



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

THE CAPITAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN'S ACTION PLAN
FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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- 04** OVERVIEW OF THE 17 SDG'S
- 06** HOW THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN AIMS TO WORK WITH THE SDG'S
- 08** COPENHAGEN WELCOMES THE UN SDG'S
- 10** HOW COPENHAGEN IS ALREADY CONTRIBUTING TO THE SDGS

The City of Copenhagen's action plan for the SDGs contains a mapping of the city's current contribution to the realization of the UN's world goals, as well as a plan for the city's strategic anchoring of world goals in the management's forward-looking work. Development of local action plans is essential if the UN's 2030 agenda is to be realized. The action plan is also a contribution to the global conversation on the operationalization of the SDGs in the cities' work with social, economic and environmental sustainability as well as the first step in the city's long-term work with the goals

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OVERVIEW OF THE 17 SDG'S

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
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.
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.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

COPENHAGEN WELCOMES THE UN SDGS

On 25 September 2015, the UN's 193 member states adopted the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This included 17 goals - and no less than 169 targets - that revolve around solving many of the world's biggest problems before 2030. The goals include eradicating extreme poverty and hunger on a global scale, reducing inequality and stopping climate change. Each of the 17 SDGs are considered equally important and interdependent. The City of Copenhagen's action plan for the UN SDGs contains an overview of the city's current contribution to the realisation of the goals as well as a plan for the municipality's strategic anchoring of the SDGs in its work going forward. Developing action plans at the city level is voluntary, but essential if the UN's 2030 agenda is to be realised. It is the first time that non-state actors such as cities, regions, institutions and companies have been encouraged to take the lead in sustainable development. That is also why the 17 SDGs and the 169 targets can be adapted to local contexts. The City of Copenhagen's action plan is a contribution to the global discourse on operationalising the SDGs at the city level in relation to social, economic and environmental sustainability, as well as the first sod in the city's long-term work with the goals. The City of Copenhagen welcomes the UN SDGs and looks forward to contributing to their realisation, locally in Copenhagen as well as globally!

The SDGs are to be applied to the Copenhagen context

In March 2017, the Danish government adopted a national action plan for the SDGs which highlighted the importance of the linkage of national policies to the international development agenda, and that Denmark's strengths should be brought to the forefront and create value in the world. The City of Copenhagen wishes to go one step further by using the SDGs as an opportunity to raise the bar and expand on both new and existing sustainability

initiatives, making the city an even better place to live and work. Working with the SDGs can help the City of Copenhagen identify areas in which more progress is needed. These efforts should be executed in dialogue with citizens, companies and civil society organisations.

The City of Copenhagen already contributes significantly to the sustainability of the city and world. The city's existing policies and strategies all contain ambitious goals in relation to all 17 SDGs, and we are well on our way to achieving them. The climate plan's goal of a CO₂-neutral Copenhagen by 2025, and the goal to ensure that 95% of young people obtain a post-secondary education or higher education, are just two such examples. International studies such as the Sustainable Solutions Network's "SDG Index Report" also point towards Denmark being one of the countries with the best prospects for contributing to the realisation of the SDGs before 2030. Copenhagen is helping realise the goals at home through large parts of the city's political and administrative efforts as well as abroad through city partnerships such as C40 and Eurocities, the aim of which is to find ways to make the world's metropolises more sustainable. These partnerships allow Copenhagen to spread its local solutions to cities around the world. The City of Copenhagen is not only striving to become one of the most sustainable cities in the world; it must also be one of the cities that has the highest impact on making the world more sustainable.

More than just a green agenda

The SDGs give Copenhagen a welcome opportunity to expand the concept of sustainability and spread it out across the green agenda. The goals help underpin the capital's longstanding philosophy that growth and quality of life go hand-in-hand, and that the three dimensions of sustainable develop-

ment - social, economic and environmental - are interdependent, each of them constituting crucial and equally important political priorities. Sustainability must therefore encompass the improvement and furthering of public health, urban well-being, economic growth, innovation, education, social mobility, recreational opportunities, gender equality, a dignified life for senior citizens, successful integration, social justice, working conditions, cultural life and world-class workplaces.

The global framework for dialogue and shared objectives that the SDGs have created constitutes a unique opportunity to involve Copenhageneers in the city's sustainable development and create momentum around the key challenges faced by Copenhagen and other metropolises. No single politician, business, NGO or citizen can execute this plan, which has been referred to by many as the most ambitious of its kind in the world. Realising the SDGs will require completely new solutions, massive investments and cross-sector partnerships. Public authorities, organisations and companies have begun to incorporate the SDGs into their policies and strategies. The City of Copenhagen aims to be at the vanguard of these efforts; the city's policy development should be guided by the SDGs, and the physical urban space should serve as a laboratory for new solutions. Both aspects must actively tell the story of the capital's transition to sustainability and get more people and actors involved in building a more sustainable future.

What do the 17 SDGs mean to cities?

70% of the world's population is expected to live in cities by 2050. A sustainable world therefore starts with sustainable cities. All 17 SDGs are relevant to metropolises, and with Goal 11 on sustainable cities, the world's cities have been given a key role in achieving the goals by 2030.

This applies not least to Denmark, which is at the forefront when it comes to decentralisation. No less 64% of public expenditure is administrated by municipalities and regions, which places Denmark in third place globally in terms of economic decentralisation according to the OECD. As an authority that is close to citizens, and with the SDGs' clear intention of involvement and inclusion, cities are in a unique position to contribute to the realisation of the SDGs in Denmark and ensure that citizens are involved in these efforts. Cities are under no obligation to work with the goals, however. Only countries are obliged to follow up on the UN-specified indicators and implement measures aimed at realising all the SDGs. Furthermore, not all the UN indicators are relevant to more developed capital cities. The City of Copenhagen looks forward to working together with other Danish municipalities, regions and the Danish government on the SDGs. Copenhagen also aims to work together with global metropolises, sharing solutions and inspiring efforts to realise the overarching goal of a more sustainable world by 2030.

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COPENHAGEN WELCOMES THE UN SDGS

THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN WILL EMBED ITS WORK WITH THE SDGS INTO THE CITY'S EXISTING EFFORTS AND INITIATIVES AND INCORPORATE THE GOALS INTO FUTURE POLICIES. SPECIFICALLY, THIS WILL HAPPEN IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

IMPLEMENTATION - FROM CITIZEN TO ADMINISTRATION

Realising the SDGs starts with ensuring that as many people as possible understand what they are about and how to muster a collective effort. The City of Copenhagen will therefore ensure that everyone, from individual residents to its administrative bodies, understands what the SDGs mean and how to work with them. To that end, the municipality will develop a short guide on how citizens, institutions, companies and administrations can apply the goals to their daily work. The guide will contain a brief presentation of the goals, suggestions for activities and communication material that can inform and engage Copenhageners in sustainable behaviour.

ARE FUTURE POLICIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE SDGS?

A mapping of the City of Copenhagen's existing efforts show that Copenhagen is already contributing to the realisation of all 17 SDGs. The City of Copenhagen intends to develop a tool that can be used in the development of new, relevant policies and initiatives to assess their impact on the 17 SDGs. It must be a simple tool that contains a template for summarising and info-graphic visualisation which can be attached to relevant proposals submitted for political consideration, as well as be included in published and re-published material about the city's policies.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON THE SDGS

The City of Copenhagen will take advantage of its seat on the steering committee of the international C40 network of green cities, Eurocities network and other relevant forums and relationships to identify and encourage other like-minded and major cities to form partnerships on urban development and working together on contributing to the SDGs. This lies in natural extension to ongoing cooperation on innovative solutions related to urban challenges, which has been crucial in terms of putting the spotlight on Copenhagen's climate solutions all over the world. At the same time, these efforts are in line with the partnership philosophy of SDG 17. Finally, new SDG partnerships will ensure that Copenhagen is involved in global discourse on issues relating to the 17 SDGs. In extension of the existing NGO and UN actors, the city must help facilitate congresses and conferences through which the realisation of the SDGs can be supported.

COPENHAGEN MUST SET GOALS FOR EACH SDG

In order to ensure that the SDGs become a management tool for the City of Copenhagen, the city must establish objectives for how it will contribute to each of the SDGs (in areas where such do not already exist). The UN SDGs do not set specific goals for cities, so the City of Copenhagen will set its own goals that are relevant to its local context. Copenhagen already has clear and ambitious goals that relate to most of the SDGs, but there are some areas where these goals must be more clearly defined. A prerequisite for being able to define the city's goals is by looking at what Copenhagen has already accomplished. Accordingly, the City of Copenhagen will - based on this mapping of the city's current contributions and ambitions for the realisation of the goals - highlight areas where the municipality can strengthen efforts and set specific goals. This work will be undertaken by the municipality in close cooperation with relevant organisations and its citizens. Their involvement is intended to ensure input from the city's users as well as ownership of the processes, and to generate as much awareness about the municipality's efforts as possible.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPARENCY

In order for the rest of the world to learn from Copenhagen and to keep citizens involved in the city's work with the SDGs, it is important that Copenhagen communicates how it is contributing to their realisation. Copenhagen will raise awareness about the city's ambitions and progress in its work with the SDGs through news outlets and events. Such dissemination could be embedded into physical urban spaces and interactive maps, integrating communication efforts into tourism, sustainability education and visits from foreign business delegations. It could also become a tool for strengthened city branding of Copenhagen with a view to attracting foreign students, companies and labour. In order to avoid duplicating efforts, existing partners and operators such as Greater Copenhagen, Copenhagen Capacity and Wonderful Copenhagen will be involved in these initiatives when relevant.

THE CAPITAL AS A LIVING LAB FOR THE SDGS

Copenhagen will link the work with the SDGs closely together with the city's living labs. Copenhagen's "living labs" are urban locations where innovative solutions based on the city's challenges, e.g. traffic, public health or waste, are devised in dialogue with citizens and companies. Copenhagen must serve as a living lab for the development of innovative solutions for the SDGs. This will be done in cooperation with actors such as the Copenhagen Solutions Lab, Living Lab Strandvejen, Copenhagen Healthtech Cluster, BLOXHUB, FabLab and the city's other labs and growth houses, as well as together with the city's public schools, secondary schools, universities, technical colleges and companies. A framework must be developed for these efforts, which should be combined with idea competitions, hackathons and citizen involvement. The SDGs provide a unique opportunity to motivate young people to contribute as best as possible to supporting Copenhagen's and the world's sustainable future, for example through their choice of education.



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

HOW COPENHAGEN IS ALREADY CONTRIBUTING TO THE SDGS

IN THE FOLLOWING, WE PROVIDE AN INSIGHT INTO HOW POLICIES AND EFFORTS ACROSS THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN'S SEVEN ADMINISTRATIONS ARE ALREADY CONTRIBUTING TO THE REALISATION OF EACH OF THE 17 SDGS. THE UN HAS FORMULATED A TOTAL OF 169 TARGETS AND ASSOCIATED INDICATORS UNDER THE 17 SDGS. THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN HAS ALREADY ADOPTED A NUMBER OF GOALS AND INDICATORS, OFTEN FORMULATED MORE SPECIFICALLY THAN IN THE SDGS. THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN HAS IDENTIFIED 49 TARGETS

WHERE THE CITY HAS A PARTICULAR RESPONSIBILITY AND POSSIBILITY TO MAKE AN IMPACT. THE FOLLOWING PAGES PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF SELECTED INITIATIVES AND POLICIES LAUNCHED BY THE MUNICIPALITY, ALL OF WHICH RELATE TO EACH OF THE 17 GOALS. THIS OVERVIEW INCLUDES A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF WHERE AND HOW THE CITY IS MAKING A PARTICULAR EFFORT TO PROMOTE INCREASED SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, LOCALLY AS WELL AS GLOBALLY.



GOAL 1 NO POVERTY

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

THE UN'S TARGETS

1.5

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

1.B Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

The City of Copenhagen has a political goal of ensuring that fewer Copenhagensers live in poverty. Copenhagen has a well-functioning system for social protection and administrates a wide range of services on behalf of the Danish state relating to social support for citizens at the local level. At the same time, Copenhagen offers education and labour force participation, which is an important factor in relation to improving individual living conditions, both financial and social. A stable housing situation is crucial to a stable working life, which is why this is a priority for the City of Copenhagen, which is also dedicated to fighting homelessness. The city tackles this issue in a variety of ways, including advisory services on housing and debt management and by building and offering low-cost social housing.

The City of Copenhagen works continuously on creating new opportunities for Copenhagensers with limited funds to obtain housing, e.g. through shared housing, container homes and housing for particularly vulnerable individuals. Copenhagen is working on reducing school absences through special interventions aimed at children from disadvantaged homes and by ensuring that all children receive the full benefits of schooling. A stronger attachment to educational institutions and the labour market will in the long run result in higher incomes, thereby reducing the number of children and adults living in poverty.



The city's targets

- Fewer children growing up in poverty
- More Copenhagen school pupils performing better in school
- Fewer homeless Copenhagensers
- Maintain the proportion of social housing at 20%
- Reduce inequality in health for socially vulnerable Copenhagensers and disabled Copenhagensers

Selected policies/strategies

- The Social Strategy
- Policy for disadvantaged urban areas

Selected initiatives

- Free debt advice service for citizens with debts owed to the municipality
- The youth project
- Social housing master plans
- Early intervention helps children
- The Homes for All alliance
- Pencil house club
- Reading buddies
- The turbulent years
- Action against social control
- Action for equal treatment
- Digital inclusion

SELECTED MEASURES

The youth project (Ungeprojektet)

Since 2015, the City of Copenhagen has strengthened its efforts in relation to homeless youths. The youth project focuses on prevention and early intervention for individuals between the ages 17-24. It aims to ensure a good transition to adulthood. Young people should receive adequate support to cope with their social challenges, their housing situation and road to education or employment. The youth project consists of a strengthened, cross-cutting effort by authorities, intensive housing

support through Housing First methods as well as outreach efforts in cooperation with other external actors working in this area. The Housing First principle is based on the premise that all people require stable housing. This is followed up by providing them assistance to tackle their challenges so they can have an everyday life on par with other young people. This is done in close cooperation with education counselling, job centres and other relevant partners - and always with the needs of the young person in focus.

