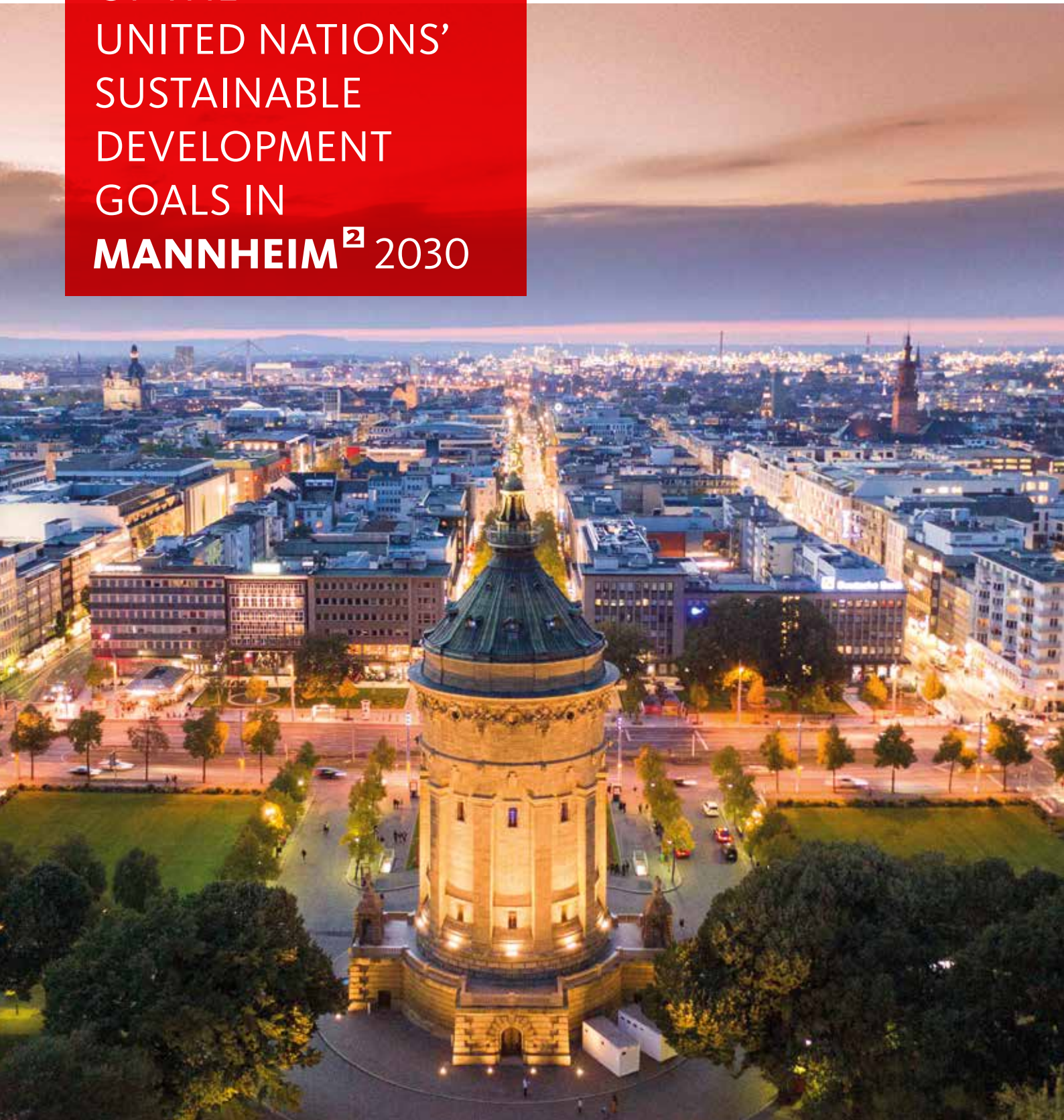


THE
IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS'
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS IN
MANNHEIM² 2030





FOREWORD



Since January 2016, the United Nations (UN) 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have served as a blueprint for all nations of the UN to implement sustainable development strategies. To formulate and implement an effective sustainable development strategy in the Rhine-Neckar Metropolitan Region, Mannheim's municipal government must take a leadership role and be decisive in this capacity. The slogan "Think global, act local" makes sense here as we must be actively responsible in our efficient allocation and use of resources, especially considering the world's social, economic, and ecological factors are more internationally linked than ever before. This notion emphasizes the importance of efficient budget planning, coexistence in international and diverse cities, as well as intelligent consumption of food, water, energy, and other goods. Mannheim's Fair-Trade Town program is an example of the city's commitment to international relations, as it demonstrates Mannheim's willingness to engage in fair economic interaction with other international cities and entities. Another key project is "Smart City Mannheim" which focuses on a strategy for modernizing and coordinating a variety of current and future digitalization and clean energy projects. From the medical technology industry to new mobility and industry 4.0, our future and the development of Mannheim are linked by several factors that will shape the city.

The City of Mannheim has developed the "Mannheim 2030" Mission Statement from the 17 UN sustainability goals in a large-scale public participation process. It sets out how we intend to live in Mannheim in 2030 and in doing so live up to our global responsibilities. We will regularly report the progress we have made in this regard to our citizens as well as the United Nations in a Voluntary Local Review (VLR). In this first VLR, we report on how we are achieving the "Mannheim 2030" Mission Statement with a description of the associated indicators and the measures we are already implementing to this end.

I would like to thank all the citizens involved, the employees of the administration and the local council who have contributed to the success of the "Mannheim 2030" Mission Statement and thus to the first Voluntary Local Review of the City of Mannheim.

The City of Mannheim would like to thank the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development for the financial support that it provided for the Urban Thinkers Campaign and would also like to thank Engagement Global for its service to the municipalities in the One World Forum. Similarly, we are grateful for our partnerships with the World Urban Campaign and UN-Habitat.

Oberbürgermeister (Mayor) Dr. Peter Kurz

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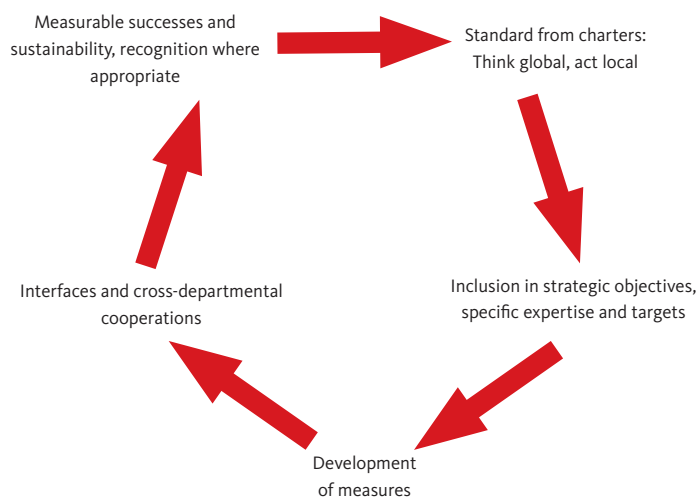
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CHARTER MANAGEMENT

A charter is a grant of authority or rights, stating that the granter formally recognizes the prerogative of the recipient to exercise the rights specified. By working with other countries or cities, we hope not only to boost our economy, but provide citizens a better life and make the world a better place.

The City of Mannheim has signed various international charters, developed concepts and action plans in different fields and has promoted sustainable activities in support of these international obligations. In addition, the City of Mannheim has committed to sustainability by following the guidelines of many national and international institutions. Locally, the Strategic Management Department of the City of Mannheim identifies the relevant content as strategic sustainability management, bundles the measures derived from it under the topic of holistic sustainability and evaluates the results every year. Subsequently, in the classical Plan-Do-Check and Act management process, we are monitoring the progress of the achievement of the goals to ensure they are really fulfilled. Afterwards, the councillors and the citizens of Mannheim are given a report covering the fulfillment of the obligations that can also be sent to the entity, which is responsible for the charter on the international level.

From here, we can expect to see an overview of how the City of Mannheim deals with the topic of sustainability, how the sustainability sectors can be assigned to the respective charters, and which measures have already been completed and which are currently being implemented.



Mannheim has signed or is fulfilling the following charters:

Equality

- Barcelona Declaration “The City and the Disabled”
- Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Disability Rights Convention for the City of Mannheim
- EU Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life

Integration and Diversity

- Masterplan Integration Concept (Principles for Integration)
- Initiative of the Federal government “Place of Diversity”
- National Integration and Action Plan, Suggestions for Municipal Associations
- The Action Concept of Intercultural Cultural Work (City of Mannheim)
- UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity
- Diversity Charter
- Rainbow Cities Network
- “Working Positive“

Strengthen Tolerance

- Mannheim’s Action Plan for Tolerance and Democracy (Federal Program: Promoting Tolerance, Strengthening Competence)
- Mannheimer Declaration

Environmental Sustainability

- Aalborg Charter “Agenda 21” – Charter of European Cities & Towns Towards Sustainability
- Mannheim 2020 Climate Protection Plan, Covenant of Mayors
- Mannheim “21-Point-Cycling-Program”
- Leipzig Charter
- Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
- Climate alliance
- ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

Child Development

- Mannheim’s Guidelines against Child Poverty

City diplomacy

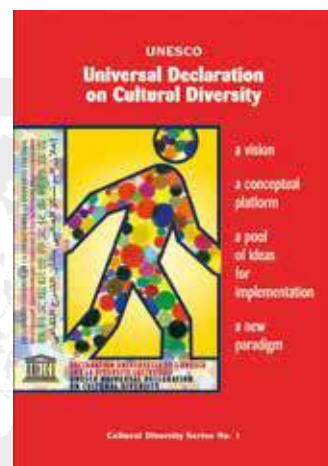
- Eurocities Network

CHARTERS: MAKING THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE



Aalborg Charter "Agenda 21" – Charter of European Cities & Towns Towards Sustainability (1994)

EU Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life



UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001)



Paris Agreement on Climate Change



EU Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life



UN-Kinderrechtskonvention



Working Positive

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development was developed with broad participation from civil society worldwide and represents a milestone in the recent history of the UN. It was adopted by all members of the United Nations in 2015. With the Agenda 2030, the International Community expresses its belief that global challenges can only be solved with a united approach.

The foundation was laid to shape global economic progress in harmony with social justice and within the framework of the earth's ecological limits. The core of the agenda envisages an ambitious catalogue with 17 goals for sustainable development. The 17 SDGs consider all three dimensions of sustainability – economic, social, and ecological issues – equally. The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

The 17 Goals are indivisible and mutually dependent. There are five key messages prefixed as guiding principles: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. The New Urban Agenda, which was decided at the Habitat III Conference, focuses on global sustainability at the local level of cities. This goes hand in hand with the implementation of the 17 global sustainability goals of the United Nations. It will serve as a tool for national, regional, and local governments as well as relevant stakeholders in order to achieve sustainable urban development. It is intended to show new ways in which cities and settlements can be planned, financed, developed, and governed. Cities and conurbations therefore play an important role in the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs at a local level. Mannheim wants to show in an exemplary way how a city can implement the UN sustainable goals on a local level and integrate them into daily business. Therefore Mannheim was financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and Engagement Global with its Service Agency Communities in One World the SKEW and Engagement Global.

Mannheim seeks to use this systematic process and develop its own 2030 Mission Statement for this purpose. This means a selection of SDGs should be considered. The Mission Statement should be reflected in the daily actions of the city as a whole as well as the city administration and urban society. With this ambitious goal, the City of Mannheim is assuming leadership role in the country. As such, relevant actors in politics, business, science, and civil services should be involved in the formulation of the Mission Statement, which the Parliament will ultimately deliberate on.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Ending poverty in every form everywhere.



End hunger, achieve better food security and better nutrition and promote sustainable agricultural.



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



Ensure inclusive, equal opportunity, and high value education as well as the option of lifelong learning, for all people.



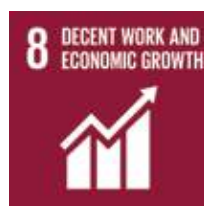
Achieve gender equality and self-determination for all men and women.



Available and sustainable sources of water and sanitation for all.



Secure access to affordable, more reliable, sustainable, and more modern energy for all.



Promote permanent, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, productive full employment and humane work for all.



Build a resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive, and sustainable industrialization and support innovation.



Reduce inequality within and between states.



Create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and settlements.



Ensure sustainable consumption and production.



Immediate measures for the combating of climate change and its effects.



Use oceanic and aquatic resources in a way that achieves sustainable development and use.



Protect the ecosystem, restore and promote sustainable usage, cultivate sustainable woodlands, prevent desertification, inhibit soil degradation and reverse the homogenization of biodiversity.



Promote peaceful, inclusive and sustainably developed/developing organizations. Ensure access for all people to actual and accountable justice and build inclusive institutions at all levels of society.



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

THREE DIMENSIONS OF THE SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals always have three dimensions for local action.

1. How do we implement the Sustainable Development Goals in our city? For example Goal 1: What do we do to prevent poverty in Mannheim? To prevent poverty in Mannheim we e.g. are financing the creation of jobs or providing direct support for poor families to educate their children. The effort of these activities is measured and monitored on a regular basis and reported to the councilors and the public.

2. What do we do in Mannheim that affects others in the world? To prevent poverty in other countries, the city of Mannheim for example is only buying stones for paving streets that are guaranteed not to involve child labor somewhere else in the world. The stones we buy are required to have been produced under the standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO). In that way, we are not looking for the cheapest products that are at the root of poverty in other countries. We are looking for products that are made Fair Trade.

3. What can we do to help others to fulfil their goals? For example, we have a project in Kilis (Turkey) where we educate Syrian refugees with the knowledge from our job school in home economics the “Justus-von-Liebig-School” in obtaining career skills in areas such as food preparation, working with textiles or cosmetic services for men and women. In this way, the refugees are educated and have a diploma when they return to Syria.

The Mission “Statement Mannheim 2030” was a part of creating the 2020/2021 budget plan in this spring 2019. In the process, we carried out target workshops in all administration units, where we asked, “How you can support the Mission Statement 2030 within your daily business?” Consequently, the budget was planned for 2020/2021 for this unit.

On the whole we have now 126 impact goals within the administration which are targeting the SDGs with 412 indicators on the level of the several administration units. To achieve these 126 impact goals, 322 measures are going to be drafted. Of these 322 measures, 274 are targeting dimension 1 – the implementing of the SDG at the local level, 39 are targeting dimension 2 – measures which are indirectly affecting others on global level and we have 9 measure which are directly helping others in the world to achieve their Sustainable Development Goals.

