



URBAN THINKERS  
CAMPUS **MANNHEIM**<sup>2</sup>  
20. – 22. 10. 2017

How do you imagine  
Mannheim in 2030?

**MANNHEIM**<sup>2</sup>

# FOREWORD

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# FORWARD

## Ladies and gentlemen,

The Urban Thinkers Campus Mannheim has successfully taken place, and has shown the significance of local sustainability in a globalised world. There were many inspirational ideas for the future of our city, for Mannheim 2030 in a globalised world. With the Urban Thinkers Campus, we are tasked with continuing to shape the process and working on the results on the congress. It is important to me that all groups from the urban society of Mannheim play their part in continuing to develop the mission statement of Mannheim 2030. You will find the results of the Urban Thinkers Campus 2017 in this brochure. I would like to thank all participants for your dedication to Mannheim.

Since January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations have made it the duty of all the nations of the world to implement sustainability strategies. Once again, the community level will be a deciding factor in this. The motto „think global, act local“ is more important than ever. We actively accept responsibility for an urban community living under globalisation, and for dealing considerately with resources in ecological, economic and social fields of activity. This involves topics such as efficient household planning, the consumption of food, water, energy and other commodities, and living peacefully together in a culturally diverse city. Because of its global effect, the Mannheim Fairtrade Town process is of as much

significance as building our international relationships. A particular dynamic topic is the ‚smart city Mannheim‘. From the medicine and technology economic cluster to new urban mobility offers to ‚Industry 4.0‘, our future lives and the development of the city are tied together by areas of particular prominence.

The city of Mannheim is grateful for the financial support of the Urban Thinkers Campus 2017 at the Ministry for Economic Cooperating and Development, and Engagement Global with its service center for communities in tthe “One World”. We are also grateful for the partnership with the World Urban Campaign and UN Habitat.

**Regards, the Mayor**

**Dr. Peter Kurz**



# GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY PROCESS AND LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION- AGENDA 2030 AND SDG

Agenda 2030 was adopted by all member states at a United Nations summit in September 2015 and thus applies to all states of the world. The core of the agenda is a catalogue of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). For the first time, the 17 SDGs take equal account of all three dimensions of sustainability - social, environmental and economic.

The NUA is the central outcome of the UN conference „Habitat III“ on housing and sustainable urban development in Quito, Ecuador. Around 35,000 people from the 193 UN member states took part. The United Nations organizes this conference every 20 years. The aim of the third Habitat Conference was to renew the political commitment to sustainable urban development.

2015

.....  
Agenda 2030  
and SDGs

2016

.....  
Urban Thinkers  
Campus

2016

.....  
Habitat III and  
New Urban Agenda

2017

.....  
Urban Thinkers  
Campus

The citizens of Mannheim discussed the most important areas of sustainable urban development in an international metropolis together with national and international experts. The results of UTC Mannheim 2016 were included in the conference Habitat III and thus in the New Urban Agenda (NUA) in its documented form as „Mannheim Manifesto“.

Kick-off event for the development of a new mission statement for Mannheim. Together with the citizens of Mannheim and national and international experts it was discussed how the New Urban Agenda, which was adopted in Habitat III, can be implemented exemplarily at local level.

The World Urban Forum (WUF) is the United Nations' central event on urban development issues. It was the first major conference after Habitat III to discuss progress in implementing the New Urban Agenda (NUA). The City of Mannheim presented the implementation of the SDGs at municipal level using the example of the mission statement process.

„We can be the first generation that ends poverty, and the last one that avoids the worst effects of climate change.“

Ban-Ki Moon, UN Secretary General from 2007 to 2016

2018

World Urban Forum

2017–18

Mission statement process  
Mannheim 2030

In a two-year process, the City of Mannheim and its citizens are working out a mission statement describing how Mannheim should look in 2030. To this end, the current eight strategic goals of the City of Mannheim are to be compared with 17 SDGs and further developed accordingly for municipal implementation in Mannheim. The results from the World Urban Forum are included.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Agenda 2030 for sustainable development was developed with the broad participation of civil society around the world and represents a milestone in the recent history of the United Nations. With Agenda 2030, the international community expresses its conviction that global challenges can only be solved together.

The basis has been laid for shaping global economic progress in harmony with social justice and within the ecological limits of the earth. The core of the agenda creates an ambitious catalogue with 17 goals for sustainable development (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs). Firstly, the 17 SDGs take all three dimensions of sustainability - society, environment, economy - into equal consideration.

The 17 goals are indivisible and complement each other. They are prefaced with five core messages as key principles: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. In English, they are known as the ,5 Ps': people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

The New Urban Agenda, which was agreed at the Habitat III Conference focuses global sustainability on the level of the Cities. It goes hand in hand with the implementation of the 17 global sustainability goals of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). It should serve national, regional and local Governments and relevant stakeholders as an instrument to achieve a sustainable urban development. With the New Urban Agenda new ways in which cities and settlements can be planned, financed, developed and governed are to be pointed out.



End poverty in all its forms everywhere



End hunger, achieve food security and better nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture  
[Read more](#)



Guarantee a healthy life for people of all ages and promote well-being



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



Achieve gender equality and self-empowerment for all women and girls



Guarantee availability and sustainable management of water supply and sanitation for everyone



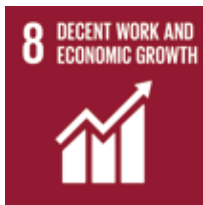
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Ensure access to energy which is affordable, reliable, sustainable and up-to-date for everyone



Take measures immediately to combat climate change and its implications



Long-term, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, promote productive full employment and decent work for everyone



Maintain oceans, seas and maritime resources in terms of sustainable development and use sustainably



Set up a resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and support innovative innovations



Protect and restore terrestrial eco systems, and promote sustainable use of these systems, manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, stop and reverse land degradation and stop the loss of biodiversity



Reduce inequality within and between states



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies by promoting sustainable development, enable everyone to have access to justice and develop effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, robust and sustainable



Strengthen means of implementation and reinvigorate the global partnership for sustainable development

# MODEL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS MANNHEIM 2030

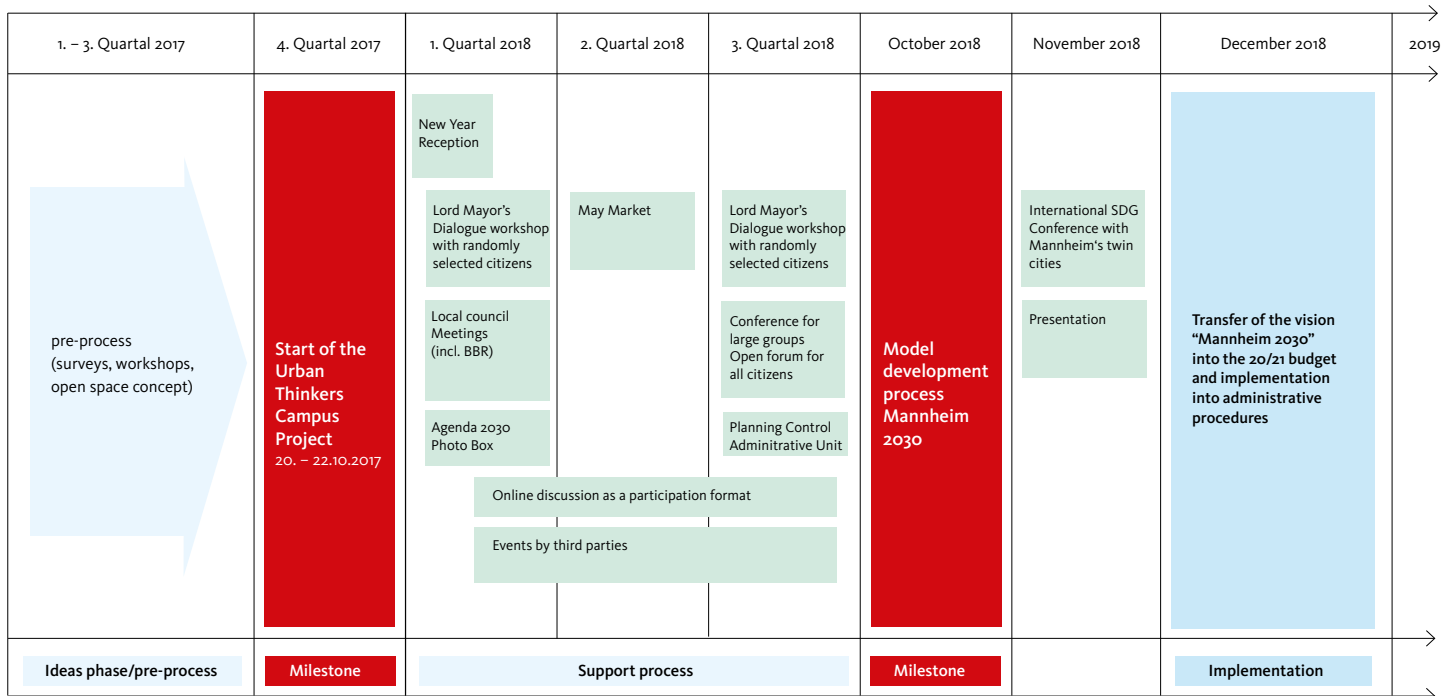
Together with the civil society and policymakers, a participatory process with broad citizen participation was launched in 2017 to develop a sustainable mission statement for Mannheim. This should describe how Mannheim should look in 2030. The model process Mannheim 2030 is based on a resolution of the municipal council from 2017.

The aim is to formulate a new mission statement „Mannheim 2030“ together with citizens and politicians. The mission statement describes the desired long-term state of the city, its mission and vision.

The current eight strategic goals of the City of Mannheim are to be compared with the 17 global sustainability goals adopted by the

United Nations for the year 2030 and developed further accordingly for municipal implementation in Mannheim.

After a pre-process consisting of city information events and citizen surveys at the New Year's Reception 2017 and the May market 2017 as well as a series of external events by civic initiatives and civil society organisations, the Urban Thinkers Campus in Mannheim represented the first milestone of the mission statement process in October 2017. 2018 „Mannheim 2030“ is continued with a high level of citizen participation.





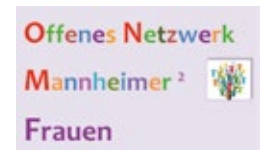
Various formats have been chosen for this, such as dialogue workshops with the Lord Mayor, at which citizens of the City of Mannheim selected by lot had the opportunity to discuss the process and the future of Mannheim intensively with the Lord Mayor.

