

MODEL
DEVELOPMENT
PROCESS
MANNHEIM²
2030

How do you imagine
Mannheim in 2030?



MANNHEIM²



FOREWORD

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Mannheim Urban Thinkers Campus was a great success and showed how significant municipal sustainability is in the globalised world. There were many inspiring ideas for the future of our city, for Mannheim 2030 in the globalised world. With the Urban Thinkers Campus, the task lies with us to create further processes and continue to work on the results of the congress. It is important to me that all groups of the Mannheim urban society take part in the next development of the “Mannheim 2030” model and that they really get involved. The results from the Urban Thinkers Campus 2017 are given in this brochure. I would like to thank all participants for their commitment to Mannheim.

Since January 2016 the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations oblige all countries of the world to implement sustainability strategies. A significant factor in this will once again be the municipal level. The maxim “Think global, act local” is more important than ever. Active in environmental, economic and social areas of activity we are facing our responsibility as an urban society living through globalisation and using resources carefully. This relates to

subjects such as efficient budget planning, consumption of food products, use of water, energy and other commodities as well as peaceful co-existence in a culturally diverse city. The Mannheim Fairtrade Town Process is of equal significance due to its global effect as is the development of our international relationships. A particularly dynamic subject is “Smart City Mannheim”. From the medical technology business cluster through to the new urban mobility services and on to “Industry 4.0” our future life and the development of the city are linked together in significant areas.

**Sincerely
Your Mayor,
Dr. Peter Kurz**

“LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: MAKING IT HAPPEN”

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

Charles Landry (International urbanism expert and inventor of the „Creative Cities“ concept)

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 of 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 CO₂ 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 want too 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.

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 of 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.

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

Dr. Christine Auclair (World Urban Campaign)

Dr. Christine Auclair, coordinator of the World Urban Campaign, emphasised 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 CO2 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 with regards 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 from 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’.”

“CULTURAL RIGHTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF HUMAN RIGHTS”



Johanne Bouchard (United Nations)

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 as well as 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.

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



Prof. Dr. Martina Löw (Technische Universität Berlin)

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 ugly. In recent years, Mannheim has done much to make public spaces more attractive. But it is still a process which must be continued.

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



Dr. Peter Kurz (Mayor of Mannheim)

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 key note 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 emphasised the significant role which cities play with regards 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 Agree-

ment 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.

SDGS – 17 GOALS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

With the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development, the international community of nations expressed its conviction that global challenges can only be overcome in unison. The agenda creates the foundations for shaping worldwide economic advances, in compliance with social justice, and within the framework of the ecological limits of the earth. The New Urban Agenda should act as an instrument for national, regional and local governments, and relevant interested groups, to achieve sustainable urban development. It should serve to demonstrate new ways in which cities and estates can be planned, financed, developed and governed. In this way, it should help to end poverty and hunger, reduce inequality, and promote continuous, inclusive and sustainable growth.

Agenda 2030 was passed by all member states at a United Nations summit in September 2015, and therefore applies to all states of the world. It was developed with the wide participation of civil society all over the world, and represents a milestone in the recent history of the United Nations.

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.

1

NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2

ZERO HUNGER

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

3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

4

QUALITY EDUCATION

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

5

GENDER EQUALITY

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

6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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

