

# Principles for Better Cities

**Towards Sustainable Development in  
Metropolitan Regions, Precincts and Places**







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*The information and views set out in this publication are those of the authors and, although based on extensive consultation in Metropolis and other forums across six continents over more than five years, does not necessarily reflect the institutional opinion of the World Association of the Major Metropolises (Metropolis). It is a time-bound outcome that will need to change with further consultation and consideration of changing circumstances. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license, visit: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>*

Cover Image: Barcelona Street March

Inside Image: Berlin Street Musician, 2018.

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**Towards Sustainable Development in  
Metropolitan Regions, Precincts and Places**

**Principle and Practices Paper, 1.  
Sustainable Cities Collaboratory**

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Photographs by Paul James





Image: Buenos Aires, UCLG-Metropolis event, 2019.



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# Foreword

Metropolises have many facets. They are economic hubs, cultural hotspots, social melting pots, and centers of political decision-making. They are as diverse as their populations: colorful, vibrant, creative, challenging, and inspiring. Local and global developments influence metropolises, while decisions made in the cities have an impact far beyond their borders. As a result, the great challenges of our time need to be met especially in the cities. Whether we're combating climate change, social injustice, or a pandemic, our success depends fundamentally on the actions we take in the world's cities and metropolitan regions.

Cities provide an especially vivid demonstration of how changed conditions in one area can have a dramatic impact on other areas. Take the issue of affordable housing for instance, which hinges on far more than construction costs or the availability of land for development. Affordable housing intersects with the labor-market situation, access to transportation infrastructure, effective municipal planning, culture, lifestyles, and many other issues. And yet it is just one of many pressing concerns that urban policy-makers and administrations must address. That makes governing a metropolis an extremely challenging but also fascinating job.

For many people, the definition of a high quality of life includes affordable and attractive housing. Residents want a transportation system that is safe and clean. They want accessible, high-quality educational and health facilities, fulfilling jobs, and places where they can relax and have fun. These 'simple' needs often conflict with one another. For instance, our desire for mobility has consequences that range from carbon emissions to pollution to the global spread of viruses. The labor-market situation is also connected to the economic situation in other parts of the world. An increase in conflicts and crises worldwide can become a source of instability for us, too.

Taking these two considerations together — the complexity of cities and the overlapping of and reciprocal impact on urban fields of action — shows the need for reflection on how we can shape inclusive, safe, and sustainable metropolises, thereby improving quality of life. And that's where we see the importance of *principles*, which is the subject of this report.

In recent years, global consultation processes initiated by the United Nations produced the Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda. These include a number of guidelines that should serve as a model for action in metropolises. The great thing about these guidelines is that they shine a light on the similarities between problems in Berlin and those in other major cities worldwide. They help us to take an international approach to dealing with urban challenges, learn from each other, and lobby effectively for the concerns of the cities. At the same time, they also make it clear that we need to achieve a healthy balance between competing goals when working to implement the SDGs.

Urban sustainability policy-making succeeds when we manage to mediate between interests and to pool our strengths. The 'Principles for Better Cities' presented in this report were developed in years of dialogue between representatives of various cities and experts worldwide. Their work started with the Metropolis initiative 'Prep City' in the context of Habitat III, with Berlin overseeing the process. These principles for cities underwent systematic further development in the Metropolis project 'Sustainable Cities Collaboratory', which was also initiated and managed by Berlin. Ultimately, the principles form a framework that compels us to think broadly about the nature of cities. The principles are based on the priorities of the SDGs, but while Goal 11 on cities primarily addresses environmental and economic considerations, the 'Principles for Better Cities' also see political and cultural questions as an essential component of the debate on the future of our cities.

As President of Metropolis, I believe we should not limit ourselves to making demands, but should provide specific opportunities for cities to pursue sustainable development. The online USE platform — Urban Sustainability Exchange (at [use.metropolis.org](http://use.metropolis.org)), which allows city-makers to exchange ideas on sustainable development, is an example of such opportunities. I commend these Principles for Better Cities to you — not as rigid prescriptions, but as a chance to start a dialogue in your own city. Change the principles the way you change your city — for the better.

Michael Müller,  
Governing Mayor of Berlin  
President of Metropolis

# Preface

The accelerated expansion of the metropolitan regions is one of the most visible phenomena of the twenty-first century. Today, the metropolitan regions that will exist by 2050 are yet to be formed. This trend brings urgent challenges that need to be addressed systematically and collaboratively, through diverse models of metropolitan governance. Sustainability, broadly understood as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, is one of these challenges.

Metropolis, as the global network of major cities and metropolitan areas, encourages metropolises to connect, share experiences, and search for common answers to the challenges of metropolization. It is with this objective in mind that we launched, in 2017, a program of pilot projects to generate spaces for the exchange and transfer of knowledge in different spheres of metropolitan life and from a cross-sectoral approach. Through the projects, Metropolis reaches the closest levels to the delivery of public policies and services at metropolitan scales.

Led by Berlin, the Sustainable Cities Collaboratory (SCC) is one of the Metropolis pilot projects, and the Principles for Better Cities

for sustainable development described in these pages is one of its results. Building on prior Metropolis work, between June 2017 and June 2019, the SCC fostered exchanges among Brussels, Córdoba (Argentina), Dakar (Senegal), Guangzhou (China), Johannesburg (South Africa), Mexico City (Mexico), Montréal (Canada) and Quito (Ecuador), on their urban practices, allowing them to reach greater sustainability. This project also counted on the insightful academic inputs of Professor Paul James, Director at the Institute for Culture and Society of the University of Western Sydney, who moderated its discussions.

We hope this publication will be useful in terms of putting effective measures in place to guarantee the right to more sustainable metropolitan cities.

Octavi de la Varga  
Metropolis Secretary General



# Introduction

Cities, from their precincts to their hinterlands, have always been critical for the sustainable development. At the same time, sustainable development now faces unprecedented and increasing challenges. The complexities of contemporary social life are compounding. It is not just climate change and ecological crisis that we are confronted with, including what is now being called the Great Acceleration of resource-use and ‘the sixth extinction’ of species.<sup>1</sup> We are also faced with economic unsettling and tensions over increasing inequalities, crises of cultural meaning and upheavals of politics, which taken together add up to a Great Unsettling.<sup>2</sup>

Cities are right at the centre of this set of challenges. Cities are where people live and social interactions concentrate. They are thus crucibles of change.

Responding adequately to these cross-cutting issues—from the local to the global—requires us to work with many competing demands, tensions and contradictions. In this process there is a key question that is often overlooked, but essential for policy-making and successful practice. What makes for good sustainability? That is, what is *positive* or strong sustainability as opposed to that which will just enable urban life to endure in a minimal sense through negative and reactive sustainability? In other words, we need to understand more than what we have to stop or reduce: that is, the negative sustainability of mitigating carbon emissions, reducing precarious work, limiting exploitation, overcoming gender, generational and ethnic iniquities, and so on.

This normative question of positive sustainability is at its core a question about the human condition. It is critical to a flourishing planet. It concerns all of our futures—even as the question had its roots in the ancient Athenian dialogues over what makes for a good polis.

We are now living through a period during which we are both struggling to find adequate ways to characterize the dominant urban challenges and to respond adequately to those challenges. It is indicative of this complexity that we live in a period that is simultaneously being criticized as ‘the Anthropocene’ and, more optimistically, called ‘the Urban Age’. This is the era in which humans have had a profound impact upon the earth’s ecological systems. It is also the period during which the planet has become overwhelmingly urbanized. Likewise, social relations are ever

more global, and thus, at one level, diffuse. To address local challenges, global targets have been set up to inspire and guide common efforts in sustainable development.

Arguably, responding well to the current challenges is best achieved by a set of integrated principles that firstly link high-level aspirations to on-the-ground practical guidelines. Secondly, it is best realized through recognizing global and generalizing patterns while being sensitive to local particularities and priorities. Thirdly, it requires simple and aspirational principles at the top level but, at the same time, a grounding in more complex detail as the process goes deeper.

*Principles for Better Cities* is a collective response to that set of tensions. The document attempts to meet those contradictory needs by outlining a set of layered principles (Part I) while providing a method for translating between other existing charters, frameworks and sets of principles such as the Sustainable Development Goals (Part II).

## Why are principles important for practical action?

Without principles to guide practice, that practice becomes reactive and piecemeal. All too often policy decisions and practical action become caught in webs of political immediacy. Without elemental considerations of what is good, the immediate pressures of the present and sectional interests tend to take over from longer-term thinking and planning for all.

Principles provide guidance. As the concept of ‘principles’ has long been used, principles are the beginning, the foundation, the enunciation of basic assumptions about good practice. This is not to suggest that principles should be absolutes or never-changing, but it is to argue that we need somewhere firm to stand. Dialogue provides the basis of that foundation.

## How can we best develop a set of principles that systematically work from high-level aspirations to on-the-ground practical guidelines?

There is an urgent need to develop tools to support the process of working with complexity and generality, but it also needs to be relatively simple and clear, pointed and meaningful at the local level. As such the present set of principles works on a three-level framework.

1 W. Steffen, W. Broadgate, L. Deutsch, O. Gaffney, and C. Ludwig, (2015), ‘The Trajectory of the Anthropocene: The Great Acceleration’, *The Anthropocene Review*, vol. 2, no. 1, 2015, pp. 81–98; Elizabeth Kolbert, *The Sixth Extinction: An Unnatural History*, Bloomsbury, London, 2013.

2 Manfred B. Steger and Paul James, *Globalization Matters: Engaging the Global in Unsettled Times*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2019.



At the top level, the principles are intended to be global and inter-civilizational. They are negotiated in the present as the most direct and simple statements that can be made in relation to domains of social life: ecology, economics, politics and culture. That negotiation has been done by people attempting to think beyond their own places and times—that is, in relation to all settings across the world in which humans have lived in urban settlements from metropolises to villages. At this level the principles should be relatively enduring.

At the second level of subdomains, the principles seek to maintain this global reach but to move beyond big general statements to more precise claims. In their increasing detail, the principles become increasingly attuned to *this world, now*. The second level is still global in its framing, but it is more pointedly directed towards what can be done in practice by cities and urban settlements to improve the lives of people and the sustainability of place in those cities and urban settlements.

The third level of sub-subdomains, still framed and informed by the top two levels, moves down to local engagement and works at a precinct level. Here we expect—we encourage—cities or organizations to take the suggested principles, discuss them, and rewrite them for local conditions and differences. We expect this rewritten set of principles to guide action in precincts, neighbourhoods and places.

### How has this three-level framework been developed?

The framework is based on the domain structure of the *Circles of Social Life* approach (Figure 1).<sup>3</sup> It offers an integrated method for practically responding to complex issues of vitality, relationality, productivity and sustainability. In other words, it addresses the question of what makes for a flourishing world. The approach, which includes *Circles of Sustainability*, takes a region, nation-state, urban area, city, community, organization or individual through the difficult process of responding to complex or seemingly intractable problems and challenges.

The approach provides a way of achieving sustainability, vitality, relationality, and productivity that combines qualitative with quantitative indicators. It sets up a conceptual and technology-supported framework for investigating problems faced by communities, and is intended to be applicable across the very different contexts of a neighbourhood, city or region. It is sensitive to the need for negotiation from the local to the global.

The *Circles* approach works to provide a way of responding to a series of questions:

*Firstly*, how are we best to understand and map the sustainability of our cities, communities and organizations in all their complexity—economic, ecological, political and cultural?

*Secondly*, what are the central critical issues that relate to making the city or community more sustainable?

*Thirdly*, what should be measured and how? Instead of designating a pre-given set of indicators, the approach provides a process for deciding upon indicators and analysing the relationship between them.

*Fourthly*, how can a positive response be planned?

*Fifthly*, how can a global protocol be adapted to local circumstances and priorities.

The approach provides a series of pathways for achieving complex main objectives. It offers a deliberative process for negotiation over contested or contradictory critical objectives and multiple driving issues in relation to those main objectives. Finally, it supports a monitoring and evaluation process and a reporting process.

The following tables (see Tables 1 to 4 below) use the *Circles* approach as a stable template of domains, perspectives, and aspects to set out a series of propositions about positive sustainable development and urban flourishing. These propositions are built on a consistent four-domain matrix divided into seven perspectives, each in turn divided into seven aspects. The structure allows the content to be renegotiated and changed while maintaining a continuing and integrated sense of the whole. In principle, the aspects could be further subdivided and elaborated to give very specific guidelines on particular issues, or to link to existing guidelines.

The only dimension that is relatively unchanging about the *Principles for Better Cities* is the template structure. The content to the subdomain principles can be changed through dialogue, debate and agreement. At the domain-level, change requires renegotiation through the Sustainable Cities Collaboratory – a global advisory body that has peer-reviewed the *Principles for Better Cities* and advised the authors. At the subdomain and sub-subdomain levels the principles can be changed locally through whichever local body or municipality is carrying through the principles.

### What was the process for deciding upon these principles?

The research and dialogue that provides the foundation for *Principles for Better Cities* was done under the auspices of the Metropolis Sustainable Cities Collaboratory (SSC) and as part of the *Circles of Social Life* project. *Principles for Better Cities* were developed by a team of people associated with Metropolis in association with many other consultants, practitioners and activists (see [www.circlesofsustainability.org](http://www.circlesofsustainability.org)). The process began in 2015 with a Metropolis taskforce, led by Berlin. It consulted on these principles across a series of meetings, including forums in Buenos Aires 2015, Mexico City 2016, Berlin 2016, Montreal and Berlin 2017, as well as prior meetings in Melbourne, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Berlin, and Brussels (2014–2015). *Principles for Better Cities* works in parallel to the *Principles for Climate Change Adaptation* (see [www.circlesofclimate.org](http://www.circlesofclimate.org)). The Metropolis-project Sustainable Cities Collaboratory is a practically oriented research body. It brings together the knowledge and skills of municipal officers and academic researchers as well as politicians develop practical roadmaps for sustainable urban development in the participating cities and beyond.

The mapping framework is based on the *Circles* approach developed by a number of authors including Paul James, Liam Magee, Andy Scerri, and the members of the Metropolis Method Taskforce: Barbara Berninger (Berlin), Michael Abraham (Berlin), Harald Ramm (Berlin), Tim Campbell (San Francisco), Emile Daho (Abidjan), Sunil Dubey (Sydney), Jan Erasmus (Johannesburg), Jane McCrae (Vancouver), Om Prakesh Mathur (New Delhi) and Usha Raghupathi (New Delhi). The process of developing the mapping of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was

3 Paul James, with Liam Magee, Andy Scerri and Manfred B. Steger, *Urban Sustainability in Theory and Practice: Circles of Sustainability*, Routledge, London, 2015.

