking impact assessments and monitoring needs as the disaster moves from emergency to development in recovery. Development actors, like UN-HABITAT, should be more involved in reconstruction work. At present many organisations undertake impacts assessments and there is much duplication of effort and consequently a waste of resources. Reflection after a disaster is important if the deeper root causes of risk are to be identified, this is a task for government but



also society at large. Uneven and unequal development is a prime motor for disaster risk with natural causes, commercial competition and poor oversight for technological risks and political agendas for terrorism and war. Disaster risk will not be reduced at source without serious public consideration of the costs and benefits of dominant development paths.

## **E. Gaps in knowledge and policy for building security in human settlements**

Priority concerns for policy development and research that come from this report are:

- a. Conceptual/political issues
- b. Raise the political profile of cities as sites of disaster.
- c. Question dominant forms of urbanisation.
- d. Promote integrated risk management in cities.
- e. Urban policy
- f. Support inclusive and responsive governance as a cornerstone for urban risk reduction.
- g. Extend urban planning and building control into informal and small settlements.
- h. Prioritise the protection of critical infrastructure and services.
- i. Information needs
- j. Data on vulnerability, capacities and hazards as well as disaster losses are needed at the neighbourhood and city levels as a base for planning.
- k. The changing character of urban vulnerability and hazard must be tracked to reduce the likelihood of surprise risks emerging.

## Annex IV. Draft outline: Global Report on Human Settlements 2007 — “Enhancing urban safety and security”

### A. Background to the Global Report on Human Settlements

General Assembly Resolution 32/114 mandated UN-HABITAT to prepare periodically the Global Report on Human Settlements as a policy instrument to assess globally and regionally human settlements conditions, trends and future prospects. Further to that, General Assembly Resolution 55/194 encouraged “*Member States and Habitat Agenda partners to provide support for the preparation of the Global Report on Human Settlements and the State of the World’s Cities Report on a biennial basis so as to raise awareness on human settlements issues and to provide information on urban conditions and trends around the world.*”

Monitoring and reporting activities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme relevant to the preparation of its flagship reports fall into three broad, though not mutually exclusive, categories: firstly, monitoring urban conditions and trends, including progress towards realization of Habitat Agenda and relevant Millennium Development goals; secondly, improving understanding of emerging urban conditions and issues in a globalizing and urbanizing world; and, thirdly, evaluating the effectiveness of past and present urban policies adopted by Governments and their partners in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

So far, four issues of the Global Report have been published. The first, released in 1987, reviewed general human settlements conditions and trends by region (including population growth and urbanization, shelter, water supply and sanitation, solid waste disposal, transport, environment and regional development and decentralization). It then focused on key policy areas requiring the attention of national and sub-national governments, i.e. national development and its relationship to human settlements, resource mobilization, institutional needs for human settlements development, settlements management, building materials and construction technologies, management of land resources and shelter delivery.

The second issue of the Global Report was published in 1996 and was titled *An Urbanizing World*. This issue also reviewed general human settlements conditions and trends by region and then examined global policy responses, focusing on policies for sustainable human settlements development, especially the enabling approach and partnerships.

The third issue of the Global Report was published in 2001 and was titled *Cities in a Globalizing World*. As reflected in its title, this issue reviewed the impacts of globalization on cities, highlighting emerging patterns of inequality within cities and new policy responses in the areas of governance, shelter delivery and urban environment and infrastructure.

The fourth issue of the Global Report, titled *The Challenge of Slums*, was launched in October 2003. The report provides a baseline for the global monitoring of progress towards realization of the Millennium Development target on slums by: estimating the world’s slum dwellers and their distribution by region; determining the forces influencing the development of slums; assessing the social, spatial and economic characteristics and functions of slums; assessing the adequacy of policy responses to slums, including those of the public sector, international organizations and civil society; and exploring future policy directions towards realization of Target 11 of the Millennium Development Goals.

