

PrepCity III

Cities as Actors

Berlin

2–4 May 2016

In May 2016 representatives and experts from Berlin and twelve other global metropolises, Brussels (Belgium), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Guangzhou (China), Hyderabad (India), Johannesburg (South Africa), Montreal (Canada), Nairobi (Kenya), Mexico City (Mexico), Rosario (Argentina), Quito (Ecuador), Sydney (Australia), Washington and New York (USA) joined Metropolis's third PrepCity Conference in Berlin. The conference was jointly organised by Metropolis, the Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation and the Technische Universität Berlin. The aim of the conference was for cities to formulate specific requirements and expectations with regard to the New Urban Agenda. This report presents the conference outcomes, which will be presented for discussion to an international group of politicians and experts at the German Habitat Forum in Berlin, 1–2 June 2016.

From the perspective of urban actors gathered in Berlin, and building upon two prior PrepCity workshops in Buenos Aires in May 2015, and Mexico City in March 2016, we enthusiastically welcome the New Urban Agenda but suggest that it still needs to attend the following basic issues:

1. Appreciate cities as complex actors, not just as municipalities or demarcated urban zones.

One aspect of this concerns the nature of cities as actors. Cities and urban areas are not concentrations of problems to be managed, but first and foremost hubs of co-existence and catalysts for mediation and integration of difference. They are sites of experimentation and societal innovation in which new identities and modes of living are being conceived and tested — arguably one of the greatest cultural achievements of humanity. Cities and urban settlements are coproduced by a multitude of actors. They change and evolve constantly, and they do not act as a coherent entity or speak with one coherent voice. It is precisely the quality of diversity and difference, the complex negotiated relations between a multitude of urban actors that represents its fullest potential and underlines its difference to other political regimes at a regional, national or global level. The New Urban Agenda should acknowledge and seek to treasure this difference.

A second aspect of this concerns the agency of cities as actors. Except in countries where the principle of subsidiarity works, cities tend to have very constrained power. Appreciating cities as complex actors requires that urban governments are delegated considerably more authority than they are currently afforded, including in the area of financing.

2. Acknowledge the importance of a renewed social contract summarized in the notion of the 'Right to the City' — but also including urban commoning as a fundamental principle of this contract.

Cities are sites in which the global transformation towards sustainability will succeed or fail. Without the meaningful involvement of local urban actors the Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved. Municipal administrations play a key role. Their mandates, capacities and resources to address local problems in an integrated way are essential. But local authorities also require the

constant legitimisation and partnership of all citizens. Beyond managerial challenges therefore, a social contract, which binds all local urban actors together is the greatest treasure cities can offer to meet global challenges. Beyond expressing a commitment to the concept of ‘Cities for All’, the New Urban Agenda should outline the comprehensive and ongoing civil engagement process that each city must go through to establish a social contract as key enabling condition to achieve sustainability. We agree with the ‘vision’ expressed in the New Urban Agenda, and we agree with the high-level aspirations about political participation that the NUA begins to spell out, but we seek a more systematic process for this expression.

The notion of the ‘Right to the City’ and the principle of ‘commoning’ are means through which strong locally agreed social contracts can be achieved. While the former emphasises the individual right for inclusion and participation, the latter underlines the need to protect and strengthen collective resources, spaces and practices. The New Urban Agenda should therefore position the ‘Right to the City’ and principles of commoning at the heart of the New Urban Agenda — not in the first instance as statutory legal rights (this is where all the current debates come undone), but as a set of cultural-political rights *and* responsibilities which will ensure basic degrees of participation, transparency, fairness and equity in cities for all.

