Participants at the third PrepCity Forum at Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Berlin, in May 2016.

Planen / Bauen / Wohnen

PrepCity
Cities in Dialogue
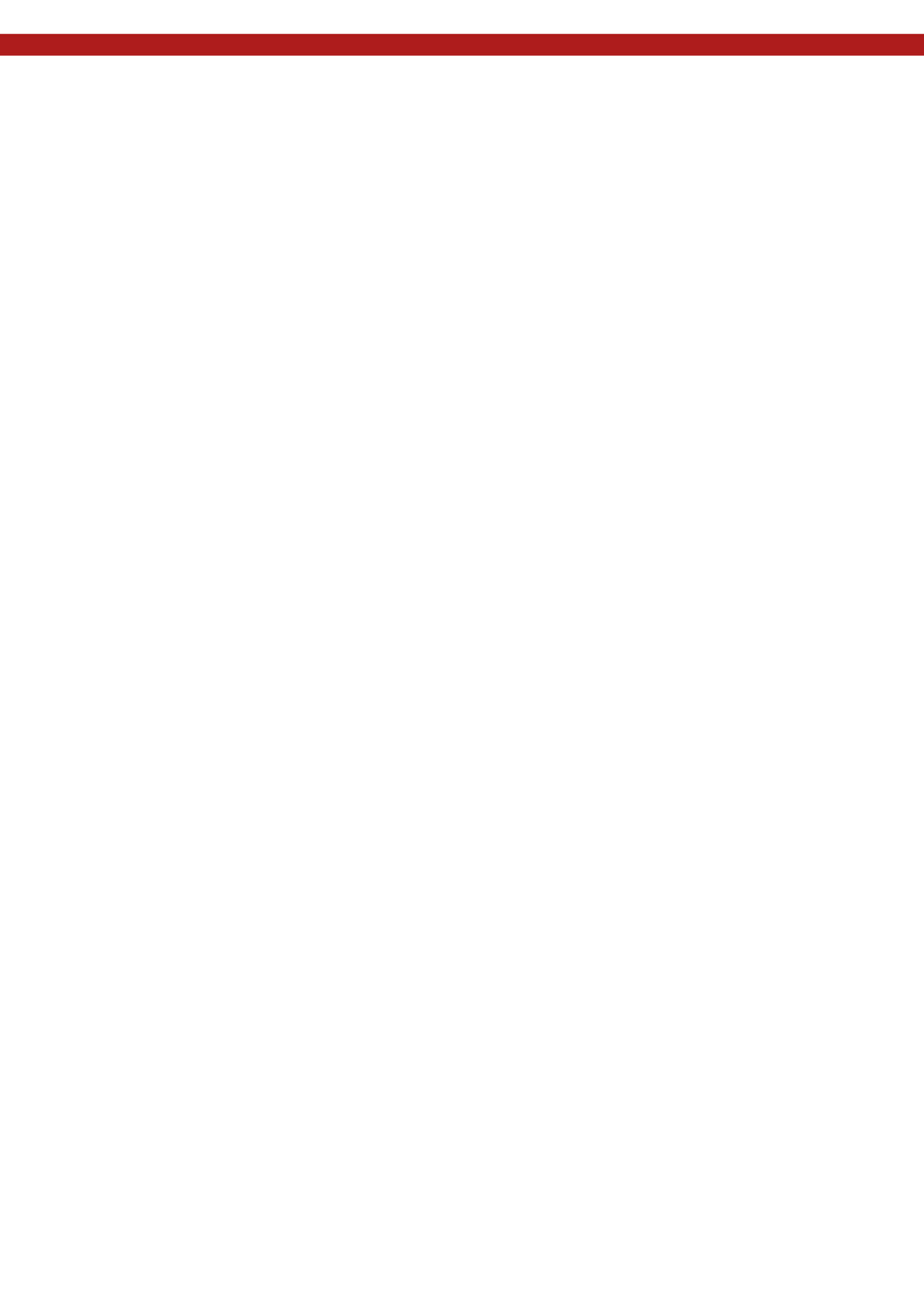## Responding to Habitat III 2016

metropolis ●

UCLG
United Cities
and Local Governments

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Cities are where most people live. As the world works to respond to unprecedented challenges, cities have become crucibles of change — both positive and negative. We are living with intensifying climate change, rising human mobility, increasing demands on infrastructure, and profound cultural and political uncertainty. And all these issues have both immediate and long-term consequences for cities.

In this context, it is critical that we work together globally and locally. Mayors and municipal administrations do not have greater insight than other politicians and public servants. Nor do we have greater capacity to effect positive change or claim that local politics is any easier than any other level of politics. However, we do see and feel the consequences of these global challenges in our districts and neighbourhoods. In our city, Berlin, we see thousands of migrants arriving from the war-torn Middle East. We can see the changes in our climate and we experience daily the pressure on our urban infrastructure.

When Metropolis, the World Association of the Major Metropolises, asked Berlin to co-ordinate a global initiative to respond to the Habitat III process and contribute to the New Urban Agenda, we were honoured to make it a priority. Equally, we knew that it needed to be a collaborative process involving many cities.

I take this opportunity to commend to you the outcomes of the PrepCity process. The series of dialogues began in Buenos Aires in 2015, took us to Mexico City in early 2016, and then back to Berlin for two major forums earlier this year. Representatives from over 20 cities were involved.

This PrepCity report is a response to the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda. As one of our 'Five Major Messages', we suggest that cities should be appreciated as complex actors, not just as municipalities or demarcated urban zones. This is not just us asking for global recognition of the importance of cities. It is also a call for cities to act. This is linked to a proposal that action now needs to be holistic — ecological, economic, political and cultural. A series of isolated projects will no longer be enough.

Michael Müller
Governing Mayor of Berlin and Co-President of Metropolis

The Metropolis PrepCity Initiative lead by Michael Müller, the Governing Mayor of Berlin and Co-President of Metropolis, looks back at a rich and fruitful two-year process. With four international conferences and participants from five continents representing major world cities and metropolises PrepCity produced a set of recommendations highlighting the local perspective on the New Urban Agenda. The outcomes of the process have been incorporated in the formal preparatory hearings towards the UN Habitat III Summit in Quito in October 2016.

Cities and local governments have the most at stake when it comes to a New Urban Agenda. Still they are not naturally represented with a seat at the table when it comes to negotiating the agenda that will be shaping their policy developments of the next 20 years. The draft we will see in Quito will explicitly acknowledge the contributions of sub-national and local governments in the definition of the New Urban Agenda. Article 169 states that UN Habitat will continue to strengthen the mobilization efforts and initiatives in the implementation phase that will follow the Habitat III Summit.

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The PrepCity process has shown how cities and local governments can successfully align and bring in their urban expertise. We highly value the acknowledgement of our efforts by the national and global stakeholders. We will continue to engage in the implementation process post Habitat III and enrich the discussion with perspectives from the complex core of urban development – the world's major cities and metropolises.

On behalf of the entire Metropolis Berlin team I would like to express my gratitude to our partners in the process:

- the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development that financially supported the PrepCity events "Cities as Actors" in Berlin,
- Adelphi as rapporteurs of the "Cities as Actors" workshop at the "German Habitat Forum" in Berlin,
- the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the Technical University Berlin as co-operating partners of the PrepCity conference "Cities as Actors" in Berlin,
- and all participants and contributors in the process who brought in their expertise and enthusiasm.