The fifth issue of the Global Report on Human Settlements 2005 is provisionally titled *Financing Urban Shelter Development*. As with previous issues of the Global Report on Human Settlements series, the 2005 issue seeks to review conditions and trends with respect to the financing of urban shelter development. It also assesses policy responses to the challenges of financing urban shelter,

within the overall context of urban poverty reduction. The Report further explores urban shelter finance policy directions likely to facilitate the realization of the Habitat Agenda goals of “Adequate Shelter for All” and of the Millennium Development target on slums, i.e. Target 11 under Goal 7.

The sixth issue (2007) of the Global Report on Human Settlements will be devoted to urban safety and security, focusing on appropriate urban planning and management methods designed to mitigate the impacts of disasters (both natural and human-made) and crime on cities. The proposed content of the Global Report on Human Settlements 2007 is presented below.

## **Part I: Understanding urban safety and security challenges**

### **1. Emerging urban safety and security issues**

This introductory chapter will briefly describe the problem addressed by the report, i.e. urban safety and security, highlighting the main concerns from a human settlements perspective. Urban safety and security encompasses a wide range of concerns and issues, ranging from basic needs such as food and health, through impacts of technological failures and natural disasters, to collective security needs such as protection from urban terrorism. Only a few of these concerns and issues can be addressed from a human settlements perspective, through appropriate urban design, planning and governance policies and strategies. This chapter will therefore explain the reasons for focusing on disasters (both natural and human-made) and crime, before outlining the objectives and organization of the report. The chapter will be organized into the following sections.

- a. Brief outline of the problem
- b. Rationale of the report
- c. Objectives of the report
- d. Organization of the report

### **2. Understanding urban safety and security challenges**

This chapter will provide a unified conceptual framework for understanding and addressing current challenges of urban safety and security. It will review the approaches that have been used by human settlements and other researchers with respect to the urban impacts of natural disasters, human-made disasters and crime. It will particularly highlight the ways in which urban planning and management have contributed towards addressing urban safety and security concerns. The chapter will consist of the following sections.

- a. Defining the dimensions of urban safety and security
- b. Conceptualizing the different dimensions of urban safety and security
  - i) Natural disasters
  - ii) Human-made disasters
  - iii) Crime
- c. Towards a unified framework

## **Part II: Assessment of global trends**

### **3. Impacts of natural disasters and policy responses**

This chapter will assess global trends in the incidence and impacts of natural disasters (often considered to be ‘acts of God’) on cities. In this context, natural disasters include earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis, tornadoes, landslides, floods and volcanic eruptions. The impacts of natural disasters include loss of human life, physical damage to buildings and infrastructure, as well as economic loss (measured in monetary terms). The assessment will particularly focus on the factors that determine the level of vulnerability to natural disasters, including poverty and land-use planning (or lack of it). In addition, the chapter will assess the policy responses of urban local authorities and national governments to natural disasters. The responses to be assessed include land-use planning and development control, the design of buildings and infrastructure, early warning and emergency response systems. The chapter will consist of the following main sections.

- a. Assessment of global trends in the impacts of natural disasters (by region)
- b. Assessment of global policy and strategy responses (by region)
- c. Conclusions

### **4. Impacts of human-made disasters and policy responses**

This chapter will assess global trends in the incidence and impacts of human-made disasters (often considered to be ‘acts of man’) on cities. Human-made disasters include technological failures (such as the North American power failure of August 2003), chemical accidents (such as the Chernobyl nuclear disaster of April 1986 and the Bhopal chemical disaster of December 1984) and wars. The impacts of human-made disasters, as in the case of natural disasters, include loss of human life, physical damage to buildings and infrastructure, as well as economic loss (measured in monetary terms). As with Chapter 3, the assessment will identify the factors underlying vulnerability to human-made disasters. This chapter will also assess the policy responses of urban local authorities and national governments to human-made disasters. The responses to be assessed include environmental control legislation, land-use planning and infrastructure design. The chapter will consist of the following main sections.

