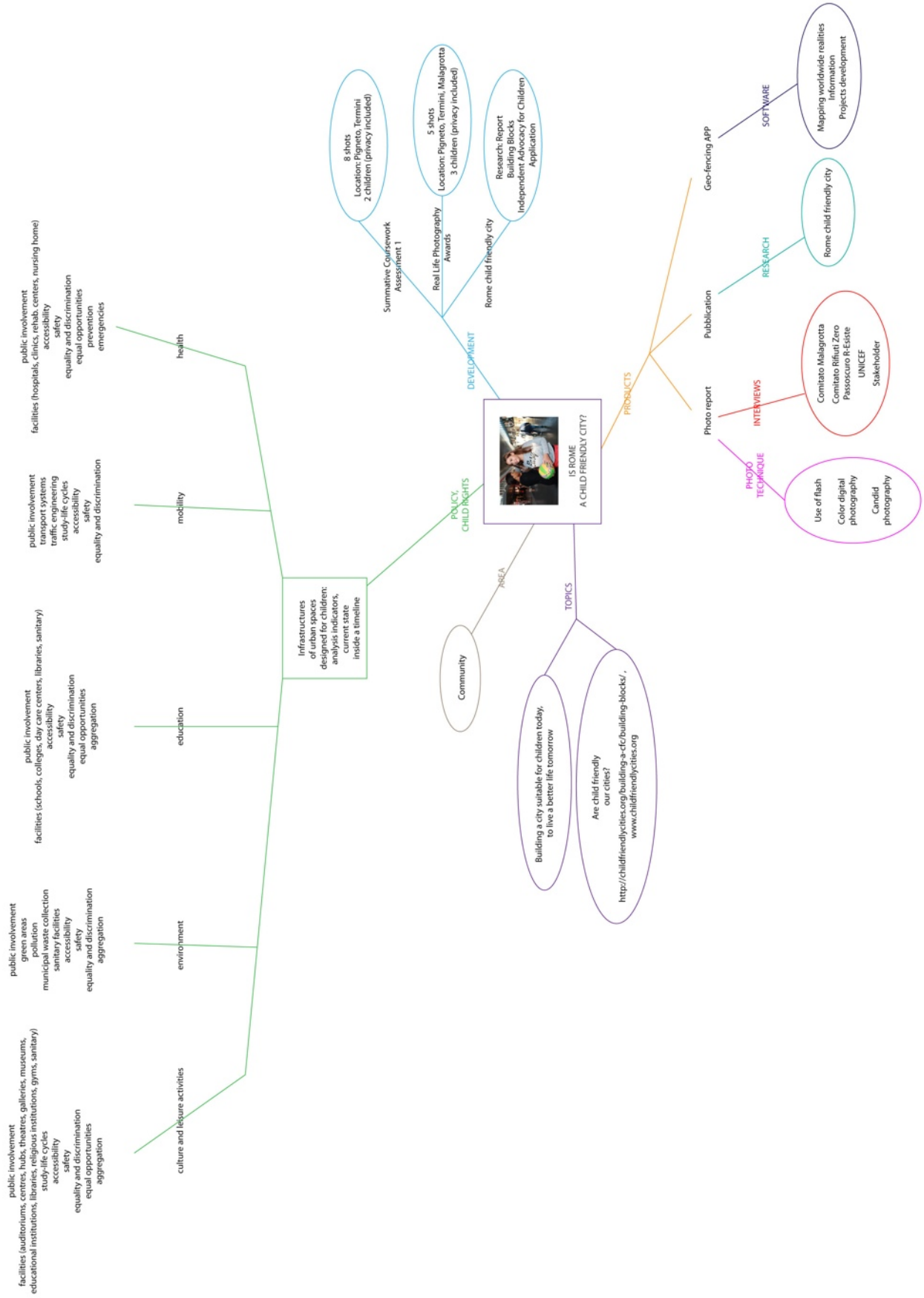


Mind Map



Presentation objectives

Phase 1, the paper and the model:

The idea is to write an interactive paper based on best practices in youth policy and programs for the next smart and eco cities in Rome and then Italy.

The aim is to analyse the infrastructures of urban spaces designed for children.

A shared standard

Defining a standard of well-being for children and youth through indicators, paying particular attention to:

ENVIRONMENT - public involvement, green areas, pollution, aggregation, safety;

MOBILITY - accessibility, safety;

CULTURE AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES - safety.

Youth policy and human rights

Promoting human rights for fighting discrimination.