3. Include positive cultural engagement as transformative commitment; not just as a point of leverage.

The New Urban Agenda should acknowledge that sustainability can only be achieved through a balance of ecological, economic, political *and* cultural commitments. The Berlin-organized PrepCity Habitat III meetings have developed a series of ‘Principles for Better Cities’ based on integrating these four basic domains of social life. The New Urban Agenda should commit to an understanding of sustainability, which will give equal weight to those four domains:

- Positive ecological sustainability: Urban settlements should have a deep and integrated relationship with nature.
- Positive economic prosperity: Urban settlements should be based on an economy oriented towards social needs.
- Positive political governance: Urban settlements should have an enhanced emphasis on engaged and negotiated civic involvement.
- Positive cultural engagement: Urban settlements should actively develop ongoing processes for dealing with the uncomfortable intersections of identity and difference.

(See Appendix 1 for an elaboration of this set of principles)

Although the New Urban Agenda is more sensitive in this area of culture than the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda zero draft does not include culture in its transformative commitments. Rather culture comes under the heading of ‘Recognize and leverage culture, diversity and safety in cities’, where the concept of ‘leverage’ suggests an instrumentalising approach to culture. It was the concerted view of the PrepCity process that the inclusion of cultural issues is critical for itself, not just for leveraging against other outcomes.

4. Focus on the enabling conditions to be defined by the New Urban Agenda.

To transform complex urbanities towards sustainability requires a new framework for action. It is here where the New Urban Agenda could make a decisive difference and add value to the already-existing elements of the Agenda 2030 by providing clear criteria and affirmative guidelines for setting up effective delivery frameworks for the Sustainable Development Goals and other global agendas. This delivery framework should focus on setting up appropriate enabling conditions — that is, structures and resources necessary for urban stakeholders to take action. These enabling conditions should address actors at different levels — the global, supra-regional, national and local levels — and should address the following key aspects:

- Give cities a better mandate for action through revised National Urban Policies (NUPs).

Urbanisation is a dynamic process, which produces constantly evolving geographies. To steer urbanisation processes towards sustainability requires the co-ordinated effort of multiple levels of government. By formulating explicit objectives, guiding principles, and instruments, NUPs can include all relevant government levels and provide enabling institutional structures and principles of co-operation. NUPs should therefore define an appropriate, country-specific multi-level governance framework, based on respect for the principles of subsidiarity and the recognition of local-self-government. The definition of clear mandates is a guarantor of effective action and transparency and accountability of decision-making.

- Enable cities to manage their own resources with greater autonomy.

We welcome the emphasis of the New Urban Agenda on systematic and alternative forms of funding. Many mandates that cities already have remain unfunded — a burden without the appropriate means to act effectively. Fiscal decentralisation and the ability to have access to own-source revenue is a precondition to address sustainability challenges. Yet, not all resources can or should be monetarized or are part of government-led transfer cycles. The most significant resource is the citizen-led economic, political and cultural production. Cities need to acknowledge, protect and nurture natural and built spaces, heritage and cultural memories, and locally grounded economies for sustainable self-provisioning and self-determined action.

- Build on and develop the capacities for local urban administrations and citizens.

Urban administrations frequently lack the appropriate human and intellectual capacities to meet the complex transformation challenges. Strategic, integrated, cross-sectoral and action-oriented local urban governance is not only a matter of technical skills. Acknowledging the complex constellation of actors in cities, urban plans need also to be conceived, implemented and monitored in inclusive ways. Urban knowledge needs to be managed in a publically accessible way. In this sense the New Urban Agenda should provide a broad but incisive framework for action.

- Focussing on enabling action.

It is this last dimension that the New Urban Agenda needs to achieve most of all. There is a tendency in such charters and sets of goals to add concern after concern, aspiration after aspiration, in such a way as to make it hard to see what cities should actually do. What cities need most is a New Urban Agenda that enables action. This requires a more systematic document that lays out a direct set of optimal practices (much as we have attempted to do in the ‘Principles for Better Cities’ — see below).

This also requires a more systematic relation to the Sustainable Development Goals, given that a significant proportion of those goals relate to the work of cities, not just Goal 11. Just as we have provided a way of mapping the Sustainable Development Goals onto the New Urban Agenda (Appendix 2 below), the next draft needs to explicitly show how it relates to the Sustainable Development Goals. Cities need clear integrated principles for practice, not unspecified connections and multiple claims upon their policies and planning.

