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Sustainable
Development
Goals

Inclusive cities: trends and new initiatives

UNDESA Expert Group Meeting:
Family policies for inclusive societies
New York, 16 May 2018

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Introduction and Relevance

- 2050: Over 66% of the world population
- 80% of GDP worldwide
- Sustainable Development Goal 11
- Three key policy approaches toward inclusivity:
 - The inclusive city
 - Family policies
 - Intergenerational solidarity



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Why the city?

- Capacity to reach and interact directly with constituents
- Municipality as the policymaker, service provider, and employer
- Custodian of public spaces
- Long-term commitment
- Inequalities exacerbated (within middle and upper income countries)





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What is an Inclusive City?

- A city governed by democratic institutions, and transparency
- Promotes accessibility, equal opportunities, and sustainable development.
- The inclusive city caters to the rights and needs of groups habitually excluded

Intergenerational Solidarity

- Six dimensions of intergenerational solidarity:
 - Structure (geographic distance)
 - Association (frequency of social contact)
 - Affect (feelings of intimacy)
 - Consensus (in opinions, values, lifestyles)
 - Function (financial support)
 - Norms (obligation towards other members)

Silverstein, Merrill, and Vern L. Bengtson. "Intergenerational Solidarity and the Structure of Adult Child-Parent Relationships in American Families." *American Journal of Sociology* 103, no. 2 (1997): 429-60.



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Trends and Good Practices

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Porto Alegre, Brazil

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- GINI Coefficient: 0.60
- Participatory Budgeting (PB) programme
- Citizen involvement essential component to combatting urban inequality
- Regular public assemblies based on five themes
 - Urban planning and development; public transportation; health and social welfare; education, culture and recreation; economic development
- Current urban development master plan
 - Environmentally sustainable initiatives

Medellin, Colombia



- GINI Coefficient: 0.51
- Sustainable linkages and mobilization between the poor and rest of city
- Community engagement, representative governance, and violence suppression agenda
- 2000: homicide rate of 177 per 100,000 inhabitants
 - Number of homicides down by fourfold today



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Blantyre, Malawi



- GINI Coefficient: 0.50
- Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) programme to empower persons with disabilities and their job prospects
- Goal: increase number of eligible persons with disabilities that can open their own businesses and/or join workforce
- Key component: **including person with disability as a committee member in Malawi Rural Development Fund**

Amman, Jordan



- GINI Coefficient: 0.39
- Child Protection Initiative (CPI) project
- Provisions of educational and cultural activities and services to families specifically in disadvantaged areas
- Youth engagement as priority in Municipality agenda
- Policy for Children
 - Broadened to include children with disabilities



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District Jhelum, Pakistan

- GINI Coefficient: 0.31
- CBR initiative: “Inclusive Community Development through Mainstreaming People with Disability in Social Mobilization”
 - In accordance with the **CRPD**
- Local Citizens’ Community Boards
 - Membership from persons with disabilities



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Indonesia

- 2017: 14 mayors of cities signed Charter of the Network of Indonesian Mayors for inclusive Cities in Indonesia
- Yogyakarta
 - GINI Coefficient: 0.44
 - Committee for the Protection and Fulfillment of the **Rights of People with Disabilities**
 - Access to education, political participation, public campaigns, etc.

Johannesburg, South Africa



- GINI Coefficient: 0.65
- Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)
 - “Development synergy”
 - Road infrastructure improvements
 - Community police forums
 - Community health committees
 - Civic education



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Indicators for Inclusion

- 1. Accessible built environment
 - Buildings and city infrastructure; public *and* private spheres
- 2. Degree of a positive social environment
 - Attitudes, perceptions, and common knowledge
- 3. Affordability
 - Financial accessibility
- 4. Geographical availability
 - Inclusive policy projects



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Indicators for Inclusion

■ 5. Quality

- Information; services

■ 6. Meaningful participation

- Direct engagement from targeted group; affirmative actions ;
Political and civic representation

■ 7. Transparency and good governance



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Recommendations

- Policies reflecting reality of family life and today's intergenerational experiences
- Comprehensive tools for families to become active participants within city management and policy making processes
- Breaking down institutionalized barriers, engaging youth
- Urgent need of creating a more accessible municipality to all ages, backgrounds, and identities



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Recommendations

- Peer-learning and embracing collaborative platforms and good practices
- Arena for public engagement, community building, and dialogue between people and state
- Making cities inclusive for families with various needs



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DON'T LEAVE MAYORS BEHIND

