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of

the Third Advisory Board Meeting

of

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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 third Advisory Board meeting had three key objectives:
- a. Review of progress with the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements;
 - b. Review of HS-Net core activities; and
 - c. Review of the theme of the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements (Revisiting Urban Planning).

I.C. Opening of the meeting

5. The HS-Net Chair, Professor Stren opened the meeting by welcoming participants and subsequently inviting them to proceed with self-introductions.

6. A representative of the HS-Net Secretariat, Dr. Mutizwa-Mangiza, thanked participants for their attendance and acknowledged the critical role of the HS-Net Advisory Board in advising UN-HABITAT on the Global Report on Human Settlements. He noted that the HS-Net Secretariat had made visible and significant progress in recent months due to an increase in personnel capacity. This was evident in the improved communication between the HS-Net Secretariat and the Advisory Board (both qualitatively and in terms of frequency), progress with the HS-Net website and brochure, the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award as well as the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series. He then went on to outline the purpose of the meeting.

I.C.1. Purpose of meeting

7. The meeting was to address the following key issues:
- a. Progress in the preparation of the 2007 Global Report: The preparation process for the 2007 Global Report was lagging behind by three months due to a delay on the part of UN-HABITAT senior management in finalising the scope of the report. The detailed outlines of the chapters to be presented during the 3rd Advisory Board meeting would serve as an adequate basis for discussion.
 - b. The 2009 Global Report: A decision had been reached by UN-HABITAT senior management to focus on the theme of 'Revisiting Urban Planning' in the 2009 Global Report. UN-HABITAT hoped to receive substantive inputs from the HS-Net Advisory Board on the content of the report. The project document had to be finalized and funds allocated by the end of the year.
 - c. Terms of Reference (ToR) for the HS-Net Advisory Board: ToR were not adopted when the HS-Net Advisory Board was constituted in November 2004. Draft ToR would be presented during this meeting for review by the Advisory Board.
 - d. HS-Net activities: Review of progress with HS-Net activities (2005-2006) and preparation of a new calendar of activities for the forthcoming year (2006/2007).

I.C.2. Adoption of the Agenda

8. The programme for the meeting was revised to add a session on the morning of the second day (18 June, 2006) during which consultants of the 2007 Global Report would brief the Advisory Board on a consolidated conceptual framework for the report, following consultations amongst themselves.

I.D. Closing of meeting

9. The HS-Net Chair, Professor Richard Stren thanked all participants for their attendance at the meeting and for their inputs during the various sessions. He invited Board members to take part in the first UN-HABITAT Lecture and in the Roundtable for Researchers, both of which would take place during the Third Session of the World Urban Forum.

II. Summary of discussions

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

II.A. 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements: Progress report on Chapters 1 and 2 (Understanding urban safety and security)

II.A.1. Introduction

11. Professor Cohen, the consultant preparing Chapters 1 and 2 of the 2007 Global Report, started by highlighting the importance of locating the issues addressed in the report (crime and violence, security of tenure and forced evictions, and natural and human-made disasters) at different analytical levels, namely at the global, national and local levels. To this end, he indicated that the first two chapters of the report distinguish between different levels where uncertainty and causal factors operate. At the **global level**, uncertainty, manifested in the volatility of the global economy, climate change, socio-economic differentiation and inequality, has implications for urban safety and security. It is also important to review the correlation of urban safety and security with **national level** factors such as per capita GDP and other indicators (e.g. longevity), national budgets and macroeconomic priorities. At the **local level**, metropolitan issues and community concerns must be taken into account.

12. He further noted the need for convergence of the report's argument around a unifying normative or policy question. Whilst it had been proposed that the report could revolve around the notion of 'human security', he felt this was somewhat vague and inadequate to make a connection between the three issues of the 2007 Global Report. Alternatively, an institutional approach could serve as a central conceptual framework for the report.

13. Professor Cohen pointed out the need to review the notion of human security in relation to the 'rights to development' agenda as elaborated in Amartya Sen's work. He added that whilst human security is widely perceived as a downside risk, the 2007 Global Report should illustrate that it is more fundamental and integral to urban development processes. In terms of scale, Professor Cohen indicated that the report should focus on the security of people and not that of States.

14. Professor Cohen stressed the importance of considering the macro-economic causes and implications of crime and violence. Crime and violence should not be represented merely as a sectoral challenge within the 2007 Global Report if the report intends to convince finance ministers about the urgency of these matters. He also emphasized the need to examine how poverty, inequality and differentiation create an environment for the spread of crime and violence. In particular, the youth, gender and household level dimensions of crime and violence should be reviewed in the report. At the same time, economic progress and prosperity may also raise people's expectations, thereby fostering the proliferation of crime and violence. It was thus important to consider different types of crime and violence, as for instance elaborated in the work of Caroline Moser. The report explicitly opted not to include terrorism as a type of violence or crime.

15. He underscored the importance of understanding the focus, in recent years, on private sector provision of housing (and gentrification) rather than urban planning which in turn has generated

further evictions. He went on to query whether the report would consider the De Soto argument, or the property rights argument, and if this would reflect a somewhat narrow perspective.

16. He noted that Part I attempts to distinguish between conventional wisdom and empirical evidence/knowledge in relation to natural and human-made disasters. Contrary to conventional wisdom, he argued that disasters are generally predictable, reflecting specific patterns. He added that a focus on the impact of disasters on infrastructure may be useful since infrastructure reflects institutional capacity.

17. Finally, Professor Cohen noted that an attempt would be made to build the notion of resilience into the argument of the 2007 Global Report and relate this to institutions in a more explicit manner.

II.A.2. Discussion

18. Some participants raised concerns regarding the geographical representation and comprehensiveness of the case studies, approaches and arguments of the report. It was emphasized that the report should present a balanced perspective of developed and developing country definitions, trends, approaches and experiences in the area of urban safety and security. For instance, one participant felt that the case studies on crime and violence in the report were not geographically representative and stressed the need to take into account how the causes of crime and violence are modified by culture and belief systems. In relation to this, the importance of considering the cultural aspects of data used in the report was highlighted.

19. Professor Cohen felt that the current report represented a unique opportunity to make connections between developed and developing country perspectives and experiences in relation to urban safety and security. He added that the 2007 Global Report will illustrate that urban development problems are also pertinent to the developed countries (e.g. the case of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans).

20. One participant was of the view that 'failures' within the context of urban safety and security should be considered in the selection of case studies for the report, as there is often much to be learnt from such cases.

21. A number of participants sought clarification about the process through which the outline and chapters of the report were prepared. First there was a concern that the recommendations made by the HS-Net Advisory Board during the 2nd Advisory Board meeting (Delhi, 2005) were not reflected in the final outline of the 2007 Global Report. This in turn led to a question regarding the decision making process in the preparation of the Global Report and whether the role of the Advisory Board in this was purely consultative. The intended outcome and purpose of the 2007 Global Report was also questioned. Secondly, participants were unclear about the order in which the chapters of the report were prepared. In their view, Part I of the report should have been prepared first to provide an overarching conceptual framework to guide the preparation of subsequent chapters. A disjuncture between the various chapters was noted, possibly due to the concurrent preparation of all chapters.

22. In response, a representative of the HS-Net Secretariat noted that final decisions on themes of Global Reports on Human Settlements are taken by UN-HABITAT following consultations with the Advisory Board. At the time of the Delhi meeting of the HS-Net Advisory Board (2005), the topic of the 2007 Global Report focused on natural and human-made disasters only. Subsequently, however, the topic was revised by UN-HABITAT senior management to consider the insecurities faced by a typical urban household, including tenure insecurity, forced evictions, crime and violence. This partly explains why the Delhi recommendations of the HS-Net Advisory Board do not all feature in the final outline of the 2007 Global Report. In terms of the order in which

chapters were prepared, the representative of the HS-Net Secretariat noted that although Part I should have come first, this was not possible due to a delay in the entire preparation process for the 2007 Global Report. He added that the 3rd Advisory Board meeting, where all authors of the 2007 Global Report chapters were present, would allow the ironing out of gaps and inconsistencies throughout the report. Three key objectives of the 2007 Global Report were highlighted by a representative of the HS-Net Secretariat, namely to inform governments of issues of urban safety and security and current trends and conditions, to highlight successful approaches and strategies for enhancing urban safety and security and to identify ways in which these can be systematized, institutionalized and replicated.

23. Some participants stressed the need to consider political instability, exclusion (social, economic, political) and the failure of government policies as contributory factors towards a worsening of urban insecurity and violence. The recent unrest in Paris (2006) by a group largely subject to socio-economic and political exclusion was noted as a case in point. In relation to this, one participant noted that the role of judicial systems in perpetrating violence should be reviewed in the 2007 Global Report.

24. One participant underscored the importance of considering eviction not only in terms of housing, but also in terms of the eviction of people from livelihood spaces. Global economic systems also had implications for the eviction of the poor from local markets. In relation to this, another participant queried whether the report would consider instances where poor people were forcefully removed not only from their living but also working spaces in large numbers such as the case of Harare, Zimbabwe. Furthermore, one participant pointed to the need to take into account the social function of land with respect to eviction.

25. Some participants noted the need to make the 2007 Global Report appeal to planners, politicians and policy makers by identifying clear strategies for addressing issues of urban safety and security. It was noted by a member of the Secretariat that the UN-HABITAT mandate (from the United Nations General Assembly) specifies that the Global Reports should inform governments about emerging issues and on how these are being addressed. The primary target of the Global Reports is thus Governments, and the main challenge is how to synthesize trends and potential solutions and ensure that these are useful to Governments.

26. One participant drew attention to the declining focus on and assistance for urban issues and suggested that the 2007 Global Report highlight the need to reverse this trend. However, Professor Cohen cautioned against viewing the international community as a *panacea* for problems of urban safety and security.

27. It was suggested, by one participant, that the report should better clarify and elaborate the role of institutions in urban safety and security. This includes for instance the role of funding agencies within the context of urban disasters, specifically in terms of the availability and management of funds.

28. One participant was of the view that the linkages between global trends (such as global economic trends and international law) and urban safety and security issues at the local level should be clarified. The importance of reviewing the contribution of macro level factors to crime and violence was reiterated by another participant. It was noted that in the case of Hungary for instance, following a transition to a market economy, there has been an increase in crime and unemployment, with implications for local development. However, whilst acknowledging the importance of GDP as a possible factor shaping the state of urban safety and security, one participant stressed that differences in policies between different countries should also be taken into account.

29. The implication of energy insecurity, particularly oil, for urban vulnerability and insecurity was raised by one participant. It was proposed that the report should consider the effect of global increases in oil prices on urban vulnerability and insecurity, keeping in mind differentiation in impacts between different cities/countries.

30. Several participants proposed that a human rights perspective be employed as a framework for reviewing the three topics of the report. For instance, discrimination arising from cultural differentiation in cities and the consequent violence could be considered as a human rights issue. Likewise, it was noted by several participants that eviction should be considered as a rights issue. In relation to this, another participant highlighted the need for the report to consider how ethnically heterogeneous cities can be managed.