7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and between states

11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, robust and sustainable

12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13

CLIMATE ACTION

Take measures immediately to combat climate change and its implications

14

LIFE BELOW WATER

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

15

LIFE ON LAND

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

16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

17

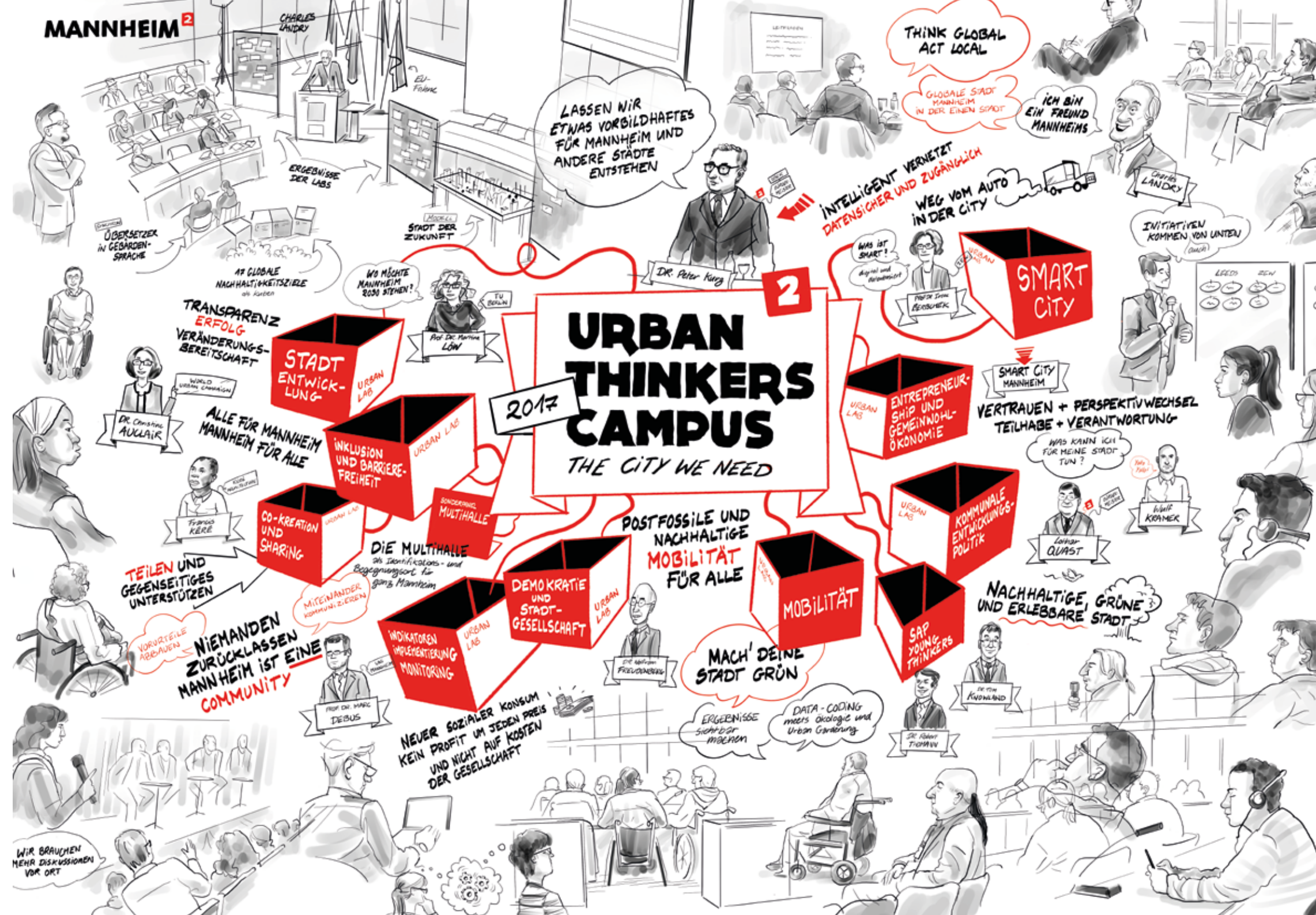
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

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.



URBAN LABS – SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

Urban Lab for Urban Development

Speakers: Diébédo Francis Kéré (Kéré Architecture), Wulf Kramer (YallaYalla!), Deputy Mayor Lothar Quast (city of Mannheim)

Moderation: Peter Bender (Motorlab architect), Frank Zumbach (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.

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.

Lothar Quast, Authorized Officer for Planning, Building, and Urban Development, 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.

Results

- 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)



Urban Lab for Democracy and Urban Society



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

Moderation: 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.

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.

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.

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.

Felix Steinbrenner of the Baden-Württemberg centre of political education LpB 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.

Results

- 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 comprises which have been achieved in coalitions/media/social networks
- Role of the media in understanding democracy for the future
- Further education on “Multi-culturality”



Urban Lab Smart City

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

Moderation: 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.

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 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.

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

Results

- 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 und Sharing

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

Moderation: 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.

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.

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.

