Outcomes Report
ASIA-PACIFIC URBAN YOUTH ASSEMBLY
at APUF-6 (APUFY)
Jakarta, Indonesia
17-18 October 2015
Photo credits

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I would like to express my gratitude to God Almighty as only because of the blessings we all can present here in this event of Asia-Pacific Urban Youth Assembly at APUF-6 (APUFY). In this opportunity, I also would like to say welcome to Indonesia for all participants, the selected youth representatives from all Asia-Pacific countries.

The APUFY serves as a particular program for youth to acquire opportunity in achieving sustainable development, and it involves youth as double agent. As subject and object, the youth will bring a change to others. In respect to the vision of APUFY, there are some output in a collective statement of recommendations and commitment of the youth participants. The output will be developed and presented at the World Youth Assembly in Quito. A conference report will also be produced, including a collection of APUFY good practices which is implemented by youth. The action of APUFY is directly appointed to the necessity of better change, such as advancing policy and integrated sustainability practices in all aspect to achieve sustainable development. By increasing the capacity of educators and trainers, there will be human resources for empowering and mobilizing youth as an agent of APUFY.

Youth is the most energetic human resource in development of country. By youth existences, there will be regeneration of development. In addition to the driving force, youth should also take role as subject of the development. It means, there will be much easier for youth to spread their spirit and good influence to the same age of people. In my word, youth is a bridge among multi-generation. So the development path can be decided in the hand of youth. Sustainable brings the meaning of never ending cycle. Only with the present of youth, the sustainable development can be assured.

I hereby congratulate the APUFY participants for their noble work and I am pleased to see more strategic and influential role in urban sustainable development in Asia-Pacific region. I hope that all participants will find a great experience and strengthen the voice of Asia-Pacific youth as an input for UN Major Groups of Children and Youth (MGCY)-Habitat III.

Basuki Hadimuljono

Minister for Public Works and Housing
Republic of Indonesia
Dated from 17 October 2015

On behalf of the core partners supporting the Indonesian Government in hosting the Asia-Pacific Urban Youth Assembly at APUF-6 (nickname “APUFY”) – UN-Habitat, ADB, and UN Major Group for Children and Youth – I would like to extend a warm welcome to all APUFY participants and partners.

It is our great pleasure to especially congratulate and finally meet our participants. You represent Asia-Pacific’s younger generation of urban thinkers and doers. In many ways, you are typical and exceptional at the same time.

Perhaps you have migrated from home village to a big city. It is possible that you grew up in a city environment characterized by informality. Maybe you experienced housing, mobility, water and sanitation, and other challenge of basic services in your communities. You may have volunteered to help disaster-stricken communities. Moreover, you are ready to share good practices and innovative approaches, discuss priority issues and young people’s unique contributions to making cities a solution for sustainable development, and help shape the regional and global debates about urban agenda. We hope to encourage you to do so with our 1.5-day of highly interactive and diverse programme here in Jakarta, 17-18 October 2015.

APUFY is also a space for inter-generational dialogue between current and younger cohort of decision makers and policy actors for making Asia-Pacific’s urban development better. APUFY is an official side event of the 6th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF-6), a multi-stakeholder meeting organized by UN ESCAP and hosted by the Indonesian Government in order to provide a platform for urban policy actors in the region to discuss emerging and critical urban development issues, whose outcomes will feed into the Habitat III preparatory process. APUFY’s outcomes will be presented at APUF-6, and provide inputs into engagement of youth and children in the Habitat III process.

In addition, let me urge those present as organizers, speakers, facilitators, and observers to recognize young people as not only a stakeholder group needing to be meaningfully engaged, but also as resourceful spring of innovation and leadership for our cities in the coming years and decades. Thank you, and enjoy!

Douglas Ragan
Chief, UN-Habitat
Youth and Livelihoods Unit
Young people in Asia-Pacific represent more than half of global youth population, and increasingly dwell in cities. Around 717 million young women and men live in the Asia-Pacific region. Urbanization will continue to be Asia-Pacific’s engine of economic growth and social transformation for decades to come, affecting many youth. The region is already home to the world’s largest urban population. Yet with all the rapid urbanization, Asia is still the second least-urbanized region after Africa. Urbanization in Asia and the Pacific will continue rapidly, buoyed by migration and youth population rise.

The latter phenomenon is known as youth bulge or demographic dividend. From spiked urbanization concentrated in megacities, Asia’s urbanization is moving towards broad-based patterns. New economic opportunities will increasingly arise in numerous small- and medium-sized cities, in addition to the region’s well-known megacities like Delhi, Jakarta, Karachi, Manila, and Shanghai. Asia’s urban future will impact places such as Foshan, Surabaya, and Surat, impacting numerous communities and touching the lives of millions of more youth.

Previous consultations have already demonstrated the inclusion of youth as critical to tackling participatory policy-making and more broadly SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities. Asia-Pacific’s younger generation also holds the key to steer their cities to inclusive and sustainable development paths. Urbanization and lifestyle in cities can lead to wasteful consumption or vulnerability to social and environmental risks, including disaster and climate change. Young women and men from the region care deeply about good education and jobs. Urban youth face relatively high levels of unemployment and vulnerable work conditions in informal sector, particularly if they are less educated.

The region’s culture of respect for elders could also at times hold back participation of youth in formal decision-making situations. But they are keen to engage in governance processes. According to the United Nations My World Survey that collected over 7 million responses worldwide on Post-2015 development goals, youth aged 16-30 from Asia and Oceania voted for “a good education” as the highest priority. At the same time, “an honest and responsive government” came in second with over 1 million votes. Youth have brought their leadership, organization, skills and volunteerism to tackle the most difficult challenges faced by their community in cities. The recovery efforts at the tragic earthquake in Nepal have shown this most recently.

Youth engagement today is investment for tomorrow when it comes to sustainable and inclusive development. Globally, urbanization is the engine that propels the world towards prosperity in the 21st Century, and youth are the engineers. There are more people under the age of 25 today than ever, totalling nearly three billion; 1.8 billion of that total are between the age of 12 and 24. These youth live increasingly in cities and towns. The cities of the developing world account for over 90% of the world’s urban growth, and youth account for a large percentage of those inhabitants. It is estimated that approximately 60% of all urban dwellers will be under the age of 18 by 2030. Today’s younger generation in Asia-Pacific is expected to be at the forefront of aging society as middle-income countries mature rapidly in the region. Asia-Pacific’s young women and men have much to offer to debates on urban challenges, opportunities and solutions.
An official associated event of the 6th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF-6), the premier Asia-Pacific Urban Youth Assembly at APUF-6 (nickname “APUFY”) was held during 17-18 October 2015, immediately preceding APUF-6 and Habitat III Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting, in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The youth-focused multi-stakeholder forum was organized by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Government of Indonesia, in collaboration with United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), in partnership with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UN Major Group for Children and Youth, and supported by a number of partnering organizations (See full list of Supporting Partners on Page 58).

APUFY inaugurated a regional platform for Asia-Pacific’s youth to articulate urban issues and solutions impacting their lives and communities. As the first gathering of diverse organizations and groups representing the younger generation, APUFY offered a space for the region’s emerging leaders to debate urbanization and urban agenda. The insights and best practices shared at APUFY fed fresh perspectives into the ongoing discussions of Asia-Pacific’s inputs for the global “New Urban Agenda.” The successful conclusion of APUFY in Jakarta achieved a new step and demonstrated a model in strengthening constructive partnerships between governments, development partners, and young people in tackling the challenges facing Asia-Pacific cities.
APUFY participants consisted of 300 youths 18-32 of age, hailing from 31 countries and of them 22 Asia-Pacific countries. Youth participants were selected out of an online open application process that received ca. 1,500 applicants. Demonstrating strong urban interests and commitment to action, 150 youth participants represented Indonesia’s cities, and the other 150 came from countries all around Asia and the Pacific, which reflected diverse regional representation including the Pacific, landlocked countries, LDCs (least developed countries), and cities of all sizes and growth rates. The gender balance of APUFY youth participants was at 50/50. Together, APUFY participants exemplified some of Asia-Pacific’s next generation of urban thinkers and doers.

The platform of APUFY facilitated active sharing of emerging good practices and youth-led leadership examples on Asia-Pacific urbanization through 12 thematic parallel sessions (90 minutes each) and two intensive training workshops (five hours each). Speakers and moderators were overlapping with youth participants and with APUF-6 participants so that interactive sessions as well as intergenerational dialogue and meeting of minds were encouraged.

APUFY contributed policy inputs through linkages and synergy with back-to-back meetings APUF-6 (19-21 October 2015) and Habitat III Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting (21-22 October 2015), which the Government of Indonesia also hosted. As a result of an energetic APUFY as the preceding event, the voices of young people were heard throughout the 2.5 days of APUF-6 sessions with 50 APUFY participants taking part in the regional multi-stakeholder urban forum organized by UN ESCAP. APUFY participant representatives also shared outcomes and experience from APUFY at a plenary session, and youth-led best practices were presented in thematic parallel sessions, including “Poverty Alleviation through Integrated Urban Development” and side event Asian Cities Journalist Conference at APUF-6. Many more APUFY youth were seen actively asking questions and contributing from the floor. APUFY youth participants from UN MGCY voiced youth perspectives on a new urban agenda at Habitat III Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting attended by government ministers and officials.

**IMPORTANT LINKS**

APUFY outcomes are summarized in the next sections of the report with recommendations in bold italic and available as a concise summary from official website at www.apufy.org.

The outcome documents from APUF-6, including APUF-6 Jakarta "Call for Action" and APUF-6 Chair’s Summary, are available from official website at www.unescap.org/events/apuf6.