The civic initiatives and networks from Mannheim as well as organisations and institutions based in Mannheim involved in the preliminary process in 2017 are:

- Lokale Agenda MA- Neckarau e.V
- Begegnungsstätte Westliche Unterstadt e.V.
- MWSP Mannheim
- Maimarkt Mannheim
- Mg: gmbh Mannheimer Gründungszentren
- Eine Welt Forum Mannheim
- Fairtrade Town Mannheim
- Stadtjugendring Mannheim e.V.
- Forum Behinderung

The civic initiatives and networks from Mannheim as well as organisations and institutions based in Mannheim involved in the participatory process in 2018 are:

- Die Liga der freien Wohlfahrtspfleger (AWO, Caritas, Diakonie, DRK, Der Partitatische, Jüdische Gemeinde)
- Eine Welt-Forum Mannheim / Bereich Netzwerk Bildung
- Happy Project e.V.
- KulturQuer QuerKultur Rhein-Neckar e.V.
- AG parteiliche Mädchenarbeit & Netzwerk Mädchenarbeit Mannheim
- Mädchen für Mannheim 2030
- mg GmbH
- Migrationsforum
- Offenes Netzwerk Mannheimer Frauen
- Stadtmobil
- Wirtschaft (IHK etc.)
- Umweltforum
- Mannheimer Bündnis für Vielfalt
- Netzwerk LSBTI
- Save me Mannheim



# “LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: MAKING IT HAPPEN”

## THE MANNHEIM MODEL TO IMPLEMENT THE UN-HABITAT NEW URBAN AGENDA

Mannheim has a vision for 2030 that it wants to pursue with courage and determination and it is evolving a process that it hopes will be a model for others to learn from and be inspired by. The aims are high and Mannheim is re-imagining the city where no one is left behind and where all citizens are involved in shaping, making and co-creating a city for all. This is a city that generates prosperity, that is vital and that takes its responsibility for the wider world and its challenges. The City Mannheim wants to share their ambitions with others in a mutual learning process.

UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda and UN's Sustainable Development Goals came at the right time for Mannheim. It was a fit for the spirit of the city. This is a place that wants to be generous. Mannheim knows, too, that everything is interconnected. Local actions have global impacts. Globalization is daily reality but you live locally and those actions count. The City of Mannheim practices fair trade to help producers overseas achieve good prices and encourage too sustainable forms of farming; when clean water is produced, that water goes into the oceans, when CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reduced help heal the environment, when fragile economies get help the pressures on migration and the need to escape from poverty get reduced. Mannheim's budget is a central instrument in achieving the communal aims. It has embedded the main UN priorities in three ways. Locally the goal is to reduce poverty dramatically, to bring people into jobs, to build personal capacities, to increase educational opportunities and you have set aside allocations for that. Mannheim is fostering, secondly, the impact on the world by being a fair trade city and public procurement has a strong focus on this and that city promotes fair trade as a city to all. Mannheim is a climate conscious city and the budgets for XXXX are witness to this. Thirdly that city

help others achieve UN goals too. The expert assistance to Hebron in water sanitation is one example and another is the transfer of vocational skills. This is how share global responsibility. Crucially, there have been built indicator sets to measure and to evaluate whether the goals are reached.

In developing Mannheim's vision that city wants to hear the voices of the citizens, the businesses, the young and old and the less able people, too. You also want to bring the best expertise to the table. You want to lodge and ingrain understanding about the SDG into peoples' consciousness so they feel too it is part of their plan. The New Urban Agenda will become Mannheim's common sense and self-understanding. That city wants to build solidarity both in the city and with the wider world.

The Urban Thinkers Campus held from the 20th to the 22nd October 2017 which 500 people attended was a beginning. Here in a series of urban labs topics such as how Mannheim's urban development have been discussed and especially its weaker quarters could evolve or how mobility schemes could help to be less reliant on cars. It was stressed that making the most out of smart city technologies involves making it human centred. A theme was on running the economy differently and how social entrepreneurship could enable the transition towards an economic system that serves the “common good” as its principal goal. It was examined as part of increased participation mechanisms for co-creation as well as how the sharing economy could be encouraged. This is why some labs looked at new forms of democracy, inclusion and accessibility. Finally, there were explored kind of indicators, would be appropriate to measure Mannheim's 2030 vision.



*Charles Landry (international urbanism expert and inventor)*

Together these discussions are helping to shape the municipal policy. Mannheim is well aware that some questions have so far not been addressed. They include what Mannheim's overall economic development goals should be or what new economic opportunities the city has or how to harness the capacities of the universities and research institutes or how to keep the best talents in the city and to attract skills from outside. This will happen in subsequent events.

The feedback of the 500 people who attended was positive. People enjoyed shaping Mannheim's future together. They felt it was productive working on the city and leaving nobody out. The mood was that: 'We are taken seriously, and we want to continue'. Participants, indeed, wanted the city government and others to create more opportunities for varied collective experiences and to provide platforms that would enable this – virtually and through physical encounters. The idea of the agora was strong.

And Mannheim wants to be a city that deepens democratic processes and that is experienced as a participative city. Together the citizens are creating Mannheim 2030. A central theme in this is for Mannheim to be a human centred city where urban development

happens on a human scale. So being 'smart', for instance, for Mannheim is for technology to be an enabler whereby we are encouraging citizens to become smarter.

The New Urban Agenda requires to do things in an integrated manner. To make this happen the City of Mannheim will have to rethink and to adapt their own administration, so it opens out more and becomes more permeable so it can connect better with the citizens, NGOs, businesses and the outside world. There is some way to go on this, as with most public administrations across the world, and requires the administration to explore being a more experimental culture. The aim is to move from a tendency to be a no, because culture, to a yes, if culture'.

The City of Mannheim understands how they need to connect internally, up and down, to the national and regional entities and across the public, private, community and university sectors as well as from city to city. Some activities are best undertaken internally and others externally where more entrepreneurial approaches or external task forces are more effective. Connecting and orchestrating then become key skills.

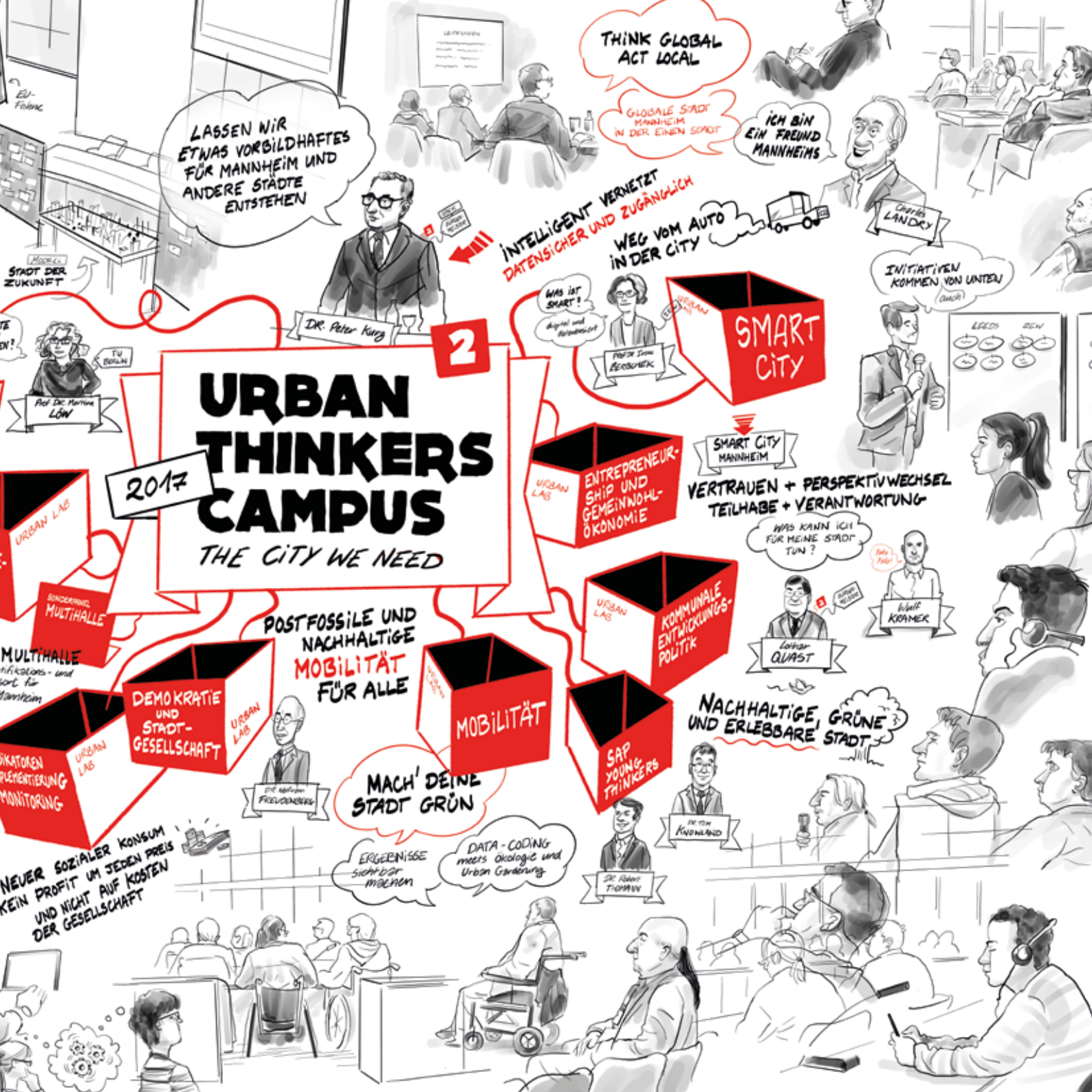
Mannheim is willing to be self-critical as this is part of trying to be a model – honesty adds value. That city has been good at gathering ideas and has mechanisms to match. Mannheim has also been adept at turning contemporary and progressive notions like the sharing economy into policy and strategy, but less so far at implementing them. But implementation must happen. The new younger generations of X, Y, Z are less interested in why you cannot do something and more in how you can.

# URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS 2017

The Urban Thinkers Campus is an initiative of UN-Habitat's World Urban Campaign, conceived as an open space for critical exchange between urban actors, who see urbanization as an opportunity that can lead to positive urban transformations. These events have a look on current and future challenges of urban life and develop answers and solutions that are adoptable for cities all over the world. At the Urban Thinkers Campus, local and international experts are meeting for a professional exchange and dialogue from both perspectives.

With the Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC) from 20th to 22nd October 2017 we have reached the first milestone on the way to the "Mannheim 2030" vision. In total 536 participants from Mannheim, Germany and from all over the world met in the town hall and discussed all facets of global and local sustainability in nine subject workshops (Urban Labs) and several special panels and worked on these in terms of the Mannheim requirements for a sustainable future.