31. One participant called for the reconsideration of terms used within the report. For instance, the ‘Tequila Crisis’ and ‘Samba Crises’, used within the report with reference to Mexico and Brazil are not widely known or used.

II.B. 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements: Progress report on Chapters 3, 4 and 9 (Crime and violence)

II.B.1. Introduction

32. Professors Schneider and Kitchen — the consultants preparing Chapters 3, 4, and 9 on urban crime and violence for the 2007 Global Report — made a six-point presentation of their progress report. The consultants noted that their efforts so far have focused on four main tasks, which include: design of the chapters; identification of the case studies; identification of evident and connecting themes, as well as strategies; and identification of key questions and issues.

33. Detailed outlines of the chapters were provided in the progress report and the presentation focused on the strategic concerns underlying the design of these chapters. Two such concerns relate to the content and structure of the chapters. With respect to the former, the consultants highlighted the importance of local circumstances in dealing with issues of crime and violence; the need to learn about policies that work based on evidence; and process improvements, *vis-à-vis ad hoc* initiatives. In terms of structure, the consultants emphasized the need for connections with chapters in other sections of the report. The need to integrate the case studies into the various chapters was also highlighted.

34. A list of nine possible case studies was presented. Identification of a tenth case study was still pending. The consultants noted that the key considerations in the choice of the case studies were: evidence-based and regional representation. The need for local data and information in preparing these case studies was emphasized.

35. The consultants identified several connecting themes and threads to urban crime and violence. The main themes include:

- a. Increase in the pace and level of urbanization globally.
- b. Increased poverty in urban areas and the growth of slums (urbanization of poverty).
- c. Feminization of poverty and the increasing impacts of poverty on children, women and elderly.
- d. Direct connections between poverty, power inequality and crime, including crimes of violence.
- e. Recognition of the impacts of crime and violence on physical, financial, human, social and natural assets and the impacts of fear on life quality.

- f. Recognition that safety and security are integral to the planning, design and management of sustainable urban places.
36. With respect to what the consultants referred to as the threads, they noted the following:
- a. Recognition of various types of violence, including structural violence such as apartheid and similar policies.
 - b. Inadequacy and inaccurate data on crime and violence, and the consequent need for better data and new measurement approaches.
 - c. Widespread lack of confidence in governments' abilities to control or prevent crime and violence.
 - d. Increased privatization of space and security services in reaction to crime and violence. This is reflected in the increase in gated communities and proliferation of private security companies.
 - e. Evidence that, as one part of a holistic approach, environmental and spatial factors influence crime and violence; and that urban planning, design and management can help reduce or prevent some crimes.
37. The consultants identified a number of connecting strategies in the areas of urban crime and violence. In the case of developed countries the following were noted:
- a. Education of planning and urban design professionals in sustainable place-based crime prevention strategies.
 - b. Support for broad community partnerships to prevent crime and violence.
 - c. Integrating new, sustainable environmental and development based crime prevention strategies into traditional law enforcement activities.
 - d. Increasing support for monitored, evidence-based crime prevention programmes that result in best practice advice.
 - e. Support of crime prevention interventions tailored to local circumstances.
38. In addition to the above, the consultants identified connecting strategies with respect to developing countries, including, *inter alia*:
- a. Building institutional capacity and social capital without which effective crime prevention strategies will not work. This entails:
 - i) Increased governmental and bureaucratic transparency;
 - ii) Creating effective processes of public engagement and partnership-building;
 - iii) Reduced availability of weapons;
 - iv) Reduced social, gender and economic inequalities;
 - v) Reduced levels of interpersonal violence;
 - vi) Increased trust in democratic institutions;
 - vii) Learning from the experiences of the developed world which includes the exchange of personnel as well as ideas; and
 - b. Use of best practice urban planning, design and management advice tailored to local circumstances and cultures.

39. The presentation also raised several key questions/issues. The first set of such (referred to as process questions) sought to understand the connections between certain types of crime such as human trafficking, arms trafficking, and sexual violence on the one hand, and urban planning, design and management on the other. In addition to identifying sources of information, and the manner by which case studies could be woven into the various chapters, the process questions focused on how best to identify contacts for some case studies. The second set of questions/issues (e.g. the substantive ones) include: How best to emphasize the need for honest and empirically based evaluations of crime prevention programmes? What are the connections between police, criminal justice, urban planning and management systems and personnel?

40. In concluding, the authors noted that they view their current task as an ongoing process that lies beyond the production of the 2007 Global Report, to one that entails thinking about how people can continuously improve their available knowledge base, as well as their processes and practices relative to enhanced and sustainable community safety and security.

II.B.2. Discussion

41. A key issue raised was that of definition. Most participants noted that the definition of crime and violence tend to overlap, and this should be taken into consideration. Closely related to this was the non-documentation of certain types of crime. For instance, it was asked why acts of terrorism were not explicitly included. A major reason for the non-inclusion of terrorism partly relates to definitional issues, as well as its contentious nature. The need to include State originated violence was noted. There was also the issue of State and non-State-organized crime, and the need to address ethnic violence and crimes against humanity. The question arose as to whether all these should be included in the report. One participant noted that there is already a body of international law which provides some definitions. One participant noted that the human rights principles contained therein should be the basic guidelines for the chapters on crime and violence. Several participants noted that the currently evolving body of international law might provide a framework tying the various parts of the report together. What emerged from the discussion was the need to agree on the definitions of crime and violence, and to use these consistently in the report.

42. The discussion also focused on the choice of case studies. Several participants felt that developing country cities were not well represented. The choice of Singapore was unanimously queried. The general feeling was that Singapore is not representative of the typical Asian city. One participant suggested that China be included to reflect the role that public housing can play in crime reduction. Yet another participant questioned why no Scandinavian city was included despite the low levels of crime in Scandinavian countries. Other participants suggested case studies from Medellin, Colombia and Hong Kong.

43. An interesting discussion that emerged was how the case studies would be integrated into the chapters. In this regard, one participant suggested that case studies from developing countries could be used to illustrate conditions and trends, while case studies from developed countries could be used to demonstrate effective policies. These could then be brought into the relevant chapters. It was also suggested that one of the case studies should focus on how societies recover and are restructured after violence.

44. Many participants wanted to know how the discussion in the part on urban crime and violence, as well as that in the other two parts, fitted into the framework presented in the introductory chapters that were being prepared by Professor Cohen. Specifically, was there a unifying thread linking the introductory chapters to the other chapters of the report? It was felt that the discussion in the other chapters should logically follow from these introductory chapters, so that one report rather than three disparate reports will emerge. The discussion further

emphasized the need for closer collaboration between the various authors. In this respect, it was suggested that the authors meet in order to reconcile various aspect of their work with the introductory sections being prepared by Professor Cohen. (see section II.E below).

45. The absence of a conceptual framework was also noted. In this respect, it was suggested that the authors examine conceptual frameworks such as: human security; the institutional approach; social systems paradigm; social policy; civil society and human rights law. The authors could then distinguish which of these is appropriate to different components of urban crime and violence.

46. Closely related to the above was the issue of the methodology being used. One participant noted that the methodology for this section was not clear. It was also noted that the authors should have provided a critique of the available sources of information being used and discussed some of the problems associated with crime data/statistics, particularly in developing countries.

47. The unit of analysis/scale was extensively discussed. Many participants wanted to know what unit of analysis was being adopted, given that crime and violence can occur at various levels—individual, city, national, regional or international—, with policy response varying remarkably depending on the level or scale. It was noted that crimes such as human and drug trafficking transcend national boundaries. Consequently, the unit of analysis has key implications for the type of policy or crime prevention programmes. A suggestion was that where possible, crime and violence should be viewed at all levels.

48. Several participants cautioned against proposing universal approaches/policies towards crime prevention. They stressed the need to focus on best practices that have been tailored to local situations. One participant recommended that the “contextual variables” should play a key role in the type of crime prevention programmes or policies being proposed. In the same vein, another participant observed that the consultants’ presentation dwelt too much on “physically driven solutions” from the field of urban and regional planning. She sounded a note of caution, that such solutions may not solve the problem of crime and violence, and that there was a need to look beyond the realm of physical planning.

49. Other areas on which the discussion focused include:

- a. The role of globalization in urban crime and violence.
- b. The pattern of causation and link to economic development.
- c. The belief that not all low income areas are unsafe.
- d. The need to focus on youth, given that they constitute 40-50 per cent of the population.
- e. The link between crime and forced evictions.
- f. The role of poverty reduction in crime and violence.
- g. The need to distinguish between the perception or fear of crime, as opposed to crime itself.
- h. The role of social policy in dealing with inequality, which itself is a major cause of crime.
- i. The need to document specific types of crime against migrants.
- j. The impact of decentralization policies and specific roles that mayors could play in crime reduction.

II.C. 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements: Progress report on Chapters 5, 6 and 10 (Security of tenure and forced evictions)

II.C.1. Introduction

50. Mr. Leckie — the consultant recruited to prepare draft versions of chapters 5, 6 and 10, on security of tenure and forced evictions — presented his progress report on the status of preparation of these chapters of the report. He observed that he had not really started writing yet, and that his efforts have focused on the collection of relevant materials and data, detailing the planned chapter outlines, as well as background and structural research on certain tenure security issues. He had also started the identification of possible case studies and relevant researchers. His progress report contained expanded outlines of each of the chapters and a listing of bibliographic sources that had been or would be consulted in the preparation of the chapters. It also listed the proposed topics and researchers for the case studies.

51. He presented 11 major points which he intended to include in the report — which in his opinion should be based on a clear human rights approach — namely:

- a. The scale of forced evictions should not be underestimated, and should be treated as a crisis.
- b. There are no universal solutions to forced evictions, as problems and conflicts tend to be solved in different ways in different locations.
- c. The goal is to identify **appropriate** forms of secure tenure. Depending on circumstances, there are a number of acceptable forms of secure tenure, in addition to the often-presented “ideal” of owner-occupiers. A more nuanced approach is essential. The report will thus have to address the ideology made popular by Hernando de Soto.
- d. The issue of security of tenure **can** be addressed in a pro-poor manner. Yet this does not happen by itself, so special care should be taken to address the concerns of the poor.
- e. There is a need for better monitoring and better data on security of tenure and forced evictions.
- f. There is a direct relationship between human rights and natural disasters. There are specific things that governments should avoid doing prior, during and after such disasters. A legal framework does exist for this. Quite often, disasters have served as a pretext for human rights violations, including, *inter alia*: evictions and forced resettlements.
- g. There is a need to simplify the process of providing security of tenure. There is a tendency to, unnecessarily, complicate the process.
- h. Forced evictions are *prima facie* human rights violations.
- i. There is a need to recognize “the forced evictions paradox”: a normative framework for addressing forced evictions does exist, and is constantly being improved. Yet, the scale of forced evictions continues to grow. Moreover, it appears that there is a greater chance for those responsible to get away with it than in the past.
- j. There is a need to be specific on what resources are required to provide security of tenure. How much would it cost to reach the goal of secure tenure for all? It is thus necessary for States to make cost estimates.
- k. The 2007 Global Report should raise the issue of a need for a global moratorium on forced evictions. Other ways to achieve development goals should be found. Many

evictions are in fact legal. Quite often evictions are carried out due to non-payment of rent (market-based evictions) or in the cause of social interest (development-based evictions). The issue is not to ban forced evictions in general, there is, however, a need to contain it. At the moment there is too much room for subjective interpretation of what market-based and development-based evictions are.