The Social Strategy (Socialstrategien)

The Social Strategy is meant to ensure the creation of a shared foundation for developing all Copenhagensers' opportunities for quality of life and social mobility. The Social Strategy is meant to help ensure coherence between the different interventions of the Social Services Administration, e.g. between childhood to adulthood and between mental disorders and substance abuse. At the same time, the strategy allows a degree of flexibility for municipal

managers and staff to grow and develop their expertise and knowledge, and together with Copenhagensers, create good routes to the goal of quality of life and social mobility. The strategy came about as a result of discussions between politicians, staff, organisations and Copenhagensers who have been in contact with the Social Services Administration about their everyday lives, aspirations and suggestions for things that should be done differently.

The Homes for All alliance (Hjem til alle alliancen)

The Homes for All alliance, established in 2016, consists of 12 member organisations, including the City of Copenhagen. The alliance partners are engaged in a joint effort to prevent and reduce homelessness among young persons in Denmark. The alliance was established with the ambition to eliminate homelessness among young people in Denmark. The number of homeless youths is rising, and this negative trend is to be reversed by implementing solutions that create tangible results

through enhanced and new cooperation among all relevant actors at the national level. The alliance is continuously working on improving cooperation between authorities, companies, civil society and investors, all of which can provide new housing and social solutions for homeless youths. Anyone who has questions, proposals or a wish to contribute to the Homes for All alliance's work are encouraged to get in touch!

Social housing master plans

The 14 social housing master plans in Copenhagen are important to improving disadvantaged urban areas in a partnership between the core administration of the municipality and local grassroots efforts in the housing associations. The purpose of the master plans is to create safe neighbourhoods and break the negative social legacy.

Early intervention helps children (Tidlig indsats hjælper børn)

Thanks to a dedicated effort in the City of Copenhagen, children with social problems are identified and helped a year earlier today than they were five years ago. This significantly improves their prospects of going on to lead good lives. This is the result of a variety of initiatives, including hiring municipal social workers at all the city's schools and at many day care centres. Among other things, the social workers help teachers and pedagogues assess the severity of a child's issues and when to intervene.



GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

2.3

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The City of Copenhagen's investments and activities in the food sector have been in rapid development. From having focused solely on its own operations in terms of organic food, food quality, competences, equipment, etc. in the city's institutions there is now a growing understanding that the municipality also plays a key role as a driving force for the development of the food system in the entire Greater Copenhagen region.

The municipality is not only working on how far the food can be transported in relation to quality and sustainability, but also on how strategic considerations for food supply and consumption can

contribute to achieving the municipality's goals of a CO2-neutral city, liveability, health and cohesion between rural and urban areas. The City of Copenhagen aims to ensure that its own operations, investments, cooperation and partnerships contribute to a sustainable, fair and healthy food system that strengthens the environmental sustainability of food in the Greater Copenhagen region, and which contributes to better health, more social and economic equality, economic development and jobs.



90% Organic (90% Økologi)

Where once they were served ready meals, Copenhageners today are served home-made meals that are up to 90% organic. In the majority of the municipality's roughly 1,000 public kitchens, 90% of the food served today is organic, and in some kitchens the proportion of organic food is even higher. This is especially the case in crèches, kindergartens and the large EAT Kitchen, which sends out 5,000-7,000 servings of fresh, healthy food to the city's public school students every day. Overall, 88% of the food produced in Copenhagen's public kitchens is organic, making the city Denmark's largest municipal organic kitchen.

The Food Community (Madfælleskabet)

The Food Community is a partnership aimed at strengthening the bonds between rural and urban areas through the way in which we eat. Its members are the City of Copenhagen, the Capital Region, Lejre Municipality, Albertslund Municipality and the Regional Municipality of Bornholm. The partnership revolves around the following issues: consumption, resources, land and water, methods and connections in areas directly related to climate and the environment, health and regional development. In practice, the partnership involves and commits stakeholders throughout the value chain to support the shared vision of a more sustainable food system and integrate new initiatives into their own organisational operations and development.

A dignified life for senior citizens (Et værdigt ældreliv)

This policy is especially aimed at senior citizens, who depend on help from the municipality to maintain a dignified life. It established the guidelines for how the city works with senior citizens' quality of life, autonomy, care, conditions for a dignified death and food and nutrition. With respect to food and nutrition, the municipality's ambition states that food should engage the senses and be something you want to eat - especially when your appetite is diminished. This naturally has to do with how the food tastes, but also how it looks and smells and the manner in which it is served. It has to do with senior citizens being able to eat their meals in appropriate physical and social settings, whether they live in a nursing home or in their own private residence. This also applies to circumstances where a person's diet must be adapted to suit their personal and nutritional needs.

Food for children and young people (Mad for børn og unge)

The City of Copenhagen works across crèches, kindergartens and schools by involving children in the daily preparation and serving of public meals. Every day at the city's 12 culinary schools, the students work in shifts at the school kitchen, and at the city's 47 EAT food stands, the children help put the final touches to the meals of the day and serve them to their fellow students. Each year, 18,000 kindergarten and school pupils visit The Children's Foodhouse (Børnenes Madhus), where

professional chefs teach them to handle knives, pots and pans, as well as introducing them to the taste and smell of seasonal ingredients. For the youngest children at the city's nurseries, the meals of the day are a pedagogic space in which the grown-ups participate in the meal, encourage a fun experience and an appreciation for cooking and allow the children to put together their meals from platters and bowls.

Climate City Leadership

In cooperation with the EU's climate innovation initiative Climate-KIC, the City of Copenhagen is working to strengthen the capacity of cities and local authorities to identify and evaluate the relationship between urban food systems and greenhouse gas emissions as well as public health. The Climate City Leadership initiative operates internationally, but with Copenhagen as a case study, to identify and select relevant parameters and indicators that can support local decision-makers in utilising the food system as a tool for creating healthy, green and liveable cities.

The city's targets

- 90% of food served in public kitchens in the City of Copenhagen should be organic
- Better education about food and nutrition
- Improve public health through food and nutrition

Selected policies/strategies

- Food for children and young people
- A dignified life for senior citizens

Selected initiatives

- The Food Community
- 90% Organic
- EAT school food
- The Children's Food House
- Food waste
- Climate City Leadership
- Food in elderly care
- Urban gardens



GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

3.5

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

3.8

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

3.9

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Health and well-being is about feeling good in a physical and mental sense. A healthy life is not a goal in and of itself, but a means to having a good, long and eventful life. Health promotes learning and supports educational and employment opportunities, among others. The City of Copenhagen's vision is for Copenhagensers to be among those with the highest quality of life in the world, and for all Copenhagensers to feel the effects of this. Living a good life should be possible, even when you are suffering from a physical or mental disease.

Today, not all Copenhagensers have equal opportunities to get the best out of life. For example, the

least-educated half of the city's population is affected harder by disease and dies far more often than Copenhagensers with higher levels of educational attainment. Social inequality in health starts before birth and carries on throughout a person's life. This has consequences in terms of each Copenhagenser's life prospects, their children, their families and the social cohesion of Copenhagen. That is why Copenhagen aims to do away with social inequality in health in order to ensure that all Copenhagensers lead a good life.

The city's targets

- By 2025, Copenhagensers should be among those with the highest quality of life in the world
- More Copenhagensers should live longer
- More Copenhagensers should have a better quality of life
- More Copenhagensers should have equal opportunities for a healthy life
- Increased equality in health in disadvantaged urban areas
- More senior citizens should lead a dignified life with the highest possible autonomy and quality of life
- More senior citizens should feel that the assistance they receive contributes to increased freedom and independence
- Reduce the number of waiting days for senior citizens after treatment through increased comfort and consistency in the transition from treatment at the hospital to municipal nursing and care
- Fewer older people should experience loneliness and physical and mental disease through a greater degree of citizenship
- The number of Copenhagensers who smoke daily should be reduced to 4% by 2025
- No children or young people born after 2005 start smoking
- No smokers among students completing public school by 2020
- Equal access to sports facilities and a sustained focus on which facilities should be established for the highest number of people being motivated to stay physically active

Selected policies/strategies

- Health policy 2015-2025: 'Enjoy life, Copenhagensers'
- Senior citizen policy 2015-2018: 'Live strong - all lifelong'
- Dignity policy
- Cultural and Leisure Policy 2016-2019
- Smoke-free Copenhagen 2025
- Social Strategy - a good life for all Copenhagensers
- Policy for disadvantaged urban areas
- The Early Intervention Programme

Selected initiatives

- Action plan for better mental health
- Action plan against abuse of alcohol and other drugs
- Action plan for type-2 diabetes
- Smoke-free school hours
- Partnerships with post-secondary education programmes
- U-turn: Guidance for youths with drug problems
- GirlTalk – EmpowR: Conversation groups for girls in grades 7-9 with problems
- A teenager in the family
- A dignified life for senior citizens
- Clip cards for home care
- Vulnerable children in associations - leisure guides
- Bike school - school on a bike

Senior citizen policy 2015-2018: 'Live strong - all life long' (Ældrepolitikken 2015-2018 "Lev stærkt – hele livet")

Senior citizens in Copenhagen should be able to continue living the lives they want and doing the things that matter to them. Those who can do things on their own should do things on their own. That is why we are developing and maintaining a rehabilitative approach in our elderly care by offering assessment and rehabilitation programmes for all senior citizens, regardless of age. This results in improved quality of life for the elderly. Elderly Copenhagensers are a diverse group, and Copenhagen aims to accommodate their corresponding diversity of needs. This is done by increasing the freedom of choice, for instance in relation to senior citizens having the opportunity to schedule baths and cleaning themselves, in the same way that the clip-card has paved the way for a new form of freedom of choice and autonomy in elderly care. Senior citizens in Copenhagen should feel safe and

comfortable in relation to elderly care and transitioning to and from hospital care, and a targeted effort means that fewer senior citizens have to wait after completing their treatment at the hospital and have to go home or into residential rehabilitation. The Senior Citizen Policy's vision of active citizenship ensures that the city will have a greater focus on preventing and reducing loneliness among the elderly. Working together with civil society is a core element in services such as group shopping in cooperation with the Danish Red Cross, where senior citizens are helped with their shopping and get an opportunity to socialise with other senior citizens. Innovation in the building of care centres so that the physical environment has a homely atmosphere and enables more life and activities is yet another component in the city's efforts to reduce loneliness among the elderly.

Health policy 2015-2025: "Enjoy life, Copenhagensers" (Sundhedspolitikken 2015-2025 "Nyd livet, københavnere")

The vision is for Copenhagensers to be among those with the highest quality of life in the world. This requires reducing social inequality in health so that everyone has equal opportunities to live a good, long life. Among other things, this should be done by incorporating health promotion and prevention into the everyday lives of Copenhagensers, with specific initiatives for children, young people and adults with short educations focusing on well-being, mental health, alcohol and smoking. The

health policy's focus on social inequality is also reflected in its patient-oriented prevention. The Copenhagen Centre for Cancer and Health works to ensure equal access to rehabilitation and give special support to citizens with the greatest need. Similarly, the Copenhagen Diabetes Centre is developing differentiated interventions that can help reduce inequality in health, as well as developing and trialling new models for cooperation between actors in the healthcare sector: the elderly.

Smoke-free Copenhagen 2025 (Røgfrit København 2025)

Copenhagen must be smoke-free by 2025. Achieving this goal will entail cooperation with Copenhagensers and local businesses, associations and organisations. The idea is not to institute a ban; on the contrary. Our aim is to become a smoke-free city through purely voluntary means. We strive to be as considerate and inclusive in our efforts and provide valuable help and sup-

port to all Copenhagensers quitting smoking. The goal is for only four percent of the capital's residents to be smokers by 2025, the equivalent of 18,000 Copenhagensers, which will mean that everyone who wishes to quit smoking today will be helped to do so. Diversity and local ownership is the way forward.

Destination Well-being (Destination Trivsel)

Socially close-knit classes where children thrive and learn well: That is the purpose of 'Destination Well-being' - an innovative and preventive effort aimed at parents and schools across the country. Education courses and material have been developed to strengthen dialogue with parents. There are many different factors that influence children and young persons' well-being, such as loneliness, body perception and the feeling of being socially isolated. The educational programmes are designed on the basis of those exact themes, focusing on strengthening children and young persons' well-being via school subjects. It is in the school subjects that the students encounter different conceptions of themselves and each other. The initiative also includes films and parents who hold talks about speaking with their children about language, loneliness and social media. Destination Well-being develops and strengthens the mental health and well-being of children and young persons and gives them the means to feel good and take care of themselves and each other. The initiative is aimed at contributing to achieving the national health goals for ensuring well-being among more children and reducing social inequality in health. The concept was developed by the Danish Family Planning Association with the City of Copenhagen and other partners.

Stress clinics

Nearly every fourth Copenhagenser feels stressed, which is why Copenhagen opened the municipality's stress clinics in 2015, which offer stress treatment aimed at helping Copenhagensers cope with stress and achieve better mental health. At the stress clinics, Copenhagensers receive help and support through a nine-week stress treatment course based on meditation and physical, mental and social exercises. The clinics also set up special courses for stressed Copenhagensers who are unemployed or have taken a leave of absence due to illness.



GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

4.1
By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.4
By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

4.7
By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

One of the main tasks of the City of Copenhagen is to create healthy, safe and stimulating environments for the city's children and young persons. Good child and youth environments also create a good platform for integration of children and young persons with ethnic backgrounds other than Danish. The City of Copenhagen is working strategically with increasing the educational level among Copenhageners, starting from the day care centres. Copenhagen's day care centres work on developing the children's personal, social, physical and linguistic competences in cooperation with their parents. Children and young people learn in different ways, and public schools are working with educational differentiation so that all children are able to

participate at their own level and find themselves challenged both academically and socially. The Danish public school system creates the foundations for young people progressing on to a post-secondary education and doing well in life and in the labour market.