The final declaration from Habitat III Asia-Pacific Regional High Level meeting is available from official website at www.habitat3.org/jakarta.
APUFY sought out to achieve the following objectives:

1. To articulate priority issues and strategies for further strengthening youth participation in governance in Asia-Pacific cities
2. To facilitate capacity building based on a variety of successful youth leadership models and youth-led solutions for sustainable and inclusive urban development
3. To demonstrate youth’s ability and knowledge by having a high degree of volunteer-led design, management, and participation in a diverse and innovative set of activities
4. To strengthen voices of Asia-Pacific youth in regional and global urban policy dialogues by linkages with APUF-6 and the Habitat-III process, including inputs to UN MGCY-Habitat III, and beyond

APUFY offers programs designed around leadership strengthening, technical skills training and capacity building, and culture, technology and media. The program contents as a whole will address the theme of youth’s potential as leaders and empowered agents of change in Asia-Pacific urban contexts. The plenary sessions will ensure that the voices of youth are expressed in clear message for a New Urban Agenda, while the other program contents will showcase the youth’s key ability and role in implementing a New Urban Agenda.

PARTICIPANTS

Participants were selected through two selection processes for Indonesia-based and Asia-Pacific regional youth aged 18-32. The combined processes received more than 1,500 submitted applications from Jakarta and other Indonesia cities, and from countries in the Asia-Pacific.

The final selection of ca. 300 APUFY participants were based on shown commitment to urban development and policy advocacy, while ensuring age and professional experience, expertise and knowledge, gender, geographical, and sub-regional balance and diversity of representativeness. Participants are expected to commit to actions and continue engagement both with the global Habitat III process as well as in their activities in countries of origin and in Asia-Pacific regional-level, following their participation at APUFY.
Following the highlighted messages, APUFY put forward three key takeaways for APUF-6 Chair’s Summary (modified since earlier draft):

i. Young people are capable to offer unique perspectives and ideas, in addition to advocating for their priority interests, and should be empowered as stakeholders, caretakers, and leaders for Asia-Pacific’s sustainable urban development;

ii. Tomorrow’s leaders are already taking action today in their communities and cities to engage politically and to offer innovative solutions to urban challenges; local authorities and development partners should not be afraid of their increased participation, and should encourage their active involvement;

iii. Young people including vulnerable youth should be involved in practical policymaking and implementation of solutions to urban challenges of Asia-Pacific towards people-centred urban development

Common thread urban challenges impacting youth and way forward to overcome them, which emerged from thematic sessions, included:

- Governments should recognize young citizens as capable of being equal partners in creating a people-centred sustainable city, having unique perspectives and potential for innovation to benefit their communities to solve urban problems.
- A higher proportion of youth face unemployment or work in informality; the solutions to involve young people’s productivity and creativity in cities should include a range of tools such as financing, education, and training, access to technology and information, as well as coordination and integrated approach among institutions spanning not only government agencies but also private and academia sectors, and working with informality rather than against it.
- Open source data and participatory planning methods can create frameworks for young innovators and entrepreneurs to effectively channel their engagement with city planning in normal times and in disaster preparedness and response, through developing technology solutions or effectively voicing policy contributions.
APUFY also created lively online and offline discussions, including a social media buzz on Twitter.

Analytics for #APUFY2015 during 10-20 October 2015:
- Total tweets: 898
- Total audience: 289,955
- Total impressions\(^1\): 1,442,411

The official UN-Habitat web story following the event can be found at:

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\(^1\) Impressions = number of times tweets were seen in the feed
Active discussions at the 12 parallel sessions, opening and closing sessions, dialogue-style sessions with Jakarta Governor, Deputy Minister of Youth & Sports, and Mayor from Bangladesh, and two intensive training workshops of APUFY resulted in identification of a wide range of issues touching the lives of young urban dwellers in this region. Moreover, resulting recommendations shone light on youth-driven best practices already taking place in the region, and what is needed for better (transformative) impacts. Sessions were marked with “Habitat III tags” to ensure ready inputs into on-going local, regional, and global debates of urban agenda and the Habitat III process.

#APUFY2015 IN PICTURES
**KEY MESSAGES**

Young citizens in Asia-Pacific can help their urban communities and cities by going beyond their own personal needs or interests and concerns of youth population only, to engage with each other to create holistic and inclusive urban solutions for everyone in their cities.

Meaningful youth participation in urban development policies can enhance inclusive urban governance, ensure protection of urban environment, and lead to innovative and entrepreneurial approaches in doing so. In other words, “smart is must but not sufficient,” and strong values and looking out for the benefit of all members of the community are needed (opening speech).

**PUBLICATIONS**

State of Asian and Pacific Cities 2015
WORKSHOPS & EVENTS
Habitat III Tags:
• Urban Frameworks
• Urban Ecology & Environment
• Urban Housing & Basic Services
Host: Water Youth Network
Duration: 5 hours

Each of the WASH issues represented general and/or case studies which had occurred in reality on peri-urban/urban areas, such as, many capital cities in developing countries especially those from the Asia and the Pacific region.

Moderators explained the methods of the interactive workshop, continued by a group discussion identifying problems and challenges towards specific WASH issues described in the case studies presented and identifying potential solutions. As an objective, everything was placed into structures of problem-solution tree analysis while mediated by facilitators. The discussion went well and promoted intensive debate among participants. Participants were strongly encouraged to deliver their ideas; to reach a mutual agreement in their working groups and then share them.

After a short break and a little recharge of energy, participants were invited to join a WASH Quiz with small prizes provided for the winner. This WASH Quiz successfully helped draw the attention of participants to think and measure the knowledge of youth and young professionals regarding WASH topics through a True-False test with a Bangladesh youth being the winner.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

The training workshop designed as a Mini-GovJam started with a movie demonstrating the close-up daily reality on sanitation issues in the world to warm up and trigger participants on topics related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (also known as WASH).

Following this, stories of challenges on sanitation from experts was shared from their projects: Irma Setiono, WASH Specialist from World Bank and Johannes Sinarko Wibowo, sanitation specialist from Royal Haskoning DHV.

The main activity of this interactive workshop began by dividing participants into 8 groups with approximately 8-10 people per group. One facilitator was selected to manage and monitor each working group. Meanwhile, moderators offered discussion materials with 4 topics related to WASH distributed randomly among every two groups.
Following the Quiz, groups returned back to the task of finishing their strategic solutions. Before groups presented their outcomes, senior experts shared stories and their experiences dealing with WASH issues. Practical solutions and knowledge was transferred to workshop participants.

At the end of the workshop, every pair of two groups dedicated to a particular WASH topic and represented by one or two representatives gave a 10-minute presentation on their integrated solutions. Senior experts evaluated their ideas and solutions, acting as jury to decide who brought the best solution among all the groups. The group winner came to the stage and received their prize. Photos were also taken with all the participants, experts, moderators and facilitators to close the workshop.

KEY OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

The mini-GovJam workshop helped to raise awareness and brainstorm solutions together with the young professionals at APUFY and from the Asia-Pacific region to better understand the complexities of specific contexts associated with WASH and attempting to identify appropriate responses to WASH challenges in urban areas of developing countries. Three expected outcomes were successfully fulfilled:

1. This interactive workshop offered an opportunity to provide a platform to gather simulated groups of interdisciplinary youth and young professionals to be able to work together and brainstorm creative ideas and practical solutions.
2. Through adopting a problem-solution tree approach based on community engagement strategy, this interactive workshop was able to enhance the capacity development of participants helping to direct them to break out of conventional boundaries of thinking and utilise group knowledge to devise brand-new integrated WASH solutions.

3. A dynamic mixture of activities combining the perspective of youth through problem solving and interactive discussion among young professionals and ‘experts’ sharing their knowledge and experience together with more senior professionals fostered intergenerational dialogue.

**PARTICIPANT EXPECTATIONS**

Despite this side-event being designed to stimulate and energize participants to connect themselves with the framework of APUF-6 event through the context of Urban Issues in relation to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) topic, this workshop has proved the significant impact for individuals to fulfil their expectations on:

- building networks, meet like-minded people in WASH and urban topics very quickly via the group discussions and interchange ideas on WASH-related challenges.
- understand the issues associated Jakarta city and cities similar to Jakarta on the WASH topic from the presentation and case studies which were given to participants.
- gain knowledge specifically on addressing WASH issues directly from more senior experts based on real-life experiences and stories on projects which have been proven successful, practical and applicable to inspire the youth participants.
- stimulate participants on thinking strategically and comprehensively using top-down and bottom-up approaches, to come up with an integrated solution from different aspects and how to cope with various interests and be able to do mapping of different institutions, their roles and impacts in a chain of problem-solution tree analysis.

Overall, the numbers of participants from Indonesian and the Asia-Pacific was diverse and regionally balanced which made for thought-provoking and oftentimes challenging inter-disciplinary and inter-cultural communication among participants. The content of WASH was appealing to many and all of the groups were eventually able to finalize and come up with great ideas and formed comprehensive and strategic solutions within a short period.

**Contributors:** Bianca Magali Benitez Montiel and Tarasinta Perwitasari
Habitat III Tags:
- Social Cohesion & Equity
- Urban Frameworks
Host: Asian Development Bank
Duration: 5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

- Youth need to be able to engage in meaningful discussion and debates in development policies.
- Urbanization and migration are examples of global issues where young people can meaningfully participate via proper discussion.
- Social media platforms and digitization can be powerful tools that youth can use in strengthening support for projects and initiatives.
- Digital tools can effectively be used for gathering input from youth participants, implementing youth-led projects and monitoring sustainable practices through input from youth participants.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

- Aside from collecting information and opinions through social media platforms, ICT tools should also be used to shape, manage and monitor the progress of projects and initiatives.
- Youth can become more visible in public policy by actively bridging the gaps between youth and government agencies or NGOs.
- While digital tools are excellent resources for supporting and starting projects, in terms of reach, other platforms should also be considered to involve a more inclusive youth demographic.
- Involving universities, education and training institutes, and youth organizations in public policies can help create constructive dialogue between youth, NGOs and government agencies.

EMERGING ISSUES FOUND

- Youth debates are an excellent platform to discuss pressing issues and global concerns, as well as, making youth more visible and vocal in shaping the discussions that go into policy-making.
- Youth involvement can bridge the gap in gaining more interest and support for projects through digital tools and social media platforms.
- Awareness of global and policy issues needs to consider the youth as a valuable and growing resource in making informed choices and shaping intentions.

