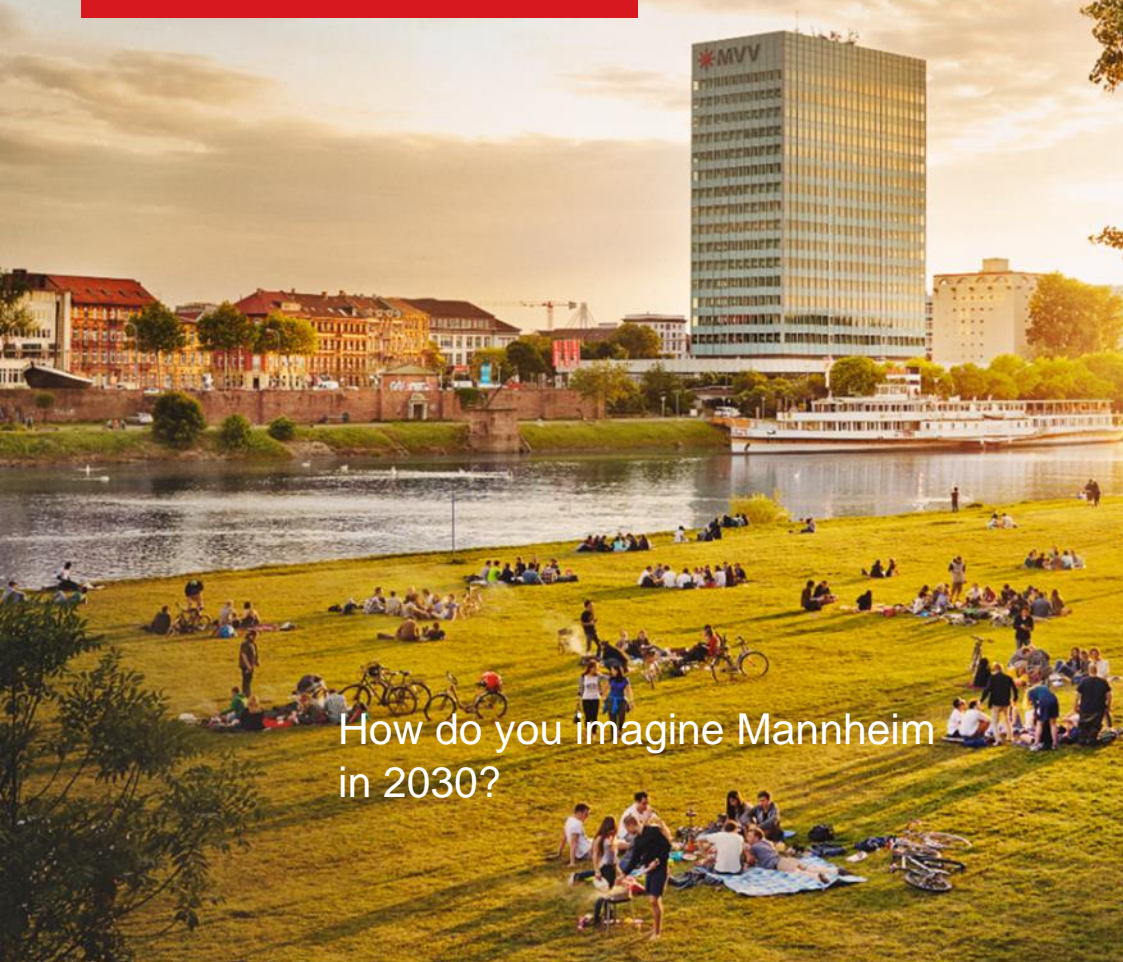


# MODELL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS **MANNHEIM<sup>2</sup>**

**Urban Thinkers Campus**

20.10.2017 – 22.10.2017



How do you imagine Mannheim  
in 2030?

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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 Foreword Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz**

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 Co-operating and Development, and Engagement Global with its service centre for communities in the One World. We are also grateful for the partnership with the World Urban Campaign and UN Habitat.

Regards, the Mayor



Photo: MVV Energie AG

## 1.2 Foreword Charles Landry

### **“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 environ

ment, 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. 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.

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 out-



side 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.

## 2. Global sustainability process and local implementation

### 2.1. Agenda 2030 and SDG

"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

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': **p**eople, **p**lanet, **p**rosperity, **p**peace and **p**artnership.

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.



## Sustainable Development Goals



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 patterns



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



Take measures in response to climate change and its impacts



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



Maintain oceans, seas and marine resources in terms of sustainable use



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



Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and promote sustainable management of forests, sustainable use of land, stop and prevent the loss of biodiversity



Reduce inequality within and between states



Promote peaceful and non-violent means, promoting sustainable development for everyone to have effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, robust and sustainable



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

## 2.3 Habitat III

Over half of the people in the world live in cities. With the figure at 54% in January 2014, according to forecasts for 2050, two-thirds of the world population could be living in urban areas by then. Growing urbanisation presents states across the global with a variety of challenges: suitable infrastructures must be created to be able to deal with heavy population growth. Poverty and social inequality in cities are also topics of global significance.

From 17 to 20 October 2016, representatives from the fields of politics, economics, science and civil society met in Quito (Ecuador) at the third *UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development* (aka Habitat III), in order to deal with the challenges of urbanisation. Around 35,000 participants from the 193 UN member states took part. The United Nations organise this conference every 20 years - the first took place in 1976, in Vancouver in Canada.

The aim of the third Habitat conference was to renew the political obligation towards sustainable urban development.

Habitat III was the first global summit of the United Nations for sustainable development and Sustainable Development Goals since the passing of Agenda 2030. It offered a unique opportunity to discuss the important challenge how cities are planned and managed, to fulfil their role as a motor of sustainable development, thereby helping to shape the implementation of new global development and climate protection goals.

Moreover, the member states of the UN General Assembly decided to analyse previous results within the conference, and identify and address new challenges.

The people of Mannheim also made their contribution to this discussion with international experts. As part of the first Mannheim

Urban Thinkers Campus in 2016, the most crucial development fields of sustainable urban development in an international metropolis such as Mannheim were discussed under the banner of 'The City We Need' in February 2016. Participants from Mannheim and other cities in Germany, and an international circle of experts, had intensive discussions about this concept over three days. The results of the Urban Thinkers Campus Mannheim 2016 appeared at the Habitat III conference in document form as the 'Mannheim manifesto'.

## 2.2.New Urban Agenda

The New Urban Agenda is the result of the 'Habitat III' UN conference on living and sustainable development in October 2016.

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) is an update to the Agenda 21 from 1992 which was the first comprehensive attempt by a community of states to manage the sustainable development of the world and its citizens together. The implementation of Agenda 21 was characterised by widespread participation processes in the communities. It was recognized that resources are not infinite and that therefore ecologically, socially and economically sustainable approaches must be strengthened. involved.

The New Urban Agenda acknowledges the rapid changes that our world has undergone in recent decades. In particular, globalisation is the driving force of these developments. As more and more people across the globe are living in cities, and a globally growing urbanisation occurs as a result, it is cities in particular which are confronted with the challenges, opportunities and risks of global sustainability. Therefore, the New Urban Agenda also represents a catalogue of requirements for cities all over the world, and calls for even stronger strategic commitment and commitment to implementing these requirements for community sustainability. Topics such as vanishing resources and how to deal with them, health and the structures needed for it, and mobility in urban spaces are clearly named, as well as acquiring and preserving open spaces, and continuing to intensify climate protection measures.

The New Urban Agenda goes hand in hand with implementing the 17 global sustainability goals of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).



It 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.

## 2.4 Mannheim 2030 mission statement process

The city of Mannheim, together with its citizens, would like to create a mission statement by the end of 2018, which describes how Mannheim should look in 2030. To that end, the eight current strategic goals of the city of Mannheim should be compared with the 17 global Sustainable Development Goals passed by the United Nations for 2030, with the eventual aim of community implementation in Mannheim. The Mannheim 2030 mission statement process, which should develop a long-term mission statement as a target vision for Mannheim as a multi-level, comprehensive citizen participation effort, leans heavily on the 17 global Sustainable Development Goals. The community mission statement, which should also be based around these goals, should describe the desired situation for Mannheim and its urban community in the long term, and should guide administrative action as a top strategic mission for the coming decade. Indicators for measuring the implementation of these goals should be developed and integrated into the existing effect-oriented management target system of the city of Mannheim. There are also plans to integrate the desired goal dynamics into community households from 2020/2021. Topics of the 17 Sustainable Development goals, such as poverty, health, education, equal opportunities, infrastructure, energy, consumption, climate protection, and peace affect all people in an urban community, and 'Mannheim 2030' should therefore function as a mission statement that links the interests of the Mannheim urban community with its future sustainability, as an integrated urban development concept. The Mannheim 2030 mission statement process officially began with the Urban Thinkers Campus 2017 as the first participative milestone.

### 3. Urban Thinkers Campus Mannheim 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.

Mannheim successfully completed such a campus in 2016 and was the only city in Germany to host such an event, thus took part with it's results in the global HABITAT process in the run-up to the HABITAT III UN Conference in October 2016 in Quito.

The goal with regards to developing the Mannheim 2030 mission statement was to answer questions with regards to opportunities for updating the entire strategy of the city of Mannheim, with its eight current strategic goals, and linking them with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, the possibilities of breaking down the 17 global Sustainable Development Goals onto a community level should be discussed, so that they can be used to guide policy making, management and civil society.

Therefore, discussions were to be held in nine Urban Labs, divided by subject areas of current challenges linked to the SDGs, such as:

- (1) Urban development
- (2) Democracy and urban society

- (3) Smart City
- (4) Co-creation and sharing
- (5) Indicators, implementation and monitoring
- (6) Inclusion and freedom from barriers
- (7) Community development policy
- (8) Social entrepreneurship and public welfare economy
- (9) Mobility

Two special panels were added to the program:

- (1) Special Panel about the architectural monument Multi-halle
- (2) Special Panel on the topic of libraries and education

In addition, a young thinkers' workshop has taken place, organized by SAP. All panels were to be classified according to the Sustainable Development Goals which fit them the most. For this purpose, both the international 'state of the art' and its local equivalent were to be brought into the discussion, and subjects specific to Mannheim were to be discussed. The citizens were also given the task of identifying the measures most important to them in discussions and workshops, as a further working process.

Urban Labs approach:

1. Designation of global and local framework conditions through presenters' input
2. Presentations by the speakers
3. Discussion with the aim of identifying key recommendations / measures for Mannheim 2030<sup>1</sup>
4. Priorities based on the previous discussion: What Mannheim 2030 needs?
5. Open questions

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<sup>1</sup> The contributions to discussions quoted in this documentation have been anonymised for data protection

### 3.1 Day 1 – 20.10.2017

#### 3.1.1 Keynote speech by Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz (City of Mannheim)



Today is the opening of the second Mannheim Urban Thinkers Campus, after the success of the first event in February 2016. The result of that conference was the 'Mannheim manifesto'. Beginning with the focus of the campus, the topic of migration, and marked by the incipient large wave of migration towards Europe, this was a relevant statement at the time, and created a considerable impulse in the continued progress of international urban development, and for the committees in Germany set up to deal with this issue. We will never forget the words of Benjamin Barber, who has since sadly passed away, about the tie points between the international migration stations and the arrival cities. We were greatly privileged to be able to work with Benjamin Barber over a long period of time, and to benefit from his brilliant ideas.

Today, we know that this is a clear command to cities all over the world, a command for better cooperation and to overcome borders, as we live in the One World. Cities can have a major impact on the future of humanity in this regard. They have the

opportunity to make globalisation positive through sustainable urbanisation, as over 50% of the world's population now live in urban spaces.

In the aftermath of our Urban Thinkers Campus, the 'Mannheim manifesto' made its way into the HABITAT III conference in Quito. I had the opportunity to be part of the delegation from the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, and was able to present our manifesto in person. Thus, the first Mannheim Urban Thinkers Campus was able to become a part of the New Urban Agenda for creating a sustainable future for cities that was passed in Quito. Mannheim was actively involved in the UN Habitat process, and was embraced as a city that set an example, with the best requirements for making globalisation positive. This is also a motivation for our city to continue to break down barriers, and to work together with international networks. We will now open the second Mannheim Urban Thinkers Campus. This conference is also the prelude to the Mannheim 2030 mission statement process, a participative co-production between the citizens of Mannheim, community politicians and the city administration. The aim is to work together to create a 'Mannheim 2030' mission statement by the end of 2018.

The new community mission statement should be the strategic instrument for implementing Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda on a local level in Mannheim. This will also help us to build bridges, in terms of content, from the first Urban Thinkers Campus to this one. We are preoccupied with a variety of questions: What have we achieved in Mannheim? Are the eight strategic goals that we currently have still adequate, and do they correlate with Agenda 2030? What are the main challenges for sustainable urbanity and a peaceful, diverse urban community in Mannheim - and in other cities around the world as well? How can we implement globalisation, which has become increasingly

visible in Mannheim, in a productive manner while using resources efficiently and positively? How do we overcome the insecurity and fear of the future which comes with globalisation together? How do we deal with poverty and the injustices that result from it, and which lead to segregation and materially disadvantaged parallel communities in this day and age?

What urban sustainability is about for us: The general meaning of urban sustainability is the careful and responsible use of all resources and their markets by all protagonists in a city. On a small scale, for example, it means sustainable consumption, from building materials to networked spheres of activity, such as mobility, to social capital and a new way of living together in a sharing city. In September 2017, we published our first community sustainability report. It was a report about the local sustainability of the city of Mannheim on an indicator-based level. This report documents a current status, and will also play a part in the Mannheim 2030 mission statement process, in discussion about continuing to improve integrated urban sustainability in Mannheim.

Mannheim is conceiving urban sustainability as a cycle of the three sustainability sectors, ecology, technology and economy, and society. Local framework conditions represent a fourth field, and innovative management and design has helped to shape these in Mannheim. Therefore, local governance also counts as a sustainability measure for us.

This Urban Thinkers Campus Mannheim 2017 should also demonstrate how citizens, community politicians and administration can create sustainable structures together, which set an example with the community of the city. We are all obliged to deal responsibly with the city's resources, with its green spaces, and with its people, who are our day-to-day environment and fellow citizens. We must constantly change our perspectives even more, in order to create dialogue.