Barbara Berninger
Metropolis Regional Secretary Europe, Berlin

1. Executive Summary

Cities are central to the future of the planet. Given the challenges that we face, we need a New Urban Agenda that is relevant for all, while responding to basic challenges that go beyond the demands of immediate politics. The following recommendations are developed out of the PrepCity process over 2015 to 2016.

Five major messages for further developing the New Urban Agenda

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

2. **Acknowledge the importance of a renewed social contract, summarized in the notions of the 'Right to the City' and social commoning;**

3. **Include positive cultural engagement as transformative commitment — not just as a point of leverage — linked in an integrated way to ecological, economic, and political considerations;**

4. **Focus on the enabling conditions of urban sustainability development, defined at different levels of governance — local, municipal, regional, national and global; and**

5. **Spell out mechanisms for both follow-up and review of the implementation policies and practices for sustainable urban development that flow from the New Urban Agenda.**

Sunil Dubey, Liaison Officer Metropolis, Australia.

2. Background to the PrepCity Process

2.1. Background to the United Nations Process

Sustainable Development Goals

A key background consideration for this PrepCity process was the United Nations formulation of their Sustainable Development Goals. In July 2014 the Open Working Group of the United Nations General Assembly recommended 17 universal Sustainable Development Goals including Goal 11 relating to sustainable cities and human settlements: 'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'. This goal has ten targets, including the following:

■ By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
■ By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

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Figure 1 | **Mapping the Sustainable Development Goals**

An outcome of the PrepCity process maps the 17 Sustainable Development Goals across the four domains of economics, ecology, politics and culture and their subdomains. What is shows is that the SDGs are clustered mainly in the ecological and economic domains. Issues of culture are confined to gender and training. Figure 2 goes into more detail, mapping the targets.
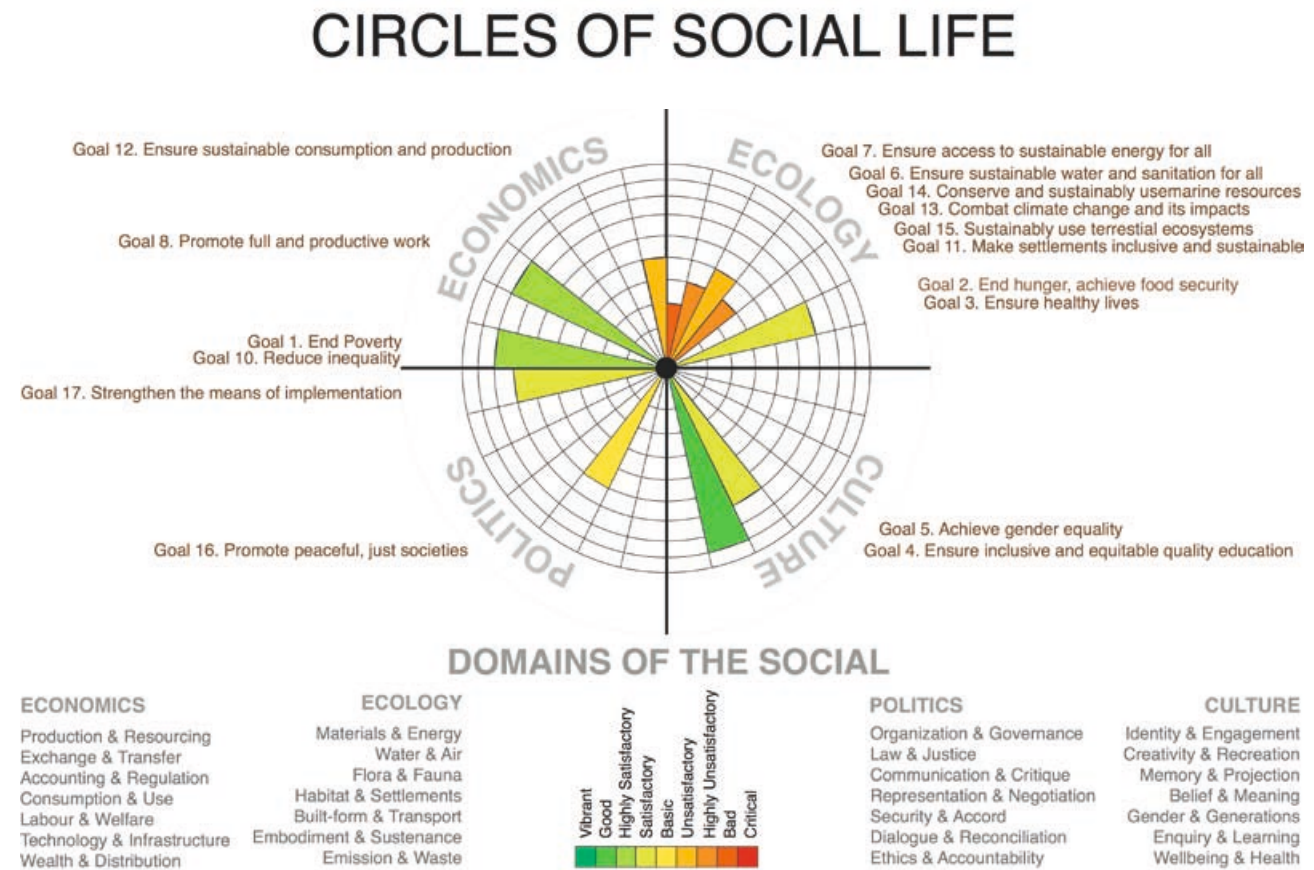