The City of Copenhagen is also focused on ensuring its citizens enjoy lifelong learning through adult education centres, cultural institutions and the municipality's libraries. Many Copenhageners also spend their free time on volunteering, voluntary associations, adult education and evening schools, often with financial support from the municipality.

The city's targets

- Increase the proportion of students scoring top marks in Danish and maths year by year.
- At least 80% of students should perform well in reading and maths in national tests.
- Decrease the proportion of students scoring poorly in national tests for reading and maths year by year.
- Reduce the significance of social backgrounds in relation to academic performance.
- Increase the well-being of student well-being.

Selected policies/strategies

- Guidelines for day care and public school
- Social Strategy - a good life for all Copenhageners
- Policy for disadvantaged urban areas
- Cultural and Leisure Policy

Selected initiatives

- Early intervention and parent courses, parent education "The turbulent years"
- Climate ambassadors and Energy and the water workshop
- Anti-bullying strategy
- The Open School: Business collaboration for tech, sports and entrepreneurship
- Well-being and a good school experience for all children
- Coding Class: Business collaboration for coding in public schools
- All young people must get a post-secondary education
- Intensive learning courses
- The Copenhagen Academy: A project for boys aimed at breaking their social heritage
- Lifelong learning: e.g. funding for evening schools and free facilities for associations
- Action plan for reducing school absences and quotas in day care centres and public schools

All schools have an anti-bullying strategy

Schools in Copenhagen must prevent and reduce bullying, whether online or at school. At the same time, the students' general well-being and opportunities to be part of safe learning environments should be increased. Copenhagen's schools ensure this by the following: 1) Building safe and tolerant social environments for children where you view one another and being different as a strength to the social environment and everyone's learning. 2) Taking joint responsibility for making sure that everyone enjoys going to school and that everyone helps one another become part of the social environment; recognising

and respecting one another; and taking action when you see someone being bullied. 3) Protecting children who are vulnerable and addressing the underlying issues. 4) Reducing the scope of online bullying and ensuring that the students are safe and know how to conduct themselves online. Anti-bullying efforts are crucial. These efforts are promoted by focused interventions and supported by a continuous focus on the students' general well-being in the form of a safe and beneficial learning environment created through class management and teachers skilled in building relationships.

Disadvantaged urban areas

More people need to get an education, and the level of education must be increased in disadvantaged urban areas. A quarter of young people in disadvantaged urban areas do not start a post-secondary education 15 months after graduating from the 9th grade, and on average, the students have a grade average that is 1.2 points lower at the public school final examination when compared to the Copenhagen average.

The goal of the municipality's policy for disadvantaged urban areas is to improve academic levels and to ensure more young people get an education. Efforts include setting up high-quality day care, quotas in day care centres and public schools, school absence counsellors, and more.

Building stronger bridges to post-secondary educations and creating more apprenticeships

In order to build stronger bridges between public schools and vocational training programmes, Copenhagen has an extensive partnership with the vocational colleges which allows 7th graders to experience what studying at a vocational college is like. This gives the students an insight into the vocational training programmes and strengthens cooperation between the teachers in public schools and vocational colleges. The partnership partly focuses on strengthening the students' own identity and sense of aca-

demical direction, but also on developing and intensifying cooperation with post-secondary educational programmes so that young people find it easy to progress from one education to the next. The City of Copenhagen also places requirements on its suppliers to train young people by making it mandatory for them to recruit apprentices and create apprenticeships so that young people have more opportunities to complete a vocational training programme.

Knowledge about sustainable development

The 17 UN SDGs are transformed into hands-on education at places and through people in the city that are working towards a more sustainable Copenhagen at all levels. All children and young people aged 0-18 in Copenhagen learn about nature, the environment, climate, science and urban development. Through these activities, children and young people gain knowledge, action competence and democratic values, allowing them to take ownership of the sustainable Copenhagen of tomorrow. This teaching takes place through activities and active learning, where children and young people are taken out to nature, learn about energy and water and take part in keeping the city clean and sustainable.

The Open School (Den Åbne Skole)

Open School is a framework for variety in forms of teaching, different activities throughout the school day and an acknowledgement that students learn differently, all of which contributes to creating a different, challenging and motivating school day that boosts the academic performance of all students. An Open School is one that engages with its surroundings, such as the local community, music schools, businesses, sports associations, the local Red Cross or the city museum. Entrepreneurship has also been a theme.



GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

5.5

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Denmark and Copenhagen are known for setting the bar high when it comes to equality between the sexes. Let there be no doubt: In the City of Copenhagen, a person's given - or chosen - gender, as well as their sexual orientation, must never stand in the way of their opportunities and rights.

The City of Copenhagen is at the forefront when it comes to promoting gender equality in the labour market. The municipality cannot support equality-promoting initiatives among businesses and organisations in Copenhagen without also promoting equality within its own ranks, i.e. the municipality's

approximately 45,000 staff. Equality in the workplace helps ensure a broader recruitment base and a better working environment, and it is our conviction that by promoting equality in the workplace, we bring more talent to the table. Among children and young people, education and after-school activities help ensure that no one - regardless of their gender and sexual orientation - feels that their body is sexual identity is an obstacle to their opportunities in life. The same principles apply to the municipality's social and integration policy with respect to combating social control in disadvantaged urban areas.

The city's targets

- Copenhagen will create insights into which opportunities and limitations our expectations of gender and gender differences can create in terms of equality of opportunities and well-being for children.
- The municipality will equip pedagogic staff with the knowledge and tools required to help children develop a healthy and positive relationship to their bodies.
- Create more room for diversity for all children and young people in Copenhagen, regardless of gender and sexuality
- More men in the care professions.
- Among employed fathers in the municipality, at least 40% should take parental leave for 14 weeks or more.
- Among employed fathers in the municipality, at least 95% should take parental leave for at least 8 weeks.
- No more than a 10 percentage point difference in gender composition at the management level (directors and managers) and among staff.

Selected policies/strategies

- Equality among children and young people in Copenhagen
- Cultural and Leisure Policy
- The integration action plan
- Citizen Service 2020 Strategy
- Equality in the municipality
- Procurement policy 2014-2018

Selected initiatives

- Equality for children
- Facility supply should follow population development
- Equal access for all to public services
- Sexual health in day care
- Gender equality in management and in the care professions
- Campaign for the right over one's own body
- CSR requirements for suppliers
- The Norm Stormers
- Youth Deliver

Gender equality in management and in the care professions

In order to boost recruitment of men in the care professions, gender and equality are explicit considerations, e.g. in connection with the hiring of male pedagogues in kindergartens and crèches. In order to ensure equality in the recruitment of new staff, one of the things the City of Copenhagen highlights in all its job postings is that the municipality regards diversity as an asset and strives for equal gender distribution in the recruitment bodies to minimise discrimination of applicants on the basis of their gender. Since 2013, the City of

Copenhagen has also had a target of no more than a 10 percentage point difference in gender composition at the management level (directors and managers) and among staff throughout the entire municipality. As a whole, this effort has among other things resulted in 1/3 of all senior management positions in the municipality being held by women, a totally even distribution of men and women at the management level and 2/3 of middle managers being women.

The integration action plan (Integrationshandleplanen)

Everyone should have equal opportunities in the City of Copenhagen. Copenhageners with ethnic backgrounds other than Danish are subjected to discrimination and social control more frequently than other Copenhageners (21% according to the latest surveys). One of the things this results in is that 42% of Copenhageners with ethnic backgrounds other than Danish are not allowed to live with a person of the opposite sex before they are married. Girls and women are subjected to more severe forms of social control than men. Using the City of

Copenhagen's Integration Policy 2015-18 as its framework, the aim of the municipality's Integration Action Plan 2017-18 is among other things to ensure that social control is reduced through measurable interventions which are targeted at both young people and parents, involve civil society actors with knowledge and exposure to environments where social control is especially prevalent, and prevent young people from exercising social control over their peers.

Campaign for the right over one's own body

In the City of Copenhagen, we are also working to promote sexual equality in the city. According to a recent Voxmeter survey conducted on behalf of Amnesty Denmark, one in seven Danes believe rape is self-inflicted. That is why in April 2015, the City of Copenhagen ran an anti-rape campaign against victim blaming in cooperation with the Danish national hospital Rigshospitalet's Centre for Sexual Assault and the Copenhagen Police. The campaign's message was clear: Regardless of whether the victim has

been flirtatious, dressed in a sexy manner or drunk too much, rape is a crime and never the victim's fault. The purpose of the campaign was to give more rape victims the courage to contact the police and Centre for Sexual Assault, while at the same time confronting a prevalent attitude towards rape among Copenhageners. The campaign is specifically aimed at young people between 15 and 25, as the problem with unreported rapes and victim blaming is particularly great among this age group.

Equality among children and young people in Copenhagen

The City of Copenhagen is working to ensure that all children are given equal opportunities in their upbringing and identity formation. It is not about girls and boys being the same, but that all children, regardless of sex, ethnicity, disability or social background should have equal opportunities to learn, develop their competences and grow. That is why the municipality is working to ensure equality among children and young people in Copenhagen's day care centres and public schools. Efforts to ensure that children and young people in Copenhagen have equal opportunities starts from an early age. The City of Copenhagen has launched two initiatives that put focus on gender equality, the human body and boundaries in Copenhagen day care centres in different ways: Equality for Children (Ligestilling i Børnehøjde) and Sexual Health in day care centres.

Education in norms and sexuality

In Copenhagen's public schools, the municipality is supporting a variety of projects and programmes, including "The Norm Stormers" ("Normstormerne") - an educational course where young people teach school pupils in Copenhagen about norms for gender and sexuality, what it means to be LGBTQ+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans-Gender or Queer) and how to deal with discrimination and bullying. The purpose of Normstormerne is to create more room for diversity for all children and young people in Copenhagen, regardless of gender and sexuality. Since it started in 2012, Normstormerne has taught more than 4,500 pupils in grades 7-10 in Copenhagen. The project is being carried out as a partnership between the city's Children and Youth Administration, Sex & Society (Sex & Samfund), AIDS Foundation (AIDS-fonden) and LGBT Youth (LGBT Ungdom).



GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

6.3

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Clean water is a vital resource for life. For a metropolis such as Copenhagen, clean water is also a trademark. People can swim in our sea water and make recreational use of it, generally the whole year round without getting sick.

The City of Copenhagen has ambitious goals for our handling of wastewater. Our ambition is that the disposal of the city's wastewater and rainwater should be done in such a way that does not constitute a public health hazard or negatively affect the environment, that basic organic principles of sustainability and re-use are adhered to the greatest

possible extent and that the city's swimming areas in the harbour and Øresund remain safe. The city is also working on reducing the municipal's and citizens' consumption of clean water and increasing the use of reclaimed water such as rain water as a replacement for clean drinking water in activities where water is not drunk or used for personal hygiene. With these goals, Copenhagen is ensuring a sustainable use of water and a robust ecosystem for the treatment of rain water and sewage water, benefiting both current and future generations of Copenhageners.

The city's targets

- Clean water and a healthy biological balance in all water areas by 2027.
- The water in Copenhagen Harbour should be safe for swimming in.
- The sewage system should be expanded in step with urban development.
- The sewage system should be climate-proofed against a 30% increase in precipitation.
- Reduce water consumption in households by 100L/person/day by 2017.
- By 2017, source 4% of total water consumption from additional water sources that can be used for secondary purposes (e.g. car wash, sewer cleaning, cooling water).
- Achieve a maximum annual target of 2% of drinking water quality violations among consumers.
- Water loss in the water supply network may not exceed 10% and should be kept as low as possible.

Selected policies/strategies

- The City of Copenhagen's Wastewater plan 2008 with annexes
- The City of Copenhagen's Climate Adaptation Plan 2011
- The City of Copenhagen's plan for bathing water quality in Copenhagen Harbour and the Sound 2011.
- The City of Copenhagen's Water Supply Plan 2012.
- The Blue City Water Action Plan for the City of Copenhagen 2015.

Selected initiatives

- Harbour baths
- Purification of water areas
- Nutrient removal from water areas
- Biomanipulation
- A better knowledge basis for regulating wastewater disposal
- Establishment of holding basins in the sewage network (reduces overflow)
- Separate sewage systems (wastewater, road water, roof water) in new urban development areas.
- Water ambassadors: Reducing water consumption in housing associations
- "The little water heroes": School classes taught in sustainable water consumption.
- Mandatory water conservation installations when renovating municipal buildings.
- Continuous water samples (more than mandated by Danish legislation)
- Ongoing leak monitoring of the water supply network.

Harbour baths

Improving the environmental state and water quality of the city's water areas have turned an industrial harbour into an attractive swimming spot. The water quality of surface water has been improved by reducing the discharge or untreated sewage from the sewage system, which has a capacity that is inadequate when there is too much rainfall. The City of Copenhagen has established basins that retain wastewater to keep it from spilling over into the harbour. Collectively, the basins can hold 260,000 m³ of wastewater, corresponding to 111 Olympic swimming pools (50m). The basins are emptied when there is room in the sewage system at wastewater

treatment plant. In urban development areas, separate sewage systems are being established for wastewater, road water and roof and surface water. Additionally, polluted runoff rainwater is treated before it is discharged into the marine environment. These efforts have contributed to the water in the harbour becoming so clean that it is safe for swimming. People are able to swim in three harbour baths, three swimming zones and a city beach, all of which are very popular among Copenhageners and tourists. They have also led to the creation of new events and associations such as the Copenhagen Harbour Festival and kayaking and sauna clubs.

Biomanipulation

As a way to improve the environmental state and water quality of the city's water areas, unwanted fish are fished out of certain water areas, particularly the Copenhagen Lakes. These unwanted fish include carps such as the common roach and bream. These fish are undesirable because they eat small critter that are important to keeping the lake waters clear. The small critter eat the free-floating algae that muddy the waters.

