

DREERIE

VOOR DEN HAAG



MANIFEST
2026 - 2030

INHOUD

WE ARE DRERRIE FOR THE HAGUE (DH).....	3
1. A MUNICIPALITY FOR ALL OF DEN HAAG.....	6
2. AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN DEN HAAG.....	7
3. EVERYONE EQUALLY SAFE IN DEN HAAG.....	8
4. EDUCATION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE YOUTH.....	9
5. THE HAGUE, A REAL CITY OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE, BOTH IN WORDS AND ACTIONS.....	10
6. HEALTH CARE AND WELLNESS TAILORED FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.....	11
7. WORK AND INCOME: EQUAL INCOME FOR EVERYONE.....	12
8. ECO FRIENDLY AND LIVABLE NEIGHBORHOODS.....	13
9. PARKING AND ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY.....	14
10. CULTURE AND SPORTS FOR EVERYONE.....	15

WE ARE DRERRIE VOOR DEN HAAG

DDrerrie means courage, pride, and love for the street: a word that can be used against you (used to not take you seriously), but we wear it as a symbol of who we are. We are the children of The Hague. The city that raised us, from the playgrounds in the Rivierenbuurt to the beaches of Scheveningen. We are the The Hague of now and the shapers of the The Hague of tomorrow.

The idea for Drerrie started on a winter's evening during the World Cup in 2022. Morocco made it to the quarter finals, and DH celebrated. With flags, honking (common way of celebrating within the Moroccan and Turkish communities), and pride, we filled the streets. But what began as a night of joy, ended in bright headlights from the riot police.

We asked ourselves: how can it be that something so simple, like celebration, suddenly ends in the complete opposite? How can it be that you are born and raised in this city but still feel like a visitor? How can it be that we see the city hall from our bedrooms, but it feels as if we have no influence on what goes on there? Why is it that they only talk about us when they need someone to blame, but never with us as an equal partner? We don't want to be observers anymore in our own city. It's time for us to take the future back into our hands.

We are Hagenezen

We are The Hague. From north to south, from west to east. We know the squares, markets, houses of worship, cafes, community centers, beaches, and streets. Our roots here run deep. This is where we grew up, where we hope to grow old, where our children will be born, and where our memories and dreams live.

We bear responsibility

We feel that there is a widening gap between politics and the realities of the city. While our city becomes increasingly diverse, the city government remains exclusive to a select group. We want to bridge the gap between city hall and the street, to show that it is up to all of us to care about the city we live in.

We are not intruders

The biggest problem in The Hague is not that there are too many young people, but that too many young people feel excluded despite being born, educated, and working here. That is what The Hague is to us, our home, yet we too often have to fight to feel that way. Whether intentional or not, you often feel like you are just an afterthought, too little too late. While it is becoming incredibly difficult to build a future in the city where you were born and raised. We shouldn't have to leave this city or even the country to build our future. It's time to make sure that we become our own priority, whether it's the right to celebrate or finding affordable housing.

Our city, our story

We are taking back the word Drerrie. It is no longer a label to belittle us, but a badge we wear with pride. Because we are not the problem, we are the future of this city.

Our voice counts

The only way to give The Hague a future is to take all its residents seriously. If the municipality doesn't understand us, we will make ourselves heard. If politicians ignore us, we will take our seat at the table. We are used to not being given the benefit of the doubt. We trust each other, and everyone who wants to work with us to make The Hague a better place. All we need is you and us together.

What we want

Drerrie for The Hague wants a city that is a home for everyone. Where our elders can grow old with dignity, where young people are given opportunities, and where no one has to feel like a second-class citizen. We are the generation that is not waiting for things to get better, but is rebuilding the city itself. We are the voices of the people of The Hague, now and in the future!

**DREERRIE
FOR
DEN HAAAG
10 GOALS**

1. A MUNICIPALITY FOR ALL OF DEN HAAG

One of the biggest issues in The Hague is the widening gap between the city hall and the city that surrounds it. For many residents, the municipality is just another institution that you pay taxes to, that does construction on the street in front of your door, that wants to ban you from parking your car, and sends you taxes each year. We believe that the city must focus on serving the residents who live within its borders. Voting once every four years will not fix this; we need to do more to bridge this gap.

With DvD in the council, we will do everything we can to involve our members and the rest of the city in decision-making. Our members will have the opportunity to put issues directly on the municipal council agenda and to consult and guide us when it comes to important decisions.