Overall we wholeheartedly welcome the New Urban Agenda, and acknowledge the difficulty of expressing the complex needs and obligations of cities.¹ We look forward to the next draft with both the structure systematised and the principles laid out with disarming clarity.

¹ Our sources include the UCLG/ Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments. Key Recommendations of Local and Regional Governments towards Habitat III, March 2016; the European Union Urban Agenda, 2016; the Adelphi paper on Enabling Conditions; the Cities Alliance paper; the many *Circles of Social Life* discussion papers and articles.

Appendix 1.

Principles for Better Cities

The United Nations has set seventeen goals to change our world. Goal 11 concerns cities: ‘Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable’. Within that process the United Nations has laid out a set of 169 associated targets. At the same time, the Habitat III process is developing a New Urban Agenda. These two processes are massive and complex.

In a complementary process, the *Circles of Social Life* approach, linked to the Berlin-organized PrepCity Habitat III meetings, has been working on a set of basic principles that will allow for the various goals and agendas to be mapped in relation to each other. This set of principles is based on the proposition that the *Principles for Better Cities* should begin from a general framework that concerns the human condition, rather than just a list of proposals that are added together from different current or immediate concerns. We start with the idea that there should be basic principles that relate to the basic domains of social life: ecology, economics, politics and culture.² This is in keeping with the approach of Metropolis and UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments) that treat cultural and political issues as important as economic and ecological ones.

Within this proposed framework of four domains it is possible to suggest a very simple set of principles that are systematically connected but can be readily understood. The following list is a **draft list only** and will be finalized this year.

Appendix 1 sets out the draft principles. Appendix 2 maps the Sustainable Development Goals against the draft principles.

Draft Principles in Summary

Positive **ecological sustainability**

Ecology: Urban settlements should have a deep and integrated relationship with nature.

Positive **economic prosperity**

Economics: Urban settlements should be based on an economy oriented towards social needs rather than just economic growth.

Positive **political governance**

Politics: Urban settlements should have an enhanced emphasis on engaged and negotiated civic involvement.

Positive **cultural engagement**

² This document is part of the *Circles of Social Life* approach developed by a team of people associated with Metropolis in association with many other consultants, practitioners and activists. See www.circlesofsustainability.org. A Metropolis taskforce, hosted by Berlin, has been central to developing these principles across a series of meetings in Berlin (2013), Brussels (2014), Hyderabad (2014), Buenos Aires (2015), and Mexico City (2016).

Culture: Urban settlements should actively develop ongoing processes for dealing with the uncomfortable intersections of identity and difference.

Then, using the same framework of four domains, each with seven subdomains, it is possible to elaborate the detail with each of the four domains. Again the list below is only a draft list and will inevitably be changed in consultation. The principles maintain their consistency by being related to overall framework. Claims are being made in relation to a systematic set of domains and subdomains as set out in the *Circles of Social Life* framework. The process that we advocate suggests that the template framework and the suggested principles become a basis for dialogue and debate in each city for rewriting, enacting and then revisiting in an iterative way.

Social Domains and Subdomains

<p>Economics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production and Resourcing 2. Exchange and Transfer 3. Accounting and Regulation 4. Consumption and Use 5. Labour and Welfare 6. Technology and Infrastructure 7. Wealth and Distribution 	<p>Ecology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materials and Energy 2. Water and Air 3. Flora and Fauna 4. Habitat and Settlements 5. Built-Form and Transport 6. Embodiment and Food 7. Emission and Waste
<p>Politics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization and Governance 2. Law and Justice 3. Communication and Critique 4. Representation and Negotiation 5. Security and Accord 6. Dialogue and Reconciliation 7. Ethics and Accountability 	<p>Culture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identity and Engagement 2. Creativity and Recreation 3. Memory and Projection 4. Beliefs and Ideas 5. Gender and Generations 6. Enquiry and Learning 7. Health and Wellbeing