Water ambassadors

The City of Copenhagen has trained representatives from housing associations (both children and adults) to become water conservation ambassadors. They have been taught about water, water consumption, water waste and water conservation methods so they can engage with their own association and set up campaigns and initiatives to conserve water.

Purification of water areas

Copenhagen is continuously improving the environmental state of the water quality in the city's water areas.

The water quality is being improved by removing sludge and sediment from water areas that have previously been highly polluted with wastewater. In the period 2012-2017, sludge and sediment has been cleared from several streams around Utterslev Bog (Utterslev Mose). There are plans to remove the sediment from the inlet to the bog in 2017-2018. This is expected to have a major impact on the water quality of the bog.

Nutrient removal from water areas

As part of the municipality's efforts to achieve clear water and limited algal growth in the city's lakes, nutrients are being removed from water areas in connection with plant harvesting. For example, aquatic plants have been removed from the Copenhagen Lakes for nearly a decade now, corresponding to an annual reduction of 500kg of phosphorous. Duck food has also been removed from several small park lakes, which by extension has also meant removing phosphorous from the lakes.



GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

- 7.2**
By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- 7.3**
By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Copenhagen will be the world's first carbon neutral capital by 2025. Energy consumption and green mobility are crucial aspects of realising the city's goal. At the same time, it is absolutely vital to transition to sustainable energy sources in order to ensure that the energy used in the future is CO2 neutral. By 2025, Copenhageners' power and heating production should be primarily sourced from wind, biomass, geothermal and waste. The goal is for district heating to be CO2 neutral by 2025, and that Copenhagen is helping ensure sustained power production at a level that exceeds the city's energy consumption. This means that Copenhagen will become a net exporter of green energy, thereby reducing coal-based power production outside the municipality. The City of Copenhagen is already well on its way, with a 33% reduction compared to the 2005 baseline.

In 2009, Copenhagen adopted the goal of becoming CO2 neutral by 2025, and in 2012 adopted the CPH 2025 Climate Plan to realise this goal. CPH 2025 is an implementation plan for achieving the 2025 goals and includes over 60 specific initiatives in relevant areas. The goal can only be achieved through close cooperation with the private sector, universities and citizens. Many of the solutions are based on technology that already exists, but merely has to be implemented. However, there are other areas where a need for developing new technology has been identified. That is why the implementation is taking place in stages and with regard for supply security, the environment and finances.

The city's targets

- Reduce energy consumption by 20% compared to 2010
- Reduce power consumption in households by 10% compared to 2010
- Reduce power consumption in commerce and service sectors by 20%
- CO2 neutral district heating by 2025
- 360 MW of wind energy by 2025
- 60,000 m2 solar panels installed on municipal buildings
- Sorting and incineration of plastics
- Bio gasification of organic waste
- 50 per cent of trips to work and studies
- 20% more passengers in public transport compared to 2009
- CO2 neutral public transport
- 20-30% of light vehicles using new types of fuel
- 30-40% of heavy vehicles using new types of fuel

Selected policies/strategies

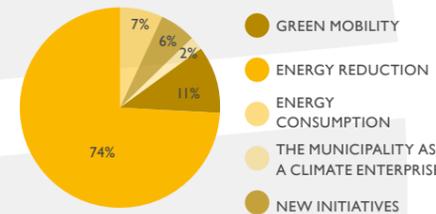
- 2012: The CPH 2025 Climate Plan - A green, smart and CO2 neutral city
- 2016: The CPH 2025 Climate Plan - Roadmap 2017-2020

Selected initiatives

- Carbon neutrality by 2025
- Energy leap – Joining forces with the biggest real-estate owners
- Transition to 100% renewable energy supply in Copenhagen by 2025
- Data-based energy monitoring and smart building management
- From waste to resources and recycling
- Nordhavn Energy Lab

Carbon neutrality by 2025

With the CPH 2025 plan, Copenhagen has not just set an overall goal for the city, but an implementation plan for no less than 60 specific initiatives in all relevant areas of the city's energy consumption and production. The plan consists of three implementation phases, of which the first (2013-2016) has already been completed and evaluated. The current implementation plan (2017-2020) was adopted on 25 August 2016. The City of Copenhagen is launching initiatives that, as a whole, can result in a CO2 reduction of 928,000 tonnes by 2025.



Distribution of the total carbon reduction in 2025 as a result of the efforts in the five themes.

Transition to 100% renewable energy supply in Copenhagen by 2025

HOFOR is the key actor in relation to the goal of 100% renewable energy, and the transition is in full swing. 51% of the district heating system is now CO2 neutral, and with the expansion of BLO4, over 80% of it will be CO2 neutral. In addition to this are efforts relating to sorting plastics in waste, reducing peak load capacity and transitioning to renewable energy.

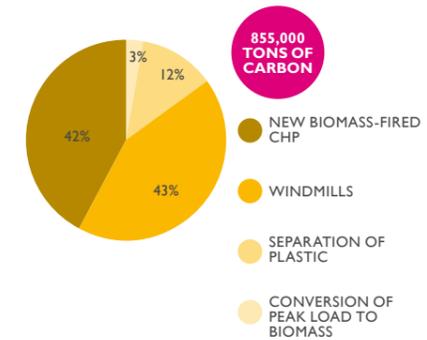
Efforts in relation to expanding the energy supply with 360 MW of wind turbines are well underway. Currently, there are contracts amounting to approximately 110 MW of new onshore wind power in Denmark.

Energy leap - Joining forces with the biggest real-estate owners

In 2016, the City of Copenhagen entered into a partnership with the biggest private landlords of office, commercial and housing properties in the city as well as major property managers and NGOs. The partners, who as of the summer of 2017 represent 10% of the Copenhagen real-estate area measured in sq. m., have agreed to share knowledge and data about their own consumption within the partnership framework and benchmark the results of conservation measures. All the partners are working towards the City of Copenhagen's as well as their own conservation targets and have agreed to commit to reducing their energy consumption by 3% annually. The municipality itself only owns approximately 5% of the total real-estate area in the city. This means that even though the municipality itself is making a serious effort to conserve energy in its own properties, working with the many hundreds of property owners in the city is necessary in order to achieve the energy conservation target.

From waste to resources and recycling

Copenhagen is working towards achieving a transition to 70% recycling by 2024. Waste is now sorted into eight different fractions. The two most recent fractions are the sorting of plastics and organic household waste. The viability of producing biogas from organic household waste in the Copenhagen area is currently being looked into. Until such production can be set up in Copenhagen, the organic household waste is being transported to biogas plants in Høshøj and South Jutland.



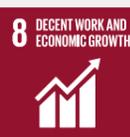
Reduction of carbon emissions from energy production out of the total reduction and divided into bets.

Nordhavn Energy Lab

The City of Copenhagen is involved in the Nordhavn EnergyLab project, which is developing the energy solutions of tomorrow in cooperation with other partners such as DTU and HOFOR. The project uses Copenhagen's Nordhavn district as a living metropolis laboratory and demonstrates how you can combine power, heating, energy-efficient buildings and electric transport into an intelligent, flexible and optimised energy system.

Data-based energy monitoring and smart building management

HOFOR - Greater Copenhagen Utility - estimates that as much as 10% of Copenhagen's total district heating consumption can be saved by efficiently managing the many district heating centres in the city's buildings and with the help of "smart" IT tools, based on remote reading data on energy consumption in each property. Every day, HOFOR and other market actors are working on introducing systems for energy-efficient management that can optimise both the property owners' and operations managers' focus on their properties' actual energy performance. Copenhagen Properties (Københavns Ejendomme) is working hard to implement systems that can ensure optimal and "smart" operation of all municipal properties in terms of heating, power and water. This is also true of the Energispring partnership. This effort will be expanded until remote monitoring electricity readers have been rolled out in all of Copenhagen by the end of 2020.



GOAL 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

8.2

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

8.3

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

8.4

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.

8.6

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

8.9

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Growth in Copenhagen differs slightly from the growth in other metropolises we tend to compare ourselves with, but in a Danish context, Copenhagen is doing well, and the city is helping pull the rest of the country's economy in a positive direction. Studies indicate that 70% of Denmark's GDP growth since 2010 has taken place in the capital (Copenhagen Economics; Hovedstadens Vækstbidrag).

In recent years, Copenhagen has undergone a positive development in terms of creating new, private sector workplaces. Today, the number of workplaces is at the same level as it was prior to the financial crisis. Copenhagen has more entrepreneurs than any other city in Denmark, and many of them are helping develop new, innovative solutions to the problems that the UN SDGs focus on. Copenhagen has good prospects for more growth and jobs. Being part of Greater Copenhagen ensures a critical mass of 3.8 million inhabitants, 11 universities and a number of commercial strengths with many development-oriented companies and a wealth of start-ups in a number of areas, including the technology sector.

With its green, creative and liveability-focused image, the capital has been voted the world's best city to live in several times. Greater Copenhagen uses such acclaim actively in the international competition between metropolises to attract big and small companies, as well as tourists, investment and skilled employees.

Through its business and growth policy, the City of Copenhagen focuses on six areas that support the city's ambitious goals, either directly or indirectly: 1) To ensure sustainable urban development and an attractive city, 2) strengthen the municipality's business services and reduce municipality-related costs for businesses, 3) improve education and employment levels, 4) ensure a more social and sustainable labour market, 5) increase innovative public demand and support strong growth in existing businesses, 6) support the internationalisation of Copenhagen and promote growth through its international city partnerships.

Going forward, the SDGs can help set the course for the city's and its businesses' long-term investments, creating growth, jobs and new solutions.

The city's targets

- 5% annual growth in GDP in the City of Copenhagen up to 2020
- 20,000 new private sector workplaces in the City of Copenhagen by 2020
- Copenhagen should be among the three most attractive cities to live in
- Businesses in Copenhagen should increasingly operate in a manner that is environmentally and socially sustainable
- 5% annual growth in the number of tourists
- 60 international knowledge conferences should be held each year in Copenhagen

Selected policies/strategies

- The city of Copenhagen's Business and Growth Policy
- Cultural and Leisure Policy 2016-2019
- Vision 2020 – growth through job and education
- Copenhagen Procurement Policy

Selected initiatives

- Business House Copenhagen (Københavns Erhvervshus)
- International House
- Regional Recruitment Services
- Business-related assets/strengths: CLEAN, Gate21, Copenhagen Healthtech Cluster, Copenhagen FinTech, Copenhagen Film Fund, Interactive Denmark, The House of the Sound (Lydens Hus), Copenhagen Food Space, Copenhagen Fashion Week, Design Week, Games Week, Beijing Design Week, Copenhagen Solutions Lab, The Workshop under the Bridge (Værkstedet Under Broen), Copenhagen Film Festivals, Copenhagen Meetings, Copenhagen Cooking & Food Festival, Cph Techfestival, BLOX
- Green Procurement
- Digitisation

Business House Copenhagen (Københavns Erhvervshus)

Business House Copenhagen is a simple gateway for companies to the municipality, in a physical, telephonic and digital sense. Any kind of issue, such as recruitment or starting up one's own company, can often be solved by contacting Business House or using digital self-service solutions. In other cases, the business house can assist by referring users to the correct department. With this action plan, the municipality

aims to improve Copenhagen's current placement in the Confederation of Danish Industry's ranking of the municipalities' business climate, where in 2017 Copenhagen only came in at 93 in relation to companies' satisfaction with municipal casework. The plan is to help even more businesses get their questions answered the first time they contact the municipality about an issue.

International House

International House is the gateway for international talents in Greater Copenhagen. At the house, they are helped get started as quickly as possible with their work, research or studies. The International House houses a number of authorities under a single roof. The aim is to ensure that all public bodies contribute to making it a well-functioning gateway with quick processing times. In order to improve the reception and retention of international talents, International House offers advice on housing, schools, day care centres, jobs for spouses and cultural/recreational activities.

Digitisation

The City of Copenhagen aims to provide targeted service so that the citizens who are able to use digital solutions have the possibility to do so in relation to citizen service, library services, facilities and much more, while also assisting those who need help. Many Copenhageners are so-called 'digital natives', and the municipality must take advantage of this knowledge and curiosity to develop ground-breaking digital solutions. Digital technology will be brought into play and ease access to municipal services in Copenhagen.

Regional Recruitment Services (Regional Rekrutteringsservice)

The City of Copenhagen is strengthening its efforts to expand cooperation with businesses through helping more industries with recruitment, also across municipal boundaries. The focus is especially on industries with labour shortages. The aim is to ensure increased mobility for unemployed Copenhageners and for vacant jobs in companies in a large geographic area are made visible and matched with unemployed Copenhageners with relevant qualifications. The City of Copenhagen is working together with 18 other municipalities through The Capital's Recruitment Service (Hovedstadens Rekrutteringsservice), and future efforts will include strengthening cooperation with other recruitment services such as Nordsjællands Recruitment Service (Nordsjællands Rekrutteringsservice) and Job Center Recruitment Service Zealand (Jobcentres Rekrutteringsservice Sjælland).

Supporting Copenhagen's business-related strengths

Copenhagen has internationally acknowledged strengths in areas such as Life Science, Cleantech, Fintech and creative businesses, all of which employ approximately 60,000 people in 6,000 businesses. The City of Copenhagen is making an extra effort to create good growth conditions for companies that fall under the city's strengths by supporting relevant cluster organisations, contributing to incubation environments and putting the city at disposal as a 'test lab' for new solutions.

Metropolis and cultural tourism

Copenhagen is an attractive destination for tourists, and the fame of Copenhagen and Greater CPH is growing. Visiting Copenhagen as a tourist should be an attractive option. As a capital, Copenhagen serves as a natural link between Denmark and the rest of the world. Copenhagen is home to big international concert names, world-class art exhibitions and international sporting events. In short, Copenhagen is capable of something unique because the city is the capital of Denmark.