A light will be shone on our future open spaces and the processes for developing them, as they offer new opportunities for social interaction - for example, through the Federal Horticultural Show 2023.

This developments, and many more, which are currently taking place in Mannheim will make our city a mirror for the One World. All global challenges should also be overcome continuously in Mannheim. There is a clearly recognisable link between our community work and the 17 global Sustainable Development Goals. It is also for this reason that we strive to intensify the international focus of our city with collaborative efforts all over the world. The consequences of this are that we will be able to identify the most pressing matters with regards to the future of our city and our world, and deal with the increasingly complex issue of globalisation in a positive manner. Mannheim also symbolises a world on the move.

We are particularly interested in focusing on community democracy. All over Europe, we are noticing how people's distrust of political and democratic systems is growing. Therefore, in the coming year, we will anchor the strategic field of action of 'strengthening democracy' in our own household. We would like to strengthen solidarity in a democratic community. This can be done by encouraging the involvement of all members of the urban community of Mannheim through education, through transparency, through dialogue, and through citizen participation.

The Urban Thinkers Campus and the Mannheim 2030 mission statement process are central elements in the field of action of 'strengthening democracy'. I genuinely believe that we can develop a new dialogue culture, and that the population's trust in the actions of community organs will be strengthened.

Mannheim is an urban anchor point for people with ideas and the courage to be part of a world that is changing together. Flexibility and creativity are desired, as new uses for our city will



make it a new experience as a sustainable living space. An example of this is this building: we are in a former church here. This building, with its high-quality artistic windows made in Chartres in France, is an architectural treasure by Helmut Striffler. Today, this sacred building acts as a space for culture, dance and music. It has become a new meeting point in a densely populated, multicultural atmosphere in Mannheim Square.

I would like to issue a warm invitation to all citizens, and all those with an interest in Mannheim, to participate in the Mannheim 2030 mission statement process. We are also greatly interested in the global perspective on our city. The two congress days of the Urban Thinkers Campus 2017 in Mannheim Town Hall which lie before us offer the opportunity for open discussions about mobility, diversity, freedom from barriers, Smart City, democracy, urban development, public welfare, sharing economy and other urban sustainability-related topics. We have succeeded in bringing together a good mix of international and local experts. The Mannheim 2030 mission statement process can begin with this Urban Thinkers Campus!

Please let us have your ideas, let us answer the questions together: How can we implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in Mannheim? What does Agenda 2030 mean for Mannheim 2030? How do we want to create our own futures in a complex yet fascinating world, without resulting in arguments that will lead to schisms in our society? Local and global have not been separate concepts for a long time. Mannheim is a part of the One World, and the One World is a part of Mannheim. Now it is up to us to create the opportunity to make Mannheim 2030 an example of sustainable community living and economy for the cities of this world.

We would like to thank the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation, and Engagement Global with their service

point for communities in the One World, for their financial support in making the Mannheim 2030 mission statement process and the Urban Thinkers Campus 2017 a reality. We also offer our heartfelt thanks for the inspirational collaborative work with UN Habitat and their World Urban Campaign.

### 3.1.2 Keynote speech by J. Bouchard (United Nations)

*OHCHR, on behalf of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights*

*“Why invite cultural rights at the table of urban thinkers?”*



The sustainable development goals (SDGs) you will be working on during this edition of the campus carry the spirit of human right from their preamble. Seeking to realise the human rights of all means they should be implemented in a manner consistent with international human rights law, and that they should avoid all negative impact on them: on the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to housing and to food, on the right to education, on the right to participate in decision making, to name a few human rights that will more than probably be mentioned in your work.

With the strong commitment to “leave no one behind”, the SDGs are in line with the fundamental human rights principles of non-discrimination and meaningful participation, and imply that no

development can be sustainable if it violates human dignity. The models of development we pursue should empower people and communities, and human rights law, norms and standards are there to guarantee human dignity is not lost in the process.

Before attending this meeting, I read the “Mannheim Statement on living together in diversity” and was impressed by the clarity that the drafters have shown in identifying the challenges diversity implies for the city. Too many people still see culture as secondary, whereas it permeates all spheres of our life. Culture is the core of being human: it shapes how we perceive and are perceived by others, how we understand, respond to and engage with our human, natural and constructed environment. How we speak, what we say, the colours and shapes we choose to wear and display, our food, songs and dances, how we develop our common spaces and how we interact in them and with one another. Culture embodies our collective humanity and it is through it that we assign meaning to our lives and define what type of development we want. This is true both at the individual and collective levels. It means that development can only be sustainable if people identify with it, if it makes sense to them as a process in which they recognize themselves and their aspirations.

*Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights. They are defined in the work of the Special Rapporteur as:*

‘... the rights of each person, individually and in community with others, as well as groups of people, to develop and express their humanity, their world view and the meanings they assign to human existence and their development through, inter alia, values, beliefs, convictions, languages, knowledge and the arts, institutions and ways of life.’

They concern a group of rights that protect human creativity, in the form of scientific and technological advances or artistic expression, address our capacities to access these creations and benefit from the creativity of others while enjoying the moral and materials benefits of creation. In turn, this implies ensuring that everyone has the opportunities as well as the material and social resources – including knowledge and technology - to not only access cultural life in all its aspects but also to participate in and contribute to cultural life. They help us recognize and value the various ways we have to be human, reconcile cultural diversity with universal values, organise and maintain the conditions to live together.

Respect for and fulfilment of cultural rights are therefore fundamental factors for sustainable development and should be advocated in the implementation of all the SDGs. Than what better way to ensure that you “leave no one behind” than to take the time to ask: who is that other one? What is important to her? What does he value and wishes to transmit to the next generation? What does this group have as knowledge and experience that could contribute to our society? What do we share as a vision?

*How cultural rights can shape the sustainable development model of cities?*

Let me give some examples of what I mean by citing some cultural rights issues we have worked on with the mandate.

First off: diversity. [...] One way for local governments to value diversity is to protect people’s right to express themselves freely, ensure the conditions necessary for everyone to continuously engage in critical thinking about themselves and the world they inhabit, and facilitate opportunities to interrogate, investigate

and contribute new knowledge, ideas, expressions and innovative applications, regardless of frontiers. This can take the form of debates, political activism and publications, including through the media. Democratic space needs diversity of opinions and platforms to strive.

Artistic expressions – whether by artists and cultural professions or amateur enthusiasts and general citizens – adds an important layer: they help us to explore the boundaries of received wisdom and create new meanings. Artistic expression helps us think outside of the box, which is necessary if your aspiration is the “reimagine new futures and new cities” (I think the plural here is important). City governance can either greatly facilitate or obstruct artistic creativity. They can ensure artistic freedoms, especially in terms of providing spaces for expression and enabling rules for public access and participation. [...]

Giving shape to our joy and our fears as well as our hopes for the future, culture helps us overcome adversities and trauma differently than what words can do alone. It can transcend language barriers. Cultural interventions can therefore provide important means of building solidarity and understanding amongst all the people residing in the city. This is particularly important with the large number of migrants that arrive from more or less distant horizons. When cultural processes allow meaningful interactions amongst diverse people, they can be a window that helps us move beyond cultural silos and the divisive lines that run through our societies. And of course, all societies are divided in one way or another. Cities can provide critical spaces for such engagements. [...]

Cities that wish to protect cultural diversity must be conscious about the use of their public space and constantly evaluate who is reflected in it, what voices are being heard, what messages

are displayed and who is invisible. They must protect societies from undue levels of commercial advertising and marketing that can pollute our freedom of thoughts and our capacity to aspire to a different model of development. They must ensure that public and civic spaces remain spheres for deliberation, exchange, debate and discussion, also about divergent, or even conflicting accounts of who we are. This is also an important way to guard against fundamentalist and extremist influences of all sorts.

Because cultural rights are part of the universal system of human rights that are indivisible and interdependent, using a human rights framework when implementing the SDGs provides a clear red line that should not be crossed: diversity or the exercise of one's cultural right are no excuse for the violation or limitation of any human right. One cannot claim them to violate other rights, and the decision about what are acceptable practices and expressions must stand the test of respect for the universal human rights of all. This universal principle was rightly integrated in the Mannheim Statement.

### *From tolerance to hospitality: the challenge of inclusiveness*

The city statement also calls for mutual recognition and understanding for each other, not for "integration". It calls for all to recognize the equality of diverse human identities and lifestyles, without discrimination, which carries the same spirit as cultural rights.

On the other hand, the commitment to "leave no one behind" also means creating, maintaining and developing the conditions for all to contribute and be part of society and its development.

Our municipalities have a vital role in making available opportunities and venues for meaningful democratic processes in which all persons – young and old, near or far from the center – can contribute to the flow of knowledge and exchanges that shape the social fabric. Too often, the knowledge and experiences of those closest to problems are the less considered in looking for a solution. This is a waste of precious information and a failure to empower the persons concerned in the exercise of their rights.

The local is the most legitimate level of governance to ensure people's right to take part in decision-making about the development they want for their society and to foster engaged, local citizenry participation. This partnership is essential to carry forward both the vision of the Mannheim Declaration and the SDGs.

Once we recognize fully that cultural diversity and the exercise for all of their cultural rights is a source of richness and an incredible opportunity, the perspective changes: from "tolerating" diversity because we have no choice, as it is a reality, we start to welcome it and to treat it with the hospitality of the most deserving guests, because we know we have so much to learn from it.

### *Re-imagining the city*

Finally, any exercise to re-imagine something needs to be aware of what we carry as heritage, and consider as being part of the realm of the possible. Cities, how they are shaped and their policy frameworks, are crucial for facilitating much-needed - and inevitable - dialogues between 'tradition' and 'modernity'. Like culture itself, traditions are never static, they are constantly being reproduced by everyday praxis; their shape and significance



both change, albeit sometimes too slowly for us to note in our lifetimes. What was a tradition yesterday may no longer be one today, and what is radically innovative today may later become a tradition.

Cultural rights are not about preserving culture or cultural heritage per se but ensuring the conditions necessarily for everyone to continuously exercise human creativity, create cultural life and meanings. This objective is very similarly stated in the Mannheim Statement. What is important is to enable discussions and debates, and to avoid discussions about what makes a tradition, or an 'authentic' practice. Not everything from the past is something we want to continue into the future. The importance of cultural heritage lies not in what happened in the past so much as how we interpret that past today, and what we want to leave as legacies for the future.

So congratulations for taking on this challenge of creating new sustainable and inclusive traditions! I wish everyone inspired creativity in taking forward the development model of the city of Mannheim, and thank you again for this opportunity."

### 3.1.3 Keynote speech by Diébédo Francis Kéré (Kéré Architecture)



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, Diébédó 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 Diébédó 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. Diébédó Francis Kéré's speech was complemented by impressive images from his international projects.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> For copyright reasons, the original text of the speech has not been reproduced here.

## 3.2 Day 2 – 21.10.2017

### 3.2.1 Welcoming speech by Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz (City of Mannheim)



Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to welcome you to the second day. Since last night's UTC event, I am happy to see you all here for

the opening of individual panels and events. Charles has made his introductions for the entire framework, but has also reminded us of what occurred last night, so to speak, regarding messages that we should take away with us. Among our guests, I would, of course, like to give a special greeting to Dr Christine Auclair; she is the World Urban Campaign co-ordinator, the campaign which has provided us with the format and title of the Urban Thinkers Campus, so to speak. And with that, we can say that she is actually one of our hosts, and we are happy to have her here with us. I would like to give a very warm welcome to our keynote speaker for this morning, Professor Martina Löw from TU Berlin. She is well known to Mannheim, has supported us on our advisory board, and has published a study about the soul of Mannheim. So who should know us better than Martina Löw? And she may also be expressing something which also played a part yesterday. In other words, ultimately, the reaction and

connection to globalisation through what we could call localisation. And that globalisation which is ultimately understood positively, which is not purely economically

driven, can ultimately only be created by an awareness of local traditions and characteristics as well, in light of the concept of a cultural monoculture which runs parallel everywhere. And Francis Kéré expressed this very well yesterday, and naturally, this is immediately reflected in his work. We could all understand it directly and I believe the reference to the study on the soul of Mannheim and, at the same time, the discussion of global sustainability goals here is a similar context. Among our international guests, I would also like to give a very warm welcome to a colleague from Uganda, who has certainly made the longest journey here, Mary Grace Mugasa from the city of Homa. Welcome! Professor Michael Cohen is Professor of International Affairs at New School University in New York. It is very unlikely that there are many people who have attended all three Habitat conferences. He is one of these people. But be aware that these conferences take place every 20 years. Welcome! As a guest in a national context, I would like to give a very warm welcome to Sabine Drees from the German State Parliament, and to Jessica Baier from the service point for communities in the One World. And on that note, I am also very happy to announce that a very, very high percentage of this event has been financed by the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Engagement Global, and their service point for communities in the One World. Thank you for all your support. Naturally, I would like to give a special welcome to the municipal council. I would also like to welcome those who represented the municipal council yesterday. A great number, with the four group chairpersons. This morning, I would like to welcome Mr. Grunert, Ms Bade, Doctor Schöning-Kalender, Mr. Trüper and Mr. Will. And later today, a

whole group of municipal council representatives has been announced. I would also like to give a very hearty thanks to the team from the city of Mannheim who prepared this event. Especially Christian Hübel's strategic management team and David Linse's team, the international department team and Mr. Kern's team. Thank you for the intense effort you have made in preparing and realising this event. As we have already heard, we are running an Urban Thinkers Campus for the second time, and if we so desire, the direct is now a reverse one. With the first Urban Thinkers Campus, we participated in the international discussion about the question of how the city agenda of the future should look. This is an agenda which was sealed at Habitat III in Quito last year, and it ultimately describes international urban development goals. And it is clear that this urban development is naturally at the heart of things, when you realise that over half of the world's population already live in cities, and that population growth will occur in cities in particular. So ultimately, the question of the future of the planet also depends on the addition of the developments of its cities. And how they react to the major challenges with which we are all faced. What we also learned yesterday, which now takes us into reverse gear - namely, adapting global Sustainable Development Goals to a local level - is how much of an effect European cities can have as models, both good and bad. And as we are talking about global sustainability, we want to be on the good side, we want to be good models. The question is, how will that look in reality? The Sustainable Development Goals are essentially aimed at members of the United Nations - in other words, primarily at the nation states. However, the role of cities is also a decisive factor. In recent times, we have had some very memorable experiences, especially with regards to the controversial issue of who will worry about sustainability now. There is an event which is very symbolic for me. That is the moment when Donald Trump stated