- a. Assessment of global trends in the impacts of natural disasters (by region)
- b. Assessment of global policy and strategy responses (by region)
- c. Conclusions.

### **5. Reconstruction, rehabilitation and development**

This chapter will assess the ways in which governments and local authorities have been responding to both natural and human-made disasters in the post disaster period. The assessment will focus on the reconstruction of shelter, other buildings and infrastructure, as well as on the rehabilitation of local level institutions in countries affected by war. The chapter will also examine the ways in which post-disaster reconstruction has been used as an opportunity for enhancing general socio-economic development and will be divided into the following main sections.

- a. From relief to development: turning disaster into opportunity
- b. Assessment of post-disaster and post-war reconstruction (by region)
- c. Post-war rehabilitation (by region)
- d. Conclusions

## 6. Trends in urban crime and human settlements policy responses

This chapter will assess global trends in urban crime, including its impacts on cities. In the context of this chapter, crime includes terror attacks (such as September 11 and the London Underground bomb explosions of July 2005), organized crime (such as trafficking of drugs), violence (including murder, robbery and car hijacking) and burglary. The impacts of crime on cities to be examined in this chapter include loss of human life, general fear among urban communities, abandonment of properties in parts of the city affected by high levels of crime and economic loss resulting from declining investment and closure of businesses. The policy responses to be examined include urban planning approaches designed to minimise vulnerability to crime and community-based policing. In this context, the experiences of UN-HABITAT's Safer Cities and other projects will be examined. The chapter will consist of the following main sections.

- a. Assessment of global trends in urban crime and its impacts (by region)
- b. Assessment of global policy and strategy responses (by region)
- c. Conclusions

## Part III: Future directions

### 7. Enhancing urban safety and security: future policy directions

This concluding chapter will, on the basis of the assessments in Part II, examine future policy directions with respect to the goal of enhancing urban safety and security, focusing on natural disasters, human-made disasters and crime. Best practices at the city, national, regional and international levels will be identified and the conditions for their success examined. The discussion on the goal of enhancing urban safety and security, as well as the identification of best practices, will be situated in the context of efforts to attain environmentally sustainable, economically productive and socially inclusive cities. The chapter will consist of the main sections below.

- a. Enhancing urban safety and security through effective urban planning and design
- b. Strengthening early warning systems
- c. Strengthening emergency response systems
- d. The role of participatory and inclusive strategies and policies
- e. From reconstruction to development: disasters as an opportunity

## Part IV: Statistical Annex

The statistical annex will present key indicators on global human settlements conditions and trends, including demographic, social and economic indicators. More specific indicators on urban safety and security will be highlighted. Indicators on slum conditions, as compared to non-slum areas, will also be highlighted. The indicators will be presented at three levels: regional, country and city.

## **Annex V. HS-Net Annual Report November 2004 – September 2005**

### **A. Introduction**

During the official launch of HS-Net in November 2004, the Advisory Board provided inputs to the composition and key activities to be undertaken in order to have HS-Net meet its goals and objectives. Consequently, this report briefly describes the progress so far.

### **B. HS-Net recruitment drive and publicity campaign**

Although the benefits of joining the network membership are many for both individuals and institutions, with free membership, the Secretariat has not been able to recruit and register individuals and institutions in the time envisaged. This is mainly due to the delay faced in setting up the HS-Net website.

The HS-Net Brochure was made as one tool for publicity. The brochure was prepared for distribution during the 20th Session of UN-HABITAT's Governing Council held in April 2005 in Nairobi. It was later posted on the HS-Net Weblog for Advisory Board Members to download. The brochure outlined in summary the activities of the Global Research Network on Human Settlements and also gave contacts for individuals or institutions that may be willing to become members.