DvD also advocates for the following:

Establishment of neighborhood councils

Following the example of other cities, such as Rotterdam, we want to establish neighborhood councils, which would be elected every two years. This would provide residents with an opportunity to express their views on what is happening in their neighborhoods and to build a bridge between you and the municipality. This would also allow young people (16+) to vote and participate locally. Ensuring women's safety would be prioritized within these councils, assisting in decision-making on measures like the placement of cameras, extra lighting, etc.

Maintaining and strengthening the right to speak in the municipal council

DvD not only wants to claim the right to be heard, but also wants to expand it. When residents advocate for themselves, their voice must carry weight. For example, when a neighborhood collects enough signatures, the municipal council must be required to discuss the issues. Additionally, we want to investigate how to make citizen decisions binding, so that residents are not only allowed to speak but can influence choices in their city.

Consideration for the needs of the city

The Hague is a melting pot of residents from all over the world, together we form a vibrant city. The housing needs of residents must come first, but wherever possible, there must be the freedom to create a livable city. With consideration for all residents and without causing too much disruption, vibrant outdoor spaces should be created. For example, if residents in certain neighborhoods need later opening hours for shops and restaurants, such as during the long summer days or during Ramadan, the municipality should facilitate this.

2. AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN DEN HAAG

The housing crisis is hitting young people in The Hague hard - many cannot find their own homes and are forced to live at home with their parents. A city without its residents is meaningless, and housing is a right, not a privilege. Loneliness is another problem for many in the city, and increasingly, neighborhoods are losing their character. We want the municipality to develop a new housing philosophy that prioritizes social cohesion. This will enable residents who want to continue living in their own neighborhoods, from young to old, with as few obstacles as possible. To address this, we are setting concrete goals for affordable housing:

Construction of 5,000 affordable homes for young people by 2030

The municipality of The Hague aims to build a total of 30,000 new homes by 2030, at least 30% of which will be social housing. We want to reserve 5,000 of these units for young people and students with a low-income. This will significantly reduce the waiting time for social housing.

Innovative housing solutions

Accelerate realization through flexible living and conversion of vacant real estate. For example, container homes and temporary units can quickly provide living space for young people. Additionally, we want the city to do everything it can to remove barriers that penalize young people living at home, such as decreased government support for parents.

Learning from the housing model in Vienna

The city must dare to make radical choices about public housing. In Vienna, ~60% of households live in affordable, non-commercial rental housing (accessible to those with an income of up to ~50,000) with rent at about €8 per m². The municipality co-finances and accepts a longer payback period to keep rents low. We want to use this example by investing substantially in new social housing every year. This will allow us to ensure young people remain in the city instead of moving away. The municipality must impose strict requirements on developers when it comes to social housing and include penalty clauses for developers who do not comply.

Introduction of a building vacancy tax

By introducing a vacancy tax, the municipality can motivate landlords to renovate their properties and ensure they are being used. There is a huge shortage of housing in the city and we can no longer afford to have buildings remain vacant. With the money initially collected from this tax, the city can invest in supporting tenants in exercising their rights and tackling abuses in the rental market.

3. EVERYONE IS SAFE IN DEN HAAG

Everyone in The Hague should feel safe and be treated equally. Unfortunately, many young people in the city with a minority background experience ethnic profiling and distrust towards the police. Our goal is to shift from repression to connection. For this to happen, it requires the active involvement of residents of all neighborhoods, which ensures that no one feels that the city is there to reprimand or correct them.

Women's safety highlighted as a main priority

Street harassment and aggressive behavior are often treated as 'normal' because no one intervenes. As Drerrie for The Hague, we take responsibility as the city's sisters and brothers to change this narrative. In order to ensure the safety of women and girls in the city, we must work together and amplify the voices of women. Other initiatives, such as more street lighting, more attention given to unsafe streets, increased education for boys and men, and prevention methods, should be put in place to decrease risks for women in the city.

Facilitate space for encounters and trust in the neighborhoods

Instead of labeling young people as a risk, the city should invest in spaces that make them feel welcome. There is nothing wrong with hanging out with friends outside. The problem is that there are too few places where this is possible. This leads young people to resort to hanging out in parking lots and in doorways. To change this, the city must actively create and maintain more outdoor spaces. Think of the beach, sport areas, and more space to sit in locations like Zuiderpark or Scheveningen. Community centers should also be open for everyone, without any agenda.