that the USA had left the Paris Declaration and the Paris Accords, and he stated, I am not the mayor of Paris, I am responsible for the citizens of Pittsburgh, I am the mayor of Pittsburgh. The Mayor of Pittsburgh then answered by saying, I am the mayor of Pittsburgh and we support the Paris Accords, and we will do everything to implement these accords, because it is in the interests of the city of Pittsburgh and its citizens. This situation is not exactly atypical. And perhaps now, in Donald Trump, we have a very strong example of a kind of nationalism directed against the One World. But interestingly, this has resulted in a very heavy conflict between him and mayors not only in the USA, but in other countries as well. For example, consider the double dispute with Sadiq Khan, the Lord Mayor of London. That is an interesting event. And in that respect, this is also something in which we are interested as a city, in a specific way - namely, international networks between cities. And because of this, we have an initiative, which is why Mary Mugasa is here - namely, to found a global parliament of mayors. Today, the question of how we can apply the Sustainable Development Goals - which apply to the nation states - to communities, set an example by doing this, and also use this for our local discussion process when developing a mission statement for 2030. I believe it is a major opportunity in two respects. Where there is an opportunity to actually be challenged. To get something out of our daily discussions, which often also progress in ritualised and fixed argumentation patterns. Where everybody already knows what the answer is to the questions that we have to decide upon every day. Firstly, a way to combat this is getting an outside perspective, and perhaps using other argumentation patterns, and maybe being able to break away from the old patterns - I see such an event as a major opportunity. The second opportunity involves understanding the topic of participation, that this involves making the city a community. And that means not just

making sure that one person is heard, it is making sure that many people are heard before a decision is made. It is becoming aware that a city is not shaped by decisions in the city council or administration, but by the activities of the many. And that a coordinated direction, that means involvement as well as offering a platform, an invitation to all, represents an opportunity to make more movements together, rather than it being done by parallel communities with little connection. And this is also a major opportunity to gear ourselves towards setting targets with such a mission statement process, which in turn creates a special kind of power, as this setting of targets is not for a meeting or a municipal council, but for an entire urban community. That is the second opportunity, and I hope that we can use both these opportunities as much as possible over these two days, and that an example can be set for many other cities. Many thanks.



### 3.2.2 Prof. Dr. Martina Löw (Technische Universität Berlin)

There is an old proverb, you might know it as well. It says, the whole world is reflected in every teaspoon. I think that is a marvellous sentence, as it shows how on one hand, the radiance and dynamism of the world appear in every place, and on the other hand, reflections



also enter the world from these places. If you visualise such wisdom, how the whole world is reflected in every teaspoon, then it is only logical that Mannheim plays its part in implementing the New Agenda 2030, where the question is also asked, and consequently the question is, where Mannheim would actually like to stand in 2030. It seems to me that the principles of the agenda can help with such a process, of keeping international policy goals in mind. So safety, involvement, ecology, equal opportunities. However, it is also true that there is only one single place within the global sphere. And that is the local sphere. Nobody lives, cries, suffers, loves, in the global sphere. That is simply impossible. The global sphere shows itself in places. It materialises in places, it is lived in places. Therefore, the implementation of an international agenda is also dependent on places; only there can it be realised, and we must always keep making it clear, I believe, other

speeches have previously mentioned this, but I think that is a core point which concerns us today, that the smallest government units are the cities. And this government unit

comes right into contact with the interests of the people. Much closer than other possible government units. In this regard, these local units, the cities, are the core of a New Urban Agenda. I also think it is important to keep in mind that globalisation is not just a power. We frequently say it is, and we read it in the papers time and time again. Globalisation does something. If you look at it from a sociological perspective, or mainly at the economic debates about globalisation which take place, then globalisation is naturally not just a process, but processes originating from people who advance these processes. And in economics, globalisation is understood that way, or it is understood as the networks, or the degree of networks, that reach places, things, people. So we are talking about more than globalisation, because more than networks have been reached. And I think we can see this very clearly in Mannheim, because Mannheim is a highly globalised city, in that the economy here is very geared towards exports, in that Mannheim is an international cultural centre and, in particular, that Mannheim is a centre for migration. In this regard, we can see that Mannheim is a very globalised city, in the sense that it is a city with high-level links. Certainly, if you look at places, then it is important to clarify that local processes do not work the same everywhere. This is why the question is so interesting - where will Mannheim stand in 2030, what part does Mannheim want to take on in the world, what exactly would be typical for Mannheim? Identity, home. So what is Mannheim 2030 against, against the backdrop of commitments to the main topics of the New Urban Agenda, such as safety, equal opportunities, ecology, and so forth. I would like to give you an example from our current research at the TU of Berlin, to illustrate

what I mean when I say that local processes can be different, and to focus on Mannheim, so to speak, even in debates over the course of today, for instance. We did a study comparing Birmingham, Glasgow, Frankfurt and Dortmund. And for time reasons, I am now only going to talk about both the German cities, Frankfurt and Dortmund. For example, we looked at how economical hairdressing actually is - in a complete survey, as a matter of fact. That may sound exotic at first. But you must bear in mind that hairdressing is a highly standardised career. What hairdressers learn and how the job should be carried out, what the manuals are, the regulations, it goes without saying that these are the same for both cities. It is the same all over Germany. Incidentally, it is also very similar in the United Kingdom. However, in spite of this, we determine that a hairdresser from Frankfurt economises differently to a hairdresser from Dortmund, it then becomes very clear how great these differences can be. And we also looked at what problems these cities have, and that is definitely important for topics like the ones we are dealing with today. Because we have subjects which appear to be global - ecology, for instance. Who would doubt that not every city has to have some kind of problem with those things? But this is not the case. In many cities, ecological issues are massively, massively important. In other cities in the same state, i.e. both those in Germany, ecological issues are generally not on the political agenda. No-one is concerned about them, no-one discusses them, they discuss other problem situations. And when they then get onto the topic of ecology, there is no chance that two cities might put ecology on the political agenda, with the same approaches in mind. Rather, one city might build cycle paths and the other city will talk about air pollution and highlight something completely different. So if you compare Frankfurt with Dortmund, you will find a striking difference there - that Frankfurt believes it is capable of shaping processes, and when I say that

Frankfurt believes, that means, that is the expression you find in the papers, how topics are reported, it is the way in which politicians explain their actions, and it is the way in which we see citizens dealing with daily issues. We can shape. While Dortmund has been given the impression that things happen to it. That you experience something. And that also shows itself in what directions people take in the past and in the future. Frankfurt is a city where it is always tomorrow. What does tomorrow look like, what do we have to do, how does the future look? That might sound very positive at first. But then if you come to Dortmund, then you will find that the attitude there is completely difference, namely, that the people there are firmly convinced that there is no future if you do not look back at the past. But nobody in Frankfurt thinks like that. In Frankfurt, the past is not a resource for building a future. In Dortmund, it seems to be the central resource. And back to the salons - in other words, your average man and woman working in the salons there, and in Dortmund, they are very heavily geared towards using certain tried-and-tested routines in the neighbourhood. For example, it seems to be the norm in Dortmund to co-ordinate opening times with the other salons in the neighbourhood. The same behaviour is completely irrational in Frankfurt. Frankfurt hairdressers do not look around and say, why shouldn't I stay open until 10 pm, if my neighbour is only open until 4? But that is a service focus. While people in Dortmund would say, equally clearly, we are not in competition with each other. So, being geared towards tried-and-tested routines from the past, communality on one hand, individuality, taking the future into account, and on the other hand, Frankfurt's every day life is much quicker in how time is used, haircuts are faster, appointments for both hairdressers are timed more quickly. As I said, we did look at all hairdressers, we did a full survey. Much quicker timings, much more time in Dort-

mund. And with regards to the problem debate and in some respects to the core topic which concerns us today, in Frankfurt, it always seems to be our problem. Yes, in the period when we were gathering the data, there were some major snow disasters. So roads were out of commission, it was a really problematic weather situation. If you read the media in Frankfurt, it acts like our snow destroyed the roads. In Dortmund, the snow seems to fall from the heavens, or commuters. In Frankfurt, you read that we are so successful that everyone comes to us, that we now have a bit of a problem with traffic. In Dortmund, you read and you hear that you have so many neighbouring areas, that everyone commutes to, to Dortmund, that there is a constant problem with all these people flowing in from other cities. And we even looked at the literature. Crime, crime is also an incredible source of excitement. And what do you think, in Frankfurt, crimes naturally come from the red light district, it is our criminals who make the city unsafe. And in Dortmund? What do you think? Crimes naturally come from the neighbouring cities, especially from Essen. (Laughter) I am telling you the results of the study because they are such a good depiction of how cities will interpret the goals of the United Nations differently, make different problems relevant to them, and will also be different examples in this process. So you only have to look at these topics, such as pollution, safety, and you can see very well from this example of Dortmund and Frankfurt that this will lead to different strategies in the cities. Because of this, I think it is important to communicate in Mannheim what you want to have achieved by 2030, but also how you want to have achieved it. What is the Mannheim way? The conferences about it, conferences of this kind, are naturally still important for learning from each other how to keep changing your own way of doing things. We already know a fair bit about Mannheim, Lord Mayor Kurz has referenced the study that we did on Mannheim then. Only highlights,

because it may still be relevant to the discussion process today as well. Of course, we know that topics such as migration and multiculturalism will be especially important in the debates here in Mannheim, and in the words of the New Urban Agenda, there are equal opportunities and no discrimination. Perhaps the challenge before Mannheim is the one, the one that Georg Simmel had previously discussed in his texts on major cities and the spiritual life in 1903, how - in the words of Georg Simmel - can a culture of indifference actually develop? Basically, how can a culture develop, yet be allowed to remain unique? Today, we live in societies; we no longer live in communities. The difference is, with communities, there is a tribal culture and their actions are geared towards a common goal. So for example, say farming work needs to be done, and then everyone has to take part in this farming work, and generally 80% of people in a community do the same thing. So there is one action, gearing of actions towards certain goals. In this day and age, we have chosen another path, we have created societies, that means, we have our own interests. We have voluntarily separated ourselves. We do not aim for a certain mutual goal of ... production; instead, we separate ourselves, and we call it, or it is called freedom, and rightly so. In this constellation, what connects us is that we are different. That we do things differently and that we make decisions independent of each other, but that we also depend on each other. That, because we specialise, we need all the others, those who are strangers, those who are different. Those who are structurally different in the world, and we are always inclined towards saying that where the concept of tolerance is concerned, we want others to adapt themselves to us. But the major challenge is still clear, how the 'other' can actually stay that way. How do we withstand that, how do we withstand structural otherness in major cities, how do we withstand differences? The other thing, I think, which became very apparent in the dispute

with Mannheim, is that the city has very clearly had an inward outlook for some time. A strong opportunity for integration, but it was unclear what part Mannheim really wants to play in the world. The historian Dieter Schott has actually shown that for the entire twentieth century, one approach has always emerged from political discussion and that is, we create it from our own power. We create it, we, Mannheim, we create it from our own power. One might say that this is also deeply embedded in the industrial history of this city. This approach would not work any more today. In a globalised world, in a highly networked world, nobody can create it from their own power anymore. In other words, something like the Urban Thinkers Campus is naturally also an opportunity to readjust here and challenge Mannheim's position in 2030 once again, or to ask how it should look. Finally, and this brings me to my last point, one major central point of the study on Mannheim was the finding that schoolchildren, for example, are very worried about Mannheim's open spaces. We have often had schoolchildren write essays about what they would do, therefore, high school students are often concerned with social problems. In Mannheim, teenagers were concerned that Mannheim is becoming uglier and uglier. That the castle might be torn down, and the last green spaces, and so forth. Mannheim has done a lot in the past to make public spaces more attractive. These are important values to have, access for everyone, which is also a principle of the New Urban Agenda, which everyone should take seriously. However, it goes without saying that it is a process that runs and a topic that will definitely be on our minds today, over the course of the day. At the university, we always say, if someone should become - wants to become a scientist, then they should have had an original thought at least once. Once, yes. Then, but not otherwise. So, once already. I think, cities, if we think about how they would like to develop over the next decades, should have a similar demand

- in other words, to think about how they could be a model for the world in one respect at least. A model for the world in one respect at least. And I think that that is also a task for the mission statement process and the discussion today. Thank you.



### **3.2.3 Dr. Christine Auclair (World Urban Campaign)**

[...] This Campus is part of the world Urban Campaign, which I



coordinate, and its base at UN Habitat is a platform, that was launched in 2000 in Rio de Janeiro and is driven now by about 200 organization from civic society, private sector, professional architect planners, academia, local government, youth group, woman groups, et cetera. And that represent approximately 10 million people, engaged in campaigning

for better cities. And the Urban Thinkers Campus is a platform for partners to actually start implementing what we call the New Urban Agenda. That Agenda was agreed last in 2016, one year ago by a number of states to advance the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals. And the idea behind those campuses is to bring different stakeholders around the table and this is where Mannheim has been good at. Two years ago, we had a wonderful campus on migration, now we are starting these two campus on the SDGs. This year, we will have 70 Urban Thinkers Campuses, so it's a massive engagement probably about 20, 20 thousand, 25 thousand people engage around the world in different countries. But Mannheim is very special, I think it's going to be a very innovative campus, because Mannheim is bringing the Sustainable Development Goals at a level of a city and this is something very innovative. Why? I'm going to go back to the two years ago, twenty-fifth, twenty-five September 20 years-, 2015. The world leaders have agreed to a definitive plan

for the planet, as you know, and the people, by adopting 17 Sustainable Development Goals. [...] They are poverty, they are agreeing to fight inequalities, to tackle climate change, to leave no one behind. So these are big words. And they are also agreeing to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. So this is big progress, because in the Millennium Development Goals up to 2015, we had nothing about, I mean, urban was not explicit. We were talking about slums somehow, but not the novelty about the goals is that urban dimension. And this is very important, because as you know 3.5 billion people are living in cities today. That is half, a bit more than half the population of the world. And by 2030 there will be 60 percent of people living in cities. And 95 percent of urban expansion today will take place in developing countries. This is not small. Although we have to know that 828 million people live in slums today. And cities however occupy only three percent of the planet land, but they use 60 to 80 percent of the energy and they are responsible of 75 percent of CO2 emission. So Cities are where great impact can also be achieved, because our human footprint at the moment is putting enormous pressure on our resources. Fresh water, sewage or health so all this is now in the development agenda. And now, Mannheim is taking these goals at the scale of a city. Engaging the different partners at a city level, asking to what extent Mannheim will be able to achieve the goals. So while the world leaders are engaged to deliver those goals, the city leaders are also taking the lead in delivering, joining the global pledge to the Sustainable Development Goals and I would like to thank again Mayor Kurz for his leadership in that respect and for your vision to see the importance of this pledge at a city level for the citizens. And also thank you, Mayor, for reminding as well about the Paris agreement and your commitment as a Mayor. [...]