#### **1. Future activities**

- a. Organise recruitment drive targeting research institutions and individuals
- b. Publicity campaign for the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series — liaise with Press Unit

### **C. Global report on financing shelter and urban development (2005)**

In November 2004, the Advisory Board provided inputs to the detailed outline of the 2005 Global Report on Human Settlements: Financing Shelter and Urban Development during the HS-Net inaugural meeting. As a follow up, draft chapters were sent to all Advisory Board Members. By the time of the 20<sup>th</sup> UN-HABITAT Governing Council, a draft of the report was distributed. The 2005 report is now published awaiting its launch in September 2005.

The 2007 Global report outline (already discussed), is ready.

### **D. The Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series**

Since the first HS-Net meeting, a review has been undertaken of the background papers initially prepared for flagship reports whose reviewed titles are as given below:

- a. Implications of globalisation for urbanisation trends and housing development in Latin America — Alan Gilbert;
- b. Strategies for liveability and livelihoods in inclusive cities: developing frameworks for cooperation and negotiation — Van Vliet;
- c. Implications for globalisation for land and housing developments in Latin America: polarisation, privatisation and partnerships — Gareth Jones;
- d. Impacts of globalisation on urbanisation trends and housing sector development in Africa — Carole Rakodi;
- e. Others.

Three Advisory Board members have indicated their interest in sending papers for consideration.

One Advisory Board member nominated a paper titled “ Impact potentials of settlement upgrading with regard to rental housing in East African countries — Dar es Salaam and Nairobi” prepared by researcher Rasmus Precht. We await the abstract and the duly filled submission form.

#### 1. Future activities

- a. Liaise with UN-HABITAT’s ISS for cover design

### **E. The Human Settlements Lecture Award**

Two nominations have been made have been forwarded by Advisory Board members

- a. **Geoffrey Payne** is working on land and tenure issues for years and has been involved in several research programmes in Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, including for UN-HABITAT. Geoffrey Payne is based in the UK and has been actively involved in several research programmes in Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.
- b. **John Friedman** is Honorary Professor and also Professor Emeritus of Planning at UCLA. He has published widely. He currently resides in Vancouver in Canada. He is well known in North America (having taught in both US and Canada). Currently, he is involved in research on urbanization processes, with special reference to China. He has 14 individually authored books, 11 co-edited books, 150 chapters, articles and reviews.

#### 1. Future activities

- a. Prepare Publicity plan for the Lecture — liaise with Press Unit
- b. Liaise with ISS for design of Award Plaque

### **F. The HS-Net weblog**

UN-HABITAT as an organisation has been upgrading its website and since the HS-Net website has to be linked to the organisations website, the creation of the HS-Net website was deferred much of 2005. Instead of having no medium of communication, the HS-Net weblog was created while awaiting the setting up of the networks website. Within the weblog a number of papers and important information, including the HS-Net brochure, were posted.

To access the HS-Net weblog; use information below:

**<http://hsnet.blogs.com>**

**Username: “hsnet”**

**Password: “network”**

To be able to comment within the HS-Net weblog; one has to include their name and e-mail address and the URL is the [hsnet.blogs.com](http://hsnet.blogs.com)

### **G. Website**

Currently, UN-HABITAT Policy Analysis and Synthesis Branch has commissioned a consultant from 1st September to design and develop the HS-Net website.

## **Annex VI. The UN-HABITAT Lecture Award**

The UN-HABITAT Lecture Award is an activity of the Global Research Network on Human Settlements, HS-Net. It is an annual award programme that seeks to recognise and disseminate outstanding achievements and new insights in policy oriented research in the human settlements field. The Award Winner, selected by members of the Network's Advisory Board, is required to prepare a 20–25 pages paper and to subsequently deliver a 1–1 ½ hour interactive lecture on the same. Before a live audience: 45 minutes dedicated to the lecture and the remaining time to discussion with the audience. The lecture should be delivered in such a manner as to stimulate debate and provoke new thinking. The first lecture is anticipated to take place in 2006, during the World Urban Forum (WUF) to be held in Vancouver, Canada.