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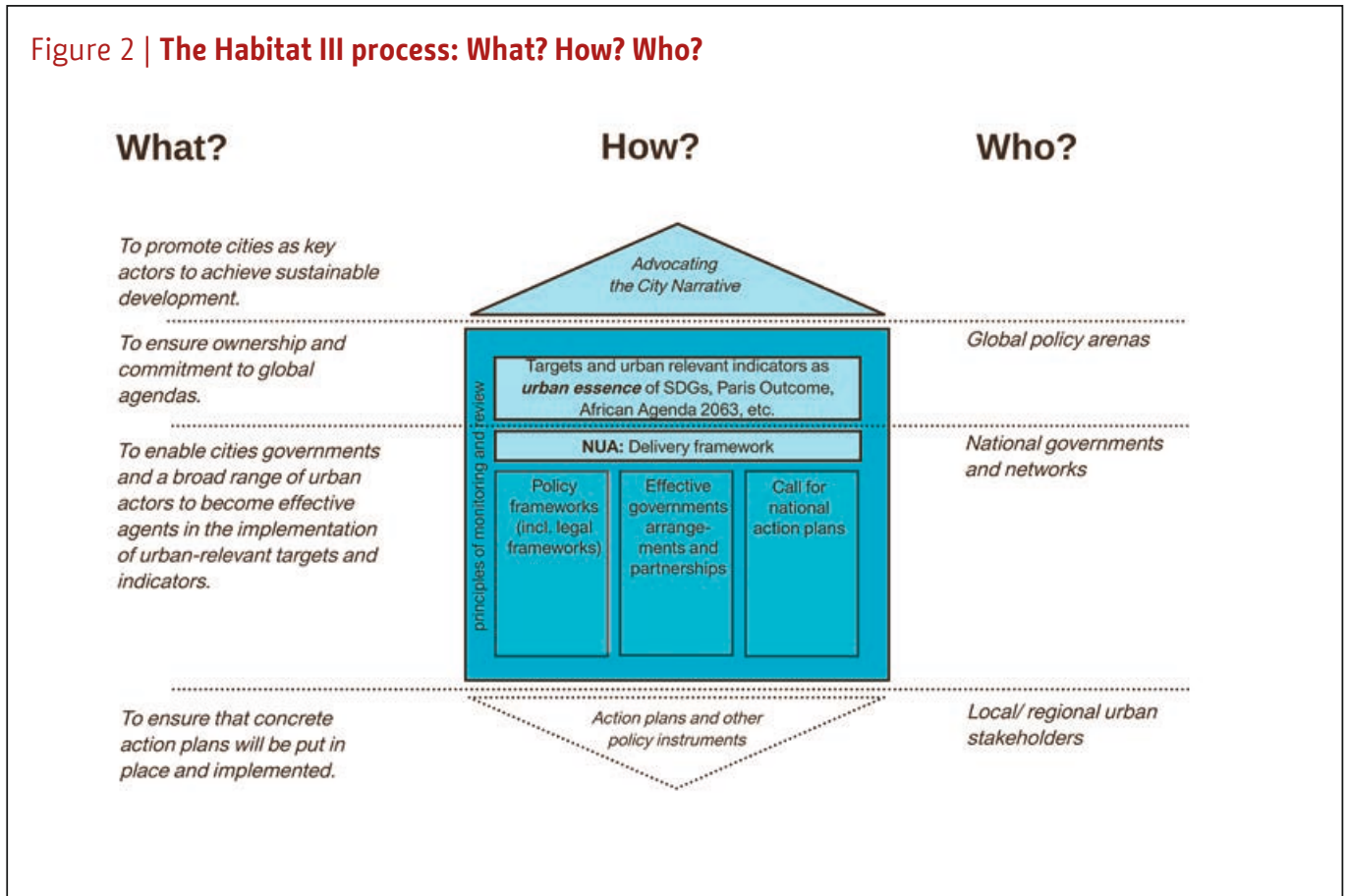Figure 2 | **The Habitat III process: What? How? Who?**

Figure by Philipp Misselwitz, Habitat Unit, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany

There are a number of points to be made about the Sustainable Development Goals that were critical for the PrepCity Process:

1. The Sustainable Development Goals include both very general and aspirational goals and an uneven mixture of specific, diffuse, challenging and difficult-to-measure targets.
2. The process of deciding upon the goals was member-state led (that is, the Open Working Group was a group of nation-states), and while cities were asked to respond in a broad consultation process, it remained a largely top-down process.
3. The Sustainable Development Goals largely left out cultural questions, except in the area of gender and training (See Figure 1);
4. Because cities are complex geopolitical zones, they have to do everything. They in effect need to be able to respond to all the goals and most of the targets (see Appendix 1). Certainly Goal 11 is the only goal to explicitly focus on cities, but because cities are the dominant loci of the life of people on this planet, it is incumbent on them to respond to most of the terms of sustainable development.

All of this means that, for cities, acting upon and reporting on targets is an incredibly complex process.

Habitat III
A The second animating process for the PrepCity workshop was Habitat III and its Prepcom process. This is the acronym for Preparatory Committee, a formal United Nations body, made up of nation-state representatives with strict rules for accreditation of municipalities and organizations as other participants. There have been three major PrepCom meetings:

- PrepCom I for Habitat III, New York, September 2014
- PrepCom II, Nairobi, April 2015
- PrepCom III, Surabaya, July 2016

There have also been a series of Thematic and Regional Meetings occurring across the same period. Regional meetings have been organized for (1) the Asia Pacific region, (2) Africa, (3) Latin America, and (4) Europe.

The culmination of the Habitat III process is the forum in Quito in October 2016 where the New Urban Agenda will be announced.

2.2. PrepCity Forum, Buenos Aires, May 2015

The PrepCity process began with a first forum in Buenos Aires, hosted by Metropolis and UCLG. Mr Michael Müller, Governing Mayor of Berlin and of Co-President Metropolis, set the following framework:

■ National governments are currently developing the New Urban Agenda, yet this Agenda is by definition all about the future of the cities. The members of the Metropolis network therefore need to become seriously involved. A global urban dialogue needs to begin.

■ The discursive influence of cities depends on our statements being shaped by experience, since our local urban experiences provide unique insights. They are our main asset.

■ This is where PrepCity comes into play. As the first step, the PrepCity process suggests that the preparations for Habitat III should move inside the cities, gathering grounded experiences and suggestions for what makes a good city. We want to develop some principles for better cities. (See Section 4.3 Principles for Better Cities below.)

Speakers at the Buenos Aires Forum addressed three questions:

1. In September of this year, member-states of the UN are about to launch the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and in October 2016 a New Urban Agenda shall be adopted at Habitat III. To achieve all goals of these international agreements major progress has to be achieved at the local level. Which are the challenges and opportunities your city or network is expecting? Are the SDGs suited to foster sustainable urban development in your city or in the cities represented in your network?

2. What are major framework conditions and actions that will be needed for a successful agenda implementation and goal achievement in your city or, with respect to life of women/youth in metropolitan cities in general?

3. What activities is your city or network planning in context of PrepCity of Metropolis in response to the SDGs and developing the New Urban Agenda? Which of your anticipated activities will generate results that should be communicated through Metropolis to Habitat III and the development of the New Urban Agenda?

Graphic used by Josep Roig, Secretary General of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) in his PrepCity presentation in Buenos Aires, May 2015

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The following process was enunciated for PrepCity workshops:

- Organize thematic discussions concerning governance, financing, planning, social cohesion and inclusion, economic development, sustainable development and culture;
- Develop a narrative: principles, ambitions and dreams, policy recommendations, and practices;
- Further research to debate and support the narratives;
- Conceptualize a strategic toolkit to contribute to the development of the Global Agenda; and
- Use a constituency-based approach, drawing in large metropolitan cities, intermediary cities and peripheral cities, and territories including regions, and small municipalities.

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Neal Peirce, founder and editor-in-chief of Citiscope, United States

2.3. PrepCity Forum, Mexico City, March 2016

The second session of the Metropolis Taskforce PrepCity was held in Mexico City. Its aim was to support reflection on the implementation in metropolitan cities and regions of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations and the process of developing the New Urban Agenda. The workshop was intended to give participants extended scope for exploring the practical experience of local governments.

1. What expectations do cities have of the New Urban Agenda?
2. What are the most important challenges arising from the Sustainable Development Goals for your city?
3. Where do you stand today in relation to these challenges and what do you want to have achieved by 2030?
4. How are you proceeding in order to ensure that you can achieve your goals by 2030?

These questions were set against the intention to develop a Metropolis position on Habitat III that would form the basis of the Berlin meetings. Intended outcomes included firstly a submission to the overall Habitat III process, and secondly a way of translating the goals and targets of both the SDS and Habitat III into a clear set of activities for cities. As part of this process a set of principles were drafted for PrepCity II, called 'Principles for Better Cities' (see 4.3 Principles for Better Cities). These were circulated to participants in PrepCity II seeking feedback on both the terms of the principles themselves and how the network might proceed with operationalizing those principles beyond the Mexico City Forum.