Initiatives that come from residents themselves to make their neighborhoods more livable, like community leaders and youth projects, should be supported directly through municipality subsidies and without barriers. Applying for these should be simple, with no dependence on large organizations or foundations. This will allow for more mutual understanding between young people, local residents, and the government. Safety does not come from control but rather from space and trust.

Strict monitoring of proactive enforcement actions and the use of force

Proactive enforcement, like stop and search policies, must be strictly monitored. These types of enforcement allow for ethnic profiling, creating feelings of unjust targeting and harassment. All while police continue to feel increased work pressure, and citizens feel that there is too little focus on tackling theft and fraud. To solve this, the city must honestly assess whether these policies really contribute to increased safety or contribute to a new set of problems. Safety cannot come from increased control but from trust and dialogue.

Total ban on mosquito devices

The so-called 'mosquito' is a device that produces a high-pitched noise, which attempts to disperse people from gathering. This device is being increasingly used, even being installed by housing associations. These devices disproportionately target young people and reduce quality of life. You cannot solve nuisance in the city by scaring away young people. This device should be banned, and alternatives should be discussed by the city council.

4. EDUCATION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE YOUTH

Every child in The Hague, regardless of their background, deserves equal opportunities during their education. However, rates of children who leave (secondary) school before graduation are higher among those with a minority background than those without. Somewhere in the process, something is going wrong for many young people. Schools like the Johan de Witt are a prime example of how a safe learning environment leads to equal support for all children. Learning from this, the city can continue to improve opportunities for all children. The municipality should learn from these great examples and try to continue this positive momentum:

Tackle under-advising at the secondary school level

After the final exam in primary school, every student receives a recommendation on which secondary school level they should attend. Often, these are significantly lower than what should be advised and are based on a student's background rather than merit. To counter this, students and parents should be given the opportunity, free of charge, to receive a second opinion. Schools work with yearly bias-training and calibration sessions; the inspector and city will examine advice patterns per school and neighborhood.

Tackling internship discrimination

The city will organize internship guarantees: anonymous matching through a musicality portal, random tests at companies, and strict consequences for discrimination against interns. Companies that discriminate will be excluded from municipality contracts and subsidies, while partners who perform well are given priority. Training will be provided to help organizations distribute internships fairly, with definitive consequences if students are mistreated.

Mentor and buddy programs at every secondary school

The city should increase local initiatives like the Schilderswijk Student House, where older students act as mentors to guide younger students. Within two years, every secondary school in vulnerable neighborhoods will have mentoring programs (including both students and professionals). Our hope is that this will keep students motivated and reduce the risk of dropping out.

Freedom of choice and aspiration

Talented young people should not face barriers in accessing education. We want to stimulate schools with diverse student bodies to motivate students to attend the education level best suited to them, rather than holding them back. In order to foster the ambition of students, role models from the community will use their stories to show what is possible.

Public education monitor and follow-up actions

We would like to create a publicly accessible dashboard, which outlines yearly statistics about each school and neighborhood. This will include comparisons of secondary school advices vs test scores, drop-out rates, rates of students who are held back, etc. This will allow the city to pinpoint issues, and create concrete solutions. Success is simple: diplomas are earned regardless of last name, and an internship is a right, not a lottery.

5. THE HAGUE, A REAL CITY OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE, BOTH IN WORDS AND ACTIONS

Within 24 hours after Ukraine was attacked by Russia, the city hall was covered in the colors of the Ukrainian flag. Now in Gaza, a live-streamed genocide is happening, but our city has refused to show any solidarity or support towards the Palestinian community. All while so many in our city cannot continue with daily life without thinking about the murdering and starving of the Palestinian people. Many in The Hague feel that there is a double standard at play and that not all lives are considered equal in the eyes of the government. While our political climate continues to be polarized, it's time for our city to be an example, by speaking against genocide, recognizing the Palestinian state, and offering support where possible.

Solidarity with Gaza: humanity knows no limits

Our city's identity with peace and justice means that we cannot be selective in who we support. The Hague must now take a lead for Gaza: symbolically, diplomatically, and practically. This means showing solidarity, facilitating local aid and shelter, and, where possible, contributing to the support of humanitarian aid and restrictions. In order to maintain our title of 'peace and justice' we must earn it through actions.

