**ACCEPTANCE FORM:** Peer-to-peer learning on City Safety Interventions concerning neighbourhoods and public spaces for women, children, youth and young people

**Implementing the UN System-wide guidelines on safer cities and human settlements**

The United Nations System-wide [Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements](https://unhabitat.org/united-nations-system-wide-guidelines-on-safer-cities-and-human-settlements) outlines the elements of technical cooperation and assistance that are necessary to provide local governments, in collaboration with national and subnational governments. It sets a standard in responding to the challenges of delivering urban safety and security in the implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda) (SDGs) and the [New Urban Agenda](https://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/NUA-English.pdf). The goal is to build and promote a participatory and inclusive vision of urban safety and security that contributes to social cohesion and a better quality of life, with which all inhabitants can identify. The guidelines complement the [UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/UN_standards_and_norms_in_crime_prevention_at_your_fingertips.pdf)[[1]](#footnote-1)

In the context of the [Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements](https://unhabitat.org/united-nations-system-wide-guidelines-on-safer-cities-and-human-settlements), UN-Habitat is constructing a framework for peer-to-peer learning on urban safety. This builds on the knowledge generated by local authorities in collaboration with other local stakeholders. The long-term ambition is to pave the way for the systematization of experiences in a multi-media virtual platform, with which urban authorities would be able to draw on innovations to inform their solutions in line with the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.

The information compiled in this survey will enable [UN-Habitat](https://unhabitat.org/) and [Habitat Norway](http://habitat-norge.org/about-habitat-norway/) to collect the baseline information on the current state of play on crime prevention and urban safety among invited cities. This will serve as background information for further analysis on the subject during the peer-to-peer learning process. Also, by submitting this information, your city will be invited into a peer-to-peer learning process leading up 4-5 cities presenting their learnings in [WUF12](https://unhabitat.org/news/04-apr-2022/un-habitat-unveils-the-venue-for-the-twelfth-session-of-the-world-urban-forum)in Cairo, Egypt in November 2024.

If you have any questions of clarification about the survey, please contact: juma.assiago@un.org

**Respondent Details**

1. Which city are you representing?
2. Name of respondent:
3. Email:
4. Department:
5. Designation/title:
6. Name of a local stakeholders from the civil society (profiled/experienced NGO/CBO) you intend to involve in the peer-to-peer process:
7. My city is interested in actively participating in a peer-to-peer learning process about safer cities, leading up to WUF12.

**The approach towards crime prevention and urban safety**

Had you ever heard about the UN System-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements before this survey? YES/NO

***If your answer is yes to any of the following questions, please share available documentation when submitting the acceptance form/survey.***

1. Does your city formally recognise urban safety and security as a priority? By “formal recognition” we mean adopted by the city council, or by law i.e. YES/NO

***Do you agree with the statements below about the principles adopted in your city?***

1. In my city, urban safety and security strategies are human rights-based. In other words, safety is recognised as a basic human right which should be available to all. YES/NO
2. Inclusion of all inhabitants in neighbourhood transformation is an underlying principle of the city decision-making, implementation and follow-up in relation to urban safety and security strategies in my city. This is reflected by cross-cutting mandates to improve inclusion across age, gender, and cultural identity. YES/NO
3. My city actively promotes co-production in design, implementation and follow up of safety interventions at the neighbourhood level. YES/NO
4. The co-production involves actively engaging representatives of vulnerable groups, e.g. women and girls, children and youth and persons in vulnerable situations[[2]](#footnote-2). YES/NO
5. In my city, urban safety and security strategies formally recognize children and youth as agents of change and they play a key role in the development, implementation and co-production of safety and security in cities and human settlements. YES/NO
6. In my city, the local government fully integrates and mainstreams the specific experiences, interests and needs of young people (ages 18 to 35) at all stages of the safety programs in the neighbourhoods and in public spaces. YES/NO
7. In my city, urban safety and security strategies are co-produced by multiple stakeholders. Partnerships are established across levels of government and among community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and inhabitants, including those who are most excluded. YES/NO

**Tools for safety and security assessment**

1. Do you have a web-based or other tool where you gather data related to safety and security in public spaces? YES/NO
2. If not, are you currently developing one? YES/NO

**The Urban Safety Method**

1. My city takes part in peer-to-peer learning initiatives to exchange and learn from others on practices for inclusive urban safety and security at a national level or an international level? YES/NO

**Approach**

1. My city adopts an area-based approach that acknowledges the diversity of neighbourhoods, territories, cities and human settlements. As a result, it uses targeted neighbourhood interventions. YES/NO

**\*\*Thank you for all your valuable contributions. \*\***

1. Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. People in vulnerable situations may include the urban poor, persons with disabilities, mental health issues and addictions, older persons, migrants, refugees, indigenous peoples and people with various gender identities. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)