Three dimensions of the SDGs



1. MEASURES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WITH LOCAL EFFECTS

- financial support of jobs
- local labor market program
- education help

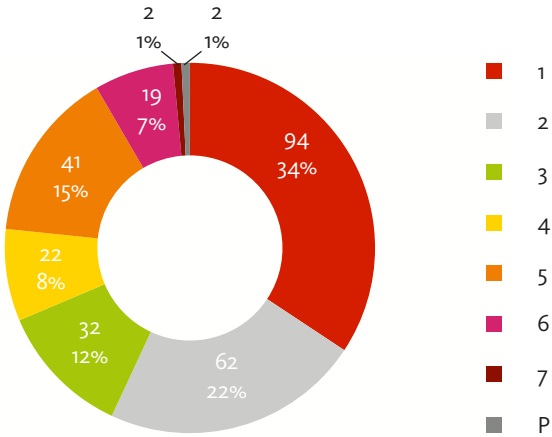
2. MEASURES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WITH INDIRECT GLOBAL EFFECTS

- procurement procedure
- fair trade
- ILO-working standards

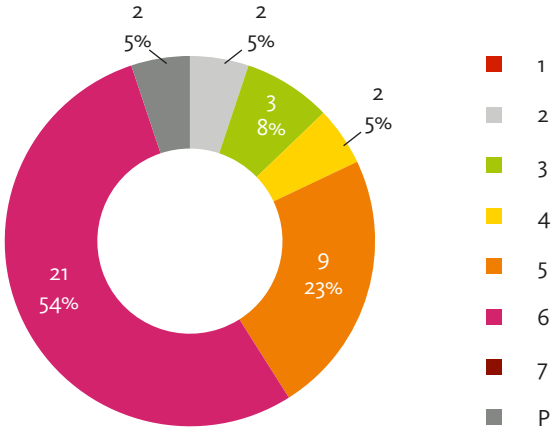
3. MEASURES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WITH DIRECT GLOBAL EFFECTS

- bilateral development projects (for example Kilis City)

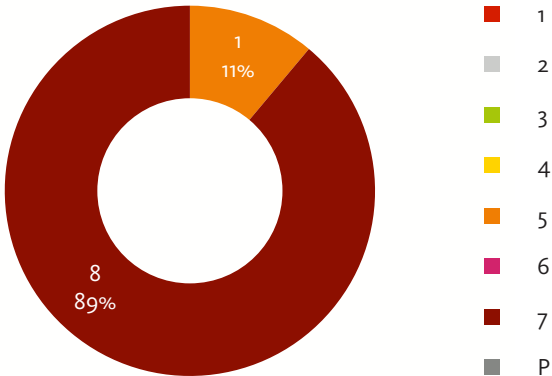
Measures in Dimension 1 and Strategic Goals they are targeting



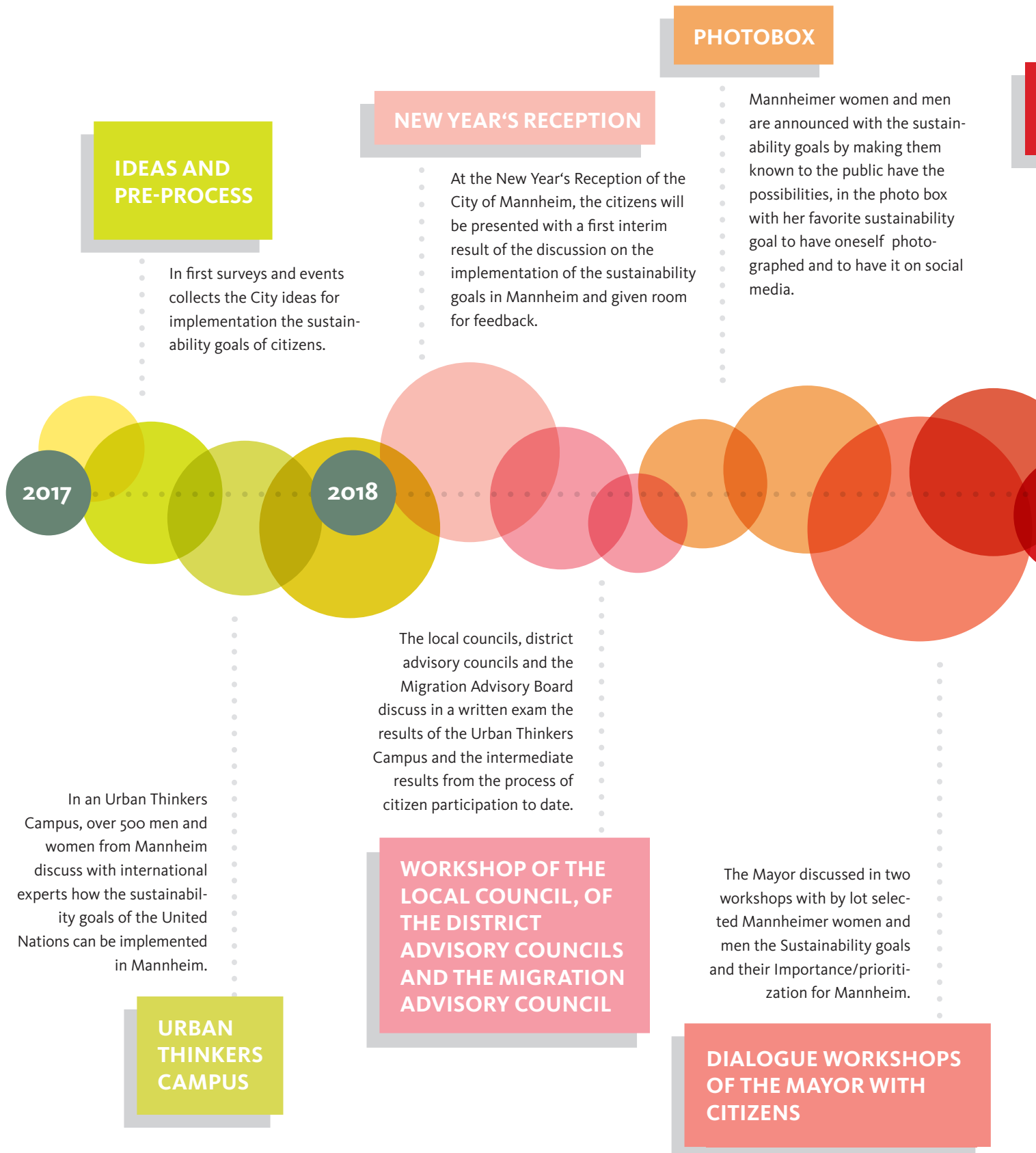
Measures in Dimension 2 and Strategic Goals they are targeting



Measures in Dimension 3 and Strategic Goals they are targeting



MISSION STATEMENT PROCESS



ONLINE DISCUSSION

On the investment portal of the City of Mannheim www.mannheim-gemeinsam-gestalten.de discuss citizens of Mannheim.

MAIMARKT BOOTH OF THE CITY OF MANNHEIM

At the Maimarkt booth of the city of Mannheim daily changing city administration and associations give concrete Examples of implementation of the sustainability targets in Mannheim.

PRELIMINARY VOTES WITH THE LOCAL COUNCIL

The preliminary results are submitted to the municipal council.

LOCAL COUNCIL ADOPTED THE NEW MISSION STATEMENT MANNHEIM 2030

2019

22 Civil society Institutions and civil society initiatives such as the Eine-Welt-Forum e. V. discuss in many different events the implementation of the sustainability targets in Mannheim from their point of view.

THIRD-PARTY EVENTS

250 by lot selected citizens discuss the intermediate results of all previous events.

CIVIL DIALOGUE

Experts from Mannheim's twin cities argue about the experiences of the implementations of the sustainability goals in their cities and talk about results from the Mannheimer investment process.

SDG CONFERENCE OF THE TWIN CITIES

THE ADOPTED MODEL IS IMPLEMENTED BY CITY ADMINISTRATION IN BUDGET

MANNHEIM²

THE MANNHEIM 2030 MISSION STATEMENT

The “Mannheim 2030” Mission Statement describes how the city is implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on a local level and what it should look like by the year 2030. Mannheim can achieve this goals if its citizens are more ecologically, socially, and economically established and aware while also reducing any activity that could harm other citizens. Taking the UN’s SDGs into account prompts the following question: Will our aspirations and goals prove useful and sensible not only to us but to the next generation as well? More than 2,500 citizens have already participated in this discussion very actively. Another 10,000 were integrated via opinion polls, the city’s New Year’s reception and the Mai Fair. 1,500 proposals for the Mission Statement have been made, which will not only help our decision making today, but also in the future.

The completion and publishing of the Mission Statement will not represent the conclusion of our work, but rather the beginning of our attempt to illustrate and spread our vision for the future. The foundation of this idea is based on an expectation that it is possible to determine and describe common goals beyond political differences. What has become increasingly clear to us in the last year is that isolated answers to individual problems are no longer effective solutions and they have not been for quite some time.

In places where the challenges we face are the greatest, comprehensive integrated policies and actions are needed which often go beyond the jurisdiction of a specific department and require the attention of both the city administration and the citizens of Mannheim.

The UN, the European Union (EU), and even some national partners are encouraging greater cooperation between cities because such enhanced cooperation can lead to quicker solutions and more specific action. Thus, our Mission Statement’s importance extends beyond just Mannheim. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Service Agency Communities in One World in Germany and Engagement Global have financed the Mission Statement process, a process that the UN-Habitat – an UN organization that presides over the development of human settlements and cities within the UN – supervises and supports.

Digitalization, climate change, migration, urbanization – the challenges for humanity in the 21st century – are epochal in their scope. No continent or nation can meet these challenges alone. All countries of the world have therefore agreed to implement 17 global sustainability goals by the year 2030. Hardly any of these goals can be achieved without the participation of cities.

Mannheim is aware of its global responsibility. As a strong city community, we would like to make a contribution to achieving the global sustainability goals with our actions, knowledge and experience.





That's why we asked Mannheim residents the question: "Taking into account to the 17 UN SDGs, what do we want life in our city to be like in 2030?" In a broadly-based participation program with various opportunities for dialogue, the Mannheim city community processed over 1,500 responses. They now are at the heart of Mannheim's 2030 Mission Statement. The seven topics included in the Mission Statement represent the tangible implementation of the global sustainability goals in Mannheim. More than 2,500 citizens have already participated in this discussion. Another 10,000 were integrated via opinion polls, the city's New Year's reception and the Mai Fair.

The Mannheim 2030 Mission Statement should be regarded as a compass that provides orientation to the activities of all people in Mannheim. Rather than forwarding a host of tangible measures, it is a vision of Mannheim in the future. The city administration is bringing the Mission Statement's message into the public domain. It takes on a special role-model function within the city community and focuses all of its efforts on attaining the goals of the Mission Statement.



The result of this whole process was a new Mission Statement with the seven strategic goals for 2030. These are:

The seven strategic goals represent the core of our Mission Statement.

The Mannheim city administration pledges to act in a financially sustainable way in the implementation of the seven strategic goals and fundamentally not to allow expenditures to exceed what the city collects. In this way Mannheim can also fulfill its legal and organizational mandate.

- Mannheim guarantees educational equality and prevents poverty. The social and cultural integration of all Mannheim residents is guaranteed.
- Mannheim offers an exemplary urban quality of life with a high level of security as a basis for a healthy, happy life for people of all age groups, thereby gaining more citizens for the city.
- Mannheim is characterized by a supportive city community and a model for communal life in cities. Gender equality and the acceptance of diverse human identities and life-styles have been achieved.
- Mannheim is distinguished by a strong city community and good administrative procedures. Mannheim residents make use of the possibilities of taking part in democratic and transparent processes regarding the development of their city to an above-average extent.
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- Mannheim is a climate-friendly – in perspective, climate-neutral – and resilient city that is a model for environmentally friendly life and actions.
- Mannheim is a model for the international cooperation between cities. Municipal development policy and responsible consumption contribute to global justice and a sustainable international policy.

An enormous interest in city life and a great sense of attachment to the city are unique in Mannheim. We thank all Mannheim residents and the companies, institutions, and associations involved for their great commitment on the path towards the Mannheim 2030 Mission Statement.

The order of sequence for the seven topics does not represent any order of priority. A strategic goal and subheadings make the vision that we are following for Mannheim 2030 clear. With practical examples from Mannheim, we demonstrate that sustainability is not an abstract concept but something tangible that, in many cases, is already being implemented in the city. The selection of the examples shows the individual aspects

and the breadth of activities up to now, and points towards future potential.

The Mission statement is:

- an attempt to describe what life will be like in the coming years in Mannheim and what it means to be a Mannheim resident; it is being amended and updated on a regular basis;
- something to encourage hands-on participation; a tool to enable the city community to get involved in the future of Mannheim in a meaningful way;
- an indicator for implementing a series of measures so that the accomplishments made in the short term make achieving long-term goals possible;
- not a plan that replaces all other strategies; we recognize that alongside the Mission Statement, other strategies are being implemented in the city administration and we jointly guarantee that these are in harmony with the Mission Statement;
- particularly effective when the city community commits to consistent action in line with the 17 sustainability goals;
- not a bureaucratic stop sign, nor will it hold up innovation and other work in the city.



Strategic Goals in the Mannheim 2030 Mission Statement

1 Mannheim guarantees educational equality and works to prevent poverty. The social and cultural integration of all Mannheim residents is guaranteed.



2 Mannheim offers an exemplary urban quality of life with a high level of security as a basis for a healthy, happy life for people of all age groups, thereby gaining more citizens for the city.



3 Mannheim is characterized by a supportive city community and is a model for communal life in cities. Gender equality and the acceptance of diverse human identities and lifestyles have been achieved.



4 Mannheim is distinguished by a strong city community and good administrative procedures. Mannheim residents make use of the possibilities of taking part in democratic and transparent processes regarding the development of their city to an above-average extent.



5 As a digital and innovative metropolis, Mannheim creates the conditions for companies of every size to realize diverse and sustainable growth as well as attract talented and skilled employees.



6 Mannheim is a climate-friendly – in perspective, climate-neutral – and resilient city that is a model for environmentally friendly life and actions.



7 Mannheim is a model for international cooperation between cities. Municipal development policy and responsible consumption contribute to global justice and sustainable international policy.





STRATEGIC GOAL 1

Mannheim guarantees educational equality and works to prevent poverty. The social and cultural integration of all Mannheim residents is guaranteed.



**SOCIAL AND
CULTURAL EMPOWERMENT,
SOCIAL INTERACTION
AND LIFELONG LEARNING**

In Mannheim, no one is left behind. Poverty risks are systematically combated and educational justice is ensured. Culture is an important catalyst for social cohesion.

The topics of accessibility, inclusion and equal opportunity in particular will be systematically taken into account in all aspects of life.





Key milestones for the Strategic Goal








- Cohesion and well-being in the city's neighborhoods
- Encounters with the community in public spaces and inclusive mobility
- Educational activities for lifelong learning and cultural integration
- Suitable employment for everyone

Specifically

- Mannheim will leave no one behind
- All Mannheimers are independent and all have the option to integrate into society
- Educational guidance of children in Mannheim is independent of their social status or origins
- All Mannheimers have equal opportunity in the job market and are guaranteed a living wage

Methods

- Cost-free daycare, workplace training opportunities, and strong local education networks
- Quick job placement through decentralized job markets, new workplaces through previously outsourced job markets and support for economic models oriented towards the common good

Indicator	Definition	Goal Progress	SDG
Average price of rent	Average rent per square meter according to the Mannheim rent index	→	
Children without speech difficulties	Percentage of children in enrolled in the public school system without speech impairments	↗	
Secondary School Dropouts	Percentage of students who drop out of secondary school before attaining a diploma	↘	
Access to vocational training	Percentage of unplaced applicants in the vocational training market	↘	
Unemployment rate	Percentage of unemployed citizens throughout the civilian labor force	↘	
Minimum welfare ratio	Percentage of the population on welfare	↘	
Ratio of employed on welfare	Percentage of employees receiving welfare payments complementing their own income	↘	

STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

Educational Integration and Development Plan

Mannheim is supporting and promoting the development of migrant children's scholastic potential. All children must be allowed to develop their abilities and will also have the right to a diploma commensurate to their abilities and their accomplishments.