# CIRCLES of SOCIAL LIFE

## DOMAINS OF THE SOCIAL

### ECONOMICS

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

### ECOLOGY

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

### POLITICS

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

### CULTURE

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

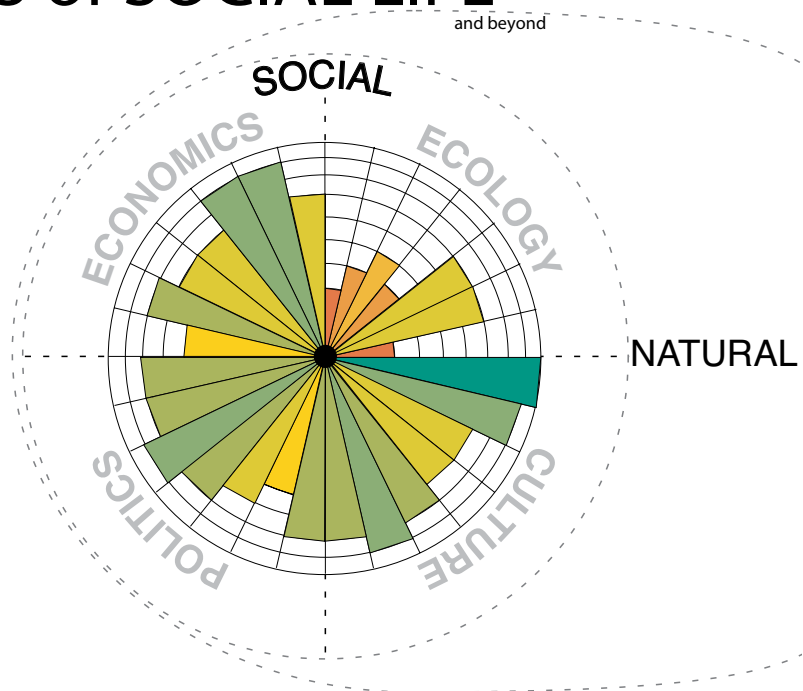
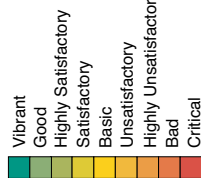


Figure 1. The Circles of Social Life Domains and Subdomains

extended through the PreCity process (2015–2016) lead by Barbara Berninger, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt, Berlin. Other contributors to the development of this document include Philipp Misselwitz (Germany), Malcolm Borg (Malta), Michele Melchiorri (Italy) and Sunil Dubey (Australia).

The last stage of this consultation involved practitioners from the major cities involved in the Sustainable Cities Collaboratory: Patrick Haupt, Jochen Hucke, Marvin Gehrke, and Kristof Laser (Berlin), Elisa Donders and Milene Deneubourg (Brussels), Santiago Rufino and María Chediek (Buenos Aires), Leticia Gomez and Raul Alejandro Flores (Cordoba), Pierre Mody Sarr

and Rokhaya Ndiaye (Dakar), Hu Hongyuan, Yao Yi, Zou Xiaohua, and George Zhu (Guangzhou), Kate Josep and Zayd Ebrahim (Johannesburg), Pipola Gómez, Daniela Torres, Norlang Marcel Garcia Arróliga, Renata Fenton, Carlos Alonso, and Tai Cardel (Mexico City), Karim Charef, Jarryd N'michi, and Isabelle Cadrin (Montréal), Wang Cong, Huang Nan, and Albert Ying (Nanjing), María Lorena Ponce Hernández, David Jácome, and Antonio Salvador (Quito). The overall convenor of the 'Principles for Better Cities' process is Paul James (Sydney).

# Part I

## Principles for Better Cities:

**Towards Sustainable Development in  
Metropolises, Regions, Precincts and Places**



Image: Seoul. Metropolis International  
Training Institute, children's choir



*Principles for Better Cities* is intended to work for cities as whole as a guide to integrated urban planning, but also the larger regions and smaller precincts and places. At the top level—the domain level—the principles are expressed very simply in terms of the four domains of ecology, economics, politics and culture. At this level, the principles remain stable and negotiated globally across locales rather than changed in relation to local conditions:

### **Ecology**

Social life, and therefore, urban development should contribute to deeper and more integrated human engagement with the natural world.

### **Economics**

Social life, and therefore, urban development should contribute to prosperity for all, organized primarily around fulfilling social needs.

### **Politics**

Social life, and therefore, urban development should have a primary emphasis on engaged and negotiated civic involvement, supported by clear and consistent legal frameworks, working towards justice for all.

### **Culture**

Social life, and therefore, urban development should actively promote vibrant cultural interchange, including supporting ongoing processes for dealing with the uncomfortable intersections of identity and difference.

# Ecology

Table 1. Principles of Sustainable Development in the Domain of Ecology

(NB. None of the writing in black below should be redrafted locally) the writing in red is a draft set of principles that can be changed through local dialogue.)

<p>Prime Principle of Ecology: Social life and, and therefore, urban development should contribute to deeper and more integrated human engagement with the natural world.</p>	
Meso-level domains	Micro-level domains
<p><b>1.1 Materials and Energy</b></p> <p>With the sustainable use of materials and resources for all development projects and practices, including through locally distributed renewable energy, planned on a precinct-wide basis, and with existing buildings retrofitted for resource-use efficiency.</p>	<p><b>1.1.1. Availability and Abundance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By emphasizing local sourcing of all materials and energy, where more sustainable, for all <i>place and precinct</i> development.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.1.2. Soil and Fertility</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By conserving and/or enhancing soil vitality in all development projects and activities, including aiming towards zero or sustainable landfill from all excavation activities.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.1.3. Metals and Basic Materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using energy-efficient materials for all development projects and activities, including both the construction of new buildings and the refurbishment of existing buildings.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.1.4. Electricity and Gas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By orientating energy-use to renewable sources, and aiming for 100 per cent renewable energy-use.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.1.5. Petroleum and Biofuels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By minimizing the use of petroleum or fossil-fuel-based products in all activities, projects and processes.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.1.6. Renewables and Recyclables</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using recyclable and recycled material, where possible and appropriate.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.1.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the use of materials and energy, such as establishing connections where possible to smart grids.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.2. Water and Air</b></p> <p>With all development contributing positively to maintaining or enhancing the air-and-water quality of the immediate precinct, with, for example, waterways returned as much as possible to their pre-settlement condition, flanked, where possible, by indigenous natural green-spaces re-established along their edges.</p>	<p><b>1.2.1. Vitality and Viability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By ensuring all development is conducted with sensitivity to local water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, lakes and marine areas, with, for example, littoral areas such as the banks of rivers and ocean coastlines becoming a special focus for indigenous conservation.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.2.2. Water Quality and Potability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By providing sustainable and continuous access to good quality potable water, managing sewerage and sullage sustainably to reduce unprocessed drainage to natural water systems, and recycling grey and black water for landscape-use.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.2.3 Air Quality and Respiration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using non-toxic materials in all <i>place and precinct</i> development projects, practices, and processes, particularly those materials that have no adverse impact on local air-quality.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.2.4 Climate and Temperature</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By employing passive ecological design for temperature comfort, and running all active systems such as air-conditioning systems (if such systems are deemed critical for wellbeing) through renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.2.5 Greenhouse Gases and Carbon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By designing all development projects and constructing buildings and infrastructure to enhance the probability of carbon-neutral or carbon-positive use by current and prospective occupiers.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.2.6 Adaptation and Mitigation Processes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By avoiding building in areas subject to water inundation, coastal erosion, land slippage, earthquakes, or other risk areas affected by climate change issues (or where such building is seen as critical, using high-level adaptive building techniques).</li> </ul>

	<p><b>1.2.7 Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of all development on air-and-water quality.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.3. Flora and Fauna</b></p> <p>With all development seeking to accommodate existing ecosystem complexities and/or to re-establish natural diversity in development zones, including through establishing or consolidating green parklands connected by further linear green ribbons, which provide habitat for indigenous plants, animals and birds.</p>	<p><b>1.3.1. Complexity and Resilience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By restoring, where possible, the prior complex connections of places to local flora and fauna.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.3.2. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Diversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By taking into account the diversity of existing (especially indigenous) flora and fauna when developing a site or precinct, and restricting development in some areas to allow for connected green ribbons of biodiverse species and urban green belts.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.3.3. Plants and Insects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By introducing measures to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and/or to significantly reduce their impact on all development sites, including reintroducing indigenous species.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.3.4. Trees and Shrubs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By planting trees and shrubs in the ground to increase the green canopy, and considering vertical or roof-gardening on buildings.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.3.5. Wild Animals and Birds</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By developing <i>places and precincts</i> with sensitivity to affected wild animals and birds, especially endangered species.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.3.6. Domestic Animals and Species Relations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By making provision, where possible, for appropriate domestic animals to be accommodated in all <i>place and precinct</i> developments (for example, the pets of those people residing in rental properties), while profoundly limiting the impact of these animals on the local environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.3.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By providing transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effect of development projects and practices on local flora and fauna.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.4. Habitat and Settlements</b></p> <p>With urban settlements organized into planned regional clusters taking into account the natural limits of topography and using fixed urban-growth boundaries to contain sprawl and renew an ecological urban-rural divide.</p>	<p><b>1.4.1. Topography and Liveability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By working positively and creatively with the limits of natural topography, rather than simply changing the topography to suit the development.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.4.2. Original Habitat and Native Vegetation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By respecting ecological zoning laws and seeking to protect and/or restore original habitat where appropriate, especially along the edges of bodies of water.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.4.3. Parklands and Reserves</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By providing for and/or advocating easy proximate access from all properties to inclusive, safe and public green spaces, with these places linked, where possible, through ribbons of green interconnectivity.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.4.4. Land-use and Building</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By optimizing sustainable land-use by master planning and negotiating with relevant authorities on precinct-wide basis to minimize the spatial footprint of buildings in relation to natural spaces.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.4.5. Abode and Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By orienting buildings and neighbourhoods appropriately in relation to the sun and prevailing weather conditions, and installing insulation to enhance passive cooling and heating design.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.4.6. Maintenance and Retrofitting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • By retrofitting all existing buildings, where possible, for carbon-mitigation and climate adaptation.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.4.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the sustainability of settlement developments in relation to natural habitat.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.5. Built-Form and Mobility</b></p> <p>With the built-form enhancing sustainable living, with managed accessibility and sustainable mobility facilitated by ecologically sensitive transport systems,</p>	<p><b>1.5.1. Orientation and Spread</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By maintaining a sustainable built-environment characterized by well-designed density, accessible green spaces, and adaptive re-use of under-used and misused buildings and estates.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.5.2. Proximity and Access</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By treating accessibility as relevant to all, including the vulnerable and disabled, by developing precincts with a close-at-hand mix of basic facilities where residential housing is brought into close spatial relation to workplaces, while taking into account dangers and noise hazards through sustainable and appropriate building standards.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.5.3. Mass Transit and Public Transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By applying transit-oriented development principles, focusing zones of dense urban development around mass-transit nodes.</li> </ul>



<p>including through giving paths for walking, lanes for non-motorized vehicles, and corridors for sustainable public transport—all with spatial priority over roads for cars.</p>	<p><b>1.5.4. Motorized Transport and Roads</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By promoting multimodal transits systems and taking the emphasis off motorized transport though giving spatial priority to interconnected corridors for sustainable public mass-transit over roads-for-cars.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.5.5. Non-motorized Transport and Walking Paths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By providing safe, porous-paved paths for walking and separate lanes for non-motorized vehicles such as bicycles.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.5.6. Seaports and Airports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By developing sustainable means of connecting globally and locally via seaports and airports, particularly for the mobility of people and goods, with an emphasis on sustainable management of cross-border movement.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.5.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the impact of different modes of transport on the sustainability of the built-form.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.6. Embodiment and Sustenance</b></p> <p>With all development working to sustain or enhance the means of physical health, including through food production being invigorated in the urban precinct with dedicated spaces being set aside for commercial and community food gardens.</p>	<p><b>1.6.1. Physical Health and Vitality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By making sure that all new <i>property and place</i> development is readily accessible to both health facilities and places for active leisure.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.6.2. Reproduction and Mortality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By ensuring that all development supports the health of both the very young and the very old.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.6.3. Exercise and Fitness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using good building and precinct design to encourage exercise and fitness, as well as providing public sporting facilities to increase healthy participation.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.6.4. Hygiene and Diet</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By setting aside designated spaces in all precinct developments for personal, community, and/or commercial food gardens and agriculture.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.6.5. Nutrition and Nourishment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By encouraging the establishment of healthy food outlets in all precinct developments.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.6.6. Agriculture and Husbandry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By advocating and respecting zoning restrictions for agricultural land, both in relation to not encroaching on natural zones and against the pressures of commercial and housing development, always avoiding extending dense property development beyond urban growth boundaries.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.6.7. Monitoring and Evaluation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the impact of development on personal physical health.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.7. Emission and Waste</b></p> <p>With the production, construction, and consumption directed towards zero carbon-emissions, including through an emphasis on a systematic reduction of resource-use, recycling, re-use of basic materials and hard-waste mining.</p>	<p><b>1.7.1. Pollution and Contamination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By managing all contaminants and wastes produced by various production and construction processes across the full life-cycle of those contaminants and wastes.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.7.2. Hard-waste and Rubbish</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By seeking to reduce to zero all household, production and construction waste.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.7.3. Sewerage and Sanitation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By handling sewerage locally, where possible, ideally through precinct-based black-water and grey-water recycling for appropriate re-use, and striving to use alternatives to potable water in water-born sewage systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.7.4. Drainage and Effluence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By recycling waste and storm water for use within the immediate development site or precinct.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.7.5. Processing and Composting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By providing the means for composting food-waste and green-waste locally, with the resulting humus being returned to the ground.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.7.6. Recycling and Re-use</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using recycled materials, where possible and appropriate, for all development processes.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.7.7. Monitoring and Evaluation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of emissions and waste on the local environment and personal health.</li> </ul>

# Economics

Table 2. Principles of Sustainable Development in the Domain of Economics

The prime principle of economics:	
Social life, and therefore, urban development should contribute to prosperity for all, organized primarily around fulfilling social needs.	
Meso-level domains	Micro-level domains
<b>2.1 Production and Resourcing</b>  With production and resourcing shifted from an emphasis on production for global consumption to an economics for local living.	<b>2.1.1. Prosperity and Resilience</b> • By ensuring that all development contributes in a positive way to economic prosperity for all, and to the economic resilience of the local and regional area.
	<b>2.1.2. Manufacture and Fabrication</b> • By using fair, efficient and appropriate production processes for the manufacture and fabrication of all goods that are produced in the city or come from elsewhere, including though active engagement with those producers regionally and globally at the end of long commodity chains.
	<b>2.1.3. Extraction and Harvesting</b> • By sourcing all natural materials used in the development of the city and the reproduction of social life from producers attested to be fair employers and fair traders.
	<b>2.1.4. Art and Craft</b> • By giving priority to engaging local craftspeople whose work is relevant in all development.
	<b>2.1.5. Design and Innovation</b> • By applying life-cycle-based good design principles (Circular Economy principles) in all production and resourcing processes, thus rejecting regimes of planned obsolescence and emphasizing circular economy principles of planned recycling and re-manufacture.
	<b>2.1.6. Human and Physical Resources</b> • By employing all workers in development through merit-based and transparent processes, while taking into account the need to attend to the needs of under-skilled or precarious workers through apprenticeship and other employment schemes.
	<b>2.1.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> • By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the consequences for the local economy of all resourcing of materials.
<b>2.2. Exchange and Transfer</b>  With investment in place and precinct development promoted through innovative partnerships, and other means of financing, including land-value capture and participatory budgeting.	<b>2.2.1. Reciprocity and Mutuality</b> • By bringing together public and private partners into co-operative schemes, collective regimes and into development projects for both mutual benefit and for the greater social good.
	<b>2.2.2. Goods and Services</b> • By either facilitating or advocating for financial services that support low-income and vulnerable sectors of the population.
	<b>2.2.3. Finance and Taxes</b> • By documenting all relevant financial procedures affecting development in a systematic and thorough way, while using tax incentives for sustainable development that promotes restoration, conservation, sustainability measures and adaptive re-use.
	<b>2.2.4. Trade and Tourism</b> • By ensuring that neither international investment in development projects nor intense tourism distort local markets or contribute to housing or life-style unaffordability for local citizens.
	<b>2.2.5. Aid and Remittances</b> • By materially supporting chosen partnerships, both locally and globally, that encourage projects for community and place development.
	<b>2.2.6. Debt and Liability</b> • By assuring, on the one hand, that financial and investment bankers have legal certainty to be able to recover loans, and, on the other hand, that a person's residential home or worksite is only taken as a last resort from a debt defaulter.
	<b>2.2.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> • By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the exchange processes related to development and their economic impact—particularly in relation to housing affordability.