Rapporteur: Victoria Cayton
Habitat III Tags:
- Social Cohesion & Equity
- Urban Frameworks
- Urban Housing & Basic Service

Host: DKI Jakarta and Ministry of Youth and Sports
Duration: 45 minutes

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

Moderator: Daliana Suryawinata, Director of Suryawinata Heinzelmann Architecture and Urbanism (SHAU)

Speakers:
1. Basuki Tjahaka Purnama, Governor of DKI Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia
2. Gatot Sulistiantoro Dewa Broto, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Youth & Sports, Republic of Indonesia

- Solutions under his leadership include a savings plan for children and low cost housing that helps young people live and work in the city without commuting.
- Using money to develop low cost apartments, employ professionals who can live in the city and not in the suburbs—specifically targeting young professionals.
- Government and administrators are interested what young people have to say about innovation.
- It is vitally important for young people to care about their city.
- Governments and administration have transformed to care more about youth and their priorities.
- Administrative system that goes from sub-district to provincial level that allows for youth participation.
- Jakarta city has undergone major transformation continuing to grow through youth suggestions and participation, helping the older generation think more creatively.
- Highlighting the importance of APUFY and to think of governments and administrators as modern parents interested in youth.

Questions came from the youth participants and were primarily on the 1) place of young people in urban planning and decision-making; 2) how to work with diverse stakeholders and convince them of a policy initiative; and 3) the role of public spaces.

Recommendations were offered including best practices, based on the experience of both the Governor of Jakarta and Deputy Minister for Youth & Sports, showing an emphasis on fighting corruption, encouraging transparency and creating space for young people to participate in decision making.
RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

- Having more public spaces for recreation and activities in social housing and public spaces generally which encourage multigenerational interaction.
- Electronic planning and budgeting that allows transparency because data is easily accessible.
- District level discussions that go to city and then province level.
- Making things transparent allows youth to get involved through forums such as APUFY.
- Social media and QLUE program.
- Creating incentives for young people to innovate for cities and participate, not just about entertaining young people without results and not just about financial support, but also how to harness the creativity of youth.
- Utilizing ICT that is not just about entertainment but focuses on encouraging youth to innovate.
- Governments should seek not only to give a voice to youth, but also opportunities. For example, in the office of the Governor of Jakarta, an open space is managed, with no walls and universal participation, encouraging youth internships and working alongside one another.

BEST PRACTICES IDENTIFIED

Taking the example of Malaysia, they have been educating young people not only on ideological and political issues, but more importantly to educate for current challenges including:

1. An entrepreneur program to address critical unemployment.
2. Government organized exchange programs to enable broader and more global point-of-views.
3. Youth activities that may assist in alleviating civil unrest, violence and/or social dysfunction.

Rapporteur: Katyana Melic
SESSION 1:  
*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*:  
Unity in Diversity

Habitat III Tags:  
- Social Cohesion & Equity  
- Urban Frameworks  
Host: Ministry of Public Works & Housing, Republic of Indonesia  
Duration: 1.5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

The session discussed best practices in implementing “Unity in Diversity” as a tool to building communities and developing regions. Speakers presented on their community and what they have done or how they managed where there were different backgrounds such as due to language, culture, religion, ethnicity, etc. Emmy shared how through English, she introduced the culture in Dieng, and why culture is an integral part of Indonesia.

Sandyawan and Shintya shared their experiences in kampoeng and vertical housing in Jakarta and where using a community-based approach, they were able to make people care and attribute greater value to life. Shintya and Sandyawan also focussed on welcoming the community as one family, and treating everyone like their own family. As such, it was recognized that social cohesion among different backgrounds was an ideal model for country.

Meanwhile, the final speaker Steve talked about “Pancasila” as the ideology of Indonesia and “Bhinneka Tunggal Ika” the underlying philosophy, leading onto discuss the vital role of the youth as catalysts in urban development.

Opportunities for youth to take part in urban development are many. They can take part in cultural events or shaping their own identities. Another field with great opportunity is in the culinary business e.g. Pisangijo, The Kempot, and Keripik Ma’ Ich. Creating art and cultural centers was also considered to provide further opportunities for the youth. With cultural exchange creating understanding and tolerance among youth. Sports and fashion also offered good opportunities for youth.

CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS

- Multicultural Education  
- Entrepreneurial skills  
- Social Engagement

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

1. Unity in diversity is a model for development processes.  
2. The challenges and solutions to Unity in Diversity are multicultural education, entrepreneurial skills and social engagement.
SESSION 2: CREATING CITIES FOR EVERYONE WITH DATA INNOVATION AND PARTICIPATORY DESIGN

Habitat III Tags:
- Social Cohesion & Equity
- Spatial Development
- Urban Frameworks

Host: UN Pulse Lab Jakarta
Duration: 1.5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

This session highlighted the approaches in creating cities with the participation of their own communities from different perspectives of non-governmental organizations. Pulse Lab Jakarta (PLJ) moderated key speakers from various groups consisting of:

Speakers:
1. Ahmad Rifai, Executive Director at Solo Kota Kita Foundation
2. Gugun Muhammad, Urban Poor Consortium (UPC)
3. Mizah Rahman, Co-Founder of Participate in Design (PiD)
4. Oshean Lee Garonita, Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
5. Dr. Ying Long, Founding Director of Beijing City Lab

Each speaker offered their unique perspectives based on their involvement in the development of projects and the context of their country and government.

The main trigger of this topic is that development is not enough just to wait actions for the government. We need people to participate to develop their own neighborhood, in their own communities and making development more inclusive especially in generating and using their own data to solve their issues alongside with the government and groups/organizations.

KEY ISSUES AND DEBATES

Creating Cities with Everyone
Based on the speakers from PiD, UPC and Kota Kita, the best way to gain the participation of the community to be active contributors in building better cities is to engage and connect to them and their aspirations.

Gaining their trust may be a challenge because of the different cultures. Hesitation may exist due to experiences from the previous administration. Bureaucracy challenges may also exist that hamper the process of development, so that creative methods and strategies are needed.

Such methods include making attractive visualizations of our progress and always updating the communities, communicating with easy key topics they all can widely understand.
Walking side-by-side with local figure and officials can be important, because champions help us engage with the communities and the government. Even role plays and ground facilitation in a fun way is also useful to attract more people to developing their own neighborhood and cities.

Community’s Issues and Data
Communities and cities have very complex issues and needs, but most of the time as pointed out by BCL, Kota Kita and UPC, they do not really have the accurate information and data on what they really need specifically to maintain a sustainable living.

Thus, data collection and the use of data should be increased. People need to participate on this mapping from the gathering, mapping and using their own data for their needs. But sometimes this is still a very sensitive issue because there are still doubts regarding data privacy. In that sense, promotion and creating an understanding about the use of data should be enforced. We also need to build a culture to gather and use data for the communities and enforcing our use to help the development of creating more aggregate data for the government.

The use of ICT
ICT has become a central component for data collection and developing cities and communities. We are facing a transition where we can generate faster and more data from and for our communities. Technology also helps create a faster response from the people to the government. This was particularly highlighted by the speakers of BCL and MMDA.

Government
There is confusion on data accuracy and overlapping use of data between the national and local government. In Indonesia as pointed out by Kota Kita, the national government’s job is just supposed to coordinate bodies in the local government which would have more power to exercise on generating data and using the data for their communities. In reality, national governments still want to hold their own data and this can be different, thereby creating more confusion in tackling the issues. In Manila, as pointed out by MMDA, local government has more power in data and governing their communities, while the role of national governments is to mediate interests and coordinate the needs of the local government. Like Indonesia, there is also an overlapping state of data in Manila between local and national government, often due to political interest of the government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Technological implementations and utilizations are needed more to generate faster and specific response to key issues, instead of making public forums or dialogue which consume more time, energy and resources. And we also need simple and accessible technologies that can be used by everyone in the communities.

b. Women groups especially mothers are more active in voluntarily compiling data in their communities, especially in the context of Indonesia. They are very critical about the communities, so they are one of the best resources for gathering data and in mapping the issues in their communities.

c. We need a champion for the top down and a local figure for the
bottom up. Kota Kita mentioned that when Jokowi was in charge in Solo, he was very open and supportive on development projects. We need people in the government who are willing to be open, understanding and welcoming innovations of technology and data for their communities.

d. Harmonizing the data between the local and national government is crucial for data accuracy, especially those in rural areas, putting aside complex bureaucracy and politics.

e. Development and information regarding development should be fair and inclusive. This doesn’t always mean equal, but it means that citizens wealthy and poor could all access the same information to develop their own communities.

**EMERGING ISSUES FOUND**

Small data and big data might have different approaches and methods but they all lead to the same ultimate goal in bridging the development between cities and areas, making development more inclusive to all.

**Rapporteur:** Putu Lumina Mentari

*Pulse Lab Jakarta is grateful for the generous support from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Government of Australia.*

Further details of the blog containing this session report can be found at: [http://unglobalpulse.org/blog/data-innovation-and-design-thinking-mash-urban-development](http://unglobalpulse.org/blog/data-innovation-and-design-thinking-mash-urban-development)

**Blog Authors:**
Lalitia Apsari & Kautsar Anggakara
Habitat III Tags:
- Social Cohesion & Equity
- Urban Frameworks
- Urban Housing & Basic Services

Host: UN Major Group for Children & Youth (UNMGCY)
Duration: 1.5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

- UN MGCY declaration on Habitat III as the result of youth engagement.
- Youth role in policy and decision making processes: Pax Romana gave examples of youth movement in Asia Pacific including young people’s voice especially from marginalized groups and those living in underserved areas.
- Some young members of Pax Romana are working closely with government in policy planning and evaluation processes, showing young people have power to reach underrepresented voices.
- Research conducted by UNDP found young people in some parts of Southeast Asia have interest and passion in policy and development such as by being active in voting, activism and volunteerism.
- Specific focus on informal sector should be addressed since most young people in urban areas heavily rely on this sector.
- Respect & protection for LGBT rights.
- Safety concerns among children and youth. In India, youth are empowering each other to do self defense when facing challenges.
- Quality education & social services.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

- Young people should be involved in developing, creating and reviewing policy
- Protection for the rights of LGBTQI people and communities
- Education and training about LGBTQI and sexual reproduction
- Protection for girls is highly important and every girl should be equipped with self-defense ability
- Inclusive participation for marginalized people
- Inclusion of all stakeholders especially marginalized people in development planning
- Education should be inclusive.