THINK GLOBAL  
ACT LOCAL

GLOBALE STADT  
MANNHEIM  
IN DER EINEN STADT

ICH BIN  
EIN FREUND  
MANNHEIMS

LASSEN WIR  
ETWAS VORBILDHAFTES  
FÜR MANNHEIM UND  
ANDERE STÄDTE  
ENTSTEHEN

INTELLIGENT VERNETZT  
DATENSICHER UND ZUGÄNGLICH

WEG VOM AUTO  
IN DER CITY



Charles  
LANDRY

INITIATIVEN  
KOMMEN VON UNTEREN  
(nach?)



# URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS

THE CITY WE NEED

2017

2

SMART  
CITY

ENTREPRENEUR-  
SHIP UND  
GEMEINWOL-  
LÖKONOMIE

SMART CITY  
MANNHEIM  
VERTRAUEN + PERSPEKTIVWECHSEL  
TEILHABE + VERANTWORTUNG

WAS KANN ICH  
FÜR MEINE STADT  
TUN?

Wolfgang  
KRAMER

Lehrer  
QUAST

KOMMUNALE  
ENTWICKLUNGS-  
POLITIK

NACHHALTIGE, GRÜNE  
UND ERLEBBARE STADT

SAP  
YOUNG  
THINKERS

Dr. Tim  
KRONLAND

Dr. Robert  
TROMM

POSTFOSSILE UND  
NACHHALTIGE  
MOBILITÄT  
FÜR ALLE

MOBILITÄT

MACH' DEINE  
STADT GRÜN

ERGEBNISSE  
SIEHST DU  
WÄHLEN

DATA-CODING  
meets Ökologie und  
Urban Gardening

DEMOKRATIE  
UND  
STADT-  
GESELLSCHAFT

Dr. Stefan  
FRIEDENBERG

Sonderform  
MULTIHALLE

MULTIHALLE  
Inkubations- und  
Arbeitsort für  
Mannheim

Indikatoren  
Pulsierung  
MONITORING

NEUER SOZIALER KONSUM  
KEIN PROFIT UM JEDEN PREIS  
UND NICHT AUF KOSTEN  
DER GESELLSCHAFT

Prof. Dr. Marlene  
LÖW

DR. Peter Kuryg

Prof. Ina  
BERGMEYER

LEEDS GEN

Lehrer  
QUAST

Dr. Tim  
KRONLAND

Dr. Robert  
TROMM

Modelle  
STADT DER  
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**Dr. Christine Auclair  
(World Urban Campaign)**

## “THE CITY LEADERS ARE TAKING THE LEAD IN DELIVERING THE SDG”

Dr. Christine Auclair, coordinator of the World Urban Campaign, emphasized in her speech the key role, that cities communities played in terms of the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). In this context she spoke about the “urban dimension”, which has only really become significant over recent years. “In the Millennium Development Goals we had no explicit urban aspect until 2015. Indeed, we talked about slums once again, the goals in themselves had the urban dimension, but not yet the one which they have today”.

Yet simply on the basis of empirical factors, continued Auclair, it is precisely this aspect which is central for the implementation: Around 3,5 million people live in cities today, which is a little more than half of the world's population. Before 2030, according to forecasts, a good 60 percent of the world's population will live in urban spaces. And while cities occupy just three percent of the world's surface, they account for 60 to 80 percent of the worldwide energy consumption. At the same time they are responsible for 75 percent of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. All these figures show, according to Auclair, that the efforts in the implementation of the SDG in urban spaces are having a tremendous effect from a global perspective. In other words: If cities implement the SDG this would be of great benefit to the whole planet.

Yet even on a political level, according to Auclair's reasoning, cities play a significant role in regard to the SDG. “Of course the regional administrations and city decision-makers in many countries are closer to the population than the national governments. They have more understanding and deeper insights into the needs and interests which are hidden behind the abstract data. At the same time, Auclair went on to say, conversely it would also be simpler for the citizens to

give responsibility to the local officials and to evaluate their performance in view of the promises they have made. The SDG, as Auclair summarised, were transferred in those very cities and communities from an abstract to a concrete level and translated into traceable and measurable actions. Not least for this reason, the cities and communities have an important role to play with regard to the SDG.

In this context Auclair emphasised the pioneering role of the city of Mannheim, which has recognised this significance at an early stage and has drawn the necessary consequences for this. “While the Prime Ministers and heads of state have committed themselves to the goals, it falls to the city administration and Mayor to play a leading role when it comes to committing to the global promises of the SDG and to concretely implementing the goals” stressed Auclair. “In this context I would also like to thank the Lord Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz – for the leadership role he has taken on in this process, and for recognising at an early stage the significance and scope which this commitment and these goals have at city and community level.” The major challenge – for this Urban Thinkers Campus as well – is now to work out possible options as to how these sustainability goals can be transferred into concrete plans and measures – and thereby how to make the commitment to the SDG into a reality.

A prerequisite for this, explained Auclair at the end of her speech, is that you always follow a “multiple stakeholder approach”, there are many stakeholders and interests involved. “What we need is Public Private People Partnership, not the traditional Public Private Partnership. We have added another ‘P’ into the equation – a ‘P’ which stands for ‘People’.”



**Johanne Bouchard  
(United Nations)**



# “CULTURAL RIGHTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF HUMAN RIGHTS”

Why should cultural rights play a part in city planning? Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights. Culture determines how people perceive, speak, eat and how they design public spaces. It defines, how a society may develop, at both an individual level and at a collective level. This means that development can only be sustainable if the people identify with it. Cultural rights can be protected at local level, different measures can be used, which are advisable.

Local governments should promote diversity, by protecting the right to freedom of expression. This may happen in the form of debates, political commitment or publications. Democratic freedom needs diversity of opinion and the platforms where these opinions can be given. It is important to give people the opportunity to express themselves artistically. When doing this the boundaries of acquired knowledge can be sounded out and new meanings can be found. The administration of a city can, to a great extent, facilitate artistic creativity or hinder it. It should make areas available for performances, without dictating the rules for public access and participation.

Culture gives emotions a shape and helps to get through difficult times and traumatic experiences. It can overcome language barriers. Cultural interventions can therefore be an important way to encourage a feeling of solidarity and understanding amongst the inhabitants of a city. This is of major significance considering the number of immigrants. If cultural processes enable meaningful interactions, they can help to see beyond the cultural walls and divides, which run across societies. Cities can offer critical areas for these endeavours.

Cities which want to protect cultural diversity, must be aware of the

use of their public spaces and always check who is being reflected there. They must protect society from too much commercial advertising. They must guarantee that the public spaces remain areas for reflection, exchange and discussion – even with regard to critical subjects. This is also important to protect against fundamental and extremist influences of any type. As cultural rights are part of the universal system of human rights, the return to the framework of human rights when implementing the Sustainable Development Goals ensures a clear red line: Diversity or practising cultural rights are no excuse for the violation or limitation of another human right.

The local level of government is the authority which is in the best position to guarantee the right of people to participation in the decision. It can promote the committed involvement of the local citizen. When making efforts to redesign something, it must also be taking into account, what heritage it represents and to include this heritage as a part of the options. Cities, the way they are structured and their regulatory framework are fundamental for the much needed dialogue between tradition and the modern era. Just like culture, tradition is never static. It is reproduced over and over again through daily practise, its shape and relevance change. The goal of cultural rights is not to preserve culture or cultural heritage for its own sake, but to guarantee that everyone has the opportunity to constantly express their creativity and create cultural life and content.



**Diébédo Francis Kéré  
(Kéré Architecture)**

# “LIVING TOGETHER AS A SOCIETY CAN ONLY BE MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE DIRECT INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL POPULATIONS IN THE STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF URBAN LIVING SPACES.”

Diébédo Francis Kéré founded Kéré Architecture in 2005 in Berlin. His architectural practice has been recognised nationally and internationally with awards including the Aga Khan Award for Architecture (2004) for his first building, a primary school in Gando, Burkina Faso. Projects undertaken by Kéré span countries including Burkina Faso, Mali, Germany and Switzerland, and he has taught internationally including the Accademia di Architettura di Mendrisio and the Harvard Graduate School of Design.

Kéré continues to reinvest knowledge back into Burkina Faso and sites across four different continents. He has developed innovative construction strategies that combine traditional materials and building techniques with modern engineering methods. He implements his plans in cooperation with the local population, so that they can acquire the space themselves.

In his speech, Diébédo Francis Kéré expressed the need for a change in awareness in the construction of cities, which should link new urban meeting spaces with ideas from urban communities. The city - and the spaces and areas belonging to it in its urban living environment - should belong to its people, and should be made accessible accordingly. Living together as a society can only be made possible through the direct involvement of local populations in the structural design of urban living spaces. According to the words of Diébédo Francis Kéré, even cultural diversity plays a central part, as it is a uniting force, and opens constructive suspense curves in society and in the dialogue between a city and its people. Diébédo Francis Kéré's speech was complemented by impressive images from his international projects.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For copyright reasons, the original text of the speech has not been reproduced here.



**Prof. Dr. Martina Löw  
(Technical University  
of Berlin)**

## “IN A GLOBALISED, HIGHLY NETWORKED WORLD, IT IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE TO DO IT ON YOUR OWN”

When implementing the New Agenda 2030, Mannheim must raise the question as to where the city wants to be in 2030. Safety, participation, environment and equal opportunities are corner stones of the agenda. At the same time, the following are also important: Living a global life at a local level. So the implementation of an international agenda is reliant on the local areas, it is only there that they can be made a reality. The smallest government entities are cities. This government entity is very close to the interests of the citizens. Mannheim is a highly globalised city → the local economy is very export-orientated, Mannheim is international centre of culture and above all a centre for migration. Consequently, Mannheim is a highly globalised or networked city. Against the background of voluntary commitments to the large subjects of the New Urban Agenda this must not be overlooked as far as Mannheim is concerned.

A study by TU Berlin compared the cities of Birmingham, Glasgow, Frankfurt and Dortmund. Using the example of the two German cities, Frankfurt and Dortmund, it was found that the people in Frankfurt are more dedicated to the future and believe that they will be able to create the processes, while in Dortmund the predominant idea was that things happen to them and that the past is considered to be essential when looking to the future. This is an example of how individual cities can have completely different needs. In other cities in the same country, these interests may not even appear on the political agenda at all. And even if two cities have the same subject on the agenda, it does not mean that they are connected by this. It is therefore important to agree what is to be achieved by 2030 in

Mannheim. Subjects such as migration and multiculturalism are becoming particularly important in the debate in Mannheim. Societies have replaced communities. The difference is: Communities work towards a common goal. Societies on the other hand have a vested interest, there is a deliberate difference. In a society you don't work towards a higher common goal for production. In this configuration the linking element is “being different”. That people do different things, specialise and are different from one another, but still depend on one another. The major challenge is how structural unfamiliarity can be established in a large city as a matter of course.