So the main issues to be addressed in the SDG, talking about the urban dimension of the SDGs, are social inclusion, economy and livelihood, governance, planning and design, and life quality, mobility, land, housing and services, technology and education, youth empowerment, woman empowerment and access of disabled people to the city, et cetera. So these are the many considerations we have to look at in those two coming days. And the question is, how to turn the development goals into plans and action, that's why those goals are very important and how to measure those goals. And out to turn those promises in the reality. So of course the local government and the city leaders are closer to the citizen in many countries, than the government, national government are. And they understand better maybe the needs and the stakes behind the data. And people, and also the citizen can hold them the mayors and the local governments accountable to what they are promising. And see, how they can deliver. So, by choosing to follow the 2030 developing agenda, to guide his future, Mannheim is really on the forefront of the global ambitions, to cater for the need of future generation. [...]

More than half of the 169 targets that are under those goals rely on the work of local governments. So first we have that specific goal, goal eleven, about cities, to make cities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Then we have goal one, two, three, on poverty, hunger and health. And this is really for developing countries, that require intervention in cities. Why? Because half of the population live in urban areas today. Investment in cities will be particularly important as well, to achieve goal six on water and sanitation. Goal 13, climate protection, is definitely linked to cities that generate the bulk of CO2 emission. Another example is the goal 16 on peace and justice, that has to do with safety and security issues. And this is again largely driven by cities. So we can go now in that list of goals and I think,

this is going to be our exercise in the next two days and to see how our cities and how Mannheim is likely to implement. So, also we have to think of the investment needed to achieve the goals. And that investment will be largely driven by a local level. By the local authorities and a private sector engagement. In fact, globally, at the level of-, the international level, we have to see, that we-, we are going to host 2.5 billion new residents in the next three decades. 2.5 billion new people, so that's not small. So we will require massive investment in housing and infrastructure to improve the cities resilience to climate change and shocks. And to prepare to host this 2.5 billion people, especially in developing countries. So we need to look now at also, what are the innovations that can actually make that reality, including innovative financing at a city level. So for all that reasons, we need multi stakeholder approaches. And this is the spirit of the world urban campaign, to bring together mayor actors around city leaders to foster new forms of cooperation and networking among urban stakeholders and to identify what is-, what are the catalytic intervention, not classic, normal intervention, catalytic, that have the potential to deliver positive outcome across the different SDGs. So now we are saying at habitat, we need public private people partnership, not ordinary PPPs, but now we are adding a P that are the people. And this is, what this campus is about. How we can deliver a better city, by engaging all the partners, all of you following the global guide that constitutes the SDGs. So I would like to hand here, to thank you in advance for your participation and to have the best debate, deliberation, to deliver a better Mannheim. [...]

### 3.2.4 Urban Lab Urban Development



#### **Speakers:**

Diébédo Francis Kéré (Kéré Architecture)

Wulf Kramer (YallaYalla!)

Deputy Mayor Lothar Quast (city of Mannheim)

#### **Presenters:**

Peter Bender (Motorlab architect)

Frank Zumbruch (mg GmbH)

#### **Location:**

Council Chamber, N1 Town Hall



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.

### **Global framework**

- Climate change
- Demographic change
- Urbanization
- Trend towards more sustainable infrastructure

### **Mannheim Specifics**

- Green corridors
- Mannheim's harbour (city at two rivers)
- Multihalle

- Konversion: Reason and impulse for the reorganization of the settlement and open space structure
- Free urban space concept: Planning basis for a holistic spatial development concept with regional references

**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.

*Global:*

- Development of cycle paths ('fast cycle paths')
- Change of mobility behavior
- Heterogeneous civic society

*Local:*

- 2011: challenge and chance to integrate 515 ha American military grounds into the city (innovative mobility concept in Franklin)
- consider the overall context; Mannheim as a city of transformation (also in terms of architecture)
- Spinelli: Future-oriented home building project
- Spatial arrangement: Do not 'overload' green corridors with buildings
- Free urban space concept
  - green belts and city oases: more freedom and creation of new fresh air corridors. Strengthening biodiversity and biotope connectivity, linking the city center area with the city's outskirts via seven green corridors
  - Blue streams: connection of residential space to the water (waterfront)



- Moving spaces:, minimizing traffic areas, field of action: Traffic areas (eg B38), overcome and restructure of barriers, develop cycle paths
- Should promote communication and participation and also be conducted across communities
- Possible groundwork for overall concept Mannheim 2030?

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.

*Global:*

- Urban development is intercontinental
- Education is sometimes inaccessible
- 'Standing on the shoulders of giants'
- Continue to develop ideas further
- Urban development is a western idea
- Cities must be condensed (African regions as models)
- Use simple examples to inspire population, to give them ideas and motivate them to help out
- Buildings are meeting points for the population

*Local:*

- Cost-effective offers for low earners as well

**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.

*Global:*

- Civil society initiatives
- Cut of public budgets
- Quality of life is increased by: Creating points where cultures can connect

*Local:*

- Use new forms of collaboration with "city makers" (initiatives, associations, cooperatives, etc.); Include local residents in new building processes (for example, future laboratories such as Baubude in Hamburg or "Placemaking")
- Find interfaces and intermediaries (not bottom-up or top-down, but middle-out approach)
- Re-code "non-places" - connote them positively and increase the quality of life
- Support social entrepreneurial approaches with positive effects for the neighborhood.
- Work out synergies and intersections between parallel events (Visualize projects and processes of the city for citizens as well as internally for the administration)

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<b>Theses/Conclusion</b> according to KRAMER, W.
Despite the relevance of local actors, there are no adequate solutions and working modes
Promote community-based appropriation strategies
Identification, exchange and belonging
"Planning as a platform" and process leads to more resilient and longer-term solutions
New interfaces (mediators) between administration and civil society are necessary

## **Discussion with the aim of identifying key recommendations / measures for Mannheim 2030**

- Improve / continue to develop quality management, bring it closer to citizens
- Do not try to implement all 17 points (SDGs); instead, pick one point for Mannheim to highlight (e.g. more green spaces)
- More sustainable infrastructure
- Set up marquees (with the 17 SDGs)+ information pillars in urban oases, make plans of the city and other information available, explain things better to citizens
- Fewer inequalities in city areas, more support for less attractive parts of the city, need-oriented urban development planning
- Make public spaces quieter, create spaces that are worth living in, in all parts of the city, car-free, child-friendly, basic requirements (kiosk, toilets) available, city-wide networking of these spaces through cycle paths
- More availability of results in urban neighbourhoods, better conveying of information by 'neighbour moderators'
- Have a look at 'port' blue area
- Completion of water tower - boards - connection channel axis
- Improve communication within the Rhine-Neckar metropolitan region, focus: mobility issues
- Reduce use of cars in Mannheim
- Minimise empty vacancies, condense inner city
- Equalisation of infrastructure, focus: pedestrians, make streets cleaner through civil participation
- Strengthen and / or enable social exchanges

**Main results/goals** based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need?

1. More, better citizen participation processes and improved communication towards citizens (33 votes)
2. Developing city in water direction, specifically: ports (27 votes)
2. Strengthening weaker urban neighbourhoods, maintain blending (27 votes)
3. Equalisation of individual traffic, specifically: car traffic, car-free city (26 votes)
4. Take over urban development planning (e.g. green spaces, climate aspect) in the metropolitan regions and city (24 votes)

### **Summary of recommendations<sup>3</sup>**

- 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

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<sup>3</sup> The summary of the recommendations of the referents and participants was presented in the UTC on the basis of the protocols and serves, among other things, as a working basis for the further process.

- 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)

### **Open questions**

- How do I get to a mission statement process (e.g. UTC), which steps are necessary? Bring closer to citizens

### 3.2.5 Urban Lab 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)

#### **Presenters:**

Frauke Hess (Rhine-Neckar TV)

#### **Location:**

Civic hall, N1 Town Hall



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.

### **Global framework<sup>4</sup>**

- Narrow- minded thinking patterns
- current democracy is not sustainable (young generation little involved)
- low election turnout with people that don't trust in politics

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<sup>4</sup> The framework conditions were defined in this Urban Lab based on the summaries and statements

- democracy often taken as granted
- new conflict lines between openness and closeness: how do we want to live with each other=
- high emotional political debates, partly arbitrary opinion-forming

### **Mannheim Specifics**

- strong local democracy in global comparison
- „arrival districts/lost spaces“ in district Neckarstadt-West
- support of democratical competences (especially for young citizens)
- NS- documentation center
- Mannheim declarations of diversity

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.

*Global:*

- Move away from deep-rooted thinking patterns
- Democracy does not occur directly in SDGs
- Major discussion in England about local self-government
- The needs of the future are not represented in current democracy, i.e. democracy as it stands is not sustainable, as the voices of future generations are not heard
- The needs of the future should be integrated into the current discourse
- Strengthen participation, 'more participation leads to positive effects' - does not always lead to success
- Four goal dimensions
  - Improve quality of decisions
  - Encourage engagement
  - Creating legitimacy: legitimisation through participation



- Acceptance of decisions
- At the moment, we are faced with a massive attack: how should democracy work?
- Strengthen representative democracy and participation (people should know that 'my opinion counts')
- Urgent need for the question 'how do we keep democracy sustainable?' to be discussed

*Local:*

- We have a relatively strong local democracy, compared to other countries

**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.

<b>10 Theses about „democracy and civic society“</b>	
after FREUDENBERG	
1.	It needs action-guiding democratic values as a political-moral prerequisite for a democratic city society: equivalence, solidarity, principles of the open society on which our practical activities are geared.
2.	Only the simultaneity of top-down and bottom-up processes enables a sustainable democratic urban society.
3.	No social inclusion and democracy in a city without compensatory investments and empowerment of democratic forces in particularly burdened neighborhoods.
4.	The scale of an inclusive and democratic urban society will increasingly require the inclusion of refugees in schools, communities and businesses.

5.	A vibrant democratic city society thrives on communication and controversy and thus on negotiating and dispensing interests, needs and contradictions.
6.	There's no democratic future of the city society without knowing its own origin: that is why we can all learn from historical challenges of the city history, v. Germany. a. from the era of National Socialism.
7.	A look at the history and present of the strengths in every city, at potentials in all milieus, can help us to strengthen our strengths.
8.	For the civil society, which like the Freudenberg Foundation is geared towards local action, the close cooperation with the municipal council and the city administration is central.
9.	Digital Democracy: The future of our democratic city society will be better if children and adolescents learn early on how to combine democratic skills and digital skills.
10.	Courage for the Future: Design optimism is a political opportunity. That is why we need a dialogue about tomorrow's desirable urban society with all social forces.

**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.

*Global:*

- High level of participation
- Fundamental trust in democratic institutions and political parties is necessary, so that actions and decisions are legitimate
- Governing responsibly in party democracies: parties pick up voter interests, government should make positions clear, danger: exogenous shocks, e.g. financial crisis or refugee situation

- Strengthen social participation on a local level as a 'trust-building measures', regular contact e.g. with families, friendship groups, work, clubs, associations of strong trust
- People who are distrustful prefer not to vote

"Social participation is the glue or the link that keeps society together" (VAN DETH 2004, 2005)

**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.

*Global:*

- Democracy = promising individual freedoms, protecting minorities
- New lines of conflict between openness and closeness: how do we want to live with each other? (Parts of the population in Germany don't recognize the Basic Law; Freedom of religion, right to asylum, etc.)

<b>Statements</b> according to STEINBRENNER, F.	
Basic assumption	<i>Democracy is not self-evident. This basic assumption of political education in 2017 is very clear. Democracy is not static, but must be developed further in a long process.</i>
Adults in focus	<i>Political education and also democracy development can not be confined to youth, but must also take into account adults. Adults</i>

	<i>also need offers of democracy, the development of tolerance and conflict skills.</i>
Translation performance	<i>At the local level, the translation of democratic norms - the promise of individual freedom, certain forms of solidarity, and the protection of minorities - into the everyday world can best be done: Why is the bakery at the corner closing? How often does the bus travel by the hour or by the day? Who lives in my neighborhood? How is that of my business? How do I get involved? How do we want to live together?</i>
Dealing with conflicts as a central competence	<i>If one addresses these questions, one gets involved in concrete negotiation processes, in the concrete examination of diverse perspectives and ideas, in concrete conflicts. These conflicts will not be resolved in a democratic urban society. The quality of democracy depends on how the conflicts are handled, not on how harmoniously a community is. There is no salvation in the consistency.</i>
Go- structures instead of coming- structures	<i>Democracy development is a task for society as a whole. The actors range from politics and administration to police and civil society to associations and neighborhoods. Participation opportunities are unevenly distributed. Full-time professionals must therefore develop promising formats to counteract this inequality.</i>

Role of political education	<i>What political education can do: laying the foundations of knowledge, promoting judgment in political processes, as well as stimulating political action or moderating processes and opening up spaces of reflection.</i>
	<i>What political education can not do: play the fire brigade when long breath is needed. Nor can it replace political action or take over political communication for politics.</i>

### **Discussion with the aim of identifying key recommendations / measures for Mannheim 2030**

- Political education is not firefighting; it is a long-term process.
- Role of the media in understanding democracy in future
- More transparency and communication for honest politics and democracy
- Establish trust
- With competence, transparency, honesty, control behaviour and abiding with the law versus distrust in politics, the church, the economy, elites
- More courage and colour for basic democratic values
- Bring democracy into people's everyday lives
- Build relationships and networks
- Performance of small social supports must be considered for civil society
- The mission statement must implement the Mannheim declaration under the heading of fairness

## **Main results/goals based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need?**

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 “Multi-culturality”

### 3.2.6 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)

#### Presenters:

Georg Pins (city of Mannheim)

#### Location:

Swansea Room, N1 Town Hall



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.