52. He thereafter outlined the content of the proposed case studies. He suggested use of the Katcha Abadis Authority in Pakistan as a “journalistic” style case study to introduce the issues. Case studies from India, Indonesia, Nigeria and the United States of America could illustrate trends and conditions, while policy responses could be illustrated by case studies from Brazil, Canada), South Africa and Turkey. In closing, he indicated that he considered replacing the proposed case study from Canada with one from Europe to improve regional representation.

II.C.2. Discussion

53. The issue of gentrification was raised as one of concern. It was noted that gentrification sometimes may be considered as a form of eviction, and that it may be forced. In this connection, major issues to consider are whether the inhabitants can resist the development, and whether there are any forms of discrimination involved in the process. It was pointed out that such and other market-driven evictions are very important, perhaps more than many other forms. In this connection, it was also noted that compensation and the right to resettlement was crucial. It was further noted that the example of China may prove useful.

54. It was also noted that there were gross uncertainties as to the scale of the problem of tenure insecurity. Are there really billions of people living with insecure tenure, or is it only millions? Mr. Leckie noted that he believed the number of people with insecure forms of tenure may be as high as two to three billion. This was based on a cut-off point indicating when arbitrary evictions were possible/impossible. Another participant noted that many people living with insecure tenure may never be evicted as such, instead they may face constant, or intermittent, harassment due to their tenure status. One participant noted that there may be no need to calculate the cost of providing security of tenure.

55. One participant echoed the introductory presentation with a call for better tools for monitoring and assessment. Another echoed the importance of recognizing that replication of approaches to prevent evictions and ensure security of tenure is often difficult. A number of local circumstances affect the success of “best practices”. It was noted that care had to be taken in the drafting of these chapters of the report, due to the fact that while security of tenure can be seen as a state, evictions are in fact an act.

56. There was also a discussion on whether or not there was a need to focus significantly on de Soto in the report, as some participants felt that his ideas were already considered as passé. It was, however, agreed that the views within the research community may not be reflected in the society at large, and that among many policy makers, the ideas of de Soto are, in fact, taken as literal truths. The report should thus address this issue. Some participants noted that examples had shown that the approach spearheaded by de Soto may, in fact, lead to less rather than more secure tenure.

57. Several participants raised the issue of what to do when people are squatting on public lands, such as that intended for schools, military installations, etc. How should the report address these? Furthermore, it was noted that, in many cases, slum upgrading cannot start without evictions. Which practical solutions can be found to this paradox? Similarly, it was noted that in many cases evictions are undertaken in “good cause”, to get people off marginal land, such as flood or land slide prone areas. In many such cases people are evicted, but they are taken care of by the government and resettled in better locations.

58. Several participants raised the issue of traditional tenure systems with respect to tenure security. It was noted that some traditional arrangements should be changed, not necessarily because of economic reason, but because they run contrary to basic human rights. In other cases, traditional approaches in some locations are in fact much more equitable than many of those envisaged by supporters of a human-rights based approach. It was suggested that examples of such “traditional best practices” could be included in the report.

59. One participant thus questioned the need for a moratorium on evictions. It was however, noted that a moratorium on forced evictions was not the same as prohibiting forced evictions. When forced evictions are carried out, this should be seen as a last resort. Moreover, it should only occur when all alternatives to eviction have been exhausted, and only when the individuals or communities were thoroughly involved in the process. The important point here is that through a human-based approach the burden of proof should be on the government: the government has to prove that it has followed a whole range of criteria when evictions take place, otherwise the eviction should be considered illegal.

60. Some participants asked how we can be sure that a human-rights based approach to security of tenure in particular and urban safety and security in general would work. Mr. Leckie stressed that such an approach is based on law. Human rights law is constantly evolving and getting better. Most states have signed international human rights instruments that legally bind them to certain actions. The principles of a human rights based approach are in fact enforceable by law in most countries. He noted that it was time to let international law guide policy development. He also noted that there is today a whole range of international legal documents touching upon the issues to be discussed in the 2007 Global Report.

61. Some participants questioned the reliance on law. Many people regard the law as beyond their reach, or as an obstacle rather than a security mechanisms. With respect to legislation addressing gender equality, this may be fine, but it is not enough. How can we address the issue of the distance between legislation and actual activities on the ground? Another participant noted that although the rights of poor people may be increasingly protected in law, they are still politically weak. This means that they have limited ability to seek legal redress. In addition, powerful people tend to know how to keep poor people in the dark about their rights. Thus a number of other “tools” need to be used to improve the security of tenure of poor people. In the ensuing discussion, it was noted that while a human-based approach does not solve everything, this was no reason to forget it. Moreover, it was noted that context is very important, e.g. issues relating to wealth, economy and history. A human rights approach is, in fact, only one piece of the pie.

62. Several participants noted a need to strengthen the consistency of the whole report and make sure that the arguments used in the three main parts of the report were based on the argument outlined in the introductory chapters 1 and 2. The importance of definitions was also highlighted in the discussion. The chapter on secure tenure should contain definitions of “security of tenure” and “evictions” (or alternatively, this may be included in chapters 1 and 2). It was agreed that the focus on legal aspects should be complemented by approaches focusing on institutional and cultural aspects. This discussion did not relate to the chapters on security of tenure alone, but to the entire report. In this connection, it was suggested to try to build the argument around the concept of “resilience”. Perhaps a discussion around the idea of improving “resilience”, would enable UN-HABITAT to bring the arguments of the three substantive parts of the report together in the end, e.g. as an approach to enhance urban safety and security in general.

II.D. 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements: Progress report on Chapters 7, 8 and 11 (Natural and human made disasters)

II.D.1. Introduction

63. Dr. Pelling, the consultant responsible for preparing Chapters 7, 8 and 11, underscored the evident paucity of data on natural and human-made disasters. Urban processes can serve as conditions for insecurity, but most of the literature on this exists at the large and mega cities levels, whilst there is a gap in knowledge at smaller city levels. He highlighted the need for consensus around conceptual definitions and terms throughout the report, although this is challenging. He also stressed that with greater urban complexity, the impact of smaller natural and human made disasters is amplified.

64. He noted that economic systems and trends (e.g. GDP) underlie risk and vulnerability to natural and human-made disasters. Economic development causes a shift of risk and impacts in space and time. Experiences of disaster and exposure to risk also vary according to economic development and assets. For example, in poorer countries, loss of life appears to be the greatest impact of disasters whilst impacts are more significant in terms of damage to property in richer countries. Furthermore, poor people experience multiple risks and share a disproportionate burden of hazards.

65. Dr. Pelling highlighted some of the key issues to be addressed in Chapter 7 of the 2007 Global Report, which will map conditions and trends of risks in urban systems. These included:

- a. Technological and natural hazard losses in relation to national economic growth;
- b. Geographies of disaster risk;
- c. Civil strife and forced displacement;
- d. Disaster vulnerability and the distribution of hazard induced losses at global, city and local levels;
- e. Emerging urban hazards within the context of rapid urbanization;
- f. Climate change and disasters; and
- g. The role of health services and policy responses.

66. In terms of impacts, Chapter 7 will introduce a framework for identifying and understanding various types of disaster impacts, including economic, social and political impacts. According to Dr. Pelling, whilst a reasonable amount of literature exists on economic impacts, less has been written about social and political impacts. He added that it might be useful to include an explorative case study to illustrate the varied impacts of disasters. For instance, a case study of disaster impacts within the context of authoritarian regimes could serve to demonstrate the social and political impacts of disasters.

67. The social and demographic dimensions of risk will also be considered in Chapter 7. The role of remittances (which are often more useful than insurance and international aid), transnational migration and the implications for disaster risk and exposure, the rural-urban spread of risk and the gendered dimensions of disasters will also be considered.

68. Development interventions play a role in that development decisions change the natural environment, thereby causing hazards and insecurity. In this regard, building and construction legislations, codes and procedures, risk planning in the context of slums, inequality and the informal sector and the financing of longer term disaster risk reduction will be considered in Chapter 7.

69. Dr. Pelling went on to discuss issues to be addressed in Chapter 8 (Policy Responses) of the 2007 Global Report.

- a. Hazard and vulnerability risk mapping will be considered by exploring various city systems, community risk management, mapping and technological hazards (or lack of it), environmental justice and participatory GIS.
- b. Local capacity and resilience will be reviewed in terms of capacity building programmes, training for risk reduction, formal and informal education, legislative reform, land use management and planning, informal settlements and how they are targets for policy reform, building codes for construction; the role of insurance companies in providing incentives for building codes and infrastructure as a cause of risk.
- c. Early warning will be examined in terms of risk assessment (on which more money is spent); risk communication (where there are less success stories) and steps to minimize risk; people centered approaches to early warning systems and non- technocratic approaches to early warning.
- d. Financing urban risk management will be reviewed in terms of the role of social funds and multi and bilateral donors in encouraging risk reduction investments in recipient countries. He noted that the private sector sees risk as a source of charitable donation rather than as a threat and a concern for itself.
- e. The discussion on disaster response and recovery will consider people's involvement in decision making beyond being recipients and improving risk reduction through recovery or through social and economic capital build up.
- f. Several strategies for enhancing disaster reduction will be reviewed, including city level planning to cope with disasters, greater private sector involvement, mitigation of climate change, design of disaster resilient buildings and infrastructure, protection of critical urban facilities and infrastructure, development of methods for the collection of local level data on disasters, consideration of the human dimensions of communicating risks, improvement of emergency response and risk management mechanisms. These strategies should build on participatory and inclusive strategies, inclusive governance at all scales, south-south links and micro-insurance.

II.D.2. Discussion

70. One participant noted that the report should emphasise environmental issues such as air pollution and climate change and the associated risks and exposures and their implications for every day life. Mortality and morbidity arising from water and food pollution should also be considered. Dr. Pelling noted that pollution issues could be examined under the rubric of environmental pollution in the report, but highlighted the difficulty of addressing all the various types of pollution.

71. In terms of time scale, one participant noted the importance of considering future trends in natural and human-made disasters in addition to current and up to date trends. Dr. Pelling also stressed that it was important to consider future scenarios, noting that a potential future hazard, urban drought, was already being observed in cities like New Delhi.

72. The need to include, in the report, small scale periodic risks that often have a greater impact on people, compared to large scale events, was stressed by another participant. In Dr. Pelling's view, whilst small and everyday hazards are more catastrophic, there is a lack of data at this level. He added that this is better explored in the form of a case study within the report.