For a long time, Mannheim was clearly a city which looked inwards. The historian Dieter Schott has shown that for the entire twentieth century, in Mannheim there was one phrase that came up again and again in political speeches: “We will do it on our own”. This is anchored in the industrial history of the city. In a globalised, highly networked world, it is no longer possible to do it on your own. An Urban Thinkers Campus is therefore an opportunity to realign and once again call into question Mannheim's position in 2030 or ask how the city should look. For Mannheim a study showed that school children were extremely worried about public spaces. Articles about this subject showed that worries about social problems came up again and again. The youth of Mannheim fear that Mannheim is becoming more and more uglier. In recent years, Mannheim has done much to make public spaces more attractive. But it is still a process which must be continued.



**Dr. Peter Kurz  
(Mayor City of Mannheim)**

## “OUR PLANET’S FUTURE ALSO DEPENDS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES”

In his opening speech on the second day of the Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC) Dr. Peter Kurz welcomed all those present, in particular Dr. Christine Auclair, coordinator of the World Urban Campaign, who he also recognised as co-host of the event, as her campaign provided the format and title of the UTC, as well as keynote speaker Professor Martina Löw from TU Berlin and the architect Francis Kéré, both of whom had given lectures which were important stimuli for the UTC. At the same time Kurz emphasized the significant role which cities play with regard to the future of the planet. “Ultimately the question of the future of the planet also depends on the addition of the development of cities, how they react to the considerable challenges ahead, which are facing all of us”, stressed the Lord Mayor.

In this way, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are fundamentally aimed at member states, but the concrete implementation lies for the most part with cities. Kurz went on to say that this could lead to controversy in some places. As a symbolic example Kurz mentioned the controversy between US President Donald Trump, who justified the withdrawal of the US government from the Paris Agreement by saying, amongst other things, that he was not elected the mayor of Paris, but that he represented the interests of the citizens of Pittsburgh he was therefore, so to speak, the mayor of Pittsburgh. The actual Mayor of Pittsburgh countered this and stressed that he supported the Paris Agreement and was doing everything to make sure this agreement was implemented as it was in the interests of the city of Pittsburgh and its citizens.

It is exactly this one and other similar examples which show, according to Kurz, why Mannheim is involved so heavily in international networks and is dedicated to the initiative to establish a “Global Parliament of Mayors”. Because on the one hand, such networks would increase the visibility of cities at a global level, on the other hand it is only in networks like these that a development model can be developed, as to how the SDG can be implemented in cities and communities. Because the work in such networks would make it possible to step out of the everyday discussions with their sometimes ritualised and fixed argumentation patterns and – through the international exchange of experience – to gain new perspectives, which ultimately could also lead to new solutions.

At the same time, in the development of a common development model there is the opportunity to understand the subject of participation: “Participation means to jointly shape the city, and is not simply a question of as many people as possible having been listened to before a decision is made. Participation means much more, to be aware that a city is not shaped by the decisions made in the city council or in the administration, but through the actions of the many.”

And it is exactly this, Kurz said at the end of his speech, that is a major opportunity: using a model development process to concentrate on setting a goal, which then releases a special power, if it is addressed not only to the administration or local council, but is an objective for the community as a whole.

# GALLERY WALK

The Gallery Walk presented local Mannheim stakeholders and initiatives, which are involved in the area of local sustainability and have been addressing the question in advance of the mission statement process for Mannheim 2030 as to how Mannheim should look in 2030 and what is important and necessary for a sustainable life and co-existence in urban areas.

The following made presentations: Eine-Welt-Forum Mannheim, Stadtjugendring Mannheim, Local Agenda 21 Neckarau, Begegnungsstätte Westliche Unterstadt e.V., BUGA 2023, SDG-Maimarkt survey of the City of Mannheim, Migrants4Cities, Mannheim Conversion with MWSP, the Disability Forum, Mannheim Open Space Concept 2030, Ministry for Happiness, Happy Project e.V., IBA Heidelberg and Sally Below Cultural Affairs.

A lot of attention was paid in particular to the city designed by children, in which houses were provided with plants and balconies, playing fields built on the roof terrace and wind turbines constructed.







# URBAN LABS

## Urban Lab Urban Development

The following main results/goals\* and recommendations\*\* of the Urban Labs are based on the contributions of the speakers and participants, who were protocolled and directly presented after the Urban Lab. These interim results have already served as a basis for the further process. Since a detailed presentation of all contributions would go beyond the scope of this, you will find detailed documentation of the three days of the Urban Thinkers Campuses under the following link:

**[www.mannheim.de/en/shaping-the-city/town-hall/urban-thinkers-campus-2017/results](http://www.mannheim.de/en/shaping-the-city/town-hall/urban-thinkers-campus-2017/results)**

**Speakers:** Diébédo Francis Kéré (Kéré Architecture), Wulf Kramer (YallaYalla!), Bürgermeister Lothar Quast (City of Mannheim)

**Presenters:** Peter Bender (Motorlab architects), Frank Zumbruch (mg GmbH)

The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, contain a central goal which is relevant to urban development with Goal 11, 'Sustainable Cities and Communities'. How will cities around the world meet the challenges of climate change, new forms of urban mobility, new ways of living, and varieties of communal living? How can the processes concerned be designed to be sustainable? What does all this mean for Mannheim? How can existing buildings of high cultural significance, which help to create a sense of identity, be integrated into sustainable urban development processes, and be able to perform their function within the changing social framework, thanks to globalisation? Where do new urban environments stand in sustainable urban development, where diversity is also a central motive? Mannheim is on the path to developing citywide green corridors, and is also intensively working on the architectural 'world wonder' Multihalle. Are both these projects possible keys to new sustainable urban development, in keeping with the SDGs? These were central questions at the Urban Development Urban Lab.

Lothar Quast, Authorized Officer for Planning, Building, and Urban Development and Georg Bock, department for urban planning, called for the consistent realisation of green corridors in lieu of chokehold buildings. He claimed that minimising traffic zones and linking residential areas to the water are concepts that will secure the future of Mannheim.

\* The main results/objectives correspond to the coordination and prioritisation of results carried out in the Urban Lab.

\*\* The summary of the recommendations contains the further proposals from the Urban Labs.



The architect Diébédo Francis Kéré of Kéré Architecture advocated simple examples that arouse residents' enthusiasm for and participation in urban planning. According to Kéré, buildings must be conceived in the first instance as a meeting place for the population.

Wulf Kramer of the urban planning office YallaYalla! underscored the importance of integrating residents in building projects for their neighbourhoods. So called no-go areas are places that people avoid out of fear. Urban planners were called on to convert these by introducing new, positive emotions into them for a higher quality of living.

### **Main results/goals**

1. More, better citizen participation processes and improved communication towards citizens
2. Developing city in water direction, specifically: ports
3. Strengthening weaker urban neighbourhoods, maintain blending
4. Equalisation of individual traffic, specifically: car traffic, car-free city
5. Take over urban development planning (e.g. green spaces, climate aspect) in the metropolitan regions and city

### **Summary of recommendations**

- Bring the model development process closer to the citizens and get them involved in the process e.g. set up pavilions in city oases (with the 17 SDGs + information columns, city plans and further information)
- Integration of the metropolitan region
- Linking cycle paths
- Increase quality of life create through connection points for cultures,
- less inequality in the areas of the city
- Temporary intervention of "Place making" places
- Strengthen civic initiatives
- experimental and low threshold citizen participation formats
- Make Mannheim more car-free, e.g. introduce car-free weekends
- Improve the design of public areas – child-friendly and car-free
- Use free places/rooms/buildings as meeting points and as places for participation processes (e.g. multi-purpose hall)
- connection of residential areas to water (possibly walkways)



## Lab Democracy and Urban Society



**Speakers:** Prof. Dr. Marc Debus (University of Mannheim), Dr. Wolfram Freudenberg (Freudenberg Foundation), Oberbürgermeister Dr. Peter Kurz (City of Mannheim), Felix Steinbrenner (Baden-Württemberg Regional Centre for Political Education)

**Presenter:** Frauke Hess (Rhine-Neckar TV)

The Mannheim manifesto of the 2016 Urban Thinkers Campus states: „People want to be part of a city, and not just live in it.“ This central realisation is directly connected to the development and safeguarding of our democracy. Even cities and communities are places of democracy. And in this democracy, there live people with different ideas, meetings take place here, different positions must be dealt with, cultures, religions and social strata meet here.

But how can a city promote democracy? It is clear that cities can only then function if urban societies are on board, if they take responsibility and are prepared to participate in the common good. The success of democracy can therefore not be measured by how much its own interests are pursued. Democracy is also not a sure-fire success. Each generation must newly learn about it and experience it even more.

But: Whose job is it? The parties, the democratically legitimised committees, the administration, the citizens, the urban society, the companies, the economy? Or all the members of the urban community - in other words, each and every individual - together? These and other questions were the talk of the Democracy and Urban Society Urban Lab, as well as the relationship of community democracy to sustainable co-existence in a globalised city.

The Mayor of Mannheim Dr. Peter Kurz pointed out that rigid thought patterns must be overcome. He continued that the present democracy does not listen to the voices of future generations and so does not represent the needs of the future.

Wolfram Freudenberg of the foundation Freudenberg Stiftung pointed out that values become apparent above all in a conflict situation. He explained that there is no inclusion and no democracy without investments eliminating the disadvantages in socially weaker city districts.

Dr. Marc Debus, Professor of Political Sciences at the University of Mannheim, stressed the significance of social participation on the local level as a confidence building measure.

Felix Steinbrenner of the Baden-Württemberg centre of political education described democracy as a state system that must undergo constant development in a series of processes. He advocated relearning the ability to handle conflict situations, stating that the quality of a democracy is gauged by the society's capacity to resolve these.