GOAL 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

9.1

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

9.4

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

9.5

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

A strong and innovative business sector and good infrastructure is crucial to the development of a sustainable Copenhagen. At the same time, linking the city's needs to innovative forces elsewhere is an important driver for growth and jobs. The city is working on using public innovation tenders so that the city's buying power can be geared to better create the urban solutions of the future and, more broadly, encourage innovation among businesses in Copenhagen. This requires Copenhagen to make correct and clear requests in its invitations to tender. Getting the market and knowledge producers involved in solving the city's chal-

lenges lays the foundations for new high-growth businesses and promotes solutions that can also benefit other cities at the national, regional and global level. For the same purpose, the City of Copenhagen has established a number of living labs and test locations around the city and in its institutions.

The City of Copenhagen works continuously to improve the city's infrastructure, such as through expanding bike lanes, improving the road network as well as optimising and expanding the capacity of public transport infrastructure.

The city's targets

- By 2025, 2/3 of traffic growth should be represented by people on foot, on bike or using public transport
- 75% of all trips should be done by foot, on bike or by public transport
- 50% of all commuting to work or studies should be by bike
- CO2 neutral public transport
- Improved passability and accessibility
- Decrease the overall travel time of Copenhageners
- Implement intelligent traffic solutions; improving the flow of traffic and reliably dissolving traffic jams.
- Improve public transport, bicycle infrastructure and pedestrian conditions, and rework the road infrastructure and create transport synergies.
- Give companies better parking opportunities with smarter and flexible digital options.
- Support continued sustainable urban development through close station proximities and mixed urban areas with short distances between home and work.
- Urban solution partnerships with companies and knowledge institutions.
- 60% of companies in the Capital Region should be innovative (CIS definition) by 2020.
- 25% of innovative companies in the region should be cooperating with knowledge institutions by 2020
- When possible, the municipality should employ functional specifications and contracting and calls for tenders focused on total costs
- Annual improvement of 5 percentage points in the proportion of companies that are satisfied/very satisfied with the City of Copenhagen's efforts and service level.

Selected policies/strategies

- Municipality plan 2015
- The City of Copenhagen's business and growth policy 2015-2020
- Community Copenhagen
- Cultural and Leisure Policy
- The CPH 2025 Climate Plan
- The Climate Adaptation Plan
- Resource and waste plan 2018

Selected initiatives

- The Metro City Ring (2019)
- Metro to Nordhavn (2020)
- Metro to Sydhavn (2023)
- Continuous bus adaptation
- Plan for full transition to electric buses
- Bicycle infrastructure in the city
- Regional partnerships on linking up public transport infrastructure
- EnergyBlock
- Living Lab Strandvejen
- Promoting CPH Airport and accessibility via collective traffic
- Automatisations of S-trains
- Copenhagen Solutions Lab
- Street Lab
- Smart Greater Copenhagen - regional infrastructure and more
- Select for Cities
- THE UNDERBRIDGE (UNDERBROEN)
- Innovation Nordhavn

The expansion of the Copenhagen Metro

Since 2007, Copenhagen has been working on an expansion of the city's metro line, called the Metro City Ring. It is scheduled to open in July 2019, with 17 new stations and 15.5 km of metro rail that will connect Copenhagen Central, the inner city, Østerbro, Nørrebro, Vesterbro and Frederiksberg. In 2020, the Nordhavn Line will be connected through two new metro stations to the City Ring, and in 2023, the Sydhavn Line with its five metro stations will also be linked up to the Copenhagen metro system. The expansion of the metro is one of the biggest infrastructure projects in Danish history and is meant to ensure that the city's districts remain linked with a well-functioning and environmentally friendly infrastructure.

EnergyBlock

Through EnergyBlock, the City of Copenhagen maintains a focus on the future of energy production and the extent to which there is potential to pursue decentralised energy production as a way to support the ambitious climate policy objectives. Among other things, the project focuses on local production and distribution of energy, as well as the potential of using blockchain technology for transactions between energy producers in a delineated territory.

Copenhagen Healthtech Cluster

Copenhagen Healthtech Cluster (CHC) creates growth in companies that are working on technological solutions to tomorrow's health challenges. They do so by helping municipalities and regions gain access to the latest and greatest solutions in the field of health. CHC helps the companies create market-ready solutions that raise the quality and efficiency in the healthcare system and have good marketing possibilities - first in Denmark and then globally.

The Great Corridor

Through its membership in STRING, a regional partnership between the German federal states of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein and the Danish Capital Region, Region Zealand and the City of Copenhagen as well as the Swedish Region Skåne, Copenhagen has created the green traffic corridor STRING. Supported by the EU, which wants to promote the critical Scandinavian-Mediterranean trade corridor, the Great project has created a corridor for alternative propellants (electricity, hydrogen and gas) from Oslo via Copenhagen to Hamburg. Specifically, 70 quick-fast charging stations for electric vehicles have been set up along with three biogas stations. The corridor is an important step in promoting inter-regional green and sustainable mobility.

Living Lab Strandvejen

At Living Lab Strandvejen, the City of Copenhagen is testing out solutions for the welfare sector in cooperation with businesses, universities and start-ups. This means that on the basis of new knowledge, the city is trying to discover new ideas and better solutions that we can test in relation to the challenges that the elderly and municipal staff face in their everyday lives. The aim is that the welfare technological solutions being tested are helping create a form of added value for the benefit of citizens, staff and the municipality. The process on which Living Lab Strandvejen is based is "From idea to test to implementation of technology".

Environmentally friendly buses

In order to realise the city's goal, Copenhagen is testing out the introduction of electric buses in public transport in 2017-2019. The buses are intended to contribute to Copenhagen's goal of becoming CO2 neutral by 2025. In 2017, the City Council decided that from 2019-onward, invitations to tender will entail electric buses or buses that can live up to an equivalent environmental standard. The electric buses contribute to cleaner air quality and less noise pollution in the city. On the busiest bus line in the Nordic countries, 5A, the city has also introduced more spacious and environmentally friendly buses. The new biogas buses ensure cleaner air for the citizens of Copenhagen, Tårnby and Herlev.

Street Lab

Through Street Lab, the City of Copenhagen has established a testing ground for digital solutions in urban space. The testing ground is a living lab for the latest solutions in digital technologies that can contribute to a smarter use of city resources and better services for people living in Copenhagen. The solutions will be developed in cooperation with companies, citizens and universities, which can form the basis for scaling up the trialled solutions so they can work in other parts of the city, as well as other cities in Denmark and abroad.



GOAL 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

10.2

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Inequality is on the rise in Denmark and has been so for a number of years. The City of Copenhagen strives to be a place for everyone. Copenhagen must be a city that not only creates good conditions for growth and employment at the top of society, but also a city that supports those who need a helping hand. Copenhagen's diversity makes the city unique. The City of Copenhagen has a political goal of making sure fewer Copenhagensers have to live in poverty, and the city is therefore continually working to even out differences between the disadvantaged and the better-off, for instance in terms

of health, school participation, the difference in results between Danish children and children of another ethnic background than Danish and equality in access to care for Copenhagensers with a physical or mental disability. In our efforts to create a more equal society, ensuring citizens have access to housing is particularly important. One of the City of Copenhagen's priorities is to ensure that there are homes in all price ranges so that Copenhagen does not turn into a city exclusively for the wealthy.

The city's targets

- Become the best among comparable municipalities at getting disadvantaged people into jobs
- Copenhagen must be a city where everyone feels an equal part of the community.
- Fewer children growing up in poverty
- The City of Copenhagen wishes to give all young Copenhagensers equal opportunities to participate in education and the labour market and to be active citizens.
- All citizens are treated equally - but not the same
- There must be employment opportunities for all needs
- Fewer evictions in disadvantaged urban areas
- Fewer homeless Copenhagensers
- A more mixed portfolio of housing in disadvantaged urban areas
- More attractive housing of up-to-date quality in disadvantaged urban areas
- Increased equality in health in disadvantaged urban areas
- More citizens above the age of 30 in disadvantaged urban areas get a job and education
- More children and young people in disadvantaged urban areas should be involved in cultural and recreational activities

Selected policies/strategies

- Vision 2020
- Integration in the City of Copenhagen
- Policy for disadvantaged urban areas
- Social Strategy - a good life for all Copenhagensers
- Health policy
- Procurement policy
- The City of Copenhagen's Policy for the Disabled
- Cultural and Leisure Policy 2016-2019

Selected initiatives

- Action for equal treatment
- Maintain the proportion of social housing at 20%
- Holiday Camp and Leisure Guides
- Initiative against social dumping
- Stepping Stones
- Housing accommodated to life needs
- Housing that promotes inclusion
- Closer to Family
- New construction of social housing
- Focus on discrimination, inequality and human rights
- The Thorvaldsen Museum's language courses for language schools
- Action plan against abuse of alcohol and other drugs
- Action plan for better mental health

25% requirement for social housing

The City of Copenhagen strives for Copenhagen to be a city where there is room for everyone. This requires that there is housing in all price ranges and that we ensure that the number of social housing homes in Copenhagen follows the population growth. In 2015, the national planning law was amended, allowing municipalities to require that up to 25% of new housing construction should be social housing. The City of Copenhagen supports the amendment and will make use of the new room for manoeuvre in the law. For example, in a recent building project in the district of Sydhavn, the city made it a requirement to build either 150 new units of social housing for young people, 60 units of social housing for families or a combination of the two.

Social Dumping

The City of Copenhagen has an obligation as a public procurer to take social responsibility. In the relation to procurement, the City Council adopted a new labour clause against social dumping in 2013, which opens up the possibility of inspections in the workplaces. The City of Copenhagen is thereby expanding the use of social clauses with a view to creating more private internship openings and higher employment among certain groups of unemployed people. This is in addition to a new and simpler CSR annex, which deals with human rights. The working clause is attached to contracts in the service and construction area. The CSR annex is attached to contracts in the areas of goods and services as well as construction if they exceed 170.000 USD (DKK 1 million). In that way, the City of Copenhagen ensures that our buying power promotes equality and fair conditions.

The Social Strategy (Socialstrategien)

The Social Strategy is meant to ensure the creation of a shared foundation for developing all Copenhagensers' opportunities for quality of life and social mobility. The Social Strategy is meant to help ensure coherence between the different interventions of the Social Services Administration, e.g. between childhood to adulthood and between mental disorders and substance abuse. At the same time, the strategy allows a degree of flexibility for municipal managers and staff to grow and develop their expertise, and together with Copenhagensers, create good routes to the goal of quality of life and social mobility. The strategy came about as a result of discussions between politicians, staff, organisations and Copenhagensers who have been in contact with the Social Services Administration.

Early intervention helps children (Tidlig indsats hjælper børn)

Thanks to a dedicated effort in the City of Copenhagen, children with social problems are identified and helped a year earlier today than they were five years ago. This significantly improves their prospects of going on to lead healthy, productive lives. This is the result of a variety of initiatives, including hiring municipal social workers at all the city's schools and a large number of day care centres. Among other things, the social workers help teachers and pedagogues assess the severity of a child's issues and when to intervene.

Holiday Camp (Ferie camp)

Not all families have the means to organise stimulating and challenging holidays for their children. That is why the City of Copenhagen has launched Holiday Camp, the municipality's free-of-charge offer to all children and young people to join cultural and sports activities during the school holidays. Holiday Camp is free and is targeted at the age group 6-17. There are activities in each of the five major school holidays, and no sign-up is required. Holiday Camp is present in the following areas: Amager, Bispebjerg, Husum, Tingbjerg, inner Nørrebro, outer Nørrebro and Sydhavnen. In addition to that, the municipality organises Beach Camp - a beach and water-themed event - one week during the school summer holidays on Amager Beach, as well as Girl Camp during the Easter and autumn holiday; a camp exclusively for girls, with female instructors in Hillerødgade Bad & Hal - read more here. In the summer holiday, Holiday Camp also arranges a camp for children with special needs, e.g. physically disabled or cognitively impaired children.



GOAL 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

11.1

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

11.3

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

11.4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

11.6

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.

11.7

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.

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

By 2050, two-thirds of the world's population will be living in cities. The urbanisation taking place globally puts increasing demands on the sustainable development and planning of cities. Each year, the City of Copenhagen welcomes 10,000 new Copenhageners. Copenhagen must provide the best possible conditions for family life, working life, educational opportunities, recreation, senior life, cultural experiences or something else entirely. More Copenhageners is good news for the environment. One you live in a city, you can make do with fewer resources, use sustainable energy solutions and spend less time commuting while making use of public transport and your bicycle. Reducing Copenhagen's negative environmental impact is of the highest priority. The air quality in Copenhagen must be improved. The Danish government has pointed to this as a key improvement point in the national response to the SDGs, and the City of Copenhagen will - in cooperation with the regions and the other municipalities within the city - ensure that we also reach our target in this respect.

With more Copenhageners also come more different Copenhageners. With greater diversity, however, people

may form into groups or be left behind. Copenhageners should not all be alike, but they should all have equal opportunities, and the sense of solidarity that exists in our city is one of its cornerstones. Among other things, solidarity and safety is the result of citizens meeting each other on the streets and squares. Ensuring that Copenhagen feels like a single city will entail close dialogue with its citizens, and it must be ensured that everyone, regardless of gender, physical capability, ethnicity or social background, has access to urban nature and recreational urban open spaces. As the city grows and new districts and neighbourhoods form, it must be ensured that the city remains connected, both in a physical and social sense. Housing must be available to everyone and for everyone. More housing is not enough; equally important is that the city has housing for all price levels. Copenhagen's growing population provides opportunities for new investments and solutions. The City of Copenhagen must continue to develop its services to Copenhageners so that each citizen has a well-functioning everyday life.

