Global Center of Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability
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GCSMUS Directors, Steering Committee Members, and Action Speakers
TU Berlin | Dep. Sociology (IfS) I Dep. Urban & Regional Planning (ISR)

12.09.2022

EXTENDED DEADLINE (until 19.09.2022)
Call for Applications:
SMUS Action 4
Practical-Empirical Implementation Projects (PEIPs)

SMUS Action 4 – "Exchange": Gaining Applicable Skills in Practice Through Practical-Empirical Implementations of Spatial Methods

Extended Application Deadline: Monday 19 September 2022!!!

Summary

Drawing on the targets and indicators of the **Sustainable Development Goal #11 (SDG #11)**, **Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**, this Call for Applications, open to all SMUS partners, is looking for innovative projects for making a difference in professional practice for urban sustainability with the aid of spatial research methods.

Within a specific research activity area at the Global Center of Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS), Action 4 – "Exchange", the Call will fund **two** Practical-Empirical Implementation Projects (PEIPs) of a SMUS-developed toolkit of spatial methods for collaborating with the SDG #11 targets.

SMUS Action 4 Practical-Empirical Implementations (PEIs): An overview

By promoting PEIs, SMUS Action 4 aims to enhance critical exchange about the limits and possibilities that social science and design-based methods sensitive to the *social* and *relational* dimension of space may offer to teams of academics and professional practitioners (from NGOs

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and CBOs to local government agencies) who intend to practically cope with empirical issues related to the SDG #11 targets (https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal11).

Based on the identification of blind spots, points of intersections and chances for synergy between academic and practical knowledge through practical-empirical implementations of spatial methods, the major goal of the SMUS Action 4 is to inform the production of a **roadmap for a future research agenda on urban sustainability regarding SDG #11 with the aid of spatial methods – briefly: the SMUS Roadmap**, to which outcomes of the SMUS Action 5 – "Enhance" will also be added.

The suitability, usefulness and worth of the SMUS Action 4 PEIs lie in offering academics and practitioners alike a chance of (i) critically putting **spatial methods into action** in instances related to architecture, urban design, planning and policymaking by (ii) tailoring them to **particular contextual circumstances** regarding the **transdisciplinary** (academically + practically jointly forged) search of ways of addressing the United Nations (UN) SDGs, and particularly **SDG #11**.

In the long run, lessons learned from this peculiar exchange between academic and practical knowledge, which is shaped in the practical-empirical implementation of spatial methods, would allow for **qualitatively alternative policies and design solutions** to thrive, thereby fostering **sustainable cities and communities.**

The Call: Aim, Advocacy, and General Procedures

To this end, this Call will sponsor **two teams of academics and practitioners** willing to **employ a toolkit of spatial methods previously developed** by **the SMUS Action 4 Team in respectively one practical-empirical implementation project** (PEIP) **authored by each team in order to** respectively **address one SDG #11 target of their choice**.

Applicant teams **are invited to make use of the spatial-method toolkit of SMUS (SMUS Toolkit)** as if this set of methodological techniques were a pair of **"glasses"** to be shared with both academics and practitioners of the team and beyond, thereby obtaining an alternative view of their professional-practical issue of interest (Figure 1):
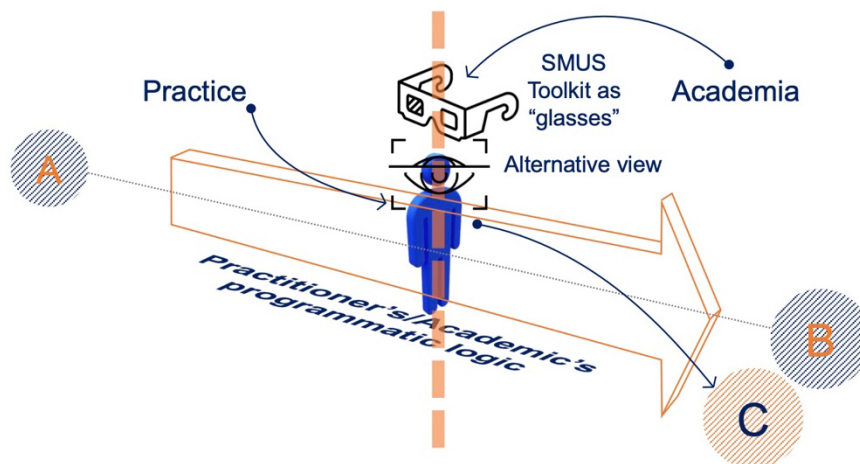
Figure 1. An **invitation to (transdisciplinary) teams of practitioners and academics**: An alternative view of professional-practical issues via the spatial-method "glasses" (© SMUS Action 4 Team)