EMERGING ISSUES FOUND

- Protection for girls
- Empowering children (girls & boys) to be able to protect themselves
- Young people’s voice in urban marginalized area

Rapporteur: Gusti Ayu Fransiska Dewi
Habitat III Tags:
- Social Cohesion & Equity
- Spatial Development
- Urban Ecology & Environment

Host: Kota Kita Foundation
Duration: 1.5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

During the session, the following discussion points were raised:

- There exists a strong spirit of volunteerism amongst youth.
- Increased contact between local government and youth is needed – with local government encouraged to reach out to young people.
- The creation of an Advisory Committee to the mayor’s office and/or municipality can be a solution to engaging youth more systematically and sustainably.
- Regular meetings (for example, once a month) can help to get input from all sections of the society (including youth).
- Young people can be good fundraisers, especially with online crowd funding.
- The high proportion of youth in Indonesia (and ASEAN) can be an asset, but only if their energy is channelled positively.
- Youth participatory research can be a powerful tool.
- Information is abundant, but fragmented. Communication is key. Also, young people consume a lot of information but should be empowered to produce it as well.
- It helps youth to have concrete targets and timelines to guide their social activism and projects.
- Change your mentality; believe that we as youth can participate to make a better change and develop our respective countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

- Young people have a very clear grasp of problems in their communities and can offer valuable inputs to local government, which have the ability to revitalize government mindset, ideas and programs.
- There is a need to balance the offline and online activity. Media is a great means to begin opening important and sometimes difficult conversations - but it is a starting place, not an end or a goal in itself.
• Platforms should be established to discuss social and political issues, and these platforms should be linked to structured trainings on different tools and methodologies in order to develop solutions.

• To translate the passion instilled within youth into impact, collective action is required. We should provide platforms for youth to get together to collaborate and tackle important issues.

• Strengthening collaboration between different initiatives and facilitating knowledge sharing should be prioritized in order to address fragmentation.

Rapporteurs:
Paavani Reddy, Hasanatun Nisa Thamrin and Olivia Werby

With thanks to John and the entire team from Solo Kota Kita.

EMERGING ISSUES FOUND

• It is important to find ways to engage youth in identifying and solving urban problems, but, in doing this, ensuring that there is more structured process to facilitate engagement.

• In other words, focus on giving youth the right tools and methodologies. Teach them mapping, data collection and analysis, etc. but avoid defining problems for them - this is where they can add a lot of value in identifying issues that matter to them and developing creative solutions for their community.

• Collaboration with local stakeholders is a key in any project and can be leveraged to improve a project’s sustainability. Innovative use of ICT should be fostered.
Habitat III Tags:
- Social Cohesion & Equity
- Urban Frameworks
- Urban Housing & Basic Services

Host: World Vision International
Duration: 1.5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

As the leaders of the present and future, children and youth are key stakeholders to sustainable urban development. It is critical that cities of the future provide safe spaces for young people to generate ideas and voice their concerns in formal city development planning processes.

During the session, speakers shared case studies demonstrating how children and youth can offer unique perspectives and out-of-the-box ideas that can contribute significantly and strategically to urban development planning, which in turn contributes to more child friendly cities.

Examples included:
- Youth contribution in Child Friendly Cities (such as examples from Jakarta and Surabaya, Indonesia) through the creation of children and youth forums, Child Friendly Neighbourhood Initiative.
- This initiative supported youth skills development, community awareness campaigns, and youth entrepreneurship activities contributing to minimized crime.
- Youth and child-led advocacy in Dhaka, Bangladesh was utilized to help promote child rights and child protection, with examples including collaboration with mayoral candidates to commit to actions contributing towards child friendly cities.
- Adoption of Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR) for achieving child friendly cities (Bangladesh).
- Adequate infrastructure of Child Friendly City (Bandung-Indonesia).
- The importance of considering urban design as an approach for creating friendly cities for children.

Presentations and discussions made highlighted the capacities of children and youth as knowledge experts of their cities and local communities to:
- create safe public spaces for children
- hold local government accountable
- create economic opportunities for the community
Discussions also highlighted the importance of governments and civil society to support children and youth to fully understand their rights and promote opportunities for meaningful participation in formal mechanisms that contribute to child friendly cities.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

- **All children and youth have a right to the city.** The New Urban Agenda must ensure that children and youth are represented and involved in local, national and regional decision-making processes.

- **Children and youth bring unique perspectives and solutions.** We must recognise their role and capacity in shaping our future cities, and support them with skills and knowledge to fully understand and advocate their rights.

- **Create platforms where children and youth dialogue directly with government, policy makers, service providers and partners for creating child friendly cities.**

EMERGING ISSUES FOUND

- Children and youth demonstrate knowledge and capacity to transform cities from local neighbourhood to city-wide level.

- The importance of partnerships between the community, civil society and government is critical to creating sustainable child friendly cities.

**Rapporteurs:** Yacobus Runtuwe
Additional information from Jacqueline Trieu and Giovana Beltrao

*With thanks to Geoff, Laura and the team from World Vision Indonesia.*
It can be challenging and even dangerous, however, to use bikes in Jakarta. It is important to have policy support such as bike stalls, especially close to public transportation, to make this more functional. It is also important, and Bike to Work activists encourage everyone, to at least try biking to work once a week to see the city from a different angle.

Abi Marutama from Young Voices Indonesia pointed out that persons with disabilities were especially recognized as a SDGs subject for accessible mobility (SDG 11 promotes safe and sustainable urban development; 11.2 specifically points to sustainable transport, including sustainable transport access). This requires accessible public transportation, but also functional roads to access transportation sites. It also requires the active promotion and mainstreaming of disabled person’s active participation in society.

Chenzi Yiyang shared research on measuring urban walkability in Chinese cities. Walking is the ultimate healthy, cheap and environmentally-friendly means of transportation. Walkability was analysed for safety, comfort, policy and functionality, using a combination of tools including Google Maps. In highly walkable cities, inhabitants become less dependent on the use of
personalized motor vehicles and can reap the benefits of walking. More walking is also cheap for the environment and governments, and offers commercial benefits of increased pedestrian traffic. The strongest predictor of highly walkable cities was dense urban centres. Research ranking can help policymakers make decisions.

Nina Teng from GrabTaxi, a youth-led social enterprise operating in six Southeast Asia countries, shared the company’s vision of addressing the safety concerns experienced by women using taxi transportation and the experience of such concerns as a limitation of mobility. The company’s taxi booking app enables safer taxi travels, while encouraging hardworking taxi drivers to earn higher incomes. A market-based solution can occasionally have revolutionary impact in transportation field, and there are greater opportunities for collaboration across sectors.

Presentation by Udaya Laksmana on bus rapid transit (BRT) challenged the idea that the main goal of public transport is to relieve traffic and reduce traffic jams. As seen in the idea of car free cities, well-designed BRT should prioritize pedestrians and public transport access over drivers in street space. There are many public transport solutions such as BRT that are viable solutions.

In effect, however, we may be having a “massive individual problem” of commuters deciding between their own cars and public transport (and choosing the car), as traffic jam is not seen as a community problem. Using bicycles and walking for transportation may also be habits that are hard to change and this needs to be encouraged on the societal level. It is also important that people with disabilities are able to be independent in their mobility. Discussions thus also revealed that “mindset” or behavioural transformation is needed, where the younger generation can be highly effective if engaged.

**RECOMMENDATIONS MADE**

- **Mobility is more than transportation, and governments and partners should recognize every person’s capacity and right to move freely in the city.**
- **Consider personal safety, especially for vulnerable groups, in transportation and urban mobility, and public and private sectors can work together to address safety.**
- **Challenge the idea of cars as a standard means of transportation by limiting the physical space allocated to car lines in favour of pedestrians and public transport.**
- **Ensure independent accessibility to a wide range of transportation means for persons with disability, for example with accessible roads, public transportation stations as well as vehicles.**
- **Use integrated urban planning and design to encourage walking and cycling modes by ensuring that these options are safe, comfortable and functional.**

**Rapporteurs:** Alice Claeson & Ying Gao
SESSION 7: INVESTING IN YOUTH INNOVATION

Habitat III Tags:
- Social Cohesion & Equity
- Urban Frameworks
- Urban Economy
Host: Asian Development Bank, NGO & Civil Society Center
Duration: 1.5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

During the session, the following discussion points were addressed:
- Identification of issues that youth are facing in looking for finance support for youth innovation.
- Clarification and reaffirmation of objectives and impacts of youth innovation.
- Discussion on suggested solutions to financially-support youth innovation.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

- The funding strategy to exercise depends on what you want to do and where you want your idea to go (e.g. venture capitalists, grants, sponsorship, selling etc.).
- Working as volunteers and accessing grants are great but are not sustainable. If you want to grow, you need an income.
- Good ideas with sound research and addressing critical problems are more likely to get funding.

EMERGING ISSUES FOUND

- Funding youth-led projects and innovations leads to financial support, however, mentorship or guidance are areas which could be better focussed on in making projects truly sustainable.
- The involvement of private and public sector organizations can greatly help in how youth-led projects can clearly identify gaps needing to be addressed.
- Guidance or mentors on financial services or business handling could offer excellent support for youth entrepreneurs who are venturing into start-up companies.

Rapporteurs:
Thai Hoang Vu and Victoria Cayton
Asia Pacific countries are among the ones most affected by climate change. Thus, building a climate resilient city concerns not only infrastructure but supporting the capacity of the socio-ecological system to absorb external stresses caused by climate change and adapt into a more sustainable system.

The session with speakers including Andi Renald, Rozita Singh and Muhammad Janu mainly discussed two key points. The first being the effects of climate change such as extreme heat and droughts, sea level rise and precipitation events such as increase of cyclones leading to negative impacts on agriculture and the ecosystem. Examples of affected areas include fisheries, forest fires, permafrost areas moving to the north latitude, flooding in coastal areas, water borne diseases, declining food supplies and lack of calorie availabilities.