The city's targets

- 20% of the municipality's housing area should consist of social housing
- 6,000 new youth housing residences by 2027
- By 2025, 90% of Copenhageners agree that their local area is vibrant and varied
- Copenhageners spend 20% more time in city areas
- The number of disadvantaged residential areas has at least halved
- Two-thirds of Copenhageners consider Copenhagen a clean city
- 20% reduction in the city's heat consumption
- 10% reduction in the city's power consumption
- 70% of Copenhageners believe there are good opportunities to get involved at the local level
- Sorting and incineration of plastics
- Bio gasification of organic waste
- By 2025, 2/3 of traffic growth should be represented by people on foot, on bike or using public transport
- 75% of all trips should be done by foot, on bike or by public transport
- 50% of all commuting to work or studies should be by bike
- CO2 neutral public transport
- Halve the number of dwellings that are highly affected by noise pollution
- 100% CO2 neutral municipal vehicles by 2025
- 50% energy saving in street lighting

Selected policies/strategies

- Community Copenhagen
- Copenhagen's Municipal Plan 2015
- Social strategy - a good life for all Copenhageners
- Copenhagen the City of Architecture
- Cultural and Leisure Policy 2016-2021
- The Copenhagen Bicycle Strategy 2011-2025
- The City of Copenhagen's Agenda 21 strategy
- Copenhagen's Environmental Policy
- Policy for disadvantaged urban areas
- Action plan for green mobility 2012-2020

Selected initiatives

- More disadvantaged Copenhageners have housing
- Sustainable transport
- Amager Resource Center (ARC) – Sustainable energy production and recreational city area
- 96 more dwellings being built over the next six years for disabled citizens
- Promote the establishment of publicly accessible green areas and recreational activities
- Ensure easy and safe bike transport options
- Copenhagen Food Space
- New magazine for storage of cultural heritage
- Waste-free Schools in all of Copenhagen
- Sorting of hard plastics, cardboard, metals, paper and bio-waste in households
- Mapping and continuous monitoring of air pollution

Social housing

The City of Copenhagen is working together with social housing associations to find effective solutions to the challenges we face in Copenhagen, e.g. the construction of new housing for low-to-middle income Copenhageners, the development of disadvantaged housing areas, solving social housing issues as well as renovation and energy optimisation of housing. The City of Copenhagen aims to build new, sustainable social housing that is low-rent while also renovating and future-proofing existing housing. This will be accomplished through the Main Agreement the municipality and the Danish Social Housing Sector and by the municipality's focus on maintaining a proportion of 20% social housing in the urban development areas.

Sustainable transport

Today, 41% of all trips to work and studies in Copenhagen are on bike. The target is 50% by 2025. The bicycle infrastructure is constantly being upgraded to accommodate a greater need for better cycling routes and safety. For example, two bicycle/pedestrian walkways have been built over the harbour, with a third scheduled for completion in 2018. The Harbour Ring bicycle route has been established, and so-called 'Cycling Super Lanes' are also being built in the coming years. In recent years, about 17 million USD (DKK 100 million) has been spent on new cycling initiatives. Copenhagen's Bicycle Review 2016 estimates that in the years leading up to 2025 there will be a need for 27 - 43,5 million USD (DKK 160-260 million) a year in funding to reach the 50% goal.

Community Copenhagen (Fællesskab København)

Community Copenhagen is a vision with benchmarks for the City of Copenhagen's work in the technical and environmental area towards 2025. The benchmarks - a living city, an exciting city and a responsible city - are to be realised on the basis of the municipal plan. The general focus of the policy is a Copenhagen that is future-proof, centred about people and, not least, created by Copenhageners. Specifically, targets have been set for Copenhageners' satisfaction with the city and its cohesion. Targets are also being set for the city's dynamism and recreational offerings, as well as ambitious targets for the city's environmental friendliness.

Amager Ressource Center (ARC)

The City of Copenhagen is a co-owner of ARC, which is involved in a number of development projects, all of which are aimed at protecting the climate, environment and nature. For example, with the establishment of Amager Bakke, the City of Copenhagen is building one of the world's most environmentally efficient facilities that will set new environmental standards in Denmark and abroad. The new plant will produce 20% more energy from waste, and both NOx and CO2 emissions will be significantly lower. The facility is being incorporated into the urban space as a recreational area, and the roof of the incineration plant will feature a ski slope and a family-friendly park.

Municipality plan 2015 (Kommuneplan 2015)

The municipality plan is the overarching plan for the city's physical development. It consists of visions and political targets, guidelines and frameworks for the city's development. Municipality plan 2015 is focused on two things: Enhancing the quality of life for Copenhageners, and creating growth. The Municipality plan 2015 ensures a Copenhagen that is prepared for the population growth and supports the city's continued cohesion. Copenhageners have varying needs and different expectations of their city. The plan ensures a good framework for citizens, businesses, volunteers and organisations being able - and motivated - to do as much as they can themselves. Everyone should be able to create, contribute to and influence the future of Copenhagen. The city's development should occur in open dialogue with Copenhageners about the city's needs and opportunities. The city belongs to its users, and we want to understand how they make use of the city so that together we can improve how it operates.



GOAL 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

12.3

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

12.5

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

12.7

Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

12.8

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

One of the big challenges of the future will be how to better make use of limited resources. We need to get more out of less. For example, organic waste is rich with the essential nutrient phosphorous, and electronic waste contains increasingly limited metals such as aluminium and copper. By burning or landfilling this waste, these valuable resources are lost. Another key area to reduce waste is in terms of food. Overall, we in Denmark throw out over 700,000 tonnes of food that could have been eaten, corresponding to a value loss of 2,26 billion USD (DKK 13.5 billion) each year, as well as a significant climate footprint. In the future, it will be necessary to do everything possible to curb this, as a change of course is needed away

from waste disposal and towards resource exploitation. Materials should no longer be thrown out and go to waste, but instead remain in the cycle for as long as possible. In Copenhagen, we see this challenge as an opportunity: We want to turn Copenhagen into a resource-efficient metropolis where we no longer see waste as a problem, but as a resource which has not yet been fully exploited. This will open up new avenues for future waste systems - or rather, resource systems. It is not something that will happen from one day to the next, but with its high ambitions, the City of Copenhagen took the first step long ago.

The city's targets

- Reduce the quantity of waste by 6,000 tonnes by 2018 (from 2013 level)
- Better waste separation by citizens and businesses
- By 2018, all Copenhageneers should have access to separating the most common types of waste
- By 2018, the municipality will establish a high-tech waste incineration plant
- A majority of Copenhageneers making use of sharing, exchanging or recycling schemes
- The municipality sets relevant environmental requirements in connection with invitations to tender, contracting and procurement in general.

Selected policies/strategies

- Resource and waste plan 2018
- Climate plan
- Procurement policy 2014-2018

Selected initiatives

- Greater monitoring and information effort
- Three new recycling stations
- More options for waste separation in Copenhagen's inner city district
- Multi-functional waste solutions in public spaces
- Brick recycling
- Containers for plastic, metals and small electronics
- Increased collection of hazardous waste
- Better labelling and signage of waste containers
- Review and optimisation of waste systems
- Deposit regime on packaging (e.g. recycled cups)
- Improved waste collection service
- Experiments with refuse collectors running on alternative fuels
- Cooperation with the retail industry on reducing food waste
- Guidelines for waste solutions provides a common overview
- Information for start-ups
- The Round Table
- Environment and climate consultants in the Technical and Environmental Administration are involved in the establishment of environmental standards in requirement specifications
- Campaign for reducing food waste in households
- The Resource Activist Training Programme

Containers for plastic, metals and small electronics

Citizens must be offered more waste separation options, and the City Council has reached an agreement to set up containers for separating plastics, metals and small electronics for apartment blocks. With 260,000 housing units, this is a major effort that the municipality will implement in the plan period. The containers will be equipped differently coloured lids for each of the three new waste types, making it easier for users to quickly see which container to use.

Resource and waste plan 2013-2018 (Ressource og affaldsplan 2013-2018)

The municipality's Resource and waste plan sets the framework for the municipality's waste-related efforts during the period 2013-2018. Waste is not just something that should be discarded, but a valuable resource, which is why the municipality chose to call it a resource and waste plan. The plan consists of three component. A goal component which contains the overall visions and objectives of the plan, a planning component which fleshes out the plans initiatives in detail, and finally, a mapping component which contains an overview of finances in the area of waste, data for waste volumes and projections of waste volumes up to 2024.

The School Takes out the Trash (Skolen ta'r Skraldet)

Skolen ta'r Skraldet is a free training course for public school students in which schools learn to take joint responsibility for a clean, sustainable and resource-efficient Copenhagen through collecting waste, games and learning. The municipality sends out two teachers to the schools with grabbers and bins, who over the course of four lessons covering different waste issues teach the students about the consequences of waste that has not been disposed of correctly.

Procurement Policy 2014-18 (Indkøbspolitikken 2014-2018)

The procurement policy lays out the framework for the municipality's procurement of goods, services and construction assignments, covering all tendering and procurement. All the administrations as well as every institution/unit are therefore responsible for complying with the procurement policy. The City of Copenhagen's procurement policy is aligned with the overarching work associated with the strategy for intelligent public procurement, published by the Danish government in autumn 2013. One of the five fundamental considerations of the policy is the consideration for social responsibility and the environment. The City of Copenhagen aims to use its procurement volume to increase the number procurement contracts that are more environmentally sound and socially responsible.

The Round Table (Det Runde Bord)

The City of Copenhagen has been a main sponsor for the establishment of a mobile industrial kitchen for The Round Table. The Round Table is a private non-profit organisation which collects wasted food from major events. In the mobile kitchen, the volunteer chefs transform the wasted food into new meals, which are frozen as individual servings and distributed to the city's shelters where they are served as needed. In that way, surplus food becomes a nutritional dietary supplement, but also an experience and social attraction for the city's most disadvantaged citizens.

Environment and climate consultants

In order to further climate friendliness in the city's procurements, environment and climate consultants in the Technical and Environmental Administration are involved in the establishment of environmental standards in requirement specifications for a number of the city's procurements. It is the consultants who determine whether they should be involved in an invitation to tender based on a risk assessment. For high-risk contracts, the consultants also contribute to ensuring that the environmental requirements are met after the contract has been signed. The Technical and Environmental Administration ensures an overview of environmental and climate requirements that have been prepared at the national and municipal level exists in a number of ways, including by making the requirements available on the municipality's intranet and by developing common tools, paradigms, requirements and policies.



GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

The Earth's climate has always been in a state of constant change, and humans, animals and plants have had to adapt accordingly. Such adaptation has either entailed abandoning habitats or protecting themselves against climate change, for instance by developing new technology. Today, particularly urban areas have created so much societal value that protecting these areas against the threat of climate change can pay itself off, even in cases where such action would require substantial investment. Copenhagen, too, will be affected by the changing global climate. That is why it is important that the city is prepared for the climate of the future. Copenhagen will experience more rain, higher sea levels and warmer temperatures. This presents the capital with a number of challenges. Postponing measures to adapt the city to tomorrow's climate will be costly, and future generations of Copenhageners will have to spend additional resources in order to prevent major damage to our city. The City of Copenhagen is a global role model when it comes to climate change, and we are working on the issue both within and beyond the city's borders.

Increased rainfall constitutes the greatest threat to Copenhagen, followed by the threat of more and bigger storm surges as a result of rising sea levels. Heat in the form of Urban Heat Islands (UHIs) is also a future threat that Copenhagen must ready itself for. The City of Copenhagen has prepared a cloudburst plan to safeguard the city against more frequent cloudbursts and generally increased rainfall, which is estimated to rise by 30% over the next 100 years. The plan contains more than 300 specific projects and accounts in great detail for the budget and financing of the capital's cloudburst safeguard measures. Most recently, the City of Copenhagen drafted and adopted a Storm Surge Plan for Copenhagen (2017), which describes the overall goals and strategies for safeguarding the city against future storm surges. Internationally, the City of Copenhagen supports metropolises the world over by sharing the city's plans with them and working together on developing innovative solutions to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The city's targets

- Copenhagen must be able to handle 30% more rainfall about 100 years.
- Copenhagen must be able to handle cloudbursts corresponding to a 100-year event by 2100.
- Copenhagen must be able to handle storm surges corresponding to a 1000-year event by 2100.

Selected policies/strategies

- 2010: Climate adaptation plan for Copenhagen
- 2011: Cloudburst plan for Copenhagen
- 2015: Climate Adaptation and Investment Statement
- 2017: Storm surge plan for Copenhagen

Selected initiatives

- Tåsinge Square
- Sankt Annæ Square
- The Market Development Fund's climate adaptation partnership
- Climate Adaptation and Investment Statement
- Installation of roadside trees
- Installation of green roofs
- Establishment of holding basins in the sewage network (reduces overflow)

SELECTED MEASURES

Tåsinge Square (Tåsinge Plads)

Tåsinge Square is the City of Copenhagen's first climate adaptation project, which launched in 2014. The project is located in Sankt Kjelds Quarter (Sankt Kjelds Kvarter) in the Østerbro district, which is Copenhagen's 'climate district' where the first cloudburst projects are to be trialled. A major focus of the project was to involve the local area - both citizens and other actors. As a result, Tåsinge Square is today planned in accordance with local preferences for a well-functioning, recreational space which plays a crucial role in retention and delay when large volumes of rainwater hit Sankt Kjelds Quarter. The square has already undergone such a trial and demonstrated the viability of the solution.

Copenhagen's Storm Surge Plan (Københavns Stormflodsplan)

In 2017, the City of Copenhagen adopted a storm surge plan for the city. It is a strategic plan which reviews the risks and losses that may result from storm surges, as well as how these risks and losses may develop over the next 100 years as a result of the expected effects of climate change. The plan also provides a general outline of proposals for how to reduce the risks of damages caused by storm surges.

Copenhagen's Climate Adaptation Plan (Københavns Klimatilpasningsplan)

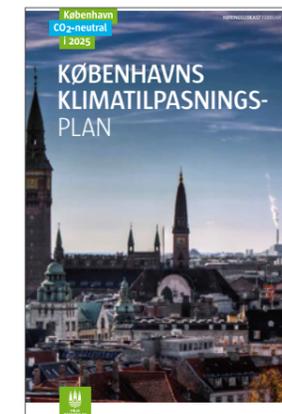
Copenhagen's Climate Adaptation Plan shows the challenges faced by the city in the short and long term, as the climate is predicted to change in the future. The plan also points to solutions that - based on our current knowledge - seem most appropriate. It also describes which opportunities climate change may bring to Copenhagen. With its high level of ambition for combining recreational urban open spaces with climate adaptation infrastructure such as skating parks, basketball courts or lowering the elevation of bicycle parking, the plan has garnered international acclaim and won a number of awards, including the "Cities Climate Leadership" award from the prestigious international C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group.