Protect and strengthen support for the heart of international law

At the same time, The Hague must strengthen its role as the host city of institutions like the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Court of Justice (ICJ). This is important now more than ever, as these institutions are under increasing international pressure. Our city has not only a logistical responsibility but a moral one. Permanent liaison structures must be established between the municipality and institutions to guarantee the security, accessibility, and visibility of their work. This should be accompanied by educational programs for schools and young people. To ensure the principles of international law are made tangible. Peace and justice should live within all of us.

Restore relationships and solidarity with (post)colonial areas

The Hague has historic ties to the crimes committed in (post)colonial areas, action must be taken to facilitate restorative actions and take accountability. We would like to build sustainable, equal partnerships focused on knowledge exchange, human rights, anti-discrimination, safe drinking water, and better quality of life. The city should choose for structural collaboration with others who share our commitment and expertise. This can be achieved by organizing projects together with knowledge institutions, social organizations, and local communities. Not from the top down, but between individuals.

6. HEALTH CARE AND WELLNESS TAILORED FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The mental and social well-being of young people deserves top priority. Data shows that in 2021, 18% of Dutch youth struggle with mental health, almost double what it was in 2019 (cbs.nl). In regions with high levels of poverty, we see that young people find it hard to access help (due to stigma, language, and trust). Our plans focus on increasing low-threshold and culturally sensitive care, with clear goals:

Neighborhood-based youth teams for mental health

By 2026, every neighborhood should have a drop-in center for youth-focused psychologists/coaches, which will be integrated into community centers or schools. We want to lower the threshold by bringing care directly to young people. Requests for help can be made anonymously and in whatever language is most comfortable for the client. Success will be measured by the number of young people receiving timely help and the length of waiting times per neighborhood.

Destigmatization and Education

The city should launch campaigns in schools and community centers to address stigma around mental health. Young people with a diverse background will be trained as peer educators, to provide care back to their communities. Physical health and financial security are also part of wellbeing: school meals, youth health care, and the Ooievaarspas must remain accessible to all. Poverty should never be a barrier to growing up healthy in our city.

Extra care for young people in vulnerable situations

In addition, we must pay special attention to young people who are at risk of falling through the cracks, such as single mothers, homeless youth, or young people without a network. The city will setting up a rapid response hotline where social workers and counselors can get into contact with at risk groups within a 48-hour period. Through increased collaboration with local organizations, more shelters and assisted living should be provided to young adults without a stable home situation. Extra attention will be given to women and girls, given high rates of domestic violence and high risk of exploitation, ensuring their safety is a priority. This approach is not only about care, but about prevention. The sooner we see someone, the less likely that young people are to drop out or end up on the street.

Good care and well-being form the basis for participation in society. Only when young people feel mentally, socially, and physically supported can they truly participate, dream, and build the future of our city. Physical health and financial security are important parts of well-being. This is why we emphasize maintaining free school meals and accessible health care. Childhood poverty should continue to be fought through measures like the Ooievaarspas and childcare assistance.

7. WORK AND INCOME: EQUAL INCOME FOR EVERYONE

Youth unemployment is at a low, especially in comparison to 10 years ago, yet the gap between generations remains. Our goal is to close this gap and help every young person to gain work experience or skills training. The following measures should be implemented:

Boycott Youth Wages

In The Netherlands a youth wage is in place until age 21, this means that young people are paid differently based on age rather than experience. We believe this is unfair and is a clear form of age discrimination. The city should introduce a policy that only assigns work to or hires companies who pay equal wages to people over the age of 18.

Social Return for Youth Employment

The Hague already applies social return obligations in major public procurement contracts (5% of the contract value must be invested in jobs or internships for vulnerable groups). We are expanding this approach with a broader interpretation of social return that goes beyond the Participation Act. This policy will also include young people without a basic qualification, status holders in the integration process, people with experience in youth care or supported housing, and long-term job seekers without benefits. With a strong focus on young people, companies working with the municipality will be required, wherever possible, to offer The Hague's youth opportunities in apprenticeships, work placements, or entry-level positions. This approach will create new opportunities each year. Progress will be monitored through the number of realized work-and-learning placements, with a target of at least 300 additional positions per year through social return.