These principles can be elaborated in a simple way or in a more detailed way:

Economics: Urban settlements should be based on an economy oriented towards social needs rather than economic growth:

1. With production organized around local needs;
2. With financial governance using engaged methods such as participatory budgeting;
3. With regulation negotiated publicly;
4. With consumption substantially reduced;
5. With workplaces brought closer to residential areas;
6. With technology used primarily as a tool for good living; and
7. With the institution of positive re-distributive processes.

Ecology: Urban settlements should have a deep and integrated relationship with nature:

1. With energy generated renewably;
2. With waterways returned, as much as possible to their pre-settlement condition;
3. With natural spaces conserved and connected;
4. With urban growth managed and contained;
5. With transport oriented to walking, bikes and public systems;

6. With food production localized; and
7. With waste reutilized.

Politics: Urban settlements should have an active emphasis on engaged and negotiated civic involvement:

1. With deep deliberative democratic processes;
2. With legislation enacted for socially just land-tenure;
3. With public support for public non-profit communication services and media;
4. With political participation going deeper than electoral engagement;
5. With basic security afforded to all people;
6. With reconciliation with Indigenous peoples; and
7. With ongoing ethical debates concerning how we are to live.

Culture: Urban settlements should actively develop ongoing processes for dealing with the uncomfortable intersections of identity and difference:

1. With careful public recognition of the complex layers of community-based identity;
2. With the development of consolidated cultural activity zones;
3. With cultural institutions and public spaces dedicated to projecting cross-cutting cultural histories;
4. With locally relevant fundamental beliefs woven into the urban fabric;
5. With conditions for gender equality pursued in all aspects of social life;
6. With the possibilities for facilitated enquiry and learning available to all from birth to old age; and
7. With public spaces and buildings designed a to enhance the emotional wellbeing.

Principles in Detail

Economic Principles

Urban settlements should be based on an economy oriented towards social needs rather than economic growth:

1. With production and exchange shifted from an emphasis on production for global consumption towards an economics oriented to locally negotiated prosperity;
2. With urban financial governance based on engaged methods such as treating capital gains as part of the social commons and designating a proportion of the city's annual infrastructure and services spending as open to participatory budgeting;
3. With regulation negotiated publicly through extensive consultation and deliberative programs, including an emphasis on regulation for resource-use reduction;
4. With consumption substantially reduced and shifted away from those goods that are not produced regionally or for the reproduction of basic living—food, housing, clothing, music and so on;
5. With workplaces brought back into closer spatial relation to residential areas, while taking into account dangers and noise hazards through sustainable and appropriate building;
6. With technology used primarily as a tool for good living, rather than a means of transcending the limits of nature and embodiment; and
7. With the institution of re-distributive processes that break radically with current cycles of inter-class and inter-generational inequality.

Ecological Principles

Urban settlements should have a deep and integrated relationship with nature:

1. With urban settlements organized around locally distributed renewable energy, planned on a precinct-wide basis, and with existing buildings retrofitted for resource-use efficiency;

2. With waterways returned as much as possible to their pre-settlement condition, flanked, where possible, by indigenous natural green-spaces re-established along their edges;
3. With green parklands—including areas which provide habitat for indigenous animals and birds—increased or consolidated within the urban area, connected by further linear green ribbons;
4. With urban settlements organized into regional clusters around natural limits and fixed urban-growth boundaries to contain sprawl and renew an urban-rural divide; and with growth zones of increased urban density within those urban settlements focussed on public transport nodes;
5. With paths for walking, lanes for non-motorized vehicles, and corridors for sustainable public transport, given spatial priority over roads for cars; and with those dedicated paths networked throughout the city;
6. With food production invigorated in the urban precinct, including through dedicated spaces being set aside for commercial and community food gardens; and
7. With waste management directed fundamentally towards green composting, hard-waste recycling and hard-waste mining.

