

Endnotes

Chapter 1

- 1 Unless otherwise noted, all facts in this box from United Nations Human Settlements Programme, *State of the World's Cities 2006/7* (Nairobi: UN-HABITAT, 2006).
- 2 Donald J. Zeigler, et al., eds. *Cities of the World: World Regional Urban Development* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield, 2003) 5.
- 3 Debate surrounds the exact timing of when the proportion of the world's population living in cities reaches 50 percent. Depending on the source, the date when the urban population surpasses the rural population varies from 2005 to 2007.
- 4 The term "Urban Century" is not attributed to any single source, but has been used by UN-HABITAT, Stephen Graham, Jane Jacobs, the World Bank and others. See, for example, Stephen Graham, "Special Collection: Reflections on Cities, September 11th and the 'War on Terrorism' - One Year On," *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 26.3 (2002): 589-90.
- 5 United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006), 5.
- 6 United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006), 4.
- 7 The urbanization that accompanied the Industrial Revolution in Europe and North America recorded slightly smaller figures. See Richard T. LeGates and Frederic Stout, eds. *The City Reader* (New York: Routledge, 2003) 31.
- 8 Based on data compiled by the National Geographic Society and the United Nations Population Division.
- 9 United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006), 4.
- 10 United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006), 4.
- 11 See for example, United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994).
- 12 Rob McRae, "Human Security in a Globalized World," *Human Security and the New Diplomacy*, eds. Rob McRae and Don Hubert (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2001) 14-27.

- 13 Conflict is defined here as "the instrumental use of armed violence by one group against another in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives." This definition is adapted from the definition of collective violence developed by the World Health Organization. See Small Arms Survey, *Small Arms Survey 2005: Weapons at War* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005) 232. On crime, violence and cities, see Ellen Brennan-Galvin, "Crime and Violence in an Urbanizing World," *Journal of International Affairs* 56.1 (2002): 123-45.
- 14 For the Democratic Republic of Congo, see Human Security Centre, *Human Security Report 2005: War and Peace in the 21st Century* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005) 125. The Darfur figure is a conservative estimate by the United States Department of State. See United States, Department of State, "Fact Sheet: Sudan: Death Toll in Darfur," 25 March 2005, 1 Nov 2006, <http://www.state.gov/s/inr/rls/fs/2005/45105.htm>.
- 15 In September 2001, the city of Kindu, DRC was encircled and attacked by Mayi-Mayi forces. Commercial buildings were stripped, kidnappings and rapes were widespread, and the rate of agricultural self-sufficiency dropped to less than 10 percent, with deaths resulting from starvation. See United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Kindu, DRC's town under siege," *ReliefWeb*, 25 June 2002, 1 Nov 2006, <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/ACOS-64D4M3?OpenDocument&rc=1&cc=cod>.
- 16 John Rapley, "The New Middle Ages," *Foreign Affairs* 85.3 (2006): 95-103.
- 17 Luke Dowdney, *Neither War Nor Peace: International Comparisons of Children and Youth in Organised Armed Violence* (Rio de Janeiro: Viva Rio/Instituto de Estudos da Religião, 2004) 12.
- 18 Dennis Rodgers, "Dying for It: Gangs, Violence and Social Change in Urban Nicaragua," London School of Economics and Political Science, Crisis States Programme, Working Paper No. 1 (2003): 2.
- 19 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, *State of the World's Cities 2001* (Nairobi: UNHCS, 2001) 109.

Chapter 2

- 20 All facts in this box from United Nations Human Settlements Programme, *State of the World's Cities 2006/7* (Nairobi: UN-HABITAT, 2006).
- 21 The term "slum", while not universally agreed upon, broadly describes informal or illegal settlements in and around cities, also known as "squatter communities" or "shantytowns". It is important not to perceive slum dwellers as criminals or helpless victims. However, while it should be recognized that many slums are peaceful places with dynamic, adaptive and lively communities, they also house some of the poorest members of society in unsanitary areas that are under-served by infrastructure and under-protected by state security forces, which can be a catalyst for conflict.
- 22 For a more detailed definition of slum, see *State of the World's Cities 2006/7*, 19.
- 23 Tann vom Hove, "More than one billion people call urban slums their home," City Mayors, 25 Aug 2006, <http://www.citymayors.com/report/slums.html>.
- 24 United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006), 16.
- 25 See for example, Carly Weeks, "Canada to equip Afghan police," *The Ottawa Citizen*, 30 October 2006.
- 26 The International Committee of the Red Cross estimated Cité Soleil's population to be 200,000 in 2004. See ICRC, "Dossier de presse: Le travail du CICR et de la Croix-Rouge Haïtienne à Cité Soleil," 11 Aug 2005, 27 June 2006, <http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/iwpList86/6D27B1CC81B58B22C12570E B00456534>.
- 27 The figure is 48 percent according to UN-HABITAT, "Urbanization: Facts and Figures," *Urban Millennium* (New York: UN-HABITAT, 2001) 9.
- 28 United Nations Department of Public Information, *Urban Crime: Policies for Prevention*, April 1995, 29 June 2006, <http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/crime/dpi1646e.htm>.
- 29 Transitional Islamic Government of Afghanistan, "Securing Afghanistan's Future: Accomplishments and the Strategic Path Forward - National Police and Law Enforcement Technical Annex," Jan 2004, 1 Nov 2006, <http://www.af/resources/mof/recosting/draft%20papers/Pillar%203/National%20Police%20%20Law%20Enforcement%20-%20Annex.pdf#search=%22kabul%20%2B%20police%20%2B%20wage%22>.