The success of the "Kein Kind darf verloren gehen" (No child left behind) initiative is dependent on the use of support measures, policy and the inclusion of all children regardless of their situation.

The cross-disciplinary development plan presented here highlights the current educational success of children and adolescents with a migrant background within the framework of an IS analysis in formal and non-formal learning environments.

Mannheim's current goal is to integrate interculturalism into education systems and to offer migrant children the same opportunities as any other child with complementary and goal-specific policies. This means that when evaluating the results of a policy, Mannheim must evaluate statistics on migrant children in comparison to city averages.

Mannheim School Support System (MAUS)

MAUS (Mannheim Unterstützungssystem Schule) demands a holistic and all-day offering of education in schools and fosters school development in the direction of providing all-day operations. The program offers extensive opportunities for cooperation with extra-scholastic partners.

Everyday education makes a significant contribution to educational equity. With MAUS and its project partners, schools can develop equitable solutions and get on the path towards becoming all-day schools. MAUS also requires schools, with the introduction of interculturalism, to offer courses that are interculturally sensible and promote tolerance. Both will have a positive effect in their respective districts.

Intercultural Offerings

MAUS supports the intercultural organization of schools.

MAUS will be resolutely deployed in areas where socio-economic conditions and educational participation are aggravated, in particular where schools cannot meet the demands placed on them due to this situation.

MAUS offers schools the opportunity to establish more challenging teaching options and to adapt to an increasingly heterogeneous student population. This has a positive impact on scholastic performance.

This fostering program of the city enables the school system's general education program to offer an additional 20 hours a week to students who are in need of additional support. MAUS offers children and adolescents the possibility to improve their academic results and compensate for any educational disadvantages.

Linguistic Demands and Education

The key to participation in education and success is language. The comprehensive and demand-oriented support of linguistic development for children is, therefore, an important pedagogical focal point in the city's schooling facilities.

Speech integration in everyday life means that children are supported in their linguistic development in day-to-day care. The goal is to provide linguistic immersion in all facilities. Children with linguistic difficulties will be offered increased support to accommodate their needs. For example, children with families who do not speak German at home will be provided with this assistance. Every child with additional needs will be ascertained, whether it be through the enrollment examination or the observation of experts, all of their needs will be accommodated.

City childcare facilities have many years of experience in every-day linguistic immersion. Moving forward, the experience and knowledge gained from this endeavor will be used to rework linguistic immersion concepts for city childcare facilities. From 2017 to 2019, it will be implemented step by step. The goal is to offer the possibility of linguistic development oriented to and tailor-made for the individual needs of the children.

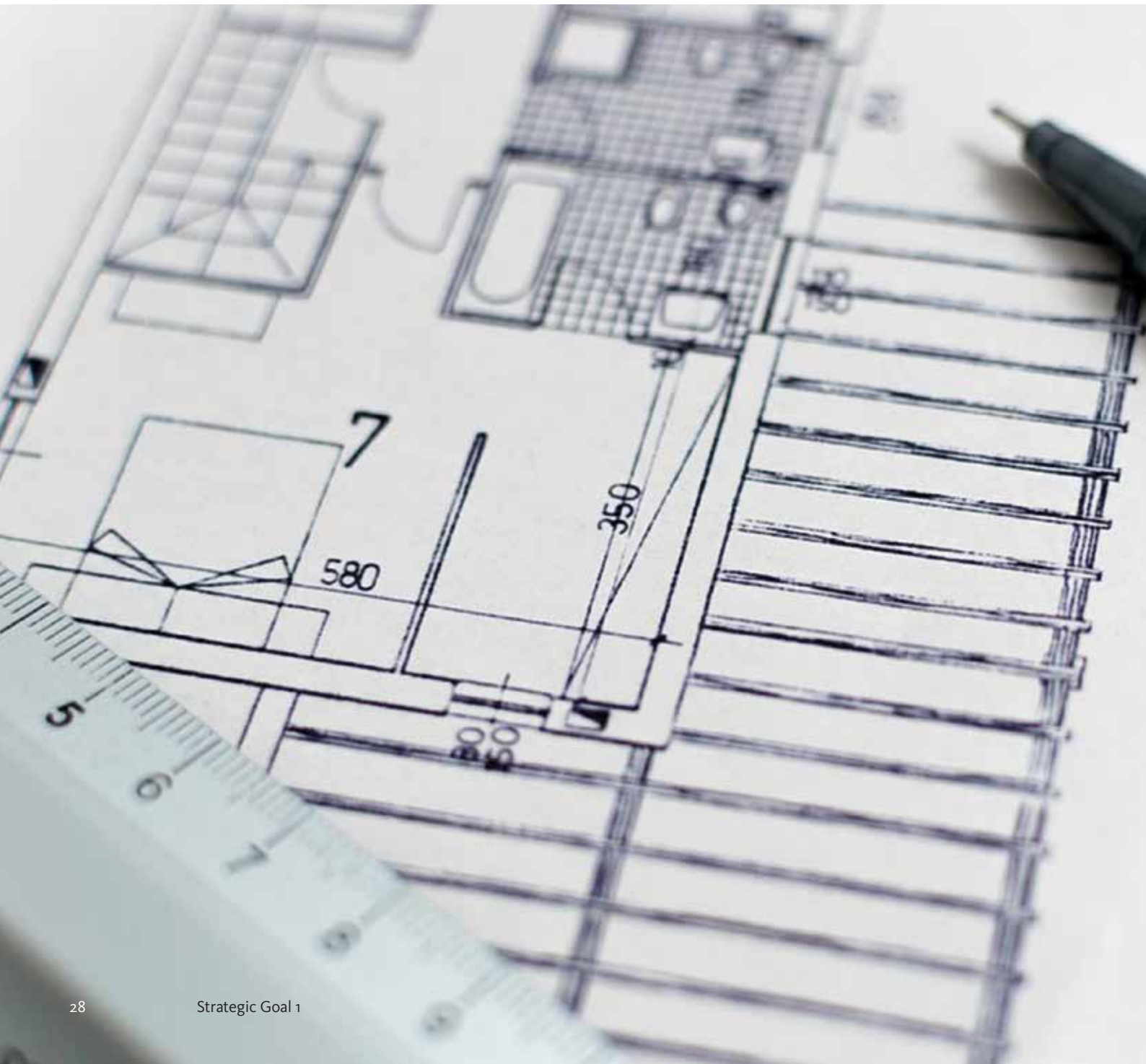


12-Point programm for housing construction

In order to have affordable and sufficient living space in the future, the City of Mannheim is introducing a 12-point program for residing in Mannheim, including a social quota. 30% of new living spaces from ten housing units will be offered for 7.50 € per square meter. In addition, funds from the Urban Development Trust for Modernization will be offered to existing apartments to reduce the price increase. The Wohnbaugesellschaft GBG should also acquire buildings in all parts of the city for social stabilization and mixing, private and urban brownfields should be activated and – where possible and sensible – further compaction should be implemented.

“With the large conversion areas, we can use the instruments of the 12-point program effectively. By 2025 about 10,000 new living spaces will be built in Mannheim. We want to ensure that low-income housing seekers can also be provided for,” explained the Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz. “We want to stabilize neighborhoods and prevent segregation tendencies in both socially disadvantaged and socially strong housing areas by employing a corresponding small-scale mix of apartments in different price segments.”

Deputy Mayor Lothar Quast emphasizes: “With this 12-point program we are setting the course for the future and assuming social responsibility. We strengthen not only the ownership ratio but also have accounted for reasonably priced living space. Both must be considered together.”



Local Urban Renewal Strategy (LOS)

The first LOS overall report is an example of how integrated neighborhood development can look and work. We want to bring about changes in Neckarstadt-West with small and mostly short-term measures, i.e. in the truest sense of the word “stadtkupunktur” (urban acupuncture), in order to develop an effect exactly where it is necessary and at the same time activate the self-healing powers of the district. At the end of 2016, measures were initiated and implemented for the first time in Mannheim based on Neckarstadt-West project influenced by social sciences. LOS enables a superior and coordinated action by the municipal administrative areas and the participating municipal societies, together with private actors and local initiatives.

The projects are primarily intended to improve the subjective viewpoint of the people living in this neighborhood. The report on the initiative describes the individual measures which have been implemented or initiated in the past two years. Among these is the founding of the Child Support Association: Neckarstadt Kids Foundation, which is dedicated to improving the lives of children with activities, events, and programs.

Neighborhood management

Neighborhood management In Mannheim, special attention is paid to the sustainable development of the individual city districts (neighborhoods). If the existing forces in the area concerned are not sufficient and a district runs the risk of continuously moving downwards in terms of urban development, economy, ecology and society, it can make sense to set up a neighborhood management system.

A neighborhood management system works on a project-by-project basis and offers all participants professional coordination and moderation of neighborhood-related cooperation. Available resources should be bundled and thus used efficiently and effectively. The aim of neighborhood management is to create a local network that can support the further upward development of the area itself in the medium term.

Professional Youth Alliance

Through the Mannheim Professional Youth Alliance, Mannheim has agreed to close cooperation with the Mannheim Agency for Work, the Karlsruhe Regional Council, the Mannheim State Education Authority and the Mannheim Job Center. Educational equality and equal opportunity are the main focus of the Mannheim Professional Youth Alliance. The primary objectives are: to support the efficient transition of adolescents and young adults from school to the workforce, to improve their training opportunities and thus their career prospects, and to pave the way for young people in need of special support to enter training programs or employment by means of bundled measures.

In addition to the educational sponsorship and the objectives, the cooperation partners are particularly committed to promoting the social and vocational integration of disadvantaged young people and young people at risk of discrimination. This common task is legally standardized for youth welfare, the Agency for Work, and the Mannheim Job Center. This cooperation is above all intended to strengthen and further develop the existing cooperation of the entities involved. The existing offers should be made transparent for the participants and integrated into the respective consulting structures. Offers and measures are coordinated in regular meetings, to offer young people the fastest possible and qualified support over short timeframes. The cooperation agreement formulates specific sub-goals and forms of cooperation at the working and management level and also includes regular reporting. It represents a further qualitative step in the joint support of young people in their transition into working life.

The aim of the cooperation agreement is to comprehensively support the transition of adolescents and young adults from school to the workforce, to reduce the number of students who drop out of school, to make the offers of a variety of institutions more transparent – also for employees among each other – and overall to create the lowest possible threshold for access to assistance and support measures. In particular, the social and vocational integration of disadvantaged young people is at stake – the keywords are educational justice and equal opportunities. No one should be left behind. The result is one of the lowest youth unemployment rates in German cities.





HEALTH, WELL-BEING, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

STRATEGIC GOAL 2

Mannheim is characterized by a supportive city community and a model for communal life in cities. Gender equality and the acceptance of diverse human identities and life-styles have been achieved.

In Mannheim 2030, health for all is a publicly perceived and accepted entitlement.

Mannheim residents take responsibility for their physical, mental and sexual health.

They live mindfully, with purpose and well-being. Health promotion, prevention, and protection are important tasks that are given strong consideration in all areas.

Mannheim has also found tangible answers to current demographic challenges.





Key milestones for the Strategic Goal

- Education and exercise create health and happiness
- City planning focuses on people's well being
- Children are the future of Mannheim
- Aging and self-determination
- Barrier-free access to health services
- Communal Life in Mannheim is safe

Specifically

- Illness prevention, health promotion, and health protection are taken into account everywhere
- All citizens have equal health opportunities
- Self-determination for the elderly

Methods

- The prominence of health awareness in the design of public spaces
- Barrier-free medical access: medical and sports-related facilities are available to all citizens and are within walking distance
- Neighborhood care according to needs

Indicator	Definition	Goal Progress	SDG
Recreational activity	Percentage of interviewed persons who engage in exercise on a weekly basis	↗	
Satisfaction with green space	Percentage of interviewed persons who were satisfied with the status, quality, and quantity of parks and green spaces throughout Mannheim	↗	
Satisfaction with public facilities	Percentage of persons satisfied with public places such as markets, town squares, and soccer stadiums	↗	
Obese children	Percentage of children who were obese upon public school enrollment examination	↘	
Children with motor disabilities	Percentage of children who displayed motor disabilities during public school enrollment examination	↘	
SGB II rate under 15	SGB II-usage rate for ineligible beneficiaries (under 15 years of age)	↘	
Nursing home usage by those over 75	Percentages of persons over 75 interned in a nursing home	↘	
Percentage of Mannheimers who feel safe in the city	Percentage of surveyed persons who responded that they "felt safe in Mannheim"	↗	
Crimes in public spaces and violent crime	Crime in public spaces and violent crime per 1000 people	↘	

STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

Recreational Infrastructure in Mannheim

Mannheim has a strong tradition as a sports city and a city with very attractive local recreation areas and leisure time offerings. In recent years, investments have been made in central and popular places for local recreation. Three focal points are now being developed with this budget and medium-term financial programming:

- The 2015 Strategy Process for city parks has finally yielded results and a development concept. The Luisenpark will benefit from a green experience center and a new attraction, without sacrificing proven sustainability. Herzogenried Park will enhance its character as a district park with space to move and play. The parliament has already allotted twelve million additional euro for this project.
- The national garden exhibition in 2023 and the related “green belt”-connect not only existing green spaces with each other but also increase their quality and reputation. About sixty hectares of free space are being created here. In many places, the transition from built-up to open structures will set new standards for Mannheim and its future.
- In the framework of conversion, new green space will also be created in former military areas FRANKLIN, Taylor, and Turley with a strong focus on sports. Eleven hectares at Taylor and around 50 at FRANKLIN are allotted for green space, which the administration hopes will have a positive effect on the surrounding neighborhoods.

Attractive green areas in the Inner City

Since 2018 we have mandated and promoted the transformation of infrastructure in the downtown and adjacent areas to become more environmentally friendly. Alternative investigations are being introduced in the preliminary stages of construction measures for the protection of trees.

The downtown green areas Lameygarten, Lauersche Gärten, and Scipio Garten were made more attractive in 2019. We want to continue this in the coming years with select parks and also ensure the provision of irrigation systems so that parks can still fulfill their function even in the driest of summers.

Sports in the Park

Starting April 22, 2019, all sports enthusiasts and those who want to become sports enthusiasts can take advantage of a variety of classes at the Sports and Leisure Facility of the City of Mannheim. Sports in the Park is an open, free, and commitment-free recreation offering. With the Sports in the Park program, citizens can, from April 22 to September 22, try out a variety of different sports and stay active during the summer. Popular classes from last year such as Zumba, yoga, Body-Fit, Qigong, and Cross-Fit will still be available. Additionally, there are new offerings in the morning program including Nordic walking, fitness with a baby, power walking, cross training and sports training for children and seniors.