### **Main results/goals**

1. Politics creates trust, finds answers to social question and engages minorities
2. Relevant problems are taken seriously and discussed openly in urban society
3. Together we are creating awareness for the value of democracy, we stand by our fundamental values with courage and openness, and are creating long-term, large-scale political training opportunities
4. Democracy is integrated into people's daily lives and all those involved are responsible to create trust



### Summary of recommendations

- The requirements for the future should be included in the current discourse
- Develop democratic guiding structure
- Create concurrence of top-down and bottom-up processes for contribution on an equal footing
- Investments to compensate disadvantaged areas (e.g. in Neckarstadt-West)
- Inclusion of refugees: Make social participation transparent
- “Be a critical friend” - close cooperation between the city administration/ authorities and civic organisations
- Digital democracy – educate children and young people e.g. in dealing with fake news/democratic Fake-News/acting democratically locally and on the internet
- Strengthen “Studying democracy” (for adults too!) at a municipal level – to relearn conflict resolution skills
- Better communication for electoral promises which have been implemented or compromises which have been achieved in coalitions/ media/social networks
- Role of the media in understanding democracy for the future
- Further education on ““Multiculturalism””





**Speakers:** Prof. Dr. Irene Bertschek (European Economic Research Centre), Jonathan Glick (STARTUP Mannheim), Dr. Thomas Knowland (City of Leeds), Dr. Robert Thomann (MVV Energie AG)

**Presenter:** Georg Pins (City of Mannheim)

Cities which make urban area more efficient using technological, digital innovations, for example in the transport and citizen services sectors, and thereby generate added value for citizens, are identified using the term Smart City. A Smart City is networked, digital, intelligent, self-directing and mainly depends on technical conditions and the relevant industries. The current model of a Smart City is usually limited to technical processes, particularly in the areas of Industry 4.0, environmental protection and mobility, as well as the key theme of digitalisation. Are these components sufficient for smart sustainability, or for the smart city in a municipal implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and its 17 global sustainable goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)? Technically focused SDGs offer a particularly relevant approach for the Smart City concept. Is there also a smart urban society, are there smart citizens? Additionally, the question arises of how municipal sustainability management and Smart Governance can harmonise city management. What constitutes a Smart City, whether Mannheim is already smart, and how Mannheim can become smarter will be defined in this Urban Lab.

Dr. Thomas Knowland of the City of Leeds advocated the thesis that a smart city must be a sustainable city. He explained that data and knowledge of city institutions must be bundled, a measure that requires close cooperation.

Professor Irene Bertschek of the Mannheim Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) stressed that everything is digitally linked and intelligent in a smart city. In other words, she explained, there are links between the operators, authorities, and companies on both the technical and organisational levels. According to Bertschek, a smart city must promote a broadband infrastructure, provide data, link operators also with rural areas, invest in further training, and take seriously the subject of e-government.

Jonathan Glick of STARTUP Mannheim takes the view that administration, infrastructure, and inhabitants must cooperate more closely if they are to make a city smarter. He continued that collected data can be used to save time and raise the quality of life.

Dr. Robert Thomann of the energy supplier MVV Energie AG emphasised the importance of linking systems intelligently and establishing a smart infrastructure.

### **Main results/goals**

1. Promote economic development through networking between agencies: strengthen co-operations (e.g. University and administration)
2. Guarantee data protection / right to data sovereignty
3. Improve efficiency of infrastructure (e.g. new mobility concepts by means of improved traffic light controls, continue broadband infrastructure)
4. Make Smart City inclusive as well (promote digital skills)
5. Promote OpenData projects and guarantee data security
6. Promote e-government, state authorities should act as role models



### Summary of recommendations

- Promote systematic thinking: Use 3D models to visualise scenarios
- Bring data and knowledge about urban provision and develop them (empowerment)
- Include the surrounding countryside in the processes
- Initiate and promote bottom-up processes from the citizens
- Clarify the relationship between companies and the administration
  - prevent the privatisation of the Smart City
- Start with small details to win citizens over (e.g. smart bins for Mannheim)
- Maintain individual liberties – no “transparent people”



## Urban Lab Co-Creation and Sharing



**Speakers:** Marina Friedrich (University of Mannheim), Oliver Rack (IOX Institute), Gina Schöler (Ministry for Happiness)

**Presenter:** Günther Koegst (SOKRATES)

Co-creation and a sharing economy revive a sense of community, believed to have been lost, such as cooperatives and lending exchanges in a society. Globalisation and its flows of goods and data are changing the world and thus its cities as well. This has an impact on urban society, consumption and everyday patterns of human behaviour and machine-based production. How does a city deal with new consumption patterns and related offers? How does the dialogue change between users of public services and local authorities in their function as the provider of tasks, services and public goods? How can sustainable urban development be shaped positively by co-creative processes and the sharing economy and for the mutual benefit of all stakeholders? To create something collectively and jointly or share the use of garden equipment, cars and flats is back in vogue. Examples of this are cooperatives, flat-sharing syndicates, car sharing, jointly landscaped urban gardens and the creative temporary use in economic terms that is taking place. In which direction is the global trend going and which of these models is already in place in Mannheim or should be developed here? These questions will be discussed in the Urban Lab Co-Creation and Sharing Economy.

Gina Schöler of the German Ministry of Happiness and Wellbeing stressed that fresh thought must be given to economy growth issues. She pointed out that the satisfaction of citizens does not depend alone on the gross domestic product, and that sustainable consumption is the new watchword.

In her presentation on the i-share economy, Marina Friedrich of the University of Mannheim pointed out the ever growing importance of sharing and giving, and the crucial role in this played by the internet. She continued that there are a growing number of such models in Mannheim as well, giving as examples community supported agriculture and secondhand shops.

Oliver Rack of the IOX institutes spoke about the provision of open data by the local government. He explained that citizens themselves would then be able to access data, slimming down the administrative workload as a result. On the other hand, he continued, this transparency would boost confidence in the administration's credibility and let citizens examine adherence to the sustainability goals at any time.

### **Main results/goals**

1. Municipal development in balance with the private sector and sharing economy
2. Value-oriented work, public welfare economy
3. Help for open self-organisation
4. Power over platforms (low marginal cost society)
5. Public spirit, individualism, search for identity
6. Commitment as a brand for Mannheim, employees for civic and social projects
7. Shared happiness is double happiness, reaching more people





### **Summary of recommendations**

- Platform for self-organised citizens' initiative
- Stronger "human centring".
- Care 2030: common decentralized networks as an alternative to private or public
- More democracy on the ground
- Bundling of groups and platforms (role of the municipal Information Management)
- Promotion of sustainable consumption and resilience
- Opening of the municipal administration
- Neighbourhood affinity
- Open Data: Monitoring for sustainability goals
- Indicators for mission statement process and monitoring
- Clear definition of sharing economy

# Urban Lab Indicators, Implementation and Monitoring



**Speakers:** Prof. Dr. Tony Bovaird (Governance International), Prof. Dr. Michael Cohen (THE NEW SCHOOL), Tobias Großmann (City of Ludwigsburg), Christian Hübel (City of Mannheim)

**Presenter:** Petra Höhn (Graduate School of Rhein-Neckar)

Implementation of the United Nations Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and its 17 global sustainability goals, the 17 sustainable development goals (SDG), at the community level poses cities with the great challenge of developing appropriate indicator systems. Processes, which address this issue and search for appropriate indicators suited to the relevant locations and their specific characteristics, are taking place throughout the world. There is a further complexity in that comparability between cities evolves initially at the national level but, looking forward, even perhaps at the global level, which can be generated via appropriate indicator sets. Implementation of the SDG at the community level is a long-term process, which should be built on a database that enables sustainability to be managed in an indicator-based way and, at the same time, leaves scope for communities to draw up their local sustainability strategies. The Urban Lab addresses the question of what is important for such communal governance and what are the possible next steps to be taken for measuring Agenda 2030 at the community level. Those who have objectives must also measure their achievement. What are the hallmarks, indicators of success or implementation of the SDG? How do cities or states commit themselves in the successful implementation? What is the framework for the successful, sustainable implementation of the 17 SDG?

Professor Michael Cohen of THE NEW SCHOOL called for studies to compare only those cities and states where comparable conditions prevail. He also pointed out the potential of the gross national product as a parameter.

Professor Tony Bovaird of Governance International revealed that influence is more important in the implementation of SDGs than control, and that it is all about learning and continuous improvement.

Tobias Großmann of the City of Ludwigsburg referred to an Integrated Development Concept as an action programme and called for cooperation projects with the economy and universities.

Christian Hübel of the City of Mannheim emphasised the necessity of evaluation, explaining that the SDGs must be brought into line with Mannheim's strategic goals.

## **Main results/goals**

1. Indicators must create transparency
2. District-related consideration
3. Clarify who works for which goal
4. Budget plan of the city as engine
5. Define involved actors
6. A self-optimizing (work) system
7. Ensure the clarity of the indicators (including for citizens)



### Summary of recommendations

- Need to compare similar cities/states with one another - review the comparisons
- Limit the number of indicators
- Create an indicator for well-being
- Take on the challenge of quality measurement
- Democratic legitimisation of indicators
- Integration of independent sponsors
- Regular evaluation of the measures
- Synchronise processes
- Improve the paths/procedures towards the result
- Define the goals for the result in advance
- HCI indicator (Habitat Commitment Index) measures urban well-being using 15 different indicators – means of measuring whether the goals set by Habitat III have been fulfilled
- Linkage between goals and resources

## Urban Lab Inclusion and Accessibility



**Speakers:** Ursula Frenz (City of Mannheim), Dr. Giovanni Lamura (Italy's National Institute of Health and Science of Ageing), Borghild Strähle (Netzwerk Antidiskriminierung e.V. Reutlingen/Tübingen), Gabriele Weigt (Institute for Inclusive Development), Marcel Wichmann (Taubblinden Association of Assistants)

**Presenter:** Prof. Dr. Astrid Hedtke-Becker (University of Applied Sciences, Mannheim)

Main topic in the so-called Urban Lab was „inclusion and accessibility: communication for participation and cohesion in society“.

This raises the question as to what challenges are posed for people by digitalisation? Does a world with limitless communication eliminate all barriers and leave no group behind? In addition to spatial barriers there is the risk that participation of everyone in local democracy is hampered by the increasing requirements of new educational and communication formats.

With over 80 participants, including many participants in the disability forum that has existed for 10 years, the speakers' contributions were intensively discussed and questioned with regard to Mannheim's needs.

The objective of inclusive urban development is to support people with disabilities and to open up „space“ for everyone through the absence of barriers (children, older people, people from migrant backgrounds), to enable others make communication into a mutual understanding process. Even (political) negotiation processes should not be conducted in a too complex technical language, which „leaves behind“ parts of the population in terms of communication.

These communication challenges emphasise a mutual attentiveness, which will slow down today's usual tempo and require communication aids, for which resources and „translators“ are available.

Gabriele Weigt of the Institut für inklusive Entwicklung stressed that persons with disabilities have to fight for their rights and interests in the industrial nations, and that the situation in developing and

emerging economies is of more drastic import because there survival is on the line. She continued that Mannheim too bears the responsibility for the developments in other countries.

Dr. Giovanni Lamura of Italy's National Institute of Health and Science of Ageing criticised the continued lack of IT in care and health work and above all the inadequate IT proficiency of staff.