Against the backdrop of this transdisciplinary exchange, the Call is aimed at (i) **critically addressing** the potentialities and limits of the **spatial-method toolkit** as to **the alternative view it offers both to practitioners and academics** and (ii) **delivering transdisciplinary outputs** that contribute to the achievement of **SDG #11** based on the use of **spatial methods** in general, and particularly on the SMUS Toolkit. The Call's logic may be summarized as follows (Table 1):

Aim	Advocacy	Procedures

– **Critical evaluation** of the limits and possibilities of **specific spatial methods** (= a set of empirical research techniques that are sensitive to both the social and relational dimension of space; briefly: the **SMUS Toolkit**) for **practically addressing SDG #11 targets**
 	
– Delivery of **spatial-method based transdisciplinary outputs for SDG #11**
	Further **synergy** between scientific and practical knowledge via spatial methods (= **SMUS Toolkit**)	(i) **Form a PEIP Team**: academics + practitioner(s)
		
		(ii) **Select one topic within the SDG #11 targets** for a four-phase practical-empirical implementation project (cf. the SMUS Action 4 pilot project as model case)
		
		(iii) **Put the toolkit into action** as follows:
		  – Toolkit's tailoring to the chosen SDG #11 target with the aid of local counterparts (cf. SMUS pilot project)
		  – Critical pondering over its strong and weak points
		  – Setting-off of an iterative refinement process
		
		(iv) **Deliver outputs** that
		  – highlight **limits and possibilities** of the **co-production of transdisciplinary knowledge based on spatial methods** (and particularly on the SMUS Toolkit)
		  – **contribute** to the **SMUS Roadmap for Urban Sustainability**

Table 1. The **Call's aim, advocacy and procedures** at a glance (© SMUS Action 4 Team)

Furthermore, the Call's procedures are founded on the experience and lessons drawn from the SMUS Action 4 pilot project "Spatial Methods in Action: The Everyday Spatialities of Homelessness for Urban Sustainability". The project's major methodological structure, toolkit and phases are summarized in the following digression so as to offer the Applicant Teams a model-case project for developing their own PEIPs.

The SMUS Action 4 Pilot Project: A model-case project

The four-phase pilot project was carried out in São Paulo (Brazil) from late 2020 to early 2022 under the coordination of Prof. Dr. Fraya Frehse (University of São Paulo – SMUS Lead partner + Action 4 Speaker) and Dr. Ignacio Castillo Ulloa (Technische Universität Berlin – SMUS Scientific Coordinator). Addressing particularly the target 11.7. of SDG #11 ("provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities"), the project pursued two overall aims of, respectively an academic and practice nature: (i) to illuminate how spatial methods may enhance the relationship between homelessness and urban sustainability; and (ii) to develop as well as test a toolkit of spatial research methods suitable for professional practitioners (from NGOs to local government agencies to CBOs) who directly act upon the everyday of homeless people in the city of São Paulo.

Well aware that homelessness is widely absent from the UN SDGs regardless of the challenge it represents for urban sustainability, even more so in Covid-19 times, the pilot project coordination Team was that methodological techniques sensitive to the social and relational dimension of space could contribute to **highlighting qualitatively alternative dimensions of the homeless' everyday life in Covid-19 São Paulo**, which in turn **could enhance the urban sustainability agenda**. Therefore, the Team turned the **everyday spatialities** of homelessness into their research object – i.e., the daily orderings that men, women and children have made of the public places where they dwell in Covid-19 São Paulo through their bodies (i.e., both verbally and non-verbally) while making sense of their interactions with people, institutions and objects, with animals, plants, etc. in these same places. By and large, the pilot project had a fourfold structure: guiding question, guiding object of research, specific question and hypothesis (Table 2):

Spatial Methods in Action: The Everyday Spatialities of Homelessness for Urban Sustainability	
Guiding Question	Which spatial methods (i.e. sets of empirical research techniques sensitive to the social and relational dimension of space) can favour the targeted practical-empirical implementations?
Guiding Research Object	Everyday spatialities – i.e., the daily orderings that men, women and children have made of the public places where they dwell in Covid-19 São Paulo through their bodies – i.e., both verbally and non-verbally – while making sense of their interactions with people, institutions and objects, with animals, plants, etc. in these same places
Specific Question	What do these everyday spatialities of dwelling in the streets disclose about urban sustainability?
Twofold Hypothesis	1) Everyday spatialities disclose unexpected challenges for urban sustainability 2) At the same time, everyday spatialities disclose unsuspected possibilities for urban sustainability