Climate Adaptation and Investment Statement

In 2015, the City of Copenhagen adopted a climate adaptation and investment statement for its efforts to mitigate the effects of cloudbursts. The statement contains socio-economic as well as project finance reviews for the cloudburst projects. The statement formed the basis for a political decision to invest a total of 1,85 billion USD (DKK 11 billion) in cloudburst-proofing the city over the next 20 years.

The Market Development Fund's climate adaptation partnership

Since 2015 and together with the Danish Business Authority, Tårnby Municipality, Tårnby Supply (Tårnby Forsyning) and HOFOR, the City of Copenhagen has participated in the market development of a number of projects focused on new innovation partnerships between companies and knowledge institutions. The partnership has resulted in testing new methods for rainwater management combined with green solutions in two demonstration projects.





GOAL 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

14.1
By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

14.3
Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Copenhagen is a metropolis by the sea. Marine life and clean waters in the Sound and Copenhagen Harbour are important to the city. This applies to both sea stock and fisheries as well as the health, quality of life and well-being of our citizens. The City of Copenhagen is the secretariat for The Sound Water Cooperation, the purpose of which is to ensure a healthy marine environment in the Sound. For more than 20 years, The Sound Water Cooperation has coordinated cooperation between Danish and Swedish municipalities located by the Sound. The purpose of the cooperation is to describe the state of the marine environment

of the Sound. Among other things, the cooperation partners have published focus leaflets on life in the Sound and held several workshops and conferences on current issues. The cooperation partners have also developed a coordinated bathing water warning system for all of the Sound, and the technology - developed in the City of Copenhagen - has now been introduced in the other municipalities along the Danish side of the Sound. In that way, Copenhagen's efforts to safeguard marine life produces benefits at the local and national level, as well as in neighbouring countries such as Sweden, Norway and Germany.

The city's targets

- The City of Copenhagen is working to reduce discharge of sewage water into the Sound
- The City of Copenhagen is working to reduce the number of overflows in Copenhagen Harbour
- The City of Copenhagen is working to encourage increased biodiversity in Copenhagen Harbour
- Restore the shellfish population in Copenhagen Harbour

Selected policies/strategies

- Community Copenhagen
- The Climate Adaptation Plan
- The Wastewater Plan
- A harbour of opportunities - 8 focus areas for developing the harbour

Selected initiatives

- In 2017, The Sound Water Cooperation and 13 NGOs have called for enhanced protection efforts in the Sound
- More activity in the harbour
- Better access to water
- More recreational spots by the water
- Better routes and connections
- A clean and inviting harbour.
- A harbour with a healthy environment
- Variation and room for all

Fish in the Sound

The Sound Water Cooperation has published a focus leaflet called Fish in the Sound, which covers the enormous variety of fish in the Sound. The leaflet shows how rich and varied marine life in the Sound is. There is much more to the Sound than just cod, herring and plaice. In total, the Sound is habitat to over 140 species of fish, including wrasse species such as goldsinny and cuckoo as well as peculiar ones such as the bullhead pogue, gurnard and dragonet.

New reefs in the harbour

In March 2017, the City of Copenhagen joined forces with the Royal Danish Playhouse to establish six small reefs around the playhouse. A total of 300 tonnes of large natural stone was deposited in the waters around the playhouse. The purpose is partly to improve the biological conditions in the harbour for algae, crabs and fish and partly to signal that the harbour is clean and full of life below the surface. It is also an urban open space project that creates new experiences in the harbour.

Protect the Nature of the Sound (Beskyt Øresunds Natur)

Discussion paper from 2015 on the future conservation of the Sound. The discussion paper highlights all the many good reasons to implement a comprehensive conservation effort for the rich and varied nature of the Sound. The Sound contains everything from sandy beaches and deep muddy bottoms over reefs to sea cliffs, all concentrated in a relatively small area, which makes for a huge variety of plant and animal life. Considering how densely populated it is at the same time, this makes the Sound a unique area.

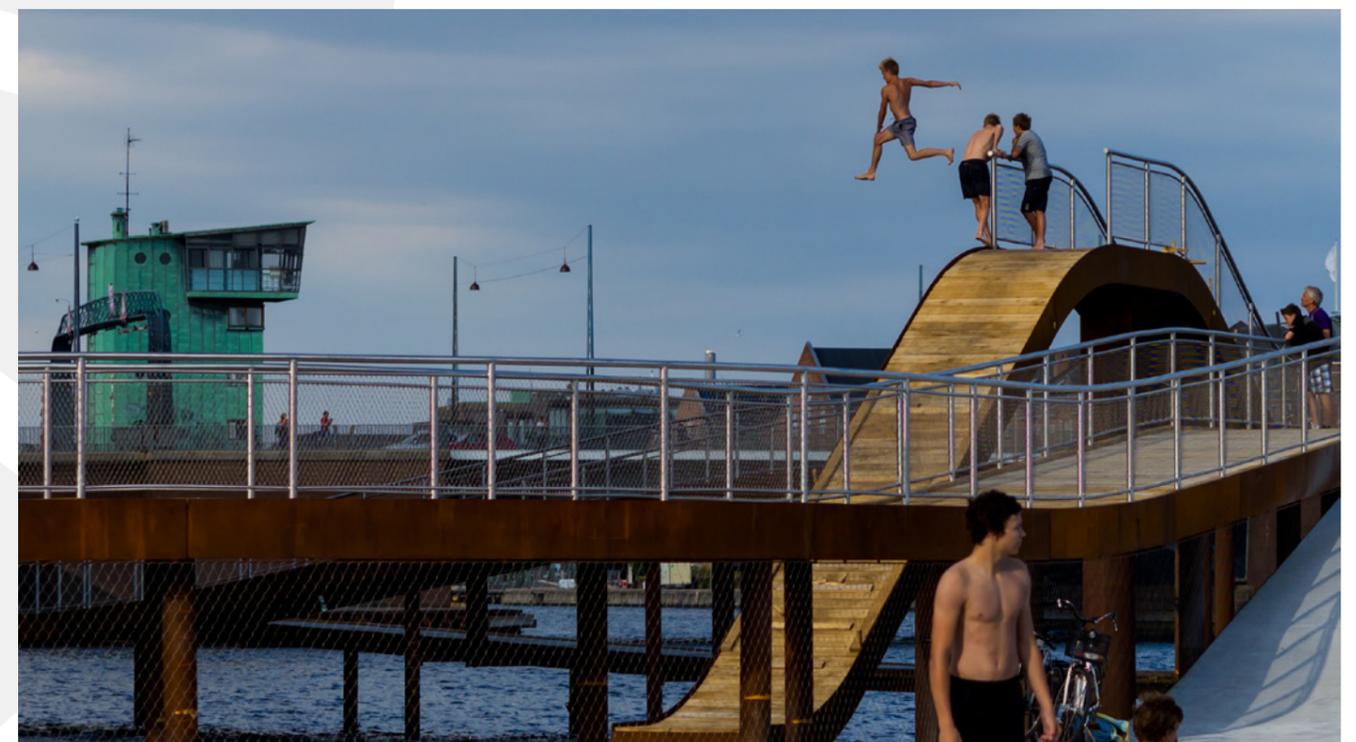
The Sound Conference (Øresundskonference), 3 February 2016

The Sound Water Cooperation arranged a major conference about the future of the Sound together with a number of NGOs. Over 100 environmentalists, researchers and politicians participated in the conference, which called for further efforts on the ideas of joint and improved conservation of the Sound.

The Blue Kayak Route (Den blå Kajak Rute)

The City of Copenhagen has established a safer route behind the Royal Dockyard (Holmen) for the "soft vessels of the harbour", allowing kayaks and other light vessels to navigate safely around the harbour via canals and quieter areas than the busy harbour entrance. The Blue Route will

be supplemented with blue docking points where people can take a break or come ashore to get into the city. The route helps maintain a focus on keeping the harbour clean, as well as the rich wildlife of the harbour and the Sound.



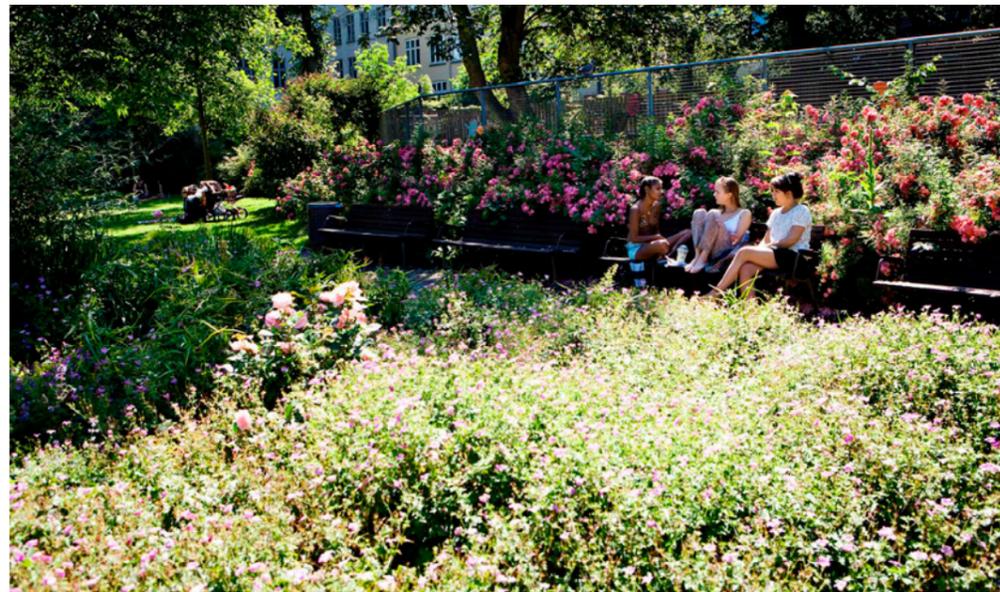


GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

The city's parks, scenic areas and trees help make Copenhagen a fantastic place to live, play and move about. The City of Copenhagen aims to create a robust, climate-adapted city that can withstand the challenges of the future. The urban nature plays a key role in this regard. In Copenhagen, we will use the urban nature to adapt the city to the weather of the future, to increase biodiversity and to create the best possible conditions for an active life in the city for all its citizens - to the benefit of both current and future generations. The City of Copenhagen has two overall visions for the city's nature: to create more urban nature in Copenhagen and to improve the quality of the urban nature in Copenhagen. The City of Copenhagen's vision is for more trees along the streets, more green courtyards,

green urban open spaces and green roofs. At the same time, Copenhagen's vision is to improve the quality of its urban nature so that it contributes to supporting local species, retaining and delaying rainwater, strengthening biodiversity and creating more recreational experiences for Copenhageners. At the same time, the City of Copenhagen's goal is to increase the number of measures primarily aimed at strengthening biodiversity and for opportunities to strengthen biodiversity to always be included in considerations when the municipality develops and transforms the city. This will help ensure that we continually develop, strengthen and protect our urban nature in general.



The city's targets

- 75% of Copenhageners should find Copenhagen to be a green city by 2025.
- Two nature improvement/protection projects in municipal green areas launched per year.
- 100,000 new trees by 2025

Selected policies/strategies

- Community Copenhagen
- Urban Nature in Copenhagen 2015-2025
- The City of Copenhagen's Tree Policy 2016-2026
- Copenhagen's Municipal Plan 2015

Selected initiatives

- Urban forest on Amager: 14 hectares of urban forest ready by 2018
- Greening tool: Development of a tool for calculating and distributing greening efforts
- Nature conservation and nature restoration
- 100,000 new trees
- Mandatory activation for 300 job-seekers in Copenhagen: Nature conservation and nature restoration
- Green courtyards
- Urban gardens

SELECTED MEASURES

Urban Nature in Copenhagen 2015-2025 (Bynatur i København 2015-2025)

In 2015, the City of Copenhagen adopted the strategy "Urban Nature in Copenhagen 2015-2025" ("Bynatur i København 2015-2025"). The strategy has two overall visions: to create more urban nature in Copenhagen and to improve the quality of the urban nature in Copenhagen. The strategy consists of roughly 30 measures to be implemented in the period 2015-2025. Among other things, this includes the implementation of an action plan for the protection of endangered species, mapping of the city's natural amenities and coordinating the municipality's initiatives in the area of propagating urban nature.

100,000 trees

In 2017, the City of Copenhagen adopted the first of three prioritisation plans for tree planting in Copenhagen. The tree prioritisation plan is meant to ensure that the City of Copenhagen reaches its target of planting 100,000 new trees by 2025. The first prioritisation plan contains proposals for planting 27,704 trees, of which 15,593 will be planted in municipal green areas, 2,720 in urban development areas, 4,541 on municipal land and 5,550 on non-municipal land.

The City of Copenhagen's Tree Policy (Københavns Kommunes Træpolitik)

In 2016, the City of Copenhagen adopted a new tree policy for the city. The goal of the tree policy is to increase the total number of trees in Copenhagen, ensure good growth conditions for new and existing trees and cultivate a variety of species. The tree policy contains five principles for management of trees in the City of Copenhagen, including the principle to designate and preserve high-value trees in the city. These high-value trees include iconic and particularly old trees of special significance (eternity trees/evighedstræer) that are of particular importance to biodiversity.