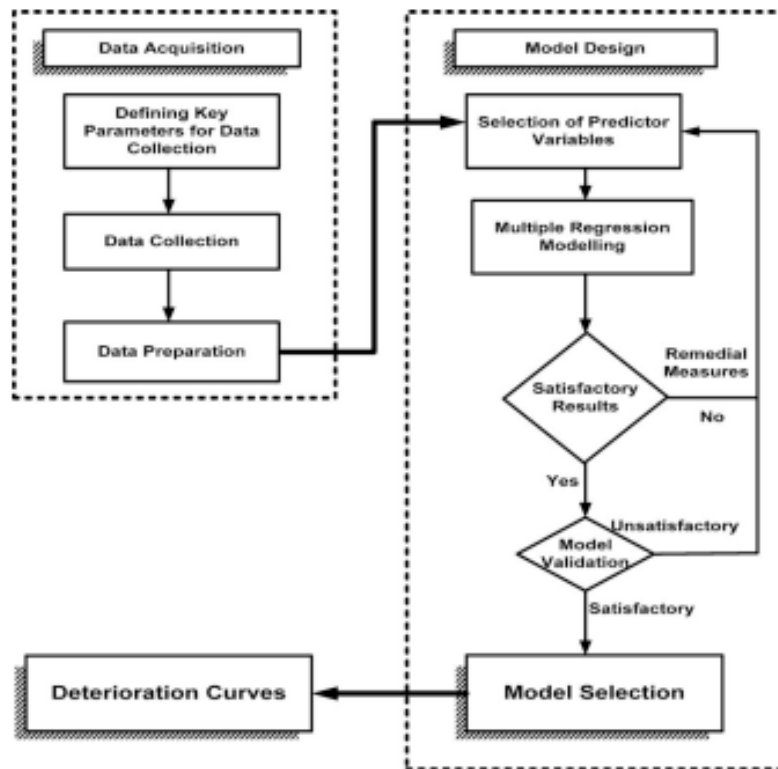
A useful and participatory tool

To build a walkable and bikable city, it will be necessary to embed in the research interactive geolocated maps routes, with the following purpose:

-> Route choices and their variation: protected green lanes, safety areas, safety routes to school, facilities (parking, sharing, bicycling and walking facilities integrated to transport systems, ..), zero-emission zones for adolescents and family with children.

-> Family & adolescents surveys/dialogue.

In the end I would be able to reach a predictive model of future behaviors of real infrastructures on a degree grid in city planning: environmental (pollution, waste collection, traffic engineering, waste water, eco-transport), operational (maintenance & repair strategies), orienteering (bicycling and walking routes).



1

Phase 2, from a standard to digital:

Developing a geo-fencing software web and mobile app community-based, containing:

- > interactive maps of route choices and their variation
- > open citizens' debate about ideas.

The Mission

- to build a Child Friendly city in Rome and then Italy
- to define an eco and smart city for adolescents
- to improve previous models
- to facilitate community aggregation

Building blocks for a Child Friendly City

CHILD FRIENDLY CITIES a component of building *A World Fit for Children*

In the Outcome Document of the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children (May 2002), states commit themselves "to take action to promote and protect the rights of each child... We acknowledge that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the most universally embraced human rights treaty in history, and its Optional Protocols contain a comprehensive set of international legal standards for the protection and well-being of children" (para.4). The Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted by consensus at the end of the Special Session (for full text see www.unicef.org).

A World Fit for Children identifies partnerships which States commit themselves to strengthen in order to "advance our common cause — the well-being of children and the promotion and protection of their rights...". In this context it identifies, among others, local governments and authorities, which "... can ensure that children are at the centre of agendas for development. By building on ongoing initiatives, such as child-friendly communities and cities without slums, mayors and local leaders can significantly improve the lives of children."

Thus the Outcome Document specifically highlights the contribution that the existing and growing movement for Child Friendly Cities can make. The immediate process proposed in the Outcome Document is that States should "develop or strengthen as a matter of urgency, if possible by the end of 2003, national, and where appropriate, regional action plans with a set of specific time-bound and measurable goals and targets based on this Plan of Action..." (para. 59).

This provides an immediate opportunity for those involved in promoting Child Friendly Cities to highlight how this concept can be harnessed and developed as a major contribution to the national process of implementing the CRC and building a world fit for children. The movement needs to ensure that it is fully represented in national discussions on the development of national and regional action plans. This process may be led by central government – promoting the development of Child Friendly Cities throughout the state – or by existing regional and local initiatives promoting their experiences as part of the national process of developing an action plan.

2

At the moment I have found a child-friendly legal framework to implement a Child Friendly City, but not based on an Model.

References

- Fazal, C. and Zayed, T. (2008) 'Infrastructure Condition Prediction Models for Sustainable Sewer Pipelines'. *Journal of Performance of Constructed Facilities*. 22(5) pp. 333-341.
- Innocenti Publications (2004) *BUILDING CHILD FRIENDLY CITIES A Framework for Action*. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/cfc-framework-eng.pdf> [Accessed: 10 November, 2015].