Table 2. The **driving structure** of the **pilot project** (© SMUS Action 4 Team)

Based on this rationale, the pilot project coordination Team started to develop and test a toolkit of spatial methods that could simultaneously (i) shed light on these everyday spatialities and (ii) become of practical use for practitioners devoted to the issue of homelessness in São Paulo. The whole process encompassed four temporally consequential phases, whose major activities are synthetically addressed below (Figure 2):
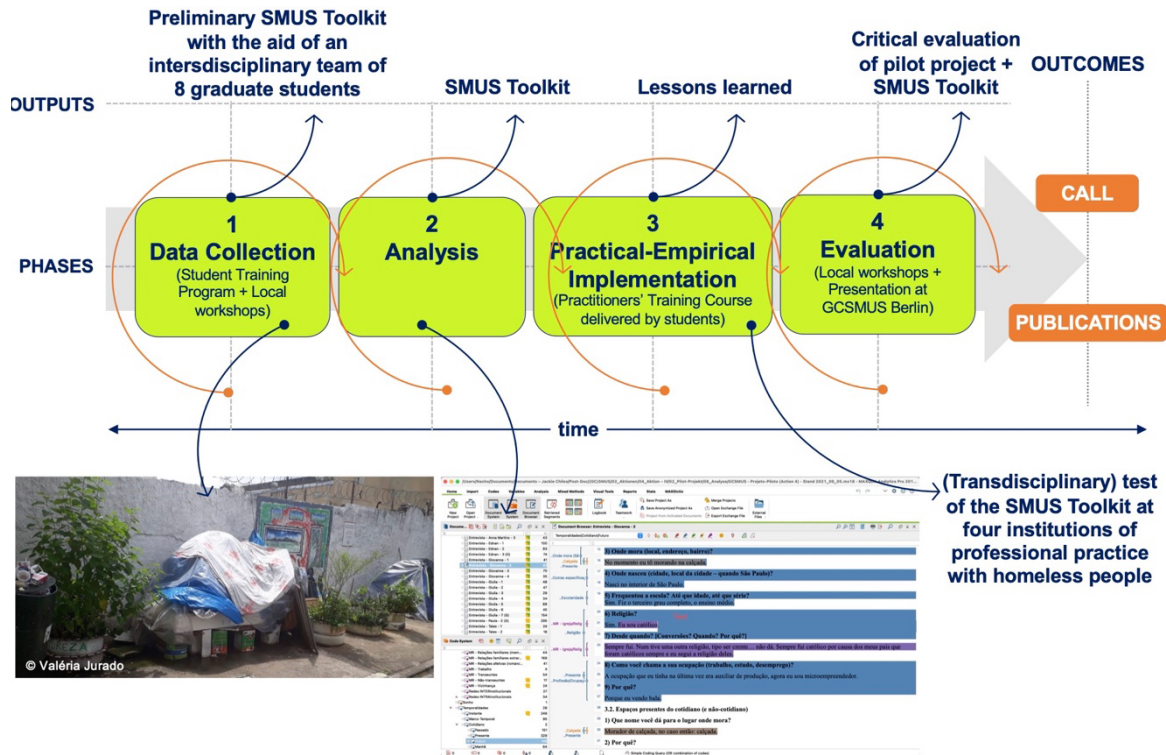

Figure 2. The **four-phase dynamics** of the **pilot project** (© SMUS Action 4 Team)

- **Phase 1** (**Data Collection**) comprised a two-month interdisciplinary Training Program on data collection and spatial methods, which was delivered to eight previously selected doctoral/master students from various academic disciplines (architecture, urban design, sociology, anthropology, history, psychology, and nursing) and who shared one and the same research interest in the everyday of homelessness in São Paulo. From November 2020 to January 2021, these graduate students collected qualitative data on the everyday spatialities of homelessness in São Paulo during that period with the aid of specific spatial research methods they were taught during the Training Program (particularly direct and participant observation, go-along interviews, and cartographic techniques concerning drawing, mapping and photography). In addition, the process implied the accomplishment of four local workshops and one international three-session webinar at the Institute of Advanced Studies of the University of São Paulo (USP) in late 2020 (available at <http://www.iea.usp.br/eventos/urbansus-morar-nas-ruas-covid-19-vivencias>; <http://www.iea.usp.br/eventos/urbansus-morar-nas-ruas-covid-19-intervencoes>; <http://www.iea.usp.br/eventos/urbansus-morar-nas-ruas-covid-19-pesquisas>). Moreover, a short video documentary was produced (available at https://youtu.be/DDhrEFczyko).

