Theory of Change



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Initial context & pre-conditions

Poor understanding of complex interactions affecting safety in urban environments

Safety in urban environments results from the complex interactions of relational elements. These interractions are often poorly understood, as are the key areas for potential improvement

The need to engage and build the capacities of public and private sector and young people

Many municipal authorities require capacity-building regarding youth engagement and how to holistically assess and address urban safety.

with learning opportunities in

the private sector.

in meaningful ways. There exist mixed levels of engagement of young people

Private sector is part of both the problem and the solution of safe urban environments (eg: security firms).

Young people are often not

aware of urban planning and

management, and are rarely

empowered to participate

The potential of young people

Young people are experts of their own realities and have the potential to contribute fantastic ideas to urban design, but are rarely empowered to do so.

Gaps in policy, practice, and city planning

Policy and/or practice is often insufficient to make urban environments safe.

Safety of young people is often not a high priority in

There exists large scope to improve understanding through research, collaboration and learning across silos.

A. Actions / Activities

A1 Engage with urban actors to build understanding of safety predeterminants

- 1 Stakeholder mapping, engagement & convening
 - 2 Boost urban safety monitoring systems and data collecting
- 3 Engage young people in gathering data and sharing understanding of rational existence
- 4 Apply systems thinking to analyse interconnectivity
- A2 Capacity is built through participatory training and bridge-building
- **1** Identify capacity gaps

Impacts & systemic change feed into progressive iterative design.

Impacts

& systematic

change driving

improvements for safe urban

environments

1 Conduct

research

development

support, communication,

- administration
- 2 Training with urban 3 Capacity development with young people & bridge-building

Young people are engaged through capacity-building

youth contributing

to system-wide change

mentoring, connections and bridge-building

Co-design

people, city, &

3 Convene global

learning network

2

Ideation

4 Engagement with private sector: (a) To encourage safety improvements; (b) To create learning opportunities

A3 Establish an innovation incubator (Enable

young people's ideas to address safety challenges)

B1 Adaptive system model built on data, stories, and analysis

B. Outputs

B2.1 Urban administration is aware of what, why, and how to engage young people in improving safe urban environments.

B2.2 Young people are upskilled, connected, emboldened, aware of opportunities, invited to take power.

B2.3 Private sector improves practice & opens opportunities for young people in this topic.

B3.1 Young people enabled to innovate for change (eg: through physical placemaking)

B3.2 Innovations implemented to address specific safety challenges

B4. Contribution to preconditions of system change

Policies around

engagement with young people in urbar Policies around integration of data to better understand systemic urban

Practice Through capacity bui

and incentive building to see that policies are enacted effectively. Through the provision of tools to enable better

 Through provision of concrete examples of effective engagement with young people that has led o safer environments

B2.4 Government,

private sector and young people are

prepared to engage

in innovation

incubator.

ocal authorities to assign a participatory budget which is pent based on the opinions and ideas of young people. Through engagement with MUBs to seek greater long erm finance availability for nunicipalities for safer urban Through engagement

with the private sector (CSR

connections

- Between cities within the learning
- Between young people and power-Between young people and usinesses offering traineeships, etc.

By linking in tech providers and other

out-of-the-box thinkers The relationship between people and heir physical environments.

Power dynamics

innovation engine and participatory voices in municipal planning and otherwise (using components 1 and 3 to amplify youth voices regarding what urban safety issues exist, why they exist, and how they can be practically • By mobilizing political will for larger-

scale improvements.

Mental models

• Challenge the deeply-held beliefs and assumptions and taken-for-granted ways of operating that maintain the status quo: By demonstrating to young people that they have the capacity to affect real change in their environments, societies and their own lives (personal). · By showing powerful examples of youth innovation to urban decision-makers to

change their underlying beliefs about the capacities of young people.

4 Use communication for awareness and knowledge sharing

A4 Build & share knowledge to catalyse change

2 Use advocacy &

engagement to trigger change

Selection

and Launch

C. Outcomes

C1 System understanding

Authorities view urban safety as the outcome of a relational understanding of urban components and integrate this view into future policy and action.

Γhe relational elements of urban safety are understood and built into city action plans.

Short term

C2 Capacity and empowerment

Long term

Young people proceed with their lives and careers with greater capacity for civic and entrepreneurial engagement

Authorities are better able to engage with and act upon the inputs of young people.

Short term

C3 Innovation and youth-driven action

Long term

Mind-sets are changed to recognize the capability and importance of engaging young people in urban betterment.

Short term

Stakeholders (including authorities, young people and private sector) witness the positive impacts of youth innovation on urban safety.

C4 Systemic improvements and scale

Long term

Improvements overflow from participating cities to neighbouring ciites, cities in global learning network and beyond.

Short term

Participating cities improve preconditions of system change leading to safer urban environments.

Urban environments are safer for young people.

Impacts

Personal

Material

Young people recognise how they can keep themselves safe and act accordingly.

Relational

The environments in which young people are able to develop connections are made safer.

Subjective Young people valued in

feel safe and their urban environments.

Societal

Relational

Material

tangible

environments.

Public and private sector, academic & civil mprovements in society actors routinely collaborate with young young people's safety in urban people to make urban environments safer.

Subjective Young people's

safety is a oriority concern in urban planning and development.

Environment

Material

Environmental aspects of urban safety trigger other environmental initiatives (beyond this programme).

Relational **Urban safety** enhances

Subjective The importance environmental sustainability.

to urban safety of environmental sustainability is better understood by city actors.