Results

- Platform for self-organised citizen initiatives
- Greater "People-centring"
- Care 2030: joint decentralised networks as an alternative to private or state
- More local democracy
- Bundling of groups and platforms (role of municipal information management)
- Promoting sustainable consumption and resilience
- Opening up the municipal administration
- Relate to areas of the city
- Open Data: Monitoring for the sustainability goals
- Indicators for the model development process and monitoring
- Give a 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)

Moderation: 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?

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.

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.

Results

- Need to compare similar cities/states with one another - review the comparisons
- Limit the number of indicators
- Indicator for wellbeing
- 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 wellbeing using 15 different indicators – means of measuring whether the goals set by Habitat III have been fulfilled
- Link to goals to resources



Urban Lab for 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 Assistents)

Moderation: 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 antidiscriminatory 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.

Results

- Made 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.





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)

Moderation: 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 knowhow.

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.

Results

- 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 for 2030 in communities
- Consumption: Develop our own “market power” through demand/positive examples



Municipal Development Cooperation Mannheim – Kilis

“Integration through education – municipalities and religious communities together for refugees in Kilis”

The City of Mannheim and the Turkish City of Kilis currently work together in close cooperation in a bilateral development project in order to improve the educational and career prospects of Syrian refugee women in Kilis. Since the beginning of the war in Syria the city of Kilis, close to the Syrian border in South-Eastern Turkey, has faced a major refugee influx. Today the city hosts more refugees than its actual population. Once a city with around 95.000 habitants, its population has more than doubled since 2011 with more than 129.000 Syrian refugees residing in Kilis today.

In 2017, the City of Mannheim has initiated together with the Working Group of Islamic Communities Mannheim (AKIG) a project cooperation in order to support the Turkish city by dealing with these major challenges. The overall goal of the project “Integration through education – municipalities and religious communities together for refugees in Kilis” is to increase the standards in vocational education and training in the municipal learning centers for Syrian women through capacity building measures. In the framework of the project, workshops to exchange best practices and know-how between municipal experts have been conducted with the goal to develop a strategy for the empowerment of refugee women in Kilis. In order to increase the educational standards, professional training courses have been organized for Turkish female trainers working in the educational centers in Kilis in cooperation with a vocational school from Mannheim. The aim of these qualification measures is to improve the learning and career opportunities of the refugee women and to contribute in this way to the integration of these women in Turkish society.

The City of Mannheim receives funding by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in the framework of the newly created initiative “Municipal Know-How for Host communities



in the Middle East” to support this project in Kilis. With regard to the high number of refugees and the immense challenges caused by the rapidly increasing number of inhabitants in Kilis, the City of Mannheim is planning a follow-up project to construct a new education center in Kilis in the upcoming months.

Municipal Development Cooperation Mannheim – Hebron

A successful example of municipal cooperation is the partnership between the City of Mannheim and the Palestinian City of Hebron. The relations between the two cities began in 2013, during an exploratory visit by the German Association of Cities to the Palestinian Territories. Only a couple months later Dr Peter Kurz, Mayor of the City of Mannheim and Prof Dr Zaoud Zatari, Mayor of the City of Hebron, signed a Memorandum of Understanding in which both parties agreed on areas of inter-municipal exchange and future cooperation.

Based on this agreement, the cities of Hebron and Mannheim carried out a joint project in 2016 as part of the Programme of Sustainable Municipal Development through Partnership Projects (NAKOPA). The project, entitled “Every Drop Counts – Improved integrated wastewater management in Hebron through municipal knowledge transfer” was the only German-Palestinian municipal cooperation project that was financed in 2016 by funds from the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. The project focussed on two areas: the qualification of employees from the Hebron Department of Wastewater Treatment, and the upgrading of municipal infrastructures in Hebron.

The cooperation of the cities of Mannheim and Hebron has brought benefits for the residents of Hebron, both in the short term (through the connection of a further city district to the sewage system) and the long term (through sustainable wastewater management by the city authorities and the development of institutional competence). At the same time, the project also demonstrated to the wider (international) public the potential for municipal development work.