- **Phase 2** (**Analysis**) encompassed a qualitative data analysis, conducted with the aid of the software MAXQDA from March to September 2021. As a result, a **specific toolkit of spatial methods**, the **SMUS Toolkit**, was put together as a **set of two methods of empirical qualitative research**:

    1) **Ethnographic observation of the everyday spatialities of the researched subjects** (via direct and participant observation, and go-along interviews) based, in cognitive terms, on the (ethnographical) attempt to simultaneously (i) make familiar what is strange and (ii) make strange what is familiar.

    2) **Visualization techniques of these everyday spatialities** (mappings by means of drawings, photographs, sketches, etc. – including audio recordings via WhatsApp and other social media; or briefly, each and every technical device that makes it possible to visualize the everyday spatialities of the researched subjects).

- **Phase 3** (**Practical-Empirical Implementation**) took place from October to December 2021 within the framework of a **four-week Training Course on "Spatial Methods for Professional Practice with Homelessness" to a varied range of practitioners involved in improving the everyday life of homeless people in (Covid-19) São Paulo.** The previously trained student Team delivered the course to 26 practitioners based at four institutions that tackle the issue of homelessness in São Paulo and where the same students had done research in during their (Phase 1) Spatial-Method Training Program: i.e., one local government agency (Serviço Especializado de Abordagem Especial of the Prefeitura Municipal de São Paulo), two NGOs (respectively Núcleo de Convivência São Martinho and Consultório na Rua) and one CBO (Movimento Estadual da População em Situação de Rua-São Paulo) that tackle the issue of homelessness in São Paulo. Drawing on the method of "problem-posing education" developed by Brazilian educator Paulo Freire, the eight students actively engaged with the pilot project coordination Team in the transdisciplinary elaboration of the Training Course at issue.

    The student Team transposed the collected data about the everyday spatialities of homelessness (Phase 1) and the SMUS Toolkit (Phase 2) into an **eight-session course grounded on the ethnographic immersion of the students in the practitioners' daily work routine**. During each (physically) mobile and/or immobile critical "exchange meeting" the students and practitioners "made strange" their (pre-)conceptions regarding homeless people. Well aware of the aim of inviting the practitioners to wear the "glasses" implicit in the use of the SMUS Toolkit (Figure 1) *without* (!) intending to turn them into academics, the students avoided any conceptual or methodological terms. They rather made use of ethnographic observation and of photography, drawings as well as WhatsApp audios regarding the everyday spatialities of homelessness in order to trigger ethnographic dialogues with and among the participating practitioners.

    The **specific goal** was to **ethnographically sensitize** them to the **spatial dimension of** their own **pre-conceptions (and prejudices)** regarding **the target group of their daily work practice: homeless people**. Therefore, the **general goal** was to contribute to the **qualitative development of the practitioners' social competence** in dealing with their target group on a daily basis. Consequently, the course structure evolved as follows: while the first meeting

addressed the participants' views about homelessness with the aid of what the students learned about the issue in the framework of the (Phase 1) Training Program, the last meeting returned to the matter triggered by what the practitioners learned about the issue in the framework of the (Phase 3) Training Course. The six meetings held in the meantime respectively tackled accordingly a spatially sensitive issue regarding the everyday of the homeless people that used to attend the institutions: the homeless' daily routine in and beyond the institution; the spatialities of their past, present and future dwellings; their conceptions about their daily spaces of circulation (street, square, home, the institution at stake, shelter, tent, etc.); the respective role of violence, of objects of belonging, of pets and plants, of friends and family in the homeless' everyday life; and the issue of how homeless people have fun.

