THRIVE Connect: Linkages in Everyday Life features images from Malaysian cities, including the winners of the *THRIVE Connect* photo contest. Each contest image illustrates a connection between Sustainable Development Goal 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities and one or more other Goals.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals were developed through an extensive participatory process involving diverse stakeholders. Recognising the value and importance of every voice in creating a shared vision for our future, it is clear that inclusiveness will continue to be critical as we move forward. *THRIVE Connect* features the visions of ordinary people, gathering scenes from everyday life in Malaysian cities to tell stories about sustainable development, in preparation for the 9th World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, February 2018.

THRIVE Connect can be downloaded: www.thriveurban.info

Front cover:
THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Young Photographer category: Entry

Nur Aisyah Farhanah
Proud to be Malaysians Kuala Lumpur

The Petronas Twin Towers are the tallest twin buildings in the world. This iconic infrastructure will always be synonymous with Malaysia.

Symbols can serve as a source of inspiration, beckoning us onward, and a point of commonality, drawing us together. The symbols we choose reflect who we are and help us picture who we want to be. We must choose symbols that represent and speak for all of us, that unite rather than divide, and that help us ensure that no one is left behind.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

THRIVE CONNECT
LINKAGES IN EVERYDAY LIFE

A Folio of Photographs and Text Kuala Lumpur • Malaysia

THRIVE CONNECT

José Siri **You Must Be Bananas…** Food has always been a focal point for community, camaraderie and conversation, social interactions that are critical for our wellbeing.

THRIVE CONNECT
LINKAGES IN EVERYDAY LIFE

A Folio of Photographs and Text
Kuala Lumpur • Malaysia

Acknowledgements

José Siri **Hold on to the Past** Our heritage defines us in so many ways; it connects us to our past, offering a critical repository for solutions to the problems of our particular places.

THRIVE Connect **Photo Contest**
Young Photographer category: Entry

Syah Marais
Old but Gold Malacca

Quality education is important, both in and outside of school, and from youth to old age. We are never too old to learn something new and share our sense of discovery with others.

Lifelong learning is critical for navigating a rapidly-changing world. When we fail to invest in the elderly, we create a self-fulfilling paradigm of obsolescence which burdens all of society. A community that supports all its citizens in growing, learning and changing will reap the benefits of their work, experience, and wisdom.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

Contents

THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Top 10

Benjamin Ong
A Connection to Catch Bahru Johor

The new grey transport 'hub represents connectivity and integration. The old yellow train station reminds us that in our pursuit of progress we must not forget the basics: a bus sports smileys while a vulnerable pedestrian navigates a three-lane road.

Dedicated buildings, by themselves, aren't enough to achieve the potential benefits of multi-modal transit. Rather, they should be integrated with road design that is bus-, bike- and pedestrian- friendly. Integrated infrastructure for multi-modal transit will increase physical activity and provide transport for those less able to afford it.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

At the threshold of the Anthropocene, we look out onto a gauntlet of our own making. For all of humanity's progress, it remains fragile, cocooned on a single blue planet facing mounting stresses. This world demands new vision, a new spirit of collectivity, new ways of living in harmony with our environment, and new benchmarks for success, if we are to survive and thrive. Most of all, the continued flourishing of humankind will depend on the connections we forge: of person to person, nation to nation, people to the world around them, cities to hinterlands, and, not least, science to other domains of human knowledge. For in the new world, the science must not settle for sweeping the mists from before our eyes—rather, it must become integral to our decision-making, to our strategy and tactics, to our collective intelligence, as never before. The *THRIVE Urban* series of texts juxtaposes science and art to prompt a new awareness of cities and how we live in them, seeking deeper understanding and healthier actions. The text you hold, *THRIVE Connect*, is the culmination of a photography competition designed to illuminate connections among the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. Sponsored by the British Council Newton-Ungku Omar-funded SCHEMA project (*"Systems Thinking and Place-based Methods for Healthier Malaysian Cities"*), it focuses on cities in Malaysia, but the connections uncovered here are universally relevant. We hope *THRIVE Connect* will engage your senses, motivate your spirit, and spark your determination to achieve a healthier, more connected world.

José Siri
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
15 January 2018

THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Top 10

Danny Lee
A Fish Eye View of Putrajaya
Putrajaya

If fish could talk, what stories would they tell of us, our cities, and our impact on them?

The impacts of cities don't stop at their boundaries. Cities draw resources from faraway places and impose costs on ecosystems around the globe. If we want to preserve life on land and below water, we must reduce the environmental footprint of our cities.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) address many different issues, but are strongly interconnected. These connections, however, may be obvious or subtle. Real-world problems often relate to more than one Goal, and actions intended to achieve one Goal can make reaching another easier or more difficult. Some connections between SDGs are well-understood while others remain hidden, and local context can change the nature of the relationships involved. Seeing the full picture depends on inputs not just from governments and policy-makers, but also from scientists, entrepreneurs, members of civil society, and citizens.

The *THRIVE Connect* photo contest was launched by the SCHEMA project in collaboration with Think City in November 2017. It invited participants to submit images of Malaysian cities highlighting linkages in everyday life—photographs that illustrate the connections between SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and the other SDGs. The entries tell stories

about how critical connections are to healthy, sustainable communities, and how recognizing them will help us achieve our goals.

A panel of six judges from the United Nations University International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH), Cardiff University's Sustainable Places Research Institute, and Think City selected ten winning entries, including two from young photographers. The selected images will be displayed at the 9th World Urban Forum, to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in February 2018.

In the pages of this book, you'll see a wide variety of images from Malaysian cities. The photographs that are part of the *THRIVE Connect* competition—the ten winners and other selected entrants—have highlighted linkages between SDG 11 and other Goals. Each contest photo is is entered under the blue heading: **THRIVE Connect Photo Contest**. Of course, many other stories can and should be told—we invite you to let your imagination find new connections.

THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Photographers

Open category Winner
Khan Tan Page 11

Open category Runner-up
Jessie Cheah Swee Neo Page 15

Young Photographer category Winner
Nur Aisyah Farhanah Page 13

Young Photographer category Runner-up
Syah Marais. Page 17

Other winning entries in the Top 10
Benjamin Ong Page viii
Danny Lee Page 1
Barry Newell Page 4
Wong Pei Chin Page 19
Lim Chee Han Page 23
Mohammed Shahriar Islam Page 30

Other contest entries
Nur Aisyah Farhanah Front cover
Syah Marais Page vi
Matthew Quinn Page 25
Benjamin Ong Page 33
Vanessa Ting Page 43

Other Photographers

José Siri Pages 2, 5, 9, 22, 23, 27, 35, 39, 45, 48

Yi Yi Lee Pages 10, 49

Jessie Cheah Swee Neo Page 28

THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Top 10

Barry Newell
Greening the City Penang

Humans have a fundamental need for contact with nature. Even people with limited means take steps to create tiny green spaces—microcosms where plants and small creatures thrive.

Exposure to nature strengthens our bodies and refreshes our minds, enabling us to live and work better. We can harness people's creativity to find solutions to the urban challenges we face.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

The years 2015-2016 marked a milestone in human history, a convergence tens of thousands of years in the making. Modern humans originated in Africa, dispersing throughout the rest of the world starting some 70,000 years ago. Urban-oriented civilizations arose independently in the last 10,000 years and over this span have contended with one another for resources, land and power—this is the tapestry of history. Starting in the late 1700s, the Industrial Revolution thrust our development into overdrive, setting the stage for the explosion of population, production, consumption and knowledge that have defined the last century, transforming humanity in the process.

Yet, development has been uneven, failing many nations and people who have not shared in our economic, social, and technological progress. Moreover, it is only in recent decades that science has revealed our collective impact on the Earth. And it was just a moment ago, in historical terms, that modern telecommunications has enabled dissemination of this knowledge to the far corners of the globe. In this new, interlinked world, humanity has, for the first time, adopted a set of collective goals for a sustainable, equitable future—these constitute the modern framework for sustainable development. Never before was such a global consensus possible, and never has it been more necessary.