Marcel Wichmann of the deaf and blind assistants' association TBA-Verband pointed out that many administrative measures still do not permit full accessibility, hindering communication as a result. He concluded on the need for visualised information in real time. Borghild Strähle of the anti discriminatory network Netzwerk Antidiskriminierung e.V. Reutlingen/Tübingen called for understandable language and for encounters e.g. in self-assertion courses for women and girls with disabilities.

### Main results/goals

1. There is a need for employees to establish a process and develop a system for inclusive indicators
2. A clear and strong political will and action is required
3. Politics, the administration, institutions and the private economy must regularly provide sufficient resources for e.g. sign language interpreters
4. Use digitalisation, use for specific purposes and include everyone
5. Sensitisation and implementation not only for specific minorities but for the whole of society
6. Share power and give up privileges to enable empowerment
7. Support for innovative collaborations and meetings beyond the social area

### Summary of recommendations

- Make administrative communication more accessible – letters, displayed information etc.
- Resources for e.g. sign language interpreters, easy/simple language, make access to digital media and technology easier
- Promote accessibility in the private sector (restaurants, retail outlets, medical practices, etc.)

- Plan accessible events
- Collaboration and research in the area of communication: e.g. recognition of sign language as a technical research assignment, Non-verbal emergency communication, non-acoustic danger alerts, visual light systems (e.g. fire brigade, police force, in lifts)
- Opening a bank account with an alternative to a handwritten signature
- Publicise the anti-discrimination office
- Jobs for people with disabilities (also at management and executive level)
- New collaborations in the area of digitisation and networks
- Consider the subject of disability and inclusion in municipal development cooperation work
- Set up a campaign to raise awareness for the mainstream society
- Digitisation is no replacement for contact between people with and without disabilities: Create places and opportunities for people to meet
- Expand leisure and cultural opportunities for people with disabilities
- Improve the quality of life for people with disabilities through integrated internet-based support
- Develop effective communication strategies, not leaving anyone behind



## Urban Lab municipal development policy



**Speakers:** Jessica Baier (Engagement Global), Sabine Drees (German Association of Cities and Towns), Hans-Joachim Fuchtel MdB (Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)), Susanne Kammer (Eine-Welt-Forum Mannheim), Mayor Grace Mary Mugasa (Hoima Town, Uganda) Oliver Schruoffenegge (ALLIANCE 90/THE GREENS, Berlin Charlottenburg)

**Presenter:** Sandra Holzherr (Project management-training-moderation for sustainable development)

All state levels bear responsibility for the „One World“. According to the preamble of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development its success crucially depends on various players participating in the implementation of the sustainable development goals and establishing a new spirit of international cooperation. Local government development policy includes measures taken by municipalities in Germany, such as information and educational activities or a fair procurement system, as well as activities abroad, for example in the form of municipal partnerships or the exchange of technical staff within international city networks. Local government development policy can only become effective through the specific combination of domestic and foreign activities — inwards and outwards. The commitment of municipalities to development policy therefore does not only have an effect in the respective target countries. The civic commitment of citizens with a migration background is being increasingly acknowledged especially through the active involvement of population groups with a migration background in development cooperation projects, whereby integration and coexistence are promoted based on common value concepts.

Member of the Bundestag and Parliamentary State Secretary appointed to the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Hans-Joachim Fuchtel advocated the strengthening of community competency in international projects. He explained that this could take the form of an improved, more-global knowledge transfer, e.g. when joint projects are developed with the sister cities.

Jessica Baier of Engagement Global recommended linking the operators on the community, intercommunity, and global level and strengthening the transfer of knowhow.

Grace Mary Mugasa, Mayor of Hoima in Uganda, advocated the use of joint knowledge. She explained that there is a responsibility for creating education for everybody and leaving nobody behind.

Sabine Drees of the German cities' association DST pointed out that EU trade agreements with African nations are profitable for the one side only and are in need of improvement. She concluded that communities could become a key lever in development policy.

Susanne Kammer of Eine Welt Forum called for the continued consolidation of fair community procurement and changes to local consumption patterns. She explained that Mannheim enjoys close cooperation with migrants who are introducing their know-how.

Oliver Schruoffenegge, Berliner and Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen politician, advocated the promotion of empathy for a shift in consciousness. He explained that the school itself should initiate joint projects encouraging contact with the global south, and that public awards and special usage permits should be tied to fair trade practices

### **Main results/goals**

1. Education for Sustainable Development and global learning
2. Procurement: Procurement process of cities should be 100% fair/sustainable (concrete example „morning post“ - fair payment of service providers)
3. Also ensure that no-one in urban society is left behind here, / Agenda 2030 should not be a project of the elites
4. Entrepreneurial responsibility: Companies are to respect human rights/assume responsibility for sustainability (no purely voluntary commitment, but also sanctioned)
5. Municipalities use the best techniques / assume responsibility for sustainable development and achieving climate protection goals

### **Summary of recommendations**

- Working coherently and rigorously
- Municipal administration: Give encouragement to administration employees, who want to make a commitment to sustainability/one world

- Agenda 2030 is a global challenge/strengthen international links
- Change of paradigm: International funds must go where it is needed most urgently
- International cultural associations: Strategy for visualisation of migrant organisations in the area of sustainable development/development policy
- Address structural racism/history and the consequences of colonialism and power structures
- The city of Mannheim should advocate the introduction of financial transaction tax
- Develop local transport/delivery services in a sustainable and environmental manner
- Increase awareness and further publicise the global agenda form2030 in communities
- Consumption: Develop our own “market power” through demand/positive examples





**Speakers:** Christian Felber (Public Welfare Economy), Prof. Dr. Hans Rüdiger Kaufmann (Mannheim University of Applied Management Studies), Claire Jessica Padmanabhan (SOOME), Christian Rückold (BASF)

**Presenter:** Prof. Dr. Hans Rüdiger Kaufmann (Mannheim University of Applied Management Studies)

Due to the driving force of rapid globalisation many people are faced with the question as to whether a pure success-oriented mentality and the constant striving for material gain are the correct levers for a fulfilled and sustainable life. Today, companies are demonstrating more corporate social responsibility (CSR). Alternative accounting models such as the public welfare balance sheet do not solely assess success on the basis of financial criteria but refer to an increase in public well-being through economic activity. These focus primarily on the global ecological sustainability of economic activity but also on the social justice and working conditions for the creation of global assets. The City of Mannheim also addresses the issue of public welfare in terms of the qualitative growth of the city. This refers to value added in social and economic through to ethical consumption matters that can be reflected in an enhanced quality of life for urban society. Besides the subjective perception of satisfaction through to the subjectively experienced well-being of citizens a further theme is the common good in the economic context. How can a sustainable city also develop common good strategies by means of stronger implementation approaches? What role do companies and parties involved play that link their economic power to an approach based on the common good. Do cities need more „social entrepreneurs (SE)“ and how can their needs be integrated in urban processes through the sustainable management of communities?

Christian Felber of Economy for the Common Good considers the present economic model to be outdated. He explained that economic success must be gauged against a new standard, e.g. Gross National Happiness. He proposed rewarding companies achieving a high Common Good Index, e.g. with tax relief.

Rüdiger Kaufmann (University of Economics for Management, Mannheim) introduced the topic scientifically and calls for a movement of social creativity throughout society.

Jessica Padmanabhan, operator of SOOME, a sustainable clothing shop in Mannheim, called for slow fashion. The characterising features she named are creative distribution channels, promotion of skilled work, and working hours schemes against old age poverty.

Christian Rückold of BASF pointed out that social entrepreneurs often find themselves in a conflict of interests. He therefore called on the local level to reduce the red tape for small social enterprises so that they can learn by doing.

## Main results/goals

1. Open up joint platforms for Social Entrepreneurs / platforms already existing for Social Entrepreneurs
2. Raise public awareness of Social Enterprises
3. Sustainable customer behaviour - raise awareness and incentive systems
4. Subsidies and economic development - which start-ups are supported
5. Fair trade or localisation
6. Cooperation of universities (interdisciplinary approach) and universities of applied sciences (FH)
  - > joint institute (public welfare economy or social enterprises)
  - > Support provided to student organizations for their Social Entrepreneurship activities



### Summary of recommendations

- Alternative measurement of economic success (Gross National Happiness)
- Rethink economic models, see capital as a resource and not the goal
- Legal benefits for companies with good welfare results. By doing this in the long-term, ethical companies will prevail over unethical companies on the market
- Social entrepreneurship increases the connection between product and people and thereby causes a change in the awareness for consumption in the direction of sustainability, so this should be reinforced
- Monetary capital should serve the welfare of all
- Rethink the economic goals and re-define them – not maximizing profit, but lean towards maximizing the welfare concept
- Adopt welfare accounts and welfare bank
- Development and promotion of social innovations through combining entrepreneurial thinking and added social value (non-profit or reinvestment of profit for social purposes)
- Collaboration instead of competition – the formation of a supportive learning community will be made easier → win-win situation for the economy
- Promote ethical partners and social involvement and promote environmental footprint versus fair trade
- Trend towards localisation – Products reflect local history, relationship with the product increases, decline in international flow of goods or transport routes → improved implementation of environmental goals (“Think global, act local” approach)
- Create platforms, which connect suppliers and consumers more easily and more efficiently
- Development of incentive systems to change the behaviour of consumers
- New criteria for economic development
- Capture awareness and sensitivity with relation to the subjects in public





**Speakers:** Prof. Dr. Michael Schröder (Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University, Mannheim), First Deputy Mayor Christian Specht (City of Mannheim)

**Presenter:** Petra Höhn (Graduate School of Rhein-Neckar)

Urban mobility is a key issue for communal sustainability and the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and its 17 global sustainability goals, the sustainable development goals (SDG). How do cities deal with the revolution in mobility technology and mobility consumption, which is well under way? How can a city such as Mannheim, where the car and bicycle were invented and which is exposed today to heavy pollution caused by the movement of goods and commercial trade driven by fossil fuels, develop sustainable strategies and quick implementation prospects for sustainable mobility? Which stakeholders are asked? Which competition within the modes of transport has to be overcome? Does Mannheim need more cycle paths or more electric car charging stations or should the public transport network (ÖPNV) be expanded?

Professor Michael Schröder of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Cooperative State University Mannheim (DHBW) advocated the thesis that online purchases will supersede municipal shopping. He concluded that new models must be found especially in the fields of mobility and logistics. Schröder also explained that new concepts will form the basis of goods mobility in 2030.

First Deputy Mayor of Mannheim Christian Specht called for a better dovetailing of land use planning and traffic management. He concluded that e-mobility will be the model of public and goods transport in the future.