The second area discussed dealt with solutions for building urban resilience. The solutions discussed included use of GIS to map disaster areas prone to floods and volcanic eruption such as in Yogyakarta. In a Project titled “Code River”, action plans were executed recommended by TERI and carried out in Gorakhpur implementing spatial management, disaster mitigation and adaptation to build city resilience.

**RECOMMENDATIONS MADE**

- Performing research assessments in collaboration with government
- Offering effective programs and solutions that can be readily implemented by the government
- Regular discussion between the government and stakeholders
- Create monitoring processes as a secondary means of evaluating government resiliency plans and improving existing systems.
- Developing an issue paper and subsequently petitioning and engaging the government in smoothing out policy details.
- Making the five essential steps above into a development cycle.

**Rapporteurs:**
Santi Paramitta and Revni B. Gilbert
SESSION 9:  
THE GOOD CITY - LIVEABLE CITIES, PLANNED CITIES: CITIES FOR PEOPLE, MADE BY PEOPLE

Habitat III Tags:  
- Spatial Development  
- Urban Housing & Basic Services

Host: National University of Singapore  
Duration: 1.5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

Given the dynamic of contemporary demographics, cities will be the principle means and justification for assuring sustainable future of our planet. Accordingly, the people of tomorrow, that is, the youth of today need to become the key catalysts for future sustainable cities.

This session brainstormed as to redefine density, defining various types of “densities” e.g. Hyper Density, Compact City, High Density, Shrinking City and questions to initiate debate:

- What if Density is not measured in terms of space?
- What if Density is no longer inversely proportional to Livability?
- What if Density is a catalyst necessary for progress of a city?

It also delved into stakeholders who should be involved in planning and asking the question of whom the planning should be intended for.

A number of methods or approaches were discussed along with solutions:

**Methods discussed**

a. Bottom-up VS top-down approach
   i. How can we be adaptable to different socio-cultural contexts while being inclusive?

b. Incremental planning versus overall master planning
   i. Timing is a key and planning should not be too rigid.
   ii. Plans should be localized and be constantly reviewed.

c. Moving from purely econometric, quantification and rigid urban design frameworks to qualitative and ethnography methods that are more sensitive to local indigenous knowledges and cultural specificities of different contexts.

d. The use of big data:
   i. Make data and GIS more accessible and participatory to different groups of people.
   ii. Draw the connection of big data to planning.
   iii. How to face the issue of urban scale across scales and the integration of interest between different groups.
Solutions discussed
a. Capacity building of government institutions and their officials.
b. Improve transparency and accountability of government.
c. Decentralized planning process.
d. Encourage governments to act as facilitators and allow voices from the ground and local level.
e. Ensure everybody is educated that they have the rights to the city through participatory planning.
f. Increase capability of urban leaders
g. Promote inclusivity by involving different groups of people in planning, for example youth.
h. Working with limited resources and balancing different elements.

Meanwhile, the following philosophical questions were also discussed regarding the quality of well-planned cities:
- Software versus hardware: how to strike an overall balance?
- What if the key to a well-planned city is not to plan too much?
- How to create distinct city culture?

With the global context of problems explored such as the increasing urbanization of over 1.3 billion people; 2.25 billion who still urgently need housing; global temperature increases demanding a reduction in ecological footprint; and improved living conditions of people in many more developed countries, including a transition from fossil fuels to more renewable energy technologies, participants were divided into groups to discuss further the issues:
- How do we envisage the future cities to be low-carbon with increasing urbanization?
- What should be the immediate and long term strategies?
- How can developing economies balance the factors of both the local issues, as well as, the issues existing at the global level?

During the group discussion stage, the following ideas were considered:
- Carbon tax to reduce pollution
- Strict legally binding regulations
- Converting waste vegetable oil to biodiesel such as for restaurants
- Converting waste to energy
- Promoting energy security and thereby reducing unemployment
- Biodiesel for transportation
- Long term control and limits to the population for sustainability
- Need for better educational opportunities for women
- Re-evaluating “business as usual” and the level of resource usage
- Sustainable resource consumption
- Adopting more renewable energy
- Aspiring to a carbon neutral society
- Implementing controls and limits on production and consumption
- What are the determining markets which drive the economy and making them more sustainable
- While building low carbon cities is less of a remedy, there is evidence some developed countries are lowering emissions and moving away from heavy industries
- Introducing or further enforcing regulations and taxes to make producers of emissions pay more
- Biomass - competition for land versus food production.
- Need for sustainable approaches to developing cites and especially for least developed countries where more planning may be required.
- Basic needs are often not satisfied in many developing countries
- Evaluate supply side pollution
• Education to help developing countries avoid the mistake of excessive GHG emissions.
• Reducing demand for fossil fuels
• Education of women and men to appreciate their impact on the environment and how they can contribute to sustainability
• Re-evaluating GDP as the measure of a successful economy taking into account environmental impacts and also long-term development.
• Built infrastructure and happiness does not always go together
• Need to improve living conditions
• A good public transport system is necessary to improve efficiency
• Need for an overall mobility plan
• Use of geothermal energy
• Potential subsidies for solar cars
• Trading of carbon credits
• Aim for healthier low-carbon cities
• Reducing the impact and risks associated with natural disasters
• Achieving poverty alleviation and happier citizens through more jobs

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

• Redefining density not necessarily as a negative force.
• Recognizing density is not solely population density, but can also refer to cultural density, social density or services density.
• Exploring innovative methods to measure density. For example, measuring densit in terms of virtual space instead of real space, where virtual space could be social interaction spaces.
• Introducing new policies to maintain a balance between the density and the resources so that they can be used efficiently and equally by the population.
• Finding a balance between top-down and bottom-up approaches.
• Capacity building of government institutions and urban leaders.
• Educating citizens to understand they have the rights to the city and rights to facilitate participatory and community planning.
• Encouraging the construction of green and sustainable buildings.
• Better design and planning of public transportation.
• Restricting the level of permits as a function of government.
• Encouraging the purchase of carbon credits by non-profit organizations and thereby moderating their market use.
• Further taxation and subsidies.

EMERGING ISSUES FOUND

• Density should not be the main parameter to measure Livability.
• Density should be a variable factor, having variable limits based on region, culture and other qualitative parameters.
• Density is a necessary catalyst to kick start the development of a city (especially in case of newly planned cities).
• Technological advances e.g. the use of big data and social media.
• The increase of decentralized government functions.
• Greater inclusivity and participatory of urban planning processes at all stages.

Rapporteur/s:
Aanal Agrawal, Chatali Dighe, Ho Pham Tri An, Ivy Ma and Tulika Agrawal
The workshop focused on facilitating the participants themselves to identify and envision an “innovative district”. The session saw the young participants draw up the “innovation district” with elements which included:

- Inclusion and tapping into the potential of the informal sector.
- Environmental sustainability and sustainable management of water and sanitation services.
- An inclusive process where all stakeholders and actors work together in the policy-making.
- Having features and services such as compactibility, walkability, uninterrupted internet services, efficient transport and redeveloped slum areas.

The session served to synergize the perspectives of young professionals in government, academia, private sector, and civil society to answer 3 questions:

1. What kind of innovations are needed for Asian cities to thrive?
2. What constitutes an innovation district?
3. How can the poor and most marginalized sections of society, most of whom are employed in the informal sector, play a part in the planning and benefit from the creation of innovation districts?

**RECOMMENDATIONS MADE**

- **Innovation districts should be designed in way that is inclusive of all sections of society.** Asian economies have large informal sectors. The advantages of informality should be tapped into when planning the creation of innovation districts.
- **Emphasis on inclusivity – where people with disabilities and workers of the informal sector are included into the processes, as well as associations and groups.**
- **Research and data base development can help to apply pressure on governments to change and towards sustainable urbanization.** In this sense, statistics and data development must be prioritized.
Affordable housing forms the base of the innovation district, and embodies the aspiration of the youth for the city of tomorrow.

Utilizing ICT towards innovativeness and interactive technology as a means to “report” and exert pressure upon governments. Additionally, the need for ensuring the privacy of users also was a critical issue.

The need to constantly update skills and knowledge of the population to ensure that cities continually develop sustainably.

Urban transport needs to have a social dimension in order to address and potentially put forth solutions for social issues.

**EMERGING ISSUES FOUND**

During the session, the following issues emerged upon further discussion:

- Inclusivity of groups and sections in policy and decision making processes.
- Revamping the use of technology towards addressing broader social issues.
- The need for quality education with an emphasis on constant skill and knowledge upgradation.
- The role of research and data base development as a mechanism for inducing overall government responsiveness and accountability.

**Rapporteur:** Vincy Abraham
SESSION 11: ADVOCACY WORKSHOP: STRATEGY & TRAINING

Habitat III Tags:
- Social Cohesion & Equity
- Urban Frameworks
- Urban Economy

Host: UN Major Group for Children & Youth (UNMGCY)

Duration: 1.5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

During the session, the panellists addressed the following points:

**Aashish Khullar**
- Introductory remarks about the session and objectives.

**Sakura Kasai**
- Introduction to UNMGCY.
- The involvement of youth in UN processes through the UNMGCY. The areas of work, how UNMCGY functions (e.g. regular group calls, editing documents and global coordination and facilitation of youth policy advocacy).
- UN-Habitat is important as it’s overall development has vastly increased over many years.
- Citing historical aspects, thematic areas of discussion and recognizing youth should play vital role.

**Mohammad Nizam Hosen (from World Vision International)**
- Bangladesh context on crimes against children resulting in formal meetings with government to improve the lifestyle of children.
- Networking and partnering with like-minded organizations and government authorities.
- Case study on child marriage.
- Account on media attention.