The modern framework includes the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development along with other landmark agreements: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for development financing, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the New Urban Agenda.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet, and prosperity, developed by the United Nations and adopted by world leaders. Sustainable development is defined as *development that fulfils the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*. The Agenda calls for cooperation in building an inclusive, sustainable, and resilient future. It is built around three indivisible and essential cores—economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. It pledges to *leave no one behind*, and defines 17 integrated and interlinked Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that cover the range of sustainable development needs. The SDGs build on the experience of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that, from 2000-2015, sought to address global development challenges related to poverty. They reflect our greater understanding of the connections between the actions of prosperous and poor countries, between development and vulnerability, and, most of all, between humanity and our planetary environment. Whereas the MDGs focused on the developing world, the SDGs now enmesh all nations in a common set of aspirations.

A comprehensive 15-year plan that recognizes the increasing impact and complexity of disasters, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction identifies seven global targets and four priorities for action. It addresses the need for a greater focus on disasters following
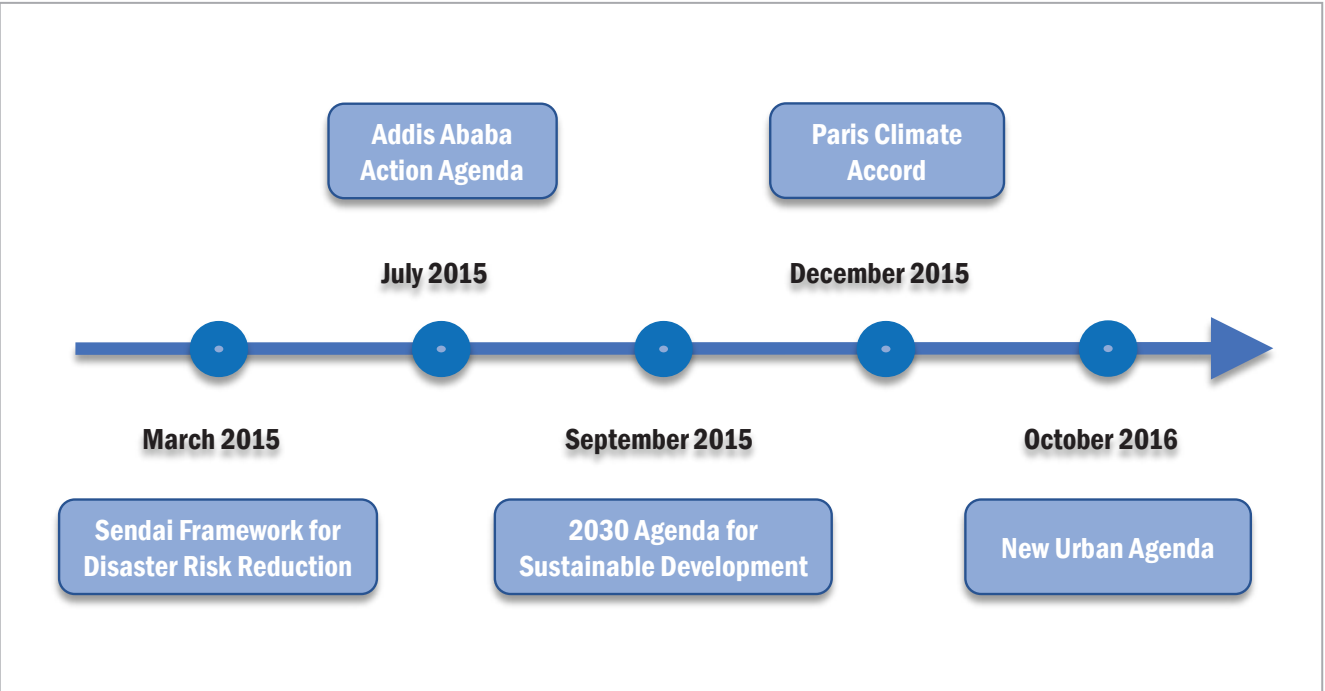
Milestones for Sustainable Development

the MDGs, and maintains that responsibility should be shared among all stakeholders. Thus, it commits the world to collective action to strengthen disaster risk reduction and reduce losses of life and assets.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an agreement on means to finance sustainable development and transform the global economy to tackle economic, social and environmental challenges. It aims to foster universal and inclusive economic prosperity and improve people's wellbeing while protecting the environment, ensuring that financial resources are effectively mobilized to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It comprises over 100 measures and includes important policy commitments in critical areas for sustainable development, including technology, infrastructure, social protection, health, climate change, trade and capacity building.

The Paris Climate Accord is the culmination of a hard-fought, years-long battle to recognize the critical need to combat climate change, adapt to its growing impacts,

and support developing countries in their own efforts toward mitigation and adaptation. The core of the agreement is an effort to keep global temperature below a 2-degree increase over pre-industrial averages. It provides for mobilization strategies, financial resources, a new technological framework, and enhanced capacity-building aimed at achieving these goals.

Lastly, the New Urban Agenda (NUA) that emerged from the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (aka Habitat III) recognizes the critical role that cities play in our world, accounting for more than half the global population and 75% of consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The NUA is a blueprint for action on urbanization

The Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10 Reduce income inequality within and among countries

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy

Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

José Siri **Time and Tide ...** The inevitability of sea level rise places coastal settlements everywhere at risk.

for the United Nations and its partners in government, civil society, communities, private sector, and the scientific community. It focuses on governance structures, social inclusion, spatial development, urban prosperity, and environmental sustainability. It represents a shared vision for a more sustainable urban future, where all have equal rights and access to the benefits and opportunities offered by cities. It also recognizes the correlations between well-managed urbanization and development, livelihood opportunities, and improved quality of life. The NUA specifies an action framework for implementation (AFINUA), which defines the essential ingredients for effective localization and execution of the agreement. This is a major focus for urban stakeholders of all sorts entering the 9th World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur.

Together, these agreements seek to address the vast set of complex and interlinked challenges to sustainable development. These include persistent poverty and inequalities within and among countries; large disparities of opportunity, wealth and power; depletion of natural resources and the adverse impacts of environmental degradation; and the significant, far-reaching impacts of climate change. They also speak to the need for peace, solidarity, integrated solutions, and unprecedented cooperation between and among people and nations, among other critical issues.

The modern framework for sustainable development calls on governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system, the scientific community, and other actors to mobilize all available resources to support the implementation of the SDGs and other global goals and targets. Connecting these disparate groups will be critical to achieving a sustainable future.

Yi Yi Lee **Urban Horizon** In many Malaysian cities, new developments stretch to the limits of our vision. The decisions we make today will lock in our habitats for generations – let's make sure they're healthy ones.

THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Open category: Winner

Khan Tan
The Blind Spot Kuala Lumpur

A raised path, built for the visually impaired, has gaping holes.

To reduce inequalities in health and wellbeing, we must have infrastructure that provides access for all. Yet sustainable development is an ongoing process, not a one-time effort—without proper maintenance and sustained effort, our actions will be in vain.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

Nur Aisyah Farhanah
WAKE UP! Kuala Lumpur

We demand convenience—door-to-door transport and no waiting for food—but at what cost, to ourselves and to our environment?

Our infrastructure shapes our lives and the life of our planet alike. How we move around our cities affects our levels of physical activity, our exposure to noise, traffic accidents and air pollution, the amount of time we have for family and friends, and our mood and mental health. It also has a major impact on emissions of climate-affecting greenhouse gases.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

Jessie Cheah Swee Neo
Ever-Expanding Cities Penang

As we move to cities and incomes increase, demand for housing increases in tandem. Left unchecked, city edges encroach into forest areas, depleting green lungs.

Urbanization has inevitable impacts on our surrounding natural environment, yet the scale of those impacts depends on the choices we make about where and how to live. A healthy, vibrant natural environment provides essential ecosystem services —for example, green spaces can cool cities, reducing energy consumption for air conditioning.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Young Photographer category: Runner-Up

Syah Marais
Gen-Z Taiping

What future and whose future are we building today?

Today's investment in our children's education will pay dividends in health and decent work tomorrow. Yet, if we don't manage climate change, these investments may be wasted.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

A fundamental trend in development processes is the progressively greater recognition of the connected nature of development priorities. We see this in the progression from the MDGs to the SDGs, where a focus on poorer countries and problems associated with poverty broadened to include every nation in a framework that now encompasses environment, economies, geopolitics, and equity at all scales.