Child-Friendly Community

Mannheim is the cultural and economic center of the Rhine-Neckar Metropolitan Region. 320,000 people live in Mannheim; approximately 48,000 of them are children and adolescents. Mannheim is soulful, inspirational, pulsing, growing, enticing, and exciting. The city, which has a nice mix of modern, baroque, and urban themes, has been engaged in the national “Child-Friendly Community Project” since December 2018. The success already achieved by working for more child and adolescent friendly institutions will be reviewed, evaluated and used as an incentive to justify further development projects. For more than 20 years, Mannheim has built a foundation upon which the city can become more child-friendly. Much has been achieved thus far, but further progress is still necessary. As the 21st municipality in the project, Mannheim would like to give a voice to those for whom the word future has the greatest significance and to those who will design and shape the future of the city with inclusivity for all in mind.





Parent-Child Centers

The Mannheim Parent-Child Centers are a low threshold, local and dependable contact point for parents and their children from ages 0-3. With our offering, we want to promote the development, education, and upbringing of children as well as support parents in their task of parenthood. Our Parent-Child Centers are an open offering and not a nursery or coupled with kindergarten facilities.

Early intervention is defined as a local and regional support system with coordinated assistance for parents and children from the beginning of pregnancy and in the early years of life (especially in the first three years). They include both universal/primary prevention (offers for all parents for promoting health) and selective/secondary prevention (help for families in difficult situations). The Department of Health also offers the Welcome to Life program as well as medical cooperation in the Parent-Child Centers.



Medical Practice Language Guide

The City of Mannheim is proud of its diversity and one of the city's important strategic goals is the "preservation of tolerance and coexistence" – Mannheim is a marquee example for coexistence in a metropolis. A basic requirement for coexistence with tolerance and diversity is the guarantee of access to social, political, and economic participation for all members of society. All Mannheimers should, from childbirth until old age, grow, live, and age healthily and happily. Since health is closely linked to all other areas of life, the Department of Health has now created a new program to promote access to health services for all Mannheim residents through a language guide for medical practices and other health services. In 2017 the Department of Health conducted a survey of all doctors and health practitioners in Mannheim to determine what languages the health provid-

ers are able to work in. Only those who provided this information are included in the current language guide and therefore the brochure does not claim to be complete. The collected data will be updated in two-year cycles. In the current Language Guide, there is a listing of primary care doctors, specialist physicians, occupational therapists, speech therapists, and midwives according to the languages spoken in each practice. This facilitates citizens in accessing medical care services that speak their native language where they can describe their symptoms precisely, thus increasing the effectiveness and success of treatment for all. In the name of the City of Mannheim and the Department of Health, we would like to thank everyone for the support given to the Language Guide project. In the future, we hope that the Language Guide will be more useful and widely available so that more practices are motivated to provide their information.



**EQUALITY,
DIVERSITY
AND
INTEGRATION**



STRATEGIC GOAL 3

Mannheim is characterized by a supportive city community and is a model for communal life in cities. Gender equality and the acceptance of diverse human identities and lifestyles have been achieved.

In Mannheim 2030, people live as part of an equal, non-discriminatory and prejudice-free city community. Alongside the city administration, numerous Mannheim initiatives, organizations, institutions, religious communities, clubs, and companies are committed to this.

From the very beginning, social values such as equality, solidarity, and respect are communicated and embodied in Mannheim.





Key milestones for the Strategic Goal

- School and sports clubs fulfill their integrative function
- Mannheim's culture of diversity drives communal life
- Equality, diversity and LGBTQ+
- Mindfulness, mutual encouragement, and participation
- Corporate social responsibility in the economy

Specifically

The Mannheim declaration in support of coexistence and diversity is expounded:

- In our city, citizens respect one another. They live equitable, discrimination-free and unprejudiced lives
- The city administration, associations, initiatives, organizations, businesses, religious groups, and churches stand together for a united urban society

Methods

- Community spaces in all urban areas
- Additional personal and pedagogical programs for schools
- Implementation of equality action plans
- Diversity of companies thanks to support from working agencies, skilled laborers, industries, and the chamber of commerce

Indicator	Definition	Goal Progress	SDG
Secondary school dropouts with a migrant background	Percentage of all dropouts who have a migrant background	↘	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Satisfaction with cultural infrastructure and facilities	Percentage of surveyed persons who were satisfied with cultural facilities such as concert venues, theaters, museums, and libraries	↗	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Usage of cultural offerings	Percentage of those surveyed who utilized cultural offerings	↗	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Acceptance of homosexual persons	Percentage of people who do not want homosexuals as neighbors	↘	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Full time employment rate of women	Percentage of full-time employed women aged 15 to under 65 years who received welfare payments	↗	5 GENDER EQUALITY
Approval for the successful integration of migrants and those with a migrant background	Percentage of people who replied to the survey saying they were content with the successful integration of migrants into the city	↗	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Percent of people who have trust in their neighbors and community	Percentage of people who responded that they felt they could trust their cohorts in Mannheim	↗	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Satisfaction with the co-existence of people in Mannheim	Percentage of surveyed persons who responded that they were satisfied with co-existence in the city	↗	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

The Mannheim Alliance

Living together successfully requires a much more basic understanding of the worth of fellow citizens as well as the constant care and involvement of all community groups.

The Mannheim Alliance is a conduit, through which Alliance partners can combine their resources to reaching common goals of promoting respectful coexistence in diversity and fight against different kinds of marginalization and discrimination.

The Mannheim declaration of living together in tolerance and respect was signed by 302 partners, religious institutions and private enterprises expresses our understanding of our position as an Alliance partner and is regarded as a manifestation of the moral foundation for a respectful coexistence in our city. The declaration seeks to make itself a public institution for a respectful coexistence and a hallmark against discrimination.

The nature of the Mannheim Alliance is to promote the exchange of experience and information between partners. Thus, the focal point of Alliance work lies in the need for understanding between the Alliance partners as well as opportunities for new bi-lateral or multi-lateral diversity cooperation.

In the framework of the Alliance, the Alliance partners have opportunities to:

- exchange experience and expertise at networking events
- meet new cooperation partners across familiar network structures and to get involved in joint or coordinated projects or activities
- institutionally open up to diversity through encounter formats and qualification offers
- make work more visible through joint publicity
- use The Alliance as a place for conflict management

Here the principle of voluntary action states that all Alliance partners can contribute to the different Alliance offers within the scope of their respective individual and structural possibilities.

One Another Action Days

The “One Another Action Days” are events and actions, which promote respectful coexistence in Mannheim by celebrating Mannheim’s diversity and enabling new encounters between citizens. We are enriched by experiencing this diversity of expression and are therefore able to comprehend the problems discrimination and prejudice pose in our community and combat them.

The events are open to the public, however, target-group specific closed events can be set up, provided that the limitation is justifiable by the event objective or format. For example, empowerment workshops for discriminated and marginalized groups.

Possible event formats can be brainstormed. Presentations or lecture series, workshops, artistic performances, as well as theater events, concerts, film showings, mixers, festivals, athletic activities, project presentations or other actions are all possible.

The events are formulated, classified, and aimed at a significant, visible and content-related collection for the Mannheim Alliance. The events create a physical medium through which citizens can experience and understand their goals and ideas.



Equal Status Action Plan

The first Equal Status Action Plan was defined in Mannheim (2019-2021) and the associated fields of action were identified. As part of the conceptual, structural and operational preparations for the development of the Equal Status Action Plan, the formation of expert groups from various areas of politics, the business community, and science was initiated for each focal point.

The focal point of the first Equal Status Action Plan is “women and equal employment”; eight target group specific associated fields of action for the Equal Status Action Plan were identified to improve the integration of women into the workforce.

The demands of the Action Plan

- Increased participation of women in decision-making bodies (supervisory boards, competency boards, and politics)
- Business startup options and startups for women
- Women in leadership positions
- Highly qualified migrant women in the first regulated labor market
- Girls can determine their own career path
- Digital skills of women for working women
- Structural implementation of equal opportunity legislation in the economy, science, and state authorities
- Women’s access to guidelines for hazardous work in the regulated workforce

Contact Point for Women and Careers in the Rhine Neckar Metropolitan Area

The Contact Point for Women and Careers in Mannheim-Rhine-Neckar-Odenwald offers individual advice to women for all kinds of careers. On the structural level, it aims to improve earning potential for women. Individual consultations encompass topics such as career orientation, career planning, training, further education, job searching, applications, and reentry after the family phase, finance, promotion opportunities and compatibility of career and family. The coordinator of the Contact Point in Mannheim is the Department of the Equal Opportunity Commission of Stadt Mannheim.

European Charter for Equality between Women and Men at Local Level

The Charter addresses the local and regional governments of Europe and invites them to sign up formally and publicly to the principle of equality between women and men, to make public their commitment to equality and to implement the commitments set out in the Charter within their respective spheres of competence. Within this framework, the four most important roles of the municipality - as employer, as service provider, as client and as political authority - are to be strategically mobilized in order to advance women and men at all levels of society. In June 2011, the City Council of Mannheim unanimously approved the signing of the European Charter, which was signed by Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz on 07.06.2011. This made Mannheim the 21st municipality or administrative district in Germany. The development of an equality action plan is mandatory for each signatory* in accordance with the Charter.

The focus of the first equality action plan in Mannheim is „Women and gainful employment“. With a view to the strategic goals and the seven fields of action of the City of Mannheim and taking into account the 17 global sustainability goals, eight target group-specific fields of action were identified for the gender equality action plan in order to improve the integration of women at all levels of the labour market:

- Promoting greater participation of women in decision-making bodies (supervisory boards, boards of directors, politicians)
- The promotion of business start-up options and start-ups for women
- The promotion of women in management positions
- The promotion of highly qualified migrant women into the first regular labour market
- The promotion of girls in a (self-)conscious choice of career
- The promotion of women’s digital skills for working 4.0
- Promoting of the structural implementation of the Equal Opportunities Act in industry, science and state authorities
- Promoting access of women from precarious employment to the regular labour market

Christopher Street Day

Christopher Street Day is a festival and day of demonstration for the LGBTQ+ community. It is held annually in Mannheim. The first rainbow reception in the Mannheim City Hall will be a demonstration of solidarity from our city community with lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transsexuals, transgenders, intersexuals and queer people of Mannheim and will provide a platform for those who are particularly committed to helping this community to introduce themselves. The CSD is accompanied by an extensive supporting program that demonstrates a commitment to human rights and acknowledges the open questions asked by the LGBTQ+ community. This is expressed in the CSD slogan for 2016 “I want recognition, equality, and to be a part of this community, and I want to be cautious and promote tolerance at the same time.”



STRATEGIC GOAL 4

Mannheim is distinguished by a strong city community and good administrative procedures. Mannheim residents make use of the possibilities of taking part in democratic and transparent processes regarding the development of their city to an above-average extent.



**DEMOCRACY,
ENGAGEMENT,
AND
PARTICIPATION**

Mannheim 2030 is open, supportive and dedicated. Children, adolescents, and adults value in equal measure the opportunity to be active in the city community together.

Mannheim residents are in favor of democracy and like to be involved politically in decision-making processes. They know the possibilities open to them in elections and use them increasingly.





Key milestones for the Strategic Goal







- Democracy is part of everyday life in Mannheim
- Being transparent and open to the public are prerequisites for active participation and trust in political processes
- Community-empowering city administration
- Mannheim's schools and clubs set an example for democratic values

Specifically

- Children, adolescents, and adults are engaged in support of equality in the city and espouse democracy
- Participatory processes are integrated at all times
- The trust in community political institutions and actors is very strong

Methods

- Low threshold, innovative, participation options
- Transparent and comprehensible administrative action by means of regular communication and publishing of important documents
- Provision of information before public decisions
- Support for voluntary engagements and initiatives
- Help for schools as mediators of democracy

Indicator	Definition	Goal Progress	SDG
Voter turnout in municipal and mayoral election	Percentage of eligible voters who participated in the election with a valid or invalid vote	↗	
Satisfaction with Citizen Participation	Percentage of people surveyed who are satisfied with civic participation, as currently taking place in Mannheim	↗	
Trust in the Mannheim city council	Percentage of those surveyed who answered that they trusted the City Council	↗	
Sufficient information about the actions of the city administration	Percent of those surveyed that believed they were provided with sufficient information	↗	
Percentage of surveyed people who state they are volunteers	Percentage of people interviewed who claim to be volunteers	↗	
Percentage of respondents stating that they have been involved in an association in the last 12 months	Percentage of respondents stating that they have been involved in an association in the last 12 months	↗	

STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

Citizen Participation Rules and Regulations

For many years, the city administration has had good experience with citizen participation processes. The “Mannheim 2030” Mission Statement and municipal strategy seek to involve citizens in the design of their city and encourage them to participate.

The rules on civic participation have been in force since March 2019 following a decision by the local council. They are intended to sustain and improve the quality of citizen participation in Mannheim. To this end, it defines both objectives and quality standards and regulates responsibilities and opportunities for citizen participation in municipal projects. It describes a common understanding of what civic participation actually is and what it means, and how it works well in Mannheim.

With the help of the regulations, processes with citizen participation should be more transparent for all participants and more comprehensible, reliable, and binding. It is referred to as a learning document, to be adapted and developed based on experience.

The rules and regulations have been previously tested in a pilot phase. The following options and measures were jointly tested with the citizenry:

- Participation portal
- List of city projects
- Participation concept and project support group
- Participation Advisory Board
- Connectability, communication, and marketing
- Monitoring
- Central coordination center

A few options and measures were tested out using a concrete process. The Rheinau Marketplace served as a pilot project.

On March 12, 2019, the council passed the rules and regulations for citizen participation. They serve as a binding foundation for the management of participation processes by the city administration.
www.mannheim-gemeinsam-gestalten.de

Participations Portal

The online participation portal is the central contact point of the City of Mannheim on the subject of citizen participation. It provides the citizenry with information such as: What is the city up to? How, where, and when can you participate?

The portal draws attention to future participation opportunities, presents current events in an understandable way, and documents completed events. For individual projects, it offers you the opportunity to give us your opinion online from anywhere and at any time.
www.mannheim-gemeinsam-gestalten.de

Participation Budget

“Bubbling over with ideas” is now the city’s call for the second participation budget. All men and women from Mannheim aged 16 and over can take part. We are looking for ideas that contribute to Mannheim’s urban development and are paid from the municipal budget. The second Mannheim participation budget follows a new concept: In order to guarantee that also larger ideas are converted, for the first time a budget of 500,000 is available. The participation budget will be implemented parallel to the budget consultations in autumn 2019. At the end of the process, in December 2019, the local council will discuss the ten ideas that were most highly rated by the citizens. Thus a “competition of ideas” will take place. The order is important, as the financial resources are distributed accordingly. Should thus the suggestion on place 1 already need 495,000 €, for the next idea only 5,000 € remained.

The Mannheim investment budget is linked to the “Mannheim 2030” model. Thus, the ideas are also oriented towards the 17 sustainability goals of the UN. With the Participation Budget 2015 and the Ideas Platform 2016/2017, we have already carried out two processes in which citizens were able to contribute their ideas to urban development. This participation budget will strive for a new quality: The budget will enable us to implement the winning ideas directly. By linking them to the Mannheim mission statement, the ideas can also fill the UN sustainability goals with life.

In the participation events on the Mannheim 2030 mission statement, the participation budget was repeatedly named as a central element in the implementation of citizens’ ideas for sustainability to secure the future. By 2015, more than 5,700 people had already registered on the platform and submitted 350 ideas for Mannheim. Of these, 175 were successfully supported. A total of 36 ideas were implemented directly by the administration; the remainder were further processed.