73. One participant noted that the discussion of disasters in the progress report was overloaded with technical terms and explored numerous issues. He suggested a clarification of priorities and a more focused scope for the discussion. Dr. Pelling acknowledged the jargon overload but noted that the discussion was largely embedded in social processes rather than technical terms.

74. In response to a request for clarification, Dr. Pelling explained the emergence and meaning of the concept of 'resilience'. Whilst the notion originates in the natural sciences, it can be conceptualized in relation to hazards either in terms of adapting to hazards through change or resisting change induced by hazards. It also relates to the preservation of core attributes such as assets and attitudes. Various indicators of resilience have been proposed in the existing literature.

75. A number of other issues were raised by participants, including, *inter alia*:

- a. The need for a clearer distinction between natural and human made disasters, given that there were overlaps between these.
- b. Inclusion in the report of biological disasters (e.g. heat waves in France, SARS in Toronto).
- c. Hazards that arise from behaviour patterns should be considered, especially within the context of rural-urban migration.
- d. The existence of hard infrastructure is not sufficient for disaster management in the absence of soft infrastructure. Although there are numerous manuals regarding disaster management, this is not enough.
- e. The importance of the relationship between risk and land markets.
- f. Conflicts and contradictions between urban policies, planning and environmental laws have implications for risk reduction and prevention.
- g. In view of the rapid emergence of mega cities, the need for an international system for emergency response — possibly funded by the United Nations — for forecasting disasters and coordinating recovery was highlighted.

II.E. 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements: Consolidation of conceptual framework

II.E.1. Introduction

76. Following a consultation session amongst themselves, the consultants preparing the 2007 Global Report reported back to participants of the meeting. They reached consensus on the following points:

- a. Definitions of terms in the various chapters will be moved to the beginning of the report where a consolidated set of definitions will be presented. Relevant concepts and themes will be introduced at the beginning of the report with a view to linking the various chapters vis-à-vis those themes.
- b. The three topics addressed within the report will be examined in relation to levels of economic development (i.e., GDP), levels of urbanization as well as the pace of urbanization. These matters will also be related to institutional capacity and resilience.
- c. Individual chapters will give more explicit attention to diagnosis and causation issues. Levels of causation and scale will be outlined upfront. The role of politics, institutions and culture will also be considered.

- d. Perception of problems and the role of the media, ‘cultures of fear’ and their relationships with media hype and information will be reviewed, with a view to making relevant recommendations.
- e. Methodological problems and data reliability will be examined in each of the chapters. The rationale for reporting on particular trends and patterns will be clarified upfront.
- f. Given that an integrated conceptual framework will be used within the report, all key conclusions and messages and issues should be drawn together in a final chapter, especially in relation to resilience and institutional capacity.
- g. Professor Cohen would complete the first draft of Part I of the report and send it to all other authors by the end of July 2006. This would facilitate the use of Part I as a conceptual framework for the rest of the report.

II.E.2. Discussion

77. One of the authors sought opinions on the extent to which the chapters should refer to one another and share examples and case studies in common. A representative of the HS-Net Secretariat noted that it should be possible to find case studies of common relevance to the three topics of the report. For instance, a case in point was that of Zimbabwe’s forced evictions (May 2005) justified as a strategy to address criminal activities, resulting in the displacement of 700,000 people internally and exemplifying violence perpetrated by the state.

78. One participant queried how the three thematic issues identified in earlier discussions, namely institutional, cultural and human rights issues would be woven together within the proposed conceptual framework for the report. Professor Cohen noted that the conclusion of the introductory chapter, where the conceptual framework for the report will be presented, will explore these issues, which will then be picked up within the subsequent chapters. One participant further proposed that the three thematic issues should be brought together in a concluding chapter. A representative of the HS-Net Secretariat elaborated that the Outline of the 2007 Global Report (see Annex II) indicates that key messages from the report will be raised within the ‘epilogue’ of the report.

II.F. HS Net core activities

II.F.1. Introduction

79. A representative of the HS-Net Secretariat made a presentation of the HS-Net Annual Report for the period from September 2005 until June 2006 (the report is contained in Annex III to this report). The main points addressed were:

- a. HS-Net membership drive and publicity, including, *inter alia*:
 - i) The status of the HS-Net website, which was launched just before the 3rd Advisory Board meeting. She noted that the launch had been delayed due to delays in the launching of the new UN-HABITAT website.
 - ii) The HS-Net weblog (the HS-Net blog), which was not operational at the time of the 3rd Advisory Board meeting due to technical difficulties, but due to open within a few days.
 - iii) The HS-Net brochure, which was completed just before the 3rd Advisory Board meeting, and distributed to participants.

- b. The Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series (HSGDS), where she noted that there had been delays due to staff changes within the HS-Net Secretariat. She did note that considerable progress had been made within the last few months:
 - i) A document template for the series had been designed.
 - ii) The HS-Net Secretariat had requested UN-HABITAT's Information Services Section to (a) design a generic cover for the series, and (b) allocate ISBN and ISSN numbers.
 - iii) One paper had been completed and was ready for publication; two papers were currently being reviewed (all of these first three papers are updated versions of contracted papers prepared for earlier issues of the Global Report on Human Settlements); and another three papers had been promised for submission to the Secretariat during 2006.
 - iv) Guidelines for contributors to the Series had been prepared and were available at the HS-Net website.
 - v) A submission and review procedure had been developed and was available at the HS-Net website.
 - vi) A call for submission of papers had been published and was going to be distributed during the upcoming session of the World Urban Forum.
- c. The 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements, where she noted that due to late changes made by UN-HABITAT's management to the theme of the report, work had only been initiated in April 2006, through the recruitment of four sets of consultants.
- d. The UN-HABITAT Lecture Award, where she noted that the first Award was to be presented during the upcoming Third Session of the World Urban Forum. She also noted that the nomination stage for the 2007 Lecture Award was now open, and that nominations could be submitted through the HS-Net website. She also noted that the 2007 Award would be awarded to a nominee from Latin America and the Caribbean.
- e. Terms of reference for the HS-Net Advisory Board (see Annex IV). Due to lack of time, she requested members of the Advisory Board to submit their comments on this directly to the HS-Net Secretariat by e-mail.
- f. Subsequent to the meeting, some comments were received by e-mail from the Advisory Board regarding the Terms of reference. Specifically, further clarification was sought on the following issues :
 - i) Guidelines for the selection and appointment of a Chair and Vice-chair;
 - ii) Guidelines for Advisory Board membership including selection and appointment;
 - iii) The role of the Advisory Board in the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award; and
 - iv) The role of the Advisory Board in advising UN-HABITAT on its State of the World's Cities Report (SOWCR).

80. She also outlined the progress made on the HS-Net calendar of activities for 2005-2007 (see Annex V).

81. Finally, she presented the status of preparation of HS-Net activities during the Third Session of the World Urban Forum to be convened in Vancouver, 19-23 June 2006:

- a. The Researchers Roundtable, to be convened on 19 June 2006, and to be chaired by Ms. Jiron and moderated by Professor Wakely. The Secretariat informed the participants that there were going to be two reports prepared from that event:
 - i) A brief report of about one page to be included in the official report of the Third Session of the World Urban Forum (to be prepared by the HS-Net Secretariat); and
 - ii) A more comprehensive report to be published at the HS-Net website. Dr. Mitullah had gracefully agreed to be the HS-Net Rapporteur for this purpose and prepare this more comprehensive report (with the assistance of the HS-Net Secretariat).
- b. The first UN-HABITAT Lecture Award, to be presented to Professor John Friedmann by the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT on 20 June 2006. Professor Stren had agreed to be the Chair of this event, while three other HS-Net Advisory Board members (Professors Mathur, Ngau, and Rakodi) would serve as panellists, to make comments on Professor Friedmann's lecture and ask 1-2 questions each to Professor Friedmann. The HS-Net Secretariat also informed the participants that a DVD of the event would be prepared for wider dissemination.

II.F.2. Discussion

82. The discussion that followed was organized around the three themes of: HS-Net Annual Report; HS-Net calendar of events; and, HS-Net activities during the Third Session of the World Urban Forum.

83. There were, however, also a few questions regarding the role of the various members of the HS-Net Secretariat. The participants were informed that Dr. Yemeru was the UN-HABITAT focal point for HS-Net activities. All communication between HS-Net members and the HS-Net Secretariat should thus pass through her (copied to Dr. Mutizwa-Mangiza).

II.F.2.a. HS-Net membership drive and publicity

84. One of the participants asked what the status was with respect to the recruitment of networks to HS-Net. A representative of the Secretariat noted that it had received a list of such networks from Ms. Jiron, and that it was going to add to this list, based on information from the UN-HABITAT partners database, before sending the draft list to all members of the Advisory Board for comments and additions. It was noted that the Advisory Board may want to discuss which types of other networks HS-Net may want to link up with.

85. There was a discussion on the benefits of becoming a member of HS-Net. Why should anyone join? What can HS-Net offer its members? It was noted that a major benefit would be that the network allows less published authors to reach out to a larger audience, by posting material on the HS-Net blog, or by publishing papers in the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series. It was also suggested that the website might include an archive of publications which would be an incentive to join. It was also suggested that all members should be required to post information about their research activities on the HS-Net blog. One participant suggested that an e-newsletter should be sent to all HS-Net members regularly to inform them about new information on the HS-Net website. One participant noted that we have to identify how HS-Net is different from other networks.

86. It was noted that the HS-Net recruitment drive is only starting now, with the launch of the HS-Net website and distribution of the HS-Net brochure during the Third Session of the World Urban Forum.

87. One participant asked how often the members of the HS-Net Advisory Board were quoting from the Global Report on Human Settlements. He suspected that this was not often enough. This type of promotion would in fact serve as a major promotion of the HS-Net itself, due to its major role in the preparation of these reports.

II.F.2.b. The Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series

88. In response to a question from one of the participants, a representative of the HS-Net Secretariat stated that the papers in the series would be published in hard copy (for free dissemination) in addition to electronic copies posted at the HS-Net website. One hard copy of each of the papers would also be disseminated to members of the HS-Net Advisory Board.

89. One participant voiced concern as to how HS-Net would handle a large number of papers being submitted for the Series. Others were less concerned and believed that the number of papers submitted would remain manageable.

90. Several participants voiced their concern about the requirement, stated in the guidelines for contributors, that all papers should be submitted in English. It was noted that this would considerably reduce the number of potential contributors. It was noted that the United Nations should facilitate publication in all its official languages. A representative of the HS-Net Secretariat noted that this requirement had been included because the Secretariat did not have the language capacity to evaluate papers in other languages. It was, however, suggested by participants that members of the Advisory Board might assist the Secretariat in this respect and undertake the necessary quality control.

91. In response to a question on whether UN-HABITAT might pay for the translation of papers into English, a representative of the Secretariat responded that this might be possible, once a paper was published in the original language. One participant suggested that HS-Net itself could do fundraising for translation purposes.

92. It was also suggested that a synopsis of all papers should be translated into all the six official languages of the United Nations. A representative of the Secretariat suggested that an incremental approach could be taken to this.