The same trend towards complexity is visible in perceptions of health itself. In the mid- to late 20th century, the predominant paradigm of *international health* focused on applying public health lessons from developed countries to the developing world, often in technical terms, such as through the WHO's global malaria eradication programme and other disease-control programmes near the mid-century. Recent decades have seen the rise of global health, which recognizes that many health issues cross boundaries, and that economic, social and cultural connections can promote emergence of similar problems in widely separated areas. *Global health* has always been strongly aware of the impacts of the social determinants of health, and the need for health solutions at regional or global scales. In just the past few years, a new paradigm has come into play: *planetary health* recognizes all the elements of global health, but is also concerned with the health of the natural systems that underpin our survival and the ways those systems are connected to human activities.

The common thread in these developments, which we also see in other sectors, is our growing recognition of the complexity of the world, and of how important connections are in determining what happens in it. Indeed, globalization has increased the number and strength of these connections in ways we could not have imagined just a little while ago. Culture, food, resources, money, people, and pathogens flow across continents and oceans in volumes that dwarf those of the past. We are also inevitably bound to a climate and environment that are rapidly

Adjacent page:
THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Top 10

Wong Pei Chin
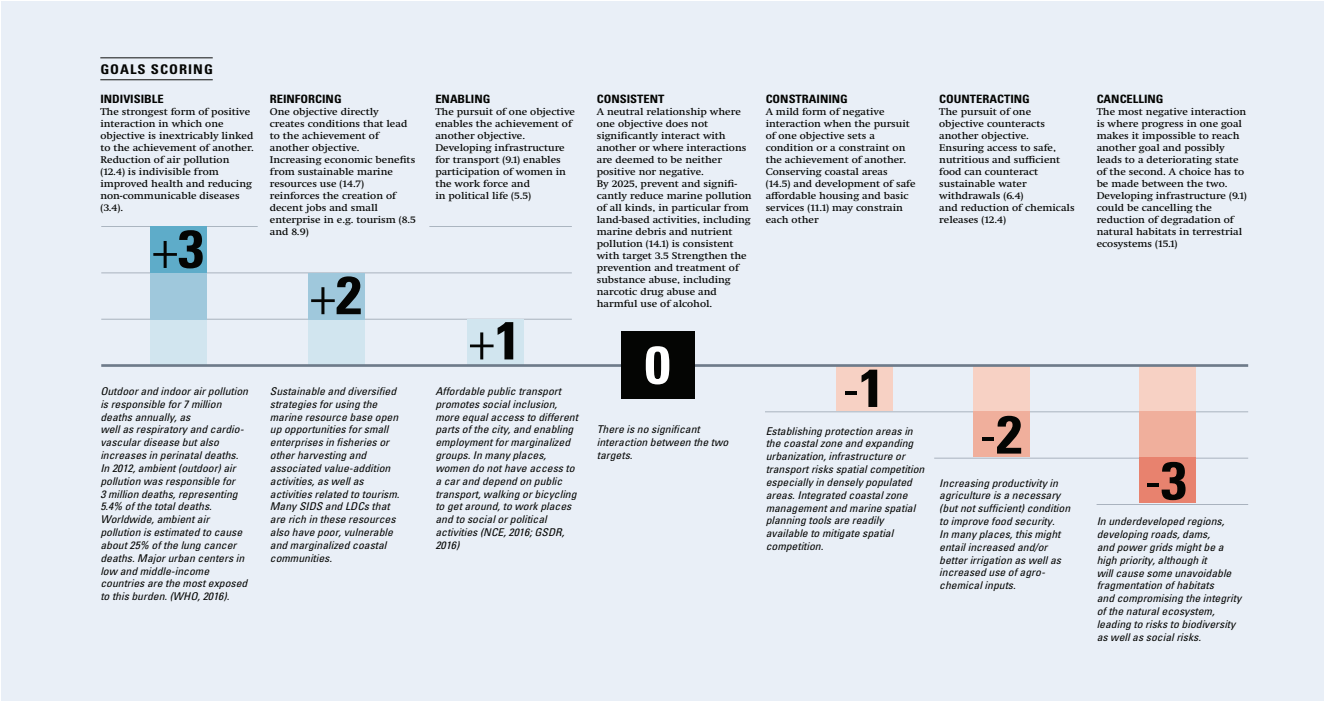***Workers Cleaning Fish in a Market***
Penang

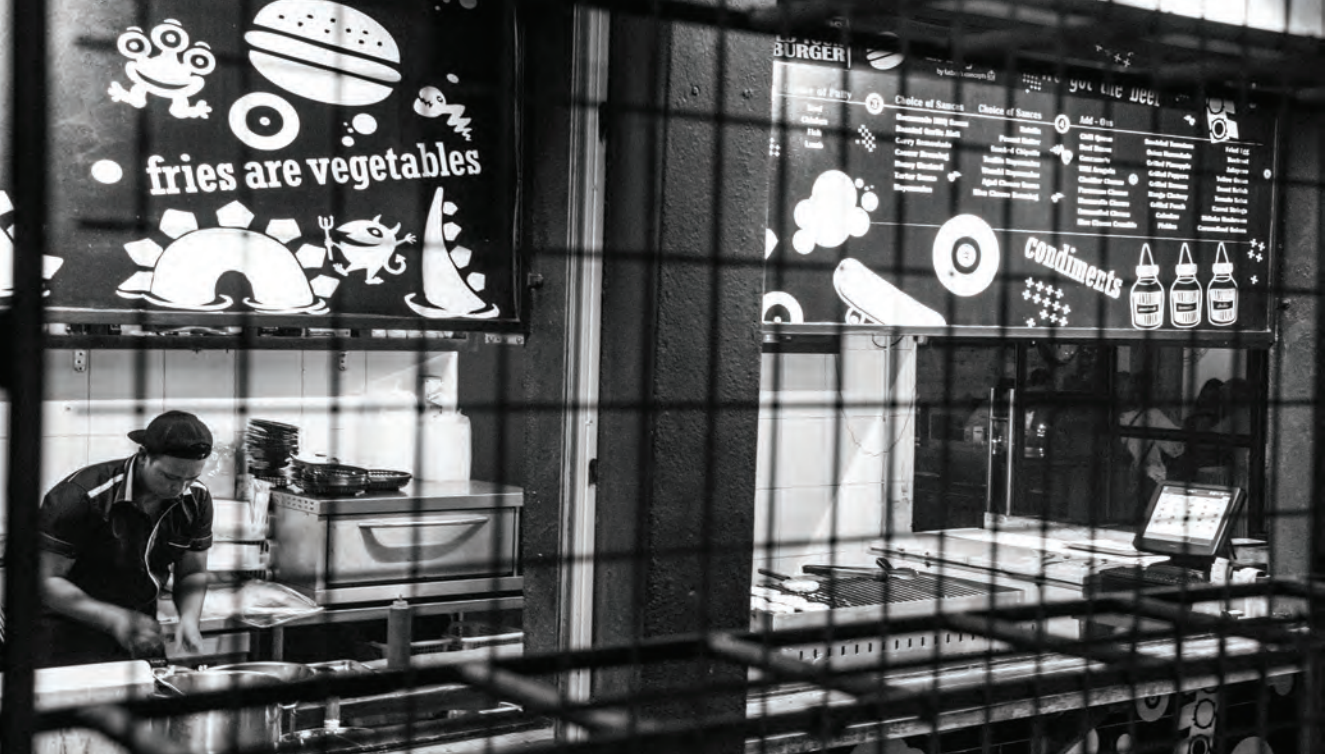*Up at four in the morning, on their feet all day, and too often invisible to us.*

As we strive for growth, do we also create decent work for all? Or are certain segments of society destined to be left behind? Automation promises an end to hard labour, but we must find ways to make sure the benefits are shared by all.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

GOALS SCORING

INDIVISIBLE	**REINFORCING**	**ENABLING**	**CONSISTENT**	**CONSTRAINING**	**COUNTERACTING**	**CANCELLING**	
The strongest form of positive interaction in which one objective is inextricably linked to the achievement of another. Reduction of air pollution (12.4) is indivisible from improved health and reducing non-communicable diseases (3.4).	One objective directly creates conditions that lead to the achievement of another objective. Increasing economic benefits from sustainable marine resources use (14.7) reinforces the creation of decent jobs and small enterprise in e.g. tourism (8.5 and 8.9)	The pursuit of one objective enables the achievement of another objective. Developing infrastructure for transport (9.1) enables participation of women in the work force and in political life (5.5)	A neutral relationship where one objective does not significantly interact with another or where interactions are deemed to be neither positive nor negative. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (14.1) is consistent with target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	A mild form of negative interaction when the pursuit of one objective sets a condition or a constraint on the achievement of another. Conserving coastal areas (14.5) and development of safe affordable housing and basic services (11.1) may constrain each other	The pursuit of one objective counteracts another objective. Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food can counteract sustainable water withdrawals (6.4) and reduction of chemicals releases (12.4)	The most negative interaction is where progress in one goal makes it impossible to reach another goal and possibly leads to a deteriorating state of the second. A choice has to be made between the two. Developing infrastructure (9.1) could be cancelling the reduction of degradation of natural habitats in terrestrial ecosystems (15.1)	