While most of the panellists focussed on critical issues for their cities in responding to the Sustainable Development Goals and to the anticipated New Urban Agenda, there were some general conclusions.

Conclusions

1. That the Sustainable Development Goals provide a welcome global protocol for development, but they pose great challenges for implementation.

The City of Johannesburg recognized that the Sustainable Development Goals represent a landmark moment in our developmental history, but expressed some concern in relation to the challenges (Parks Tau). Similarly, the City of Berlin described the concepts of Goal 11 — Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable — as very general and complex. 'Governing a city is more complex than herding cats. It demands apparently contradictory skills' (Barbara Berninger). It requires both bold clarity and gentle restrained care; both a broad vision and a detailed sense of the uniqueness of both the whole of a city and its various parts; and both global and local thinking and acting. The Major of the City of Montreal in his contribution, reinforced the necessity of a bold global-local vision (Denis Coderre).

2. That the New Urban Agenda will be important if approaches can be developed that give practical guidance.

The City of Guangzhou expressed the hope that the New Urban Agenda, as main outcome of the Habitat III, could build consensus of global cities to provide practical guidance for the achievement of sustainable development of

Rahmatouca Sow, Chief Deputy of Cabinet of the Mayor of Dakar, Senegal and Metropolis Regional Secretary for Africa, one of the speakers in Mexico City.

our metropolises. (Diao Ailin) Mexico City agreed but suggested that cities should have had greater weight in the construction of the New Urban Agenda (Felipe de Jesus Gutierrez). Cities should be full partners the process of deciding upon the New Urban Agenda, suggested the City of Montreal (Denis Coderre).

3. That translating the Sustainable Development Goals into practice is not simple and depends upon the capacities of cities to develop improved technical capacity, consistent data sets, and increased resources.

Monitoring and evaluation is critical, suggested the representative from the City of Dakar. There is a need for more direct planning tools and more resources to translate the Sustainable Development Goals into practice (Rahmatouca Sow Dieye). Similarly the City of Johannesburg was concerned that comprehensive up-to-date data is not readily available at the city level. For example, in Johannesburg data to calculate per capita requires population figures that are officially available only from the conduct of a national census. In South Africa this entails a ten-year gap. Where data is at the city level, it is often based on modelling estimates and therefore is not always official (Parks Tau). Mexico City and the City of Montreal also emphasized the

importance of developing appropriate legal instruments. The City of Quito suggested that multiple city-based projects were the way to proceed (Sebastián Ordóñez Holguín). Rovena Negreiros, President of São Paulo's metropolitan governance corporation, suggested that responding to the complexity with take great creativity.

4. That both the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda goals are complex, that they do not straightforwardly align with each other, and implementing them will require a way of mapping and prioritizing objectives so as to give cities a better way of handling the complexity.

In the view of Johannesburg, the complexity goes further to include national and regional goals. The Sustainable Development targets and indicators are sometimes overwhelming for cities. There is a need to balance objectives, find some continuity with the Millennium Development Goals, and, in the case of Johannesburg, to align with national goals and the Africa Union's Agenda 2063 (Parks Tau). This concern was expressed by all the cities in their different presentations.

2.4. PrepCity Forum, Berlin, 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) 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-Stiftung 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.

From the perspective of urban actors gathered in Berlin, and building upon the two prior PrepCity workshops, the Forum enthusiastically welcomed the New Urban Agenda but suggested that it still needs to do the following:

1. Appreciate cities as complex actors, not just as municipalities or demarcated urban zones;
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;
3. Include positive cultural engagement as transformative commitment; not just as a point of leverage;
4. Focus on the enabling conditions to be defined by the New Urban Agenda at different levels:

- Give cities a better mandate for action through revised national urban policies;
- Enable cities to manage their own resources with greater autonomy;
- Build on and develop the capacities for local urban administrations and citizens; and
- Focus on enabling action.

Figure 3 | **Assessment Circles of Different Cities**

Testing the Circles Method for Translating the Sustainable Development Goals into 'Figures of Sustainable Development'.

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The New Urban Agenda should, it was suggested, acknowledge that sustainability can only be achieved through a balance of ecological, economic, political and cultural commitments. The Berlin-organized PrepCity Habitat III meetings worked with the 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:

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

(See 4.3 Principles for Better Cities for an elaboration of how this set of principles cross these four domains.)

Overall the Forum welcomed the New Urban Agenda, and acknowledged the difficulty of expressing the complex needs and obligations of cities. It agreed that urban assessment tools were critically important for responding the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Edward Molopi, Community Research and Advocacy Officer Socio-Economic Rights Institute (SERI), Johannesburg, South Africa (left) and Nicholas You, former senior policy and planning advisor to UN-Habitat Nairobi, Kenya and Guangzhou, China (right).

© Urban Catalyst Studio: Mathias Burke, Eleonore Harmel, Leon Jank

Figure 4 | **Sustainable Development Goals**

A template for mapping the Sustainable Development Goals developed by Habitat Unit, Technische Universität Berlin, using the Circles method.

© Paul James

We are convinced that the implementation, at local level, of the Sustainable Development Goals, within the framework of the Agenda 2030, and the New Urban Agenda to be approved in Quito next October, will call for greater collaboration, as well as improving and enhancing peer-to-peer learning. I am convinced that international urban and city knowledge-communities, will become essential. We will have to support processes that ensure the connection between people, policies and practice, at local level.

We should not forget that cities are the propellers of creativity. Cities are the cradles of civilization. Cities are the drivers of development. And it would be ominous not to provide them with the necessary tools.

Felip Roca
Secretary General of Metropolis, Speech to the Second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments for the New Urban Agenda, 15 May 2016, United Nations, New York

2.5. PrepCity Forum, June 2016, at the German Habitat Forum

At this fourth workshop, representatives from local governments and city networks came together to discuss the role of cities in global urban governance. The aim was to identify gaps in the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda and to elaborate on the enabling framework that cities need to fulfil in their role as key actors. An input statement by the City of Berlin framed the discussion and highlighted that the New Urban Agenda should not only be for cities, but needs to be prepared in collaboration with cities.

The forum suggested that cities will be critical for the implementation of the agenda. The UN system should provide room for local governments to express their needs and experiences and to significantly contribute to the negotiation process at the global level through a 'seat at the table'.

The discussion was based on the outcomes of the Metropolis PrepCity process and the discussions that began in Buenos Aires in 2015 followed by the events in Mexico City and Berlin in 2016. The urban actors gathered in the PrepCity Initiative welcome the New Urban Agenda but suggest that it still needs to attend some very basic issues.

It was concluded that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contain targets and goals with an urban dimension that extend far beyond Goal 11. Cities will be critical to achieve the majority of these targets and goals, yet the SDGs do not provide guidance to city administrations how to implement these. This is a gap that the New Urban Agenda in its current draft has no way of handling. This link between the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs needs to be specified. Panelists agreed that the New Urban Agenda must define common principles, priority areas for action and adopt an integrated and systemic approach rather than a sectoral approach.

