Together towards a Sustainable Urban Agenda

“The City We (Youth) Want”

Preliminary findings from youth consultations
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10. Rural - urban linkages | 6. Urban Spatial Strategies*  
* - It embraces the concept of land market and segregation |}
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Preliminary Findings

- Process Oriented
- Content Oriented
- Process -  

Meaningful Participation and inclusion of young people in Habitat III Process & New Urban Agenda

What Does this Mean?

Every step of this process must have youth representatives with adequate budgetary support.

The business as usual: young people voluntarily paying by themselves or selected by interest groups, trying to represent global children and youth is not an option this time. If we are serious about achieve a truly inclusive and transformative, “New Urban Agenda”, then adequate support for self organised young people to participate is indispensable.

No Tokenism

Leave tokenism behind and not only welcome us, but take us Seriously. Consultations are great, but the real test is the reflection and articulation of these priorities in policy and intergovernmental outcomes, and their inclusive and effective implementation.

Recommendation

Considering the fact that children and youth are half the world’s population, we feel it is self evident and there needs to be no discussion about the fact that It is absolutely imperative that well resourced and legally mandated spaces be created for children and youth in policy design, implementation, evaluation, monitoring and accountability at all levels- local, national, regional and global.
- THEMATIC COTENTS -

Policy Area 1: Social Cohesion and Equity - Livable Cities

- Inclusive cities (a.o. Pro-poor, Gender, Youth, Ageing)
  Provide adequate and equitable access to public spaces and parks within a 5 minute walk of every household,

Enhancing livability for all people of all ages and all abilities everywhere. This includes rights to affordable housing- All people irrespective of any status and income level are entitled to a right to adequate housing (OHCHR & UN Habitat- Fact Sheet 21 Rev. 1). This includes the human right to water and sanitation (GA Resolution 64/292).

- Migration and refugees in urban areas
  Free, accessible and quality support services, including health, education and social protection for migrants, refugees and internally displaced people.

Countries need a clear plan to ensure an efficient and non-discriminatory approach towards immigration practices and regulations. Processes for immigration and asylum need to be transparent, quick, and ensure the quality condition of their lives.

- Safer Cities
  Equitable resource allocation to Community oriented prevention programs throughout different types of settlements. Should be measured a reduction in rate of incarceration, and criminalising

Child & Youth friendly common spaces to enjoy the right to healthy and cultured living

- Urban Culture and Heritage
  Sites of cultural heritage should be protected from urbanisation trends, and have a universal degree of access
- THEMATIC CONTENTS -
Policy Area 2: Urban Framework

• Urban Rules and Legislation
  End discriminatory zoning laws, that place health, safety and environmental hazards closer to low income and informal settlements.
  Environmental Injustices should be addressed in urban settings.

• Urban Governance
  Legally mandated and well resources provision for participatory governance including specific allocation to young people

• Municipal Finance
  Participatory budgeting and revenue planning, earmarked amounts to be budgeted by communities and specifically youth.
- THEMATIC CONTENTS -
Policy Area 3: Spatial Development

- Urban and Spatial Planning and Design
  Human centered design principles that also respect the integrity of the local biodiversity, environmental patterns (migration), and ecosystems

- Urban Land
  reduce the adverse per capita and absolute environmental and social impact of cities and make urbanization neutral to ecosystem degradation, Land allocation and zoning to take into account factors.

  Mitigation of ecosystem degradation from urbanization via approaches such as waste disaggregation and the likes.

- Rural - urban linkages
  Connect between villages and cities by public transportation while ensuring each village can be self-sufficient, providing job opportunities.
## Policy Area 4: Urban Economy

- **Local Economic Development**
  
  Support a livelihood guarantee approach by promoting cooperatives and a bringing a substantial shares of economic activity under this form of ownership, and fully implement GA Resolution 64/136 in line with the international year of cooperatives.

  Budgetary allocations that target youth oriented green initiatives/enterprises.

- **Jobs and Livelihoods**
  
  Youth economic empowerment platforms, for instance- hubs, where training and mentorship can be offered to youths and youth groups on skill development, entrepreneurship, funding and support.

- **Informal Sector**
  
  Comprehensive social protection and legal recourse to workers (especially youth and women) in the informal workforce.
- THEMATIC CONTENTS -

Policy Area 5: Urban Ecology and Environment

- **Urban Resilience**
  Ensuring access, quality social protection and services, especially education and health. Resilience need to be multifaceted and include social, environmental, economic and cultural aspects.

- **Urban Ecosystems and Resource Management**
  Ecological footprints of cities and welfare of its residents should be compared to measure success.

- **Cities and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management**
  Cities and all settlements are all also the battle ground where we will fight climate change and other adverse effect of crossing the earth’s planetary boundaries. Both Mitigation and adaptation that build environmental, physical and psychosocial resilience are the primary attributes that need to be fully integrated into this agenda.
- THEMATIC CONTENTS -

Policy Area 6: Urban Housing and Basic Services

• Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services, including energy
  Establish proper infrastructure of segregation which includes the recycling.

Equitable access to public space is not a privilege for the few, but a human right for all people. The way in which our cities are planned and resulting policies implemented determines who gets access to public space and infrastructure.

• Transport and Mobility
  Easy accesses for all people to the transportation, supposed by a common ticket system among different sectors and implementing barrier free structure with Universal design.

Mobility is different from the mere presence of a public transport system that checks a box. A focus on regular, reliable, safe, integrated, sustainable and easily accessible public transport system is vital.

• Housing and Slum Upgrading
  Slum upgrading process should focus preliminary on addressing the negative health environmental and social consequences faced by people living in slum (drug resistant TB, waterborne illnesses, expultzion of pollutants, no public and green spaces, increased police brutality)

• Smart Cities
  Promote a renewable energy system at all level with the adequate administrative supports and encourage the compact city concept in urbanisation, including urban food production, off grid renewable energy, and localised manufacturer.
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