+3 **+2** **+1** **0** **-1** **-2** **-3**

Outdoor and indoor air pollution is responsible for 7 million deaths annually, as well as respiratory and cardiovascular disease but also increases in perinatal deaths. In 2012, ambient (outdoor) air pollution was responsible for 3 million deaths, representing 5.4% of the total deaths. Worldwide, ambient air pollution is estimated to cause about 25% of the lung cancer deaths. Major urban centers in low and middle-income countries are the most exposed to this burden. (WHO, 2016).	Sustainable and diversified strategies for using the marine resource base open up opportunities for small enterprises in fisheries or other harvesting and associated value-addition activities, as well as activities related to tourism. Many SIDS and LDCs that are rich in these resources also have poor, vulnerable and marginalized coastal communities.	Affordable public transport promotes social inclusion, more equal access to different parts of the city, and enabling employment for marginalized groups. In many places, women do not have access to a car and depend on public transport, walking or bicycling to get around, to work places and to social or political activities (INCE, 2016; GSDR, 2016)	There is no significant interaction between the two targets.	Establishing protection areas in the coastal zone and expanding urbanization, infrastructure or transport risks spatial competition especially in densely populated areas. Integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning tools are readily available to mitigate spatial competition.	Increasing productivity in agriculture is a necessary (but not sufficient) condition to improve food security. In many places, this might entail increased and/or better irrigation as well as increased use of agrochemical inputs.	In underdeveloped regions, developing roads, dams, and power grids might be a high priority, although it will cause some unavoidable fragmentation of habitats and compromising the integrity of the natural ecosystem, leading to risks to biodiversity as well as social risks.	

SDG Interactions Scale, International Council for Science

changing, with uncertain consequences.

Governments implementing the SDGs face the tremendous task of understanding how their actions will affect this interconnected world. Also, most nations are in the unenviable position of having to decide how to prioritize among a bewildering number of SDG targets with limited resources. Many observers have noted that the SDGs themselves are interlinked, with individual actions potentially affecting multiple targets, and

Above: José Siri *Fries Are Not Vegetables* Globalization offers unprecedented choices, but not all of them are good for our health.

José Siri **From Where I Stand** Truly sustainable development requires that we see and benefit from the perspectives of all.

targets themselves interacting in context-specific ways. The International Council for Science (ICSU) recently led an effort to develop an SDG interactions framework; that is, a scale for measuring the strength and direction of interactions between any two targets and a process for evaluating these interactions and deciding on priorities. This type of effort is an important part of figuring out how we will meet our lofty goals for the future.

The idea of connections among SDGs was one of the inspirations for *THRIVE Connect*. Here we asked participants to identify the linkages they saw in their everyday lives in Malaysian cities, in terms of specific SDGs. The images are arresting, and reflect scenes one might see in cities all over the world. We see the final collection as a reminder that sustainable development includes every aspect of our day-to-day existence and, more importantly, that everyone can make a difference by observing, telling their story, and acting.

Lim Chee Han
Busy Fishing Village Kuala Sepetang

Kuala Sepetang has evolved from a traditional fishing village to a major eco-tourism attraction. Maintaining that attraction requires balancing economic and environmental needs.

Our ability to sustain decent work and economic growth is tied to nature's boundaries. Disrespect these boundaries, and we will find that the resources necessary for our livelihoods disappear. This is as true of our global village as it is of this fishing village.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

The modern framework for sustainable development lays out a vision for people, planet, and prosperity. It charts a sustainable path not only for all those living today, but for future generations, sharing a hope for a world where no one is left behind. Yet, in calling for a reorganization of our societies, economies, and environments, the 2030 Agenda poses vast new challenges, both tremendously important and decidedly complex, and we will need new tools to meet these ambitious goals.

SCHEMA, or "Systems Thinking and Place Based Methods for Healthier Malaysian Cities," is a transdisciplinary research project funded by the British Council's Newton Ungku-Omar Fund and led by the United Nations University International Institute for Global Health and the Cardiff University Sustainable Places Research Institute. It aims to foster better decision-making for urban design, construction and management through the application of systems thinking and place-based methods. In doing so, it embraces the complexity inherent in sustainable development. Among the central tenets of SCHEMA are that:

a) Sustainable development challenges are interconnected; for example, health and wellbeing, while enshrined in SDG3, intersect with and are affected by each of the other goals;

b) Sustainable development challenges take place in socio-ecological systems; in cities, social, ecological, economic, and physical environmental factors interact to affect the health of urban dwellers;

c) Causal feedback loops—especially where they operate over long time-scales or long distances and are easily overlooked—are critical to unravelling sustainable development challenges and understanding policy failures;

d) Each place is unique; outcomes arising from complex causal systems depend on local environment, history, culture and power relationships, among other factors, so that lessons must be understood in context before they can be translated and adapted to new situations.

SCHEMA explores the linkages,

Adjacent page:
***THRIVE Connect* Photo Contest**
Open category: Entry

Matthew Quinn
Wonder Wilder Penang

Organic city farming can promote health, nature and culture.

Urban gardens and farms are a source of fresh food in cities, and also connect people with the process of cultivation. When we experience the labour and creativity that goes into growing produce, we become more aware of how food systems interact with and impact both nature and society. This new awareness may encourage us to change our own relationships with food.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

José Siri *Waking Up to Wonder* Wonder Wilder Farm in George Town, Penang offers a space for community, sustainability and sustenance in the city.

feedback relationships, and causal systems that influence urban health and wellbeing. It aims to build a community of practice, helping researchers, professionals, civil servants, community representatives, and others uncover and map these insights for themselves. The project operates in the Malaysian context—and must be understood here first—but seeks to generate lessons relevant to health and wellbeing in urban contexts everywhere, in both terms of the methodological approaches employed to understand linkages and of specific insights about urban systems of interest.

SCHEMA uses various tools and methodologies to understand and address sustainable development challenges, including:

a) Systems diagrams and simple models that trace and explore feedback loops. We tend to draw artificial disciplinary and organizational boundaries that align poorly with the real limits of causal systems—systems thinking can help us visualize social-ecological systems and discover the underlying roots of policy successes or failures. Armed with such knowledge, we can design solutions that take advantage of leverage points in a larger system of relationships. Systems diagrams also provide a simple, visual language for communicating our theories of cause-and-effect and possibilities for change, facilitating communication between disciplines and between experts and non-experts, thus helping us break down

information and management silos.

b) A range of place-based methods designed to help understand local context. Because modern places exist on different scales and in different dimensions— physical, like a park, social, like a bowling league, or digital, as on social media—no one method will suit them all. There are, however, questions that can guide us in drawing useful boundaries and examining the relationships and interactions that happen within and across a particular place.

c) Participatory approaches designed to gather and blend perspectives on challenges in sustainable development and urban health. Given the complexity of such challenges, no one person or organization will have a comprehensive understanding —no one can see the whole system. By bringing participants into a dialogue that changes and refines their prior perspectives, we create new understandings together. Meaningful participation across disciplines and sectors, by experts and non-experts alike, requires a range of participatory activities, many of which lie outside

Jessie Cheah Swee Neo *Exploring complexity together, Kuching* 2016

traditional ways of gathering, organizing, and conveying knowledge for science.

SCHEMA has partnered with Think City to produce THRIVE Connect, an expression of the novel participatory approaches needed to blend insights on sustainable development. Here, we gather images from everyday life that tell stories about how sustainable development priorities are connected in Malaysian cities. The insights we gain through this effort do not come in the well-defined, neatly-

organized packages we typically associate with scientific knowledge. Yet, they reflect what sustainable development means to ordinary people. They bring abstract ideas to life, grounding the lofty aspirations of sustainable development in reality, and showing how it matters to real people. In their openness to interpretation, these images reflect the complexity and ambiguity of our cities and our urban lives.