<p><b>2.3. Accounting and Regulation</b></p> <p>With accounting procedures and regulation processes that promote fair, transparent, and well-monitored systems of <i>place and precinct</i> development.</p>	<p><b>2.3.1. Transparency and Fairness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By ensuring that transparent accounting and regulative processes are in place to restrict the kind of speculative or inflated investment in development that leads to destabilized markets, lack of investment in public projects, increasing inequities, and all kinds of unsustainable development.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.3.2. Finance and Money</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By making financial data, statistics and impartial analyses available to provide information and awareness on property–price dynamics and to define appropriate financial and credit policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.3.3. Goods and Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By developing an efficient integrated system for identifying and monitoring transactions concerning different goods, properties, and services (including with every property associated with information on their legitimate owners/title–holders/custodians, their current occupiers/renters, and any issues of contestation).</li> </ul> <p><b>2.3.4. Land and Property</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By supporting an efficient system for registering, cataloguing, classifying and updating real property data—including different forms of land sovereignty from leasing to customary custodianship—based on an up-to-date system of cadastral records.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.3.5. Labour and Employment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By supporting the development of a skilled workforce in the field of accounting and regulation relevant to all development.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.3.6. Taxes and Levies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By basing property valuation for tax purposes and mortgage and loan–granting purposes on transparent asset–appraisal criteria, linked to international standards that are implemented at the local/national level and reproducible by third–party appraisers.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.3.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the accounting and regulation systems relevant to development projects.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.4. Consumption and Use</b></p> <p>With the consumption of goods minimized and shifted towards those goods that are produced regionally and for the reproduction of basic living—food, housing, clothing, music and so on.</p>	<p><b>2.4.1. Appropriate Use and Re–use</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By ensuring that planning, design and acquisition practices are developed that emphasize the use of sustainable materials, and, in the case of retrofitting and renovation, carefully consider the reuse of existing on–site materials and resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.4.2. Food and Drink</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By sourcing the food for staff involved in development from local suppliers and producers.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.4.3. Goods and Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By developing efficient procurement processes for goods and services to reduce the number of site deliveries that depend upon motorized vehicle transport.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.4.4. Water and Electricity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By minimizing the consumption and use of resources such as water and electricity.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.4.5. Petroleum and Metals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By reducing the unsustainable use of resources such as fossil fuels, concrete and metals.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.4.6. Promotion and Dissemination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By promoting an integral philosophy of reduced consumption, including publicly encouraging others to use locally sourced or locally manufactured materials.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.4.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the consumption of materials and goods.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.5. Labour and Welfare</b></p> <p>With an emphasis on employment opportunities for all, recognizing that the informal sector and sharing economy provides indispensable income opportunities for</p>	<p><b>2.5.1. Livelihoods and Work</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By generating positive livelihoods and productive work for all, including those with difference capacities.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.5.2. Connection and Vocation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By recognizing that work should be treated as a fulfilling vocation, connected to the work of others, and supported by skills training.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.5.3. Participation and Equity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By drawing the workforce on all development projects into participatory consequential involvement in the unfolding development of a project and its outcomes.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.5.4. Capacity and Productivity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By working creatively and collaboratively to strengthen the capacities of the workforce at all levels, rather than just driving productivity from above.</li> </ul>



<p>urban inhabitants in many cities.</p>	<p><b>2.5.5. Health and Safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By treating the health and safety of all working persons as issues of primary concern, overriding secondary demands such as on-time completion rates or pre-assigned profit levels.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.5.6. Care and Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By taking care to properly support workers through mutually agreed frameworks of obligation and responsibility, going significantly beyond basic provision of wages.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.5.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By providing transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of development on considerations of labour and welfare.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.6. Technology and Infrastructure</b></p> <p>With technology used primarily as a tool for good living, rather than a means of transcending the limits of nature and embodiment, making sure that ‘digital solutions’ successfully meet social requirements and that these solutions can be integrated in comprehensive, sustainable approaches geared towards the public benefit.</p>	<p><b>2.6.1. Appropriateness and Robustness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By testing the appropriateness and robustness of different technology systems through review by project experts and relevant constituents, taking particular care to consider local technologies already in use before automatically applying or importing new technologies.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.6.2. Communications and Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using technologies that appropriately enhance communications connectivity and information exchange in a way that benefits all.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.6.3. Transport and Movement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By considering technologies that connect all development to appropriate and sustainable means of transport and mobility.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.6.4. Construction and Building</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By ensuring that appropriate preliminary scoping is conducted to match both current and anticipated future usage of new developments with appropriate and innovative technologies and systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.6.5. Education and Training</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By providing or supporting training in technology installation, deployment, and use, directed particularly towards enhancing local control of technologies and generating local technological innovation.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.6.6. Medicine and Health Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By treating issues of social return, and in particular enhanced levels of social health and wellbeing, as primary performance indicators for deciding on the use of technologies in all development.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.6.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the contribution that the technological and infrastructure dimensions of development make to social prosperity for all.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.7. Wealth and Distribution</b></p> <p>With a minimizing of inequities of wealth associated with development, such as through processes promoting security of tenure for the poor.</p>	<p><b>2.7.1. Accumulation and Mobilization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By advocating that ‘housing for all’ is a fundamental focus for policy and planning across all levels of development from precincts to regions.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.7.2. Social Wealth and Heritage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using mixed housing models, including local provision of affordable and social housing in all new developments, aiming to diminish regional and inherited inequities and spatial separations between zones of wealth and poverty.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.7.3. Wages and Income</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By supporting low-income and vulnerable householders through developing wider choices for housing ownership or long-term secure tenancy, and various financial, investment and leasing options, such as long-term loan opportunities or housing bonds backed by local, regional or national governments.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.7.4. Housing and Subsistence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using land-value capture mechanisms where appropriate, channelled through municipalities, to subsidize low-cost housing in new zones of development, particularly around public transport nodes.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.7.5. Equity and Inclusion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By treating equality of opportunity and negotiated inclusion—aspects of the ‘Right to the City’—as fundamental principles that underpin all development.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.7.6. Re-distribution and Apportionment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By working to redistribute the economic benefits that flow from all development.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.7.7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the impact of development projects and practices on wealth and distribution patterns.</li> </ul>





Image: Cordoba, Patrick Haupt working on a peer-review process, 2019



# Politics

Table 3. Principles of Sustainable Development in the Domain of Politics

<p>Prime principle of politics:</p> <p>Social life, and therefore urban development, should have a primary emphasis on engaged and negotiated civic involvement, supported by evidence and consistent legal frameworks, and working towards justice for all.</p>	
Meso-level domains	Micro-level domains
<p><b>3.1. Organization and Governance</b></p> <p>With all development policies developed through deep deliberative and democratic processes based on cross-cutting processes of community-engagement, expert knowledge, extensive data collection, transparent reporting of statistical patterns, and extended public debate.</p>	<p>1. Legitimacy and Respect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By giving legitimacy to processes through which public stakeholders and civic organisations can influence or appeal against government decisions on a carefully adjudicated ‘immediate requirement’ basis rather than only through delayed fixed-term reviews or deferred revisions.</li> </ul>
	<p>2. Leadership and Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By working with civil society, local communities and political leaders across all levels of governance and non-government organizations to ensure that all constituents are potentially well informed about the way in which all development projects are carried out and are afforded the opportunity to contribute both to the overall sustainability vision of the city and to the directions of particular projects.</li> </ul>
	<p>3. Planning and Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By creating or supporting precinct-wide, municipal and regional visions of positive development through public debate that includes participation from governments, municipalities, business and civil society.</li> </ul>
	<p>4. Administration and Bureaucracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By co-ordinating or working between government agencies, non-government organizations and businesses to ensure that all relevant policies and schemes are properly explored before works on a particular project are commenced.</li> </ul>
	<p>5. Authority and Sovereignty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By developing or supporting an authoritative and integrated administration system—harmonized from the local to the national level—that contributes to good governance, including through supporting equitable taxation, guaranteeing legitimate ownership and/or alternative forms of security of tenure, protecting publicly owned land, and, where necessary, facilitating land reform (such as municipal and state acquisition of ecologically, economically and culturally sensitive areas for developing community commons, parks, and setting aside areas of natural hazard).</li> </ul>
	<p>6. Transparency and Clarity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By clarifying and making public all relevant and accurate data about development patterns and projects, particularly those patterns or projects which will potentially have long-term impact on key aspects of local or regional social change.</li> </ul>
	<p>7. Monitoring and Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using appropriately transparent mechanisms for monitoring the organization and governance of all development.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.2. Law and Justice</b></p> <p>With integrated legal systems established, articulated across various levels, and harmonized with the existing positive regional and global norms for all development processes and projects.</p>	<p>1. Rights and Rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By instituting and supporting clear and transparent rights, rules and procedures in relation to development, including a comprehensive and harmonized sets of civil codes, land laws, construction codes, and laws on spatial planning.</li> </ul>
	<p>2. Order and Civility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By maintaining order and civility in all transactions relating to development through such support measures as third-party arbitration courts, a well-trained, independent judiciary, and legal aid officers.</li> </ul>
	<p>3. Obligations and Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By appointing or working with a complaints-resolution officer or ombudsperson and well-trained legal aid officers with special responsibility for people who live in a precarious housing or are vulnerable to <i>place and precinct</i> developments.</li> </ul>
	<p>4. Impartiality and Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By applying all laws affecting <i>places and precincts</i> equally and impartially in relation to all people and developments—except under conditions of transparent positive discrimination.</li> </ul>



	<b>5. Fairness and Prudence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By paying fair compensation to affected residents in the case of adverse impact of <i>place and precinct</i> development.</li> </ul>
	<b>6. Judgement and Penalty</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By conducting or advocating for all legal proceedings to be processed within reasonable time-frames while enforcing all adverse court rulings with appropriate penalties.</li> </ul>
	<b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring whether or not laws relating to development processes and projects are consistently and justly upheld.</li> </ul>
<b>3.3. Communication and Critique</b> With public debate encouraged and supported through various media on questions concerning policy, planning and design in relation to all development practices and processes.	<b>1. Interchange and Expression</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By supporting public communication and discussion throughout the life-cycle of all development activities, seeking to promote a sense of long-term social 'ownership' and mutual responsibility for the success or modification of those development activities.</li> </ul>
	<b>2. News and Information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By ensuring or advocating for accessible news and information dissemination concerning all development-plans, policies, legal frameworks, and data sets, with information being laid out in plain simple language and accessible through multiple forms of media, including through web-based systems with good data visualization.</li> </ul>
	<b>3. Accessibility and Openness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By working with local communities, institutions and constituents to ensure that the possibilities for and limits of their non-discriminatory participation in debating development planning are clearly explained (including for the hearing and sight impaired).</li> </ul>
	<b>4. Opinion and Analysis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By supporting the provision of independent and well-researched analyses of trends and patterns in development processes and practices to help constituents, including citizens, consumers, and investors, to make informed choices.</li> </ul>
	<b>5. Dissent and Protest</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By welcoming and appropriately responding to all constructive criticism and peaceful dissent in relation to development projects, including by supporting responsible 'freedom of expression'.</li> </ul>
	<b>6. Privacy and Respect</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By guaranteeing privacy of personal data and maintaining robust general data protection.</li> </ul>
	<b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the levels of open accurate public communication on matters concerning all development practices, processes and projects.</li> </ul>
<b>3.4. Representation and Negotiation</b> With non-discriminatory participation and inclusion in development projects ensured through appropriate policy and legislation.	<b>1. Agency and Advocacy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By prefacing all development planning with an open public consultation process, ensuring that analyses of the outcomes of that consultation are presented back to public in a constructive feedback environment.</li> </ul>
	<b>2. Participation and Inclusion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By implementing negotiated policies on inclusion and non-discriminatory participation from planning to project management.</li> </ul>
	<b>3. Democracy and Liberty</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By avoiding the use of illegitimate or non-representational (even if legal) processes to override the needs of local communities.</li> </ul>
	<b>4. Access and Consultation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By making adequate provision for the needs of physically challenged and disabled people, based on consultation with local and peak international bodies in relation to agreed principles and policies of inclusion.</li> </ul>
	<b>5. Civility and Comity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By maintaining respectful civil relations in all encounters involving negotiation over development directions.</li> </ul>
	<b>6. Contestation and Standing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By acknowledging and negotiating with civil society groups over contested claims within a clearly laid out process that has clear stages and processes for equitably finalizing the dispute.</li> </ul>
	<b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the levels of representation from different constituencies in all decisions made in relation to <i>place and precinct</i> development.</li> </ul>