The project itself reinforced the already close relationship between the cities of Hebron and Mannheim, and served as a continuation of the ongoing needs-based collaboration between the two cities as equals, as intended in the Memorandum of Understanding. In this regard, the municipal administration of Mannheim has started a new project in 2017 in cooperation with STARTUP Mannheim to support the establishment of a business start-up centre in Hebron. As part of

the project, a “Co-Working Lab” will be set up in Hebron, which will serve as a collaborative workplace for start-up companies founded by young Palestinians. On the one hand, the facility will provide fully equipped IT work stations and meeting rooms, which will enable people to work together. On the other hand, the start-up founders will be given comprehensive advice on creating business plans, accessing the market and approaching investors. The City of Mannheim has many years of experience in promoting business start-ups and will play an active role in bringing that expertise to the project through numerous coachings, workshops and trainings. The international exchange between German and Palestinian business start-up founders will represent an important element of the project.

The project is financed by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development in the framework of the programme Sustainable Municipal Development through Partnership Projects (NAKOPA).





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

Moderation: Prof. Dr. Hans Rüdiger Kaufmann (Hochschule der Wirtschaft für Management, Mannheim)

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.

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.

Results

- 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 maximising profit, but lean towards maximising the welfare concept
- 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, relation-



ship 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

Urban Lab Mobility



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

Moderation: 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.

Results

- 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 increased 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 nevertheless 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'.



Special panel for the multi-purpose hall



Speakers: Tatjana Dürr (City of Mannheim)

Moderation: 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 subject of this special panel was the multi-purpose hall as a thinking space for future subjects and as a nucleus in the area. In this panel the experts and students presented their results on the work they had done on this issue, lasting three days, before the UTC. One result has emerged from this work: The multi-purpose hall can be a fresh impetus for meetings and innovations in the urban society. Social utilisation concepts need to be developed taking the neighbourhood into account. If the process continues in this way and goes beyond classic processes, the multi-purpose hall could be a springboard for a new Mannheim urban society.

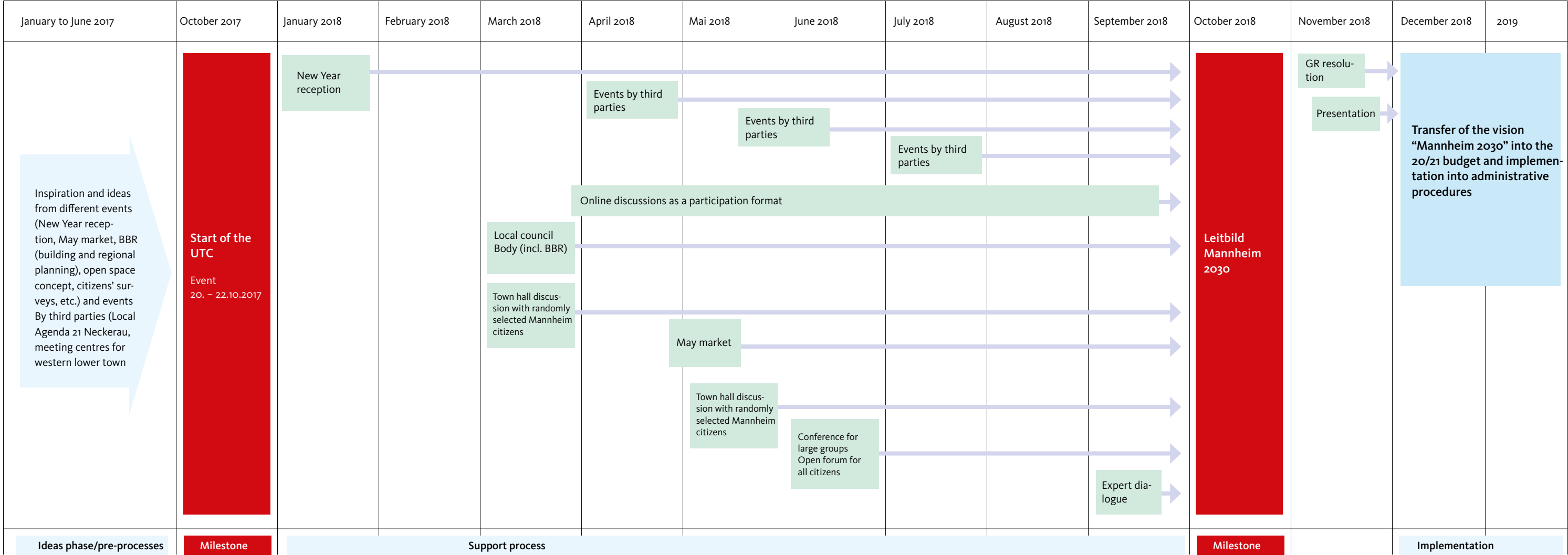
For further information please see the brochure for the “Mannheim multi-purpose hall: Contribution to the Urban Thinkers Campus 2017. The city we need” by Tatjana Dürr.