Adjacent page:
THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Top 10

Mohammed Shahriar Islam
The Unbalanced Race of Life
Semenyih

The road to life may seem open to all, but not all are equally equipped to make it a fair race.

Just because pathways to improving our lives exist does not mean that these paths are accessible to all. We are born into unequal circumstances and unexpected events take place in life. Societal structures create additional barriers based on gender, ethnicity, and class. When we build on-ramps and create protections for the disadvantaged, we create a fairer society and help more people reach their full potential—increasing their ability to contribute to sustainable cities and communities.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

The *THRIVE Urban* Series

The idea for the first book in the *THRIVE Urban* Series emerged in late 2015, in the run-up to the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, also known as Habitat III. From the preparatory policy documents intended to inform the Habitat III process and the production of the New Urban Agenda, it was clear that health and wellbeing was not a central element of the discussion. This is not unusual in the development context, where health is frequently conceptualized and addressed separately from other development priorities, often with a strong focus on health-sector interventions. Yet, the reality is that—as important as public health prevention and medical treatment are—health and wellbeing emerge from the interplay of the social, ecological, economic, and physical characteristics of the environments we live in. Recognizing this fundamental reality involves taking a social-ecological, or ecosocial, view of health, in contrast to the traditionally dominant biomedical view.

Given the need to embed this ecosocial view of health in the New Urban Agenda, UNU-IIGH gathered a diverse group of like-minded partners in an Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC) in Kuching, Malaysia, in January 2016. The UTCs were an initiative of UN-Habitat's World Urban Campaign; this instance focused on gathering a diverse set of experts and representatives from all over the world to develop and disseminate a holistic evaluation of factors influencing urban health and wellbeing and a set of recommendations for the New Urban Agenda.

The stakeholders whose actions and decisions influence urban health span all sectors, and often work in disciplinary and sectoral silos—they have their own ways of communicating, prioritizing actions and seeing the world. Moreover, we viewed diversity—of backgrounds, education, languages and geographies—as a critical input for truly understanding this complex concept and developing worthwhile recommendations. One strategy we decided upon to bridge the inevitable gaps of language, culture, jargon, and

worldview that resulted from bringing this group together was using art to focus the discussion. Art has a fundamental emotive appeal that can transcend language and inspire action; we saw it as a way to forge connections and collaboration and to stimulate creative discussion around our issues of concern. We also recognized that art can appeal to broad constituencies in a way that dry scientific fact never will. We hoped, through the use of art, to level perceived hierarchies between young and old, grassroots organizations and public policy makers, academics and the public at large, and other often-juxtaposed stakeholders.

The art strategy deployed at the Kuching UTC contained three distinct components:

1) Engaging Malaysian visual artists to explore an ecosocial view of urban health and wellbeing and create artworks for an exhibition in Penang.

2) Combining selected works with additional photographs and text illustrating an ecosocial approach into a book: "*THRIVE Health and Wellbeing in the City*

T H R I V E 2
HEALTH AND WELLBEING IN THE CITY WE NEED

A Folio of Art and Text Edition 2 Urban Thinkers Campus / *The Kuching Statement*

We Need." This publication was produced in advance of the UTC and distributed to all participants.

3) Hosting artworks from the exhibition at the UTC, as a complement to *THRIVE* and an additional visual experience to prompt discussion.

The Kuching UTC was attended by over 150 participants, representing 91 organizations from 27 countries and 8 constituency groups. In addition to the UTC report, which was an input for the World Urban Campaign's publication, "*The City We Need 2.0*," it resulted in "*People, Planet*

THRIVE GLOBAL
PEOPLE, PLANET AND PARTICIPATION
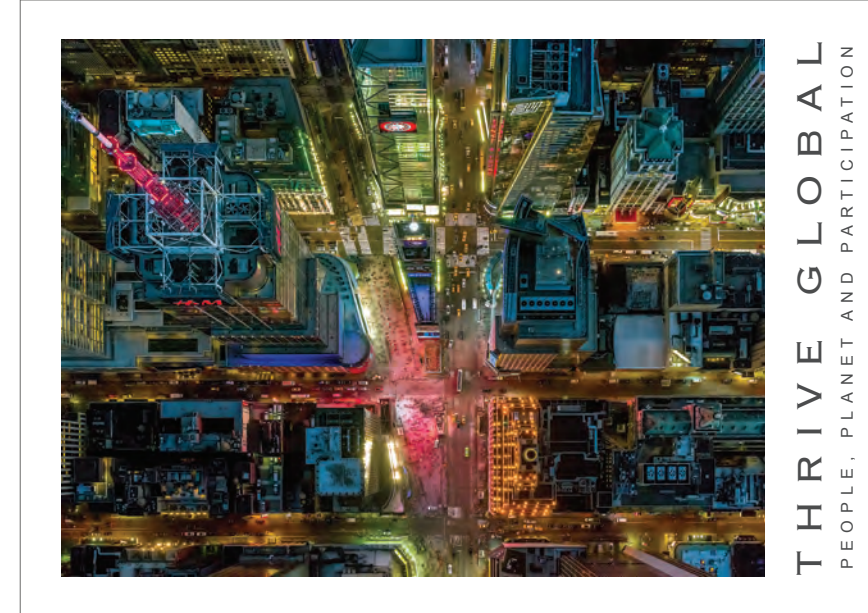
and Participation: the Kuching Statement on Healthy, Just and Sustainable Urban Development," a foundational document for health in urban development which was later published in *Health Promotion International*. The preamble to the Kuching Statement declares:

"*In this rapidly urbanizing era, cities are key players in ensuring that humanity and all other species can live harmoniously and healthily on this one small planet. But this requires cities to adopt an eco-social approach, placing both the health of people and planet at the centre of urban*

planning and governance. The hallmark of successful 21st century cities will be an understanding of urban development in terms of the complex interconnections between the ecological, economic and social foundations of human development and health."

Feedback on the first *THRIVE* publication was overwhelmingly positive, so much so that Plan Malaysia sponsored a reprint version containing the Kuching Statement, "*THRIVE 2*." This version was launched at the third preparatory meeting for Habitat III in Surabaya, Indonesia in July, 2016.

The combination of stimulating, aesthetic images with concise text catering to a wide audience has been successful in conveying the importance of an ecosocial view of health and in encouraging communication among professionals, policy-makers and researchers. Yet we recognized a further barrier to effective dissemination of the messages in question. In today's world,

new knowledge is primarily disseminated in English, and hence is accessible only to those who speak it. To spread the Kuching statement to an even wider audience, UNU-IIGH published "*THRIVE Global: People, Planet and Participation.*" For this new text, the Kuching statement was translated into Chinese, French, Malay, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Arabic alongside contemporary urban images from various continents selected from a thematic issue of the prestigious art journal, *European Photography,* and an adventurous multimedia art project, *Hong Kong Waters*. *THRIVE Global* was launched at Habitat III in Quito, Ecuador in October, 2016.

The three *THRIVE* publications were produced in the same A5 format; graphically, each volume features high-quality visual imagery and brief interpretative text. This design approach allows the publications to feature as beautiful coffee table books or, just as easily, to be packed into a handbag. This makes them portable, more easily distributable, and longer-lasting than most

equivalent conference materials.

When readers tell us they read one of the *THRIVE* books from beginning to end, that it helped them understand the ecosocial approach to health, or even that the launch of *THRIVE Global* was one of the most inspirational events at Habitat III, it supports the assumptions underlying this art strategy. With the 9th World Urban Forum being held in Malaysia, it seems an appropriate moment to create a new edition in the Thrive Urban Series. This one is called *THRIVE Connect: Linkages in Everyday Life*; it focuses on the ways in which connections are critical to achieving sustainable development and urban health and wellbeing. It once again features local artists—the winners of the Thrive Connect photography competition, who have identified and imaged intersections among different SDGs in Malaysian cities. We hope you find this work inspirational, and once again thank the artists and partners that have been involved in making the *THRIVE* series possible.

Adjacent page:
THRIVE Connect Photo Contest
Open category: Entry

Benjamin Ong
Banking on the River Kuala Lumpur

Wild vegetation thrives along the Klang River in Brickfields. Often maligned as weeds, these plants protect a waterway teeming with life, supporting the riverine habitat and ecosystem services.

