

PrepCity II Report

Centro Cultural Universitario Tlatelolco

Mexico City

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Contact: Barbara Berninger, Head of the Division for EU and International Affairs
 Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment Berlin
 Metropolis Regional Secretary Europe
 E-mail: Barbara.Berninger@SenStadtUm.Berlin.de
 Phone: +49 (0)30 901394160

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Overview

This workshop was the second session of the Metropolis Taskforce PrepCity led by the city of Berlin. The goal of this taskforce 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.

There were four key questions addressed at the Mexico City PrepCity Forum:

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 had been drafted for PrepCity I (in Buenos Aires in May 2015), called 'Principles for Better Cities' (see Appendix 1). These were circulated to participants in PrepCity II in Mexico City seeking feedback on both on the terms of the principles themselves and how we might proceed with operationalizing those principles beyond the Mexico City Forum.

Two further meetings are scheduled in Berlin. The first will take place from 2- 4 May, 2016 as a preparatory workshop to the German Habitat Forum (1- 2 June, 2016).

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)



Parks Tau, Executive Mayor of Johannesburg, Co-President of Metropolis



Barbara Berninger, Metropolis Regional Secretary Europe, Chair of the Berlin Initiative

- 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 process, could build consensus of global cities to provide practical guidance for the achievement of sustainable development of 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).



Diao Ailin, Deputy Secretary General of the Guangzhou Municipal Government



Felipe de Jesus Gutierrez, Secretary of Urban Development and Housing, Government of Mexico City



Denis Coderre, Mayor of Montreal and President of Metropolis

- 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 will take great creativity.



Rahmatouca Sow Dieye, Chief Deputy of Cabinet for the Mayor of Dakar, and Metropolis Regional Secretary for Africa



Sebastián Ordóñez Holguín, Advisor to the Mayor of the City of Quito, and in charge of Habitat III issues in Quito



Rovena Negreiros, President of São Paulo's metropolitan governance corporation, Emplasa and Metropolis Regional Secretary for South America

- 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.

Participants

Panelists

- Denis Coderre, Mayor of Montreal and President of Metropolis.
- Mpho Parks Tau, Executive Mayor of Johannesburg, South Africa, Metropolis Co-president
- Diao Ailin, Deputy Secretary General of the Guangzhou Municipal Government, China.
- Rahmatouca Sow Dieye, Chief Deputy of Cabinet for the Mayor of Dakar, Senegal and Metropolis Regional Secretary for Africa.
- Felipe de Jesus Gutierrez, Secretary of Urban Development and Housing, Government of Mexico City
- Sebastián Ordóñez Holguín, Advisor to the Mayor of the City of Quito, Ecuador and in charge of Habitat III issues in Quito.

Other Distinguished Participants

- Rovena Negreiros, President of São Paulo's metropolitan governance corporation, Emplasa and Metropolis Regional Secretary for South America
- Victor Castañeda, Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México
- Nathalie Choumar, Sao Paulo State Government, Brazil
- Aurea Davnazo, Emplasa, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Jan Erasmus, Johannesburg, South Africa
- Fuen Jaime, Metropolitan Region of Santiago, Chile
- Zhou Jian, City of Guangzhou, China
- Simon Langelier, City of Montreal, Canada
- H.P. Normandin, City of Montreal, Canada
- Suzy Peate, Chef d'Equipe, City of Montreal, Canada
- Neal Peirce, founder and editor-in-chief of *Citiscopes*,
- Felip Roca, Secretary General of Metropolis, Barcelona, Spain
- Josep Roig, Secretary General of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Barcelona, Spain

Convenors and Organizers

- Barbara Berninger, Head of the Division for EU and International Affairs, Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment Berlin, Metropolis Regional Secretary Europe, Chair of the Berlin Initiative
- Professor Paul James, Professor of Globalization and Cultural Diversity, University of Western Sydney
- Michael Abraham, Project Officer, Metropolis Berlin

Background

1. Sustainable Development Goals

A key background process to this PrepCity workshop was the United Nations formulation of what they are now calling 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

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

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 leave out cultural questions (See Appendix 3 below);
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 3 below). 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.

2. Habitat III

The second animating process for the PrepCity workshop was Habitat III and its *Prepcom process*. This is 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 two major PreCom meetings with one to come:

- 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. The present meeting in Mexico City is one of the official *Thematic Meetings*. 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 this year where the New Urban Agenda will be announced.