### **Global framework:**

- Digitalisation
- Interconnectivity, networks
- Big Data
- Different definitions of smart cities
- Energy transition (in Germany)
- Flexibilization of energy systems

### **Mannheim Specifics:**

- From Model city Mannheim for renewable energy results „C/sells goes Franklin“ as SINTEG Project by BMZ
- Decentral energy system (as a living lab in Frankling ); smart infrastructure: real time data every second to energy, heat and water
- Use the energy flexibility of e-mobility, Smart heat cell through solar power

- Provide data of the lodging on platform as added value for citizens and start-ups
- • Emancipation of the energy transition: involve citizens participatively (Franklin)

**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.

*Global:*

- 1st step: Identify urban systems that run in your city; it's not one system
- Proposition 1; Smart City = sustainable city (no major distinction between the two; it is ongoing technological development with the same goals)
- Proposition 2: System has to be successfully working within environmental limits (in smart thinking, digital thinking, smart mobility)
- System thinking: use 3D models to visualise scenarios
- If all urban institutions work together, major projects can be achieved
- Bring together and continue to shape data and knowledge about urban supply (empowerment)
- Leeds master plan "horizon 2020":
  - There are 8 major projects: e.g. breaking down health inequalities, improving air quality
  - Better co-operation between city and university; bring knowledge and funds together
    - City as living laboratory
  - University research project on the urban household; sustainability = cutting costs; ecological and economic intersection point

- Future vision: Project H21: aiming to use hydrogen in local gas production (available via [candocities.de](http://candocities.de))

**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.

*Global:*

- 'Digital economy'
- Smart = anything which networks digital data and is intelligent (sustainable aspect: conservation of resources)
- SC all-encompassing: health, education, energy, infrastructure, mobility, economy
- **Preconditions:**
  1. Broadband infrastructure
  2. Availability of data (OpenData not only for geodata)
  3. Networking between agencies, authorities, companies, on technological and organisation level (study on cross-sector co-operation: co-operative companies are more successful)
  4. Knowledge / digital skills (study: How important is it for companies to undertake further training? 67% very important, field: data security)
  5. State authorities as model; promote e-government (DESI indicator: Germany ranked 20th, Estonia ranked 1st)
- **Construction sites:** promote broadband infrastructure, make data available, network agencies with rural regions as well, invest in further training, take e-government seriously

### *Local:*

- MA place 11-15 on list of digitalisation of 25 most populated cities
- In MA 75 % of households supplied with >50 mbit, but there are white spots
- Mannheim open data portal is ideal, BUT there is missing data on autonomous driving, e-health: medical advice online, e-commerce: small robots for (food) deliveries

**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.

### *Global:*

- His start-up is to network start-ups in Israel with companies in Mannheim (name: B-WIP accelerator)
- What is a city?
  - three units: Residents, administration, infrastructure
- How does a city become smarter?
  - Use collected data. Improve relationships between the 3 levels mentioned above
  - Goal: saving time and increasing quality of life
- What are the advantages?
  - Infrastructure example: traffic light sensors for gauging traffic - connection to administration for ambulances etc.
  - Example 1, Israel: App for citizens' problems with real time video (high pavements etc.)
  - Example 2 from NY, Paris: Administration tool; track 'Mannheim' Google search in order to see how it is perceived by citizens
- Initiate bottom-up processes from citizens

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

*Global:*

- Energy revolution in Germany
- Making energy systems flexible

*Local:*

- Participation at theoretical project “Mannheim as model city” for renewable energies. Implementation within the SINTEG project of the BMZ. Where? At the conversion area Franklin **'C/sells goes Franklin'**
- = cells and sells; technological and economical aspect of the project
- High energy consumption in Mannheim; connect systems intelligently
- Idea: decentralised energy system (on Franklin as a living lab); smart infrastructure:
- Emancipation of the energy revolution: Encourage citizen participation
- Real-time electricity, heat and water data, second by second
- Use energetic flexibility of e-mobility
- Smart heat cells through solar power
- Make neighbour data platform available as added value for citizens and start-ups

### **Discussion with the aim of identifying key recommendations / measures for Mannheim 2030**

- MVV had an idea for smart meters in every household. Challenge / individual criticism / thoughts: Citizens may feel that Big Brother is watching them  
→ A: consent must be given for data to be collected.
- Concerns about exploitation of smart systems through Policy

- A: Company networking and better online services for the city, just more efficiency, not complete networking. Data protection strengthened further by EU. Individual self-determination of data and political controls mechanisms for data security, protection of personal data.
- Areas of tension between individuals and data providers. "We produce data of which we are not aware"
  - Clarifying the relations between companies and administration (preventing Smart City privatisation, what is the position of the city of Mannheim with regards to this?)
  - A: find ways of becoming aware together (moderator)
  - A: Through smarter and safer data, because it is transparent.
  - More knowledge about data
- Concerns that people will be excluded: How can a Smart City integrate people equally?
  - A: not danger, but opportunity.
- Where and how will data be used? Deduce targeted recommendations for action. Use for sustainability.
  - A: Designing mobility in smarter ways leads to less congestion and more sustainability
- How were reactions in Leeds?
  - A: Platform started 2 years ago. No use of personal data. Learning process for data confidentiality. Growing numbers of users.
- too theoretical for the average citizen. For: more examples, stress the advantages more. Idea: smart rubbish bins for Mannheim (which can detect when they are full)
  - Appeal: Start with the small things in order to get citizens on board
- Topic of Smartphones. Will Smart City establish relations with Apple and Android? Find mediators.

- A: In the case of Franklin, not via Google and Android, but via its own system.
- A: Player integration would be possible. But data protection is relevant here. Google skills in the field of data security may even be usable here.
- A: Example; city of Graz: follow the way of Franklin Model. Vote against player integration. (moderator)
- 3 car share offers in MA, Nextbike VGN, online citizen service. Digitalising citizen issues is an improvement for everyone. Topic of e-government: still being held up due to legal processes. Question about current situation of modernisation of city administration.
- Digitalisation = yes. But consider identification (path and contact from the city with citizens through citizen service). Appeal to creation of continuous cycle paths and better road network as a basis for networking
  - mobility system for the entire city. Use Smart City for prosperity (long-term jobs, economic power)
- Consider barriers for people with disabilities and the elderly

**Main results/goals based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need?<sup>5</sup>**

1. Promote economic development through networking between agencies: strengthen co-operations (e.g. University and administration) (15 votes)
2. Guarantee data protection / right to data sovereignty (12 votes)
3. Improve efficiency of infrastructure (e.g. new mobility concepts by means of improved traffic light controls, continue broadband infrastructure) (11 votes)

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<sup>5</sup> In this Urban Lab, the method of prioritisation was critiqued with the note that all topic areas are i

4. Make Smart City inclusive as well (promote digital skills) (9 Votes)
5. Promote OpenData projects and guarantee data security (3 votes)
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”

### **Open questions**

- Promote e-government, state authorities as model
- How do we deal with data protection? For example, how does the administration guarantee the security of data?
- How should financing for Smart City look?
- How can social interaction between administration and citizens be guaranteed nonetheless?
- Clear desire: put process in concrete terms; create and carry out example projects and involve citizens

### **Closing statements from speakers:**

- Jonathan Glick:



Bottom-up approach and developing the city through the eyes / perspective of the citizen

- Dr. Thomas Knowland:  
Smart city should be a sustainable city. Use Smart data and systems for it
- Prof. Dr. Irene Bertschek:  
target aspects: economic growth and social inclusion for Smart City measures. Strengthen e-government.
- Dr. Robert Thomann:  
solve real citizen problems quickly in order to strengthen acceptance

### 3.2.7 Urban Lab Co-Creation and Sharing



#### **Speakers:**

Marina Friedrich (University of Mannheim)

Oliver Rack (IOX Institute)

Gina Schöler (Ministry for Happiness)

#### **Moderation:**

Günther Koegst (SOKRATES)

**Location:**

Toulon room, Town Hall



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 tem-

porary 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.

### **Global framework<sup>6</sup>:**

- influence of co-creation and sharing on society and well being
- change through globalization and digitalization causes insecurity
- economical growth: national happiness as an indicator
- connection between material ownership and happiness
- collective instead of individual
- Open Data- transparency and monitoring of the goals, strengthening of credibility of democracy in the public administration
- Sustainable consumption – social and ecological
- Efficiency of privatization of public performances questionable
- Speed-up and slow-down society

### **Mannheim Specifics:**

- collective actions
- I-share-economy
- many offers in Mannheim – Second Hand Shops, social agriculture etc.
- Public administration in competition with private providers

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<sup>6</sup> The framework was defined in this Urban Lab on the basis of the summaries and statements of the

**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.

*Global:*

- Impact of co-creation and sharing on society & well-being
- Digitalisation, globalisation, everything changing constantly, each individual must learn how to cope with this
- Regarding goal nr. 3, health and well-being: mental illness must not be neglected
- Regarding goal nr. 8, Economic growth and Humane working conditions: rethink economic growth, national happiness as indicator
- Regarding goal nr. 12, consumption: does one need a lot of material things to be happy? What does that mean for sustainability? (Motto: To be more than to have more)
- Develop resilience (= psychological resilience in the face of crisis and change)
- From I to we (from competition to cooperation)
- Become active from the bottom up, collaboratively not from the top down
- Everyone must become creative and an active shaper, can be implemented by C&S, Join forces

*Local:*

- Mannheim: has many small concepts: "Haltestelle Fortschritt", "Café Klocke", "Urban Gardening" etc. that base on co-creation and cooperation
- Stronger "human-centric approach"

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.

*Global:*

- Debate on models such as Airbnb and Uber and their implications
- Sharing Economy: no clear definition yet
  - sharing for mutual benefit or:
  - give away (no transfer of ownership)
- What does sharing mean for sustainability
- Use of Internet, (ex.. for informal sharing organizations: biog groups in Facebook with 30.000 members "Free your stuff")

*Local:*

- Project: I-share economy (I for impact, thus the influence of the sharing economy in Germany)
- Sharing etc. has occurred a lot over recent years
- Models represented in Germany: wide range in Mannheim, solidarity in agriculture, second hand 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.

*Global:*

- State is ultimately the largest cooperative = belongs to all of us and is shared (public value)

- Open government partnership = Evaluation and Competence Network, which develops action plans towards open administration
- Open data: objective of public administration is public welfare, whereas private companies are profit-oriented
- Goals: More transparency, Credibility of the administration, Strengthening of democracy
- Connection to the topic "Smart City": public administration and therefore data belongs to everyone
- improved service quality through digital services/ digital citizen services
- Competences of administration, from civil society, from research should be used in a co-creative process

#### *Local:*

- Mannheim: standardised procedures soon done via computer
- Public administration in competition with private service offers
- Open data: monitoring for sustainability goals, analytical systems can access it, everyone can access it
- Example of use of open data: visualisation of country comparison regarding sustainability, accessibility routing (not available from Google, currently being captured)
- Opening up (local) government
- More local democracy
- Streamlining of the administration as a result
- New tasks for the administration
- Indicators for the mission statement process
- Increase in credibility

## **Main results/goals** based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need?

Local development in balance with the private economy and sharing economy: Guidelines for CSA urban development

- minimal involvement of companies
- privatization of public services
- advantage of privatisation in certain areas (care, energy) questionable
- Care 2030: common, decentralised networks as alternative to private or state
- non-profit providers
- example of time banks in Japan
- Holland's care platform, question of who operates this platform
- Mannheim as "home-free zone"
- clarify value questions with companies
- countertrend
- many employees already provide opportunities for volunteer work during working time , corporate volunteering time buffer
- Competition think of the economy, many areas characterised by corporations, e.g. health care by pharmaceutical companies
- Help for open self-organization: Social aspect: Change is there and driven forward and supported by society, administration is to provide, promote framework for this
  - is already happening: Bell, kiosk
  - local support for sustainable projects, start-up
  - base on "best practice, for example lighthouses
  - How can citizens organize themselves more? Do not leave citizens with commitment at a loss (administration 20%, citizens 80%), example refugee workers
  - support for citizen self-help

- proportion of social networks and platforms
- local round tables and other meetings of people, both important, face-to-face in the city districts
- there are many groups and platforms, but how could we combine these/ interface with the administration, digitally publish direct meetings
- management of local government information
- less money to associations for this, more to civic organizations
- platform for self-organized citizen initiatives
- large differences between city districts, need for specific space, for example, nursery schools opened for families, every city needs such space & funds (example: refugee funds) not only for charities but also for civic organizations
- possibility of a software solution from which not only Mannheim but also other cities could benefit
- city is to promote civic commitment "more boldly"
- Value-based work, public welfare economy: Less working time = creative economy, co-sharing models
  - example time banks in Japan
  - Holland care platform
  - as problem due to lack of time through work etc.
  - Mannheim as "home-free" zone □ employment assessment
- Power via platforms
  - low marginal cost society
- Community spirit, individualism, search for identity: loss of community spirit, example gym instead of team sport, dominance of self-will
  - desire to go out in Mannheim, e.g. sport in the park, running clubs, citizens theatre, district festivals



- people are seeking fellowship, more are to be held locally, broken down into age groups, platform for this
- age diversity very interesting
- there are platforms but are in general smaller
- city with high degree of extroversion
- Commitment as brand for Mannheim, employees for civic commitment
- Shared happiness is double happiness, reach more people

### **Prioritisation based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need?**

1. Value-based work, public welfare economy (19 votes)
2. Help for open self-organization (17 votes)
3. Local development in balance with the private economy and sharing economy (10 votes)
3. Power via platforms (10 votes)
4. Community spirit, individualism, search for identity (6 votes)
4. Shared happiness is double happiness, reach more people (6 votes)
5. Commitment as brand for Mannheim, employees for civic commitment (3 votes)

### **Open questions**

- Fears to be left behind
- Transparent decision structures
- Also in the global area
- Initiatives have problems with time, money, energy
- Returns, performance, fewer contacts and less communication
- Acceleration and society slowing down

### 3.2.8 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)

#### Location:

Foyer of the Bürgersaal, Town Hall N1



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?