Humans impose artificial order on urban landscapes, placing value on neatness and cultivation. However, we often underestimate the value of natural ecosystems. The weeds along the riverbank—unruly and unwanted—are critical for the clean, healthy rivers we desire.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

José Siri **Spectrum** In imagining the future of our cities, we must paint with every colour of human diversity, allowing all to contribute equitably.

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

People, Planet, and Participation: The Kuching Statement on Healthy, Just and Sustainable Development

WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

This statement was commissioned by the UNU International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH) in the run up to Habitat III – the 3rd United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development. The statement draws on insights from the World Urban Campaign thinkers campus held during 24-27 January 2016 in Kuching, a WHO-designated healthy city.

We are entering the Anthropocene—a new geological time period that marks an age of colossal and rapid human impact on Earth's systems. In this rapidly urbanizing era, cities are key players in ensuring that humanity and all other species can live harmoniously and healthily on this one small planet. But this requires cities to adopt an eco-social approach, placing both the health of people and planet at the centre of urban planning and governance. The hallmark of successful 21st century cities will be an understanding of urban development in terms of the complex interconnections between the ecological, economic and social foundations of human development and health.

Planet: Cities living within ecological boundaries

We disrupt and destroy Earth's systems at our own peril. Humans share this planet with many other species, bounded within the diverse ecosystems that sustain us. People cannot thrive without the Earth's support systems or the biodiversity of natural ecosystems. Sustainable cities need to operate within the confines of our Earth's carrying capacity, recognizing that the fundamental roots of human wellbeing —air, water, food, fuels and materials— are derived from natural systems and the ecosystem services they provide. We must value the planet in its role as provider and protector; moderating and regulating

climate, recycling and detoxifying wastes, replenishing and restoring the air we breathe and the water we drink, and shielding us from ultra-violet radiation.

In recognizing the limits of the Earth's natural systems, healthy, just and sustainable cities seek to minimize their ecological footprint whilst maximizing their level of human development. They embrace ecologically sustainable technologies and design and encourage social, cultural and economic activities that protect and enrich their environments without compromising local and remote ecosystems, now and into the future.

People: Cities focused on health and wellbeing

People's physical, mental and social wellbeing is the core business of cities. While higher levels of government tend to focus first on the economy in measuring progress, successful cities put the focus on quality of life. They understand that the city and its people benefit when all enjoy a high level of human development and health. Urban slums and informal settlements need to be understood not only as inhumane, but as wasteful of human potential.

Healthy cities recognize that they must be socially inclusive as well as ecologically sustainable, and that this requires equity in health and in access to the determinants of health. Creating a healthy and just city starts with securing everyone's basic human needs for clean air and fresh water, access to fuel and nourishing food, good quality housing, green spaces, education and healthcare in places that are safe and secure.

Only once these basic needs are met can a city begin to unleash the potential of its population. To do so, healthy cities encourage and support innovation, creativity and lifelong education in all their citizens.

Healthy cities support physical activity, mental wellbeing and social connections. They do so by creating environments that are safe, clean and beautiful; restoring areas of natural and cultural heritage; creating great public places; and enabling active transportation, mobility, accessibility and contact with nature. They recognize that humans are social animals, craving comfort, security, conviviality, variety, stimulation and opportunity. They support families and communities, emphasizing respect for diversity and the dignity of others, caring and mutual support, empathy and harmonious relationships.

Socially sustainable cities create opportunities for economic participation for all their citizens, prioritizing decent, safe and stable work that produces goods and services that are themselves health-promoting rather than health-damaging. They also value and support the informal sector, the emerging sharing economy and the unpaid effort of people involved in voluntary work and other ways of contributing to the welfare of the community. Healthy and sustainable cities encourage cultural expression and creative artistic endeavour.

Participation: Cities adopt governance for health

In order to put people and the planet at the heart of governance, healthy, just and sustainable cities engage fully with their citizens and community organizations. They foster democratic engagement and the active participation of their citizens in the process of decision-making, using the range of participatory processes and technologies the 21st century has to offer.

They create participatory structures and processes to find and embrace common purpose and to manage the affairs of the city in an open and transparent manner. They bring together citizens, public, private and non-profit institutions, business, labour, faith and cultural organizations and other key sectors. They recognize that one sector alone cannot bring forth the vision for healthy people and a healthy planet. Successful cities think laterally and act creatively at multiple-levels and across disciplines. In so doing, they foster resilience.

Healthy cities measure what matters—socially just and ecologically sustainable human development and wellbeing—and use those measures to guide and manage their development. They also ensure that these measures and the monitoring of change are publicly and widely available.

New tools and approaches

Informed by an understanding of their history, cities of the Anthropocene understand the journey ahead requires new tools and approaches. Past ways of working—characterized by simplistic, linear and siloed approaches that separate cultural, social, economic and ecological dimensions—do not work and indeed make things worse. We need an eco-social approach and sophisticated responses rooted in an understanding that cities are complex systems involving people/people, people/built environment and people/planet interactions. Indigenous and local knowledge is integral to these approaches along with scientific and technical knowledge, as is the use of tools for systems thinking and participatory community education.

Progressive cities recognize the purpose of the economy is to serve the health and welfare of people and planet. Conventional approaches to economic growth characterized by income inequalities and an unsustainable dependence on fossil fuels and other natural resources are questioned, and considered part of the problem. We need to adopt new economic models that seek to maximize natural and social capital and human development, using incentives to encourage the creation of healthy products, services and infrastructure in ecologically sustainable and socially equitable ways.

These cities value and protect the livelihoods of informal and vulnerable workers, prioritizing local, self-reliant approaches to economic development while avoiding creating conditions of vulnerability in the first place.

Local creative arts and technology are considered important city assets, tools for change and innovation as well as ways to weave together people and communities both within and across cities. In times of rapid transition or instability they promote health and resilience among city dwellers, providing support to undertake the seemingly momentous and urgent tasks ahead.

By adopting these approaches—by putting people, planet and participation at the heart of governance—cities can lead the way to ecologically sustainable and socially just human development and health.

José Siri **Everything Flows** In the complexity of cities, the only constant is dynamic change. Resilience is the key to health and wellbeing in the face of permanent transition.

Masyarakat, Planet dan Penglibatan: Penyata Kuching Berkaitan Kesihatan dan Pembangunan Bandar Lestari

Penyata ini digunakan oleh Institut Antarabangsa bagi Kesihatan Global Universiti Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (UNU-IIGH) untuk memper-hebat Habitat III - Persidangan Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu Ketiga yang berkaitan perumahan dan pembangunan bandar lestari. Penyata tersebut merancang wawasan daripada pandangan pemikir Kempen Bandar Dunia yang diadakan dari 24-27 Januari 2016 di Kuching, sebuah bandar sihat yang dipilih oleh Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO).

Kita sedang melangkah ke Zaman Anthropocene—satu tempoh masa geologi baharu yang menandakan tentang sebuah zaman berkenaan kesan perbuatan manusia secara melampau dan pesat kepada sistem Bumi. Dalam era kepesatan proses pembandaran ini, bandar-bandar adalah kunci utama dalam memastikan umat manusia dan semua spesies yang lain boleh hidup secara harmoni dan sihat di planet kecil ini. Namun, hal ini memerlukan bandar-bandar tersebut mengambil pendekatan ekonomi-sosial yang meletakkan dua perkara iaitu kesihatan manusia dan planet sebagai pusat perancangan dan pentadbiran bandar. Ciri utama bandar-bandar berjaya pada abad ke-21 akan menjadi satu fahaman berkaitan pembangunan bandar daripada segi saling hubungan kompleks antara ekologi, ekonomi dan asas pembangunan sosial manusia dan kesihatan.

Planet: Bandar-bandar yang wujud dalam lingkungan sempadan ekologi

Kita mengganggu dan memusnahkan sistem Bumi yang boleh membahayakan diri kita sendiri. Manusia berkongsi planet ini dengan pelbagai spesies lain dan terikat dengan pelbagai ekosistem yang menampung keperluan kita. Kita tidak mampu berkembang maju tanpa sistem sokongan Bumi atau kepelbagaian biologi ekosistem semula jadi. Bandar-bandar lestari perlu beroperasi dalam keterbatasan kapasiti simpanan Bumi kita ini, dengan menyedari bahawa asas kesejahteraan manusia adalah udara, air, makanan, bahan api dan pakaian yang berasal daripada sistem semula jadi dan perkhidmatan ekosistem ini. Kita mesti menghargai planet yang berperanan sebagai pembekal dan pelindung; menyederhanakan dan mengawal iklim, mengitar semula dan detoksifikasi bahan buangan, menambah semula dan memulihkan udara yang kita sedut dan air yang kita minum, dan melindungi kita daripada sinaran ultralembayung.