- **Phase 4** (**Evaluation**) comprised the **critical reassessment of the pilot project and the SMUS Toolkit** in the framework of an international webinar at the USP Institute of Advanced Studies in mid-April 2022 (available at http://www.iea.usp.br/eventos/morar-ruas-covid-19-pesquisa-pratica) and of one expert workshop at the GCSMUS in Berlin in mid-July 2022.
  This process allowed for **definite outcomes** regarding both aforementioned pilot project goals:
  → as to (i), the revision of the project's twofold hypothesis, whose current preliminary results are:
  1) The everyday spatialities disclose that **urban sustainability** is **a non-issue** for homeless people and practitioners working on homelessness on an everyday basis;
  2) At the same time, everyday spatialities performed by homeless people disclose **sustainable spatial practices** by homeless people, which involuntarily represent a contribution to the UN 2030 Agenda.

These insights shall be further elaborated in form of publications, which alongside this Call (Figure 2) are envisioned as outcomes of the pilot project.
→ as to (ii), the developed SMUS Toolkit has proved crucial for the following reasons:
1) The **qualitative enhancement** of the involved **practitioners' social competence** in daily interacting with homeless people. A unique dismantling of everyday prejudices was set in motion by the critical self-reflexive process of an ethnographic nature triggered by the "problem-posing" (see item "Phase 3" above) transdisciplinary transposition of the SMUS toolkit into the practitioners' logic;
2) A **similar improvement of social competence** was experienced **by** the **academics** (both students and project coordinators) involved in the process, not to mention technical research competences (which, among others, implied an explicit increase of methodological sensitivity in the students' research projects – even by students from disciplines other than sociology).

  As a whole, the **communicative possibilities** implicit in this **peculiar transdisciplinary transfer of spatial-method knowledge revealed that it**
  (i) **far outweighed its apparent limitations**;
  (ii) **highlighted** the **catalyzing role of students as mediators** between academic and practical knowledge;

(iii) turned the **motto "learning by doing"** into an **existential process** of simultaneous (self-)transformation and knowledge co-production.

Requirements for 2022/2023 Practical-Implementation Projects (PEIPs)

In order to accomplish this Call's general aim (Table 1) and hence to critically put into action the SMUS Toolkit, the **two practical-implementation projects (PEIPs) to be sponsored** are expected to **make use of the SMUS Toolkit described above, which implies** addressing the **pilot-project empirical object (SMUS empirixcal object)** by means of the aforementioned two-fold set of methods**.** To put it briefly:

> *The PEIPs have to inquire the everyday spatialities of the researched subjects*
>
> – i.e., the daily orderings that the researched subjects make of the places where they live, work etc. through their bodies – both verbally and non-verbally – while making sense of their interactions with people, institutions, objects, animals, plants, etc. in these same places) –
>
> *with the aid of the SMUS Toolkit*
>
> – i.e., of a set of two methods of empirical qualitative research: 1) Ethnographic observation of the everyday spatialities of the researched subjects (via direct and participant observation, and go-along interviews) based, in epistemological terms, on the ethnographic attempt of simultaneously (i) making familiar what is strange and (ii) making strange what is familiar; 2) Visualization techniques of these everyday spatialities (mappings by means of drawings, photographs, sketches, etc.; or briefly, each and every technical device that makes it possible to visualize the everyday spatialities of the researched subjects)

This **replication strategy** aims to ensure **comparable methodological consistency** between the two approved PEIPs in view of the SMUS model-case pilot project. Participants are expected to deliver and engage in critical exchange on mutually comparable outputs regarding the critical use of the SMUS Toolkit.

Provided that the PEIPs to be funded will not have to cope with the temporal delays characteristic of any pilot project – even more so if the project is launched in the onset of a pandemic, which was the case of the SMUS Action 4 pilot project –, a **pragmatic completion of the PEIPs in a timely manner** is both expected and mandatory. The **approved PEIPs' duration** will be of **six months starting from 1 January 2023; i.e., by 30 June 2023**.

Procedure Details

According to the Call's Procedures (Table 1), there are four general steps to be accomplished:

(i) Everything starts with the formation of a **PEIP Team** composed of at least **two academics and one practitioner.** More concretely, regarding the academics: at least one must be a **social scientist (trained and experienced in ethnographic research)** and one from a

practice-oriented discipline (engineering, architecture, urban design and/or planning). As to the **practitioners**: at least one could be, for instance, a **representative of a development cooperation organization/agency, a public servant, an NGO or CBO member, or a local activist**. Moreover, **at minimum one practitioner** must grant the possibility for the **SMUS Toolkit (and the SMUS empirical object) to be put into action in an institution practically devoted** to at least **one urban sustainability issue** related to the **SDG #11 target** to be addressed by the PEIP.