Points to make:

- The New Urban Agenda is not so new. It builds upon Habitat I in Vancouver in 1976, and Habitat II in Istanbul in 1996;
- The New Urban Agenda is not the same as the Sustainable Development Goals;
- There should have been a clearer co-ordination between the two processes (given that they were both conducted by the United Nations).
- Cities will soon be faced with two sets of semi-aligned aspirations, demands and targets.

Appendix

Appendix 1.

Workshop Agenda

PrepCity II – Getting ready for Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

This workshop is the second session of the Ad hoc-Taskforce PrepCity. The goal of this taskforce is to support a process of reflecting on the implementation of the sustainability goals of the new Urban Agenda of the United Nations in metropolitan cities and regions. This workshop is intended to give participants as much scope as possible for reflection and for discussion of the topic “Cities as Players” on the basis of input from contributors with practical experience of local government. The outcomes of the discussion will then be summarized in the form of propositions. These propositions will be reported to the plenary session, which will take place immediately after.

Time: Wednesday 9th March 2016, 12:00 to 14:00

Venue: Centro Cultural Universitario Tlatelolco; Ricardo Flores Magon 1, Cuauhtémoc, Tlatelolco, 06995 Ciudad de México

Moderators: *Paul James*, Professor of Globalization and Cultural Diversity, University of Western Sydney; *Barbara Berninger*, Metropolis Regional Secretary Europe, Chair of the Berlin Initiative

12:00	Short lunch	
12:30	Welcome and introduction	Moderators
12:40	Input statements for the panel	Prof. Paul James, University of Western Sydney
12:50	Panel: Short inputs by participants	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Denis Coderre, Mayor of Montreal, President of Metropolis - Felipe de Jesus Gutierrez, Secretary of Urban Development and Housing, Government of Mexico City - Parks Tau, Executive Mayor of Johannesburg, Co-President of Metropolis - Diao Ailin, Deputy Secretary General of Guangzhou Municipal Government, Official Representative of Co-President of Metropolis - Rahmatouca Sow Dieye, Chief deputy of cabinet of the mayor of Dakar, Metropolis Regional Secretary - Sebastián Ordóñez Holguín, Advisor to the Mayor of the Municipality of the Metropolitan District of Quito 	
	<p>Key questions to be addressed are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) What expectations do cities have of the New Urban Agenda? (2) What are the most important challenges arising from the SDGs 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? 	
13:30	Discussion of inputs	Moderators and Panelists
13:50	Summary of the workshop outcomes in the form of propositions	Prof. Paul James, University of Western Sydney
14:00	End of workshop	

Principles for Better Cities

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

In a complementary process, the *Circles of Social Life* approach, linked to the Berlin-organized PrepCity Habitat III meetings, has been working on a set of basic principles that will allow for the various . This set of principles is based on the proposition that the *Principles for Better Cities* should begin from a general framework that concerns the human condition, rather than just a list of proposals that are added together from different current or immediate concerns. We start with the idea that there should be basic principles that relate to the basic domains of social life: ecology, economics, politics and culture.¹ 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 but can be readily understood. The following list is a **draft list only** and will require considerable global consultation to finalize.

Appendix 1 sets out the draft principles. Appendix 2 sets out the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets. Appendix 3 maps the latter against the former.

Draft Principles in Summary

Positive **ecological sustainability**

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

Positive **economic prosperity**

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

Positive **political governance**

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

Positive **cultural engagement**

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

¹ This document is part of the *Circles of Social Life* approach developed by a team of people associated with Metropolis in association with many other consultants, practitioners and activists. See www.circlesofsustainability.org. A Metropolis taskforce, hosted by Berlin, has been central to developing these principles across a series of meetings in Berlin (2013), Brussels (2014), Hyderabad (2014), Buenos Aires (2015), and Mexico City (2016).

Then, using the same framework of four domains, each with seven subdomains, it is possible to elaborate the detail with each of the four domains. Again the list below is only a draft list and will inevitably be changed in consultation. The principles maintain their consistency by being related to overall framework. Claims are being made in relation to a systematic set of domains and subdomains as set out in the *Circles of Social Life* framework.

Social Domains and Subdomains

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. With deep deliberative democratic processes;
2. With legislation enacted for socially just land-tenure;
3. With public support for public non-profit communication services and media;
4. With political participation going deeper than electoral engagement;

5. With basic security afforded to all people;
6. With reconciliation with Indigenous peoples; and
7. With ongoing ethical debates concerning how we are to live.