Menyedari keterbatasan sistem semula jadi Bumi, bandar yang sihat, adil dan lestari berusaha untuk mengurangkan kesan ekologi terhadap Bumi, dan pada masa sama memaksimumkan tahap perkembangan masyarakat. Perkara tersebut meliputi teknologi lestari dan reka bentuk daripada segi ekologi serta menggalakkan aktiviti sosial, budaya dan ekonomi yang melindungi dan memperkayakan persekitaran mereka tanpa menjejaskan ekosistem tempatan dan asing, sama ada sekarang dan pada masa hadapan.

Masyarakat: Bandar-bandar memfokuskan kepada kesihatan dan kesejahteraan
Aspek fizikal, kesejahteraan mental dan kesejahteraan sosial masyarakat adalah perkara teras di bandar-bandar. Walaupun kerajaan pada tahap yang lebih tinggi cenderung untuk memberi tumpuan ke atas ekonomi terlebih dahulu dalam mengukur kemajuan, bandar-bandar berjaya meletakkan tumpuan kepada kualiti hidup. Mereka memahami bahawa bandar

dan masyarakatnya mendapat manfaat apabila semua orang menikmati tahap pembangunan dan kesihatan manusia yang tinggi. Kawasan bandar miskin dan penempatan setinggan perlu difahami bukan sahaja sebagai tidak berperikemanusiaan, tetapi juga sebagai pembaziran potensi manusia.

Bandar-bandar sihat menyedari bahawa mereka mesti merangkumi daripada segi sosial juga lestari daripada segi ekologi, dan bahawasanya perkara ini memerlukan kesamarataan daripada segi aspek kesihatan dan capaian kepada penentu kesihatan. Usaha mewujudkan bandar sihat dan adil bermula dengan mendapatkan keperluan asas untuk semua manusia iaitu udara bersih dan air segar, capaian kepada bahan api dan makanan berkhasiat, perumahan berkualiti, kawasan hijau, pendidikan dan penjagaan kesihatan di tempat yang selamat dan terjamin.

Apabila keperluan asas ini telah dipenuhi, bandar-bandar boleh mula untuk menonjolkan potensi populasinya.

Untuk berbuat sedemikian, bandar-bandar sihat menggalak dan menyokong inovasi, kreativiti dan pendidikan sepanjang hayat kepada semua anggota masyarakat mereka.

Bandar-bandar sihat menyokong aktiviti fizikal, kesejahteraan mental dan hubungan sosial. Mereka berbuat sedemikian dengan mewujudkan persekitaran yang selamat, bersih dan indah; memulihkan kawasan semula jadi dan warisan budaya; mewujudkan tempat-tempat awam yang penting; dan membolehkan aktiviti pengangkutan berjalan secara aktif dan lancar, pergerakan, kadar kemudahan dan hubungan dengan alam semula jadi.

Mereka menyedari bahawa umat manusia adalah haiwan sosial; menginginkan keselesaan, keselamatan, kemeriahan, kepelbagaian, rangsangan dan peluang. Mereka menyokong keluarga dan masyarakat, menekankan penghormatan kepada kepelbagaian dan maruah orang lain, menyayangi dan saling menyokong, empati dan hubungan yang harmoni.

Bandar-bandar lestari daripada segi

sosial mewujudkan peluang penyertaan ekonomi untuk semua anggota masyarakat mereka, mengutamakan kerja yang memuaskan, selamat dan stabil yang menghasilkan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang meningkatkan kesihatan dan bukan merosakkan kesihatan mereka sendiri. Mereka juga menghargai dan menyokong sektor tidak formal, kemunculan ekonomi perkongsian dan usaha yang tidak dibayar dalam kerja-kerja kesukarelaan dan cara-cara lain untuk menyumbang kepada kebajikan masyarakat. Bandar-bandar sihat dan lestari menggalakkan ekspresi budaya dan usaha seni kreatif.

Penglibatan: Bandar-bandar menerima pakai pentadbiran untuk kesihatan
Dalam usaha untuk meletakkan masyarakat dan planet ini sebagai pusat pentadbiran, kesihatan, keadilan dan kelestarian bandar yang melibatkan secara sepenuhnya penyertaan penduduk dan organisasi masyarakat. Mereka memupuk penglibatan demokratik dan penyertaan aktif rakyat

dalam proses membuat keputusan dengan menggunakan pelbagai proses dan teknologi abad ke-21 yang boleh ditawarkan.

Mereka mencipta struktur penglibatan, proses untuk mencari, meliputi tujuan yang sama dan menguruskan hal ehwal bandar secara terbuka dan telus. Mereka membawa bersama-sama rakyat, institusi awam, institusi swasta dan pertubuhan bukan kerajaan, perniagaan, buruh, organisasi kebudayaan dan kepercayaan, dan sektor-sektor utama yang lain. Mereka menyedari bahawa satu sektor sahaja tidak dapat melahirkan insan yang sihat dan planet yang sihat. Bandar-bandar berjaya berfikir secara lateral dan bertindak secara kreatif pada pelbagai peringkat dan merentasi disiplin. Dengan berbuat demikian, mereka memupuk daya ketahanan.

Bandar-bandar sihat mengukur perkara penting—keadilan daripada segi sosial dan kelestarian daripada segi ekologi dan kesejahteraan manusia. Tindakan tersebut digunakan untuk membimbing dan menguruskan pembangunan mereka.

Mereka juga memastikan tindakan dan pemantauan perubahan adalah umum dan boleh didapati secara meluas.

Alat dan pendekatan baharu
Menurut sejarah, kota Anthropocene mengetahui bahawa alat dan pendekatan baharu diperlukan pada masa akan datang. Cara bekerja sebelum ini—ciri-ciri terlalu mudah, linear dan pendekatan siloed yang memisahkan dimensi budaya, sosial, ekonomi dan ekologi sebenarnya tidak berhasil dan sesungguhnya memburukkan lagi keadaan. Kita memerlukan pendekatan ekonomi-sosial dan maklum balas yang canggih. Kefahaman yang berakar umbi dalam bahawa bandar-bandar adalah sistem yang kompleks yang melibatkan masyarakat/masyarakat, masyarakat/alam bina dan masyarakat/interaksi planet. Pengetahuan masyarakat peribumi dan warga tempatan adalah penting kepada pendekatan ini seiring dengan pengetahuan saintifik dan teknikal, seperti penggunaan alat-alat untuk sistem pemikiran dan

pendidikan masyarakat yang memuaskan.

Bandar-bandar maju mengenal pasti tujuan ekonomi adalah untuk berkhidmat kepada kesihatan dan kebajikan masyarakat dan planet. Pendekatan konvensional pertumbuhan ekonomi dicirikan oleh ketidaksamaan pendapatan dan kebergantungan tidak lestari pada bahan api fosil dan sumber asli lain yang dipersoalkan dan dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada masalah. Kita perlu menerima pakai model ekonomi baharu yang bertujuan untuk memaksimumkan modal semula jadi dan sosial dan pembangunan manusia, dengan menggunakan insentif untuk menggalakkan penciptaan produk, perkhidmatan dan infrastruktur sihat yang lestari daripada segi ekologi dan kemajuan yang adil dan saksama daripada segi sosial. Bandar-bandar ini menghargai dan melindungi mata pencarian pekerja tidak rasmi dan lemah, mengutamakan masyarakat tempatan, pendekatan bergantung kepada diri sendiri untuk pembangunan ekonomi sambil mengelakkan keadaan yang mewujudkan kelemahan sebagai asas utama.

Seni kreatif dan teknologi tempatan dianggap sebagai aset penting bandar, alat untuk perubahan dan inovasi juga cara-cara untuk menyatukan masyarakat dan komuniti sama ada di dalam bandar dan merentasi bandar. Semasa tempoh peralihan yang pantas atau berlaku ketidakstabilan, mereka mengutamakan kesihatan dan daya tahan dalam kalangan warga kota, menyediakan sokongan untuk melaksanakan tugas-tugas yang seolah-olah penting dan perlu segera disiapkan terlebih dahulu.