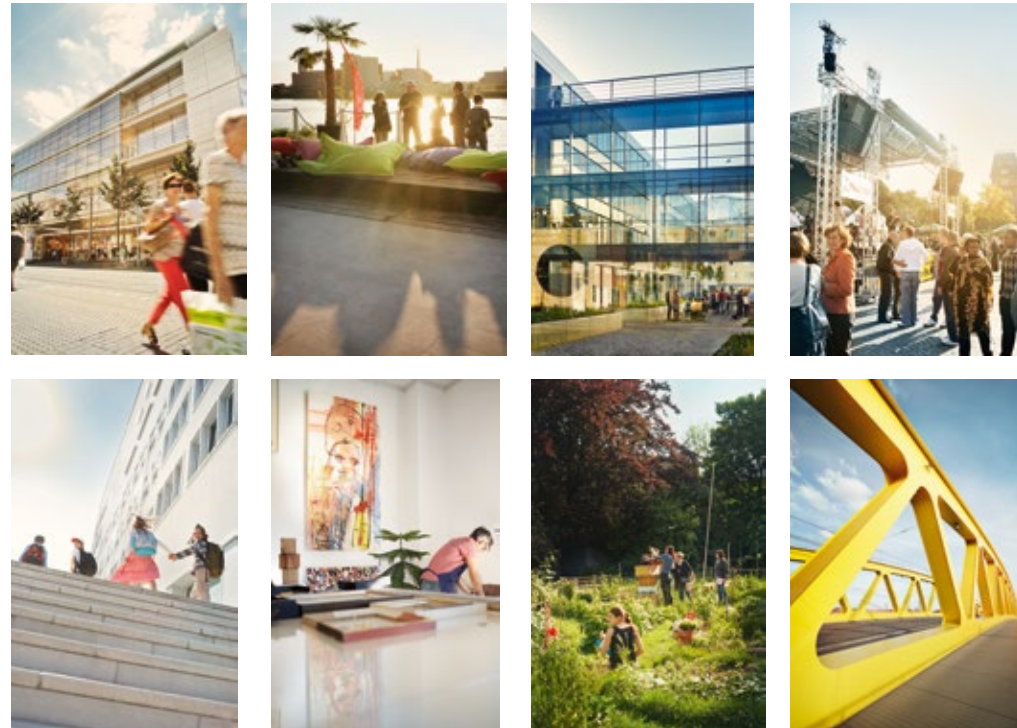
MANNHEIM 2030

Dear reader, how should Mannheim look in 2030? In this context, what role is played by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations? We will work these out together with the citizens of Mannheim and will summarise them in the development of the “Mannheim 2030” model. The model describes the desired long-term

conditions for a city, its mission and vision. It is the result of community action and is therefore binding for the political authorities, administration and citizens. This is why participation in the development of the model is of such great importance – participation means involvement! Come and join in with designing Mannheim’s future!



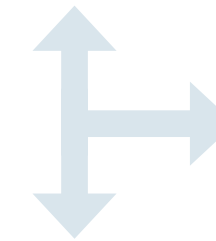
ROLE MODEL “MANNHEIM 2030” AND AGENDA 2030



Overall strategy
Top indicators

Departmental target systems
Performance indicators Impact indicators

Comparing Mannheim
with Agenda 2030



Objective:

Mission
Statement and
Indicator Set
Mannheim
2030

SDG
Global indicators

National sustainability strategy
Indicators
State sustainability strategies
Indicators (e.g. BaWü sustainability)
Local council sustainability strategies
Indicators (e.g. Mannheim)

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

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PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS AND SPEAKERS