Political Principles

Urban settlements should have an active emphasis on engaged and negotiated civic involvement:

1. With governance conducted through deep deliberative democratic processes that bring together comprehensive community engagement, expert knowledge, and extended public debate about all aspects of development;
2. With legislation enacted for socially just land-tenure, including, where necessary, through municipal and state acquisition of ecologically, economically and culturally sensitive areas;
3. With public non-profit communication services and media outlets materially supported and subsidized where necessary;
4. With political participation and representation going deeper than electoral engagement;
5. With basic security afforded to all people through a shift to human security considerations;
6. With reconciliation with Indigenous peoples becoming an active and ongoing focus of all urban politics; and
7. With ethical debates concerning how we are to live becoming a mainstream requirement at all levels of education and in all disciplines from the humanities to medicine and engineering.

Cultural Principles

Urban settlements should actively develop ongoing processes for dealing with the uncomfortable intersections of identity and difference:

1. With careful public recognition of the complex layers of community-based identity that have made the urban region what it is, including cross-cutting customary, traditional, modern and postmodern identities.
2. With the development of consolidated cultural activity zones, emphasizing active street-frontage and public spaces for face-to-face engagement, festivals and events—for example, all new commercial and residential apartment buildings should have an active ground floor, with part of that space zoned for rent-subsidized cultural use such as studios, theatres, and workshops;
3. With museums, cultural centres and other public spaces dedicated to projecting the urban region's own cross-cutting cultural histories—public spaces which at the same time actively seek to represent visually alternative trajectories of urban development from the present into the future;
4. With locally relevant fundamental beliefs from across the globe (except those that vilify and degrade) woven into the fabric of the built environment: symbolically, artistically and practically;
5. With conditions for gender equality pursued in all aspects of social life, while negotiating relations of cultural inclusion and exclusion that allow for gendered differences;
6. With the possibilities for facilitated enquiry and learning available to all from birth to old age across people's lives; and not just through formal education structures, but also through well-supported libraries and community learning centres; and
7. With public spaces and buildings aesthetically designed and actively curated to enhance the emotional wellbeing of people, including by involving local people in that design and curation.

Appendix 2.

The Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals Mapped by the Circles Method

NB. This is primarily an activity-based mapping schema. That is, the system primarily maps the activity that is emphasized by the target rather than the content or outcome towards which the activity is directed. Where the activity is treated more generically, the question of content becomes the primary way of mapping. Where the targets aggregate more than one set of activities or outcomes (and this is all too often the case) a judgement has been made about the dominant intention of the target. This has been a difficult process and one of the criteria for placement of targets has been the intention of the Goal under which a target occurs.

The targets in **blue** are relevant in some way to urban practices, whereas the targets in black are much more relevant to national governments and global bodies.

Economics <i>The economic domain is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions associated with the production, use, and management of resources.</i>		
Subdomain	Targets for Sustainable Development Goals	Targets for New Urban Agenda
1. Production and Resourcing	<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p> <p><u>2.4</u> By 2030, <u>ensure sustainable food production systems</u> and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p> <p>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</p> <p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption</p>	

	<p>and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</p> <p>9.2 <u>Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization</u> and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</p> <p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p> <p>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small-island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p> <p>14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p> <p>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	
<p>2. Exchange and Transfer</p>	<p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.</p> <p>2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</p> <p>2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.</p> <p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p> <p>8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</p> <p>9.3 <u>Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their</u></p>	

	<p>integration into value chains and markets</p> <p>10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p> <p>12.7 <u>Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</u></p> <p>12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p> <p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p> <p>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p> <p>17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p> <p>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</p> <p>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</p> <p>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p>	
<p>3. Accounting and Regulation</p>	<p>10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</p> <p>12.6 <u>Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt</u></p>	