### **Global framework**

- sustainable urban development = thinking about the past before speaking about the future
- Diversity of indicators
- Definitions of indicators not always clear/ uniform

### **Mannheim Specifics**

- approach of strategic management in city administration: plan, adjust plans, check results, adapt plans
- target system with key figures
- evaluation for success measurement

- Charta management in city administration
- current overall concept Mannheim 2030 with the goal to implement SDGs

**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.

*Global:*

- Think about the past before one can talk about the future
- Resources
- HCI (Habitat Commitment Index) uses 15 different indicators to measure urban wellbeing resources to meet Habitat III's objectives
- Urban Well-being
- One must take into account the different conditions when comparing cities → reassess comparisons
- Gross national product as an indicator

*Local:*

- Effect
- Better information required

**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.

*Global:*

- No golden rules that apply everywhere
- Influence instead of control
- Learn and constant improvement
- Effect/outcome, focus on security, not on happiness or development

- Pathways to outcomes
- Targets after outcomes

*Local:*

- Focus on cars

**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.

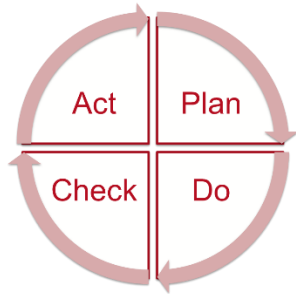
*Local:*

- Ludwigsburg: indicators of supported sustainability report
- Ludwigsburg: Master plans
- Integrated development concept as activity programme
- Cooperation with industry 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.

*Local:*

- Evaluation required
- Objectives & top key figures
- Staff units
- Integrate SDG with Mannheim's strategic objectives
- Draw up plans, planning, check results, adjust planning



### **Discussion with the objective of identifying the key recommendations/measures for Mannheim 2030**

- Small-scale analysis based on districts
- Clearly explain indicators
- not too many indicators
- Define actors involved
- Self-optimising (work) system
- Who works for which objectives
- Indicators must create transparency
- Strategic management by means of budget

### **Main results/goals based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need? (no priorities set)**

- Indicators must create transparency
- district-related consideration
- Clarify who works for which goal
- Budget plan of the city as engine
- Define involved actors
- A self-optimizing (work) system
- 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 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

## Open questions

- What effects trigger monitoring?
- Who works at what?
- How can indicators be democratically legitimized?

### 3.2.9 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 Assistents)

#### **Moderation:**

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

#### **Location:**

Council hall, Town Hall N1





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.

### **Global framework**

- 15% of the world's population is disabled -> International Responsibility
- 82% of these people live in the global South: in developed countries people with disabilities fight for rights and participation, and in emerging and developing countries for survival

- 9.3% of the total population in Germany with severe disability (2015)
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as the Foundation and Commitment of Local Authorities (legally binding in 2009 in Germany)
- Digitalization

### **Mannheim Specifics**

- Anti-discrimination office, self-help courses for women and girls with disabilities
- Forum Disability as an open network between experts in their own affairs, administration and civil society
- In 2011, the Mannheim Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was presented to the municipal council
- Initiatives, clubs, agencies and administrations on the way to an inclusive / barrier-free city
- barrier-free participation formats (low-threshold and multilingual)
- Inclusion as a basic principle for the construction and settlement of FRANKLIN

### **Further local relationships in terms of the challenges for Mannheim 2030<sup>7</sup>**

- Local: understand, make oneself understood
- Communicate, participate
- Distribute fairly, include everyone
- Think of new collaborations, e.g. in the area of digitalisation, form networks
- Municipal development cooperation in the area of disability

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<sup>7</sup> Further local relationships were defined on the basis of the summaries and statements of the speakers

**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 their survival is on the line. She continued that Mannheim too bears the responsibility for the developments in other countries.

*Global:*

- People with disabilities fight for rights and participation in industrial countries, for survival in emerging and developing countries
- Reaching all people
- SDG 5, 9, 10: International responsibility
- New communication technologies of the Smart City should also be used for inclusion

*Local:*

- Building of partnerships between self-representation organisations in Mannheim and countries located in the global south
- Mannheim also has responsibility for what is happening 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.

*Global:*

- ICT (information and communication technologies) for education and in the area of care and health and eg. helps to overcome social isolation and loneliness and prevent depression

- E.g.: InformCare-Info Programme network (Information and interactive services to support caregivers with chat function)
- Digitalisation obstacle? (Lack of digital knowledge, especially in southern and eastern European countries or among older people)
- Employees in particular lack digital knowledge
- E.g. cyber seniors
- "To communicate means to share"

*Local:*

- Ensure accessibility to digitalisation according to goal 9c

### **Final remarks**

- **ICT as a new meeting place for people with and without disabilities, young and old**
- adequate investment: sufficient funds & matching contribution of different social groups
- **Intergenerational initiatives to bring together young "Digital Natives" & older "Digital Immigrants" & overcome inequalities**
- Increase awareness among ICT manufacturers to make them even more user-friendly
- → **Main goal: ICT-based solutions not as a substitute for personal meetings, but as a means to support them**

*After LAMURA, G.*

**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.

*Local:*

- Letters from the administration not accessible, administrative actions not accessible (hearing impaired people speak another "language")  
→ communication very complex
- Information visualisation required (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.

*Global:*

- Comprehensible language
- Facilitate meetings

*Local:*

- Anti-discrimination office, assertiveness courses for women and girls with disabilities
- Jobs (also at the management and executive level) for people with disabilities
- Meetings as equals

### **Discussion with the objective of identifying the key recommendations/measures for Mannheim 2030**

- E-mails to eliminate communication hurdles, e.g. for doctors' appointments
- Doctors and civil servants should talk with people with disabilities, not about them
- Access to sign language interpreters, e.g. in emergencies
- Monitor (sign language or writing), e. g. in the event of emergencies in lifts
- Including disaster preparedness?

- Support of (small) enterprises in hiring people with disabilities
- Possibility of getting involved and participating in leisure activities
- Sexuality and needs of people with disabilities
- Dangers in road transport, difficult to identify fire engines and ambulances, visual signal when a tram approaches
- Improvement in information flows to help people with disabilities find accommodation, affordable housing, barrier-free access
- Support necessary
- Facilitate participation processes, create meeting places/meeting rooms for people with and without disabilities
- Eliminate prejudices, trust oneself more

**Main results/goals based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need? (no priorities set)**

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

### 3.2.10 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)

#### Moderation:

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

#### Location:

Bürgersaal, Town Hall N1





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.

### **Global framework**

- Internationalization of the municipal level
- Market power of the textile & food industry
- Municipal procurement has high market power
- Waste of resources worldwide and above all. rising in Africa (oil, gas)
- Increasing global migration
- Taking on International Solidarity (via twinning partnerships)
- EU trade agreements with African countries
- Local action has global impact

## Local framework

- Close cooperation with local migrants, who bring in know-how here
- Continue to strengthen fair municipal procurement
- Global Learning Center opened in MA
- Sustainability Report of the City of Mannheim with Indicators
- 11 city partnerships
- Subject exchange through city cooperation: Lighthouse project with Palestinian town for water discharge (know-how transfer)

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.

### *Global:*

- Agenda 2030: means commitment to the One World
- Strengthen municipal powers (internationalisation of the municipal level)
- Improve global transfer of knowledge and increase synergy effects, This also leads to cost savings, since not every time a feasibility study has to be created, but simply to look at where this already happens in other communities in the world
- Develop joint projects between the global north and the global south
- Active involvement of municipalities in international development work
- Structure municipal procurement in a sustainable manner- Market power of the textile and food industry

- Promote education in the field of development policy
- Marketing for sustainability & fair trading

*Local:*

- Idea: develop joint projects with city partnerships

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

*Global:*

- Linking of stakeholders at the municipal and global as well as inter municipal level
- Integrate global trends into local policy
- Fair procurement
- Act locally and work jointly and globally (motto from Rio)
- Consider the link between each of the 17 SDGs
- Requirement: Further strengthen the interaction between sustainability and development policy
- Increase transfer of know-how

*Local:*

- Sustainability report of the City of Mannheim with indicators
- Fair trade and fair procurement already embedded in Mannheim
- 11 cities
- Water drainage project with a town in Palestine  
→ transfer of know-how

**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.

*Global:*

- Agenda 2030 means "walking together"

- Global leaders should be inclusive and embrace the SDGs
- Poverty and education in Africa  
→ to share responsibility and act
- Mutual respect
- Increasing racism and building of walls (e.g. the USA)
- Create legal frameworks to implement goals
- Waste of resources throughout the world and increasing particularly in Africa (oil, gas)
- Increasing global migration
- Cities are home for everybody
- We have practical skills that will lead us to advanced technology/ technologisation
- Use shared knowledge
- Responsibility, provide education for everyone and leave no-one 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.

*Global:*

- Agenda 2030: means globalising cities – how is the Agenda transferred to the local level?
- In Germany: increase since 2012 from 200 to 600 municipalities committed to municipal development cooperation
- Municipal relevant projects could be supported even more (financially): advice on local self-government and services of general interest  
Show international solidarity (via city partnerships)

- Project 1: International Urban Platform for Sustainable Development - The international city network "Connective Cities" aims to promote sustainable urban development and increase the exchange of experience on innovative solutions worldwide.
- Project 2: Project group on SDG indicators to develop building blocks with approx. 50 relevant indicators for German cities
- Local government procurement; cities are monopsonists Cities are not only buyers but also suppliers
- EU Plan of Action with African countries is profitable on one side and capable of improvement
- Access to drinking water seen as an important issue
- Use municipalities increasingly as a lever

*Requests for cooperation with BMZ expressed (improve participation formats, increase funds etc.)*

**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.

*Local:*

- Close local cooperation with migrants, who contribute know-how here
- Further strengthen fair municipal procurement
- Global learning in order to make the global challenges apparent for children and young people
- Centre for global learning opened in Mannheim in December 2017

- Powerlessness in face of global problems: what can we drive forward locally?
- Coherence and rigour in the approach adopted
- Enhance awareness of & further publicise the Global Agenda 2030 in the municipalities
- Consumption patterns change the market
  - what consequences does action taken here in our municipality have throughout the world?

**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.

*Global:*

- Berlin: Staff position education for sustainable development and municipal sustainability concept
- Change in awareness by creating empathy: joint projects
- Measure: "Face to face": Schoolchildren should have been once in contact with the global south; e.g. issue of water; invitation from partner city. Or via theatre projects followed by public discussion Films followed by a discussion, which are then subsequently made available to schools for 1 month
- Measure: Procurement law, tie special use permits to fair trade
- Measure: Student firms regarding the issue of clothing, food etc. so that they are exposed to fair trade issues and can convince people elsewhere
- Measure: Issue material from different cooperatives at the Town Hall regarding fair development

- Measure: Cooperation with Edeka, so that fair products are sold by it
- Measure: Urban development agreement with hotels, so that they sell fair products and carry out the marketing for them
- *Request for Mr. Fuchtel: Commitment of municipalities for 5 years and at the same time project agreements (correctly understood? Funding programmes too much tied to the local government and difficult to apply to the global south)*

*Local:*

- Joint projects of the twin city of Berlin-Charlottenburg with Mannheim? - none up to now, but space for exchange

### **Discussion with the objective of identifying the key recommendations/measures for Mannheim 2030**

- municipal procurement in Mannheim; previously only 20% fair/sustainable. Why not 100%?
  2. How do we want to live? Policy provides the framework; responsibility of entrepreneurs Do not keep to the path of voluntary action but stipulate and otherwise impose penalties
    - A: municipal employees have so far shown little interest, find those who can be convinced and do not simply determine it from the top down. The peer group that one wants to find and encourage.
    - A: People are to go along with the process. Involvement of stakeholders locally and exploit own market power.
- What are the experiences of the panellists with trade agreements?
  - A: Only through educational work is it possible to counter these power structures to some extent. One often fails in taking the smallest steps for hygiene conditions etc.
  - A: Create system for the benefit of African countries
  - A: meets the efforts to strengthen fair trade

- Responsibility for sustainability? The BMZ at the same time supports soya production in Africa etc.  
→ A: developed own mechanism (for what?). Civil society must contribute better; our task is
- Are states centrally organised or is the focus more on a decentralised structure? Fundamental question!
- What can municipal development policy bring about for you?  
→ A: The objective is long-term peace. Everyone must therefore commit to sustainable development. Something also has to be done in Mannheim. Proposed criteria: proper local government procurement in terms of services and products. One must show solidarity for this. Solidarity provides protection against inequality. Society should consume less. Cities should produce less waste, as the waste gases are responsible for climate change. (Senegal delegation)
- Where is the perspective of those who remain behind? What is going on with people who are pleased about the opening of a Primark? How does one bring academicians and workers together?
  - A: Also bring swap, repair into the discussion so that Mannheim 2030 does not become a project of the elites.
  - A: "leave no one behind" especially in the context of the urbanisation pressure. Paradigm shift: international funds should go where they are most urgently needed.
- We should not invest in robots but in human resources.
- Essential component: "Market power". Economic turnaround in energy policy has already changed a lot. Conservation of resources results at the same time in financial savings.
- There already many culture clubs that carry out development work without driving it outwards. Request: Strategy, that all sponsors of development work in Mannheim become visible



and are brought together for sharper focus on structural racism. Keep an eye on colonial power structures.