At least one PEIP Team member has to be institutionally attached to the **SMUS-partner network**. At maximum one academic or practitioner may be brought into the PEIP Team as consultant(s), in order to guarantee an appropriate and timely practical-implementation of the project. PEIP Team members can be based either in different regions within one and the same country or in different countries. If this is the case, it is important to clearly state the geographical context of the institution where the SMUS Toolkit shall be put into action. While the possibility of testing the SMUS Toolkit in more than one institution is financially viable, the timeline and budget applied for must reflect the practical-empirical implementation of the project in a timely manner (sure enough, including various institutions increases not only the PEIP content richness but also its execution complexity);

(ii) Each PEIP Team **freely selects one target of SDG #11** bearing in mind the intended use of the SMUS Toolkit. Subsequently, the Team **frames the content of their PEIP to the SMUS both Toolkit and empirical object** in the **attached PEIP Application Form**, while the corresponding budget has to be detailed in the **attached PEIP Budget Application Table by Monday 12 September 2022 (23:59 Berlin time)**.

(iii) Once the PEIPs have been approved (a **notification shall be delivered by Friday 23 September 2022 – 23:59 Berlin time**), each of the two selected teams starts the bureaucratic preparations **for putting the PEIP into action as of 1 January 2023**. The SMUS Action 4 Team will offer all necessary information and support for this step during a **mandatory Introductory SMUS Online Workshop** to be held **on Tuesday 27 September 2022 (15:00—17:00 Berlin time)**. This workshop will introduce the SMUS Action 4 Team to the PEIP Teams as well as clarify possible open questions of each team, discussing foreseeable challenges and the like. Moreover, both the Teams and PEIPs will be presented. To that end, each team will outline their proposal verbally for at maximum 10 minutes.

(iv) The semester-long process of critically testing, pondering over and iteratively refining the SMUS Toolkit will culminate in the delivery of **specific outputs for SMUS Action 4**. All **deliverables** must be produced **in English** (in case of audiovisual material or similar, English subtitles/translations must be made readily available – please remember to set aside sufficient funds for this!).

During the **PEIP accomplishment period** both teams will have to

1) take part in a **Follow-Up SMUS Online Workshop on Tuesday 31 January 2023 (15:00—17:00 Berlin time),** in which each team will verbally present the progress, specific aspects/issues for discussion of their practical-empirical implementation, etc. for at maximum 10 minutes;

2)   organize **one local workshop** (10-15 people) with **at least five practice-oriented local practitioners**, public servants, NGO and/or CBOs members engaged with the chosen SDG #11 target or local activist to discuss and improve the practical-empirical implementation of their projects **by Friday 28 April 2023 (15:00—17:00 Berlin time)**. In this respect, the SMUS Toolkit must have already been used to provide the basis of the discussion;

3)   from the outcome of this workshop, produce **a written synthetic account (up to 1500 words/3 pages)** comprising (i) the PEIP preliminary results so far, (ii) a critical pondering over the use of the SMUS Toolkit, (iii) iterative refinement suggestions and (iv) an outline of essential aspects that would inform the PEIP contribution to the aforementioned **SMUS Roadmap**. A **template** will be **provided** by the **SMUS Action 4 Team**. The document's delivery deadline is **Wednesday 31 May 2023 (23:59 Berlin time);**

4)   attend the **Online SMUS Roadmap Workshop on 15 June 2023 (15:00—17:00 Berlin time**), where the final methodological, research and practice outcomes of both implementation projects will be brought together and discussed in relation to the SMUS model-case pilot project and the UN Agenda 2030, in order to contribute with the more comprehensive SMUS Roadmap initiative;

5)   deliver a **written final report (up to 2500 words/5 pages**) on the overall implementation experience by **Thursday 29 June 2023 (23:59 Berlin time)** based on a **template** to be **provided** by the **SMUS Action 4 Team;**

6)   based on the previous outputs, deliver **by Friday 30 June 2023 (23:59 Berlin time)** a **500-word abstract in English for a future book chapter** on the accomplished PEIP, which will be published in an **English-language anthology on the role of spatial methods in transdisciplinarity for urban sustainability,** which is currently being **edited by the SMUS Action 4 Team (Prof. Dr. Fraya Frehse, Prof. Dr. Angela Million and Dr. Ignacio Castillo Ulloa)**.

After **the ending of the PEIP accomplishment period** each team will have to

7)   deliver the **final version of their chapter in the SMUS Action 4 book** in accordance with to the **SMUS Action 4 editors' publishing orientations and deadlines**.