City Projects

The list of projects provides an overview of all plans and projects of the City of Mannheim concerning economic, social, and cultural life. The list is decided by the municipal council and regularly updated. At the moment annually 100 projects and plans are listed and monitored.

The project list provides an overview and creates transparency, showing which projects are scheduled or already completed. In doing so, it highlights both formal and legal obligations of citizen participation, as well as informal and voluntary participation.

For every project, you will find information about the current state of affairs and political decisions, as well as the goals and costs of citizen participation.

68DEINS! Youth Participation

What should the playground look like, why is it important that there are youth centers, what has to change in school – children and young people have the right to voice their opinion and have an influence on these decisions. This principle has been recorded in various places, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child or the municipal ordinance of Baden-Württemberg.

There are 48,000 children and young people living in Mannheim. Your opinion is important! The Children and Youth Office 68DEINS! wants to help as many of them as possible exercise their right to participate. Various programs have been developed with the help of children and young people:

- District meetings
- Children's summit
- Youth summit
- Youth advisory council
- School and Democracy

The Children and Youth Office Mannheim (68DEINS!) is responsible for organizing and implementing the programs and is available to answer any other questions and concerns you may have about the participation of young people in Mannheim. 68DEINS! Children and Youth Office Mannheim is a member of the Stadtjugendrings Mannheim e.V. and the City of Mannheim, Department of Youth Welfare and Health Office and Department of Democracy and Strategy / Children's Representative. <https://68deins.majo.de/>







Child and Adolescent Office

How should the playground appear, why is it important that there are youth centers, what things must change in schools. Children and Adolescents have the right to voice their opinion and have sway in these decisions. That is can be seen in various places, for example in the UN-Child's rights convention or the Constitution of Baden-Württemberg.

The Child and Adolescent Office in Mannheim is successful in the organization and implementation of these offers and is also available to answer any other questions and concerns citizens may have about the participation of young people in Mannheim. 68DEINS! Child and Adolescent Office Mannheim falls under the direction of the City Youth Rings Mannheim as well as the Stadt Mannheim Department of Children, Adolescent, and Families, the Youth Welfare Office, and the Department of Council, Participation, Voting, and Commission for Children.

City Lab

Goal: Creating a space where citizens can get a better understanding of overall strategies and visions and express their dissatisfaction with the results of participation projects.

- Create a motor for change
- Work on a new module of opinion formation
- Build more connections to people/produce an identification with "my" city
- Test space for a new approach/room for experimentation
- Encourage the visualization of complex facts/create incentives
- Generate new access to city development through experiments
- Test new participatory elements
- Connect to the younger generation with tailor-made ideas/formats

The City Lab will become a place for new forms of participation, making intersectional/sectoral cooperation possible permanently. To achieve this, new technical capabilities will be used, for example, virtual reality will be used to significantly increase the acceptance and understanding of city planning processes. To this end, a more suitable space will be created that is accessible for Mannheim residents and present in the city scape.

Preparing work was the project "Migrants4Cities". Highly qualified migrants from different origins made suggestions for city developing via the innovative Design Thinking method. Results were the "Cultural Tram" where political topics are discussed in public transport or the urban innovation lab in the Neckarstadt-West.



STRATEGIC GOAL 5

As a digital and innovative metropolis, Mannheim creates the prerequisites for companies of every size to realize diverse and future-proof added value as well as to attract talented and skilled employees.

DIGITALIZATION, INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH



In Mannheim 2030, digital information and management are intelligently deployed; digital public service is assured. Society has taken part in the digital revolution and regards digitalization as an opportunity.

The Mannheim economy has successfully managed to digitalize growth processes and further develop its international competitiveness. The city administration uses its diverse digital potential systematically and in doing so is dedicated to an awareness for the future and sustainable planning of its activities.





Key milestones for the Strategic Goal







- Digital training for all Mannheim residents
- Intelligent and sustainable mobility
- With E-Government, Mannheim is using the opportunities presented by digitalization
- Smart production and creative economy

Specifically

- Mannheim is a digital model city
- Intelligent mobility and E-Government are part of everyday life
- Digital education makes lifelong learning possible and strengthens democratic participation
- Mannheim's economy has growing international significance

Methods

- Combined digital access and citizen services
- Digitalization of educational facilities and measures to make further digital education and training options affordable
- Free internet available for all
- Optimal traffic flow and flexible use of transportation thanks to the linkage of digital technology and available options

Indicator	Definition	Goal Progress	SDG
Utilization frequency of shared mobility services	Number of users of "Shared Mobility" (Next-Bike, Stadtmobil etc.) and number of loans in a calendar year	↗	
Use of online urban services	Proportion of online users among all users of the five main urban services provided on the Citizens' Portal	↗	
Agreement with the statement "If you turn to the city administration in Mannheim, you will be helped quickly and easily".	Percentage of respondents who agree or do not contest with the statement: "If you turn to the city administration in Mannheim, you will be helped quickly and easily"	↗	
Companies' satisfaction with the supply of qualified workers	Percentage of enterprises surveyed that are very happy or satisfied with the supply of skilled labour	↗	
Percentage of employees on social security insurance	Percentage of persons employed at requirement levels 3 ("Complex specialist activities") and 4 ("Highly complex activities") according to BA classification. These categories include activities that require a high level of professional knowledge, management skills, or a high level of knowledge and proficiency	↗	
Percentage of students potentially staying in Mannheim after their studies	Percentage of students surveyed who have a firm intention, are seriously considering it or can imagine staying in Mannheim and the region after their studies	↗	

STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

Digitalization Strategy

On March 12, 2019 we published a digitalization strategy for the city. It addresses new digital services provided by the city, acceleration and simplification, and promotion of our economy, but it is also about which roles and responsibilities we assume, which policy debates about municipal data we allow and promote, and the protection of citizen's privacy rights, as well as the ensuring that they are upheld in a confidential manner.

The City of Mannheim promotes the expansion of infrastructure for public places and industrial facilities as visible signs of sustainable and resource-efficient development, with a special focus on educational infrastructure.

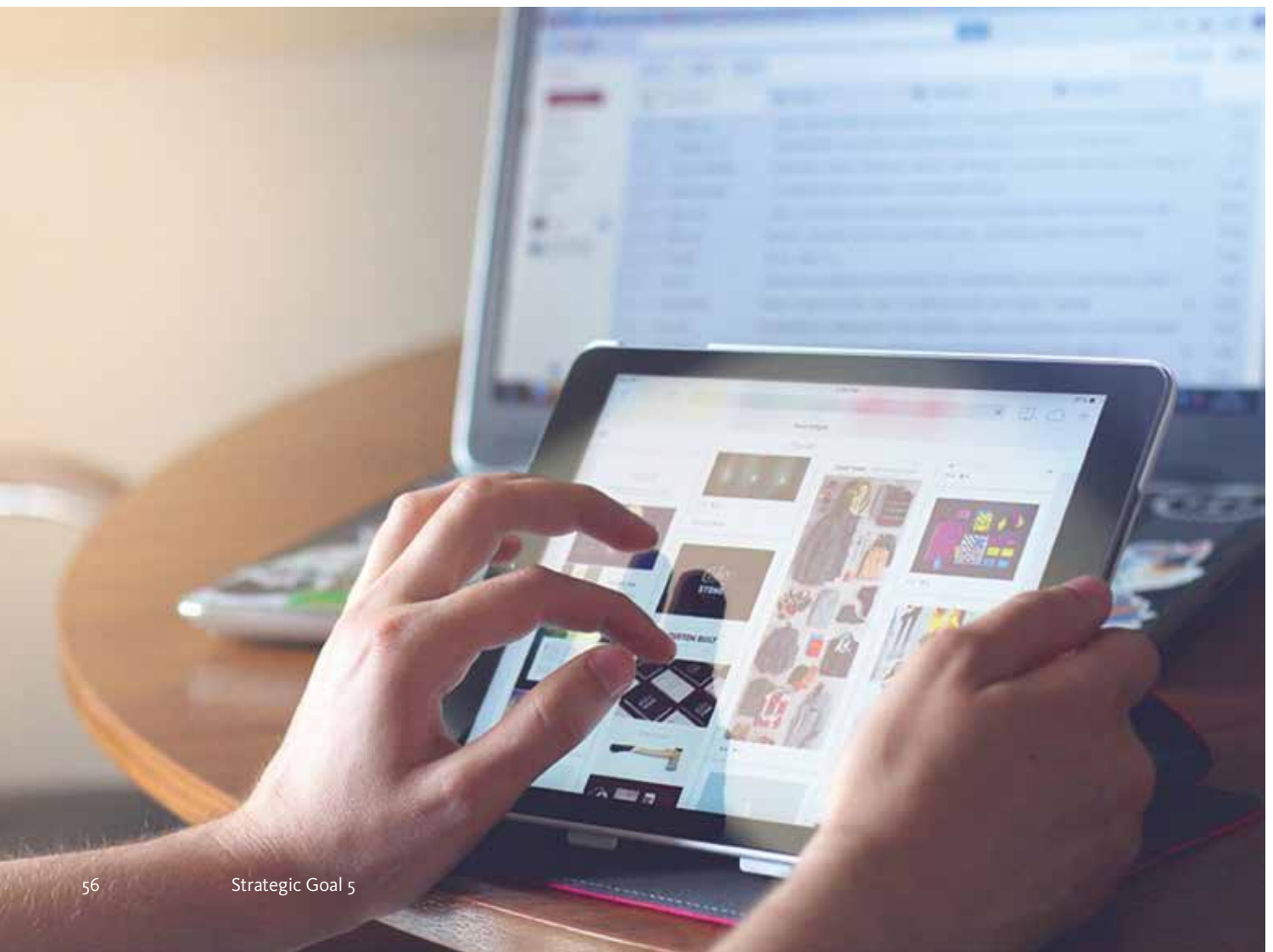
Mannheim depends on the implementation and rapid expansion of barrier-free digital services for citizens and companies.

Mannheim understands that it is a partner of Mannheim businesses, which not only support new and existing networks, but also promote the rise of new digital business models for the benefit of the city community.

Mannheim supports knowledge on the topic of digitalization in the city community. Companies qualify their employees so that they can manage and promote expert digital services.

Mannheim ensures data protection, data sovereignty, and data topicality. It sees itself as the guarantor of the data entrusted to it, complies with legal obligations, and checks algorithms. Mannheim is traditionally an innovative city known for new open technology and responsible testing.

Mannheim's role as coordinator and source of inspiration for municipal political opinion-forming processes and democratic awareness promotes barrier-free, inclusive digital participation formats for the citizenry, thereby strengthening community resilience.



Social Economy

Businesses that engage socially and sustainably and work economically, business start-ups, whose goals are of public interest, traditional charities, and the new economy of sharing goods and services – all belong to the “social economy”. It was the central theme of the conference organized by the Department of Economic and Structural Affairs to introduce the social economy Roadmap Mannheim 2019 and participants in the Mannheim Social Economy in September, 2019 in the Atlantis-Kino. The Roadmap contains all the planned events in the social economy that will take place in the autumn 2019.

These events should serve to raise awareness about the social economy’s topics and generate enough interest to reach participation levels of approximately 2,000 people in the 2020 European Social Economy Summit in Mannheim. According to Christian Ram, Director of Mannheim’s Department of Cooperative Economic Development: “The goal is the 2020 European Social Economy Summit – the roadmap is how Mannheim can make this colossal event a reality.” Recently, Mannheim was involved in the EU Commission’s initiative of European Social Economic Regions (ESER), in which 43 cities throughout Europe participated including the German cities of Mannheim, Berlin, Munich, Dusseldorf and the Vilstal District in Bayern.

The Baden-Wuerttemberg Association of Social Entrepreneurs (SocEnt BW) presented the Social Innovation Bar Series, the social motor for the support of social start-ups and jointly presented the “Digital Social Innovation Lab” project with the Chair for Corporate Social Responsibility of the University of Mannheim and SAP AG. Starkmacher e.V. and DHBW Mannheim presented the new S-HUB accelerator, which prospective founders in the social economy sector resolutely prepared for incorporation. The association of Business and Education presented the “Young Business Award”, which supports students in the development of social start-up ideas and entails a competition with an award for the best concept. Finally, the Fair Finance Institute emphasized the necessity of a social alignment with the finance world and for this purpose offered an opportunity for exchange and discussion with the “Future of Fair Finance” event.

“The social economy exists for businesses that work sustainably and not exclusively for profit maximization, that engage themselves for the common good and invest part of their profits in non-profit endeavors,” according to Dr. Engelmann, Director of Advanced Technologies, Cluster and Social Economy at the EU Commission’s DG GROW. Dr. Peter Kurz, Mayor of Mannheim, informed the members of the European Commission about the current development regarding the themes of social economy and said: “Local actors integrate into the Social Economy Network in order to build a bridge between the City of Mannheim and the EU.” Deputy Mayor Michael Grötsch added, “I am pleased that Mannheim can provide the 2020 European Social Economy Summit a platform, especially since the social economy is gaining importance in our city.”



Mannheim Start-Up Center

Startup-mannheim.de is the umbrella site of Mannheim’s start-up support. With this central communications conduit, the mg:gmbh, a city subsidiary, informs entrepreneurs and investors in Germany and throughout the world about the newest developments in Mannheim’s start-up sector.

Mannheim offers a unique start-up ecosystem in an inspiring urban setting. More than ever new businesses are developing ideas for the future in Mannheim. The mg:gmbh operates eight start-up centers with 28,000 square meters of office space and almost three hundred entrepreneurs with a wide variety of expertise – from music, creative, and fashion industries to the industries of information, medicine and software technologies.

MAFINEX

Since 1985, Mannheim has promoted entrepreneurs and business owners in the technology and IT sectors at the MAFINEX Technology Center. Over 170 Businesses developing innovative future-oriented products or services have successfully entered the market from here.

The MAFINEX Technology Center in the Mannheim urban district of Lindenhof is the perfect place for technology and IT-oriented business founders. It is an ideal campus for communication that fosters synergies and features state-of-the-art technical equipment. It is actively supported by the center's management, which organizes network meetings and establishes connections to companies and investors.





C-HUB

In Mannheim's Jungbusch district, Mannheim's most modern business start-up center C-HUB is setting creative standards.

The C-HUB is the center of Mannheim's creative industry and is located at the connecting canal on Hafenstraße, in the vicinity of the Musikpark business start-up center and the Baden-Württemberg Pop Academy. Over fifty businesses in eight different markets spanning the creative industry enjoy the communicative and inspiring atmosphere here as well as the approximately 5,000 square meters of office space featuring meeting rooms, storage rooms, conference rooms, a reception area, an art gallery, and a cafeteria. The conditions are perfect for start-ups – complemented by a wide range of assistance resources and events.

Citizen Portal

The municipal information and service portal of the City of Mannheim was tailored to the wishes and needs of the target groups in terms of content and function. Diverse navigation functions and a powerful search function ensure content can be found quickly. The Portal is designed for mobile use.

The Mannheim city administration uses its website both to cultivate its image and to communicate with the citizens and visitors of the city. After the first launch of the pages in 2010, the administration has modified the website to optimize the user experience and create a modern format.

The home page offers direct access to various areas of interest in the main menu as well as to municipal services and important topics. Content elements, such as news and event information, are presented in a compact multi-column layout.