- Charter signed by Aalborg, how must life be lived in Mannheim? Problem in the north of Mannheim - global learning must be structurally promoted here. Long-term task!!
- proposal: The administration's mail is sent by the morning post. Citizens via the Federal Post Office (Bundespost). City should also create fair conditions for services.
- "Citizen participation" - proposal: address local citizens more strongly – UTC attended by few citizens without an academic education (noticeable in the comments/remarks). Request to further involve these.
- proposal: Mannheim should aim to introduce a transaction tax.
- Create role clarity between the stakeholders for productive cooperation.
- Structure local transport/support services in a sustainable and ecological way
- Use city partnerships as potential for new formats of participation processes - actively involve partner cities in the mission statement process
- Request for exchange with Berlin Charlottenburg regarding their sustainable projects

### **Main results/goals based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need?**

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

### **Open questions**

- Powerlessness in face of global problems: what can we drive forward locally?

## Access to the network of SDG cities

At the end of the Urban Lab for Local Development Policy Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz handed over the official instrument of accession of the City of Mannheim to the SDG city network of the German Association of Cities and Towns. In accordance with a decision of the Municipal Council the City of Mannheim signed the specimen resolution of the German Association of Cities and Towns in this connection, which the latter published with regard to the 17 sustainable development goals (SDG) of the United Nations for municipalities ready to im

plement them. The signatory cities form a network that serves to mutually transfer knowledge and exchange information on the issue of the local

implementation of the SDG and participates in the process for developing a set of indicators for the implementation of the SDG and their measurement. People in the photograph (from the left): Mayor Dr. Kurz, Parliamentary State Secretary Fuchtel MdB, Sabine Drees of the German Association of Cities and Towns and Jessica Baier of Engagement Global.



## **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).



### 3.2.11 Urban Lab Social Entrepreneurship and Public Welfare Economy



#### 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 (Mannheim University of Applied Management Studies)

#### Location:

Swansea room, Town Hall N1



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?

### **Global framework**

- Development of the flow of goods
- Fair Trade vs. localization
- New economic models - capital as a means and common good as a goal
- Public welfare economy as an alternative economic model

- "Information is the new money"

### **Mannheim Specifics**

- For German S.E difficult to get financial support
- citizens and municipal administration not yet aware of S.E:
- first pilot projects for Mannheim decided "Gemeinwohlgemeinde 2019"

**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.

*Global:*

- GWÖ as alternative economic model
- Launched initiative in 2010 in Austria, Bavaria and South Tyrol and now represented in 30 states, participatory process with 3000 people; 500 companies and 200 universities
- Current economic model not loved by the majority
- In constitutions: describe capital as a means, objective public welfare
- Economic success must be remeasured, e.g. gross national happiness, Better Life Index (OECD)

*Local:*

- Mannheim has already held meetings about this
- Brief input from the city council; already available at the local level: social, provisioning, economic development, application to apply public welfare accounting Start-up centres, gbg, urban drainage, desire for clinical centres to also prepare a balance sheet

- First government decisions - global and local - but hardly any have been implemented
- Local public welfare index in order to "measure" the attainment of local targets
- Reward enterprises with a high public welfare index, e.g. tax advantages
- Mannheim could invite cities with experience in public welfare accounting for their own operations to exchange experiences
- Mannheim could become a "public welfare local authority" for the already agreed pilot projects for 2019.

Worldwide, **72%** of people believe that the current economic model **doesn't** serve the planet nor the Society as a whole.

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

- A practice-driven and now respected academic topic (growth phase)

Lack of internationally uniform definition!

3 main definitions of *Social Entrepreneurship*:

- general definition: large entrepreneurial dynamics with social innovations and social impact
- narrow definition: emphasis on social inclusion
- organizational definition: refers to a number of organizational characteristics
- S. E = Merger of the public and private sectors: hybrid forms of organization (associations, associations, interest groups, NPOs, gGmbHs) occupying the 3rd sector

- Meta goals: Balance between moral imperative (social added value / social return) & profit (economic value added)
- Hope to reduce social injustice
- Schwab Foundation supports social entrepreneurs as a sponsor
- Smart City and Social Entrepreneurship as a tandem as they are both committed to transformation and innovation

*Local:*

- idea of a pool of groups in Mannheim; so that e.g. Secondhand shop and people with disabilities come together and sell in the shop people with disabilities

**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.



*Local:*

- Soome as practical example in Mannheim
- Founded in 2013
- SE that produces "slow fashion" business and evening wear
- Received the Baden-Württemberg "Strong in Ideas" award
- Objectives: creative retail channels, promotion of handicrafts, working time models against poverty of women in old age

**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.

### *Global:*

- Social entrepreneurs in conflict of interests: e.g. fair trade in coffee, fair working conditions/bad ecological footprint due to transport
- Social enterprises have first of all a vision and base their business on this
- SEs have good marketing value due to conviction
- Learn from SEs: drivers of innovation in the future, personal involvement in the product, link the product to people
- Increase in the flow of goods declined up to 2016
- "Information is the new money"

### *Local:*

- Requirement: less bureaucracy for small social enterprises  
→ make it possible to try it out

## **Discussion with the objective of identifying the key recommendations/measures for Mannheim 2030**

- Criticism of the public welfare economy: is not a new invention, is almost social economics  
→ has not proved to be functional, why should it now be better? An economy cannot be managed as a public welfare economy, does not function in a free market without subsidies
- Consumer perspective: would buy more fair trade if it would be easier to find
  - "fair Amazon", wider product range e.g. fair mobile telephone
- Subsidies and support: small enterprises often fail because they cannot obtain funding  
→ simpler processes
- Platforms are needed for suppliers and consumers

- enterprises can be established even without subsidies: e.g. solidarity in agriculture
- Simpler active participation is to be facilitated by city administrations
- can a public welfare balance sheet be drawn up for the entire city □ generally possible, objective, first of all requires experience, process, criteria must first be identified gradually
- Incentive systems, how does one raise awareness of disinterested people
  - Start-ups are strongly supported, social enterprises should also be supported, because they often lack expertise such as marketing etc., same service for SEs as for start-ups
- Economic development: new criteria for economic development
- Support for private enterprises
- Support for public enterprises
- Develop public welfare product at the local level
- Process as "game" for schoolchildren to bring it to their attention and raise their awareness

**Main results/goals based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need? (no priorities set)**

- Open up joint platforms for SEs / platforms already existing for SEs
- Raise public awareness of social enterprises
- Sustainable customer behaviour
  - raise awareness and incentive systems
- Subsidies and economic development □ which start-ups are supported
- Fair trade or localisation

- 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 SEs 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 maximising 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 behavior of consumers
- New criteria for economic development
- Capture awareness and sensitivity with relation to the subjects in public

### 3.2.12 Urban Lab Mobilität



#### 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)

#### Location:

Toulon room, Town Hall N1



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?

### **Global framework**

- Increase in online shopping (shortened delivery times)
- competitive pressure (location competition)
- rising freight flows
- new challenges for environmentally friendly mobility concepts
- Innovations of mobility forms and new techniques

### **Mannheim Specifics**

- Dense route network in Metropolitan Region (RNV)
- Electromobility in public transport (Primove)
- long range of tramway Rhein-Neckar
- mobility concept Franklin: facilitated combination of forms of traffic, E-bus in the district, intelligent energy networking (Smart Grid)
- VRNnextbike: bicycle loan system of the transport association Rhein-Neckar
- MVV E-Roller-Sharing: 20 Electric scooter in the city of Mannheim / rent by smartphone app

**Professor Michael Schröder** of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Co-operative 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.

*Global:*

- Wider range of requirements as a result of modern production technology (e.g. Audi): "goods must also still be moved in 2030"
- "On-line shopping will replace shopping in towns and cities" — examples: games, films, music, publications
- "Same-day delivery times will be the norm in 2030" (example: Amazon Prime Now)
- "New techniques will form the basis for the mobility of goods in 2030" (examples: platoons of goods vehicles, Amazon Prime Air, 3D printing)
- "Urban centres will have provided solutions for the last mile"
- Solution through delivery by water, small electric vehicles (examples: street scooters, DHL). individual city tours (through goods distribution centres: merger of logistics service providers)

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.

*Global:*

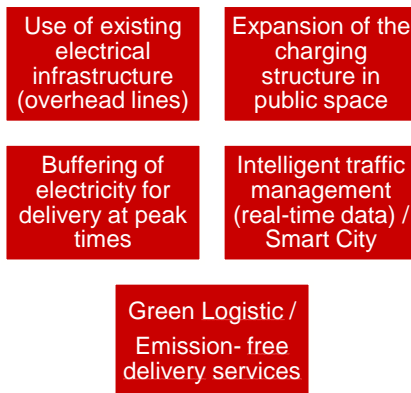
- Expansion of linked transport systems that are to be seen as "one", for example: VRN (Verkehrsverbund Rhein-Neckar)

*Local:*

- Zero proposition:

"What is the political approach to be adopted to prevent traffic?"

- Dovetail spatial planning into traffic management
- Heavy traffic has a strong impact on streets & urban districts, solution: building of aqueducts for goods vehicles from Ludwigshafen?
- Solutions in electric transport: not only take private cars into account but also (in relation to the city) in terms of local public transport or freight traffic
- Where do I store renewable power: In the city network itself! I.e.:
  - exploit the tram network more (electricity storage; the electric bus is charged while passengers get off or on)
- Financing of transport (e.g.: solar panels)



*View into the future by SPECHT*

### **Discussion with the objective of identifying the key recommendations/measures for Mannheim 2030**

- Mannheim 2050: no more CO<sub>2</sub>
  - electric vehicles

→ "Give a face to transport" (should be cyclists and pedestrians in Mannheim 2030)

- Linking of car-sharing, local public transport
- Better integration of pedestrians
  - Design streets more attractively for people
- Use any resulting free space for pedestrians and cyclists
- Requirement: co-existence of electric vehicles and diesel/petrol vehicles, not: elimination of the one system
- Equip street lights near to parking areas with power outlets (charging of electric vehicles)
- Reduce private transport
- Make it easier for beginner cyclists or potential cyclists to start with this sport
- Guiding principle: car-free
- How does the city administration tackle this problem?
- Local public transport must be retained for the citizen, but, above all, must also be made accessible to low earners.
- Vision: Autonomous local public transport "Get off where you want"

**Main results/goals based on previous discussion: what does Mannheim 2030 need? (no priorities set)**

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

## Open questions

- How can one attract citizens into the city centre despite increasing on-line trading, even when businesses have to relocate to Planken and other areas?

### 3.2.13 Special Panel - Multihalle



#### **Speakers:**

Tatjana Dürr (City of Mannheim)

#### **Moderation:**

Tatjana Dürr (City of Mannheim)

#### **Location:**

Rooms 52/53, Town Hall N1



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."

*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.*

## **Ideas and possibilities**

- Developing shared, social planned usage taking account of the neighbourhood
- Stronger link between urban and neighbourhood development
- Relationship to the neighbourhood and spatial link urgently required
- Do not think only of the neighbourhood but also of its tourism value
- Mandate to develop possible uses
- Urban society as a life partnership
- Free space for use and meetings
- Tension between locality and internationality
- Curated use of the Multihalle
- Equal rights of the stakeholders
- Legitimation of the programme by open process design
- Educational programmes as part of a knowledge workshop
- Location of social enterprises
- Financing via an "experiment fund"

### 3.2.14 Special Panel - Education and the Future of Libraries



#### **Speakers:**

Dr. Bernd Schmid-Ruhe

#### **Moderation:**

Dr. Bernd Schmid-Ruhe

#### **Location:**

Periodicals Department of the City Library, Town Hall N1

Mannheim City Library presented electronic offers and programmes such as the Metropolbib (lending of electronic media in the region), the press reader (electronically read German and foreign language magazines), 3D printing, programming of robots and offers to make available the library laboratory.

### 3.2.15 Workshop SAP Young Thinkers



#### **Speakers:**

Christiane Bauer (SAP)

Jagda Hügler (SAP)

#### **Moderation:**

Christiane Bauer (SAP)

Jadga Hügler (SAP)

#### **Location:**

Rooms 52/53, Town Hall N1



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'.

### **3.2.16 Gallery Walk**

#### **Location:**

Podium floor, Town Hall N1 Podiumsgeschoss, Stadthaus N1

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.

### **3.3 Day 3 - 22.10.2017**

#### **3.2.1 Introductory discussion based on the results of the previous day**

**Moderation:**

Charles Landry (COMEDIAN)

**Room:**

Council Hall, Town Hall N1

The results of the previous day were discussed on the second conference day. In-depth discussions were continued in two working groups following the opening in the plenary session and an initial exchange regarding the results of the Urban Thinkers Campus Mannheim 2017 generated to date. Both working groups identified Mannheim's key requirements in the areas of sustainable urban development and transferred these into a summary. The prospects and requirements identified in these groups for the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in Mannheim were presented by Mayor Dr. Kurz in a concluding session as the overall results of the Urban Thinkers Campus 2017 and form the basis for the further mission statement process for Mannheim 2030.

### **3.3.2 Working group 1**

#### **Moderation:**

Christian Hübel (City of Mannheim)

Charles Landry (COMEDIAN))

#### **Lacation:**

Swansea room, Town Hall N1

#### **Urban development**

- Citizen participation: perception and reality are moving apart
- Controversial issue of water and port
- Discussion on car-free weekend

#### **Mobility**

- Create sustainable visions
- Can we make free local public transport available to people?
- Electric bicycles
- Better cycling infrastructure

#### **Smart City**

- Open data also results in more opportunities for involvement and participation (pioneers: Helsinki, Amsterdam) (moderator)
- Why are others still there? Example: data record at UTC for difficulties with data protection (moderator)

#### **Social Entrepreneurship and public welfare economy**

- Which start-ups were subsidised?
- Fair trade. Question as to how public procurement is carried out in Mannheim?



- A: tendering criteria for awarding contracts not all that easy (moderator)
- public welfare economy may be project for Mannheim

### **Co- Creation & Sharing**

- Issue of power via platforms: should not the public sector develop their own platforms for this?