**Paskalis A. Toda (from the International Movement of Catholic Students (IMCS) – Pax Romana.)**
- Introduction to an international faith-based organization.
- The expansion of IMCS in Indonesia has been progressing steadily.
- IMCS advocacy in Indonesia focuses on marginalized persons and communities through such means including debating, promotion on the internet and production of materials to produce critical minded-youths.
- To express the dissatisfaction, IMCS advocacy also includes demonstrations.
- Different countries have different problems where the appropriate solutions may not normally be applicable unitarily.
Christopher Dekki

- Explanation on advocacy which includes definitions.
- Empowerment of people to do advocacy on their own behalf is critical.
- Advocacy can happen at all levels of society, from the highest levels of global governance to the community and family.
- All advocacy is intertwined and solidarity among those who advocate at the different levels is critical for success.
- Advocacy includes understanding mechanisms by which youth organizations are able to participate in associated monitoring and accountability of policy commitments of governments.
- Advocacy requires commitments from people.

**RECOMMENDATIONS MADE**

- **The goal of advocacy is not only to influence stakeholders, decision makers or governments, but also to actively engage communities while enabling capacity building for local action.**
- **In addition, the process and practise of the advocacy should inherently focus on empowering marginalized groups.**
- **Effective advocacy also requires deliberate preparation to identify priorities, articulate them in the context of the platform, understand the standing of the different key decision makers, mapping the supporting stakeholders and building a coalition.**
- **This should then be followed by an understanding of the position of the different key stakeholders.**
- **It must be borne in mind that they have to speak on behalf of themselves.**
- **The agenda of the organizations must conform with the SDGs and outcomes of Habitat III.**

**EMERGING ISSUES FOUND**

- Find allies who work on common issues to achieve the SDGs and New Urban Agenda.
- Keeping allies and partnerships is the most difficult part.
- Indefinite meaning of advocacy, thus it depends on the setting of where the advocacy is made.
- Shrinking space because of the legal barriers and societal backwardness.
- Effective advocacy also requires deliberate preparation to identify priorities, articulate them in the context of the platform, understand the standing of the different key decision makers, mapping the supporting stakeholders and building a coalition.
- The aspect of capacity building should not be abandoned but rather strongly encouraged for every organization.
- Advocacy and lobbying are different terms, however, lobbying is more likely to bring negative connotations. The content has to be distinguished, as advocacy is primarily to empower people.

Rapporteur: Aizat Shamsuddin
SESSION 12: YOUTH LEADERSHIP IN DISASTERS AND BEYOND

Habitat III Tags:

- Social Cohesion & Equity
- Urban Ecology & Environment
- Urban Housing & Basic Services

Host: Youth Beyond Disasters and the Asia-Pacific Peace & Development Service Alliance (APPDSA)

Duration: 1.5 hours

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

Mr. Asrul Sidiq, Syiah Kuala University

- Presented on “Long-term Tsunami Recovery and the Role of Youth that Survived Mega-Disaster”.
- Shared personal experience of challenges faced by his family, including where the tsunami was located and extent of the damage resulting in 220,000 deaths.
- Significant part of the population affected with need for adequate housing surpassing the response.
- Banda Aceh focused on being a green city, cyber city, resilient city, heritage city, smart city and destination for Islamic tourism.
- Resilient City: A new museum helped to commemorate victims of the tsunami and demonstrate the resilience of the people. This resulted in a growing sense of belonging among the people.
- On discussing young civil society actors, Mr. Asrul himself with his organization made agreement with head of village to gather youth and help rebuild the village. Village leaders and young members of civil society joined together, receiving funding from major donors and government to contribute to the urban development process.
- The sense of belonging of youth is important to contribute to change.
- Youth do not have to wait for government; Youth can approach government and influence.

Ms. Nilima Thapa Shrestha, Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA)

- Title being “Disaster and Beyond: A Case of Kathmandu Valley”
- Risk in Nepal: Earthquakes, floods, landslides, fire and epidemic. Nepal is the 11th most earthquake prone country in the world (UNDP 2009).
- Gorkha Earthquake: 31 out of 75 districts in Nepal were affected with 14 being ‘crisis hit’. 1/3 of people in Nepal were affected - 8790 dead, 22,300 injured. Many monasteries and temples also collapsed, taking at least 6 months to clean up hardest hit areas.
There was a lot of energy despite the circumstances. An outpouring of help came from all sectors to assist with rescue and relief.

Young people were involved in engineering, medicine and advocacy, as well as, sharing photographs of the worst hit areas to manage relief and collect funds, maintaining hygiene, counselling people, ensuring security.

In Nepal, the cause of natural disasters is still tied to religious beliefs. For this reason, Ms. Nilima co-organized a teacher’s workshop on earthquake education, to help understand the source of these natural disasters and share the knowledge with parents.

Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) in Nepal settlements were scattered and the Government was not able to provide infrastructure to all those areas. Therefore, developing an “integrated safer settlement” was proposed.

KVDA identified open spaces and managed to convert some of them to multi-purpose parks which could be used by 6,000 people during a disaster. KVDA is also working on Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning (RSLUP) which involves various stakeholders and the community.

Focused on capacity building with training being offered to NGOs, government, academics, students, ministries on RSLUP to inform them about land use planning for future risk management.

On the way forward, there is a need of an integrated approach with capacity building; building code implementation; data collection and management; awareness and education on risk and disaster from an early stage (during school); and the need of a clear structure for the involvement of young people in planning.

“Thinking things out, getting things done” should be the mantra.

It is important to involved youth and provide them the platform at different levels through which they can utilize their knowledge and energy towards more resilient communities and cities.

Ms. Sachi Suzuki, Tohoku University

Title being “Lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake”: Youth Involvement in Recovery Process”

How can youth without any social position, professional skills and funds contribute to long-term recovery following a disaster?

Features of disaster: 1) huge damage of infrastructure 2) various municipalities were damaged 3) All the cities along the coastline were shrinking cities, with few youth but youth needed to be involved.

First step was a student youth workshop, proposing some designs for vacant lots and public spaces. This was presented to government with little initial response.

In another city, the tsunami had a secondary effect on the closeness of community. There, youth created business models and schemes but no initial response, initially disheartened them. They learned that as just a community member, it was hard to contribute to official recovery project.

A solution was to educate and invest for the future. So they had a workshop for risk and architecture and involved community members to together learn how to design a more disaster resilient city.
• Another approach was to do local activities on site, bringing the community together to make use of the vacant areas, including commemoration of the disasters.
• These actions became visible to the government, recognizing that youth could help as mediators and contribute to awareness within their local communities.

Prof. Dr. Aris Marfai, Indonesian Disaster Emergency Response Unit
• Presenting on the relationship between urban habitat and disasters along with examples of what young people can do.
• Prof. Marfai began by looking at a city in Central Java-Indonesia heavily affected by flooding:
  o Urbanization having a fast impact on city and leading to a burgeoning population.
  o The lack of readily available water sources and distribution across a large population.
  o Sinking housing foundations due to land subsidence.
  o Soil erosion becoming an issue in the case of agriculture.
  o Large-scale flooding taking over urban settlements and inundating residential homes.
  o In some places, no boundary between the sea and road.
• Role of Youth
  o Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction approaches.
  o Sustainable development for DRR implemented with local youth e.g. developing mangrove habitats. Prof. Marfai did this with government, NGOs and students as volunteers.
  o Training on DRR and ensuring youth contribution from local to global level; i.e. “there is no global without local”.
  o Youth are technologically informed and make up a large part of population.
  o Role of youth is important in volunteer organizations and broader civil society.

Mr. Matthew Sarsycki, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)
• Presented on Myanmar and Thailand, bringing in experience of ADPC in engaging young people.
• Focus on reducing disaster and climate impacts on communities.
• Where possible, paying attention to regional and global frameworks. Especially the UNICEF principle of 3P’s being provision, protection and participation. Participation meaning youth can be agents of change and that we need to reach out and connect with them.
• Cyclone in Myanmar created large-scale disaster. ADPC went out throughout the country ensuring youth engagement such as through simulations of disaster response.
• By observing how youth engaged in their community themselves, they identified 15% of the group as youth leaders to take charge. Some of these youth have built capacity resulting in professional careers.
• In Thailand, the floods in 2011 devastated the community. There were mechanisms in place for early warning and preparedness, but those in rural and underserved urban areas could not get access to information and were stranded.
That being said, youth being familiar with technology is a capacity. They were able to reach out through mobile phones and tablets and may serve as central point to disseminate information to the rest of the community.

Relevance of this to urban development: most of the work was in small cities. These cities account for half the world’s population and usually have higher percentage of the urban poor.

Important to engage youth in these communities to engage in the overall understanding of the community and how disaster risk preparedness functions.

Ms. Nicole Donaldson, Australian Volunteers International (AVI)

- Presented on the “and Beyond” part of the conversation.
- AVI’s core business is providing support for sustainable community development around the world.
- Focus on youth-to-youth, person-to-person collaboration.
- Youth have characteristics that are important for creative solutions to problems. They can look beyond a problem and innovate.
- Young people are also great networkers; energetic; value partnership; young people are ‘yes’ thinkers; young people are willing to learn; have time over money.
- The importance of volunteering:
  - During Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, expertise and skills were needed. It is not possible to “learn on the job”.
  - Volunteering is where capacity building, understanding and relationships develop.
  - Volunteering is low cost, community-based and value-centric, mutually beneficial and needs driven.
- The question is how we develop platforms and partnerships to leverage the skills of youth and manage risks to help manage the aftermath of a disaster.
- Need to improve monitoring and evaluation. Young people can push aside formality and take action in the moment, but how do we learn from this later and pass those lessons on to the next generation?

Long term viability: to support communities to be resilient. How can we be sure that young people maximizing impact are supported and how can we make sure we are leveraging the potential of youth?