<p><b>3.5. Security and Accord</b></p> <p>With resilience to natural and human-generated risks and hazards enhanced through risk-conscious planning, and good design.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Human Security and Defence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By supporting the right of all people to the basic affordances of human security.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Safety and Support</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By legislating for or supporting basic health-and-safety codes in all areas of <i>place and precinct</i> development, and using these codes appropriately and carefully.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Personal and Domestic Security</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By ensuring or advocating that insurance coverage against theft, fire, and other standard risks and natural disasters is available at affordable rates for all (and, ideally, with subsidized rates for the poor and vulnerable).</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>4. Protection and Shelter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By working to enhance resilience in relation to natural and human-generated hazards through attentive planning, design and construction—particularly in response to earthquakes, floods, landslides, and fires, as well as the effects of a changing climate.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>5. Refuge and Sanctuary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By affording security of tenure to all people (or supporting the provision of such tenure) through either different forms of property and land rights for local people or pathways of negotiated inclusion for others.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>6. Insurance and Assurance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By ensuring and/or advocating an adequate national regulatory regime that covers all insurance companies and associated processes.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of <i>place and precinct</i> development projects on issues of security and accord.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<p><b>3.6. Dialogue and Reconciliation</b></p> <p>With reconciliation actively negotiated between groups experiencing relations of contestation and tension, including over historical questions of land sovereignty between settler communities and Indigenous peoples.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Process and Recognition</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By recognizing the variable rights of all to have an ongoing relation to land and place, including through the layers of customary rights, public rights to commons, and private property rights.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Truth and Verity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By keeping and/or contributing to a public and accessible historical record of prior contestations over development projects, practices and processes.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Mediation and Intercession</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By supporting mediation processes (not just legal mediation) in reconciling conflict.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>4. Trust and Faith</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By engendering public trust through an openness to public dialogue.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>5. Remembrance and Redemption</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By actively negotiating with relevant Indigenous peoples and finding pathways to reconciliation—particularly with those Indigenous people whose custodial land has been taken in the past as the basis of urban development.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>6. Reception and Hospitality</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By supporting or providing transitional places of reception and hospitality to persons with documented fears of returning home—from refugees and internally displaced persons to people experiencing domestic violence, and children in need.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>7. Monitoring and Evaluation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the levels of dialogue and sensitivity to issues of reconciliation in relation to different development projects and processes.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<b>3.7. Ethics and Accountability</b>  With a strengthening and promotion of ethical standards and the adoption of specific codes of conduct, drawn up in consultation with relevant stakeholders and constituents.	<b>1. Principles and Protocols</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By strengthening and promotion of ethical standards, including through the development and regular review of specific codes of conduct, negotiated in consultation with all relevant constituents and stakeholders.</li> </ul>
	<b>2. Obligation and Responsibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By supporting regular reporting activities, aligned to agreed ethical codes in all development projects and processes.</li> </ul>
	<b>3. Integrity and Virtue</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By upholding the highest standards of integrity as normal practice.</li> </ul>
	<b>4. Observance and Visibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By basing <i>place and precinct</i> development on publicly visible performance standards and liability rules.</li> </ul>
	<b>5. Prescription and Contention</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By providing guidance around contentious issues in prescriptive codes of conduct.</li> </ul>
	<b>6. Acquittal and Consequence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By supporting the institutionalization of effective, clear, and transparent procedures for responding to unethical practices in the development sector.</li> </ul>
	<b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring questions of ethics and accountability in relation to <i>place and precinct</i> development.</li> </ul>

# Culture

Table 4. Principles of Sustainable Development in the Domain of Culture

The prime principle of culture:	
Social life, and therefore urban development, should actively promote vibrant cultural interchange, including supporting ongoing processes for dealing with the uncomfortable intersections of identity and difference.	
Subdomains	Sub-subdomains
<b>4.1. Identity and Engagement</b>  With active public recognition during all development projects and practices of the complex layers of community-based identity and difference.	<b>1. Diversity and Difference</b> • By respecting cultural diversity, heritage, and difference through all aspects of development, engagement, planning, design, architecture, and construction.
	<b>2. Belonging and Community</b> • By creating precincts for living and working that promote a rich sense of place and community belonging.
	<b>3. Ethnicity and Language</b> • By being aware of and/or acting practically upon local needs for diverse language use, from education practises to street signage and public transport announcements.
	<b>4. Religion and Faith</b> • By negotiating openly and positively through inclusive planning processes to include the diverse architectures, spatial configurations, and aural ecologies associated with different kinds of religious and ritual observance, from places of worship and pilgrimage sites to multi-faith spaces.
	<b>5. Friendship and Affinity</b> • By designing public spaces and places to promote comfortable hospitality and intimate conviviality, including across the boundaries of cultural difference.
	<b>6. Home and Place</b> • By supporting processes through which <i>places and precincts</i> —both public and private—work to enhance recognizable ‘senses of place’ in each neighbourhood, including a strong cultural relation to the local environment.
	<b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> • By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of development on cultural identity, diversity and expression.
<b>4.2. Creativity and Recreation</b>  With the development of consolidated cultural activity zones in <i>places and precincts</i> , emphasizing active street-frontage and public spaces for embodied mobility, personal encounters, face-to-face engagement, festivals, and public events.	<b>1. Aesthetics and Design</b> • By treating meaningful and culturally appropriate design for creative living as an integral part of all development projects, practices and processes.
	<b>2. Performance and Representation</b> • By ensuring that all neighbourhoods have accessible public squares, commons, and/or theatres open to different performative representations from different cultural groupings—professional and otherwise.
	<b>3. Innovation and Adaptation</b> • By designing public and semi-public spaces that allow for the changing needs of local communities, and negotiated innovative use.
	<b>4. Celebrations and Festivals</b> • By inclusively planning for and celebrating the different cultural orientations held by local cultures—for example, through considering how different cultures orient buildings and streets to nature and the seasons, or by building public spaces that lend themselves to seasonal celebrations and festivals.
	<b>5. Sport and Play</b> • By making sure that culturally appropriate public areas and facilities for sport and recreation are readily accessible for all.
	<b>6. Leisure and Relaxation</b> • By making spaces for leisure and recreation, including interconnected walking and/or cycling paths between those spaces, a priority in all <i>place and precinct</i> development.
	<b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> • By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of development projects and practices on the creativity and recreation of local communities.



<p><b>4.3. Memory and Projection</b></p> <p>With significant public and common spaces dedicated to the place's own cross-cutting cultural histories—public spaces which at the same time actively seek to represent visually alternative trajectories from the present into the future.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Tradition and Authenticity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By selectively conserving the material expressions of older traditions, with all conservation plans integrated into the core development plans of a city, town or precinct.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Heritage and Inheritance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By treating heritage conservation as a living process (not just as static heritage protection), integrating the past into the present and producing simultaneously a window onto the past and an active zone for present and future constituents to engage with those places across multiple social uses.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. History and Records</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By supporting the presence of places and signs of historical memory, including museums, monuments, heritage sites, landmarks and information boards.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>4. Indigeneity and Custom</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By recognizing that development often takes place on land that was once, or still is, the custodial property of indigenous peoples, and actively seeking to engage such peoples.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>5. Imagination and Hope</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By engaging in development in a way that engenders imagination and hope.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>6. Inspiration and Vision</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By working with local people to develop a visually useful and compelling set of images that anticipate the future possibilities of development.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of <i>place and precinct</i> development on both past heritage and agreed visions of the future.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<p><b>4.4. Beliefs and Ideas</b></p> <p>With locally relevant cultural beliefs from across the globe (except those that vilify and degrade) treated inclusively and woven into the physical fabric of public life: symbolically, artistically and practically.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Knowledge and Interpretation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By treating all the fields of development as informed by different forms of knowledge from analytical enquiry that is subject to knowledge-testing and critical interpretation to customary knowledge that respects the wisdom of the elders.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Ideologies and Imaginaries</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By seeking to make apparent both the overt fashions and underlying ideologies that inform decisions about present and future development.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Reason and Rationalization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By promoting a culture of professional service based on carefully considered principles and rationally ordered protocols.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>4. Religiosity and Spirituality</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By providing or supporting culturally appropriate spaces for religious and spiritual observance.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>5. Rituals and Symbols</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By enabling the incorporation of symbols of cultural difference into the physical fabric of properties and places.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>6. Emotions and Passions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By engendering emotions—both negative and positive—in all development planning, seeking to negotiate for negative concerns while maintaining the positive emotional consequence of development outcomes.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of development on the strongly held beliefs and ideas of communities and persons.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<p><b>4.5. Gender and Generations</b></p> <p>With active recognition of different needs across the various divides of gender and age (against a background of prioritizing conditions of gender equality), with, for example, urban</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Equality and Respect</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By always ensuring and promoting gender equality in all development practices.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Sexuality and Desire</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By affording spaces and conditions for different expressions of sexuality and sexual difference.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Family and Kinship</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By providing supportive conditions for different kinds of family groupings.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>4. Birth and Babyhood</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By ensuring that all development is conducive to infant welfare and vitality.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>5. Childhood and Youth</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By developing precincts, neighbourhoods, and places that are child-friendly and attuned to the needs of youths.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

design principles encouraged that facilitate the comfortable usability of private and public spaces for all people across all embodied differences, including disability divides.	<p><b>6. Mortality and Care</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By paying structural attention to the needs of aged people in all development projects and practices, from enabling physical access to all buildings to ensuring the accessible presence of aged-care facilities into all precinct development plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of development on the lives of children, and the aged, men, women, and those who gender-identify differently.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.6. Enquiry and Learning</b></p> <p>With research, teaching, learning-exchange, and training in relation to all aspects of sustainable development encouraged through increased targeted social investment.</p>	<p><b>1. Curiosity and Discovery</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By promoting a spirit of curiosity and discovery in relation to development projects and practices that goes beyond training for technical skills.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Deliberation and Debate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By seeking to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to deliberate upon and promote the principles and practices of sustainable development.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Research and Application</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By treating sustainable development as a deep and complex field of enquiry requiring engaged research connected to applied testing, and therefore supporting such research in active ways.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Teaching and Training</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By actively supporting the ready availability of training and work-integrated learning across all the roles and functions in development projects and practices—including general and technical training, continuous professional development, and expert and analytical learning—while continuing to recognize the importance of creative engagement.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Writing and Codification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By working with codified and standardized methodologies and technical languages for describing and negotiating development, while recognizing the limits of such codification.</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Meditation and Reflexivity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By allowing time for practitioners and analysts across the various disciplines of development to reflect on both patterns of practice and the assumptions that underlay those patterns.</li> </ul> <p><b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of development on enquiry and learning.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.7. Wellbeing and Health</b></p> <p>With <i>places and precincts</i> aesthetically designed and actively curated to enhance the emotional wellbeing of people, including, where possible, by involving local people in that design and development.</p>	<p><b>1. Integrity and Autonomy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By designing and/or acting in <i>places and precincts</i> in such a way as to maximize the sense of personal security that all people might feel, even when walking at night.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Bodies and Corporeal Knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By supporting the development of <i>places and precincts</i> as cultural invigorating and meaningful places to walk around.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Mental Health and Pleasure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By encouraging design practices that enhance wellbeing and pleasure.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Care and Comfort</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By supporting the provision of public and private built-spaces for people that are perceived to be physically comfortable, without seeking to shut out completely the changing effects of weather, seasons and topography.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Inclusion and Participation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By developing <i>places and precincts</i> in such a way as to support positive inclusion and participation.</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Cuisine and Emotional Nourishment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By ensuring or advocating for places of public eating and conviviality being built into precinct planning in a way that is accessible for all.</li> </ul> <p><b>7. Monitoring and Reflection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using transparent mechanisms for monitoring the effects of development on emotional wellbeing and mental health.</li> </ul>

# Part II

## Mapping Other Frameworks

The Circles Approach as Meta-framework



Image: Mexico City – outdoor restaurant

There are many charters, frameworks, and sets of principles, goals and targets now being presented as essential for good practice. Without a meta-framework, or at least one that works across all aspects of human practice, it is not possible to map adequately different sets of goals and targets. For example, it is even difficult to map the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda in relation to each other, despite those two charters being developed in relation to each other by the same organization. The *Circles of Social Life* method provides such a framework.

The following part of this paper shows how, through the Metropolis 'Principles for Better Cities' and the Circles approach, the Sustainable Development Goals can be mapped against other frameworks such as the UN-Habitat New Urban Agenda, and the UNECE framework. The document provides a means of developing new policy frameworks for different specific fields that take the Sustainable Development Goals into account while providing a way of translating between them.

This paper maps the following charters and sets of principles, goals and targets:

- Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)
- New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
- Principles for Better Cities (Metropolis)

### How Can Different Frameworks be Operationalized?

This mapping of the *Sustainable Development Goals* in relation to other frameworks such as the *Principles for Better Cities* (Metropolis) responds to a series of considerations:

1. Intensifying globalization, including the continuing effects of the Global Financial Crisis, has changed the way in which local considerations relate to the global pressures;
2. Different places across the world handle questions of sustainable development in very different ways, including recognizing different kinds of rights and sovereignty. Therefore, an adaptable framework is needed that is sensitive to political and cultural differences while providing a generalizing global framework applicable to all;
3. The emphasis of different frameworks and charters tends to be variable and particular; and
4. Cities are now being asked to consider the principles of the New Urban Agenda. The SDGs and the New Urban Agenda are written from the same sensibility, but they do not align. Therefore, a framing method is needed that maps these charters and agendas in relation to each other, even as it provides a structure for organizing principles and protocols that focus on particular matters such as real estate.

### How Can the Gaps in Different Charters, Goals and Agendas be Clarified?

Beyond the problem of relating different frameworks, another second challenge stands out. There is a tendency for different schemas and sets of goals and targets to be developed in a way that reduces the scope of the schema to the *immediate* concerns of a particular time or constituency. For example, when the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets were being negotiated, there was appropriately a profound sensitivity to

economic and ecological issues, with 60 associated economic targets and 54 ecological targets. However, this sensitivity was not mirrored by the same receptivity to political and cultural issues. Political targets were clearly secondary with 39 targets, but still important. However, cultural issues were relatively neglected with only 16 targets, and, most strikingly, all but one of these cultural targets (a heritage protection target) was in one field: education and training. And even here, the emphasis was on formal education and skills training, not broader cultural questions of learning and knowledge.

Obvious areas unaccounted for by the Sustainable Development Goals included the broad cultural area that pertains to identity, social cohesion and differentiation, beliefs and meanings. The cultural subdomain of wellbeing and mental health was also left out, as was the political subdomain of dialogue and reconciliation. The problem with these aporia becomes starkly clear when, for example, issues of migration, refugees, and community inclusion and cultural interchange came to the fore with the Syrian crisis. The Sustainable Development Goals have no key targets in this area, an area that should have been fundamental to any charter on sustainable development. Cultural issues, that is issues of meaning, are fundamental to leaving in a complex world. And in these terms, the Sustainable Development Goals simply repeat the dominant global paradigm of the present which treats economics as primary.

Figure 2 below shows the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), mapped as the first ring around the circle. The numbers of targets are then mapped onto the *Circle of Social Life* subdomains, with these listed below. The subdomains are read from top to bottom in the circle figure. The subdomains written in red in the figure below highlight the subdomains that not covered at all by the Sustainable Development Goals.

It should be noted that the targets as mapped below do not always coincide with the Goal to which they have been associated. This is because the Circles method maps the primary theme of any one target separately to its related Goal. For example, the SDGs single out the categories of gender and childhood in many of the economic and political targets as important to the outcome of that target, but only none of these has a primary cultural orientation: Target 5.1, for example is a political target as evidenced by the indicator on political monitoring of legal frameworks. Target 5.3 could have been conceived as a cultural target, but the indicators suggest either a political target (proportion of women in a legal relationship before a certain age) or an ecological target linked to questions of embodiment (namely, the proportion of women who have undergone genital mutilation/cutting). Here the difference between a cultural practice such as symbolic cutting (witness the different treatment of male circumcision) and mutilation is not seen as significant for the purpose of the target. Hence, on balance, Target 5.3 has been allocated to the 'Political' domain in the subdomain of 'Law and Justice'.