	<p><u>sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</u></p> <p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p> <p>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p> <p><u>17.15 Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</u></p>	
<p>4. Consumption and Use</p>	<p><u>12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</u>, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p><u>12.3</u> By 2030, <u>halve per capita global food waste</u> at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p> <p>12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p>	
<p>5. Labour and Welfare</p>	<p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p> <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal</p>	

	<p>value</p> <p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p> <p>8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</p> <p>12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	
6. Technology and Infrastructure	<p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small-island developing States</p> <p>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p> <p>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p>	
7. Wealth and Distribution	<p>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</p> <p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance</p>	

	<p>and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p> <p>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p> <p>10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</p> <p>10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</p> <p>15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p> <p>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p> <p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	
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Ecology

The ecological domain is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions that occur across the intersection between the social and the natural realms, focussing on the important dimension of human engagement with and within nature, ranging from the built-environment to the ‘wilderness’.

Subdomains	Targets for Sustainable Development Goals	Targets for New Urban Agenda
1. Materials and Energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Here we would hope for sufficient

	<p><u>7.2</u> By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p><u>7.3</u> By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p> <p>7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p> <p>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p> <p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p>	<p>clarity in the New Urban Agenda that would allow for mapping against the domains and subdomains.</p>
<p>2. Water and Air</p>	<p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p><u>6.3</u> By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p>6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p>	

	<p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p> <p>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p> <p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p> <p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p> <p>14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”</p>	
<p>3. Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.</p> <p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p> <p>15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p> <p>15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p>	

<p>4. Habitat and Settlements</p>	<p>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p> <p>11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p> <p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p>	
<p>5. Built-Form and Transport</p>	<p>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</p> <p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p> <p>11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</p>	
<p>6. Embodiment and Sustenance</p>	<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p> <p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p> <p>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p> <p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	

	<p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and <u>promote mental health and wellbeing</u></p> <p>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p> <p>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p> <p>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small-island developing States</p> <p>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p> <p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	
<p>7. Emission and Waste</p>	<p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>12.4 By 2020, <u>achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle</u>, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>	

	<p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p>	
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Politics

Politics is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions associated with basic issues of social power, such as organization, authorization and, legitimation.

Subdomains	Targets for Sustainable Development Goals	Targets for New Urban Agenda
1. Organization and Governance	<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p> <p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p> <p>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p> <p>5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully</p>	

	<p>operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p> <p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p> <p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p> <p>17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence</p> <p>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p> <p>17.17 Encourage and <u>promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships</u>, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> <p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	
<p>2. Law and Justice</p>	<p>5.1 <u>End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</u></p> <p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p> <p>10.7 <u>Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</u>, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <p>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p>	