The 'right to the city' was subject to a lively discussion during the workshop. While it was agreed that the New Urban Agenda should acknowledge the importance of a renewed social contract, it was argued that the 'right to the city' is a helpful answer to the wrong debate. The current

Michael Müller, Governing Mayor of Berlin, and Dr Gerd Müller, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, at the press conference of the German Habitat Forum, June 2016

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Winnie Mitullah, Director, Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya (foreground), Rose Muema, Nairobi County Chief Officer in charge of Urban Planning, Nairobi, Kenya (background).

debate on 'rights' distracts from key critical points to be discussed about social commoning. The workshop also highlighted the importance of information and data collection driven by citizens, particularly by the urban poor — an aspect that the Forum felt was not yet sufficiently reflected in the Zero Draft. The discussion also raised questions concerning the institutional architecture post-Quito and how to ensure the implementation of the Agenda. A strong monitoring-and-review mechanism was proposed to achieve accountability and political commitment.

Enabling conditions for cities are crucial for the successful implementation of the agenda. It was argued that cities need a better mandate for action through integrated national urban policies. They need to be enabled to manage their own resources with greater autonomy and require sufficient capacities. The enabling conditions should follow the principle of subsidiarity and ensure enhanced decentralization of the ways and means of acting. Further, multi-level and cross-sectoral governance was identified as critical precondition for cities to implement effective action.

Key Messages

1. The NUA should appreciate cities as complex actors, not just as municipalities or demarcated urban zones. Cities and urban settlements are co-produced by a multitude of actors. It is precisely the quality of diversity that represents its fullest potential.
2. The NUA should include positive cultural engagement as transformative commitment; not just as a point of leverage. Sustainability can only be achieved through a balance of ecological, economic, political and cultural commitments.
3. Focus on the enabling conditions to be defined by the NUA. The NUA 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.[1]

The key messages have been included in the Berlin recommendations formulated at the German Habitat Forum.

[1] Workshop summary by Adelphi rapporteur's team on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

3. Participants in the PrepCity Process

Daniela Chacón, Vice Mayor of Quito, Ecuador.

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Jason Prince, Montréal, Canada (left); Yondela Silimela, Executive Director of the Development Planning Department in the City of Johannesburg, South Africa (right).

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Sebastián Ordóñez Holguín, Advisor to the Mayor of the City of Quito, Ecuador, and in charge of Habitat III issues in Quito, Ecuador; Dr Markus Lubawinski, Senate Chancellery Berlin, Germany; Kristof Laser and Nina Lakeberg from the Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, Berlin, Germany (from left to right).

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Governing Mayor of Berlin and Co-President Metropolis

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Speakers and Participants in the PrepCity Forums

- **Diao Ailin**, Deputy Secretary General of the Guangzhou Municipal Government, China.
- **Bernardo Fernandez Aldana**, Representative of the Miinistry of Urban Development and Housing of the Government of Mexico City, Mexico
- **Matias Alonso**, Undersecretary Human Development and Habitat, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- **Luis Miguel Artieda Aramburo**, Country Representative for Avina Foundation, Peru
- **Sergio Barrios**, Director General of International Relations, Municipality of Rosario, Philippines
- **Ger Baron**, CTO of the City of Amsterdam, Cluster Manager ICT, Amsterdam Innovation Motor, Netherlands
- **Edgardo Bilsky**, Director of research in the World Secretariat of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Barcelona, Spain
- **Prof. Dorothee Brantz**, Director of the Center for Metropolitan Studies, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany
- **Victor Castañeda**, Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, Mexico
- **Daniela Chacón**, Vice Mayor of Quito, Ecuador
- **Nathalie Choumar**, Sao Paulo State Government, Brazil
- **Estel Crusellas**, Metropolis Women International Network, Barcelona, Spain
- **Denis Coderre**, Mayor of Montreal and President of Metropolis, Canada
- **Yamina Djacta**, Director of the New York Office of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- **Aurea Davnazo**, Emplasa, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- **Dr Eva Dick**, German Development Institute (DIE/GDI), Bonn, Germany
- **Martin Dirr**, Co-ordinator for C40 Cities Finance Facility, GIZ, Germany
- **Sabine Drees**, Association of German Cities (Deutscher Städtetag), Germany
- **Hella Dunger-Löper**, Permanent Secretary of State, Representative of the Land of Berlin to the Federal Government with Responsibility for European Affairs, Germany
- **Jan Erasmus**, Director International Affairs, Johannesburg, South Africa
- **Francesca Ferguson**, Founder of the Festival for Architecture and Urban Alternatives, Berlin

- **Alfredo Máximo Garay**, previously Secretary of Urban Development and Housing of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina
- **Andreas Geisel**, Senator for Urban Development and the Environment, Berlin, Germany
- **Nicholas Gharbi**, Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy of the European Commission, Brussels, Belgium
- **Felipe de Jesus Gutierrez**, Mexico City, Mexico
- **Sandra Hildebrandt**, adviser on youth policy for the Senate Department for Education, Youth and Science, Berlin, Germany
- **Thomas Honeck**, Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space, Berlin, Germany
- **Sebastián Ordóñez Holguín**, Advisor to the Mayor of the City of Quito, Ecuador, and in charge of Habitat III issues in Quito, Ecuador
- **Fuen Jaime**, Metropolitan Region of Santiago, Chile
- **Arun Jain**, Institute for City and Regional Planning, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany
- **Zhou Jian**, City of Guangzhou, China
- **Hossein Kashiri**, Head of Metropolis Youth, Mashhad, Iran
- **Marina Klemensiewicz**, Metropolis Women International Network, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- **Simon Langelier**, City of Montreal, Canada
- **Annika Lenz**, Policy Officer at UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Europe, Brussels, Belgium
- **Anant Maringanti**, Director of Hyderabad Urban Lab, Hyderabad, India
- **Rose Muema**, Nairobi County Chief Officer in charge of Urban Planning, Nairobi, Kenya
- **Mohlago Flora Mokgohloa**, Executive Director, Environmental Planning and Management, Advisor City Sustainability, City of Johannesburg, South Africa
- **Rose Molokoane**, Deputy President Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI), South Africa
- **Edward Molopi**, Community Research and Advocacy Officer Socio-Economic Rights Institute (SERI), Johannesburg, South Africa
- **Winnie Mitullah**, Director, Institute for Development Studies (IDS) of the University of Nairobi, Kenya
- **Rovena Negreiros**, President of São Paulo's metropolitan governance corporation, Emplasa, Brasil
- **H.P. Normandin**, City of Montreal, Canada
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- **Vilma Paura**, Professor of History (National University of Patagonia, Argentina),
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- **Cordelia Polinna**, Urban Catalyst Studio, Berlin, Germany
- **Jason Prince**, Montréal, Canada
- **Jayesh Ranjan**, Secretary of the Information Technology Department of the Telangana government, Hyderabad, India
- **Felip Roca**, Secretary General of Metropolis, Barcelona, Spain
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- **Josep Roig**, Secretary General of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Barcelona, Spain
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- **Lena Simet**, New School, New York, United States
- **Rahmatouca Sow**, Chief Deputy of Cabinet of the Mayor of Dakar, Senegal. Metropolis Regional Secretary for Africa

- **Mpho Parks Tau**, Executive Mayor of Johannesburg, South Africa, Co-President of Metropolis
- **Octavi de la Varga**, Executive Director, Metropolis, Barcelona, Spain
- **Fabienne Venet**, Director of the Instituto de Estudios y Divulgación sobre Migración, Mexico City, Mexico
- **Ivan Perez Vitela**, General Director for Culture against Discriminations, (City Council against Racism and Discriminations, COPRED)
- **Irene Wiese-v. Ofen**, President of the German Association for Housing, Berlin, Germany
- **Nicholas You**, former senior policy and planning advisor to UN-Habitat Nairobi, Kenya and Guangzhou, China

- And others ...