Table 5. Sustainable Development Goal 5: Targets and Indicators

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girl	
Targets	Indicators
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.1.1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex.
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.	5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age. 5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.
5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. 5.3.2. Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age.
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.	5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.
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.	5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments. 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions
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.	5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. 5.6.2. Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15–49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.
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.A.1(a). Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b). share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.A.2. Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.
5.B. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.	5.B.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.
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.	5.C.1. Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Figure 2. Mapping the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

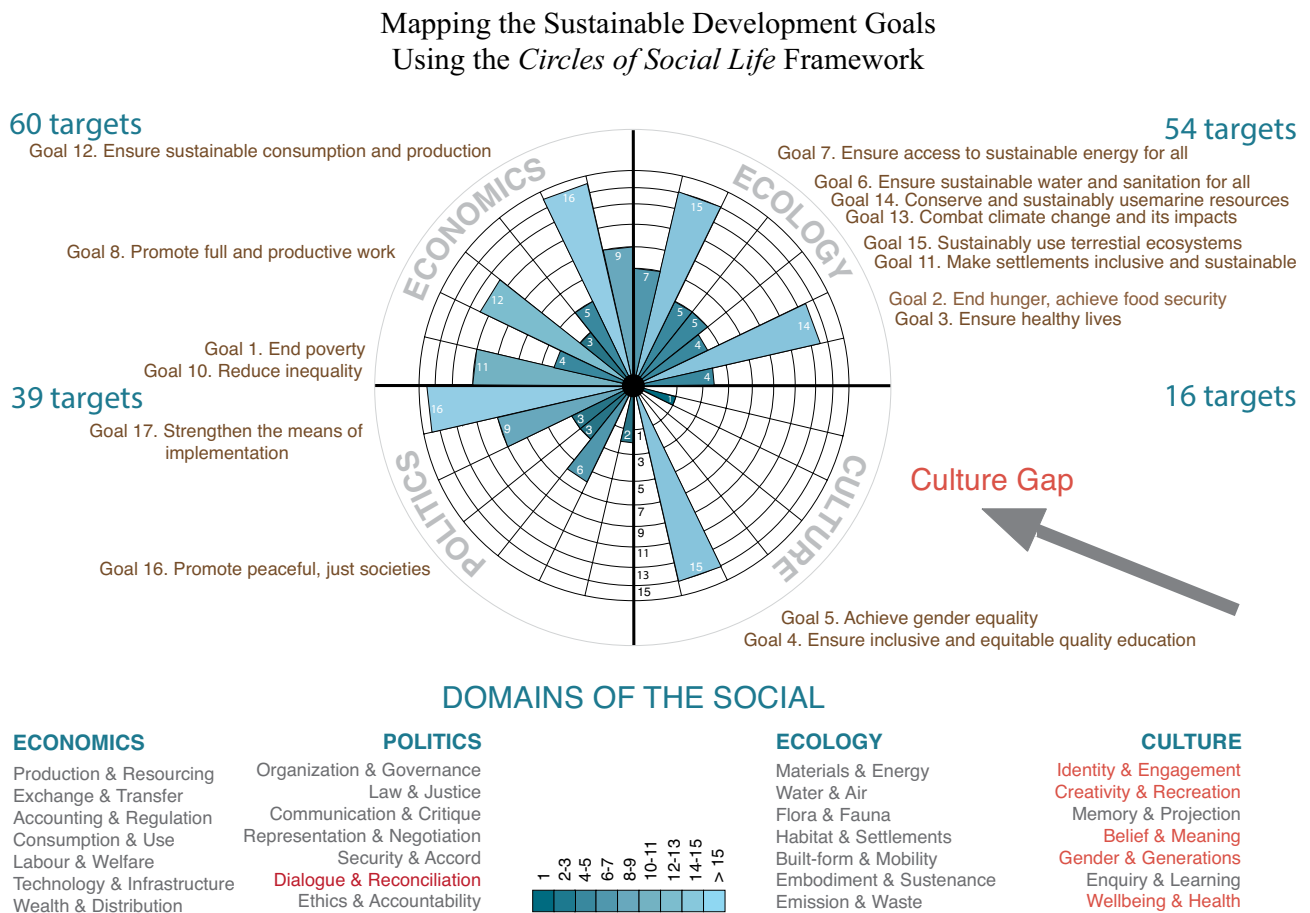


Figure 3. The Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals look beautifully balanced when graphically represented by the United Nations as a circle (Figure 3), but mapping the SDG targets against a thematic-based framework tells a different story. There are twice as many political targets as cultural targets, and nearly four times as many economic targets as cultural targets.



## Mapping the New Urban Agenda

The New Urban Agenda (2015–2016) was developed after the Sustainable Development Goals (2013–2014) because UN-Habitat in association with cities around the world that felt that the SDGs did not provide a comprehensive and detailed enough framework to guide cities in engendering action. In the words of Joan Clos, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) the ‘New Urban Agenda presents a paradigm shift based on the science of cities’:

it lays out standards and principles for the planning, construction, development, management, and improvement of urban areas along its five main pillars of implementation: national urban policies, urban legislation and regulations, urban planning and design, local economy and municipal finance, and local implementation. It is a resource for every level of government, from national to local; for civil society organizations; the private sector; constituent groups; and for all who call the urban spaces of the world ‘home’ to realize this vision.<sup>4</sup>

It is a visionary document; however, it is as uneven in its formulation as were the Sustainable Development Goals. The process for developing the document was highly consultative, but it was developed without an embracing framework and the Habitat III Secretariat that finalized the document was a relatively closed body. In the final analysis, the document is repetitive and hard to read, and it also does not meet its stated

aims. For example, the preamble to the New Urban Agenda makes much of the importance of cultural questions:

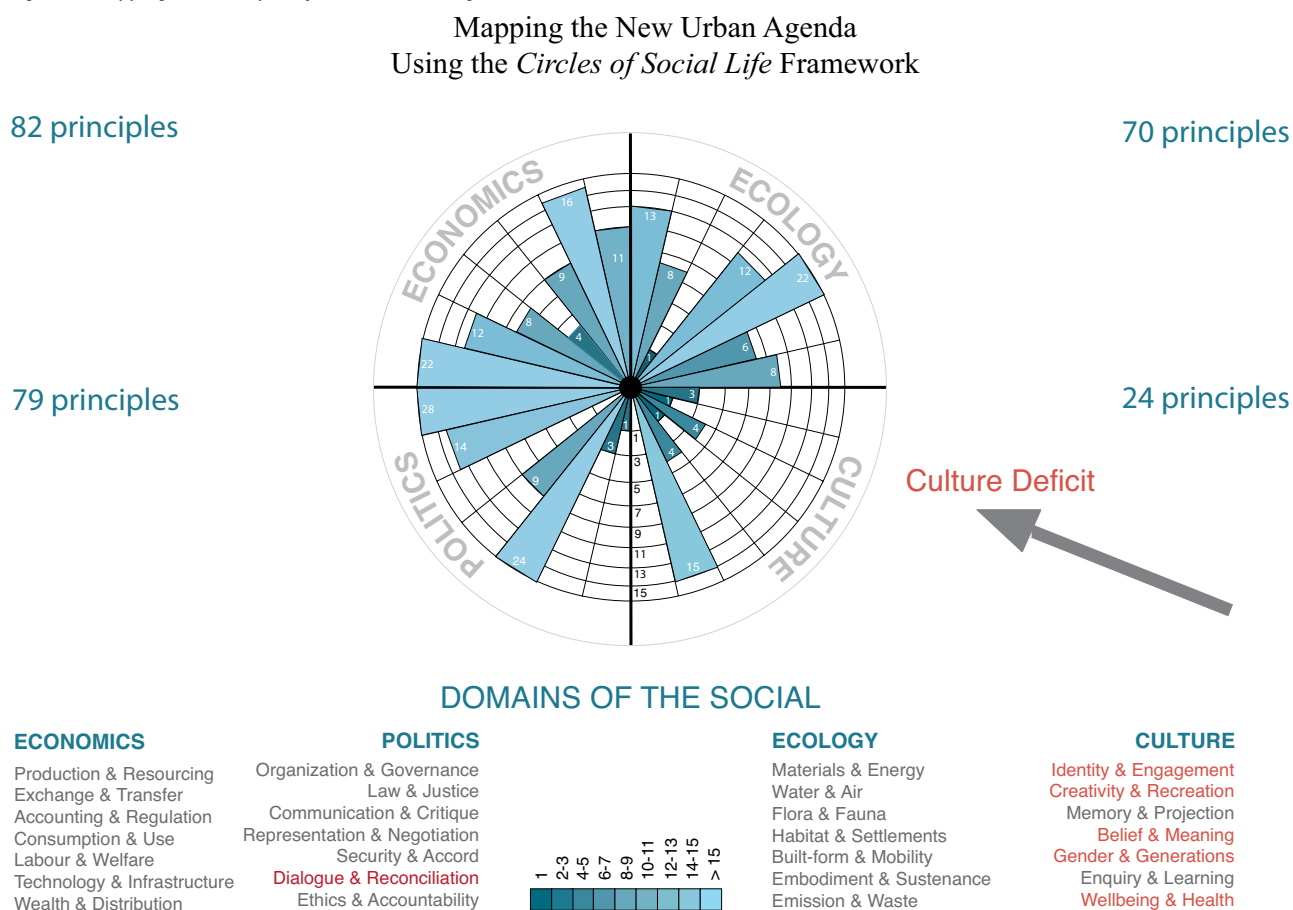
The New Urban Agenda acknowledges that culture and cultural diversity are sources of enrichment for humankind and provide an important contribution to the sustainable development of cities, human settlements and citizens, empowering them to play an active and unique role in development initiatives. The New Urban Agenda further recognizes that culture should be taken into account in the promotion and implementation of new sustainable consumption and production patterns that contribute to the responsible use of resources and address the adverse impact of climate change<sup>5</sup>

And indeed, it does cover cultural themes in a way that the Sustainable Development Goals did not, but the set of cultural themes are only a third the number of each of the sets of economic, ecological or political themes. The areas in which the New Urban Agenda focussed were wealth and distribution, security and accord, and built-form and mobility. Figure 4 below illustrates the mapping of the New Urban Agenda, done in exactly the same way as for the Sustainable Development Goals, except that the SDG targets tend to be based on singular variables and the NUA principles tend to be complex compound principles with many variables. Hence, in the case of the New Urban Agenda, the mapping took the form of disaggregating the compound principles into their component parts and mapping each of these parts separately (see Table 6 below). This means that some

4 Joan Clos, ‘Foreword’, to Habitat III Secretariat, *New Urban Agenda*, United Nations, New York, 2017, p. iv

5 Habitat III Secretariat, *New Urban Agenda*, p. 4.

Figure 4. Mapping the Principles of the New Urban Agenda



subdomains receive well over the 15 principles, which has been taken as the limit for the present graphic representation. The reason for the threshold is that many of these principles are repetitive, and it should not be seen as a virtue, over a certain level, simply to have more principles.

### Further Notes for Reading the Mapping

In response to the considerations just described the present *Circles* approach provides a systematic translation framework that comprehensive in its coverage of themes, while still allowing for a focus on different themes.

The document presents an activity-based mapping schema. That is, the system firstly maps the activity that is emphasized by a proposition rather than the content towards which the activity is directed. However, often, and particularly so in the case of the New Urban Agenda, the nexus between the activity and the content is tangled. The activity will be to ‘promote’ or ‘support’ the substance of the proposition. In these cases, that task is not always presumed to fall to a political process of governance or policy-making only, and the content of the proposition becomes more important to locating the proposition in the matrix.

In summary, the mapping has been a slow and careful process, with one of the criteria for placement of targets or principles being the overall or background intention of the goal under which a proposition occurs. Where a charter or set of goals treats an activity more generically, the question of content then becomes the next and overriding consideration for mapping the concerns of that target or principle.

Where the targets aggregate more than one set of activities or outcomes (and this is all too often the case in the many charters and sets of goals) then either a judgement has been made about the dominant intention of the target or principle, or the proposition has been broken into different parts.

Where the passage describing the principle is circuitous and adds addendum and hanging clauses this has been edited for coherence.

The targets and principles in black are relevant in some significant way to urban-based practices, whereas the targets in blue are much more relevant to national governments and global bodies. The SDG targets which are underlined in the table have been used as summarizing the range of the targets in Figure 1 above. The passages in red are notes that comment on the charter or framework that is being mapped.

### A Working Example of How the Mapping Works

The New Urban Agenda is written as a series of compound injunctions that are difficult to map, and more difficult by an order of magnitude to implement—except, that is, as a series of generalized suggestions and sensibilities. The New Urban Agenda contains many points made at too-high a level of generality to suggest either that they can be written as principles of urban development or to operationalize them as working projections, and therefore these need to be edited and broken into their constituent parts.

For example, Paragraph 14, the first principled claim in the Agenda, reads as follows:

Leave no one behind, by ending poverty in all its forms and

dimensions, including the eradication of extreme poverty, by ensuring equal rights and opportunities, socioeconomic and cultural diversity, and integration in the urban space, by enhancing liveability, education, food security and nutrition, health and well-being, including by ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, by promoting safety and eliminating discrimination and all forms of violence, by ensuring public participation providing safe and equal access for all, and by providing equal access for all to physical and social infrastructure and basic services, as well as adequate and affordable housing.

This is a massive compound principle that asks many things of cities in a way that does not guide practice except in very general and expansive ways. Translating this passage begins with a question. Is the point of this paragraph the first refrain ‘ending poverty in all its forms and dimension’? The conjunction ‘by’ suggests that it is, but the spirit of the document as a whole suggests that more aspects can be derived from the paragraph. At the same time, concepts such as ‘enhancing liveability’ or ‘enhancing ... education’ are wonderful sounding but empty projection. They are neither principles nor operationalizable projections. They are too generalized to include as separate pronouncements. Hence from Paragraph 14 we have derived the following:

- 14.1. End poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including the eradication of extreme poverty
- 14.2. Ensure equal rights and opportunities, socioeconomic and cultural diversity, and integration
- 14.3. End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria
- 14.4. Eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence
- 14.5. Provide equal access for all to physical and social infrastructure and basic services
- 14.6. Provide equal access for all to ... adequate and affordable housing

Many of these points suffer from what might be called the *sin of proclamationism*, but that is not to suggest that they should not be mapped. *Proclamationism* is the tendency to aspire to absolutes when the issues are in practice caught between relative outcomes and conditional concerns. For example, despite poverty being largely a relative question—while recognizing there are basic conditions of human security that are fundamental to living—there is a contemporary tendency to make absolute claims such as ‘Make Poverty History’. This movement coalesced about the first Millennium Goal: ‘To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger’. The adjective ‘extreme’ helps here to specify what is being challenged, but it also limits the claim. Moreover, because the proclamation left behind an earlier qualitative and relative definition, it led to the projection of an absolute outcome rather than a relative-conditional dialectic. Here a relative claim such as ‘minimizing of inequities of wealth associated with global development’ would not pose the same issues. The translation into targets made this worse for reasons previously discussed. Here the 1990 target was to halve the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day by 2015. Later the metrics were changed, and then dropped, and this injunction turned into the absolute and unachievable proclamation of the SDGs, ‘Goal 1, ‘End poverty in all its forms everywhere’. This is the basic problem with proclamationism. It sets up necessarily unachievable outcomes. It has many other problems, but this is not the place to develop them here.