93. It was suggested that the website and the call for papers should include an additional sentence about what types of papers could be published in the Series. It was noted that the Series should encourage publishing of primary, rather than secondary, data.

II.F.2.c. The 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements

94. Participants voiced concern with respect to the short time available for consultants to review and rewrite their chapters after submission of their first draft, latest 31 October 2006. The effect being that they would have only one month to finalize their chapters after receiving comments from UN-HABITAT by the end of November 2006. The fact that this work would have to be undertaken during the holiday season of December was further cause for concern. A member of the Secretariat agreed that the time was indeed short, but that there were some, although very limited, room for flexibility.

95. It was noted that the Global Report is widely read by relevant policy advisors, although not by policy makers. As the UN-HABITAT mandate to prepare the report refers to informing policy makers, it has been decided to prepare a separate abridged version targeted at this audience.

II.F.2.d. The UN-HABITAT Lecture Award

96. In response to a question regarding the status of nominations submitted by members of the HS-Net Advisory Board for the 2006 Award who are not nationals of North America, a member of the Secretariat clarified that all such previously submitted nominations would be considered for the 2007 Award.

II.F.2.e. 2006/2007 Calendar of events

97. During the discussion it was noted that the cycle of Governing Council and World Urban Forum meetings does not necessarily correspond with the cycle of preparing the Global Report on Human Settlements. As the provision of advice and inputs to the Global Reports is a major function of the HS-Net Advisory Board meetings, there may be a need to reconsider the timing of such meetings. It was noted that there are major benefits of convening the HS-Net Advisory Board meetings just before and at the same location as Governing Council and World Urban Forum meetings. Yet, it might be considered to convene meetings of the HS-Net Advisory Board independently of these major events.

98. It was suggested that the duration of the HS-Net Advisory Board meetings may be extended to three-four days, rather than the one and a half days of the 3rd Advisory Board meeting.

99. Participants also encouraged the Secretariat to ensure that documents are made available at least two weeks before future meetings, to allow participants ample time to prepare themselves properly.

II.G. Theme for the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements: Revisiting Urban Planning

II.G.1. Introduction

100. The theme for the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements (GRHS), which focuses on revisiting the role of planning, was presented by a representative of the HS-Net Secretariat. The presentation noted that conventional urban planning in many developing countries was largely a product of colonial legacy, and as such, stipulated standards identical to those in Western societies, and promoted the middle class values of planning professionals, which were at variance with the prevailing social and economic realities and local culture.

101. Since the 1980s, urban planning has come under severe criticism. In particular, the dominant approach to planning — the master plan— was found to be extremely rigid, with much emphasis on product rather than process, and assumed a relatively slow pace of urban growth, which is not the case in many developing country cities. The planning process was non-participatory, as it was seen as a technical activity, usually carried out by a small group of professionals and bureaucratic elite. The consequence was a top-down ineffectual planning process that served the interests of a few.

102. The presentation observed that the initial response to these criticisms varied from one in which calls have been made to do away with planning altogether, to one in which ‘new’ approaches have emerged. Some of the new approaches include: structure planning; action planning; strategic planning; improved zoning techniques; decentralization, with emphasis on the quality of urban management; and public-private sector participation/partnership. In addition, there was also the joint World Bank/UNDP/UN-HABITAT Urban Management Programme (UMP). While the UMP marked a departure from the emphasis on physical planning, the programme has nonetheless been criticized for both its conceptual complexity/elusiveness and sectoral approach.

103. The presentation further noted that, in spite of these new approaches, the pace of urbanization and its accompanying problems have continued unabated. Besides, there is the institutional disjuncture between the plan approval process and plan implementation, as well as the inability of city authorities to implement plans. All these are indications that something is fundamentally wrong with the planning process in many developing countries. This in turn points to the need to revisit the role of urban planning.

104. The challenge of urban slums, within the context of the MDGs, also makes revisiting of urban planning in developing countries more imperative. Furthermore, given that cities in developing countries generate between 50 and 80 per cent of GDP, future growth in these countries would depend on the extent to which urban planning becomes more proactive in dealing with the challenges associated with the rapid pace of urbanization.

105. Finally, the presentation identified some of the key issues to be addressed in revisiting the role of urban planning. These include:

- a. Assessing the contextual relevance of urban planning.
- b. Identifying aspects of urban planning that constitute bottlenecks and conflict points, as well as recommending more realistic ways of overcoming these.
- c. The need to drive planning from below through decentralization of power, decision-making and resources to local and municipal governments.
- d. Ensuring greater participation and input at the community level.
- e. The capability to tackle current urban problems. For instance, how can urban planning contribute to improving living conditions in slums, as well as prevent the formation of new slums?
- f. Urban planning must be pro-poor, as well as address the needs of the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups such as children, women and the elderly.
- g. The need for improved plan implementation and monitoring. Too often, plan implementation is the stage at which urban planning often disintegrates, thus becoming totally ineffective.
- h. Linking urban planning with governance in order to improve inter-agency coordination.
- i. Fostering transparency and accountability in the planning process.
- j. The training/retraining of planners to see beyond the physical realms of planning or simply land-use planning is an important dimension that needs to be examined.

II.G.2. Discussion

106. The need to expand the geographical scope of 2009 Global Report beyond the realm of developing countries to include both developed countries and countries with economies in transition was a major point of discussion. It was noted that there are key planning problems and issues in these countries, and it is imperative that the report captures these. It is also important to know how planning systems in different parts of the world operate, given that distinct planning traditions and institutions exist among these countries. For instance, sectoral planning is very strong in countries with economies in transition, while in China, strategic planning is increasingly becoming popular.

107. The discussion also focused on the need to broaden the scope of the report to explicitly include issues of urban management, governance and partnerships. One participant noted that the management of cities or urban development should be the key issue. In this respect, participants

stressed the importance of distinguishing between the process of planning and physical planning, which entails the regulation of land uses and the exercise of development control. It was also suggested that the 2009 Global Report should give attention to economic and social planning, as opposed to land-use planning, and the provision of infrastructure. This stems from the recognition that conventional urban planning rarely encourages economic growth and job creation. The need to distinguish between normative and operational planning tools was also observed.

108. Several participants suggested that rather than making the master plan approach (or its criticisms) the entry point for revisiting the role of urban planning, the focus should be on the critical review of the new and alternative approaches to planning. The thinking behind this is that the criticisms of the master plan are well known and date back to the 1970s, and as such, they might not be necessary or relevant within the context of the 2009 Global Report. It is, however, important to note that, in spite of its weaknesses and limited effect on the location and form of development, the master plan approach is still being used in several countries.

109. Participants agreed that it was necessary to provide a historical review of the various planning approaches (including planning tools and procedures) and the constraints they pose for current planning paradigms, practice and education. Furthermore, one participant noted that many of the new approaches to planning were not reflected on the ground in many developing countries, and felt that this was an issue that the report should address.

110. Identifying the limitations of planning in order to avoid situations where urban planning tools are overburdened was another area of discussion. For instance, the inability of planning to effectively resolve multidimensional problems was noted, given that the approach to planning has overwhelmingly been sectoral. Closely related to this is the fact that traditional planning is burdened with so many disparate functions.

111. It was suggested that the report should also focus on how the implementation of plans can be improved. Several observations were made in this regard:

- a. Planning and sticking to the plan is not part of the political reality in many developing countries.
- b. There is a need for better understanding of how the political structure in various countries or regions affects the implementation of plans. In the case of countries in transition, the fragmented political structure was seen as being vital.
- c. Plans should be action-oriented.
- d. There is a need for better coordination of the planning process among multi-sector programmes and stakeholders.
- e. Architects have often been in charge of planning in many developing countries, thereby giving greater emphasis to physical development.
- f. Planning fails because it is very much linked to government.
- g. The real problem with plan implementation is not with the planning tools, but lies within the actors involved and the “environment” within which plans are implemented.
- h. Problems of limited administrative capacity and lack of political will to implement plans should be addressed.
- i. There is a need for planning tools to be more flexible and for a responsive approach to emerging urban challenges and situations.

112. The discussion also touched on planning education. In particular, it was pointed out that conventional planning takes place within the realm of the formal sector, but various aspects of

urban development (such as: squatter settlements; housing construction; and allocation of land) occur within the informal sector. Urban planners and planning in general are therefore seen as being ill-equipped to deal with urban development occurring within the informal sector. In particular, it was noted that the formal education received by planners did little or nothing to provide them with the skills and tools required for planning and managing issues relating to informal settlements.

113. Some participants noted that it might be helpful to obtain the views of planning professionals and planning students. In the case of the former, it might be necessary to find out what kind of on-the-job training they have obtained, and how this has been helpful in effectively implementing plans, and going beyond the sphere of physical planning. With respect to the latter, useful insights could be obtained on how the planning curriculum in tertiary institutions has evolved over time, and the extent to which it seeks to remain relevant— taking cognizance of the prevailing socioeconomic milieu.

114. The discussion touched several other issues. These include:

- a. The need to explain the failure of decentralization in many countries.
- b. How self-financing for the implementation of plans can be achieved in view of the very limited local financial resources available to municipalities in developing countries.
- c. The need to include a budget component in plan proposals in order to examine their financial viability.
- d. The need to go beyond pro-poor planning, and adopt the concept of “inclusiveness”, where **all** citizens are involved in decision-making and policies, and are *all* considered to be full and first class citizens.
- e. Identifying the possible long term impacts of new communication technology on the planning and management of cities.
- f. Defining the role of municipalities within the context of a new urban planning.
- g. Taking cognizance of the fact that planning is socially structured in several countries.