Jayesh Ranjan, Secretary of the Information Technology Department of the Telangana government, Hyderabad, India (left) and Anant Maringanti, Director of Hyderabad Urban Lab, Hyderabad, India (right).

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4. Overall PrepCity Recommendations

Cities are central to the future of the planet. Given the challenges that we face, we need a new urban agenda that is relevant for all, while responding to basic challenges that go beyond the demands of immediate politics. The following recommendations are developed out of the PrepCity process over 2015 to 2016. Where appropriate they include phrasing taken from the German Habitat Forum in June 2016.

Five major messages for further developing the New Urban Agenda

1. Appreciate cities as complex actors, not just as municipalities or demarcated urban zones;
2. Acknowledge the importance of a renewed social contract, summarized in the notions of the 'Right to the City' and social commoning;
3. Include positive cultural engagement as transformative commitment — not just as a point of leverage — linked in an integrated way to ecological, economic, and political considerations;
4. Focus on the enabling conditions of urban sustainability development, defined at different levels of governance — local, municipal, regional, national and global; and
5. Spell out mechanisms for both follow-up and review of the implementation policies and practices for sustainable urban development that flow from the New Urban Agenda.

4.1. Background Considerations

The Habitat III process has created a unique opportunity to bring together UN Member States, local government leaders, stakeholders and expert practitioners to discuss how international commitments can be implemented, linking the global to the local level.

Recently adopted international agreements — above all the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Climate Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Amsterdam Pact — have highlighted the central role of cities for sustainable development. It is at the local level where actions for sustainable development are mostly put into action. For example, the majority of the Sustainable Devel-opment Goals' targets are at risk of not being achieved if urban actors are not centrally involved. Cities are at the centre of many more actions than those contained in Goal 11, the one Sustainable Development Goal that is directly named as relevant to cities.

Cities can no longer be understood as purely local precincts. Changes in and through the active engagement of cities across different spatial scales are fundamental for the enhancement of global public goods, such as climate change mitigation, economic prosperity, political democratization and cultural vitality.

In this changing political climate, the transformative potential of cities could be harnessed through strengthened opportunities for their active involvement in international consultations on sustainable development. By listening more closely and attentively to those that act at the city level, states could provide crucial input for the development of policies at all levels.

Cities worldwide are confronted with intensifying ecological degradation, economic inequality, political polarization and cultural . In many Global South countries more than 30 per cent of the urban population now lives in informal settlements. In the Global North cities are producing intensifying local inequities. The cities of tomorrow should be socially and spatially just — 'leaving no one behind'. To achieve this, they should provide access to affordable housing, basic services, education, and employment opportunities for all. Cities should counteract any form and trend of social spatial segregation, exclusion and discrimination, especially in but not limited to slums and other marginalized neighborhoods.

Thus:

These considerations lead us to call for a paradigm change in policy responses and for transformative actions. Against this backdrop, cities need to be empowered to fulfill their responsibilities as development actors. The recommendations in this document aim to strengthen cities as development actors.

4.2. Recommendations for Further Development of the New Urban Agenda

We welcome the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda, but suggest that there are still elements of the Agenda that need further development and refinement.

1. The New Urban Agenda needs to appreciate cities as complex actors, not just as municipalities or demarcated urban zones.

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 co-produced 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.

2. The New Urban Agenda needs to 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. The New Urban Agenda needs to include positive cultural engagement as transformative commitment; not just as a point of leverage. Cultural questions needs to be linked in an integrated way to ecological, economic, and political considerations.

The New Urban Agenda should acknowledge that sustainable development can only be achieved through a balance of ecological, economic, political and cultural commitments. Although the New Urban Agenda is more sensitive in the 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. The inclusion of cultural issues is critical for itself, not just for leveraging against other outcomes.

The 'Principles for Better Cities' (outlined below) is 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.

4. The New Urban Agenda needs to focus on the enabling conditions of urban sustainability development, defined at different levels of governance — local, municipal, regional, national and global. That is, it needs to focus on enabling action.

To transform complex urbanities towards sustainability requires a new framework for 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 as 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 by giving a clear structure for guiding practice. (This is what we have attempted in our 'Principles for Better Cities'.)

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 global, supra-regional national and local levels and should address the following key aspects:

4.1 Give cities a stronger global mandate for action by giving them a 'place at the table' in United Nations negotiations.

The transformative potential of cities should be harnessed through strengthened opportunities for their active involvement in international consultations on sustainable development. States and International Organizations need to listen more to those that act at the city level and can provide crucial input for the development of policies at all levels. A 'place at the table' will take different forms in different situations — some times through global urban peak bodies such as UCLG, Metropolis, ICLEI and C40, sometimes through representative cities — but it should mean that representatives of cities are part of the process of drafting basic policy documents.

While local governments are only one way of representing the complexity of cities, they should be granted a specific status in the follow-up process of the NUA and in the Governing Council of UN Habitat, going beyond the observer status established by Rule 64 of the rule of procedures of this body. In addition, city networks such as UCLG and Metropolis should become indispensable partners of the United Nations as they help to channel the engagement of cities.

4.2 Give cities a stronger local mandate for action through calling for explicit National Urban Policies.

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, National Urban Policies can move across all relevant government levels and provide enabling institutional structures and principles of co-operation. States should in this spirit be asked to develop National Urban Policies as country-specific multi-level governance frameworks, ideally 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.

4.3 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.

At the same time, 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.

4.4 Facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships across different constituencies

Multi-stakeholder partnerships can harness the expertise, technology and financial resources of a wide range of actors for sustainable urban development. Partnerships with all relevant actors — including United Nations and other international organizations, national, subnational and local governments, the private sector, civil society, local authorities and their networks and grassroots organizations — are a key means to implement the New Urban Agenda. They should be compiled in an internet-based registry that makes information about these commitments fully transparent and accessible to the public. These partnerships should be specific and measurable, new or additional, and be adequately funded. The New Urban Agenda should moreover acknowledge a clear link to the new 'Global Partnership' outlined in the 2030 Agenda.

4.5 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 ways. In this sense, the New Urban Agenda should provide a broad but incisive framework for capacity development.

4.6 Link the New Urban Agenda to human rights obligations.

The New Urban Agenda should clearly link the overall vision and transformative commitment of 'leaving no one behind' with human rights obligations. It should thus reaffirm the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (IESCR), which

calls for an adequate standard of living, including the right to housing (Article 11.1).

5. The New Urban Agenda needs to spell out mechanisms for both follow-up and review of the implementation policies and practices for sustainable urban development that flow from the New Urban Agenda.

The New Urban Agenda needs a follow-up and review process that allows progress on sustainable urban development to be tracked and assessed without overburdening the local level with overwhelming additional reporting requirements. Follow-up and review is necessary to sustain political commitment over time, encourage political learning and mobilize support for implementation. A meaningful follow-up can provide opportunities for policy dialogues on experiences and on new challenges. The follow-up and review process should build on the goals and targets set out in the 2030 Agenda and other international development frameworks. The follow-up and review process should also capture the added value of the New Urban Agenda with its focus on transformative actions and enabling conditions for cities. It should be inclusive, integrating the voices of city dwellers and local authorities that know local trends and challenges best.