A variety of service functions and applications are integrated into the website. For example, the City of Mannheim promotes and supports the voluntary activities of its citizens in the social and cultural sector: interested parties will find a wide variety of offers in the integrated application of the volunteer exchange.

STRATEGIC GOAL 6

Mannheim is a climate-friendly – in perspective, climate-neutral – and resilient city that is a model for environmentally friendly life and actions.



**CLIMATE,
ENVIRONMENT
AND ALTERNATIVE
MOBILITY**

In Mannheim, climate-friendly commerce and consumption, environmentally friendly mobility and resource saving behavior are strong and above average.

Mannheim ensures its urban quality of life and is stepping up to the challenge of future environmental requirements. Protective measures in the event of heat or strong rain are established. By the year 2050, Mannheim will be an emissions neutral city.





Key milestones for the Strategic Goal








- Clean transportation options
- Urban green spaces improve quality of life, guarantee a good climate and biodiversity
- Protection against water-related climate threats
- Climate-friendly ecosystem
- An environmentally friendly economic alliance
- Education on sustainable development

Specifically

- Cleaner air and efficient use of natural resources
- Mannheimers use natural resources conservatively
- Significantly less auto traffic, more ways to travel on foot or by bike, new driving technology
- Waste volume is significantly reduced
- Businesses are committed to a sustainable economy and consumption

Methods

- The city will run on almost completely green energy in the future
- Energy-efficient buildings, green roofs, and facades
- Elimination of disposable packaging and implementation of information campaigns about professional disposal and recycling
- Allocation of land only to businesses that are committed to sustainability

Indicator	Definition	Goal Progress	SDG
Car ownership per thousand residents	Number of registered passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	↘	
Annual total of the cars recorded at the automatic counting points		↘	
Annual mean values (NO ₂ , PM ₁₀) in the city proper	Annual mean values of the concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and particulate matter (PM ₁₀) in µg/m ₃ in the City Proper (Verkehrsmessstation Mannheim Friedrichsring)	↘	
Satisfaction with the ÖPNV	Percentage of people, who when surveyed, responded that they were satisfied with public transport in Mannheim	↗	
CO ₂ -Emissions (tons per capita)	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO ₂) in tonnes per inhabitant. Calculated the polluter-pays emissions from final energy consumption	↘	
Percentage of electricity derived from renewable energy sources		↗	
Household waste per capita	Household waste per capita in Kilograms	↘	

STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

MANNHEIM ON CLIMATE TRACK

Climate change mitigation and adaptation are the key challenges of sustainable development in the 21st century and are an integral part of a liveable city. The fight against climate change is being fought and won at local level. With the mission statement Mannheim 2030, the city has set new goals and strives for the climate-friendly, climate-resilient – by 2050 climate-neutral – city, demonstrating that Mannheim will make a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and sustainable urban development.

With the resolution of the Climate Protection Concept 2020 by the local council comprising a 40% reduction of local CO₂ emissions by 2020, Mannheim has already implemented the SEAP Sustainable Energy Action Plan. Now, the City of Mannheim is on its way to implementing the SECAP Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan. The first step was taken by the resolution of the Climate Adaptation Plan in April 2019 with over 70 identified measures for local climate change adaptation.

Mannheim also supports interregional action and is committed to international networks to foster the conservation of natural resources throughout the world. Furthermore, Mannheim's strategy "MANNHEIM ON CLIMATE TRACK" contributes significantly to the protection of the global climate and the achievement of national and international climate protection goals. Whereas the Climate Change Strategy Office develops and coordinates the climate protection and adaptation strategies in Mannheim, the Climate Action Agency implements the climate strategy through specific projects and action together with citizens and stakeholders. Central to the strategy are the topics mobility, energy and water as well as consumer behaviour. It focuses on local actions such as the City's role model effect (Role Model City), the sustainable development of districts (Sustainable District), the enhancement of climate awareness and commitment (Local Commitment) as well as on the engagement of companies for sustainable operations (Active Businesses).

"MANNHEIM ON CLIMATE TRACK" wants to raise public awareness as well as to motivate and involve citizens in actions for sustainable urban development by meeting them at their daily routine. Getting people's attention is important as they often don't know practicable alternatives to their everyday comfort zones. Giving examples: Every year we reward environmental engagement with the Environmental Award of the City of Mannheim. In 2015, we acknowledged projects with green roofs, green facades and infiltration systems for „Using rainwater sustainably“. In 2016, we awarded nature conservation projects within the city's urban districts under the slogan „Nature finds city“. Last year, we challenged our citizens with "Front yard:

Green instead of Grey" to greening their front yards regarding the trend of expanding graveled areas. Moreover, we provide a support program for the greening of roofs, facades and sealed areas in order to increase green spaces in the dense urban districts. For promoting sustainable mobility in Mannheim, we were successful with the campaign "Spare your car" and initiated a car-free day in the city. Offering free passes for public transportation, rental bikes, cargo bikes and car sharing, 25 citizens committed to not use their car for three months. We highlighted the numerous advantages of a car-free daily life such as enjoying fresh air and less noise and consequently feeling healthier, having more time and more space in the city, saving money and energy, making friends and getting new perspectives.

After finishing the campaign, five households were convinced to finally give up their car. Now, we are working on expanding the promotion to gain even more participants. Last year, we started the campaign "Stay true to your cup". We introduced reusable coffee cups to-go with a refund system in order to reduce the waste of 32,000 single-use coffee cups in Mannheim. Within three months, we cut back to 50% of single-use cup waste. Other positive campaigns were the city-wide "Climate Savings Book" – a book that offers bonus cards for sustainable shops, restaurants and cafés in Mannheim. Additionally, the "Climate Gourmet Week" gave people the opportunity to think and talk about climate-friendly food.



Climate Urgency Plan

At the beginning of October 2019, the Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz will propose a Climate Urgency Plan to the municipal council to accelerate CO₂ reduction measures. This includes the decarbonization of Mannheim's district heating, the complete replacement of all individual stoves in the apartments of the municipal housing association GBG by 2025. Massive additional tree planting and the further promotion of emission-free mobility.

21-Point Bicycle Traffic Program

The 21-point program for more bike traffic has defined guidelines for making Mannheim a friendlier city for bike traffic. The program functions as an integrated concept, which focuses on the continual construction and maintenance of the Bike traffic network and promotes the overall culture of bicycles. The goal of the program is to decrease motorized traffic throughout the city while creating street equality for cyclists, pedestrians, and drivers.

In the past four years, significant improvements have been made in Mannheim's bike traffic system. The system has been extended to include 293 kilometers of bike lanes, and bike lanes have been added to both sides of Bismarck Street, which functions as a major traffic artery. Further measures have also been taken to increase bike-related infrastructure.

- All streets with significant bicycle traffic will be modified to support the use of bicycles, including the installation of bike-related facilities
- All streets with a 30 kilometer per hour speed limit will allow bike traffic regardless of whether there is a bike lane
- Parking spaces for bicycles will be constructed and maintained in all areas with heavy bicycle traffic

The conceptual basis for improving the bicycle traffic network includes three strategic concepts: the gap closure concept, which prioritizes 28 traffic network gaps; the construction and maintenance of bicycle parking spaces; and lastly, the maintenance of bicycle-oriented facilities and streets.

Green City Ticket

The Federal Government of Germany has chosen Mannheim as one of 5 pilot cities for the reduction of air pollution. This allows us to try out or accelerate new ideas. Since January 2019, with help from the federal government and a grant of approximately 28 million €, we have been able to establish new bus routes and to lower the ticket fares of public transport, to test whether the use of public transport can be increased through price incentives.

The German Federal Government has selected Mannheim as a model city for the development and implementation of an NO₂ reduction policy. Policies intended to test the effectiveness of NO₂ reduction practices are limited to a two-year trial period. The goal is that during this time public transport will attract as many new passengers as possible and influence a long-term switch to public transport for commuters.

The project will promote cheap public transport tickets starting January 1, 2019, with the price of Green City Tickets as low as two-thirds of the original price in the Mannheim/Ludwigshafen city proper. Concurrently, airline prices will be lowered through the e-tariff system. The municipal public transport company Rhein Neckar Verkehr GmbH (rnv) is expanding two bus routes for the project. Bus line 45 was extended to establish a better tangential connection between several suburbs without straining the city center, and a new route will connect Mannheim's new urban quarter "Glückstein" with a university campus, the city center, and the central railway station.

Currently, 220 employers in Mannheim co-finance a job ticket, which offers employees cheaper fares to commute via public transport. The Pilot City Project provides companies the opportunity, through 2021, to conclude such contracts for a three-year term, in which the employer contribution is financed via the project for up to two years.

By 2021, the project should determine which measures can sustainably improve air quality through NO₂ emissions reduction. The findings of the project will be communicated throughout Germany to serve as a best-practice model for other cities.

Electro mobility/charging stations

Mannheim promotes traffic turnaround. Charging points for electric vehicles will increasingly be set up in the city area, especially in the multi-storey car parks. The city administration's vehicle fleet will also be converted to electric vehicles.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CONSUMPTION

STRATEGIC GOAL 7

Mannheim is a model for international cooperation between cities. Municipal development policy and responsible consumption contribute to global justice and sustainable international policy.



Mannheim is known internationally as a cosmopolitan metropolis with a distinct local identity that defines itself as a European city. In Mannheim, international agreements are implemented at the local level to make a tangible contribution to global sustainability.

The geographic and content-related focal points of international collaboration are derived from the needs and potentials the city community possesses.





Key milestones for the Strategic Goal






- Internationally connected economy and responsible consumption
- Local development through global learning
- Commitment to European unity secures peace and supports sustainable international policies
- Municipal development policy and fair procurement encourage global justice

Specifically

- Mannheim acts in the spirit of the One World Idea and helps other cities achieve the sustainability goals
- Mannheimers consume responsibly and sustainably
- The city contributes to growth throughout Europe

Methods

- Local trade: education, sustainable procurement of goods and services, access to fairly traded regional products
- Global cooperation: city partnerships, knowledge transfer, international cooperation through start-ups, promoting international youth exchange

Indicator	Definition	Goal Progress	SDG
People who buy regional food regularly	Percentage of people surveyed who said they purchased food from regional sources on a regular basis	↗	
People who regularly bought products through fair trade	Percentage of people surveyed who claimed they bought products through fair trade regularly	↗	
Municipal expenditure for fair trade products	Municipal expenditure for fair trade products in ratio to total expenditure	↗	
Mannheimers see EU membership as an advantage	Positive answers to the question: "When you think of your country as a member of the EU, do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, or do the advantages and disadvantages outweigh the disadvantages?"	↗	
Expenditure on cooperation development	Expenditure spent on community and city measures dedicated to developing international cooperation	↗	

STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

Cooperation Project between Mannheim and 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 Zadari, former 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 funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. The project focused on two areas: the qualification of employees from the Hebron Department of Wastewater Treatment, and the upgrading of municipal infrastructures in Hebron. The topic of water is one of the most pressing problems in the Middle East. The reason for the shortage of the resource is always a point of political controversy. At the same time, a large portion of dirty water seeps away untreated and creates an ecological problem for both people and nature.

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). Through the project, a district of Hebron with 2,500 residents has been connected to the sewage system for the first time. In order to guarantee a sustainable implementation of this infrastructure project, a group of Palestinian engineers from the Hebron municipality

received trainings on modern sewage systems in Mannheim. 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.

Political Development Project “Hebron-Mannheim Co-Working Lab”

In 2017, the City of Mannheim has started a new project cooperation with the City of Hebron in close 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. Already established startups from Mannheim share their expertise within the project. This makes the project a unique example of successful cooperation between municipal level actors and the local entrepreneurial scene in the context of political development. The project is also financed by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development in the framework of the programme Sustainable Municipal Development through Partnership Projects (NAKOPA).

Development Partnership with 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 and to promote social cohesion between the Turkish host society and the Syrian refugee population 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.



“Mannheim understands its role as an international city. Municipal development cooperation is an integral component of municipal politics in Mannheim,” explains Mayor Dr. Peter Kurz. And he expounds: “Cities are decisive actors for the bigger global question. The highest priority is to understand the public’s opinion of the handling of refugees. In the areas from which people immigrate and in the areas in which people first find admission, something practical must be done. In Mannheim, we use the development cooperation with Kilis to set a good example. If all European nations would engage in concrete partnerships with North African and Middle Eastern nations, it would be an incredible step – The topic is of extremely high importance.”

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. 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 capacity-building measures is to improve the learning and career opportunities of Syrian but also Turkish women and to contribute in this way to social cohesion in Kilis. The project approach is in line with the goals of the EU-Turkey Statement to support Syrian refugees in Turkey.

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 will be implementing a follow-up project. The aim is the construction of a new education center in Kilis with for



more than 400 modern and needs-based vocational training places to improve the educational and vocational opportunities for female Syrian refugees. In order to be able to guarantee the high quality of the training and vocational advancement schemes, qualification measures for the Turkish teaching staff will again be offered by the two cities. The project therefore specifically combines infrastructure investment with capacity building measures, with the aim of promoting the economic and social integration of the Syrian women and strengthening social peace and cohesion within the society.

Education is generally recognized as the key to economic and social participation. A vocational qualification can facilitate girls and women, in particular, who are often denied equal participation in society, in achieving greater self-determination. Working together, both cities are therefore dedicating themselves to improving educational and vocational opportunities for female refugees and local women in Kilis. 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.

International Cooperation Project: Mannheim-Chernivtsi-Chisinau

The City of Mannheim also works in a trilateral project together with its twin city Chisinau (Moldova) and the Ukrainian City of Chernivtsi in the field of integrated urban development. The project “Rethinking public space. Citizens shape their future” aims to develop and shape the social identity of the partner cities through the recreation of public spaces in deprived areas by co-creation of citizenship and administration. The goal of the project was to create a more attractive, accessible, and inclusive public space for all citizens. The approach is based on the findings that public spaces in the participating cities are often poorly or less accessible for certain target groups and these public spaces cannot be used equally by people with disabilities, elderly, women and children. At the same time, the identification of the citizens with its municipalities and the willingness to take over responsibility for these areas is low. Therefore, in each city, a comprehensive participatory process has been implemented in order to fully reconstruct a public square that meets the needs of its citizens. In this way, the particular public space will not just be upvalued and made more accessible, but the project also fosters the democratic culture on a local level and strengthen trust in local authorities. This participatory process as well as the construction phase was preceded by an intense international exchange of know-how between experts of the three cities that allowed the project to come to fruition. The project fulfills thereby Mannheim’s goal of being a model city for international cooperation and global engagement.

Fairtrade-Town

Basic ethical values do not end at the EU’s external borders. Since 2009, the Fairtrade Campaign, which campaigns for fair wages and working conditions in the countries of origin and production of the food and clothing consumed here on a daily basis, has made this clear. Fairtrade-Towns promote the idea and values of Fair Trade and are the result of a successful networking of people from civil society, politics and business who support Fair Trade in their home countries.

The City of Mannheim has already started a Fairtrade Town Process in 2010 and is committed to fair trade on a municipal level. In 2012, Mannheim was awarded the title of “Fairtrade Town”. Due to the successful work of the Fairtrade-Town steering committee, which was set up by the city administration and the NGO One-World-Forum Mannheim, and specifically for the design of the overall process, the award was again presented to Mannheim in 2014 in 2018.