Annex I. Programme of 3rd HS-Net Advisory Board Meeting

DAY 1: 17 JUNE 2006	
9.00-9.30	<p>Session 1: Inauguration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welcome <i>Richard Stren</i> ▪ Purpose of Meeting <i>Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza</i> ▪ Adoption of Meeting's Agenda ▪ Group Photograph
9.30-11.00	<p>Session 2: Progress Report on the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Dina K. Shehayeb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PART I: Chapters 1 & 2 (Understanding Urban Safety and Security) <i>Michael Cohen</i> ▪ Discussion
11.00-11.15	Coffee Break
11.15-13.15	<p>Session 3: Progress Report on the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements (continued)</p> <p>Chair: Ms. Paola Jiron</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PART II: Chapters 3 & 4 (Urban Crime and Violence) and PART V: Chapter 9 (Reducing Urban Crime and Violence) <i>Richard Schneider and Ted Kitchen</i> ▪ Discussion
13.15-14.15	Lunch
14.15-16.15	<p>Session 4: Progress Report on the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements (continued)</p> <p>Chair: Willem K.T. Van Vliet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PART III: Chapters 5 & 6 (Security of Tenure) and PART V: Chapter 10 (Enhancing Security and Ending Forced Eviction) <i>Scott Leckie</i> ▪ Discussion
16.15-16.30	Coffee Break

16.30-18.30	<p>Session 5: Progress Report on the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements (continued) Chair: Professor Patrick Wakely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PART IV : Chapter 7 & 8 (Natural and Human-made Disasters) and PART V: Chapter 11 (Mitigating the Impact of Disasters) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mark Pelling</i></p> <p>Discussion</p>
19.15-21.00	<p>Dinner (hosted by UN-HABITAT)</p>
<p>DAY 2: 18 JUNE 2006</p>	
9.00-11.00	<p>Session 6: HS-Net Core Activities Chair: Ms. Paola Jiron</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HS-Net Annual Report : September 2005 - June 2006 ▪ Discussion ▪ 2006/2007 Calendar of Activities ▪ WUF III Events (First UN-HABITAT Lecture & Researchers Roundtable) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Edlam Yemeru</i></p>
11.00-11.15	<p>Coffee Break</p>
11.15-11.45	<p>Session 7: Consolidation of Conceptual Framework for the 2007 GRHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feedback on consultations between the 2007 GRHS Consultants <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Michael Cohen</i></p>
11.45-13.00	<p>Session 8: Future Themes for the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements Chair: Professor Om Prakash Mathur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to Future Themes of the Global Report on Human Settlements ▪ Discussion <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ben Arimah</i></p>
13.00-13.15	<p>Session 9: Closing of Meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remarks by participants ▪ UN-HABITAT ▪ HS-Net <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza</i> <i>Richard Stren</i></p>

Annex II. Draft Outline of the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements

GLOBAL REPORT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 2007 ENHANCING URBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY

OUTLINE

Background to the Global Report on Human Settlements

General Assembly Resolution 34/114 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, five 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 provided 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 (2005) of the Global Report on Human Settlements, titled “*Financing Urban Shelter Development*”, reviewed trends with respect to the financing of urban shelter development. It also assessed policy responses to the challenges of financing urban shelter, within the overall context of urban poverty reduction. The Report further explored 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 will be devoted to three major dimensions of urban safety and security, i.e.: crime and violence; security of tenure and protection against forced eviction; and natural and human-made disasters. The report will focus on appropriate urban planning and management methods designed to: (i) reduce the incidence and impacts of crime and violence; (ii) reduce the incidence and consequences of tenure insecurity (including forced evictions), with respect to both shelter and informal sector enterprises; and (iii) mitigate the impacts of disasters (both natural and human-made). The proposed content of the Global Report on Human Settlements 2007 is presented below. The chapter and section titles used are only indicative at this stage and will be modified in due course.

PART I: UNDERSTANDING URBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY

CONSULTANT: PROFESSOR MICHAEL COHEN

This introductory part of the report will consist of two chapters outlining the issues to be discussed and the rationale for preparing the report, as well as definitions used.

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 disasters (natural and human-made, including technological), to collective security needs such as protection from urban crime, violence and political conflict. Only some 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 the three areas of (i) crime and violence; (ii) security of tenure and protection against forced eviction; and (iii) disasters (natural and human-made), against the background of all the other dimensions of urban insecurity, before outlining the objectives, methodological and data challenges as well as the organization of the report.

The discussion on methodology should highlight urban safety and security data collection and monitoring challenges at both national and local levels, as comprehensive, consistent and comparative data on most aspects of urban safety and security is rather hard to come by, and, against this background, should also highlight the importance of qualitative methods.

The chapter will be organized into the following main sections.

- 1.A Brief outline of urban safety and security challenges
- 1.B Brief overview of urban safety and security issues within the context of international law
- 1.C Rationale of the report
- 1.D Objectives of the report
- 1.E Methodological challenges: data and assessment of trends
- 1.F Organization of the report

2. Vulnerability, safety and insecurity

This chapter will provide a unified conceptual framework for understanding and addressing current challenges of urban safety and security. Using ‘vulnerability’ as a unifying concept, and with due consideration of concepts such as disadvantage, marginalization and discrimination, the chapter will review the approaches that have been used by human settlements and other researchers with respect to urban safety and security. It will explore the various dimensions of vulnerability and insecurity among urban residents, focusing on: crime and violence, including political and armed conflict; security of tenure, with respect to both residential and informal sector enterprises; and natural and human-made disasters, including major technological failures. Particular attention will be placed on underlying factors such as poverty and inequality, discrimination against women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The chapter will particularly highlight the ways in which urban planning, design and management — and related policies — have contributed, and could contribute, towards addressing urban safety and security concerns.

The chapter will consist of the following main sections.

- 2.A Defining vulnerability, insecurity, safety and other relevant concepts
- 2.B The contribution of poverty, inequality and discrimination to vulnerability
- 2.C Dimensions of urban insecurity and safety
 - 2.C.i General overview
 - 2.C.ii Crime and violence (including political and armed conflict)
 - 2.C.iii Security of tenure
 - 2.C.iv Natural and human-made disasters (including industrial disasters)
- 2.D Towards a unified conceptual framework

PART II: URBAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE

CONSULTANTS: PROFESSOR RICHARD SCHNEIDER & TED KITCHEN

This part of the report will consist of two chapters analyzing global conditions and trends in urban crime and violence, as well as global policy responses designed to reduce the incidence and impacts of crime and violence. The relevant sub-sections of the two chapters shall also consider the links between the theme of Part II and the themes discussed in Parts III and IV, i.e. the links between urban crime and violence, on one hand, and disasters as well as secure tenure/evictions, on the other hand.

3. Conditions and trends

This chapter will assess regional trends in the incidence of urban crime and violence, by type; the impacts of urban crime and violence; and the factors that determine levels of vulnerability to crime and violence. Particular attention will be placed on the role of slums and informal settlements, as locations of various forms of crime and violence, as well as in terms of victims and perpetrators (including crime as a survival strategy).

The types of crime and violence to be covered include: economic (in its broader sense, including corruption, organized trafficking of drugs and arms, trafficking in persons, inclusive of the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children, as well as armed robbery); political (i.e., state and non-state violence, such as paramilitary violence and urban armed conflict); socio-economic (such as territorial identity-based gangs, street children and ethnic violence); and social (such as sexual violence, child abuse and domestic violence).

The impacts of urban crime and violence to be assessed include: loss of human life and reduced life expectancy; fear and insecurity among urban communities as well as reduced quality of life; physical damage to buildings and infrastructure; and economic loss (both direct and indirect costs, measured in monetary terms, including decreased investment).

The factors that determine the level of vulnerability to crime and violence to be assessed include: poverty and inequality (including discrimination against women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and the role of crime as a survival strategy); unequal power relations; lack of respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law and failure of formal governance institutions, including criminal justice systems; as well as urban spatial design and land-use planning (or lack of it).

The chapter will consist of the following main sections (each of which will highlight regional variations where appropriate, in particular variations between developing, transition and developed countries):

- 3.A Introduction
- 3.B Incidence and impacts of crime and violence
- 3.C Factors underlying crime and violence (including, *inter alia*, poverty, inequality, discrimination against women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups)
- 3.D Comparative analysis of global trends
- 3.E Conclusions

4. Policy responses

This chapter will assess a range of policy responses by urban local authorities, national governments and civil society to urban crime and violence globally. The assessment will focus on those responses that have been implemented within the human settlements framework, or from a human settlements perspective, including: the design of open spaces, buildings and infrastructure; land-use planning and development control; as well as community-based security/policing. Other types of policy response will also be examined, including: strengthening of social capital; crime prevention through reduction of risk factors (the “public health” approach), especially with regard to urban youths; adoption of integrated approaches to combating violence against women including changes in the law and training of law enforcement agencies; improvement of criminal justice systems; and non-violent resolution of conflicts (the “conflict transformation” approach).

The chapter will consist of the following main sections (each of which will highlight regional variations where appropriate, in particular variations between developing, transition and developed countries):

- 4.A Introduction
- 4.B Policy responses to urban crime and violence
- 4.C Comparative analysis of policy trends
- 4.D Conclusions

PART III: SECURITY OF TENURE

CONSULTANT: SCOTT LECKIE

This part of the report will consist of two chapters analyzing global conditions and trends with regard to security of tenure (of land as well as housing), focusing on forced eviction, as well as global policy responses designed to reduce the incidence and consequences of tenure insecurity. The relevant sub-sections of the two chapters shall also consider the links between the theme of Part III and the themes discussed in Parts II and IV, i.e. the links between, on one hand, secure tenure/evictions and, on the other hand, urban crime and violence as well as disasters.

5. Conditions and trends

This chapter will assess global conditions and trends in the area of tenure security with respect to both shelter and informal enterprises. In doing this, the chapter will focus on forced eviction (as it relates to both shelter and informal sector enterprises), and will also address other major manifestations of tenure insecurity, including slums and informal shelter, as well as informal enterprises. The chapter will also include a discussion of market-based evictions.

The chapter will focus on tenure security of land as well as housing, including the conditions of tenants. The factors underlying tenure insecurity will be analyzed, including poverty and inequality, discrimination against women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, ineffective policies and institutional failure. The consequences of tenure insecurity will also be examined,

especially the following: low levels of access to essential services, particularly water and sanitation; low tax income, especially from informal small-scale enterprises; social exclusion and social instability; as well as homelessness.

The chapter will consist of the following main sections (each of which will highlight regional variations where appropriate, in particular variations between developing, transition and developed countries):

- 5.A Introduction
- 5.B Scale and impacts of tenure insecurity
 - 5.B.i Shelter
 - 5.B.ii Informal enterprises
- 5.C Factors underlying tenure insecurity (including, *inter alia*, poverty, inequality, discrimination against women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups)
- 5.D Comparative analysis of global trends
- 5.E Conclusions

6. Policy responses

This chapter will assess the policy responses of urban local authorities, national governments, civil society actors and international organizations, including those by organizations that aim to end forced evictions and to improve security of tenure, to the challenge of tenure insecurity (for tenants as well as owners) in both the shelter and informal enterprise sectors.

In addition to the probably most common ‘responses’ of neglect, failure to enforce laws, etc, the responses to be assessed include: provisions for housing rights (including security of tenure) in national constitutions, laws and policies; protection from forced eviction (both residential and informal sector enterprises); access to legal and other remedies, including due process; combating homelessness and protecting the rights of homeless people; land and property titling; programmes for improving access to land and shelter among the urban poor; and reforms of public policies and practices regarding the informal sector. Special attention will be paid to gender and age related issues, in particular women’s equal ownership, access to and control over land and property, as well as the equal right of women and children to inheritance. The chapter shall also include discussions on how courts and human rights bodies (both nationally and internationally) have looked at security of tenure issues, as well as some examples of how planned forced evictions have been prevented.

The chapter will consist of the following main sections (each of which will highlight regional variations where appropriate, in particular variations between developing, transition and developed countries):

- 6.A Introduction
- 6.B Policy responses to tenure insecurity
- 6.C Comparative analysis of policy trends
- 6.D Conclusions

PART IV: NATURAL AND HUMAN-MADE DISASTERS

CONSULTANT: DR MARK PELLING

Part IV of the report will consist of two chapters analyzing global conditions and trends in the incidence and impacts of natural and human-made disasters, as well as trends in global policy responses designed to mitigate the impacts of disasters. Both large and small-scale disasters will be analyzed. The relevant sub-sections of the two chapters shall also consider the links between the theme of Part IV (disasters) and the themes discussed in Part II (urban crime and violence) and Part III (secure tenure/evictions).