Urban forest on Amager

In 2017, the City of Copenhagen completed the first stage of a new urban forest on Amager. Eventually, the afforestation project, covering 14 hectares, will give Copenhageners the biggest unbroken forest in Copenhagen. The first stage entailed the planting of 25,000 new trees on 5.5 hectares of land. The nature information centre Copenhagen Nature School (Københavns Naturskole) has been involved in the establishment of the first stage of trees, which allows the forest to serve as a learning platform for school pupils. The second stage, covering 8.5 hectares, is expected to be completed in 2018.

Greening tool

In 2015, the City of Copenhagen developed a greening tool to turn the visions from the strategy "Urban Nature in Copenhagen 2015-2025" into concrete action. The tool is used to calculate a greening factor for a project area/district plan area. The greening factor provides information about both the scope and quality of the urban nature. The greening factor can be used to compare urban nature before, during and after a construction project or a district plan. The tool will be used to illustrate the extent and quality of urban nature in municipal construction projects and district plans.



GOAL 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

16.10

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

Being responsible for ensuring citizens get to vote in national, regional and municipal elections, the municipality is the gateway to democratic participation. 64% of Denmark's total public expenditure is administered by municipalities and regions. According to the OECD, this places Denmark in third place internationally in terms of economic decentralisation. Citizens have a say in the city's overall development through municipal elections, which awards seats to parties that each year negotiate the municipal budget.

Inclusion in everyday life is also key in the City of Copenhagen, which aims to create inclusive, participant-based and representative political decision-making processes. Citizens, associations, companies and other actors can get in touch with mayors or participate in hearings held by political committees, giving them an opportunity to openly discuss challenges or propose ideas for the city's future. Furthermore, the City of Copenhagen seeks to strengthen local democracy by inviting stakeholders to dialogue and

co-creation through the city's local committees, citizens' panels, etc. The city strives for co-influence and co-creation by involving citizens and users in the municipality's solutions, e.g. through youth councils, local committees, parent councils and student councils. The City of Copenhagen also has user boards, general education committees and other organs that bring together municipal and private initiatives.

The municipality is working to ensure that its proceedings are just and safeguard the freedoms of individual citizens. Efficient, reliable and inclusive institutions exist at all levels, as demonstrated by the City of Copenhagen Citizen Advisor (Borgerrådgiver) and whistleblower schemes for citizens, for example. Copenhageners must feel safe in their own neighbourhoods, which is why youth crime and violent crime must be brought down. The municipality's cultural and recreational institutions help give the public access to information, maintain the city's cohesion and promote democratic values.

The city's targets

- The proportion of Copenhageners who feel unsafe in their neighbourhood must not exceed 10% by 2017
- The proportion of Copenhageners who feel unsafe in their neighbourhood in the evening must not exceed 15% by 2017
- Youth crime, particularly serious and violent criminal offences, must be brought down.
- A decrease in the proportion of Copenhageners who experience discrimination and social control
- A rise in the proportion of Copenhageners who consider themselves democratic
- In Copenhagen, participation in local, regional and national elections, particularly in disadvantaged urban areas, should rise in the period 2017-2025
- Fewer young Copenhageners committing crimes
- More Copenhageners with special needs enrolled in an education or working
- More citizens with special needs find they have a high quality of life
- More citizens are satisfied with their cooperation with the Social Services Administration
- At least 90% of all application cases are processed on time in the Social Services Administration

- 4.8 million library visitors and 2.9 million books lent, and more
- 2.0 million people visiting sports facilities
- 3.8 people visiting cultural centres

Selected policies/strategies

- The Safe City programme
- The Copenhagen library strategy 2014-2019
- Cultural and Leisure Policy 2016-2019
- Social strategy - a good life for all Copenhageners
- The Copenhagen Disability Policy
- Policy for disadvantaged urban areas
- Employment and Integration Administration strategy Vision 2020
- Integration policy: Focus on strengthened citizenship among Copenhageners
- Youth agreement 2015
- Community Copenhagen
- The City of Copenhagen's Policy for the Disabled

Selected initiatives

- Heard Youth
- The Youth Council
- Exit programme
- Safety survey
- Integration barometer

The Safe City programme (Sikker By programmet)

The purpose of the Safe City programme is to ensure strategic coordination and shared goals for the many activities that contribute to a safer Copenhagen. The goals are pursued in close cooperation between the programme partners, which include the City of Copenhagen, the Copenhagen Fire Department, Copenhagen Police and SSP Copenhagen. SSP Copenhagen is responsible for the operational coordination of crime-prevention efforts. Also involved in the Safe City programme are housing associations, the State, businesses, neighbouring municipalities and, not least, citizens, all of whom contribute towards increasing safety and lowering crime. All activities that have crime prevention or improved safety as their distinct purpose fall under the Safe City programme. Thus, Safe City is comprised of a broad range of activities, from interventions in public schools to exit programmes for former gang members.

The Copenhagen library strategy (Københavns biblioteksstrategi)

In order to ensure public access to information, the City of Copenhagen has developed a library strategy. The policy sets the course for the libraries of Copenhagen and their cooperation with schools on providing access to literature and reading. It sets the direction for the 400 or so day care centres that receive visits from librarians to promote language stimulation and school readiness as part of a joint pre-school effort, which is aimed at new target groups and meant to ensure that all Copenhageners can make use of the city's libraries. The strategy also focuses on access to e-books and digital audiobooks.

Voter turnout in Copenhagen

Voter turnout is a major focus area for Copenhagen. One example of this is the initiative Heard Youth (Hørt Ungdom), which holds courses called "My green municipal election" for children and young people to engage them in upcoming municipal elections and give them a better understanding of municipal politics and green development in Copenhagen. The City of Copenhagen also strives to improve voter turnout among the elderly and infirm. In its policy for disadvantaged urban areas, the municipality also focuses on increasing voter turnout in the period 2017-2025 in disadvantaged urban areas and among Copenhageners of another ethnic origin than Danish.

The Copenhagen Youth Council (Københavns Ungeråd)

The City of Copenhagen has established the Copenhagen Youth Council, which consists of 20 young people between the ages 13 to 18 from all of Copenhagen. They function as ambassadors, tasked not only with passing on young people's requests to the Copenhagen City Hall, but also with disseminating information about the Youth Council to young people in their local areas. The youth of Copenhagen have played a major role in the design of the Youth Council, its guidelines and how the council can get young people involved in municipal elections. The idea is that it is the youth ambassadors who make the decisions about the council rather than having the politicians decide how it should be set up.

Cultural and Leisure Policy 2016-2019 (Kultur- og Fritidspolitik 2016-2019)

The cultural and recreational environment in Copenhagen is underpinned by democracy and celebrates freedom of speech. It is characterised by transparency, participation, co-determination and the opportunity for co-creation.

"All citizens should be able to use the city's culture and leisure offerings regardless of sexuality, religion, ethnicity, age, disability and social conditions. The City of Copenhagen supports equal access to municipal culture and leisure activities." (Cultural and Leisure Policy)



GOAL 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SELECTED MEASURES

THE UN'S TARGETS

17.14
Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

17.16
Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

17.17
Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The SDGs must be realised through partnerships between citizens, public authorities, businesses and organisations. We must work together locally, nationally and globally, and across silos. In the City of Copenhagen, promoting the city's development through partnerships is a key focus. Copenhagen is a pioneer city, both in terms of the use of public private partnerships (PPP) and Triple-Helix partnerships where knowledge institutions, businesses and public bodies cooperate on developing innovative solutions to shared challenges. These innovative solutions can pave the way for new patents, more businesses, new jobs, growth and increased exports. At the same time, they ensure projects are anchored locally and create user-driven solutions to the benefit of all parties. The City of Copenhagen also invites companies to enter into development partnerships and puts parts of its operations at disposal for businesses and students to test and try out new solutions, e.g. in traffic or at nursing homes and schools.

Around the world, it is not only Copenhagen's climate solutions or new welfare technologies and pioneering libraries that are attracting attention. It is also our innovative forms of cooperation and tradition for thinking across different fields and sectors that arouse excitement. In that way, the city's partnerships not only play a crucial role in Copenhagen's own ability to contribute to the SDGs, but also serve as a catalyst for sustainable development in other countries. In the City of Copenhagen's international partnerships, such as the green cities partnership and our other city-to-city partnerships, Copenhagen helps with capacity building, knowledge exchange and by facilitating the transfer of technology to other countries. The city's most important partnership by far, however, is with its citizens. The SDGs give Copenhagen yet another opportunity to involve its citizens in the city's development, where the goals can form the basis for strengthened communication and citizen dialogue.

The city's targets

- When possible, the municipality should employ functional specifications and contracting and calls for tenders focused on total costs
- Promote commuting over the Sound with an annual increase of 3% (train/car).
- 60 international knowledge conferences should be held each year in Copenhagen
- 25% of innovative companies in the region should be cooperating with knowledge institutions by 2020.

Selected policies/strategies

- Cultural and Leisure Policy 2016-2019
- The city of Copenhagen's Business and Growth Policy 2015-2020
- Procurement Policy 2014-2018
- Social strategy - a good life for all Copenhagengers
- Working together for the city
- The Copenhagen Climate Plan

Selected initiatives

- User boards & The digital user panel
- TEAM Courage to life
- Copenhagen Solutions Lab
- Living Lab Strandvejen
- The Welfare clinic
- Copenhagen Healthtech Cluster
- Greater Copenhagen
- CPH Climate Partners
- Team Green Procurement
- Partnership for public green procurement
- Cities Changing Diabetes
- The Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance
- Global Green Growth Forum (3GF)
- ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
- C40
- Beijing Partnership
- Eurocities
- After-school work with mentors
- The sports project
- The Children's Basketball Foundation
- The environmental service
- Ethnic redstockings

C40 Cities

Copenhagen holds the vice-chairmanship of the steering group for C40, the leading network for cities seeking to create measurable and long-term solutions for global climate challenges. The network represents over 650 million people from megacities all over the world. Copenhagen is represented as an innovation city thanks to its experiences with sustainable development, which can create value for the other cities. Copenhagen has also co-funded a local C40 office, which focuses its efforts on green growth and job creation.

Cities Changing Diabetes

Two thirds of the world's 415 million diabetics live in cities. The rapid growth of diabetes among urban populations can be considered a public health epidemic, but it is not inevitable. In a global partnership - initiated by Novo Nordisk in cooperation with Steno Diabetes Center and University College London - Copenhagen and eight other global metropolises have taken up the fight against the disease. The purpose of the programme is to identify the problem, share solutions and drive forward effective initiatives that can put an end to diabetes in big cities.

Copenhagen Solutions Lab

The purpose of Copenhagen Solutions Lab (CSL) is to contribute to solving the municipality's challenges with flooding, congestion, pollution, waste and other problems that arise in areas with dense habitation, lots of traffic and a rising number of inhabitants. As the municipality's smart city gateway, CSL helps companies, universities and start-ups develop solutions to the city's challenges and test them in the municipality's living labs. Some of the projects run by CSL include the following: StreetLab, THE UNDERBRIDGE (UNDERBROEN), IoT Platform for Cities, EnergyBlock Nordhavn and Open Data DK.

Greater Copenhagen

The Greater Copenhagen partnership is a private public partnership between the 79 municipalities and three regions of Scania (Sweden), the Capital Region (Denmark) and Region Zealand (Denmark). The parties work together on growth and job-promoting efforts so that the Greater Copenhagen region, with its four million inhabitants, can become a genuinely competitive alternative to other European growth hubs. The market size, access to qualified knowledge and labour as well as the number of research institutions within close proximity of one another are only a few examples of growth criteria that are all strengthened through the cooperation within the GC region. The City of Copenhagen also handles Greater Copenhagen's business and citizen welcome service. This service is run by the International House in collaboration with Wonderful Copenhagen and Copenhagen Capacity, among others.

Copenhagen Healthtech Cluster

The purpose of Copenhagen Healthtech Cluster (CHC) is to create growth in companies that are working on technological solutions to tomorrow's health challenges. They accomplish this through a variety of means, including helping municipalities and regions access the latest and best solutions in the field of healthcare and by helping welfare-tech companies create more market-ready solutions, which can improve the quality and efficiency in the Danish healthcare system. Welfare technology that has been tested in practice in Copenhagen can, in the long run, be more easily marketed and sold globally.

62%

In 2016, 62 % of the Copenhageners used their bicycle as the primary means of transport to and from school and work. The city's political goal is to reach 75% by 2025.

First carbon neutral capital in 2025

By 2025, Copenhagen's energy will come from green energy sources such as wind, biomass and geothermal energy. Likewise, public transport in the capital must be redeployed to use alternative fuels, and all the city's heavy transport must run on biogas in 2018. Since 2005, the city's CO2 emissions have fallen by 38 percent and this development must be supported and developed. The City of Copenhagen also plants 100,000 trees by 2025. The trees contribute to climate protection of the city, collect rainwater, purify the air and strengthen the Copenhageners physical and mental health.

88%

88 % of public food in Copenhagen is organic. It ensures the city's children and elderly high food quality in the municipality's institutions and reduces the use of pesticides among the producers.

Equality in own rows

The City of Copenhagen promotes gender equality with its partners and is even at the forefront of equality among its more than 40,000 employees. Every third CEO in the municipality is today a woman, and two thirds of the city's other leaders are female managers.

11 UN organizations

In July 2013, The UN City opened at the Marble pier (Marmormolen). With 1,500 employees from over 100 nationalities, the capital has become the home for branches of all UN 11 organizations. In the new North Harbor (det nye Nordhavn) neighborhood, UNICEF, the UN Children's Organization, has also placed the world's largest humanitarian aid.

Global pioneer city for homosexual marriages

On October 1, 1989, the world's first homosexual civil partnership was signed in Copenhagen. The capital celebrates sexual diversity and supports the fight for LGBTQ rights. Today, homosexuals are entitled to marriage, as well as civil partnerships, nationwide. 208 pairs of the same sex said yes to each other in 2015. In 2014, Copenhagen Citizens' Representation chose to rename a part of the town hall square to the Rainbow Square. The name Rainbow Square is chosen as a tribute to diversity and liberty in Copenhagen and is inspired by the rainbow flag, the symbol of sexual minorities that fall in place all year round.





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