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Youth 2030 Cities

Youth 2030 Cities (or Youth 2030) is a project of UN-Habitat in partnership with Fondation Botnar's Healthy Cities for Adolescents flagship programme. The project is focused on the localization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals through enhancing the engagement of youth in governance at local, national and international level.

Youth 2030 has as one of its key outcomes the creation of an enabling environment for young people to engage in the governance of cities and participate in and provide knowledge to urban planning and policy processes.

Community hubs

Community hubs are public spaces that bring together community agencies and neighbourhood groups to offer a range of activities, programs and services.

Compendium of Promising Practices

The Compendium of Promising Practices is a UN-Habitat publication, featuring inspiring initiatives of youth which will represent an exemplary set of practises developed with and by youth focusing on various areas where sustainable action is needed. The promising practises will be featured on the Youth 2030 Community of Practice Platform. They will be presented online, integrating media materials that cannot be included in printed publication. These promising practises will be featured in an exhibition online and the online movement sparked via social media channels.

Equity

Equity – as defined by [the Interaction Institute for Social Change](#), equity is a state in which access to political, social and economic resources is done fairly. Youth 2030 defines equity as a process in which “all groups have access to the resources and opportunities necessary to improve the quality of their lives”, and equity as an outcome when “differences in life outcomes cannot be predicted on the basis of race, class or other dimensions of identity”.

Hart's ladder of young people's participation

Hart's ladder of young people's participation – a model advanced by sociologist Roger Hart in 1998, suggesting varied degrees (or 'rungs') of children and youth engagement when it comes to making decisions that affect them. The seventh and eighth rungs of participation refer to young people's leading and initiating action as well as sharing decision-making with adults, respectively, and are considered including youth voices in civic co-creation in the most meaningful way. You can read more about Hart's ladder of participation [here](#) (abridged version).

Informal economy

Informal economy – economic activities that fall outside official regulation (taxation, monitoring and protection under the law) because the regulations do not apply, because of weak enforcement or because of evasion of regulation. Activities that sometimes fall within the informal economy include street vending, domestic service, home-based enterprises, waste picking and urban agriculture.

Marginalised groups

* ***Marginalised groups*** – groups considered marginalised include women, children, LGBTQ+ people, individuals with disabilities, older persons, people with HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses, homeless people or occupants of informal dwellings, refugees or new migrants. These groups often are often prejudiced against, and have specific needs of which local governments are obligated to provide a number of services to meet their needs. "Planning from the margins" is a principle meaning that all residents benefit when the needs of marginalised populations are centred.

New Urban Agenda

The New Urban Agenda is a document guiding action towards sustainable urbanisation that was adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2016.

Participatory planning

Participatory planning – an urban planning process that involves the entire community in the strategic and management processes of planning, with special attention to involving marginalised groups. Participatory planning aims to achieve community buy-in and prevent conflict between groups. Participatory planning should be learning-oriented and should promote mutual accountability between community and public officers to ensure the continued participation of the

stakeholders. Stakeholders should be engaged at various levels and stages of the planning process including validation.

Promising practice

Promising practice in the sphere of youth engagement with SDGs are an initiative or a part of a larger initiative that is initiated and is being implemented by and with youth that proved to be successful in sense that they are potentially effective for SDG attainment.

Focusing on exclusively youth-led initiatives will have little value in terms of displaying the landscape of youth action and overlook many truly inspiring and innovative partnerships happening between and among young people and various groups of stakeholders. It is critical to acknowledge that having different socio-economic, cultural and contextual settings, youth both across the globe and urban-rural continuum experience this period of their life differently, which has a direct impact on the way they interact with the world. To be able to meaningfully engage with this diverse demographic, we would need to depart from capturing youth-led initiatives, but look for meaningful partnerships and practises of involvement that can inspire replication and creative thinking.

Public goods

Public goods – in sociology, public goods are commodities or services that benefit all members of society. By contrast, private goods are inherently scarce and are paid for separately by individuals.

SDG localisation

SDG localisation is a process of taking into account local contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. SDG localisation entails awareness-raising and advocacy activities around SDGs on subnational level, implementation and monitoring of the locally set SDG agenda, and the subsequent reflections on the way forwards.

Social capital

Social capital – social relationships that contribute to individual and collective well-being and productivity. Social capital refers to the value of social networks, bonds and trust.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders – people, groups, communities, agencies and other organised units that are impacted by a certain issue or project.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 goals that were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015. The SDGs provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet.. More information about 17 SDGs, their targets and indicators can be found [here](#).

Sustainable urbanisation

Sustainable urbanisation is a process of growth and development of cities and urban areas that promotes cities' long term viability by reducing consumption, waste and harmful impacts on people and place while enhancing the overall well-being of both people and place. UN-Habitat as a UN agency is mandated to contribute to the improvement of cities and other human settlements by making them safer, more resilient and inclusive. The key document guiding UN-Habitat's work in the field of sustainable urbanisation is the [New Urban Agenda](#).

Sustainability

Sustainability in New Urban Agenda includes the following four core dimensions:

- **Social sustainability** refers to the New Urban Agenda principle “*leave no one behind*”, emphasising the equal rights of all people to the benefits that cities can offer.
- **Economic sustainability** suggests that jobs are accessible to all and livelihoods are secured, while the cities are characterised by higher productivity and competitiveness.
- **Environmental sustainability** calls for the development of cities that protect, conserve, restore and promote their ecosystems, water, natural habitats and biodiversity, minimise their environmental impact and change to sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- **Spatial sustainability** relates to the long-term ability of cities to successfully plan for their increased urbanisation and growth.

Youth 2030 Community of Practice Platform

Youth 2030 Community of Practice Platform is a community engagement and learning platform that promotes and supports youth-led action in cities and

communities. This sub-platform will be a part of the Social Shifters platform, a non-profit organisation helping the next generation of leaders, innovators, and entrepreneurs to tackle the world's most pressing social and environmental issues.

Youth 2030 SDGs Scorecard

Youth 2030 SDGs Scorecard is an impact measurement and reporting platform for youth groups and organisations who want to use data to understand how their work impacts their communities and identify areas of opportunities for further development.

This platform allows youth organisations to link their missions and focus areas to relevant indicators from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Urban Monitoring (UMF) framework to monitor, analyse and report on the progress of their work to governments and key stakeholders, and contribute to urban agenda plans in their cities.

* – based on the definitions proposed by [UN-Habitat New Urban Agenda crash course](#).