The central body for shaping the ongoing process of further strengthening and improving fair trade in Mannheim is the Fairtrade-Town steering committee, coordinated within the city administration by the Mayor’s Department in cooperation with the NGO One-World-Forum Mannheim as a civil society partner organization. The committee is made up of experts from the administration and civil society and acts as a municipal competence platform for the field of fair trade. It stimulates projects and accompanies the whole process of implementing the idea of Fair Trade in Mannheim.

We take a closer look

Mannheim is already well positioned in the field of early childhood education for sustainable development and, through various projects and offerings, is making important contributions to sensitizing children and their families to environmentally and climate-conscious living and acting. Thus, the topic of sustainable development is firmly anchored in pedagogical early education in all municipal day care facilities for children. In a suitable manner, the children's awareness of responsible handling of waste, plastics, mobility, etc. is trained to protect the climate and the environment.

Example photo project "We take a closer look" at the Feudenheim children's home: Children aged 6 – 10 years photograph their visit to an organic market, the Mannheimer Tafel and the Fair market store against the background of the following questions:

- What can you keep in mind when shopping? (shelf life, origin, storage, quantity, etc.)
- What is thrown away?
- What else can you do with things/food besides throwing it away?

From this, a photo exhibition is to be created and made accessible to a broad public.

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SHAPING SUSTAINABILITY AT LOCAL LEVEL

Model Resolution for Cities

The United Nations agreed on the 2030 agenda at the end of September 2015. It provides a new global framework for sustainable development and poverty reduction. From a municipal perspective, the following objectives are particularly relevant: Making cities and settlements safe, resilient and sustainable; securing access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and timely energy for all; building a resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation; taking action to combat climate change and its impacts. Together with the Council of European Municipalities and Regions/German Section, the German Association of Cities and Towns therefore provides its member cities with the model resolution "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Shaping Sustainability at Local Level". In this resolution, cities can signal their willingness to commit themselves to selected sustainability issues and to take appropriate measures within the bounds of their possibilities. These can be local development education measures, municipal strategies for sustainability management or municipal partnership networks. In July 2017, the municipal council of the city of Mannheim commissioned the mayor to sign the model resolution and the administration to actively participate in the project "Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG indicators)", which was made possible by the signing.

2030 - Agenda für Nachhaltige Entwicklung: Nachhaltigkeit auf kommunaler Ebene gestalten

Die Stadt/die Gemeinde/der Landkreis

Mannheim

begrüßt die von den Vereinten Nationen (VN) am 27. 9. 2015 verabschiedete 2030-Agenda und die darin enthaltenen Entwicklungsziele, die „Sustainable Development Goals“ (SDGs), die sich an die Mitgliedstaaten der VN richten, und insbesondere durch eine kommunale Beteiligung und Verantwortung mit Leben gefüllt werden sollten.¹

begrüßt die Anerkennung von Städten, Gemeinden und Kreisen als zentrale Akteure für nachhaltige Entwicklung durch die erstmalige Aufnahme des sogenannten „Stadtziels“ SDG 11 „Städte und Siedlungen inklusiv, sicher, widerstandsfähig und nachhaltig machen“ in die Entwicklungsagenda der VN.

unterstützt die in der 2030 -Agenda enthaltene stärkere Fokussierung auf die gemeinsame Verantwortung des Nordens und des Südens für mehr Gerechtigkeit in der Einen Welt und die darin beschriebene Verbindung zwischen Nachhaltigkeit und Entwicklung.

begrüßt die Forderungen des Bundestages an die Bundesregierung, sich dafür einzusetzen, Städten und Kommunen weltweit mehr Einnahme- und Haushaltshoheit zu geben, sie beim Aufbau demokratischer und leistungsfähiger kommunaler Selbstverwaltungen und als zentrale Akteure einer integrativen und partizipatorischen Stadtentwicklung in ihrer internationalen und entwicklungspolitischen Zusammenarbeit zu unterstützen.²

fordert Bund und Länder auf, Kommunen und Ihre Vertretungen bei der Entwicklung von Strategien zur Erreichung der nachhaltigen Entwicklungsziele auf Augenhöhe einzubeziehen, die Bedeutung des kommunalen Engagements zur Erreichung der Ziele der 2030-Agenda anzuerkennen, Kommunen stärker als bisher als Akteure für Nachhaltigkeit und globale Verantwortung auch im Rahmen der eigenen Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien zu berücksichtigen und die Voraussetzungen hierfür zu schaffen. Dabei sollen kommunale Belastungen durch die Umsetzung internationaler Verpflichtungen von Bund und der Ländern ausgeglichen werden.

1 www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/L.85&Lang=E (Seite 14)

2 Siehe Bundestagsbeschluss „Entwicklungspolitische Chancen der Urbanisierung nutzen“ vom 18.06.2015

Die Stadt/die Gemeinde/der Landkreis

Mannheim

wird ihre Möglichkeiten nutzen, sich für nachhaltige Entwicklung konkret zu engagieren und eigene Maßnahmen nach innen und außen sichtbarer zu machen. Sie wird dies in einem breiten Bündnis gemeinsam mit den lokalen Akteuren und den Bürgerinnen und Bürgern vorantreiben.

Mit Beschluss

25.07.2017

vom angenommen.

Mannheim, 25.07.2019

Ort, Datum

Oberbürgermeister

Titel, Funktion

Dr. Peter Kurz

Unterschrift

Peter Kurz

Kommunen können mit folgenden Maßnahmen einen besonderen Beitrag leisten (optional):

I. Information und Bewusstseinsbildung

- Durchführung eigener Aktionen und die Unterstützung von Dritten mit dem Ziel, Informationen über die SDGs in der Bevölkerung zu verbreiten und das Bewusstsein für die damit angesprochenen Herausforderungen auf lokaler Ebene zu schärfen.
- Darstellung/Einbringung in Diskussionen wie anhand von Praxisbeispielen oder entsprechenden Ratsvorlagen, Entwicklungsziele der VN auf kommunaler Ebene umgesetzt werden. Beispielhaft sei hierfür das kommunalrelevante Ziel 11 „Städte und Siedlungen inklusiv, sicher, widerstandsfähig und nachhaltig machen“ genannt.(link)
- insbesondere die für ihr Gebiet zuständigen Volkshochschulen, Bildungswerke und Verwaltungsakademien bitten, Informationsangebote zur 2030-Agenda und den nachhaltigen Entwicklungszielen anzubieten.
- Bestandsaufnahme von vorhandenen Themen/Maßnahmen der Kommune, die in besonderem Zusammenhang mit globalen Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien stehen.

II. Maßnahmen der Vernetzung und Interessenvertretung

- Werbung für und Unterstützung eines breiten Bündnisses bestehend aus lokalen Akteuren wie Vereinen, Initiativen, Schulen, Universitäten, Wirtschaft, Handwerk, Gewerkschaften und Kirchen sowie lokal/regional engagierten NGO's, um die 2030-Agenda und die damit einhergehenden SDGs breit zu verankern.
- Mitwirkung in regionalen/nationalen Nachhaltigkeitsnetzwerken.
- Aktive Beteiligung an kommunalrelevanten Vorhaben der VN, um kommunale Selbstverwaltung weltweit zu stärken, kommunale Interessen weltweit zu bündeln und den Anliegen der Kommunen global Gehör zu verschaffen.

III. Übertragung der 2030-Agenda auf die kommunale Ebene

- Bestehende oder neue Maßnahmen oder Strategien der sozialen, ökologischen, ökonomischen oder politisch-kulturellen Nachhaltigkeit auf kommunaler Ebene werden mit einem oder mehreren der 17 SDGs in Zusammenhang bringen und national und international sichtbar machen.
- Kommunale Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien als Querschnittsaufgabe in Politik und Verwaltung verankern und besonderes Augenmerk verleihen (zum Beispiel SDG Nr. 11).
- Sich dafür einsetzen, dass auch in weiteren kommunalen Handlungsfeldern wie zum Beispiel bei kommunalen Eigenbetrieben und der Kommunalwirtschaft, Schulen, oder bei der kommunalen Wohnraumversorgung

Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien entwickelt werden (zum Beispiel SDGs Nr. 4, 6, 7, 9, 13).

- Erweiterung und Vertiefung des Städtepartnerschaftsnetzes und der Projektzusammenarbeit mit Kommunen aus Ländern des globalen Südens. Förderung der Strukturen der Selbstverwaltung und Unterstützung des kommunalen Wissenstransfers in Projekte der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (zum Beispiel SDG Nr. 17).
- Einbeziehung der Potenziale von Migrantinnen und Migranten als Brückenbauer zu ihren Herkunftsländern, auch mit dem Ziel, Lebensperspektiven in den Herkunftsländern zu verbessern (SDG Nr. 17).
- Ausbau einer Willkommenskultur im Zuge der wachsenden Zuwanderung nach Europa (SDG Nr. 17).

SDG INDICATORS FOR GERMAN MUNICIPALITIES*

SDG	No.	Indicator	Definition	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	1	SGB II/SGB XII rate (%)	What percentage of the population receives services according to SGB II and SGB XII?	11.5	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	→
	2a	Child Poverty (%)	What is the percentage of children under the age of 15 who (directly or indirectly) receive income support according to SGB II?	20.7	21.2	22.2	22.0	21.7	21.1	→
	2b	Youth poverty (%)	What is the percentage of young people between 15 and 17 who receive income support according to SGB II?	17.4	17.5	18.4	18.3	18.8	18.4	→
	2c	Old-age poverty (%)	What is the percentage of people over 65 who receive services for old-age provision according to SGB II?	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	→
	3	Nitrogen surplus (kg/ha)	What is the nitrogen surplus per hectare of agricultural land?	41.2	44.9	31.8	53.9	44.3		↗
	4	Overweight children (%)	Source: Statistical Office of the Federal State of Baden-Wuerttemberg	10.3	9.5	10.1	9.4	10.6	9.9	→
	5	Ecological agriculture (%)	No data available yet							
	6	Premature mortality (deaths per 1,000 inhabitants)	How many cases of premature mortality were there per 1,000 inhabitants?	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	↗
	7	Number of doctors (general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants)	How many general practitioners are there per 100,000 inhabitants?	45.5	44.2	42.7				→
	8	Air quality (air pollutants in µg/m3)	Average concentration of NO ₂ at measuring point Mannheim-Nord; Source: State Office for the Environment, Measurements and Nature Conservation of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg (LUBW)	28	26	27	28	26	24	↗
	9	School dropouts without basic secondary school certificate – overall (%)	What is the percentage of school leavers who have left school without a certificate?	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.3	5.1	6.1	↘
	10a	Under 3 year olds in daycare facilities (%)	What is the percentage of children under 3 years who are looked after in daycare facilities?	17.2	18.6	21.1	22.7	22.5	22.4	→
	10b	3 – 5 year olds in daycare facilities (%)	What is the percentage of children between 3 and 6 years who are looked after in kindergartens?	92.2	90.7	90.6	92.6	89.2	89.7	→
	11	Exclusion rate (%)	What is the percentage of students who attend a special school?	5.7	5.9	5.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	→
	12	Employment rate ratio of women and men (%)	What is the percentage of working women, measured by the proportion of working men?	84.8	85.9	86.5	88.1	87.4	87.1	→








* The values for the SDG indicators for municipalities were ascertained by the Bertelsmann Stiftung within a cooperation with the German Association of Cities and Towns made available centrally on the Bertelsmann Stiftung's website at <https://www.wegweiser-kommune.de>. 80 % of this SDG indicators are still used and monitored within the strategic management system of the city of Mannheim. Gaps in the values of the SDG indicators for municipalities were not filled despite partial availability, as the calculation basis of the municipal data may differ from the method used by Bertelsmann. By the Bertelsmann Stiftung within a cooperation with the German Association of Cities and Towns.

SDG	No.	Indicator	Definition	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	13	Pay gap between women and men (%)	What is the income of women, compared to the income of men?			79.7	80.3			→
	14	Proportion of women in town and county councils (%)	What is the percentage of women in local politics?		32.7		31.2		31.2	→
	15	Waste water treatment (%)	What is the percentage of waste water which is treated by the technologies of denitrification and phosphorous elimination?	100	100	100	100	100	100	→
	16	Nitrate in groundwater (measurement points exceeding the limit value; %)	Source: State Office for the Environment, Measurements and Nature Conservation of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg (LUBW)					9.1		
	17	Wind energy (W per inhabitant)	No data available yet							
	18	Proportion of renewable energies in energy consumption (%)	No data available yet							
	19	Local investments in the expansion of renewable energies (Proportion of total expenditure; %)	No data available yet							
	20	Gross domestic product per inhabitant (€ per inhabitant)	What is the gross domestic product per inhabitant?	57,909	59,918	59,552	61,172	64,589		↗
	21	Long-term unemployment rate (%)	What is the percentage of the labor force who are registered as unemployed for more than a year?	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	→
	22	Employment rate (%)	What is the percentage of inhabitants who are registered as regular employees paying social insurance?	53.3	53.4	54.0	54.2	56.3	57.1	→
	23	Total recipients of top-up benefit (%)	What is the percentage of ALG-II unemployed benefit recipients who work additionally?	27.2	27.0	27.5	28.1	28.5	28.8	→
	24	Business start-ups (new start-ups per 1,000 inhabitants)	How many newly-founded businesses are there per 1,000 inhabitants?	9.1	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.8	8.4	↗
	25	Highly-qualified persons at the place of work (%)	What is the percentage of regular employees paying social insurance, who have an academic professional qualification?	16.9	16.8	18.5	19.2	19.7	20.2	→
	26	Broadband supply (proportion of households; %)	Broadband supply > 50 Mbit/s; Source: Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure						97	
	27	Low-income households (%)	What is the percentage of households with less than 25,000 euros per year at their disposal?	55.0	55.3	55.1	54.9	54.3	53.5	→
	28	Medium-income households (%)	What is the percentage of households with between 25,000 and 50,000 euros per year at their disposal?	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.7	31.3	→
	29	High-Income households (%)	What is the percentage of households with more than 50,000 euros per year at their disposal?	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.4	→
	30	Ratio of employment rate of foreigners to total employment rate (%)	What is the employment rate of inhabitants without German citizenship in proportion to the total employment rate?	74.6	73.6	74.8	74.6	77.7	80.3	→
	31	Ratio of school dropout rates of foreigners to total school dropout rate (%)	What is the school drop-out rate of students without German citizenship in proportion to the total school drop-out rate?		158.5	177.9	135.9	241.1	219.3	↗
	32	Rents (€ per m ²)	What is the average net cold rent per square meter?	7-8	7-8	7-8	7-8	8-9	8-9	→
	33	Victims of road accidents (victims per 1,000 inhabitants)	How many persons per 1,000 inhabitants were killed in road accidents?	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.8	→
	34	Land Usage (%)	What is the percentage of built-up areas (residential and traffic areas) in the total area of the community?	58.1	58.1	58.2	58.1	58.2	58.2	→