# Domain 1. Ecology

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

Table 6. Mapping the Sustainable Development ‘Targets’ and New Urban Agenda ‘Principles’

Subdomains	Principles for Better Cities (Metropolis)	Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
	Based on the Circles approach.	NB. Black writing indicates relevant to cities. Blue writing indicates not with the purview of cities and only able to be enacted by nation-states or international organizations	
<b>1.1. Materials &amp; Energy</b>	1.1. With the sustainable use of materials and resources for all development projects and practices, including through locally distributed renewable energy, planned on a precinct-wide basis, and with existing buildings retrofitted for resource-use efficiency.	<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 technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.</p> <p>12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>	<p>71.1. Strengthen the sustainable management of resources, including land, water (oceans, seas and freshwater), energy, materials, forests and food.</p> <p>49.2. Promote sustainable management and use of natural resources and land.</p> <p>70.2. Recognize that heavy reliance on distant sources of energy, water, food and materials can pose sustainability challenges, including vulnerability to service supply disruptions, and that local provision can facilitate inhabitants’ access to resources.</p> <p>76.1. Make sustainable use of natural resources, and focus on the resource efficiency of raw and construction materials such as concrete, metals, wood, minerals and land.</p> <p>65.1. Facilitate the sustainable management of natural resources in cities and human settlements in a manner that protects and improves the urban ecosystem and environmental services, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution and promotes disaster risk-reduction and management.</p> <p>75.1. Encourage national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate, to develop sustainable, renewable and affordable energy and energy-efficient buildings and construction modes.</p> <p>121.2. Encourage the adoption of building performance codes and standards, renewable portfolio targets, energy-efficiency labelling, retrofitting of existing buildings and public procurement policies on energy, among other modalities as appropriate, to achieve energy-efficiency targets.</p> <p>14.c.1. Promote clean energy and sustainable use of land and resources.</p> <p>54.1. Commit to the generation and use of renewable and affordable energy.</p> <p>4.4. Foster energy efficiency, renewable energy, resilience, productivity, environmental protection and sustainable growth in the urban economy.</p>

			<p>75.2. Encourage national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate, to promote energy conservation and efficiency.</p> <p>121.1. Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by promoting energy efficiency and sustainable renewable energy and supporting subnational and local efforts to apply them in public buildings, infrastructure and facilities.</p> <p>121.3. Prioritize smart-grid, district energy systems and community energy plans to improve synergies between renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p>
<p><b>1.2.</b></p> <p><b>Water &amp; Air</b></p>	<p>1.2. With all development contributing positively to maintaining or enhancing the air- and-water quality of the immediate precinct, with, for example, waterways returned as much as possible to their pre-settlement condition, flanked, where possible, by indigenous natural green-spaces re-established along their edges.</p>	<p>6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p> <p>6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.</p> <p>6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.</p> <p>6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.</p> <p>6.a. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.</p> <p>6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.</p> <p>13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>	<p>73. Promote the conservation and sustainable use of water by rehabilitating water resources, reducing and treating wastewater, minimizing water losses, promoting water-reuse and increasing water-storage, retention and recharge, taking into consideration the water cycle.</p> <p>120.1. Work to equip public water and sanitation utilities with the capacity to implement sustainable water management systems, including sustainable maintenance of urban infrastructure services, through capacity development.</p> <p>120.2. Promote both universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.</p> <p>74.3. Reduce marine pollution through improved waste and wastewater management in coastal areas.</p> <p>119.3. Ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p> <p>55.2. Take into consideration air-quality guidelines, including those elaborated by the World Health Organization.</p> <p>119.5. Ensure that sanitation infrastructure is climate resilient.</p> <p>144. Explore and develop feasible solutions to climate and disaster risks in cities and human settlements, including by collaborating with insurance and reinsurance institutions.</p>

		<p>13.b. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.</p> <p>14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p> <p>14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.</p> <p>14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.</p> <p>14.c. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.</p> <p>15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p>	
<p><b>1.3.</b></p> <p><b>Flora &amp; Fauna</b></p>	<p>1.3. With all development seeking to accommodate existing ecosystem complexities and/or to re-establish natural diversity in development zones, including through establishing or consolidating green parklands connected by further linear green ribbons, which provide habitat for indigenous plants, animals and birds.</p>	<p>2.5. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.</p>	<p>67.3. Prioritize the conservation of endemic species.</p>

		<p>15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p> <p>15.7. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.</p> <p>15.8. By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.</p> <p>15.b. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.</p>	
<p><b>1.4.</b></p> <p><b>Habitat &amp; Settlements</b></p>	<p>1.4. With urban settlements organized into planned regional clusters taking into account the natural limits of topography and using fixed urban-growth boundaries to contain sprawl and renew an ecological urban-rural divide.</p>	<p>11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>11.a. Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p> <p>15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.</p> <p>15.4. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.</p> <p>15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.</p>	<p>71.4. Facilitate ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience.</p> <p>69.4. Prevent unnecessary land-use change and the loss of productive land and fragile and important ecosystems.</p> <p>68. Integrate appropriate policy measures to protect urban deltas, coastal areas and other environmentally sensitive areas, highlighting their importance as ecosystems' providers of significant resources for transport, food security, economic prosperity, ecosystem services and resilience.</p> <p>69.1. Preserve and promote the ecological and social function of land, including coastal areas.</p> <p>15.c.4. Reinvigorate long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design in order to optimize the spatial dimension of the urban form.</p> <p>52.3. Encourage spatial development strategies that take into account, as appropriate, the need to guide urban extension, prioritizing urban renewal by planning for the provision of accessible and well-connected infrastructure and services, sustainable population densities and compact design and integration of new neighbourhoods into the urban fabric.</p> <p>72. Commit to long-term urban and territorial planning processes and spatial development practices that incorporate integrated water resources planning and management, considering the urban-rural continuum on the local and territorial scales and including the participation of relevant stakeholders and communities.</p>



			<p>37. Promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, including streets, sidewalks and cycling lanes, squares, waterfront areas, gardens and parks that are multifunctional areas for social interaction and inclusion, human health and well-being, economic exchange and cultural expression and dialogue among a wide diversity of people and cultures.</p> <p>53.1. Promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces.</p> <p>67.1. Promote the creation and maintenance of well-connected and well-distributed networks of open, multipurpose, safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces.</p> <p>67.2. Promote the creation and maintenance of public spaces that improve the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change, including floods, drought risks and heat waves, to improving food security and nutrition, physical and mental health, and household and ambient air quality, to reducing noise.</p>
<b>1.5. Built-Form &amp; Mobility</b>	1.5 With the built-form enhancing sustainable living, with managed accessibility and sustainable mobility facilitated by ecologically sensitive transport systems, including through giving paths for walking, lanes for non-motorized vehicles, and corridors for sustainable public transport—all with spatial priority over roads for cars.	<p>3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.</p> <p>11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.</p> <p>11.c. Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.</p>	<p>95.1. Support the implementation of integrated, polycentric and balanced territorial development policies and plans.</p> <p>98. Promote integrated urban and territorial planning, including planned urban extensions based on the principles of equitable, efficient and sustainable use of land and natural resources, compactness, polycentrism, appropriate density and connectivity, and multiple use of space, as well as mixed social and economic uses in built-up areas.</p> <p>100.1. Support the provision of well-designed networks of safe, accessible, green and quality streets and other public spaces that are accessible to all and free from crime and violence, including sexual harassment and gender-based violence.</p> <p>97.6. Prevent and contain urban sprawl.</p> <p>49.1. Support territorial systems that integrate urban and rural functions into the national and subnational spatial frameworks and the systems of cities and human settlements.</p> <p>69.3. Promote sustainable land-use, combining urban extensions with adequate densities and compactness to prevent and contain urban sprawl.</p> <p>97.1. Promote planned urban extensions and infill, prioritizing renewal, regeneration and retrofitting of urban areas, as appropriate, including the upgrading of slums and informal settlements.</p> <p>97.2. Provide high-quality buildings and public spaces.</p> <p>107.2. Improve the supply of housing (especially for low-income groups),</p> <p>54.2. Commit to sustainable and efficient transport infrastructure and services.</p> <p>114.1. Promote access for all to safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible and sustainable urban mobility and land and sea transport systems.</p> <p>114.2. Integrate transport and mobility plans into overall urban and territorial plans and promote a wide range of transport and mobility options.</p>

			<p>114.2.1. Support a significant increase in accessible, safe, efficient, affordable and sustainable infrastructure for public transport,</p> <p>114.2.3. Support equitable 'transit-oriented development' that minimizes the displacement, in particular, of the poor, and features affordable, mixed-income housing and a mix of jobs and services.</p> <p>114.2.4. Support better and coordinated transport and land-use planning, which would lead to a reduction of travel and transport needs, enhancing connectivity between urban, peri-urban and rural areas.</p> <p>114.2.5 Support urban freight planning and logistics concepts that enable efficient access to products and services, minimizing their impact on the environment and on the liveability of the city and maximizing their contribution to sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>115. Develop mechanisms and common frameworks at the national, subnational and local levels to evaluate the wider benefits of urban and metropolitan transport schemes, including impacts on the environment, the economy, social cohesion, quality of life, accessibility, road safety, public health and action on climate change, among other things.</p> <p>50.1 Encourage urban-rural interactions and connectivity by strengthening sustainable transport and mobility, and technology and communications networks and infrastructure, underpinned by planning instruments based on an integrated urban and territorial approach.</p> <p>50.2. Strengthen transport and communications connectivity between cities and their surroundings, peri-urban and rural areas, as well as greater land-sea connections, where appropriate.</p> <p>54.4. Commit to giving particular attention to the transport needs of all people, particularly the poor and those living in informal settlements.</p> <p>100.2.2. Promote walkability and cycling.</p> <p>114.2.2. Support non-motorized transport options such as walking and cycling, prioritizing them over private motorized transportation.</p>
<b>1.6.</b> <b>Embodiment &amp; Sustenance</b>	1.6. With all development working to sustain or enhance the means of physical health, including through food production being invigorated in the urban precinct with dedicated spaces being set aside for commercial and community food gardens.	<p>2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p> <p>2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p> <p>3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.</p>	<p>55.3. Commit to providing universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services to reduce new-born child and maternal mortality.</p> <p>14.a.3. End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.</p> <p>51.2. Strengthen food system planning.</p> <p>123.1. Promote the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, in order to end hunger and malnutrition.</p> <p>55.3. Commit to providing universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services to reduce new-born child and maternal mortality.</p> <p>14.a.3. End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.</p> <p>51.2. Strengthen food system planning.</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>123.1. Promote the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, in order to end hunger and malnutrition.</p> <p>123.2. Promote the coordination of sustainable food security and agriculture policies across urban, peri-urban and rural areas to facilitate the production, storage, transport and marketing of food to consumers in adequate and affordable ways in order to reduce food losses and prevent and reuse food waste.</p> <p>123.3. Promote the coordination of food policies with energy, water, health, transport and waste policies, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and implement other policies in urban areas to maximize efficiencies and minimize waste.</p>
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<b>1.7. Emissions &amp; Waste</b>	1.7. With the production, construction, and consumption directed towards zero carbon-emissions, including through an emphasis on a systematic reduction of resource-use, recycling, re-use of basic materials and hard-waste mining.	<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>	<p>174.1. Promote environmentally sound waste-management.</p> <p>76.2. Establish safe material recovery and recycling facilities.</p> <p>4.c.4. Mitigate carbon emissions and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>79.2. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from all relevant sectors, consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>71.2. Minimize waste, hazardous chemicals, including air and short-lived climate pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise, and in a way that considers urban-rural linkages, functional supply and value chains vis-à-vis environmental impact and sustainability.</p> <p>74.2. Substantially reduce waste-generation by reducing, reusing and recycling waste, minimizing landfills and converting waste to energy when waste cannot be recycled or when this choice delivers the best environmental outcome.</p> <p>119.4. Ensure adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs and safety of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>122.2. Support the promotion of extended producer-responsibility schemes that include waste generators and producers in the financing of urban waste-management systems reduce the hazards and socioeconomic impacts of waste streams and increase recycling rates through better product design.</p>





Image: Guangzhou, outdoor urban video screens

# Domain 2. Economics

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

Subdomains	Principles for Better Cities (Metropolis)	Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
<b>2.1.</b>  <b>Production &amp; Resourcing</b>	2.1. With production and resourcing shifted from an emphasis on production for global consumption to an economics for local living.	2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.  2.4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.  8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.  8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.  9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.	56.1. Commit to increasing economic productivity, as appropriate.  56.3. Commit to increasing economic productivity through the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work and livelihood opportunities in cities and human settlements.  60.1. Support urban economies to transition progressively to higher productivity through high-value-added sectors.  71.3. Move to a circular economy. 14.c.3. Promote sustainable production patterns. 45.4. Promote sustainable production patterns. 45.2. Promote sustainable and inclusive industrial development.  69.2. Foster ecosystem-based solutions to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, so that the ecosystem's regenerative capacity is not exceeded.  95.4. Support urban agriculture and farming, as well as responsible, local and sustainable consumption and production, and social interactions.  96.2. Support the development of sustainable regional infrastructure projects that stimulate sustainable economic productivity, promoting equitable growth of regions across the urban-rural continuum.  45.1. Build on the endogenous potential for economic competitive advantage using local cultural heritage and local resources.