### Main results/goals

1. Give mobility a face: do not forget pedestrians and cyclists, plan more with people in mind
2. Car-free vision: reduce motorised private transport, the future belongs to cyclists + local public transport, make transport (pedestrians, cyclists) more attractive
3. Sustainable, technological visions: Autonomous driving, promote electric bikes, Prime Move has potential, more traffic (walking and cycling) and less pollution
4. Better cycling infrastructure
5. Expansion of local public transport

### Summary of recommendations

- Solutions for electric vehicles: Do not only consider private car transport, but also relate it to public transport or freight transport (in terms of the city)
- Heavy traffic has a large impact on streets and areas of the city, solution: Build bridges for lorries from Ludwigshafen?
- Interlink development planning and transport management
- Use the tram system to store energy; the electric bus is charged every time the passengers get on or off
- Linking of car sharing and public transport
- Cheaper tickets for public transport
- Vision: Autonomous public transport “get off where you like”
- Fit street lamps near parking spaces with sockets (charging electric vehicles)
- Greater consideration for pedestrians
- Political approaches to prevent traffic



## SAP Young Thinkers

In the near future, agricultural food production will face increasing challenges. According to the forecasts of the United Nations Population Division the world population will in all probability reach the 10 billion mark by 2050. Global food production must also be accordingly increased. However, at the same time, awareness of the negative effects of food production is increasing. More and more consumers demand ecological agriculture with lesser use of space, lesser use of pesticides and shorter transport routes. This also requires increasing transparency in food production, which can be ensured e.g. by means of monitoring by the Internet of Things (IoT).

By developing growth LEDs plants can now also photosynthesise in an energy-efficient manner and be monitored by sensor systems on a cost-effective basis, which opens the door for new forms of agriculture such as urban vertical forms. Aquaponic circulation systems, which link the production of vegetables for example to fish farming, can also contribute their part to more local and sustainable agriculture. For this not to just remain an interesting theory, the participants were able to tinker their own sensors in the Snap! Gardening workshop of the SAP Young Thinkers. Each person was able to build a small plant monitor following the simple introduction via Snap!, a block-based but powerful programming language.

Sponsored by the City of Mannheim the participants of quite different ages can take their small devices home with them, together with a test object and hopefully a successful small bean seedling. With such offers we would like to give citizens the opportunity to design their city with digital tools. i.e. to make a direct contribution to the city we need.





## Sonderpanel Multihalle



**Speakers:** Tatjana Dürr (City of Mannheim)

**Presenter:** Tatjana Dürr (City of Mannheim)

The Multihalle as a think-tank for future-related topics and nucleus in the district was a topic of a special panel of the UTC, which was held from 20 to 22 October 2017 in Mannheim. In this panel experts and students, who had focussed beforehand on this question for three days as part of the Urban Thinkers Camp (UTC), presented their findings.

How can Agenda 2030 be implemented at the local level and the strategic objectives of the City of Mannheim be implemented taking different stakeholders into account?

What is the shared, social planned usage taking account of the district?

These are questions that indicate the architectural potential of the Multihalle. At the same time, they resurrect ideas of the Frei Otto European city and thereby revive the role and question of cross-disciplinary and cross-sectoral work.

Students and professors from seven faculties in the region and local stakeholders got together in the „urban thinkers camp“ from 18 to 21 October 2017 in order to develop the Multihalle as „a think-tank for future-related topics“ and nucleus in the district. Sound concepts were created in 6 working groups, which were discussed in the Multihalle special panel at the Urban Thinkers Campus on 21 October at the Mannheim Town Hall together with selected term work of students of the participating universities and universities of applied sciences and put the Multihalle project into an urban development policy context.

The findings were as follows: The Multihalle can provide impetus for urban society meetings and innovations. The development of social planned usage taking account of the neighbourhood is required. Can the Multihalle strengthen local democracy by acting as a place for new participation formats and civic involvement? „If the process continues in this way and beyond classical methods, the Multihalle can be a springboard for a new urban society in Mannheim.“

### Main results/goals

1. Developing shared, social planned usage taking account of the neighbourhood
2. Stronger link between urban and neighbourhood development
3. Relationship to the neighbourhood and spatial link urgently required
4. Do not think only of the neighbourhood but also of its tourism value
5. Mandate to develop possible uses
6. Urban society as a life partnership
7. Free space for use and meetings
8. Tension between locality and internationality
9. Curated use of the Multihalle
10. Equal rights of the stakeholders
11. Legitimation of the programme by open process design
12. Educational programmes as part of a knowledge workshop
13. Location of social enterprises
14. Financing via an „experiment fund“

*Further information can be found in the „The Mannheim Multihalle: contribution to the 2017 Urban Thinkers Campus. The city we need“ brochure written by Tatjana Dürr.*



# CONCLUSION AND RESULTS

## **Urban Lab Urban Development:**

Mannheim needs more room for civic interaction and social meetings. The available space and potential such as the Rhine and Neckar rivers should be used for this purpose in a better way and on an even more sustainable basis from an ecological standpoint.

## **Urban Lab Mobility:**

The human being is mobile and therefore creates mobility. Sustainable and post-fossil forms of mobility must be increased and sustainable urban mobility must be affordable for everyone.

## **Urban Lab Smart City:**

The efficiency of the infrastructure can be improved by intelligent networking on a digital basis and open data projects integrated as a means to increase efficiency. Data security and protection must be ensured. Stakeholders and the knowledge in the city are to be brought together. A smart city must be accessible to and usable by everyone.

## **Urban Lab Social Entrepreneurship and Public Welfare Economy:**

Joint platforms are available and must be opened up. Urban society must consume on a sustainable basis and, where necessary, change its consumption patterns. Changes in consumption could be induced, steered and increased by incentive systems. Student organisations located in Mannheim are to be supported as social entrepreneurs.

## **Urban Lab Co-Creation and Sharing:**

Sharing is a social approach, under which people support each other. This must be promoted, whereby business-oriented approaches are also welcome.

## **Inclusion and accessibility:**

Links must be established that include everyone and leave no-one behind. Barrier-free communication through understandable, simple and clear language is required. Barrier-free „design for everyone“, e.g. in building construction, must be promoted further. Indicators are to be established for the stronger appreciation of the concerns of minorities.

## **Indicators, implementation and monitoring:**

Transparent reporting on objectives and successes of indicators and simple communication channels between citizens and the city administration are required. The process for measuring success will come to life through the continuous evaluation, monitoring and enhancement of the indicators. A small-scale review of districts is important for the overall evaluation at the indicator level.

## **Local development policy:**

Mutual learning between twin cities and Mannheim is to be expanded. Educational work is to be jointly expanded as an option for action within this framework. Migrants should act as development ambassadors between the twin cities.



**Urban Lab Democracy and Urban Society:**

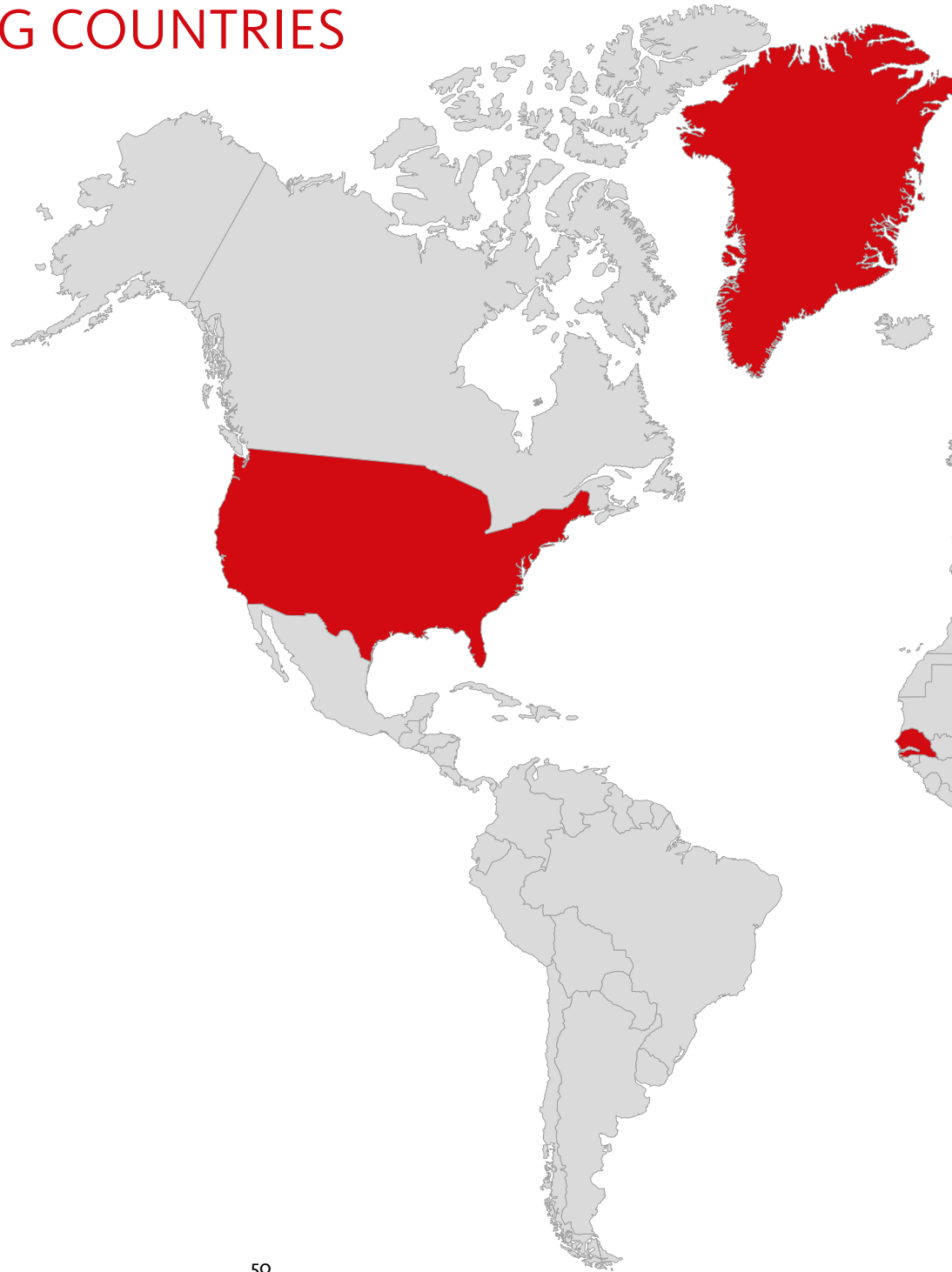
Learn and live democracy through democratisation of the surrounding institutions (e.g. schools). Meeting places for democracy must be established in order to mutually disseminate democracy. By using simple language, the integration of groups that have not previously participated can be promoted. Democracy requires trust and a change in perspective, for which rooms are in turn needed, in which they can grow.