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

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

Principles in Detail

Ecological Principles

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

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

Economic Principles

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

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

7. With the institution of re-distributive processes that break radically with current cycles of inter-class and inter-generational inequality.

Political Principles

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

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

Cultural Principles

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

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

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

- 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 proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- 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.
- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
 - 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.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

- 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
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 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.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 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

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

- 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

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 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
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 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

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

- 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

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

- 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

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

- 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
- 8.2 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
- 8.4 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
- 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
- 8.10 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
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

- 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
- 9.2 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.

- 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
- 10.2 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
- 10.3 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
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 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
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 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, Afri-

- can countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 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

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

- 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
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

- 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
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 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
- 12.4 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
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 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

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- 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
- 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

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

- 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
- 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
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 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
- 14.5 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
- 14.6 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
- 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.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
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 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”

- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- 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
 - 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
 - 15.3 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
 - 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
 - 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
 - 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
 - 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
 - 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
 - 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
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- 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
 - 16.3 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
 - 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
 - 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
 - 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
 - 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
 - 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.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

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Finance

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 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
- 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
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

- 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
- 17.7 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
- 17.8 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

Capacity-building

- 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
- 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

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 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

Data, monitoring and accountability

- 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

Appendix 3.

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

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

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

<p>Ecology <i>The ecological domain is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions that occur across the intersection between the social and the natural realms, focusing on the important dimension of human engagement with and within nature, ranging from the built-environment to the 'wilderness'.</i></p>		
Subdomains	Targets for Sustainable Development Goals	Targets for New Urban Agenda
1. Materials and Energy	<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p> <p>7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p> <p>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p> <p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound</p>	

		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	
2. Water and Air	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	
	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 implement-	

		ing 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”	
3. Flora and 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	
4. Habitat and 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	
	15.1	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	
	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	
5. Built-Form and Transport	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 nu-	

	<p>3.6 tritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</p> <p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p> <p>11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</p>	
6. Embodiment and Sustenance	<p>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p> <p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p> <p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing</p> <p>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p> <p>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p> <p>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed coun-</p>	

	<p>tries and small-island developing States</p> <p>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p> <p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	
7. Emission and Waste	<p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>12.4 By 2020, 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</p> <p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p>	

Economics

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

Subdomain	Targets for Sustainable Development Goals	Targets for New Urban Agenda
1. Production and Resourcing	<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</p> <p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and pro-</p>	

	<p>duction 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p> <p>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small-island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p> <p>14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p> <p>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	
2. Exchange and Transfer	<p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.</p> <p>2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</p> <p>2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.</p> <p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p> <p>8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</p> <p>9.3 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</p> <p>10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and</p>	

	<p>eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p> <p>12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</p> <p>12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p> <p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p> <p>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p> <p>17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p> <p>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</p> <p>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</p> <p>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p>	
3. Accounting and Regulation	<p>10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</p> <p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p> <p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p> <p>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate,</p>	

	17.15	and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	
4. Consumption and 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	
5. Labour and Welfare	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 proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	
	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 la-	

	<p>bour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p> <p>8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</p> <p>12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	
6. Technology and Infrastructure	<p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small-island developing States</p> <p>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p> <p>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p>	
7. Wealth and Distribution	<p>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</p> <p>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p> <p>10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</p> <p>10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct</p>	

	<p>investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</p> <p>15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p> <p>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p> <p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	
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<p>Politics</p> <p><i>Politics is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions associated with basic issues of social power, such as organization, authorization and, legitimation.</i></p>		
Subdomains	Targets for Sustainable Development Goals	Targets for New Urban Agenda
1. Organization and Governance	<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p> <p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p> <p>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p> <p>5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitiga-</p>	

	<p>tion and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p> <p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p> <p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p> <p>17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence</p> <p>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p> <p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> <p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	
2. Law and Justice	<p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p> <p>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p>	

	<p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <p>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	
3. Communication and Critique	<p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p> <p>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p> <p>12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p>	
4. Representation and Negotiation	<p>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</p> <p>10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	
5. Security and Accord	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	
6. Dialogue and Reconciliation	NB. None.	
7. Ethics and Accountability	<p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	

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

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