### **A. Purpose**

The purpose of the lecture is to stimulate debate and dialogue on pressing human settlements issues and to capture and disseminate new thinking and new trends in addressing the multi-faceted challenges of sustainable human settlements. The lecture programme will keep UN-HABITAT up to date with current research and thinking in human settlements, and will provide valuable insights into diverse human settlements issues, thus enriching the content of the flagship reports. Additionally, it will give greater visibility to human settlements issues and will inform a broader audience about the Habitat Agenda.

### **B. Subject**

The subject area of the Lecture Award is human settlements, both urban and rural. The themes and topics should include cross cutting issues such as culture. The theme may be related to that of an upcoming UN-HABITAT Flagship Report, or it may be a current topical issue.

### **C. The Lecture**

The lecture is delivered annually to a live audience — alternately during the World Urban Forum (held biennially) and the UN-HABITAT Governing Council (also held biennially). A panel of 2–3 experts, selected from the Advisory Board of the Network and UN-HABITAT as appropriate, is involved in the interactive session of the lecture. The purpose of the panel is to add value, breadth and depth to the quality of the discussion following the lecture. After the lecture, a cocktail will be held to present the Award to the winner, and to announce the topic for the next Lecture.

### **D. The Award**

A prize of US\$ 10,000 will be granted to the Award winner. In addition, travel and accommodation (for 7 days) to the venue of the lecture will be provided. The Award winner will also receive a commemorative plaque engraved with his/her name.

### **E. Eligibility**

The award programme is open to recognised researchers able to deliver thought-provoking lectures based on their extensive experience in a particular field. Therefore, the ideal candidate will have a strong provable research record.



## **F. Selection process**

- a. The Lecture will be advertised through the HS-Net website.
- b. Individuals may apply personally or be recommended by other individuals or institutions.
- c. Applications/recommendations for the lecture shall be sent to the Network's Secretariat.
- d. The Advisory Board will select the Award winner from previously determined criteria.
- e. The deadline for applications for the Lecture Award is the end of September for the Lecture in the year following.
- f. The Award winner will be announced at the beginning of January of each year.

## **G. Selection criteria**

- a. The research submitted must be original.
- b. The research must be current — not more than 5 years old.
- c. The research should have been carried out under a rigorous research methodology.
- d. The findings of the research must be clear and substantive, and applicable to policy.
- e. The research must evidence peer recognition e.g., through reviews of published work, frequency of quoting, etc.
- f. The research must be documented in a clear and comprehensive manner.

## **H. Dissemination**

As the Lecture Award seeks to recognise and encourage out-standing research in human settlements, it is imperative that it receives wide dissemination. This will ensure a broader impact — research that is not disseminated cannot have an impact on policy — and it will encourage and stimulate further research, resulting in improved understanding of human settlements. Consequently, the lecture will be disseminated in three ways: by production of a multi-media DVD, by publication, and by posting on the website.

## **I. DVD Production**

The DVD will contain excerpts from the lecture and/or an interview carried out soon thereafter, interspersed with appropriate video clips to enhance viewability. In addition the full lecture will be available on the DVD in PDF format. An initial 300 copies will be produced for distribution.

## **J. Publication**

The lectures will be published by UN-HABITAT as “The UN-HABITAT Lecture Award”. In addition, the lectures will be available electronically on the Network's website.

It is planned that once the Lecture Award is running, broader dissemination via TV and radio broadcast will be considered.



**K. Sample nomination form details**

To nominate individuals for the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award, please fill in the form below.

First name: .....

Middle name: .....

Last name: .....

Organisation: .....

Department/Unit: .....

Title: .....

Address: .....

City: .....

State or Province: .....

Country: .....

Nationality: .....

Office phone: .....

Home phone: .....

Fax number: .....

E-mail address: .....

Core discipline: .....

Research area: .....