		<p>14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.</p> <p>14.7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small-island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.</p> <p>14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.</p> <p>15.c. Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.</p>	
<p><b>2.2.</b></p> <p><b>Exchange &amp; Transfer</b></p>	<p>2.2. With investment in place and precinct development promoted through innovative partnerships, and other means of financing, including land-value capture and participatory budgeting.</p>	<p>2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.</p> <p>2.b. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.</p> <p>2.c. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.</p> <p>8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.</p>	<p>139.2. Promote risk mitigation mechanisms, while managing currency risk.</p> <p>145. Support the use of international public finance, including official development assistance, to catalyse additional resource mobilization from all available sources, public and private, for sustainable urban and territorial development.</p> <p>15.c.5. Support effective, innovative and sustainable financing frameworks and instruments.</p> <p>118. Encourage national, subnational and local governments to develop and expand financing instruments, enabling them to improve their transport and mobility infrastructure and systems, such as mass rapid-transit systems, integrated transport systems, air and rail systems, and safe, sufficient and adequate pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.</p> <p>143. Collaborate with subnational and local financial institutions, as appropriate, to develop climate finance infrastructure solutions and to create appropriate mechanisms for identifying catalytic financial instruments.</p> <p>134. Support appropriate policies and capacities that enable subnational and local governments to register and expand their potential revenue base, for example, through multipurpose cadastres, local taxes, fees and service charges.</p> <p>132. Mobilize endogenous resources and revenues generated through the capture of benefits of urbanization, as well as the catalysing effects and maximized impact of public and private investments, in order to improve the financial conditions for urban development and open access to additional sources.</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 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>137. Promote best practices to capture and share the increase in land and property value generated as a result of urban development processes, infrastructure projects and public investments. Measures such as gains-related fiscal policies could be put in place, as appropriate, to prevent its solely private capture, as well as land and real estate speculation.</p> <p>49.3. Ensure reliable supply and value chains that connect urban and rural supply and demand to foster equitable regional development across the urban-rural continuum.</p> <p>70.1. Support local provision of goods and basic services, leveraging the proximity of resources.</p> <p>53.2. Leverage green and quality public spaces to generate increased social and economic value, including property value, and to facilitate business and public and private investments and livelihood opportunities for all.</p> <p>140. Support the development of appropriate and affordable housing finance products.</p> <p>58.2. Support micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, in particular businesses and enterprises in the social and solidarity economy, operating in both the formal and informal economies.</p> <p>84. Refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.</p> <p>95.3. Facilitate effective trade links across the urban-rural continuum, ensuring that small-scale farmers and fishers are linked to local, subnational, national, regional and global value chains and markets.</p> <p>95.5. Enable accessible networks of local markets and commerce.</p>
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<p><b>2.3.</b></p> <p><b>Accounting &amp; Regulation</b></p>	<p>2.3. With accounting procedures and regulation processes that promote fair, transparent, and well-monitored systems of place and precinct development.</p>	<p>10.5. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.</p> <p>12.6. 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, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.</p> <p>17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.</p>	<p>90.3. Promote metropolitan governance that encompasses legal frameworks and reliable financing mechanisms, including sustainable debt management, as applicable.</p> <p>138. Support subnational and local governments in their efforts to implement transparent and accountable expenditure control instruments for assessing the necessity and impact of local investment and projects,</p> <p>139.1. Support the creation of robust legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable national and municipal borrowing</p> <p>104.2. Support local governments and relevant stakeholders in developing and using basic land-inventory information to generate the high-quality, timely and reliable data — disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the national context.</p> <p>110. Support efforts to define and reinforce inclusive and transparent monitoring systems for reducing the proportion of people living in slums and informal settlements.</p> <p>111.2. Promote differentiated analysis of housing supply and demand based on high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data at the national, subnational and local levels.</p> <p>104.3. Ensure that diversity data will not be used for discriminatory land-use policies.</p>

			<p>116. Support the development of clear, transparent and accountable contractual relationships between local governments and transport and mobility service providers, including on data management, which further protect the public interest and individual privacy and define mutual obligations.</p> <p>45.5. Foster an enabling environment for businesses and innovation, as well as livelihoods.</p>
<p><b>2.4.</b></p> <p><b>Consumption &amp; Use</b></p>	<p>2.4. With the consumption of goods substantially reduced and shifted towards those goods that are produced regionally and for the reproduction of basic living—food, housing, clothing, music and so on.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>12.a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.</p>	<p>14.c.2. Promote sustainable consumption patterns.</p> <p>45.3. Promote sustainable consumption patterns.</p> <p>76.4. Prioritize the use of local, non-toxic and recycled materials and lead-additive-free paints and coatings.</p> <p>100.2.1 Consider the human scale, and measures that allow for the best possible commercial use of street-level floors, fostering both formal and informal local markets and commerce, as well as not-for-profit community initiatives, bringing people into public spaces.</p>
<p><b>2.5.</b></p> <p><b>Labour &amp; Welfare</b></p>	<p>2.5 With an emphasis on employment opportunities for all, recognizing that the informal sector and sharing economy provides indispensable income opportunities for urban inhabitants in many cities.</p>	<p>1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.</p> <p>8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.</p>	<p>14.b.1. Promote full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <p>56.2. Provide the labour force with access to income-earning opportunities, knowledge, skills and educational facilities that contribute to an innovative and competitive urban economy.</p> <p>57.1. Promote, as appropriate, full and productive employment, decent work for all and livelihood opportunities, with special attention to the needs and potential of women, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, refugees, and internally displaced persons and migrants, particularly the poorest and those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>57.2. Promote non-discriminatory access to legal income-earning opportunities.</p> <p>59.1. Recognize the contribution of the working poor in the informal economy, particularly women, including unpaid, domestic and migrant workers.</p> <p>59.3. Provide transition pathways for those in the informal economy moving into the formal economy.</p> <p>61.2. Promote access for youth to employment.</p> <p>62.2. Harness the ageing factor as an opportunity for new decent jobs.</p>

		<p>8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p>8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.</p> <p>8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.</p> <p>8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</p> <p>8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p> <p>8.b. <a href="#">By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.</a></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>	
<b>2.6. Technology &amp; Infrastructure</b>	2.6 With technology used primarily as a tool for good living, rather than a means of transcending the limits of nature and embodiment, making sure that 'digital solutions' successfully meet social requirements and that these solutions can be integrated in comprehensive,	<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>60.2. Promote technological upgrading in the economy.</p> <p>66. Adopt a smart-city approach that makes use of opportunities from digitalization, clean energy and technologies, as well as innovative transport technologies.</p> <p>156.1. Promote the development of national information and communications technology policies and e-government strategies.</p> <p>77.1. Strengthen the resilience of cities and human settlements, including through the development of quality infrastructure and spatial planning.</p>

	sustainable approaches geared towards the public benefit.	<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>	<p>119.1. Promote adequate investments in protective, accessible and sustainable infrastructure and service provision systems for water, sanitation and hygiene, sewage, solid waste management, urban drainage, reduction of air pollution and storm water management.</p> <p>34.1. Promote equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land, housing, modern and renewable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, safe, nutritious and adequate food, waste disposal, sustainable mobility, health care and family planning, education, culture, and information and communications technologies.</p> <p>46.2. Recognize that housing enhances capital formation, income, employment generation and savings and can contribute to driving sustainable and inclusive economic transformation at the national, subnational and local levels.</p> <p>46.1. Promote the role of affordable and sustainable housing and housing finance.</p> <p>76.3. Promote the development of sustainable and resilient buildings.</p> <p>33.2. Stimulate the supply of a variety of adequate housing options that are safe, affordable and accessible for members of different income groups of society, including the vulnerable and homeless.</p> <p>77.4. Promote measures for strengthening and retrofitting all risky housing stock, including in slums and informal settlements, to make it resilient to disasters.</p> <p>38.1. Leverage natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in cities and human settlements.</p>
<b>2.7. Wealth &amp; Distribution</b>	2.7. With a minimizing of inequities of wealth associated with development, such as through processes promoting security of tenure for the poor.	<p>1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</p> <p>1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance 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>14.a.1. End poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including the eradication of extreme poverty.</p> <p>25. Recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge.</p> <p>14.a.5. Provide equal access for all to physical and social infrastructure and basic services.</p> <p>136. Support the development of vertical and horizontal models of distribution of financial resources to decrease inequalities across subnational territories, within urban centres and between urban and rural areas.</p> <p>55.1. Commit to promoting access to adequate, inclusive and quality public services.</p> <p>14.b.2. Ensure equal access for all to economic and productive resources and opportunities.</p> <p>59.2. Enhance the working conditions and income security, legal and social protection, access to skills, assets and other support services, and voice and representation of the working poor.</p>



	<p>10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.</p> <p>10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.</p> <p>10.a. Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.</p> <p>10.b. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.</p> <p>15.6. Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.</p> <p>17.2. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.</p> <p>17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p>	<p>112.1. Promote the implementation of sustainable urban development programmes with housing and people's needs at the centre of the strategy.</p> <p>14.a.6. Provide equal access for all to adequate and affordable housing.</p> <p>99.1. Support the implementation of urban planning strategies, as appropriate, that facilitate a social mix through the provision of affordable housing options.</p> <p>106.2. Support the effective use of public resources for affordable and sustainable housing, including land in central and consolidated areas of cities with adequate infrastructure.</p> <p>112.2. Prioritize well-located and well-distributed housing schemes in order to avoid peripheral and isolated mass-housing developments detached from urban systems.</p> <p>106.3. Encourage mixed-income development to promote social inclusion and cohesion.</p> <p>97.4. Avoid spatial and socioeconomic segregation and gentrification.</p> <p>107.3. Prevent segregation and arbitrary forced evictions and displacements and provide dignified and adequate reallocation.</p> <p>109.2. Ensure that slums and informal settlements are integrated into the social, economic, cultural and political dimensions of cities.</p> <p>107.4. Support incremental housing and self-build schemes, with special attention to programmes for upgrading slums and informal settlements.</p> <p>108.1. Support the development of housing policies that address the strong links between education, employment, housing and health, preventing exclusion and segregation.</p> <p>33.4. Improve the living conditions of homeless people, with a view to facilitating their full participation in society, and to prevent and eliminate homelessness, as well as to combat and eliminate its criminalization.</p> <p>108.2. Commit to combating homelessness as well as to combating and eliminating its criminalization through dedicated policies and targeted active inclusion strategies, such as comprehensive, inclusive and sustainable housing-first programmes.</p> <p>109.1. Consider increased allocations of financial and human resources, as appropriate, for the upgrading and, to the extent possible, prevention of slums and informal settlements.</p> <p>54.3. Commit to giving particular attention to the energy needs of all people, particularly the poor and those living in informal settlements.</p>
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# Domain 3. Politics

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

Subdomains	Principles for Better Cities (Metropolis)	Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
<b>3.1. Organization &amp; Governance</b>	3.1. With all development policies developed through deep deliberative and democratic processes based on cross-cutting processes of community-engagement, expert knowledge, extensive data collection, transparent reporting of statistical patterns, and extended public debate.	<p>1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p> <p>1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p> <p>3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p> <p>5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.b. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p> <p>13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p>	<p>15.b.1. Recognize the leading role of different levels of government, as appropriate, in the definition and implementation of inclusive and effective urban policies and legislation for sustainable urban development.</p> <p>29.1. Strengthen the coordination role of national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate.</p> <p>90.1. Strengthen the capacity of subnational and local governments to implement effective local and metropolitan multilevel governance, across administrative borders.</p> <p>15.c.2. Promote cooperation among all levels of government to enable sustainable integrated urban development.</p> <p>87. Foster stronger coordination and cooperation among national, subnational and local governments, including through multilevel consultation mechanisms and by clearly defining the respective competences, tools and resources for each level of government.</p> <p>153. Promote the systematic use of multi-stakeholder partnerships in urban development processes, as appropriate, establishing clear and transparent policies, financial and administrative frameworks and procedures.</p> <p>156.2. Promote citizen-centric digital governance tools, tapping into technological innovations, including capacity-development programmes.</p> <p>117. Support better coordination between transport and urban and territorial planning departments, in mutual understanding of planning and policy frameworks, at the national, subnational and local levels.</p> <p>90.2. Ensure the involvement of subnational and local governments in decision-making and work to provide them with the necessary authority and resources to manage critical urban, metropolitan and territorial concerns.</p> <p>146. Expand opportunities for North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation, as well as subnational, decentralized and city-to-city cooperation, as appropriate, to contribute to sustainable urban development.</p> <p>96.3. Promote urban-rural partnerships and inter-municipal cooperation mechanisms based on functional territories and urban areas.</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>	<p>88. Ensure coherence between goals and measures of sectoral policies, inter alia, rural development, land use, food security and nutrition, management of natural resources, provision of public services, water and sanitation, health, environment, energy, housing and mobility policies.</p> <p>94.1. Implement integrated planning that aims to balance short-term needs with the long-term desired outcomes of a competitive economy, high quality of life and sustainable environment.</p> <p>96.1. Encourage the implementation of sustainable urban and territorial planning, including city-region and metropolitan plans, to encourage synergies and interactions among urban areas of all sizes and their peri-urban and rural surroundings, including those that are cross-border.</p> <p>15.c.3. Strengthen urban governance with mechanisms that empower and include urban stakeholders and provide appropriate checks and balances.</p> <p>107.1. Encourage the development of policies, tools, mechanisms and financing models that promote access to a wide range of affordable, sustainable housing options, including rental and other tenure options, as well as cooperative solutions such as co-housing, community land trusts and other forms of collective tenure that would address the evolving needs of persons and communities.</p> <p>91.1. Support local governments in determining their own administrative and management structures, in line with national legislation and policies, as appropriate, in order to adapt to local needs.</p> <p>91.2. Support local governments in partnering with communities, civil society and the private sector to develop and manage basic services and infrastructure, ensuring that the public interest is preserved and concise goals, responsibilities and accountability mechanisms are clearly defined.</p> <p>29.2. Strengthen government collaboration with other public entities and non-governmental organizations in the provision of social and basic services for all.</p> <p>47. Strengthen national, subnational and local institutions to support local economic development, fostering integration, cooperation, coordination and dialogue across levels of government and functional areas and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>51.1. Promote the development of urban spatial frameworks, including urban planning and design instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, appropriate compactness and density, polycentrism and mixed uses.</p> <p>106.1. Promote housing policies based on the principles of social inclusion, economic effectiveness and environmental protection.</p> <p>28.3. Support local authorities in establishing frameworks that enable the positive contribution of migrants to cities and strengthened urban-rural linkages.</p>
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			<p>79.1. Promote international, national, subnational and local climate action, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, and support the efforts of cities and human settlements, their inhabitants and all local stakeholders as important implementers.</p> <p>80. Commit to supporting the medium- to long-term adaptation planning process, as well as city-level assessments of climate vulnerability and impact, to inform adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions.</p> <p>31.1. Promote national, subnational and local housing policies that support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all.</p> <p>33.1. Promote the development of integrated and age- and gender-responsive housing policies. across all sectors, that incorporate the provision of adequate, affordable, accessible, resource- efficient, safe, resilient, well-connected and well-located housing.</p> <p>122.1. Support decentralized decision-making on waste disposal to promote universal access to sustainable waste management systems.</p>
<b>3.2. Law &amp; Justice</b>	3.2. With integrated legal systems established, articulated across various levels, and harmonized with the existing positive regional and global norms for all development processes and projects.	<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>	<p>14.a.2. Ensure equal rights and opportunities, socioeconomic and cultural diversity, and integration.</p> <p>30. Respect international humanitarian law.</p> <p>89. Establish legal and policy frameworks, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>14.b.3. Prevent land speculation and promote secure land-tenure.</p> <p>35.1. Promote, at the appropriate level of government, increased security of land tenure for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types.</p> <p>35.2. Pay particular attention to security of land tenure for women as key to their empowerment, including through effective administrative systems.</p> <p>104.1. Promote compliance with legal requirements through strong, inclusive management frameworks and accountable institutions that deal with land registration and governance, applying transparent and sustainable management and use of land, property registration and sound financial systems.</p> <p>105.1. Foster the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living.</p> <p>111.1. Promote the development of adequate and enforceable regulations in the housing sector, including, as applicable, resilient building codes, standards, development permits, land-use by-laws and ordinances, and planning regulations, combating and preventing speculation, displacement, homelessness and arbitrary forced evictions.</p> <p>33.5. Combat and eliminate the criminalization of homelessness.</p>