Dengan mengguna pakai pendekatan ini —dengan meletakkan masyarakat, planet dan penglibatan sebagai perkara penting pentadbiran, bandar-bandar boleh menerajui aspek kelestarian daripada segi ekologi dan pembangunan sosial yang adil dan saksama manusia dan kesihatan daripada segi sosial.

Adjacent page:
THRIVE Connect **Photo Contest**
Open category: Entry

Vanessa Ting
Closeted Miri

Modern cities are home to gated communities—for those who can afford it. These posters in a gated, guarded housing estate urge civic values, but the public space within is empty save for cars exiting and entering individual houses.

In securing our own safety, there is always a danger that we will reinforce social inequities, which undermine the common good and make it even harder for the poor to meet their basic needs. Our vision must ensure that all benefit from the goods of sustainable development.

Connecting Sustainable Development Goals

José Siri *A Window of Opportunity* The coming decades are an opportunity to change our relationship with planetary systems and build a sustainable future.

人类、地球和参与：
健康、公正和可持续城市发展古晋宣言
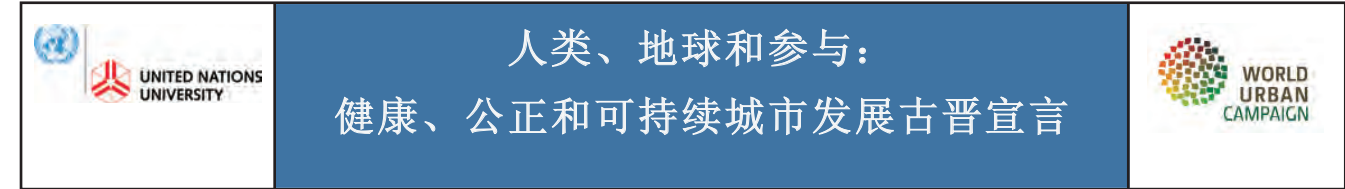
本宣言受联合国大学全球国际卫生研究院（UNU-IIGH）举办的联合国第三次住房与可持续城市发展会议（人居三）委托，本宣言的观点，来自2016年1月24-27日于古晋市（世卫指定的健康城市）举行的世界城市运动思想家校园。

我们正在进入人类世（Anthropocene）— 一个标示人类对地球生态系统造成巨大而快速影响的新地质时期。在这个快速城市化的时代，城市是确保人类和所有其他物种能在这个小小星球上健康和谐地生活下去的重要角色。但城市必须采纳一种生态社会途径，将人类和地球的健康置于城市规划和治理的中心位置。二十一世纪成功城市的标志，是对城市发展中，关系到人类发展和健康的生态、经济和社会基础间复杂关联的理解。

地球：在生态界限内的城市生活
我们目前干扰并破坏着地球系统，并将人类置于险境。人类与许多其他物种共享这个星球，并被紧密连结在维持我们生存的多元生态系统之中。没有地球的支撑系统或自然生态系统的生物多样性，人类就无法存活。

可持续性城市需要在地球的可承载范围内运行，意识到人类生存的根源：空气、水、食物、燃料和原料，全部来自自然系统及其提供的生态系统服务。我们必须珍视地球

作为提供者和保护者的角色 - 缓和并调节气候，循环利用废弃物并消除其污染，补充并净化我们呼吸的空气和饮用水，并保护我们免于受到紫外线辐射的伤害。

我们认知到地球自然系统的先天限制，健康、公正和可持续的城市，力求最小化它们的生态足迹，并极大化他们的人类发展水平。它们拥抱生态可持续性技术，并在不影响现在和未来的在地及远方生态系统的前提下，设计并鼓励可以保护和完善地球环境的社会、文化和经济活动。

人类：专注于健康和幸福感的城市

人类的身体、心理和社会幸福感，是城市的核心事业。尽管多数政府倾向将经济发展作为衡量城市进步的首要标准，成功的城市将关注点聚焦在生活品质上。他们了解当人们享有高水平的发展和健康时，城市及其公民都将受益。城市贫民窟和非正式定居点，不仅不人道，也是对人类潜能的浪费。

健康城市认识到它们须有社会包容性和生态可持续性。而这需要全体公民能平等地享有健康和获得健康的决定因素。创造一个健康公正的城市，要从保障每个人对新鲜空气和清洁水源、获得燃料和营养食物，以及在安全且有保障的地方享有优良的住房、绿地、教育和医疗保健等基本人类需求开始。

只有当满足了这些基本需求之后，一个城市才能开始释放全体公民的潜能。为此，健康城市鼓励并支持全体公民的创新、创造力和终生教育。

健康城市支持体育活动、心理健康和社会联结。他们透过创造安全、干净和美丽的环境，恢复自然和文化遗产，创建优良公共场所，并支持步行与单车等主动交通，和移动性及可近性及与大自然亲近的机会。

他们认识到人类是社会性动物，渴望舒适、安全、欢乐、多样化、刺激和机会。他们支持家庭和社区，强调尊重多样性和他人的尊严，关心和相互支持的共鸣与和谐的社会关系。

社会可持续性城市为所有公民创造经济参与的机会，优先选择优良、安全且稳定，提供对健康有益而非有害的产品和服务的工作。他们还重视支持非正式部门，新兴的共享型经济和不计报酬的志愿者工作，及其他对社区福祉有贡献的工作。健康可持续的城市鼓励文化表现和创造性艺术努力。

参与：治理健康的城市

为了将人类和地球置于治理的中心位置，健康、公正和可持续的城市，积极地让他们的公民和社区组织参与城市治理。在决策过程中，它们鼓励公民善加利用二十一世纪提供的参与程序与科技，进行民主与主动参与。

他们创建参与结构和流程，以便能够以一种公开透明的方式寻找和接受共同目标并处理城市事务。他们集合公民、大众、私人和非盈利性机构、企业、工人、信仰和文化团体及其他关键部门。他们认识到单一部门无法实现健康人类和健康星球的愿景。

José Siri *Penang Cityscape* Cities are humanity's greatest invention. Looking out over Penang, we see the seeds of a thriving future.

Yi Yi Lee ***If You Build it They Will Come*** We share our cities with life in a multitude of forms. Understanding our interactions with other living things can help us protect both our own health and that of the ecosystems we depend on.

成功的城市，在多层次和跨学科领域间横向思考，并进行创造性的行动。这些行为培养了他们的韧性。

健康城市测量什么是对社会公正、生态可持续的人类发展和幸福感最重要的工作，用这些标准指导并管理他们的发展。他们也确保这些对策和对变化的监测是公开且可广泛取得的。

新工具和新方法

通过对自身历史的了解，人类世的城市知道未来的道路上需要新的工具和方法。过去的工作方式，以简化、线性和封闭为主 - 分离了文化，社会，经济和生态面向 - 不仅没有起到作用，反而让事情变得更糟。我们需要一种生态社会方法和丰富经验的对策，它们理解城市是一个涉及到人与人、人与人造环境以及人与地球间复杂并相互作用的

系统。土著和本地知识与科学和技术知识皆是这些方法不可或缺的一部分，对系统思考和参与式社区教育来说，这些工具也不可少。

进步的城市认识到经济的目的，是为人类和地球的健康和福祉。传统的经济成长方法的特色，是收入的不平等及对化石燃料和其他自然资源不可持续的依赖，这已经受到质疑并被认为是当前面临问题的一部分。我们需采用新的经济模式，以实现自然和社会资本及人类发展的最大化。透过激励机制鼓励创造具生态可持续和社会公正性的健康产品、服务和基础设施。这些城市重视并保护非正式与弱势劳工的生计，在避免创造不利条件的前提下，优先选择本地和自食其力的方法推动经济发展。

在地创意艺术和技术应被视为重要的城市资产，它们是城市内与城

市间找到变革和创新及将人类和群体联系在一起的工具与方法。在这个快速变革和不稳定的时代，他们促进城市居民的健康和顺应力，为当前面临的重大和紧急的任务提供必要支持。

通过采取这些方法 - 将人类、地球和参与作为治理的核心，城市可走向生态可持续和社会公正的人类发展与健康之路。