**Special Panel Multihalle:**

The Multihalle can provide impetus for urban society meetings and innovations. Development of social planned usage taking account of the neighbourhood is required. Can the Multihalle strengthen local democracy by acting as a place for new participation formats and civic involvement?



# PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES



Denmark

France

Germany

Italy

Kenya

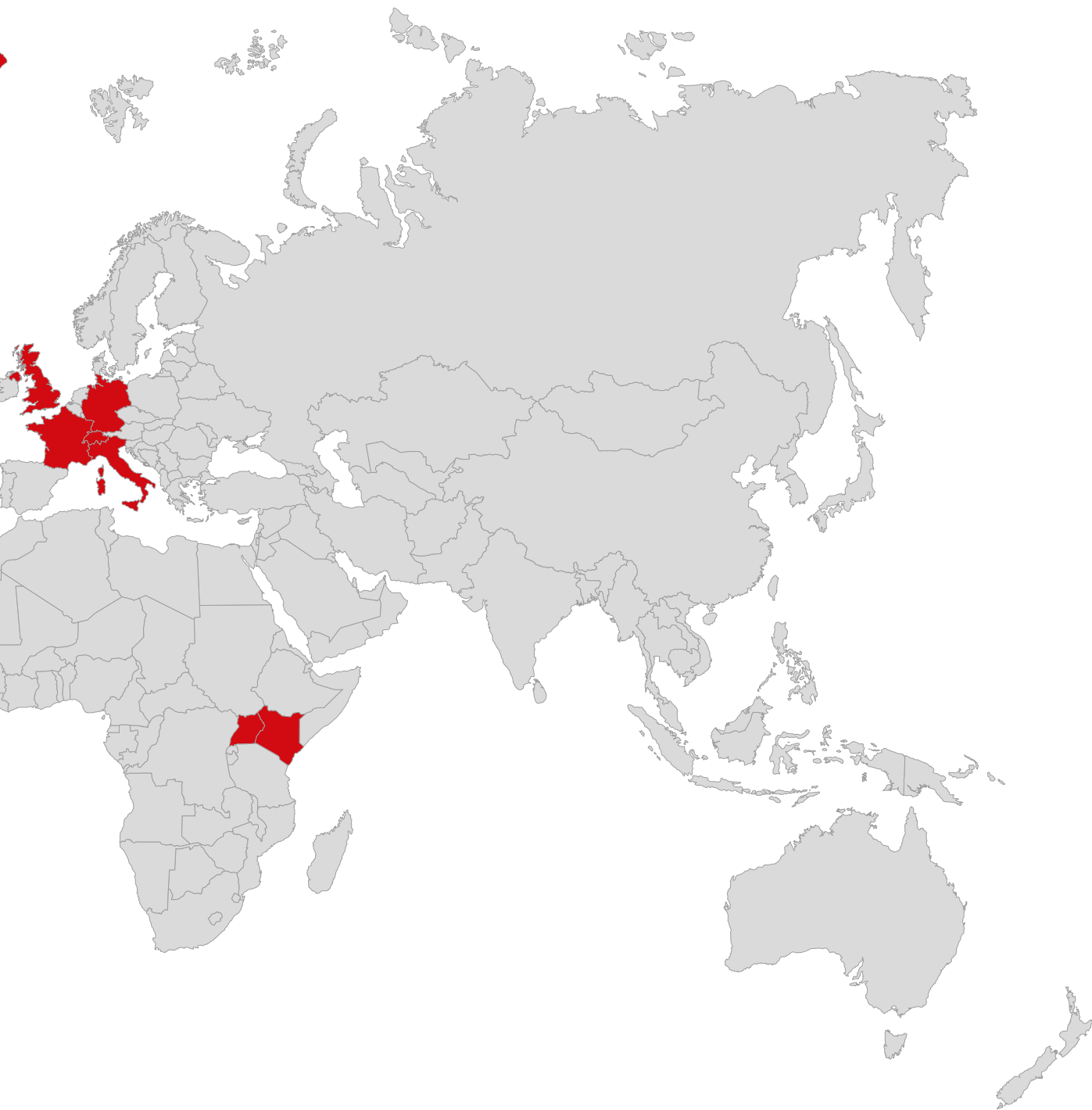
Senegal

Switzerland

Uganda

United Kingdom

United States



# PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS AND SPEAKERS

## Participating Organisations UTC 2017 (referents)

BASF  
City of Leeds  
COMEDIA  
Deutscher Städtetag  
Eine-Welt-Forum Mannheim  
Engagement Global  
Freudenberg Stiftung  
Gemeinwohlökonomie  
Governance International  
Graduate School Rhein-Neckar  
Hochschule der Wirtschaft für Management  
Hochschule Mannheim  
Institut für inklusive Entwicklung  
IOX Institute  
Italy's National Institute of Health and Science on Ageing  
Kéré Architecture  
Landeszentrale für Politische Bildung Baden-Württemberg  
Ministerium für Glück  
Motorlab Architekten  
MVV Energie AG  
Netzwerk Antidiskriminierung e.V. Reutlingen/Tübingen  
Parlamentarischer Staatssekretär im Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung  
Projektmanagement-Training-Moderation für Nachhaltige Entwicklung  
Rhein-Neckar-Fernsehen  
SAP  
SKEW  
SOCRATES  
Soome  
Stadt Homa, Uganda  
Stadt Ludwigsburg  
Stadt Mannheim  
Taubblinden Assistentenverband

Technische Universität Berlin  
The New School  
UN-Habitat  
Universität Mannheim  
Vereinte Nationen  
World Urban Campaign  
YallaYalla!  
Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung

## Participating organisations UTC 2017 (participants)

100proEnergiewende  
AG Barrierefreiheit  
Agentur für Arbeit Mannheim  
AIESEC Deutschland e.V.  
AIV Rhein-Neckar / Architekturbüro Schwöbel + Partner  
Akademie für Vielfalt  
AOK Baden-Württemberg  
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Barrierefreiheit Rhein-Neckar e.V.  
ATW Mannheim gGmbH  
Badischer Blinden- und Sehbehindertenverein V.m.k.  
Bahai Religion Gemeinde Mannheim  
BASF / Fulbright Alumni e.V.  
BASF SE  
Bauer Kompost GmbH  
BBR Mannheim-Vogelstang  
Begegnungsstätte Westliche Unterstadt e. V.  
Beratung Unterstützte Kommunikation, SBBZ Martinsschule, Ladenburg  
Bezirksamt Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf von Berlin  
Bezirksbeirat Lindenhof  
Bezirksbeirat Mannheim-Lindenhof  
Bezirksbeirat MA-Wallstadt  
Bezirksbeirat Neckarstadt-Ost  
Bezirksbeirat Schwetzingerstadt/Oststadt  
Bezirksbeirat Neuostheim/Neuhermsheim

Bombardier  
Bundesgartenschau Mannheim 2023 gGmbH  
Bundesministerium für wirtsch. Zusammenarbeit u. Entwicklung  
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Kreisverband Mannheim  
Bürger-und Gewerbeverein Östliche Innenstadt  
Bürgerverein Innenstadt West e. V.  
BVMW Kreisverband Nordbaden-Rhein-Neckar  
Caritas Mannheim e.V.  
CDU Gemeinderatsfraktion Mannheim  
City of Leeds  
CODEX  
Commune de Diass  
Creative Commission Mannheim  
Designzentrum Rhein Neckar  
Deutsch Finnische Gesellschaft Kurpfalz  
deutsche bauzeitung  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)  
GmbH  
Deutsche Presse-Agentur dpa  
Deutsche Universität für Verwaltungswissenschaften Speyer  
Deutsche Vereinigung für Sportwissenschaft  
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DHBW Mannheim  
Diakonisches Werk Mannheim  
Die Linke / Kreisverband Mannheim  
Die Strategiemannufaktur  
DieGov - Deutsches Institut für eGovernment  
DRK Kreisverband Mannheim e.V.  
Duale Hochschule  
Duha e.V.  
Eastern mediterranean university cyprus  
Eine-Welt-Forum Mannheim e.V.  
Elterninitiative Rhein-Neckar Gemeinsam leben - gemeinsam lernen  
enactus e.V.

Ergotherapie und Systemische Beratung  
Ethno-Medizinisches Zentrum e.V.  
Evangelische Kirche in Mannheim  
FDP  
FEST / Universität Heidelberg  
Feudenheimer Flüchtlingsforum  
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 KulturQuer QuerKultur Rhein-Neckar e.V.  
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 Landeszentrale für politische Bildung Baden-Württemberg  
 Lebensraumgemeinschaft Jahnishausen  
 Lokale Agenda21, Mannheim-Neckarau  
 m:con - mannheim:congress GmbH  
 Makerspace Viernheim e.V.  
 Mannheim Business School  
 Mannheim Hand in Hand e.V.  
 Mannheimer Abendakademie  
 Mannheimer Arbeitskreis Kinder in der Stadt  
 Mannheimer Architektur- und Bauarchiv (MAB)  
 Mannheimer Bündnis für gerechten Welthandel  
 Mannheimer Institut für Integration  
 Mannheimer Morgen  
 Mannheimer Stadtevents  
 Maria-Montessori-Schule, SBBZ Lernen, Mannheim  
 Mercedes Benz  
 Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar GmbH  
 mg: mannheimer gründungszentren GmbH  
 Mieterverein Mannheim  
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 music commission mannheim  
 MVV Energie AG  
 MWS Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft mbH  
 Naumer Architekten BDB  
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 Solawi MaLu  
 Soome  
 Sozialverband VdK Mannheim  
 SPD  
 Sportkreis Mannheim  
 Sportkreis Mannheim  
 Sprachentraining  
 Staatliches Schulamt Mannheim  
 Staatliches Schulamt Mannheim Arbeitsstelle Frühkindliche Bildung  
 und Frühförderung  
 Stadt Hoima, Uganda  
 Stadt Ludwigsburg  
 Stadt Mannheim  
 Stadt Wolfsbug, Geschäftsbereich Stadtplanung und Bauberatung  
 Städtetag Baden-Württemberg  
 Stadtjugendring Mannheim e.V.  
 Stadtmarketing Mannheim  
 Stadtmobil Rhein-Neckar AG  
 Stadtplanung und Architektur Fischer  
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 Stellvertretender Vorsitzender des Migrationsbeirates der Stadt  
 Mannheim  
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 Stiftung Weltethos  
 Studieninstitut Rhein-Neckar gGmbH  
 SWR Fernsehen  
 Taubblinden Assistentenverband  
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Take part under our participation website:  
[www.mannheim-gemeinsam-gestalten.de/](http://www.mannheim-gemeinsam-gestalten.de/)

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