Eligibility

This Call is open *only* **to members of SMUS partner university institutions, who are welcome (but not obliged) to establish partnerships with non-SMUS network members.** In case of a partnership, **the SMUS partner needs to be the Team Lead.** The other partners may either be or not SMUS partners from the same or different regions and countries. In case of transregional or transnational partnerships the applying teams have to make sure to budget and set a timeline accordingly (see the section "Procedure Details – (i)" above for further details regarding the PEIP Team composition).

Financing

SMUS has a budget of **up to 20.000 Euro for each PEIP to be funded**. PEIP Applicant Teams are requested to fill the attached PEIP Budget Application Form detailing their planned spending in the given categories and submit it together with their PEIP application.

Please note that **overhead costs are NOT eligible** and that the approved teams need to **prove *all actually incurred* costs** in their financial reports, including receipts, payroll (in the case of personnel), invoices for external services, etc. The PEIP Teams' **Budget Estimate** is due by **Monday 31 October 2022 (23:59 Berlin time), the PEIP Midterm Financial Report by Friday 31 March 2023 (23:59 Berlin time), and the PEIP Final Financial Report by Thursday 15 June 2023 (23:59 Berlin time).**

Application Procedure

All applications should include (see attached):

1. The filled **PEIP Application Form**

2. The filled **PEIP Budget Application Form**

Applications should be sent **by Monday 12 September 2022 (23:59 Berlin time)** to:

Dr. Ignacio Castillo Ulloa at smus-action4-peips@usp.br

Selection Process

Based on the incoming applications, a SMUS ad-hoc Selection Committee will evaluate and select two PEIPs for funding. Special consideration will be given to the thematic and transdisciplinary spectrum of the PEIP Teams, the representation of the world regions and gender within the SMUS partners network.

Timeline

TIMING	WHAT	WHO
12 August 2022	Call for Application Launch	SMUS Action 4 Team
12 September 2022 (by 23:59 Berlin time)	Application Deadline → Applications after this deadline will not be considered	PEIP Teams (send to smus-action4-peips@usp.br
19 September (by 23:59 Berlin time)	EXTENDED Application Deadline → Applications after this deadline will not be considered → Already submitted applications *may be updated*	PEIP Teams (send to smus-action4-peips@usp.br
19—22 September 2022	Selection Process	SMUS ad-hoc Selection Committee
23 September 2022 (by 23:59 Berlin time)	Notification of selected PEIP Teams	SMUS Action 4 Team
27 September 2022 (15:00—17:00 Berlin time)	Introductory SMUS Online Workshop	SMUS Action 4 Team + PEIP Teams (mandatory participation of at least 1-2 delegates each)
28 September—15 November 2022	Admin process: Bureaucratic management and signing of cooperation agreement with partner; reception of invoice from partner institution by SMUS; transfer of partner budget	TU Berlin + SMUS Action 4 Team + PEIP Teams
Monday 31 October 2022 (by 23:59 Berlin time)	Delivery of the PEIP Budget Estimate	PEIP Teams
Tuesday 31 January 2023 (15:00—17:00 Berlin time)	Follow-Up SMUS Online Workshop	SMUS Action 4 Team + PEIP Teams (mandatory participation of at least 1-2 delegates each)
Wednesday 31 March 2023 (by 23:59 Berlin time),	Delivery of the PEIP Midterm Financial Report	PEIP Teams
By at maximum Friday 28 April 2023	(Online) local PEIP Workshop	Respective PEIP Team + PEIP target group(s)
Wednesday 31 May 2023 (by 23:59 Berlin time);	Delivery of written synthetic account (up to 1500 words/3 pages)	PEIP Teams
Thursday 15 June 2023 (15:00—17:00 Berlin time)	Online SMUS Roadmap Workshop	SMUS Action 4 Team + PEIP Teams (mandatory participation of at least 1-2 delegates each)
Thursday 15 June 2023 (by 23:59 Berlin time)	Delivery of the PEIP Final Financial Report	PEIP Teams
Thursday 29 June 2023 (by 23:59 Berlin time)	Delivery of written final report (up to 2500 words/5 pages)	SMUS Action 4 Team + PEIP Teams (mandatory participation of at least 1-2 delegates each)
Friday 30 June 2023 (by 23:59 Berlin time)	Delivery of book chapter abstract (500 words)	PEIP Teams

Deadline to be announced	Delivery of the final version of book chapter	PEIP Teams

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11

Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The UN explains: *"The challenges cities face can be overcome in ways that allow them to continue to thrive and grow, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty. The future we want includes cities of opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more."*

The UN has defined 10 *Targets* and 15 *Indicators* for SDG 11. Targets specify the goals and Indicators represent the metrics by which the world aims to track whether these Targets are achieved. Below we quote the original text of all Targets and show the data on the agreed Indicators.