Research title: .....

Geographic area of interest: .....

Research period: .....

Research methodology (e.g., action research, etc): .....

## **Annex VII. The Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series**

The Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series is a research paper series that provides a forum for members of the Global Research Network on Human Settlements (HS-Net) to publish cutting-edge on-going policy oriented research. In addition, outstanding research papers that have been submitted for the Flagship Reports are published through the series. The purpose of the series is to encourage discussion and comment, and to stimulate the exchange of ideas in the human settlements field. The series keeps UN-HABITAT informed and up to date with cutting edge research in human settlements, and will also build research capacity in human settlements, especially in developing countries. The target audience of the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series includes policy-makers, researchers, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and UN-HABITAT staff. The network will publish between 10–15 papers under the series in a year. Published papers will be posted on the network's website.

### **A. Subject**

The subject of the Series is confined to the human settlements field, both urban and rural. The papers may focus on (i) Policy or (ii) Trends and Conditions, and may be in any of the following topics: Housing, Land, Finance, Infrastructure and Services, Environment, Planning, Living Conditions and Governance. Every year, a topic of emphasis or theme shall be identified. The proposed themes for the next two years are: 1. Finance (Housing Finance, Municipal Finance, Micro-finance) and 2. Urban Safety and Security. While the series may have an annual theme, this should be applied with flexibility so that the papers outside the specified theme would be accepted. The Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series accepts policy-relevant case studies, including action research.

### **B. Eligibility**

Any member of the network can submit findings of on-going research work for publication. In addition, papers commissioned by UN-HABITAT for the flagship reports are eligible for publication. The copyright of dialogue papers will remain with the authors.

### **C. Length of paper**

Ideally each paper should be longer than the normal journal articles i.e. 12,000 to 15,000 words. However, this is not a rigid requirement, but a guideline.

### **D. Submission procedure**

Papers may be submitted at any time. A submission form should be duly filled, attached to the proposed paper and submitted to the secretariat for processing. Each submitted paper should be in two parts: Part A will contain a cover page with all the contact information of the author. Part B will contain the main body of the paper and should not reveal the identity of the author/s. On receipt of the form, the secretariat shall circulate the paper, for comments, to the review committee of the Advisory Board. In addition, the paper may be circulated in-house to the relevant branches for comments and to keep staff members abreast with research in their respect fields. The paper, with comments, shall then be returned to the author/s for finalising. On re-submission, if the paper fulfils the requirements of the review committee it will then be published.

### **E. Review papers**

This is necessary to ensure that the published papers meet acceptable standards. Papers submitted for publication are reviewed following the established practice used by reputable international

scientific journals. The HS-Net Advisory Board primarily but not exclusively, reviews submitted papers. A token honorarium may be given for each paper reviewed. Reviews and any responses may be published alongside the paper on the website to stimulate dialogue.

## **F. Output**

10–15 papers will be published every year. The papers will be numbered chronologically e.g., “Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series No.1, 2006.” The papers published through the Series should be allocated ISBN numbers. Papers selected are published the most appropriate UN language, with an abstract in the other UN languages and where possible, the full paper is translated. A mechanism should be developed to link research papers with policy.

## **G. Dissemination**

500 copies of each paper will be printed for sale and instructions on how to purchase a copy will be provided on the HS-Net website. Papers will be posted on the website in Adobe Acrobat's PDF format. Members of the network will be able to access the full paper electronically. Non-members will access the abstract of the paper and instructions on how they can purchase a copy if interested. An updated listing of the papers will be maintained on the website.

## **H. Sample submission form**

First name: .....

Middle name: .....

Last name: .....

Organisation/Institution: .....

Department/Unit: .....

Title: .....

Address: .....

City: .....

State or Province: .....

Country: .....

Nationality: .....

Office phone: .....

Home phone: .....

Fax number: .....

E-mail address: .....

Paper theme/topic/subject area: .....

Report/Paper title: .....