SDG	No.	Indicator	Definition	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	35	Local recreation areas (km ² per inhabitant)	How many square kilometers of recreation area per resident?		2.9	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.4	→
	36	Modal Split (proportions of traveling on foot/bike/public transport; %)	Source: Urban Mobility - SrV		67				67 (2018)	→
	37	Drinking water consumption (l per inhabitant and day)	How many liters of drinking water are consumed on average per day and inhabitant?	154.0	147.1	145.5	142.7	142.7	145.9	→
	38	Amount of waste (t per inhabitant)	How many tons of disposed waste are there per year per inhabitant?	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.5		→
	39	EMAS-certified locations (number per 1,000 companies)	Source: City of Mannheim					2.3		
	40	CO ₂ emissions from private households (t per inhab.)	No data available yet							
	41	CO ₂ emissions from industry, commerce, trade and services (t per inhab.)	No data available yet							
	42	CO ₂ emissions from traffic (t per inhab.)	No data available yet							
	43	Running water quality (%)	Source: City of Mannheim						33.3	
	44	Nature conservation areas (%)	Source: City of Mannheim					4.8		
	45	Sustainable forestry	Source: City of Mannheim						100	
	46	46 Landscape quality and biodiversity (proportion of target value of index for bird species population; %)	No data available yet							
	47	Crimes (offenses per 1000 inhabitants)	How many crimes are reported to the police per 1,000 inhabitants per year?		107.8	105.7	114.3	116.2	113.3	→
	48	Debt of core budget (€ per inhabitant)	What are the loan debts of the community per inhabitant?	1,639	1,606	1,617	1,612	1,619	1,637	→
	49	Informal citizen participation (participation process per 1,000 inhabitants)	Source: City of Mannheim						0.1	
	50	Expenditure for development cooperation (proportion of total expenditure %)	No data available yet							
	51	Expenditure for fairly traded products (proportion of total expenditure %)	No data available yet							

INDICATORS FOR THE MISSION STATEMENT MANNHEIM 2030









Strategic Goal 1

SDG		Indicator	Goal direction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	1_01	Average rent per square meter	→	6.26		6.71		6.71		7.71
	1_02	Children without Speech Difficulties	↗	79.7	83.1	81.8	81.8	81.3	81.6	
	1_03	Percentage of students who drop out of secondary school before attaining a diploma	↘	8.0	6.3	8.0	7.0	7.9	9.7	
	1_04	Percentage of unplaced applicants in the vocational training market	↘	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
	1_05	Unemployment Rate	↘	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	4.9
	1_06	Minimum Welfare Ratio	↘	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.4
	1_07	Percentage of employees receiving welfare payments in complement to their own income	↘	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4







Strategic Goal 2

SDG		Indicator	Goal direction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	2_01	Percentage of interviewed persons who engage in exercise on a weekly basis	↗							
	2_02	Satisfaction with Green Space	↗	86			81		84	82.1
	2_03	Satisfaction with Public Facilities	↗	83			80			79
	2_04	Obese Children	↘	10.3	9.5	10.1	9.4	10.6	9.9	10.1
	2_05	Children with motor disabilities	↘		30.8	33.7	30.0	31.0	32.3	28.8
	2_06	SGB II rate under 15	↘	18.0	19.1	20.8	20.8	20.4	19.9	19.7
	2_07	Nursing home usage by those over 75	↘							
	2_08	Percentage of Mannheimers who feel safe in the city.	↗	88			74			
	2_09	Crime in public spaces per 1000 people	↘	23.4	24.1	22.6	24.9	27.3	24.6	21.2
	2_10	Violent crime per 1000 people	↘	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.6







Strategic Goal 3

SDG		Indicator	Goal direction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	3_01	Secondary school dropouts with a migrant background	↘							
	3_02	Percentage of surveyed persons who were satisfied with cultural facilities such as concert venues, theaters, museums, and libraries	↗	93.9		91	91.1		95	92.6
	3_03	Percentage of those surveyed who utilized cultural offerings	↗							
	3_04	Percentage of people who do not want homosexuals as neighbors	↘							
	3_05	Full time employment rate of women	↗							
	3_06	Percentage of people who replied to the survey saying they were content with the successful integration of migrants into the city	↗							
	3_07	Percentage of people who responded that they felt they could trust their cohorts in Mannheim	↗	82			78			81
	3_08	Percentage of surveyed persons who responded that they were satisfied with co-existence in the city	↗			79.1	82.3		81	85.7












Strategic Goal 4

SDG		Indicator	Goal direction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	4_01	Voter turnout in municipal and mayoral election								
		Local Council	↗							49.8 (2019)
		Mayor (first ballot)	↗				30.7			
	4_02	Percentage of people surveyed who are satisfied with civic participation, as currently taking place in Mannheim	↗			57.1	48.9		53	57.1
	4_03	Percentage of those surveyed who answered that they trusted the City Council	↗							
	4_04	Percent of those surveyed that believed they were provided with sufficient information about the actions of the city administration	↗							
	4_05	Percentage of surveyed people who state they are volunteers	↗	34.3		35.8	30		35	32.3
	4_06	Percentage of respondents stating that they have been involved in an association in the last 12 months	↗			45.7	40		36	42.9

Strategic Goal 5

SDG		Indicator	Goal direction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	5_01	Number of users of "Shared Mobility" (Next-Bike, Stadtmobil etc.) and number of loans in a calendar year	↗							
	5_02	Proportion of online users among all users of the five main urban services provided on the Citizens' Portal	↗							
	5_03	Percentage of respondents who agree or do not contest with the statement: "If you turn to the city administration in Mannheim, you will be helped quickly and easily"	↗	58			54			60
	5_04	Percentage of enterprises surveyed that are very happy or satisfied with the supply of skilled labour	↗	46		46		53		68
	5_05	Percentage of persons employed at requirement levels 3 ("Complex specialist activities") and 4 ("Highly complex activities")	↗	30.8	31.1	31.3	30.9	30.9	31.2	31.2
	5_06	Percentage of students potentially staying in Mannheim after their studies	↗	62		61		59		58

Strategic Goal 6

		Indicator	Goal direction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	6_01	Car ownership per thousand residents	↘	454	459	457	451	459	462	468
	6_02	Annual total of the cars recorded at the automatic counting points	↘							
	6_03	Annual mean values of the concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) in µg/m ³								
		Friedrichsring	↘	51	48	48	47	46	47	45
		Mannheim Nord	↘	28	26	27	28	26	24	26
	6_04	Annual mean values of the concentration of particulate matter (PM ₁₀) in µg/m ³								
		Friedrichsring	↘	26	26	25	25	22	22	22
		Mannheim Nord	↘	19	19	18	19	16	17	17
	6_05	Percentage of people, who when surveyed, responded that they were satisfied with public transport in Mannheim	↗	84			82			83
	6_06	Annual sum of passengers in public transport	↗							
	6_07	Total number of trees in the city	↗							
	6_08	Share of unsealed areas	↗							
	6_09	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO ₂) in tonnes per inhabitant	↘			11.5	11.1	11.3		
	6_10	Percentage of electricity derived from renewable energy sources	↗							
	6_11	Household waste per capita in Kilograms	↘	412	411	402	390	399	395	391

Strategic Goal 7

		Indicator	Goal direction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	7_01	Percentage of people surveyed who said they purchased food from regional sources on a regular basis	↗							
	7_02	Percentage of people surveyed who claimed they bought products through fair trade regular	↗							
	7_03	Municipal expenditure for fair trade products in ratio to total expenditure	↗							
	7_04	Positive answers to the question: „When you think of your country as a member of the EU, do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, or do the advantages and disadvantages outweigh the disadvantages?	↗							
	7_05	Expenditure spent on community and city measures dedicated to developing international cooperation	↗							

Missing indicators (grey fields) will be collected for the first time in 2020.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This past March, the city parliament agreed on a mission statement for Mannheim 2030: a comprehensive plan for how Mannheim should look come the year 2030 according to the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals.

What is the Mannheim 2030 Mission Statement?

The Mission Statement is the main strategy for all unit of the city administration, companies and civil organizations for developing our city. It describes how we want to live in 2030. It provides guidance and orientation for important decisions

Why does Mannheim need a mission statement?

The city needs commonly supported goals and direction, a description of them, and where it wants to go as a whole, otherwise we cannot organize ourselves. We need to know how our actions affect those around us and the city as a whole. Concurrently, we want to contribute our part on a local level and make the world a better place.

How Sustainable is the Mission Statement?

In the development process, Mannheim grappled with the question of whether what we do is both sensible and right for the future. Whether it be ecology or economics, the mission statement helps us to make better and more sustainable decisions.

Who was involved in the development of the Mission Statement?

2.500 Mannheim citizens were directly involved in workshops and discussions. Another 10.000 were involved through opinion polls and presentations of the process for example at the New Years reception and the May fair. Businesses, institutions, initiatives, clubs, colleges, international experts and politicians discussed the Mission Statement with the city administration over a two and a half year period.

What was discussed?

One important question was the primary focus: What do the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals mean for Mannheim? More specifically, what do the goals mean when they reference zero poverty or health and well-being in the year 2030? On this basis, the Mission Statement develops individual proposals for each goal.

Where is the Mission Statement derived from?

It denotes seven future themes through which Mannheim can implement an agenda that will accomplish the UN sustainability goals. These future themes are described as strategic goals and these seven strategic goals illustrate our framework of action. Practical examples show how the city already operates sustainably in areas such as environment, social issues, economics, and cultural and where action should be taken to increase sustainability.

When will it be initiated?

The monetary foundation of the project will be derived from the 2020/2021 budget. This process is also utilized in other municipalities and it was supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation.

How will this be financed?

The preamble demands that the city enact the strategic goals in a financially sustainable manner, which means taking no more funding than it already has used. The new overarching strategy helps to prioritize and employ available resources. This way the city can also fulfill long term legal and design-related tasks

What happens with the previous Strategic Goals?

For more than ten years, these strategic goals have been the guidelines for urban development. A whole system of objectives was derived from the Mannheim model, in particular, the management objectives of the services. The old goals were not abandoned; rather, they were reviewed and deepened in the mission statement process. Even more than before, the focus has been on social aspects, with the new topics of climate change, digitization, international cooperation, and global responsibility being the focus of attention.

HOW THINGS WILL PROCEED FOLLOWING THE PARLIAMENT'S DECISION

What happens next?

Internally the Mission Statement is the framework for the installation of the 2020/2021 budget. Externally, we communicate with the city community and advocate for support in the implementation of the Mission Statement from different partners. In particular, the new focal points are >fighting poverty< and the >reduction of our ecological footprint<.

How will employees notice the Mission Statement in their work?

The goal management system provides the basis for the 2020/2021 budget. Here we describe what we want to achieve and how much money we need to achieve it. The measures will be introduced into the everyday life of employees after that.

What happens with the 1.500 ideas from the Citizen Participation forum?

They are – naturally formulated in abstract – integrated into the Mission Statement. We prepare concrete ideas and provide them with the corresponding service. Some proposals such as the energy-efficient building in FRANKLIN or the contact point for women and careers are already implemented. Suggestions concerning state or federal affairs,

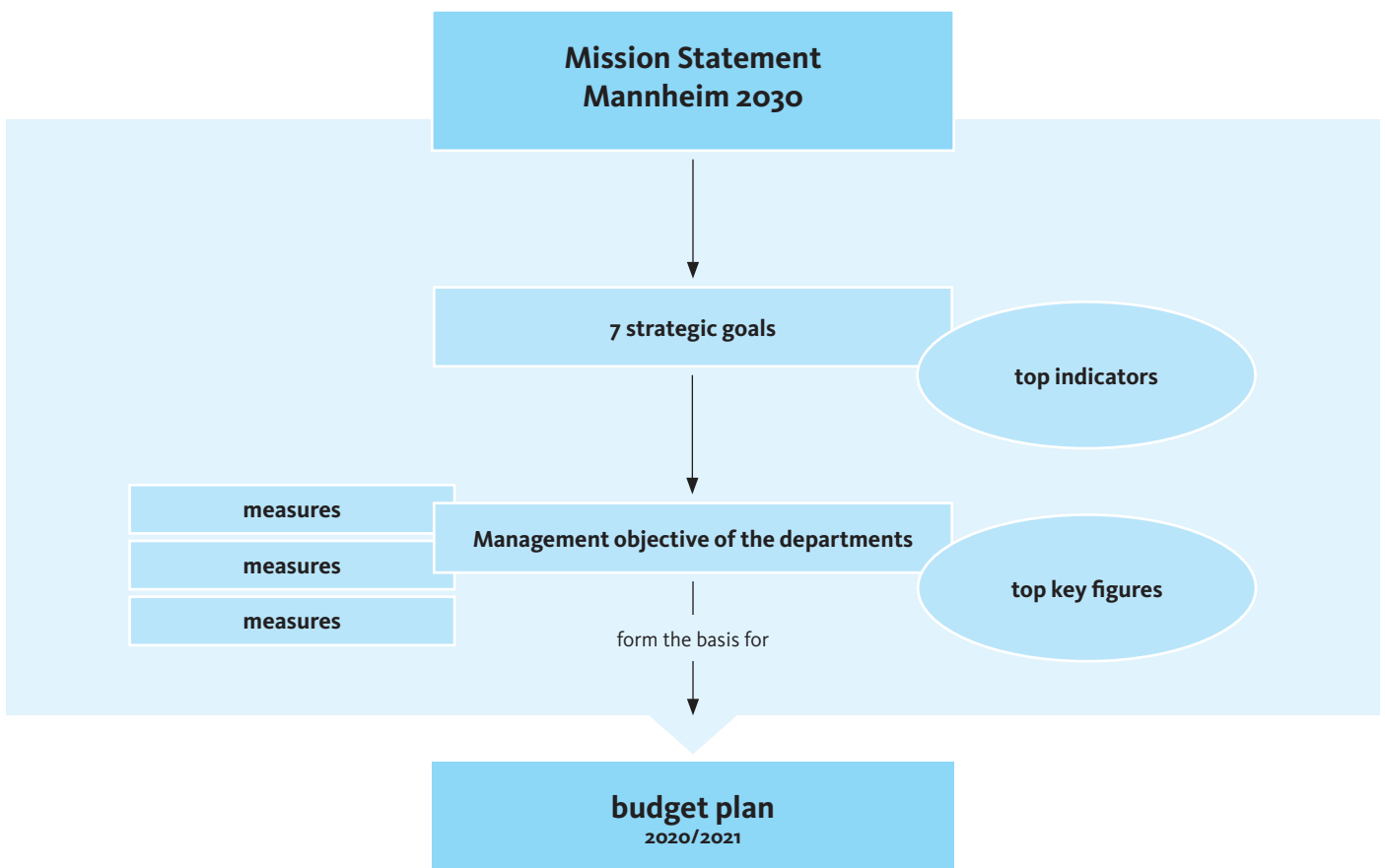
such as a financial transactions tax, are forwarded to the respective address. Again, we give the results to the city's community by means of citizen dialog.

How can citizens contribute to the realization of the Mission Statement?

The next Urban Thinkers Campus is in October. Over the course of three days, we will work on the implementation of a partnership with the citizenry, businesses, free porters, and politicians. We hope to reach a concrete result. An example would be an agreement on inclusivity which would allow all Mannheim cafes to offer more tasty vegetarian food. That would be a major step.

How do we gauge the results?

For every strategic goal, there will be five to eight important key figures that we will regularly monitor, such as the number of new apartments or the amount of waste created per household. By 2020 the results of annual reports will be made public, specifically what we have achieved and when it was achieved. In addition, we plan to poll the population to measure satisfaction.



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