			<p>20. Give particular attention to addressing multiple forms of discrimination faced by, inter alia, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples and local communities, slum and informal-settlement dwellers, homeless people, workers, smallholder farmers and fishers, refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status.</p> <p>28.1. Ensure full respect for the human rights of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status, and support their host cities in the spirit of international cooperation.</p> <p>34.2. Ensure that basic infrastructure services are responsive to the rights and needs of women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, and to those of others in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>36. Facilitate access for persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment of cities, including information and communications technologies and systems).</p>
<b>3.3. Communication &amp; Critique</b>	3.3. With public debate encouraged and supported through various media on questions concerning policy, planning and design in relation to all development practices and processes.	<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>	There are no principles in this category.
<b>3.4. Representation &amp; Negotiation</b>	3.4. With non-discriminatory participation and inclusion in development projects ensured through appropriate policy and legislation.	<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>	<p>15.b.2. Recognized the contributions of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the definition and implementation of inclusive and effective urban policies for sustainable urban development.</p> <p>48. Encourage effective participation and collaboration among all relevant stakeholders in urban economic development.</p> <p>92. Promote participatory age- and gender-responsive approaches at all stages of the urban and territorial policy and planning processes from conceptualization to design, budgeting, implementation, evaluation and review.</p> <p>105.2. Incorporate participatory planning into the development of housing policies, applying the principle of subsidiarity, as appropriate, in order to ensure coherence among national, subnational and local development strategies, land policies and housing supply.</p>

			<p>81. Enable policy frameworks at the national, subnational and local levels, integrated by participatory planning and management of urban spatial development.</p> <p>41. Promote political, legal and financial mechanisms to broaden inclusive platforms that allow meaningful participation in decision-making, planning and follow-up processes for all, as well as enhanced civil engagement and co-provision and co-production.</p> <p>31.3. Enable the participation and engagement of communities and relevant stakeholders in the planning and implementation of housing policies concerning the vulnerable.</p> <p>97.3. Promote integrated and participatory approaches involving all relevant stakeholders and inhabitants.</p> <p>95.2. Encourage cooperation and mutual support among different scales of cities and human settlements, strengthening the role of small and intermediate cities and towns.</p>
<p><b>3.5.</b></p> <p><b>Security &amp; Accord</b></p>	<p>3.5. With resilience to natural and human-generated risks and hazards enhanced through risk-conscious planning, and good design.</p>	<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>	<p>14.a.4. Eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence.</p> <p>26.1. End all forms of discrimination and violence.</p> <p>31.2. Promote policies that address all forms of discrimination and violence and prevent arbitrary forced evictions.</p> <p>109.3. Promote security of tenure and its regularization, as well as measures for conflict prevention and mediation.</p> <p>103.2. Engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors in developing urban safety and security strategies and initiatives, including taking into account slums and informal settlements.</p> <p>119.2. Improve safety in the event of water-related disasters.</p> <p>39.1. Promote a safe and secure environment in cities and human settlements enabling all to live, work and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation, taking into consideration that women and girls, children and youth, and persons in vulnerable situations are often particularly affected.</p> <p>103.1. Integrate inclusive measures for urban safety and the prevention of crime and violence, including terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism.</p> <p>113.1. Take measures to improve road safety and integrate it into sustainable mobility and transport infrastructure planning and design.</p> <p>113.2. Promote road-safety awareness-raising initiatives, with special attention to the needs of all women and girls, as well as children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>113.3. Work to adopt, implement and enforce policies and measures to actively protect and promote pedestrian safety and cycling mobility.</p> <p>113.4. Work to develop and implement comprehensive legislation and policies on motorcycle safety.</p> <p>113.5. Promote the safe and healthy journey to school for every child as a priority.</p>

			<p>28.2. Ensure safe, orderly and regular migration through planned and well-managed migration policies.</p> <p>77.2 Adopt. and implement integrated, age- and gender-responsive policies and plans and ecosystem-based approaches in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.</p> <p>29.3. Generate public investments in communities that are most vulnerable to disasters and those affected by recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises.</p> <p>78.2. Ensure timely and effective local responses to address the immediate needs of inhabitants affected by natural and human-made disasters and conflicts. This should include the integration of the 'build back better' principles into the post-disaster recovery process to integrate resilience-building, environmental and spatial measures and lessons from past disasters, as well as awareness of new risks, into future planning.</p> <p>29.4. Promote adequate services, accommodation and opportunities for decent and productive work for crisis-affected persons in urban settings.</p> <p>29.5. Ensuring that aid flows to crisis-affected persons and host communities to prevent regression of their development.</p> <p>63. Recognize that cities and human settlements face unprecedented threats from unsustainable consumption and production patterns, loss of biodiversity, pressure on ecosystems, pollution, natural and human-made disasters, and climate change and its related risks.</p> <p>64. Recognize that urban centres worldwide, especially in developing countries, often have characteristics that make them and their inhabitants especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and other natural and human-made hazards.</p> <p>65.2. Support the development of disaster risk reduction strategies and periodical assessments of disaster risk caused by natural and human-made hazards, including standards for risk levels.</p> <p>78.1. Move to more proactive risk-based, all-hazards and all-of-society approaches, such as raising public awareness of risks and promoting ex-ante investments to prevent risks and build resilience.</p> <p>101.1. Integrate disaster risk-reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations and measures into age- and gender-responsive urban and territorial development and planning processes.</p>
<b>3.6. Dialogue &amp; Reconciliation</b>	3.6. With reconciliation actively negotiated between groups experiencing relations of contestation and tension, including over historical questions of land sovereignty between settler communities	There are no targets in this category.	<p>42. Strengthen the interface among all relevant stakeholders, offering opportunities for dialogue, including through age- and gender-responsive approaches, and with particular attention to potential contributions from all segments of society, including men and women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status, without discrimination based on race, religion, ethnicity or socioeconomic status.</p>

	and Indigenous peoples.		<p>40.2. Ensure that local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies.</p> <p>125.3. Engage indigenous peoples and local communities in the promotion and dissemination of knowledge of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and protection of traditional expressions and languages, including through the use of new technologies and techniques.</p>
<b>3.7. Ethics &amp; Accountability</b>	3.7. With a strengthening and promotion of ethical standards and the adoption of specific codes of conduct, drawn up in consultation with relevant stakeholders and constituents.	<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>	58.1. Promote an enabling, fair and responsible business environment based on the principles of environmental sustainability and inclusive prosperity.





Image: Brussels, City Planning Centre, front window

# Domain 4. Culture

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

Subdomains		Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)	New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat)
<b>4.1. Identity &amp; Engagement</b>	4.1. With active public recognition during all development projects and practices of the complex layers of community-based identity and difference.	There are no targets in this category.	<p>26.2. Promote culture and respect for diversity and equality.</p> <p>40.1. Embrace diversity and strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people.</p> <p>103.3. Prevent and counter the stigmatization of specific groups.</p>
<b>4.2. Creativity &amp; Recreation</b>	4.2. With the development of consolidated cultural activity zones in places and precincts, emphasizing active street-frontage and public spaces for embodied mobility, personal encounters, face-to-face engagement, festivals, and public events.	There are no targets in this category.	<p>60.3. Promote cultural and creative industries, sustainable tourism, performing arts and heritage conservation activities, among others.</p>
<b>4.3. Memory &amp; Projection</b>	4.3. With significant public and common spaces dedicated to the place's own cross-cutting cultural histories—public spaces which at the same time actively seek to represent visually alternative trajectories from the present into the future.	<p>11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>38.2. Safeguard and promote cultural infrastructures and sites, museums, indigenous cultures and languages, as well as traditional knowledge and the arts.</p> <p>97.5. Preserve cultural heritage.</p> <p>125.1. Support the leveraging of cultural heritage for sustainable urban development and recognize its role in stimulating participation and responsibility.</p> <p>125.2. Promote innovative and sustainable use of architectural monuments and sites, with the intention of value creation, through respectful restoration and adaptation.</p> <p>There is also '38.1. Leverage natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in cities and human settlements', but this has been included in 'Economics: Infrastructure' because the intent of the passage was to economically leverage such cultural infrastructure.</p>

<b>4.4. Beliefs &amp; Ideas</b>	4.4. With locally relevant cultural beliefs from across the globe (except those that vilify and degrade) treated inclusively and woven into the physical fabric of public life: symbolically, artistically and practically.	There are no targets in this category, although there is a substantial emphasis on knowledge and training. See below under 'Enquiry and Learning'.	124. Include culture as a priority component of urban plans and strategies in the adoption of planning instruments, including master plans, zoning guidelines, building codes, coastal management policies and strategic development policies that safeguard a diverse range of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and landscapes, and will protect them from potential disruptive impacts of urban development.
<b>4.5. Gender &amp; Generations</b>	4.5. With active recognition of different needs across the various divides of gender and age (against a background of prioritizing conditions of gender equality), with, for example, urban design principles encouraged that facilitate the comfortable usability of private and public spaces for all people across all embodied differences, including disability divides.	There are no targets that focus on the cultural considerations of gender or generations, however it should be noted that the categories of gender and childhood are singled out in many of the economic and political targets as important to the outcome of that target.	15.c.1. Adopt age- and gender-responsive and integrated approaches to urban development. 39.2. Work towards eliminating harmful practices against women and girls, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. 90. 4. Take measures to promote women's full and effective participation and equal rights in all fields and in leadership at all levels of decision-making, including in local governments. 62.1. Address the social, economic and spatial implications of ageing populations, where applicable.
<b>4.6. Enquiry &amp; Learning</b>	4.6. With research, teaching, learning-exchange, and training in relation to all aspects of sustainable development encouraged through increased targeted social investment.	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.	61.1. Promote access for youth to education, skills development. 99.2. Include appropriate training and support for service-delivery professionals and communities in areas affected by urban violence. 101.2. Build the capacities of local authorities to develop and implement disaster risk-reduction and response plans, and to formulate adequate contingency and evacuation procedures. 102. Improve capacity for urban planning and design and the provision of training for urban planners. 147. Promote capacity development as a multifaceted approach that addresses the ability of multiple stakeholders and institutions at all levels of governance. 148. Promote the strengthening of the capacity of national, subnational and local governments, including local government associations, as appropriate, to work with women and girls, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, and those in vulnerable situations. 149. Support local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development.

	<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>150. Underscore the need for enhanced cooperation and knowledge exchange on science, technology and innovation to benefit sustainable urban development.</p> <p>151. Promote capacity-development programmes to help subnational and local governments in financial planning and management.</p> <p>152. Promote capacity-development programmes on the use of legal land-based revenue and financing tools, as well as on real estate market functioning for policy-makers and local public officials, focusing on the legal and economic foundations of value capture.</p> <p>155. Promote capacity-development initiatives to empower and strengthen the skills and abilities of women and girls, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as persons in vulnerable situations, for shaping governance processes, engaging in dialogue, and promoting and protecting human rights and anti-discrimination.</p> <p>157. Support science, research and innovation, including a focus on social, technological, digital and nature-based innovation, robust science-policy interfaces in urban and territorial planning and policy formulation and institutionalized mechanisms.</p> <p>158. Strengthen data and statistical capacities at national, subnational and local levels to effectively monitor progress achieved in the implementation of sustainable urban development policies and strategies and to inform decision-making and appropriate reviews.</p> <p>159. Support the role and enhanced capacity of national, subnational and local governments in data collection, mapping, analysis and dissemination and in promoting evidence-based governance.</p> <p>160. Foster the creation, promotion and enhancement of open, user-friendly and participatory data platforms using technological and social tools available to transfer and share knowledge among national, subnational and local governments and relevant stakeholders.</p>
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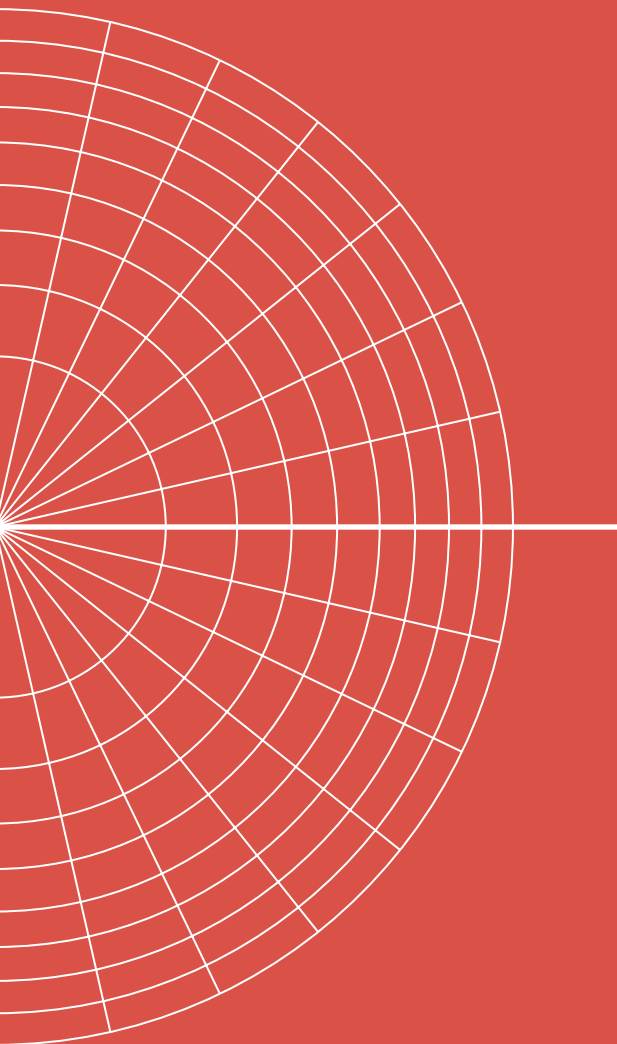


		<p>13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p> <p>17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p> <p>17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.</p>	
<p><b>4.7.</b></p> <p><b>Wellbeing &amp; Health</b></p>	<p>4.7. With <i>places and precincts</i> aesthetically designed and actively curated to enhance the emotional wellbeing of people, including, where possible, by involving local people in that design and development.</p>	<p>There are no targets in this cultural category of wellbeing and mental health. By comparison, there are many targets that are directed to physical or embodied health—see under ‘Embodiment and Sustenance’ above.</p>	<p>There are no principles in this category.</p>



Image: Johannesburg, Metropolis event





Sustainable Cities  
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