7. Conditions and trends

This chapter will assess global trends in the incidence and impacts on cities of natural disasters as well as of human-made disasters. In this context, natural disasters include earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis, tornadoes, landslides, floods and volcanic eruptions; while examples of human-made disasters include the following industry-related incidents: the North American power black-out of August 2003; the explosions at the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl, Ukraine (then part of Russia) in April 1986 and the massive leakage of methyl isocyanate gas at Bhopal, India, in December 1984. It should also be noted that the separation between natural and human-made disasters is increasingly becoming blurred, as many human actions and practices, such as construction of human settlements in flood-prone areas or on the slopes of active volcanoes, often significantly exacerbate the impacts of natural disasters.

The impacts of 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 disasters, including poverty, inequality and land-use planning (or lack of it). The chapter will pay particular attention to the impacts of disasters on women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

The chapter will consist of the following main sections (each of which will highlight regional variations where appropriate, in particular variations between developing, transition and developed countries):

- 7.A Introduction
- 7.B Incidence and impacts of natural and human-made disasters
- 7.C Factors underlying natural and human-made disasters (including, *inter alia*, poverty, inequality, discrimination against women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups)
- 7.D Comparative analysis of global trends
- 7.E Conclusions

8. Policy responses

This chapter will assess the policy responses of urban local authorities, national governments and civil society to disasters, both natural and human-made. The responses designed to mitigate the impacts of disasters 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 also pay attention to responses addressing the particular concerns of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including women.

The chapter will consist of the following main sections (each of which will highlight regional variations where appropriate, in particular variations between developing, transition and developed countries):

- 8.A Introduction
- 8.B Policy responses to disasters
- 8.C Comparative analysis of policy trends
- 8.D Conclusions

PART V: TOWARDS SAFER AND MORE SECURE CITIES

Part V, consisting of three chapters, will, on the basis of the assessment of conditions and trends in Parts II, III and IV, examine future policy directions with respect to the goal of enhancing urban safety and security, highlighting policies and practices which have effectively contributed to the reduction of urban crime and violence, improvement of tenure security and mitigation of the impacts of natural and human-made disasters. Sustainable urban development designed to attain socially inclusive (focusing in particular on the concerns of women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups), economically productive and environmentally safe cities will provide an overall context for the three chapters in this part. On the whole, the chapters will highlight those practices, policies and strategies that can be implemented within the context of urban design, planning and governance, especially by urban local authorities, but also by national governments.

9. Reducing urban crime and violence

CONSULTANTS: PROFESSORS RICHARD SCHNEIDER & TED KITCHEN

This chapter will, on the basis of the assessment of conditions and trends in Part II, examine future policy directions with respect to the goal of enhancing urban safety and security, focusing on crime and violence. Policies and practices at the city, national, regional and international levels that have contributed to reducing urban crime and violence will be identified, and the conditions for their success examined.

The chapter will consist of the following main sections:

- 9.A Introduction
- 9.B Enhancing urban safety and security through effective urban design, planning and governance
- 9.C Community-based approaches to enhancing urban safety and security
- 9.D Strengthening formal criminal justice systems and policing, focusing at the city level
- 9.E Reduction of risk factors
- 9.F Non-violent resolution of conflicts
- 9.G Strengthening of social capital

9.H Conclusions

10. Enhancing tenure security and ending forced evictions

CONSULTANT: SCOTT LECKIE

This chapter will, on the basis of the assessment of conditions and trends in Part III, examine future policy directions with respect to the enhancement of security of tenure, inclusive of both shelter and informal sector enterprises. Policies and practices at the city and national levels that have contributed to enhancing tenure security and ending forced evictions will be identified and the factors contributing to their success analyzed.

The chapter will consist of the following main sections:

- 10.A Introduction
- 10.B Objectives
 - 10.B.1 Combating homelessness and protecting the rights of homeless people
 - 10.B.ii Protection from forced eviction
- 10.C Responses by government institutions
 - 10.C.i Legal provisions for housing rights, including security of tenure
 - 10.C.ii Access to legal and other remedies, including due process
 - 10.C.iii Titling and improving access to land and shelter among the urban poor
 - 10.C.iv Reform of informal sector public policies and practices
- 10.D Responses by non-governmental organizations
- 10.E Responses by international organizations
- 10.F Conclusions

11. Mitigating the impacts of disasters

CONSULTANT: DR. MARK PELLING

This chapter will, on the basis of the assessment of global trends in Part IV, examine future policy directions with respect to the mitigation of the impacts of natural and human-made disasters and increasing the resilience of individuals, social groups and civil society and government organizations. Policies and practices at the city, national, regional and international levels that have contributed to mitigating the impacts of disasters will be identified and the factors underlying their success examined.

The chapter will consist of the following main sections:

- 11.A Introduction
- 11.B Enhancing urban safety and security through effective land-use planning
- 11.C Designing disaster-resistant buildings and infrastructure
- 11.D Strengthening early warning systems
- 11.E Improving emergency response systems

11.F The role of participatory and inclusive strategies and policies

11.G Conclusions

Epilogue

The epilogue will, on the basis of the discussion of future policy directions in chapters 9 to 11, present some final conclusions and overall recommendations on the importance of policy change at city, national, regional and international levels with a view to enhancing urban safety and security. It will also highlight the importance of conflict resolution procedures, social justice through more equitable distribution of wealth, and the roles of civil society organizations and international aid and cooperation agencies. The chapter will further highlight the concerns of women as well as vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

PART VI: STATISTICAL ANNEX

CONSULTANT: IOURI MOISSEV

The statistical annex will present key indicators on global human settlements conditions and trends, including demographic, social and economic indicators. More specific and gender-sensitive 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 III. HS-Net Annual Report (September 2005-June 2006)

1. Introduction

During its second meeting,¹ the HS-Net Advisory Board approved a calendar of activities to guide the work of the network during the 2005-2007 period. This report describes progress made with HS-Net activities planned for execution in the 2005/2006 period (Annex 1 of this Report).

2. HS-Net (*Membership Drive and Publicity*)

The Secretariat has yet to embark on the recruitment of individuals, networks and institutions to join HS-Net. This is primarily due to the delay in the completion of both the HS-Net website and weblog (hereafter referred to as HS-Net Blog). This delay was a consequence of a gap between the departure of Dr. Sarah Gitau, the Secretariat's HS-Net focal point, and the arrival of her replacement, Dr. Edlam Yemeru. The renewal of the contract of the Secretariat's IT specialist assisting in developing the HS-Net website was also delayed. Furthermore, the HS-Net website was initially to be hosted on a new UN-HABITAT website which has yet to be finalised. The Secretariat now has permission to host the HS-Net website under the existing UN-HABITAT website. The HS-Net website has been completed and is now available at <http://unhabitat.org/hs-net>. Individuals, networks or institutions can register for HS-Net membership through the website.

Further to the completion of the website, the HS-Net brochure has been revised and published for dissemination during WUF III. Advisory Board members will be provided with HS-Net brochures for circulation during relevant future events. Given that revisions to the brochure have only just been finalised, translation of the brochure into French and Spanish (and possibly other official UN languages) will have to take place in the period after the third Advisory Board meeting.

The HS-Net Blog has been maintained but significant modifications are being made to it (available at <http://hsnet.blogs.com>). The HS-Net Blog was initially created not only as a communication facility but also as a temporary site pending the completion of the HS-Net website. Thus, it duplicated much of the information which is currently available at the HS-Net website. The key function of the HS-Net Blog hereafter will be to facilitate communication between all HS-Net members. Accordingly, the HS-Net Blog will allow members to post information about research projects and publications for comments by other members. A discussion forum will enable HS-Net members to exchange views on topics proposed by general network members,² Advisory Board members or the Secretariat. Whilst the HS-Net Blog can be viewed by the public, only members will be able to post information. HS-Net Advisory Board members will be able to communicate exclusively with one another and with the HS-Net Secretariat through an additional portal.

Terms of Reference (TOR) have been developed for the HS-Net Advisory Board defining the specific responsibilities of Board members.

1. 7-9 September, 2005, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, India.

2. The posting of information on HS-Net Blog by general network members will be moderated by the Secretariat to ensure their relevance to the overall objectives of HS-Net. Advisory Board members may, however, propose and engage in discussions through an exclusive portal without any moderation.

3. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series (HSGDS)

The target of publishing five papers by March 2006 has not been met. This is because of shortage of staff within the HS-Net Secretariat at the end of 2005. Revised papers for the Series were also submitted by the respective authors later than initially envisioned. The following papers have or are due to be submitted for publication in the Series.

Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series Papers (2006-2007)

Title	Status
1. Globalisation and Urban Centres in Africa	Ready for publication
2. Strategies for Liveability and Livelihoods in Inclusive Cities: Developing Frameworks for Cooperation and Negotiation	Under review
4. Municipal Finance	Under review
3. Upgrading of Informal Settlements and Promotion of Rental Housing	To be submitted
4. Current Changes in Informal Land and Housing Delivery Systems: Public Intervention and Market Dynamics in Phnom Penh, Cambodia	To be submitted
5. Asia's Municipal Sector	To be submitted

Guidelines for contributors as well as *submission and review procedures* have also been finalised for the Series.

A call for submission of papers for publication in the Series will be disseminated during the Third Session of the World Urban Forum, 19-13 June, Vancouver, Canada.

4. 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements — Urban Safety and Security

There has been a delay of several months in the preparation of the 2007 GRHS, whose focus is on 'Urban Safety and Security'. This was mainly a result of an unforeseen delay in the finalisation of the topic for the 2007 GRHS. Consequently, the published report will not be ready for launching at the 21st session of the UN-HABITAT Governing Council, as originally envisaged.

During the second HS-Net Advisory Board meeting in September 2005, Board members provided inputs to the detailed outline of the 2007 GRHS which was then finalised in February, 2006. Consultants have been contracted for the preparation of the report's chapters and commenced work in late April, 2006. Each consultant will present a detailed synopsis of the relevant chapters during the third HS-Net Advisory Board meeting (17-18 June, 2006) for comments by Board members. Draft chapters will then be submitted by the consultants to the Policy Analysis, Synthesis and Dialogue Branch (PASDB) by 31 October 2006. Subsequently, the draft chapters will be circulated amongst HS-Net Advisory Board members for comments. Below is an outline of scheduled activities for the preparation of the 2007 GRHS.