Municipality summer internship program

The city will organize a summer internship program offering a wide range of placements for students and pupils from The Hague. This program can act as a springboard for young people who struggle to gain a foothold in the internship market. In addition, we will support young job seekers through intensive coaching (with buddies from the business community) and debt assistance where financial challenges present barriers. No young person should be left on the sidelines—this is crucial both socially and economically.

Startup-funds for young talent

We will establish a Hague Youth Innovation Fund that provides microloans (e.g. €5,000–€25,000) to early-stage entrepreneurs under the age of 30, with particular attention to underrepresented groups. Each year, at least 50 young startups will be supported through this fund. Participants will be paired with coaches from the business community, such as successful entrepreneurs with roots in The Hague. This initiative builds on existing municipal incentives for impact entrepreneurs while making them more accessible to local talent in neighborhoods such as Transvaal and Moerwijk.

Entrepreneurship education and hubs

In collaboration with schools and The Hague University of Applied Sciences, we will open two Youth Entrepreneurship Hubs. These are low-threshold workspaces offering workshops on bookkeeping, marketing, and client acquisition. Young people will be able to pitch their business ideas and potentially secure a place in an incubator program. While The Hague already invests in startup locations such as Apollo 14, we will explicitly reserve space for small-scale, neighborhood-based initiatives. Success indicators: a 20% increase in the number of young entrepreneurs in The Hague over five years, alongside greater diversity among founders (measured using Chamber of Commerce data).

8. ECO-FRIENDLY AND LIVABLE NEIGHBORHOODS

Young people care about the climate and about their immediate living environment. If The Hague aims to become climate-neutral by 2030, action must be taken now in ways that also benefit young people in vulnerable neighborhoods. Our plans link sustainability to improved liveability in disadvantaged areas so that everyone benefits. Top priorities:

Investing in Vulnerable Neighborhoods

The Hague South-West (Escamp) faces a concentration of social challenges, but is also on the brink of major renewal. Over the next 20 years, 10,000 new homes will be built, alongside large-scale renovations and an energy transition. We will ensure that residents are actively involved in these developments and that at least 30% of local construction and green-project jobs go to neighborhood residents and young people. In addition, we aim to raise the liveability score of these neighborhoods (as measured by The Hague Liveability Monitor) to the citywide average within ten years.

A Climate-Neutral City with Green Jobs

The municipality has set the ambitious goal of becoming a climate-neutral city by 2030, a challenge we fully embrace. We want younger generations to play an active role in achieving this. Concretely, we will establish a Youth Climate Corps that will be deployed in insulation projects, the installation of solar panels on social housing, the creation of green strips, and similar initiatives. This will generate employment opportunities and strengthen public support for the climate transition. By 2025 at the latest, 100 young people from The Hague will begin paid training or employment in climate-related work (for example, through work-learn programs in the energy transition).

Green and Healthy Public Spaces

Every child should grow up in a clean and safe neighborhood. We are launching a green offensive: by 2030, at least 5,000 additional trees and 100,000 square meters of new green space will be added to densely built-up areas to combat urban heat islands and create more room for play. Residents will be involved through community garden projects and will have a say via neighborhood councils in the redesign of public squares. Our goal is that within five years, every neighborhood has at least one attractive meeting place (such as a small park, basketball court, or community center) where young people enjoy spending time. This will be monitored through usage data and neighborhood surveys.

Sustainability is not only an environmental issue but also a matter of social sustainability. A livable neighborhood means fewer nuisances and greater pride. We will harness the energy and solidarity that already exist within communities. Resident-led initiatives will receive support, and young people will be encouraged to improve their own neighborhoods. For example, through competitions or dedicated neighborhood budgets for youth projects. In this way, we will work together towards future-proof neighborhoods that are truly good places to live.

9. PARKING AND ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY

Mobility is freedom. For many young people, however, high transport costs are a barrier to studying, working, or fully participating in city life. We want to take a bold step towards accessible public transport for young people, a measure that is feasible and has already proven its value elsewhere. Politics too often focuses on banning things without offering good alternatives. Our policy starts from the principle that there must be space for everyone in our city, while giving residents priority in the use of public space in their own neighborhoods.

Free and Safe Public Transport for Everyone by 2035

By 2026 at the latest, all young people up to and including the age of 25 should be able to travel for free on trams, buses, and RandstadRail within The Hague. This will be rolled out in phases (for example, starting with pupils up to 18 years old in 2024, followed by students, and then other young people). Funding will come from a reallocation of budgets, less investment in road expansion and more in public transport subsidies, as well as cooperation with the national government.