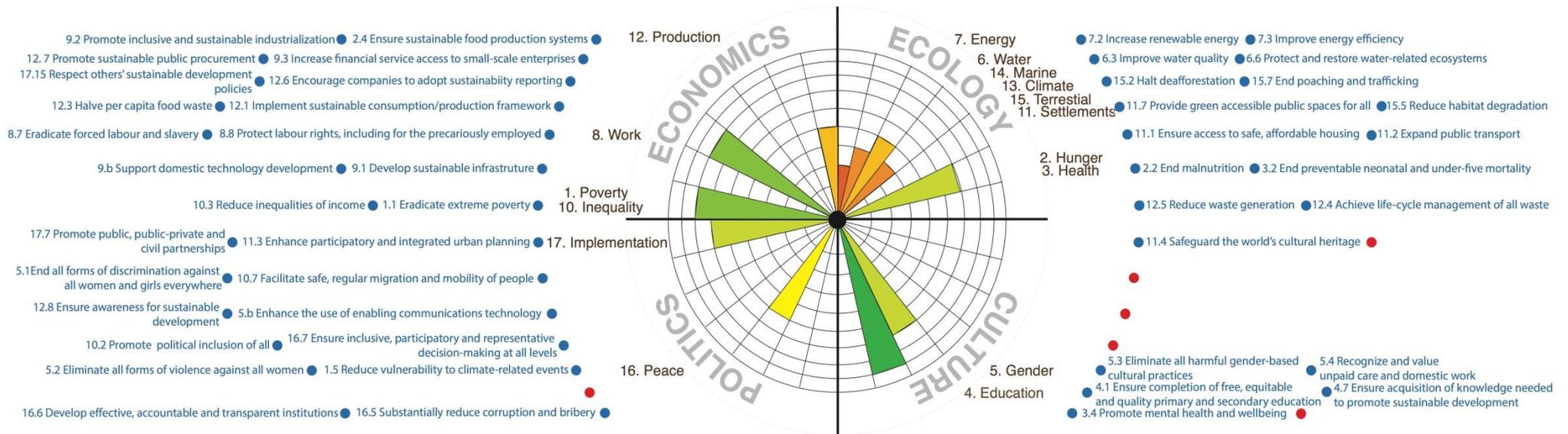
	<p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	
3. Communication and Critique	<p>5.b <u>Enhance the use of enabling technology</u>, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p> <p>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p> <p>12.8 By 2030, <u>ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development</u> and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p>	
4. Representation and Negotiation	<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and <u>promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all</u>, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</p> <p>16.7 <u>Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</u></p>	
5. Security and Accord	<p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and <u>reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events</u> and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p> <p>5.2 <u>Eliminate all forms of violence against all women</u> and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	
6. Dialogue and Reconciliation	NB. None.	
7. Ethics and Accountability	<p>16.5 <u>Substantially reduce corruption and bribery</u> in all their forms</p> <p>16.6 <u>Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions</u> at all levels</p>	

Culture <i>Culture is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions, which, over time, express continuities and discontinuities of social meaning</i>		
Subdomain	Targets for Sustainable Development Goals	Targets for New Urban Agenda
1. Identity and Engagement	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage	
2. Creativity and Recreation	NB. None.	
3. Memory and Projection	NB. None.	
4. Beliefs and Ideas	NB. None, although there is a substantial emphasis on knowledge and training. See below under ‘Enquiry and Learning’.	
5. Gender and Generations	NB. None. However, even though there are no targets that relate to gender or generations in relation to cultural considerations of identity, performance and meaning, the categories of gender and childhood are singled out in many of the targets as important to the outcome of that target.	
6. Enquiry and Learning	<p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p> <p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p> <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p> <p>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p> <p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</p> <p>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p>	

	<p>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p> <p>4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</p> <p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p> <p>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p> <p>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p>	
<p>7. Wellbeing and Health</p>	<p>NB. None. However, even though there are no targets that relate to cultural wellbeing or mental health, there are many targets that are directed to physical or embodied health—see under ‘Embodiment and Sustenance’ above.</p>	

CIRCLES OF SOCIAL LIFE

MAPPING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS & TARGETS



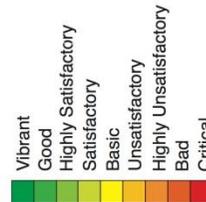
DOMAINS OF THE SOCIAL

ECONOMICS

Production & Resourcing
Exchange & Transfer
Accounting & Regulation
Consumption & Use
Labour & Welfare
Technology & Infrastructure
Wealth & Distribution

POLITICS

Organization & Governance
Law & Justice
Communication & Critique
Representation & Negotiation
Security & Accord
Dialogue & Reconciliation
Ethics & Accountability



ECOLOGY

Materials & Energy
Water & Air
Flora & Fauna
Habitat & Settlements
Built-form & Transport
Embodiment & Sustenance
Emission & Waste

CULTURE

Identity & Engagement
Creativity & Recreation
Memory & Projection
Belief & Meaning
Gender & Generations
Enquiry & Learning
Wellbeing & Health

Appendix 3. Figure mapping the SDG Goals and Targets that shows how cultural questions are largely left out.