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENT

a. Providing a legal basis for youth engagement.

b. Seeking financing opportunities for youth to get involved with DRR and resilience building.

c. Annual budget for disaster preparedness that is integrated across all government sectors.

d. Encouraging a unified vision between youth organizations and local governments.

e. Opportunities should be given young people to help create more sustainable planning, in order to achieve applicable and impactful outcomes.

f. Ensure a space for youth on par with leaders and experts in community meeting for decision making, e.g. on deciding disaster evacuation plan.
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT  
  
  a. Encouraging a unified vision amongst youth organizations  
  b. Maintaining periodic meetings between youth and the wider community, where all are respected as equal contributors.  
  c. Encouraging the engagement of local youth affected by the disaster (versus only outside youth), who will develop the necessary capacity and contribute their own talents and capabilities, to achieve sustainable outcomes.  
  d. Youth from host communities should take collective leadership and engage with displaced and affected persons.  
  e. Youth should be given the opportunity to participate actively in the monitoring of technological and structural measures, as well as day-to-day urban development.  
  f. Youth should be given the opportunity to create and disseminate technological solutions for risk management, including apps, social media, providing news and information for disaster mitigation.  
  g. The utilization of natural mitigation methods for DRR, e.g. the use of reforestation to reduce soil erosion in disaster prone areas, should be implemented collaboratively between the youth and wider community.  

EDUCATION FOR YOUTH LEADERSHIP IN DISASTERS AND BEYOND  
  
  a. Youth should be targeted to deliver disaster awareness and preparedness through education.  
  b. Education could occur through formal and informal education, which leverages the dynamic characteristics of youth, e.g. their aptitude for technology, thinking creatively, and creating energy.  
  c. Platforms for youth about disaster education must be engaging and interesting, to grasp the attention of youth. The use of arts in this regard is important.  
  d. Such trainings could be organized regularly in central youth centres in each community.  
  e. We realize that every region has specific characteristics, therefore integration of local knowledge into disaster education is important. In addition, training for the local youth to be the pioneers in the community is indispensable.  
  f. Curriculum should be developed to be used in schools for DRR and DRM programs, which reflect the community’s local knowledge and experience with disaster.  

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATION  
Youth entrepreneurship should think about innovative solutions and fundraising methods for disaster preparedness, relief and response.  

EMERGING ISSUES FOUND  
There is a need to ensure connectivity between youth, communities and institutions for effective disaster risk reduction, response and recovery with overall urban development processes.  

Rapporteurs:  
Bayan Edis and Katyana Melic  

With special thanks to moderator, Mizan Bustanul Fuady Bisri.  

As well as, our facilitators: Alya, Emmy, Jasmine, Pondet, Syaban and Tia.
To ensure strong overall linkage to APUF-6 and the Habitat III process, fifty (50) APUFY participants were supported to attend APUF-6 and the Habitat III Asia Pacific High Level Regional Meeting (APRM). Through their participation they exercised the strongest capacity to advocate for priorities raised in APUFY, as well as, online/offline consultation held up to APUFY and which were coordinated by the UN MGCY. This following section is a summary of all activities during the two meetings.

PARTICIPATION

- **Youth Speakers on Plenary Panel:**
  As one of the four main plenary sessions at APUF-6 titled “Towards a People Centred Urban Future”, two youth speakers (Joce Pardosi, Badan Eksekutif Mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum UI (BEM FHUI) 2015; and Vincy Abraham, UN MGCY) spoke alongside other stakeholders and experts. This plenary focused on stakeholder inclusion, ensuring all parties are incorporated within all aspects of the urbanization process.

ASIA-PACIFIC URBAN FORUM (APUF-6)

**BACKGROUND**

The APUF-6 was organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), in partnership with the Government of Indonesia Ministry of Public Works and Housing over 19-21 October, 2015. Held every 4-5 years, the event is the region’s largest and most inclusive multi-stakeholder meeting on urban issues, aiming to provide an essential platform to discuss critical and emerging urban development issues, strengthen existing relationships and encourage the vital formation of new stakeholder partnerships. The 2015 theme for APUF-6 was “Sustainable Urban Development in Asia-Pacific: Towards a New Urban Agenda”, clearly linking with the broader regional Habitat III process. Click [HERE](#) for a video summarising the aims of APUF-6.
In addition to advocating youth priorities and recommendations in this session, Joce and Vincy offered an overview of APUFY. Both representatives stressed the need for youth to be seen as equal partners in the Habitat III process, and that they should be engaged from the planning stage through to policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

- **Youth Participation:**
  Overall, youth were very active participants in asking questions during the four main plenary sessions and thematic workshops. Their comments and questions raised not only addressed youth-related issues but also included in-depth questions on the more technical aspects of various urbanization issues.

- **Exhibition Booth:**
  In addition, youth were provided a booth in the Exhibition Area, where APUF-6 attendees could find out more about APUFY and youth engagement led by UN MGCY into the Habitat III process. The team utilized a rotational schedule to ensure that volunteers were available at the booth during break and lunch times, ensuring full advantage was taken to network and promote the important involvement of young people with interested stakeholders.

**KEY DOCUMENTS**

1. Two-page policy brief - [HERE](#)
2. Minutes from workshop sessions - [HERE](#)
3. Asia Pacific Children and Youth Position Paper: Toward a New Urban Agenda - [HERE](#)

**ASIA-PACIFIC HIGH-LEVEL PREPARATORY REGIONAL MEETING FOR HABITAT III (APRM)**

**BACKGROUND**

In the lead up to the adoption of the New Urban Agenda in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016, seven regional meetings are scheduled to discuss regional perspectives on current and emerging urbanization issues that should be addressed during the Habitat III process. All of the statements made over the course of the regional meetings would eventually help to shape the New Urban Agenda. The meetings held in Jakarta over 21-22 October, 2015, were the first of the Habitat III regional meetings to be held. They were hosted by the Government of Indonesia.

Although 55 countries were invited to attend this meeting, only 27 Member States sent representatives (including three observer countries). In addition to the UN Member States, constituent groups within the General Assembly of Partners (GAP), and other civil society stakeholders (such as ISOCORP) were also invited to give statements.

**PARTICIPATION**

As participation in the ARPM was by invitation only, only a select number of youth were enabled to attend which included some APUFY participants who had also attended APUF-6. Coordination of youth advocacy was led by UN MGCY as GAP Co-Chair of the Children & Youth constituency along with World Vision International. Participation by youth at APRM occurred in five ways:
• **Bilateral meetings with Member States and stakeholders:**
Throughout ARPM, youth worked hard to meet directly with Member States and stakeholders. In addition to strongly advocating regional youth priorities and recommendations for the New Urban Agenda, they discussed how stakeholders could incorporate youth in their country into decision making and implementation processes regarding urbanization. Member States met included representatives from Governments of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Singapore. Non-governmental stakeholders included representatives of the OECD, ISOCARP and Action Aid.

• **Coordination of and Participation in Side-Events:**
In order to diversify the agenda of the meetings and give civil society a greater voice, several side events were held shortly before and after the hours of the regional meeting. UN MGCY helped to organize and host a side event entitled “Can you hear us now? Amplifying Young Asian Voices in the New Urban Agenda!” on 21 October, 2015 at 5.30pm. Moderated by Christopher Dekki, this session had speaking Hirotaka Koike (UN MGCY H3 DOP), Alice Claeson (IFMSA) who spoke on helping to organize APUFY, Jacqueline Trieu (World Vision) on the priorities of children; and Aizat Shamsuddin (Komuniti Muslim Universal) and Ravi Tissera (IMCS Pax Romana) who shared their experiences mobilising young people at a grassroots level in countries across Asia. Furthermore, Hirotaka Koike, Jacqueline Trieu and Christopher Dekki also spoke in the “General Assembly of Partners towards Habitat III” APRM side event, representing the Children & Youth, and Professionals Constituencies. Finally, Aashish Khullar (UN MGCY OP) also spoke in the side event entitled “Youth ecology projects” hosted by the Indonesia Green Action Forum and presented on the outcomes of APUFY.

• **Children and Youth Partner Constituent Group:**
As Co-Chair of the Children and Youth Partner Constituent Group, a member of the General Assembly of Partners, UN MGCY were able to deliver a statement which sought to summarize the key priorities and recommendations of young people in the region on sustainable urban development. Making a strong call for children and youth to be seen as equal partners in the sustainable urbanization and Habitat III process, the statement called for the right to safe and inclusive public spaces; a contextualized framework; and new ways of financing sustainable urbanization. It concluded by highlighting the critical importance of linking the New Urban Agenda with other intergovernmental processes to ensure coherence and build a more transformative, inclusive and sustainable future for all. The full statement can be viewed [HERE](#).

• **Documentation of speeches**
During the course of the Asia-Pacific Habitat III regional meeting, UN MGCY volunteer members worked tirelessly to accurately
document each of the speeches made by Member States and other stakeholders in all of the sessions held. This documentation is important in understanding the varying priorities related to urbanization in the Asia-Pacific region and will greatly help in facilitating national-level advocacy in the future. The detailed notes may be viewed [HERE](#).

- **UN MGCY Booths:**
  In addition, the UN MGCY were able to relocate the youth booth to be in the corridor outside the main hall in order to effectively talk with stakeholders about the importance of youth engagement at all aspects of the process and the broader work of UN MGCY. At the booth, copies of the two-page policy brief created out of APUFY were distributed, along with the speech made by the Children and Youth Partner Constituent Group.

**OUTCOMES**

Overall, through the aforementioned activities, all of the key youth priorities advocated for by UN MGCY were mentioned in the “Jakarta Declaration” outcome document of ARPM and “APUF-6 Jakarta Call to Action”. In particular, there was a strong stakeholder-inclusion approach throughout the, which highlighted the need for all groups including children and youth to be included as equal partners in the process.

**KEY DOCUMENTS**

1. Children and Youth Partner Constituent Group Speech - [HERE](#)
2. Detailed notes from the High Level Habitat III Meetings - [HERE](#)

Overall, youth involvement in the Asia-Pacific urban- and Habitat III-related meetings was strong and we hope that this active engagement will continue through to Quito and beyond.
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OUTCOMES REPORT: ASIA-PACIFIC URBAN YOUTH ASSEMBLY AT APUF-6 (APUFY)

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MAIN ORGANIZER

Ministry of Public Works & Housing
Republic of Indonesia

Republic of Indonesia’s Ministry of Public Works and Housing is a ministry within the Government of Indonesia that focuses on the national public works and housing. Ministry of Public Works and Housing reports to the President. The Ministry is led by a Minister of Public Works and Housing being held by Basuki Hadimuljono.