Fulfilling the terms of the New Urban Agenda requires evidence-based policies. Evidence-based policy-making should build on collaboration between local authorities, practitioners and researchers to build a data platform. Such a platform to support the science-policy interface would offer a much-needed possibility to discuss urban trends and the defining characteristics of liveable and sustainable cities, and should thus also be promoted as a future element of the post-Quito urban governance architecture.

Habitat III will be the starting point for constructive discussions on the institutional architecture for urban governance at the international level to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. This is a longer-term discussion that must also reflect on the future role of UN-Habitat. Enhanced engagement by and inter-agency coordination within the UN system will also be essential to support the co-ordinated and coherent implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

4.3. Principle for Better Cities

The 'Principles for Better Cities' are treated as complementary to the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda.

The United Nations has set seventeen Sustainable Development Goals to change our world. Goal 11 concerns cities: 'Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'. Within that process it has set a series of targets. The New Urban Agenda (2016) elaborates a further set of principles and concerns relevant to cities. Currently they do not map onto each other. Simultaneously, the European Union has been working on its own Urban Agenda, the 'Pact of Amsterdam' (2016). It adds a further level of demands and propositions that make it hard for cities to see what they should do.

Accordingly, in a complementary process, the Berlin-organized PrepCity Habitat III meetings have over the last year — Buenos Aires (May 2015), Mexico City (March 2015), Berlin (March and June 2016) — been working on a set of basic principles based on a framework that allows for a translation between the different charters and sets of principles.

This set of principles is based on the proposition that '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 basic principles that relate to the basic domains of social life: ecology, economics, politics and culture. 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 ones.

Within this proposed framework of four domains it is possible to suggest a very simple set of principles that are systematically connected, can be readily understood and can be used to map other approaches in relation to each other.

The 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.

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

Positive cultural engagement
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. The principles maintain their consistency by always being related to overall framework. Claims are being made in relation to a systematic set of domains and subdomains.

Social Domains and Subdomains

Economics		Ecology	
1. Production and Resourcing	5. Labour and Welfare	1. Materials and Energy	5. Built-Form and Transport
2. Exchange and Transfer	6. Technology and Infrastructure	2. Water and Air	6. Embodiment and Food
3. Accounting and Regulation	7. Wealth and Distribution	3. Flora and Fauna	7. Emission and Waste
4. Consumption and Use		4. Habitat and Settlements	

Politics		Culture	
1. Organization and Governance	4. Representation and Negotiation	1. Identity and Engagement	5. Gender and Generations
2. Law and Justice	5. Security and Accord	2. Creativity and Recreation	6. Enquiry and Learning
3. Communication and Critique	6. Dialogue and Reconciliation	3. Memory and Projection	7. Health and Wellbeing
	7. Ethics and Accountability	4. Beliefs and Ideas	

Elaborated Principles for Better Cities

Economic Principles
Urban settlements should be based on an economy oriented towards social needs:

1. With production and resourcing in cities re-oriented from an emphasis on production for global consumption to an economics for local living. The cities of tomorrow should ensure that economic production is socially and environmentally sustainable;

2. With urban financial governance moved towards participatory budgeting on a significant proportion of the city's annual infrastructure and services spending. Appropriate financing is an essential precondition for sustainable urban development. The New Urban Agenda should outline guidelines to help cities access and mobilize adequate global, regional, national and local finance;

3. With regulation negotiated publicly through extensive consultation and deliberative programs, including an emphasis on regulation for resource-use reduction;

4. With global consumption 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 an emphasis on employment opportunities for all. As part of this, we need to recognize that the informal sector and sharing economy provides indispensable income opportunities for urban inhabitants in many cities;

6. With technology used primarily as a tool for good living, rather than a means of transcending the limits of nature and embodiment. Cities should facilitate clean technologies through improved framework conditions, especially for small and medium-sized companies. New technologies and digitalization processes should not lead to digital segregation and reduced data protection. It is important that 'digital solutions' successfully meet social requirements and that these solutions can be integrated in comprehensive, sustainable approaches geared towards the public benefit; and

7. With the institution of re-distributive processes that break radically with current cycles of inter-class and inter-generational inequality, including through the provision of basic services to all.

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. Both climate change adaptation and mitigation should be addressed in an integrated manner, and mainstreamed in planning processes and policies, focusing in this area on energy supply and use;

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, and function as natural carbon sinks — increased or consolidated within the urban area, connected by further linear green ribbons. It is essential to consider city-hinterland linkages and to preserve and strengthen and recover urban ecosystems, which and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

4. With urban settlements organized into compact regional clusters around natural limits and fixed urban-growth boundaries to contain sprawl; and with mixed-use growth zones of increased urban density within those urban settlements focussed on public transport nodes while generating affordable housing. An integrated urban and territorial development approach that fosters cross-sectoral co-ordination and co-operation among cities and towns, and within and across territories, is critical to containing sprawl;

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. The cities of tomorrow should provide universal access to safe, sustainable and affordable transport for all. Mobility is an essential factor of quality of life, participation and economic prosperity, however, to reduce unnecessary everyday extended commuting, workplaces need to be brought back into closer spatial relation to residential areas (while taking into account dangers and noise hazards through sustainable appropriate building regulations);

6. With food production invigorated in the urban precinct, including through dedicated spaces being set aside for commercial and community food gardens. At the same time, strengthening rural-urban linkages is particularly crucial to support sustainable food security and to ensure the equitable distribution of resources. Food losses and waste must be minimized while opportunities for the recirculation of nutrients need to be increased; and

7. With waste management directed fundamentally towards green composting, hard-waste recycling and hard-waste mining As part of the management of waste, cities should promote the development of a green and inclusive circular economy.