10oproEnergiewende	CODEX	Forum Behinderung	Internationales Rotes Kreuz
AG Barrierefreiheit	Commune de Diass	Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences / FB 1 / SG Architektur	Jobcenter Mannheim
Agentur für Arbeit Mannheim	Creative Commission Mannheim	Freireligiöse Gemeinde Mannheim	Journalist und Dozent
AIIESEC Deutschland e.V.	Designzentrum Rhein Neckar	Freudenberg Stiftung	Junge Union Mannheim
AIV Rhein-Neckar / Architekturbüro Schwöbel + Partner	Deutsch Finnische Gesellschaft Kurpfalz	GALLION Film	Jusos Mannheim
Akademie für Vielfalt	deutsche bauzeitung	GBG-Mannheimer Wohnungsbaugesellschaft mbH	Karlshochschule International University
AOK Baden-Württemberg	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Gehörlosenverein Mannheim e.V.	Karl-von-Drais-Schule
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Barrierefreiheit Rhein-Neckar e.V.	GmbH	Gemeindediakonie Mannheim	Kéré Architecture
ATW Mannheim gGmbH	Deutsche Presse-Agentur dpa	Gemeinderat Mannheim	KIT Karlsruhe
Badischer Blinden- und Sehbehindertenverein V.m.k.	Deutsche Universität für Verwaltungswissenschaften Speyer	Geografisches Institut Heidelberg	KliBA gGmbH
Bahai Religion Gemeinde Mannheim	Deutsche Vereinigung für Sportwissenschaft	Governance International	Kommunikation
BASF / Fulbright Alumni e.V.	Deutscher Städtetag	Grüne Jugend Mannheim	Kulturamt Mannheim
BASF SE	Deutsch-Polnische Gesellschaft Mannheim-Ludwigshafen e.V	GWÖ	KulturQuer QuerKultur Rhein-Neckar e.V.
Bauer Kompost GmbH	DHBW Mannheim	Handwerkskammer Mannheim Rhein-Neckar-Odenwald	LA.MAG
BBR Mannheim-Vogelstang	Diakonisches Werk Mannheim	Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL)	Landeszentrale für politische Bildung Baden-Württemberg
Begegnungsstätte Westliche Unterstadt e. V.	Die Linke / Kreisverband Mannheim	Heidelberg University. Institute of Public Health/Alfred Weber	Lebentstraumgemeinschaft Jahnishausen
Beratung Unterstützte Kommunikation, SBBZ Martinsschule, Laden- burg	Die Strategiemanufaktur	Institute	Lokale Agenda21, Mannheim-Neckarau
Bezirksamt Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf von Berlin	DleGov - Deutsches Institut für eGovernment	hfp Informationssysteme GmbH	m:con - mannheim:congress GmbH
Bezirksbeirat Lindenhof	DRK Kreisverband Mannheim e.V.	HFT Stuttgart	Makerspace Viernheim e.V.
Bezirksbeirat Mannheim-Lindenhof	Duale Hochschule	Hochschule der Wirtschaft Mannheim	Mannheim Business School
Bezirksbeirat MA-Wallstadt	Duha e.V.	Hochschule für Technik Stuttgart	Mannheim Hand in Hand e.V.
Bezirksbeirat Neckarstadt-Ost	Eastern mediterranean university cyprus	Hochschule Karlsruhe Architektur	Mannheimer Abendakademie
Bezirksbeirt Schwetzingenstadt/Oststadt	Eine-Welt-Forum Mannheim e.V.	Hochschule Mannheim Fakultät für Gestaltung	Mannheimer Arbeitskreis Kinder in der Stadt
Bezirksbeirat Neuosthein/Neuhermsheim	Elterninitiative Rhein-Neckar Gemeinsam leben - gemeinsam lernen	IBK3 Universität Stuttgart	Mannheimer Architektur- und Bauarchiv (MAB)
Bombardier	enactus e.V.	ICOMOS	Mannheimer Bündnis für gerechten Welthandel
Bundesgartenschau Mannheim 2023 gGmbH	Ergotherapie und Systemische Beratung	IFF	Mannheimer Institut für Integration
Bundesministerium für wirtsch. Zusammenarbeit u. Entwicklung	Ethno-Medizinisches Zentrum e.V.	IFOK GmbH	Mannheimer Morgen
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Kreisverband Mannheim	Evangelische Kirche in Mannheim	IG Käfertaler Vereine - Kulturhaus	Mannheimer Stadtevents
Bürger-und Gewerbeverein Östliche Innenstadt	FDP	INCRA	Maria-Montessori-Schule, SBBZ Lernen, Mannheim
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