The Ministry of Public Works and Housing has the task of conducting the affairs of government in the field of public works and housing to help the President in running the state government. In carrying out the task, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing have the following functions:

1. Formulation, establishment and implementation of policies in the field of water resources management, road management, housing provision and the development of residential areas, housing finance, building development, water supply systems, waste water management system and environmental drainage and solid waste, and development of construction services;
2. Coordination of task implementation, training, and provision of administrative support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Public Works and Housing;
3. Management of state-owned property/resource that are within the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing;
4. Supervision of task implementation in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing;
5. Implementation of technical guidance and supervision over the conduct of affairs of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing in the regions;
6. Implementation of technical policy formulation and public works and housing infrastructure development integration strategy;
7. Implementation of research and development in the field of public works and housing;
8. Implementation of human resource development in the field of public works and housing; and
9. Implementation of substantial support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat has therefore developed a holistic and global approach towards urbanization that embraces much more than just technical considerations. Beyond its traditional core areas — such as city planning, infrastructure development, and participatory slum upgrading — UN-Habitat, today, also focuses on urban legislation and risk management, as well as gender, youth and capacity building for all actors involved in the urbanization process.

Through its global advocacy platforms and events such as the World Urban Forum (WUF), and partnership and contributions to regional forums such as the Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF), UN-Habitat also establishes networks that enable governments, experts, civil society groups, multilateral organizations, private sector, and all other development partners to jointly address present and future urban predicaments.

Since its inception in 2009 as the first Fund within the UN system to support youth-led agencies, UN-Habitat Youth Fund has selected 275 groups from 63 countries and 175 cities for grants and capacity building support. UN-Habitat has also successfully organized Urban Youth Assemblies held during WUF since 2004.

Through its Partners and Inter-Agency Coordination Branch (PIACB), UNHabitat is also implementing the Strengthening Partnerships for Sustainable Urban Development in Asia-Pacific project in 2015 and beyond, which supports engagement with a wide range of Habitat Agenda Partners including youth-led organizations.

www.unhabitat.org
www.unhabitatyab.wordpress.com

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Since its founding in 1966, ADB has been driven by an inspiration and dedication to improving people’s lives in Asia and the Pacific. By targeting investments wisely, in partnership with developing member countries and other stakeholders, we can alleviate poverty and help create a world in which everyone can share in the benefits of sustained and inclusive growth.

With $22.93 billion in approved financing in 2014 and 2,997 employees from 60 of its 67 members, ADB in partnership with member governments, independent specialists and other financial institutions is focused on delivering projects that create economic and development impact. ADB’s Headquarters is in Manila, Philippines and has 29 resident missions and 3 representative offices in Tokyo, Frankfurt, and Washington, DC.
ADB Youth Initiative has facilitated leading initiatives for youth engagement in Asia, including Greater Mekong Sub-region Youth Forums, Youth Debates (jointly organized with Plan International), youth delegate participation at Annual Meetings, and many social media workshops and hackathons.

www.adb.org
www.adbyouthinitiative.wordpress.com

United Nations Major Group for Children & Youth (UN MGCY)

The UN Major Group for Children & Youth (UN MGCY) is the space, officially mandated by the General Assembly, for young people to engage in the respective UN processes. Currently UNMCGY has mandates on 8 different processes. The vision is the meaningful participation of children and youth and their organisations, networks and committees at all levels – local to international – in decision-making. The UNMGCY envisions a world in which children and youth are planning, designing, implementing, monitoring, reviewing and evaluating policies aimed at achieving sustainable development. In order to achieve this, the MGCY is a self-organised space which ensures the effective coordination of children and youth participation in United Nations processes related to sustainable development and other allied processes.

www.childrenyouth.org

NATIONAL PARTNERS

Ministry of Youth & Sports, Republic of Indonesia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia

Daerah Khusus Ibukota (DKI) Jakarta Capital City
The Asia-Pacific Peace & Development Service Alliance (APPDSA) was launched in October 2015, with ESCAP and the Global Peace Foundation as co-chairs, along with growing numbers of young people from across Asia and the Pacific being mobilized to promote participation, development and peace. Some 200 participants of nearly twenty nations gathered from within and outside the South Asian subregion took part in the consultation. The event was the first of its kind, based on the issue clusters of environment, health service, youth entrepreneurship, peace building and disaster preparedness.

www.appeaceservicealliance.net

Bandung Creative City Forum

Bandung Creative City Forum (BCCF) was established in 2008 by 50 independent creative organisations based in Bandung on a mission to make the city a leading player in urban creativity. 60% of Bandung’s residents are under 40 years of age and the city - the capital of the Indonesian province of West Java - has a strong tradition of design and the fine arts. There are over 50 educational institutes and design studios based in Bandung and music festivals are often held in the city.

www.bandungcreativecityforum.wordpress.com

Kota Kita Foundation

Yayasan Kota Kita, or Our City Foundation, is an Indonesian non-profit organization helping people make thoughtful and inclusive decisions about the development of their cities – by facilitating citizen participation and collective action. We provide education, facilitate citizen participation and collective action, and work with governments to build bridges between officials and their constituencies.

We believe that citizens should be at the heart of the decision-making process that determines the environment and the quality of living of the urban centers they reside in. They are entitled to governance that is inclusive, transparent and socially just.

Our mission is rooted in grassroots activism as well as engagement with government. We aim to empower a generation of people by promoting democratic and participatory approaches to improve urban areas.

www.kotakita.org

Oxfam Asia-Pacific

Oxfam is a global movement for empowering people to realize and advocate for their rights, and making key stakeholders responsive and accountable towards their needs.
We work with the poorest and vulnerable communities across the globe on issues of gender justice, economic empowerment, and humanitarian assistance. Our strategy is to work through local partners to reach out to these marginalized groups to give them a collective voice and support them in climbing out of poverty. Oxfam is a confederation of 17 affiliates with a staff of 7500 working in 94 countries around the globe and impacting over 20 million lives. In the Asia region, we currently operate in 16 countries reaching out to over 2.5 million people through various initiatives with a financial outlay of $100 million. Oxfam aspires to support development of lasting solutions to the injustices of poverty and envisions a world where people are valued and treated equally, enjoy their rights as full citizens, and can influence decisions affecting their lives.

http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what-we-do/countries-we-work-in/oxfam-in-asia

Pulse Lab Jakarta

In the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis, the Government of Indonesia was a leading voice on the need for better and faster data to enable more responsive public policy. As a result, Pulse Lab Jakarta was established as a joint initiative between the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) and the UN as Asia's first Global Pulse Lab, where it uses new digital data sources to better understand public health, environmental and economic challenges facing communities across Indonesia.

www.unglobalpulse.org/jakarta

National University of Singapore

The National University of Singapore, the largest and oldest higher learning institute in Singapore, is one of the top world's universities.

NUS Architecture has the mission to deliver a broad-based education for a Global Citizen & Designer. For this reason, the Department aims to be comprehensive in its training and research activities.

NUS Architecture is a proven programme, and the only one professionally accredited by The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), Board of Architects (BOA) Singapore and Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA). Our students’ design experiences are augmented by hands-on opportunities under communal settings, to promote social and service enterprises.

The underlying premise of our education is humanistic, communal and embedded in user-centric concerns; and our teaching approaches combine abstract theory with concrete practices. We believe that our future designers and thinkers seek inclusiveness, liveability & right livelihood, ethical sustainability, environmental & social responsiveness, conviviality and cultural robustness in our built environments.

www.nus.edu.sg
www.arch.nus.edu.sg
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP works in more than 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results. As Asia and the Pacific is faced with unprecedented scale and pace of urbanization alongside dramatic changes in demographic trends, development challenges become increasingly diverse and complex as the region itself.

UNDP supports the capacity development of young people and youth-led organizations, and the development of youth caucuses in government, parliament and other bodies. We engage with relevant stakeholders through outreach, advocacy, thought leadership, global networks, and policy debates, in particular in the context of the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. We also support the mainstreaming of youth issues in development planning and inter-ministerial and inter-sectorial coordination.

www.undp.org

Water Youth Network

The Water Youth Network (WYN) is a global and inclusive connector in the water sector, with a vibrant community of students and young professionals and across disciplines. Overall, the aim of WYN is to offer a platform for young people to exchange with one another, to promote their inclusion in decision-making processes and to facilitate the adoption of youth friendly policies at all levels. Through this network we hope to encourage a spirit of on-going and learning and exchange between many generations of water professionals, which will be extremely valuable to address the expanding water challenges facing the planet.

www.wateryouthnetwork.org

World Vision International

World Vision is a global Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. World Vision serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender.

We have a World Vision for children – where every child grows up healthy and strong, is cared for and protected and has opportunities to flourish.
We have a World Vision for change – both on a global scale and in the lives of individuals through powerful one-to-one connections.

We have a World Vision for life – where we care for each other in a world full of promise and free of poverty.

www.wvi.org

Youth Beyond Disasters

Founded in 2013, Youth Beyond Disasters (YBD) is an open network of young people taking action on the risk we face to disasters and working together to lead our communities in building resilience. With experience in non-skilled mobilization after natural disasters in New Zealand, Fiji, Japan, Vanuatu and Nepal, their approach has seen tens of thousands of ordinary people gain the skills to aid recovery. With support from UNESCO and other partners, they have helped support Looking Beyond Disasters (LBD) Youth Forums across the Asia-Pacific facilitating the development of hundreds of youth-led action plans on disaster risk reduction (DRR).

www.youthbeyonddisasters.org

SPECIAL THANKS

With special thanks for the generous support of following persons:
Lana Winayanti, Wicaksono Sarosa, Bagus Mudiantoro and Melanie Tedja

Along with the dedicated teams from: Kemitraan Habitat Secretariat and associated colleagues

Solo Kota Kita: Agung Ramadhan, Ahmad Rifai; Hasanatun Nisa Thamrin; John Taylor; Olivia Werby and Paulista Surjadi

Royallndo: Ancilla, Christian, Christina, Firman, Irbramsyah, Lenna, Nabila, Puput, Razi, Renna, Riri, Roger, Ryan, Sasi, Tiesya and Yacob