Political Principles

Urban settlements should have an active emphasis on engaged and negotiated civic involvement:
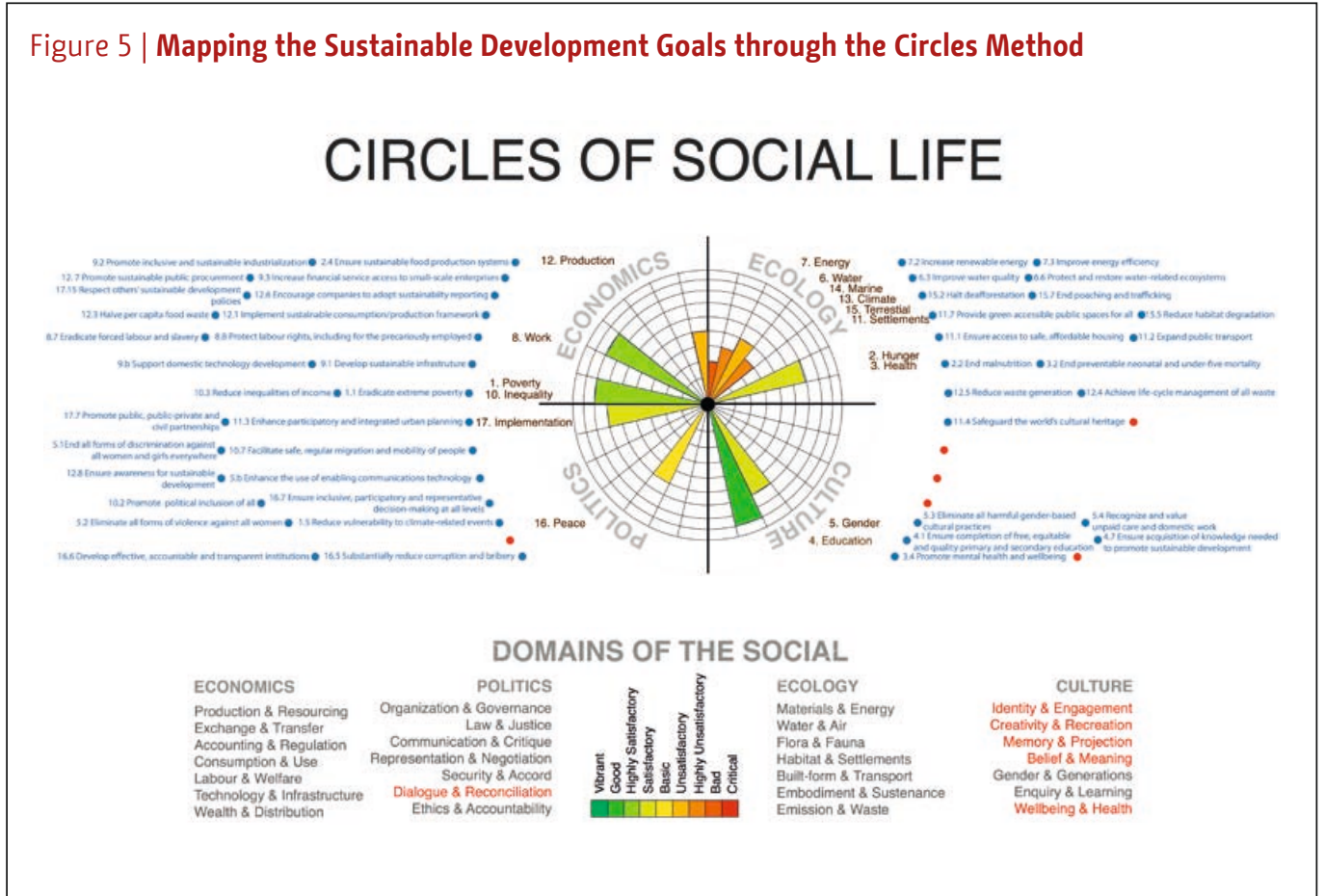
1. With governance conducted through deep deliberative democratic and evidence-based processes across all levels of government that bring together comprehensive community engagement, expert knowledge, and extended public debate about all aspects of development, Visionary planning and the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in decision-making processes is required as is a strengthening of the capacities of local governments to collect, analyse, evaluate and use local data;
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. Instruments to strengthen urban citizenship, such as residence-based political rights will be crucial;
5. With basic security afforded to all people through a shift to human security considerations. Cities should also be safe and livable for all. Resilient urban development, including anticipatory disaster risk management is thus critical for sustainable development;
6. With reconciliation with Indigenous peoples and marginalized peoples becoming an active and ongoing focus of all urban politics. Cities should actively mobilize and reach out to marginalized groups, children and youth to facilitate their political participation; 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 positively with the uncomfortable intersections of identity and difference:

1. With careful public recognition of the complex layers of community-based identity and cultural diversity that have made the urban region what it is, recognizing differences of belief and language, including cross-cutting customary, traditional, modern and postmodern identities. Cities should counteract any form of social and spatial segregation, exclusion and discrimination, especially in but not limited to informal settlements and other marginalized neighborhoods. Cities should integrate all into the possibilities of social life.
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. More specifically, there is a need for facilitated learning at the city governance level. For example, project-preparation facilities should be established that put a strong emphasis on capacity development with regards to infrastructure planning, budgeting and implementation; 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

Figure 5 | **Mapping the Sustainable Development Goals through the Circles Method**

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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 'wilderness' areas.

Subdomains	Targets: Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	Targets: New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
1.1. **Materials & Energy**	7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency 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 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 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 12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	To be mapped when adopted
1.2 **Water & Sanitation**	6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 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 6.3. 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 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 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes 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 6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 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 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	

Subdomains	Targets: Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	Targets: New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
	14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels 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 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" 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	To be mapped when adopted
1.3. **Flora & Fauna**	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. 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 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 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 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	
1.4. **Habitat & Settlements**	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 11.a. Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning 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 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 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	
1.5. **Built-Form & Transport**	3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 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 11.c. Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	

Subdomains	Targets: Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	Targets: New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
1.6. Embodiment & Sustenance	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. 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. 3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births 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 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 3.4. By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing 3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol 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 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 3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination 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 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 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 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	To be mapped when adopted
1.7. Emissions & Waste	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 12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, 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 12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse 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	

Domain 2. | **Economics**

The economic domain is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions associated with the production, use, and management of resources.

Subdomains	Targets: Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	Targets: New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
2.1. **Production & Resourcing**	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. 2.4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems 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. 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 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 and Production, with developed countries taking the lead 9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization 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 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 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 14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets 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	*To be mapped when adopted*
2.2. **Exchange & Transfer**	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. 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 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. 8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all 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 9.3. Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	

Subdomains	Targets: Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	Targets: New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
	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 12.7. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities 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 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 15.a. Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems 17.5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries 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 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 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 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	To be mapped when adopted
2.3. Accounting & Regulation	10.5. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations 12.6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle 17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection 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 17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	
2.4. Consumption & Use	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	

Subdomains	Targets: Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	Targets: New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
2.5. **Labour & Welfare**	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. 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. 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 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 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 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 value 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training 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 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 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	To be mapped when adopted
2.6. **Technology & Infrastructure**	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 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 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 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	
2.7. **Wealth & Distribution**	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day. 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the preportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. 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 and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	

Subdomains	Targets: Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	Targets: New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
	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 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 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality 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 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 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 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 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	To be mapped when adopted

Domain 3. | **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: Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)		Targets: New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
3.1. Organization & Governance	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.	To be mapped when adopted
	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.	
	3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	
	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	
	11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	
	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	
	13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	
	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 operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	
	15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	
	16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	
	17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	
	17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	
	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	
	17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	
	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	
	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	

Subdomains	Targets: Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	Targets: New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
3.2. **Law & Justice**	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation 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 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all 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 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	To be mapped when adopted
3.3. **Communication & Critique**	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women 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 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	
3.4. **Representation & Negotiation**	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status 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 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	
3.5. **Security & Accord**	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation 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 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children 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	
3.6. **Dialogue & Reconciliation**	NB. No targets in this category	
3.7. **Ethics & Accountability**	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	

Culture

Culture is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions, which, over time, express continuities and discontinuities of social meaning.

Subdomains	Targets for Sustainable Development Goals	Targets for New Urban Agenda
1. **Identity & Engagement**	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	
2. **Creativity & Recreation**	NB. No targets in this category	
3. **Memory & Projection**	NB. No targets in this category	
4. **Beliefs & Ideas**	NB. No targets in this category, although there is a substantial emphasis on knowledge- and training. See below under 'Enquiry and Learning'.	
5. **Gender & Generations**	NB. No targets in this category. 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 & Learning**	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 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 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university 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 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 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy 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 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 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 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	

Subdomains	Targets for Sustainable Development Goals	Targets for New Urban Agenda
40	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 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning 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 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 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	
7. Wellbeing & Health	NB. No targets in this category. However, even though there are no explicit 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.	

Impressum