Number of pages: .....

Date of submission: .....

Attached (or send after submission form has been sent to HS-Net Secretariat)

Title of paper: .....

Number of pages: .....

Abstract of the paper: .....

Full paper

## Annex VIII. HS-NET proposed calendar of activities 2005–2007

Activity	Time Frame	Milestones
<b>A. HS-Net</b>		
1. Network membership drive	October 2005 – September 2006	Secretariat to continue inviting institutions and networks to join HS-Net
2. Completion of the HS-NET website and weblog	September – December 2005	UN-HABITAT complete work on the sites.
<b>B. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series</b>		
1. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series 2005	April 2005 – March 2006	(i) Reviews of submitted papers on-going (ii) Production of about 10 papers in the Global Dialogue Series (iii) Published papers posted on the HS-Net website
2. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series 2006	April 2006 – March 2007	(i) Reviews of submitted papers on-going (ii) Production of about 15 papers in the Global Dialogue Series (iii) Published papers posted on the HS-Net website
<b>C. Global Report 2007 — Urban Safety and Security</b>		
1. Preparation of draft chapters	April 2006	Draft chapters of Report ready send to advisory members for comments.
2. Review of draft chapters (3 <sup>rd</sup> HS-Net meeting)	June 2006	Draft chapters discussed at 3 <sup>rd</sup> HS-Net meeting (just before WUF III in Vancouver).
3. Publishing of report	April 2007	Published report launched at UN-HABITAT Governing Council meeting
<b>D. UN-HABITAT Lecture Award 2006</b>		
1. Announcement	January – September 2005	Place announcement on HS-Net website and other select websites
2. Selection process	September 2005 -December 2005	Advisory Board reviews nominations and selects Award Winner

Activity	Time Frame	Milestones
3. Announcement of Award Winner	January – March 2006	Award Winner announced at an appropriate UN-HABITAT function
4. Lecture delivered	June 2006	First UN-HABITAT Lecture delivered at WUF III
5. Call for nominations for 2007 Lecture Award		Call for nominations for Lecture Award, 2007
6. Dissemination of lecture	June – December 2006	(i) Dissemination of lecture — published, posted on website, produced on DVD  (ii) Nominations for 2007 Lecture Award received, reviewed and Award winner selected
<b>E. Evaluation of HS-Net</b>		
1. Various components of HS-Net evaluated	September – December 2006	(i) Electronic questionnaires sent out to members of HS-Net (ii) Evaluation report prepared

## **Annex IX. List of participants: 2<sup>nd</sup> HS-Net Advisory Board meeting**

### **BOARD MEMBERS:**

Stren, Richard Eli — Chair, HS-Net

Jiron, Paola — Vice Chair, HS-Net

Carmona, Marisa I.

Coowanitwong, Nowarat

Dong, Suocheng

Durand-Lasserve, Alain

Lall, Vinay D.

Lezama de la Torre, José Luis

Mathur, Om Prakash

Mitullah, Winnie

Ngau, Peter

Nnkya, Tumsifu Jonas

Rakodi, Carole

Riofrio, Gustavo

Saule, Nelson

Serageldin, Mona

Shehayeb, Dina K.

Tkachenko, Luidmila Ya

Van Vliet—, Willem K.T.

Vardosanidze, Vladimer

Wakely, Patrick

### **SECRETARIAT:**

Mutizwa-Mangiza, Naison — Head, HS-Net Secretariat

Gitau, Sarah

Murage, Pamela

Neto, Frederico

### **OTHER PARTICIPANTS:**

Bhalla, Naveen — Senior Administrative Officer, NIPFP

Mitlin, Diana Clare — Consultant 2005 Global Report on Human Settlements

Pelling, Mark — Consultant 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements

Rangarajan, C. — Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, India

Rao, Govinda — Director, NIPFP

Tipple, A. Graham — Consultant 2005 Global Report on Human Settlements