Note: For further detailed information on the targets (including statistics), do please visit the SDG-Tracker website: https://sdg-tracker.org/cities.

Target 11.1: Safe and affordable housing

UN definition: *"By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.1.1 – Urban population living in slums

Definition: Indicator 11.1.1 is the *"proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing"*.

This measures the proportion of the urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, and durability of housing.

Goal: *"By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums"*.

Target 11.2: Affordable and sustainable transport systems

UN definition: *"By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.2.1 – Public transport access

Definition: Indicator 11.2.1 is the *"proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities"*.

Goal: *"Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all"* by 2030.

Target 11.3: Inclusive and sustainable urbanization

UN definition: *"By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.3.1 – Sustainable urbanization rates

Definition: Indicator 11.3.1 is the *"ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate"*.

Goal: *"Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement"* by 2030.

SDG INDICATOR 11.3.2 – Urban planning management

Definition: Indicator 11.3.2 is the *"proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically"*.

Goal: *"Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries"* by 2030.

Target 11.4: Protect the world's cultural and natural heritage

UN definition: *"Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.4.1 – Protecting cultural heritage

Definition: Indicator 11.4.1 is the *"total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage"*.

Goal: *"Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage"* by 2030.

Target 11.5: Reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters

UN definition: *"By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.5.1 – Deaths and injuries from natural disasters

Definition: Indicator 11.5.1 is the *"number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population"*.

Indicators measured here report mortality rates, internally displaced persons, total numbers affected by natural disasters.

Goal: *"By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people directly affected by natural disasters"*.

SDG INDICATOR 11.5.2 – Economic losses from natural disasters

Definition: Indicator 11.5.2 is the *"direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters"*.

Direct economic losses from disasters are given at global and national levels in relative terms as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). Absolute losses in US$ are available in 'additional charts' below.

Direct economic losses measures the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area from natural disasters.

Goal: *"By 2030, substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations"*.

Target 11.6: Reduce the environmental impacts of cities

UN definition: *"By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.6.1 – Solid waste management

Definition: Indicator 11.6.1 is the *"proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities"*.

This indicator measures the share of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated. Data is only available at the regional (not national) level.

Goal: *"By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to municipal and other waste management"*.

SDG INDICATOR 11.6.2 – Urban air pollution

Definition: Indicator 11.6.1 is the *"annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)"*.

This indicator measures the population-weighted exposure to ambient PM2.5 pollution; that is, concentrations of suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in diameter.

Goal: *"By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air pollution"*.

Target 11.7: Provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces

UN definition: *"By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.7.1 – Open spaces in cities

Definition: Indicator 11.7.1 is the *"average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities"*.

Goal: *"Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces"* by 2030.

SDG INDICATOR 11.7.2 –Safe spaces in cities

Definition: Indicator 11.7.2 is the *"proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months"*.

Goal: *"Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities"* by 2030.

Target 11.A: Strong national and regional development planning

UN definition: *"Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.A.1 – Urban and regional planning

Definition: Indicator 11.A.1 is the *"proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city"*.

Goal: *"Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning"* by 2030.

Target 11.B: Implement policies for inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction

UN definition: *"By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.B.1 – Integrated disaster risk management

Definition: Indicator 11.B.1 is the *"number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030"*.

This indicator identifies countries who have and have not adopted and implemented disaster risk management strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Goal: *"Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing holistic disaster risk management at all levels"*.

Unlike most SDGs which have a target year of 2030, this indicator is set to be achieved by 2020.

SDG INDICATOR 11.B.2 – Local disaster risk management

Definition: Indicator 11.B.2 is the *"proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies"*.

Goal: *"Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing holistic disaster risk management at all levels"*.

Unlike most SDGs which have a target year of 2030, this indicator is set to be achieved by 2020.

Target 11.C: Support least developed countries in sustainable and resilient building

UN definition: *"Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials."*

SDG INDICATOR 11.C.1 – Sustainable and resilient buildings in least developed countries

Definition: Indicator 11.C.1 is the *"proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials"*.

Goal: *"Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials"* by 2030.