Global Report on Human Settlements Activities (2006-2007)

- 7 June, 2006 Consultants submit synopsis of chapters to PASDB for circulation amongst HS-Net Advisory Board members
- 17-18 June, 2006 Consultants present synopsis of chapters to the HS-Net Advisory Board

- 31 October, 2006 Consultants submit draft chapters to PASDB
- 30 November, 2006 Comments sent to consultants
- 31 December, 2006 Consultants submit final draft chapters
- 16 April, 2007 Advanced draft chapters ready for circulation during the 21st session of the Governing Council (16-20 April, 2007)
- 30 April, 2007 Advanced chapters sent to publishers for copy editing and eventual publication
- October, 2007 Published report launched on World Habitat Day

5. UN-HABITAT Lecture Award

The winner of the first UN-HABITAT Lecture Award, Professor John Friedmann, was announced in February, 2006. Professor Friedmann will deliver his lecture entitled '*The Wealth of Cities: Towards an Assets-based Development of Urbanizing Regions*' on 20 June, 2006 from 10.00am to 12.00pm during the third session of the World Urban Forum, Vancouver, Canada. The lecture will be followed by a celebratory cocktail.

Nominations for the second UN-HABITAT Lecture Award (2007) have been open since 15 June, 2006. The designated regional focus for the Lecture Award in 2007 is Latin America and the Caribbean. The deadline for 2007 nominations is 31 September, 2006. Nominations shall be reviewed by the Advisory Board and an award winner selected by 31 November, 2006. The award winner will deliver his/her lecture during the 21st session of the Governing Council (16-20 April, 2007).

Annex to HS-Net Annual Report: Progress with 2005-2007 HS-Net Calendar of Activities

Activity	Time Frame	Milestones	Progress	Comment
HS-NET (Membership Drive & Publicity)	Oct. 2005- Sept. 2006	Invitation of institutions and networks by the Secretariat to join HS-Net (CoA) ³	Not done	Due to the delay in completion of the HS-Net website and other promotional materials. To be done after 3 rd Advisory Board meeting.
	Sept.- Dec. 2005	Completion of work on the website by UN-HABITAT (CoA)	Done	-
	-	Translation of sections of the website and brochure into official UN languages (P) ⁴	Not done	Due to the delay in completion of the HS-Net website and brochure. To be done after 3 rd Advisory Board meeting.
	-	Creation of list serve for all HS-Net members (P)	Not done	The HS-Net Blog, where it is possible to post and request for information/comments, serves the purpose of communication between HS-Net members.
	-	Streamlining and simplification of registration process (P)	Done	-
	-	Creation of a facility for posting ongoing research work on the HS-Net website(P)	Done	-
	-	Weekly updates of HS-Net website (P)	Ongoing	-
	-	Weblog to be retained and regularly updated (P)	Done	-
	-	Definition of procedures for accomplishing HS-Net tasks (P)	Done	-
	-	Definition of specific responsibilities for Advisory Board members (P)	Done	-
	-	Improvement of promotional products such as the brochure and website (P)	Done	-
	-	Identification of potential network members by Advisory Board members	Ongoing	-

3. Calendar of Activities (2005-2007) endorsed at the 2nd HS-Net Advisory Board Meeting, 7-9 September, New Delhi, India.

4. Proceedings of the 2nd HS-Net Advisory Board Meeting, 7-9 September, New Delhi, India.

Activity	Time Frame	Milestones	Progress	Comment
		(P)		
Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series	Sept.- Dec. 2005	Posting of HS-Net information by Advisory Board members on relevant institutional links (P)	Not done	Due to the delay in completion of the HS-Net website and other promotional materials. To be done after 3 rd Advisory Board meeting.
		Monitoring visitors of the HS-Net website	Ongoing	The HS-Net website was incomplete. This facility has been incorporated in the recently completed website.
	April 2005 - March 2006	Ongoing review and revision of submitted papers (CoA)	Ongoing	1 paper ready for publication; 2 papers being reviewed.
	-	Production of 5 papers (CoA)	Not Done	1 paper ready for publication; 2 papers being reviewed.
	-	Posting of papers on website	Ongoing	Abstract and full copy of 1 st paper to be posted on the HS-Net website.
	-	Definition of review process by the HS-Net Secretariat (P)	Done	-
		Translation of papers into official UN languages (P)	Ongoing	Papers will be translated into French and Spanish.
2007 Global Report on Human Settlements	April 2006	Completion of draft chapters and circulation amongst HS-Net Advisory Board for comments	Not Done	Draft chapters will be sent to HS-Net Advisory Board members by 5 November, 2006.
	June 2006	Third HS-Net meeting (CoA)	Done	-
	April 2007	Launching of published report at the 21 st session of the UN-HABITAT Governing Council (CoA)	Not Done	Advanced chapters will be circulated during the 21 st session of the UN-HABITAT Governing Council.
UN-HABITAT Lecture Award	Sept. 2005 - Dec. 2005	Review of nominations by the Advisory Board and selection of winner (CoA)	Done	-
	Jan. 2006 - March 2006	Announcement of award winner at an appropriate UN-HABITAT function (CoA)	Done	-
	June 2006	Delivery of first UN-HABITAT lecture at WUF III (CoA)	Done	-
	Jan. 2006 – June 2006	Call for nominations for 2007 Lecture (CoA)	Not done	Due to the delay in completion of the HS-Net website. Call for nominations will open from June 15, 2006 onwards.

Annex IV. Draft Terms of Reference of the HS-Net Advisory Board

1. Application

These Terms of Reference apply to members of the HS-Net Advisory Board (hereafter referred to as the Board).

2. Objectives

The Board has the following objectives:

- 2.1 To advise UN-HABITAT on the substantive content and organization of its Global Report on Human Settlements.
- 2.2 To contribute commissioned and non-commissioned inputs to specific issues of UN-HABITAT's Global Report on Human Settlements.
- 2.3 To review papers submitted for the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series.
- 2.4 To serve as the selection committee for the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award.
- 2.5 To define the strategic focus and activities of HS-Net in consultation with UN-HABITAT.

3. Constitution

- 3.1 Members of the Board will be appointed by the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT.
- 3.2 The Board shall be composed of a group of multidisciplinary researchers in the Human Settlements field representing the various geographical regions of the world.
- 3.3 The term of office of a member is 4 years.

4. Criteria for Membership

Advisory Board members should:

- 4.1 Have a sustained record of either research and publications or contribution to practice in the human settlements field.
- 4.2 Be engaged in current research or practice in the human settlements field.

5. Responsibilities of Members

- 5.1 A commitment to the fulfilment of the Board's objectives outlined above is required from each member.
- 5.2 All members are expected to attend Board meetings and participate in designated committee work.
- 5.3 A board member is expected to communicate with other Board members regularly to keep up to date with the network's activities and share any relevant information.
- 5.4 Each member is expected to actively publicise HS-Net and its activities during relevant events and through appropriate avenues.
- 5.5 Board members are required to ensure confidentiality with regards to the internal deliberations of the Board.
- 5.6 Each member is expected to undertake other appropriate duties necessary for the adequate functioning of the Board.

6. Chair and Vice-Chair

- 6.1 The Board shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair from among its members through secret ballot.

6.2 The Chair and Vice-Chair will each serve for a total of 4 years.

6.3 The Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board shall have the following responsibilities:

- a. Providing leadership to the Board, including leading the communication among Board members and the Secretariat.
- b. Contributing to the definition of Board meeting agendas and chairing them.
- c. Participating in the annual UN-HABITAT Lecture, including chairing the event.
- d. Monitoring the implementation of decisions set by the Board.

7. Meetings

7.1 The Board shall normally meet once a year.

7.2 Members are expected to attend every Board meeting. In the event of a member's absence from two consecutive meetings and non-participation in the Board's e-discussion, his/her Board membership will be considered to have lapsed and a new appointment shall be made.

7.3 A summary of the proceedings of Board meetings shall be published on the HS-Net website.

8. Amendments and Additional Procedures

8.1 Amendments to these Terms of Reference may be proposed and considered at HS-Net Advisory Board meetings.

8.2 Any amendments to these Terms of References will require unanimous approval by a two thirds majority of the Board.

8.3 The Board may adopt other procedures consistent with these Terms of Reference to fulfill its functions.

Annex V. 2005-2007 HS-Net Calendar of Activities

Activity	Time Frame	Milestones
A. HS-Net		
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	September 2005 – December 2005	UN-Habitat to complete work on the website.
B. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series		
1. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series 2005	April 2005 – March 2006	(i) Review and revision of submitted papers on-going (ii) Production of about 5 papers (iii) Published papers posted on the Network Website
2. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series 2006	April 2006 – March 2007	(i) Review and revision of submitted papers on-going (ii) Production of about 10 papers (iii) Published papers posted on the Network Website
C. Global Report 2007 – Urban Safety and Security		
1.	April 2006	Draft chapters of Report ready and sent to Advisory Board members for comments
2. 3 rd HS-Net meeting	June 2006	Draft chapters discussed at 3 rd HS-Net meeting (Parallel event), Vancouver, World Urban Forum III
3.	April 2007	Published Report launched at UN-HABITAT 21 st session of the Governing Council
D. UN-HABITAT Lecture Award (2006 & 2007)		
1. Selection Process (2006 Lecture)	September 2005 – December 2005	Nominations reviewed by Advisory Board and Award Winner selected
2. Announcement of 2006 Award Winner	January 2006 – March 2006	Award Winner announced at an appropriate UN-HABITAT function
3. 2006 Lecture Delivery	June 2006	First UN-HABITAT Lecture delivered at World Urban Forum III, Vancouver, Canada

Activity	Time Frame	Milestones
4. Dissemination of lecture	June 2006 – December 2006	Dissemination of lecture – published, posted on website, produced on DVD
5. Call for Nominations for 2007 Lecture	January 2006 – June 2006	All Nominations received by 30 th June 2006
6. Selection Process (2007 Lecture)	July 2006 -October 2006	Award winner announced at an appropriate UN-Habitat function
7. 2007 Lecture Delivery	April 2007	Second UN-Habitat Lecture delivered at 21 st session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council
8. Dissemination of lecture	June 2007 – December 2007	Dissemination of lecture – published, posted on website, produced on DVD
E. Evaluation of Network		
1. Various components of HS-Net evaluated	September 2006 – December 2006	(i) Electronic Questionnaires sent out to members of HS-Net by 5 th September 2006 (ii) Evaluation Report prepared by 31 st December 2006

Annex VI. List of Participants

BOARD MEMBERS:

Stren, Richard Eli — Chair, HS-Net

Jiron, Paola — Vice Chair, HS-Net

Carmona, Marisa I.

Dong, Suocheng

Durand-Lasserve, Alain

Hegedus, Jozsef

Lall , Vinay D.

Lezama de la Torre, José Luis

Mathur, Om Prakash

Mitullah, Winnie

Newman, Peter

Ngau, Peter

Nnkya, Tumsifu Jonas

Rakodi, Carole

Saule, Nelson

Serageldin, Mona

Shehayeb, Dina K.

Tkachenko, Luidmila Ya

Van Vliet—, Willem K.T.

Wakely, Patrick

SECRETARIAT:

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

Arimah, Ben

Jensen, Inge

Murage, Pamela

Yemeru, Edlam

OTHER PARTICIPANTS (CONSULTANTS 2007 GLOBAL REPORT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS):

Cohen, Michael

Kitchen, Ted

Leckie, Scott

Moisseev, Iouri

Pelling, Mark

Schneider, Richard