We also want to introduce weekend night buses so that young people can get home safely after going out, and increase service frequency to neighborhoods that are currently underserved (such as new routes to The Hague South-West, where an additional 20,000 residents are expected). This is especially important to ensure all women can safely get home at night without being dependent on biking or taking a taxi home. Cycling infrastructure also remains essential: high-quality cycling routes and safe bicycle parking at schools will be prioritized over new car-focused projects. Our measurable targets are a 50% increase in public transport use among young people by 2028 and a reduction in traffic incidents involving young people, driven by fewer scooter trips and greater use of public transport and bicycles.

Free public transport promotes both equality and climate goals. Luxembourg already provides a strong example. In The Hague, this approach can also encourage commuters who currently drive alone into the city to carpool or switch to public transport, supported by a car tax in the city center.

Parking Policy

In an increasing number of neighborhoods, finding a parking space has become extremely difficult. Not everyone in The Hague has a job that allows them to work from home or cycle to work. Some people work in industry or on night shifts; others need to travel to different parts of the country. Owning a car is not, for everyone, a decadent or unnecessary habit. For this reason, the municipality should reserve more parking spaces in the city center for permit holders. Parking garages have sufficient capacity to accommodate visitors from outside the city. Visitors to residents can park within neighborhoods using residents' visitor parking hours. Parking should be free on national public holidays.

The Municipality of The Hague should follow the example of cities such as Rotterdam to bring parking garages under public ownership. This should apply to both new and existing garages. Residents currently have to deal with commercial operators such as Q-Park, which even manage garages located beneath residential buildings. This is unnecessary. The municipality should take the lead by managing parking facilities itself.

Free public transport may sound radical, but as a New York politician once put it: “Keeping public transport expensive is a choice; we can choose differently.” We choose accessibility. Investing in mobility for young people is an investment in their future and in a cleaner, fairer city.

10. CULTURE AND SPORTS FOR EVERYONE

Young people must be able to develop beyond school and work. Access to sports clubs, music, arts, and spaces for social interaction is essential for their personal development and sense of belonging. We want all young people in The Hague, regardless of income, to be able to participate in culture and sports, and we want the city to actively celebrate their talents. The actions we will take are as follows:

Expanding the Ooievaarspas and Child Support Schemes

The Ooievaarspas provides discounts on a wide range of activities (sports, courses, museums) for residents with low incomes. We will ensure that more providers join and that reimbursements are increased. Children aged 4–18 from households earning up to 130% of the social minimum already receive support through Stichting Leergeld for membership fees and sports equipment. We will extend this support up to the age of 21. Goal: No young person should have to stop participating in a sport or hobby for financial reasons.

More Community Sports Coaches and Cultural Hubs

We want to have an additional 20 community sports coaches to organize tournaments and training sessions in neighborhoods where boredom and nuisance are prevalent. Examples include inter-neighborhood football tournaments, dance workshops, or free-running sessions (The Hague already has successful free-run clubs where young people can receive up to €450 in membership fee reimbursements through the Ooievaarspas). At the same time, we will open two new youth cultural centers, one in The Hague South-West and one in the Schilderswijk, offering rehearsal spaces, studios, and professional guidance for music, theater, vlogging, and other creative forms. Success indicator: the number of participating young people in priority neighborhoods will double within four years.

Celebrating Diversity and Talent

The Hague's cultural richness is rooted in its diversity. We will support initiatives that celebrate this, such as the Hague World Festival, where different communities (Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese, and others) co-create a shared event. We will also provide platforms for young creators within established festivals such as Parkpop and Clubhopping. The aim is for young people to see themselves represented in The Hague's cultural landscape. A measurable outcome will be increased participation: we aim for a 25% increase in visits by young people from lower-income groups to libraries, museums, and sports clubs (measured through pass usage and surveys).

Beyond enjoyment and personal development, this agenda also has a preventive effect. Young people who engage in sports or the arts are less vulnerable to negative influences. As one youth worker put it: "We used to just play football... now there is more conversation, and we have built a strong relationship with neighborhood police officers as well." Participation in constructive activities also strengthens young people's connection to society. That is why we invest in this agenda, the return is a generation that feels seen, healthy, and motivated.



**REPRESENT
YOURSELF**

DRERRIEVOORDENHAAG.NL