### **Multihalle**

- Largest self-supporting wooden structure in the world: in UL primarily brainstorming regarding financing

### **What is missing and about what could one have said more?**

- Civic involvement and participation: already good in Mannheim, but that is the most important thing and that could become an example in Mannheim/model standard
- Social entrepreneurship. Request to support an interest group for young founders (G:gmbH). Business development grants in Germany are currently only paid to private, not non-profit enterprises
  - A: Impact hubs — are incubators that all have a social basis. Membership. Have 15.000 Ps worldwide. (moderator)
- Had good processes for citizen participation in the past. However, some things are still waiting for implementation. Also implement good results! (EKIR 2007 regarding the development of the inner city)
- Good citizen participation but a white and not culturally mixed society. Representation not average
- Challenge of participative citizen involvement. Shame that one has to form an organisation before one receives an invitation to the UTC. organ Members of the wider public were not present. Proposal: See UTC as the start for development

and further increase participation. Perhaps create an App for the next UTC.

→ A: Yes, start. Yes, difficult to reach everyone. It is a search for us. The App topic was discussed; but funding providers are against it, this also leaves some people behind. But win over as political incentive. (moderation)

- Issue of justice. Yes for SDGs, no for results. Expand gender equality to justice for all. Social issue: principle of subsidiarity in Germany: principle does not arise here, but we should not lose sight of it. Although enterprises can assume social responsibility, who directs which social areas require support? Request that the city has a part in determining this.
- 1. Mobility is missing in the 17 SDGs.  
2. The "low threshold offers for citizen participation" point regarding urban development was missing in the PPT. But it is important!!  
3. Mobility topic: "Awareness campaign" for the conscious use of transport with positive examples was missing.
- 1. Do not develop standard processes for participation, because this is otherwise participation that can be used as an alibi. We need more experimentation (as for M4C) as we then take everyone along  
→ experiment and participate.  
2. We need rooms for this. Multihalle is the right location; central. open, free.  
3. Break down invisible wall between the economy, university and administration
- Missing in Mobility; hourly delivery of goods and use of resources.
- 1. The topic of CULTURE is missing.  
2. Mobility of people and goods. The following is missing: Mobility of data. Access to information. Mobility of energy.

3. Energy, where I need it. The following is missing in the Smart City topic: Eco- structure and EUT. Intelligent systems in buildings, which provide automatic measurement data.

- Who is sitting here? — those who have already been made aware. Why are we not sitting outside? Idea, to invite the public to come here and perhaps go again, so we win over those people who were perhaps just shopping.
- Nothing at all is missing. It was creative and multi-faceted. The overview is therefore missing. What is the whole point? What understanding of sustainability does the individual have? (quite clear in the case of Kéré: his architecture serves social peace). Why do we have this idea, why does this move us?

→ Make a good, respectful way of life possible for ALL.

Build in filters and do not only represent own interests!

- Creation of open, free, decentralised locations was a topic in the Lab, but went missing in the summary. We need new ways of motivating stakeholders in the urban landscape for future challenges. (point: pavilions etc.). Missing: the overall outlook for the City of Mannheim in the urban society discussion: how are periphery areas to be involved? Request to think about the mission statement in a more spatial manner.
- 1. E-mobility. Up to now still high CO<sub>2</sub> consumption - request that renewable power generation is also seriously built up.  
2. Request for cleaner and social e-mobility!! Because cobalt is mined in the global south under shameful conditions!
- Most enterprises also need not only SR to increase their capacity to act. Metropolitan region issue: We can have a greater impact if we involve the region.
- Issue: How can one create trust between the administration, politics and citizens? Implementation of citizen participation

processes: Continuation of the new direction. Input: participation is not always easy to understand. Therefore important: political education; where do we learn the culture of debating?

- Proposal for extending the suburban railway (tramway): he would have liked citizen participation in this in six years it would be quite important for BUGA to build a tramway to there.
- Support for the statement that neighbouring cities are involved and Rhein Neckar Metropolitan region. Mannheim = geographical and administrative centre Synergy gains and conservation of resources possible. Improve Mannheim-Heidelberg relationship.
- Is there a participation budget?
  - A: Yes, there is a participation budget, but there is still upward scope. Possible proposal: Would be a political discussion. (moderator)
- Request that a referendum is used more often, as there is so little selectivity.
  - A: Anyone can initiate a referendum. How does one deal with proposals that already exist? Progress the idea of places of communication (play bus for citizen).
- There were issues in this process with the acceptance of democratic decisions. Therefore: are we ready to respectfully accept other positions? Democracy: we delegate our responsibility to those whom we have elected. Please respect that sometimes there is a different outcome as a result of political processes. This must be communicated. Participation processes should not replace democracy.
- Win over with the outlook for the districts and not only collect definitions. Go to Swansea park instead of the Swansea

room (15 nations are united here). Involve the park as a communication area. DRAFT: this issue was specifically incorporated in the UL Urban Development (participant lives in J7 and looks out onto Swansea park)

## **Dilemmas**

- 1. Dilemma of citizen participation and implementation of results. Decision-makers must also find ways to implement decisions that are unpopular. Be brave. (Long-term decisions are not necessarily popular)
- 2. Issue of consumption and mobility: remember that the city does not have any influence over certain problems. Therefore, focus on where something can be done locally. (Sunny)
- Good idea yesterday: sharing economy in the area of care services. But food for thought: unfortunately, there are companies which exploit this Task to maintain the social principle of the sharing economy.
- High proportion of people with migration background: how do we reach these citizens on such complex issues?  
→ A: We know that, therefore visit associations, adapt the language. (moderator)
- 1. We need intermediaries/disseminators to reach them, no more flyers in other languages 2. Formal request to refine ideas on bulletin boards.
- Issue: Mannheim's selfishness. Proportion of migrants in metropolitan area not so high, therefore courage to find own solutions.
- 1.000 migrants visit us daily. Mannheim presents itself as a cosmopolitan city vs. AFD results. We must work on our welcoming society and set up lighthouse projects.
- Citizen participation vs. different levels of knowledge: we are not experts in everything. At which level must one be to

agree? Wish: more transparency on the part of the administration & more trust of citizens in decision-makers.

### **Specific measures (which create value added)**

- Project Barcelona: E.g, smartphones for older people for communication with professors, at the same time for grandchildren (moderator)
- Created a draft of spaces worth living in: car-free, can be used by families, such spaces could be established in every neighbour hood
- Trigger process to determine which public welfare economy criteria we want to include for Mannheim
- Specific project: free internet for all citizens in all neighbourhoods up to the outskirts, question - to whom does the data belong and who are the providers  
→ A: Freifunk RheinNeckar already approached
- Access to WLAN and applications are separate points.
- Question - with what money are we going to carry out these projects? This has to be considered. Therefore action: where can the money and funds be found?  
→ A: Use crowdfunding! For example: Helsinki Brick Starter (moderator)
- Dissent; what does WLAN for everyone do to counteract fragmentation in urban society? The Internet channels the life of citizens into parallel societies.
- Issue of car-free inner city: action, try out on a small scale, even if there is a great outcry.
- Financing of sustainable neighbourhoods. Take suggestion from Hamburg HafenCity on board: use the money from property taxes raised per year for neighbourhood management.

→ Use tougher measures and anchor social ties more strongly. There are more influencing factors than we think!

- Issue of financing, Combine crowdfunding and public sector. Practice measures.
- 1. Retain systemic consensus?  
2. Multi-purpose halls as meeting places, where issues of citizens can be discussed.
- Propose modest measures: urban planning should involve citizens more (issue of trees, benches, waste bins etc.). City administration that is practical and realistic! And does not only think within a legal framework. What do people need to be happy? Request for more support: e.g. cheaper energy for the cultural sector (on a sustained basis). Request for barrier-free administration with fewer forms. Heading: creative bureaucracy

### 3.3.3 Working group 2

#### **Moderation:**

Günther Koegst (SOKRATES)

#### **Location:**

Council Hall, Town Hall N1

#### **Democracy and urban society**

- Subsidiarity: voluntary organisations are increasingly being treated "badly", reduction of 1% in the next budget for voluntary organisations
  - another way of dealing with this wanted
  - Comment of Dr. Kurz: Democracy and subsidiarity are not a mutual word
- Where does one learn democracy? Democratisation of the surrounding institutions, e.g. schools, health care systems, lobbying
- The term "trust" (process of creating and destroying) is very complex and comprehensive.
- It is difficult to develop trust: how can communities intervene in current policies?
- Who are the stakeholders and in what context? Disagreement in formulating the results: Who is "we"? Who integrates democracy into everyday life?
  - Results to be set in more concrete terms in follow-up events
- Will include the issue of democracy in the migration council) and propose that the council addresses this issue (member of the migration council)
  - Individual freedom comes from working in the democratic system



- There is too little multiculturalism in urban society; city should take part in training sessions on multiculturalism
- Integration barometer
- Create meeting places for democracy: mutually impart democratic values (eliminate "ghettos")

### **Inclusion and accessibility**

- Include everyone and leave no-one behind
  - communication: a language that everyone understands that includes everyone
- Political education is to find the right words and involve everyone
- Raising awareness is an important point, which is also a factor in other Labs and is important for achieving the SDGs
  - Dialogue as equals, no exclusion, create proposals for raising awareness, multiple forms of discrimination
- Language that each person can understand, no bureaucratic jargon, address things more slowly, not speed before rigour
- We can integrate people by using simple and clear language
- Health care systems: People who do not fit in with normal life often do not receive appropriate care in hospitals and are not appropriately supported
  - assistance
- Everyone should be allowed to join in. no-one must be left outside, to be different is to be normal
- Establish links: inclusion applies to each individual, promote together, good example: urban development method of Francis Kéré
- Many efforts are not thought through to the end and are frustrated, example: parking is not permitted on special paving (grooved road baseplates), parking offenders have to be towed away.

- Indicators help people with disabilities to make political progress, indicators can be a method for the concerns of certain groups, which otherwise are less likely to be heard, to be taken more seriously.
- Inclusion should be formulated as a fundamental understanding on the part of the city.
- Certain groups are missing in the process: Anyone participating in the process represents a major step in the development of the process. Certain groups should be involved in the process, e.g. the Migration Council
- Plain language is important for many groups, especially for deaf people.
- There are no indicators for the issues discussed so far
- "if you're not on the table, you're on the menu"  
→ everyone should be able to participate in the process
- Not only is communication free of any barriers important but also "design for everyone", e.g. in building construction

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

- What are our exact goals in what period and what was achieved with transparent reporting
- Non-achievement of goals: How do we search together the stakeholders for new ways?
- General point of indicators: they are the very end of a process of decision making
- Process of policy formulation is much more difficult than finding indicators, it is the process before
- Avoidance of overloading the indicators and undermining the indicators, because they do not fit into the political process
- Simple communication channels from the citizen to the city administration

- You don't need to have the same process on every sector in the city, what kind of processes would best serve an objective?
- Constantly review which methods are the best It is not always digitalisation that involves people, but also the face-to-face
- Process orientation: continuous evaluation and enhancement of the processes
- People are the largest resource that a city has
- Amendment to the results from Saturday: "strategic management also through the budget"
- Who manages the process? Who monitors it?
- Comment of Dr. Kurz: UTC process and mission statement are not only to be carried out in the Town Hall, groups from outside can also take over tasks, future events (similar to the UTC) will be held in the future
- District-wide review: Jungbusch has carried out special integration work, must also strongly supported in this
- Investing in designing the process is more important than designing the product
- We need different kind of processes (long-term, short-term...)
- Indicators stem from the right process
- Structure processes for products differently and select other indicators that suit the product and process and map progress at the end.
- Two processes: a process up to the indicators, a second process is using the indicators and their monitoring
- Decentralisation in order to promote participation

### **Local development policy**

- Issue of direct cooperation is missing

- Conflict: Activists in the area of development policy are not always able to communicate with "normal" citizens (e.g. young people): internal discussions must be held with each other, roles must be clarified with each other
- "Think outside the box", learn from each other
- Issue - "entrepreneurial responsibility" is difficult for the city to implement, however, city should comply with this with regard to procurement
- Educational work: What are our options for action? Differentiation by groups (e.g. opportunities in schools to work on them together with the schoolchildren)
- Raising awareness is important that migration organisations perform a development policy educational function
  - these potential experts should be involved in the process
- Link between city projects and the Eine-Welt-Forum
  - network and pass on information in a better way

### **3.3.4 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. erforderlich sind, in denen sie wachsen können.

### **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?

## **4. Annex**

### **4.2 Organisation team of the City of Mannheim**

Valentin Bruder

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Rainer Gluth

Gunter Heinrich

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Inge Kronbach

David Linse

Peter Myrczik

Kea Carina Vehnekamp

Anja Vögtel

Ralf Walther

Sigrid Woitalla

Velichka Yancheva



### 4.3 Speakers

Dr. Christine Auclair (World Urban Campaign)

Jessica Baier (Engagement Global)

Christiane Bauer (SAP)

Prof. Dr. Irene Bertschek (Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung)

Johanne Bouchard (Vereinte Nationen)

Prof. Dr. Tony Bovaird (Governance International)

Prof. Dr. Michael Cohen (The New School)

Prof. Dr. Marc Debus (Universität Mannheim)

Sabine Drees (Deutscher Städtetag)

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Prof. Dr. Hans Rüdiger Kaufmann (Hochschule der Wirtschaft für Management)

Diébédo Francis Kéré (Kéré Architecture)

Dr. Thomas Knowland (City of Leeds)

Wulf Kramer (YallaYalla!)

Oberbürgermeister Dr. Peter Kurz (Stadt Mannheim)

Dr. Giovanni Lamura (Italy's National Institute of Health and Science on Ageing)

Prof. Dr. Martina Löw (Technischen Universität Berlin)

Bürgermeisterin Grace Mugasa (Stadt Homa, Uganda)

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Christian Specht (Erster Bürgermeister der Stadt Mannheim)

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Borghild Strähle (Netzwerk Antidiskriminierung e.V. Reutlingen/Tübingen)

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Marcel Wichmann (Taubblinden Assistentenverband)

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### PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES



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*"Mannheim 2030" at [www.mannheim.de/2030](http://www.mannheim.de/2030)*

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