The Three Cities Framework

The "Three Cities Framework" is based on three Urbanisation Goals with a normative intention. These goals focus on the abilities of urban systems to create liveable, decent places and livelihoods for their residents and visitors:

I. **The Inclusive City** – Urban systems need to be able to accommodate a large and diverse population, including people with different abilities, social statuses, and livelihoods. These people organise in different ways, such as citizens, institutions, and economic entities, each with their own specific needs and circumstances. It is crucial for a city to ensure that no space is left behind and that everyone can fully participate in and benefit from urban life while also being able to actively contribute to and shape it.

II. **The Resilient City** – Urban systems and their inhabitants are constantly exposed to changing conditions and influences. At the same time, people through their actions, influence their environment. As a result, urban systems must continuously adapt, striving to become more sustainable. This adaption process should result in stronger urban systems, which can cope better with adverse influences and shocks while minimising their own negative impact on the environment.

III. **The Functional City** – Urban residents and visitors benefit from amenities, services, and economic and social opportunities to different extents. Urban systems can very efficiently provide better livelihoods and offer various developmental advantages. However, they also have the potential to develop in detrimental ways, making the fulfilment of these prospects uncertain.

The Three Cities Framework reflects SDCs own approach to working in urbanizing contexts.

The framework reflects on but does not mirror the SDGs. SDG 11 for instance aims at making cities and settlement "inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". While these goals coincide with the framework to some degree, they are separate and distinct. The four goals are embodied in the three frames of SDCs framework.

The "Three Cities Framework" translates the principle of "leave no one behind" to "leave no space behind." Each person interacts with and lives in various urban spaces, each with distinct physical features, parameters, and influences. People connect with and have a sense of belonging to these spaces, engage in activities, move between them, and utilise their potential for economic, cultural, and social purposes. Neglecting or ignoring a space will inevitably have negative consequences for the individuals and communities connected to or residing in those areas. Ensuring that no space is left behind is crucial to ensuring that no person is left behind.

The framework prioritises the experiences and livelihood of people. It emphasises the importance of understanding how individuals strive to make the most of the benefits and amenities of urban systems. Particular attention must be paid to those who are marginalised or have specific needs or vulnerabilities. Cities often create wealth and opportunity, but they tend to do so in a highly unequal, excluding, and inequitable manner. This aggravates social gaps, marginalisation, and dire living circumstances.

Making the “Three Cities Framework” Operational

In order to *operationalise* the process of urbanisation and the three goals of the framework, the framework identifies 10 different dimensions 👁 (cf. Annex 1 for a list and description) through which urbanisation manifests. They direct the attention towards specific aspects of urbanising systems, both when analysing (→ understanding) and conceptualising (→ shaping/ influencing) urban systems, structures, and dynamics.

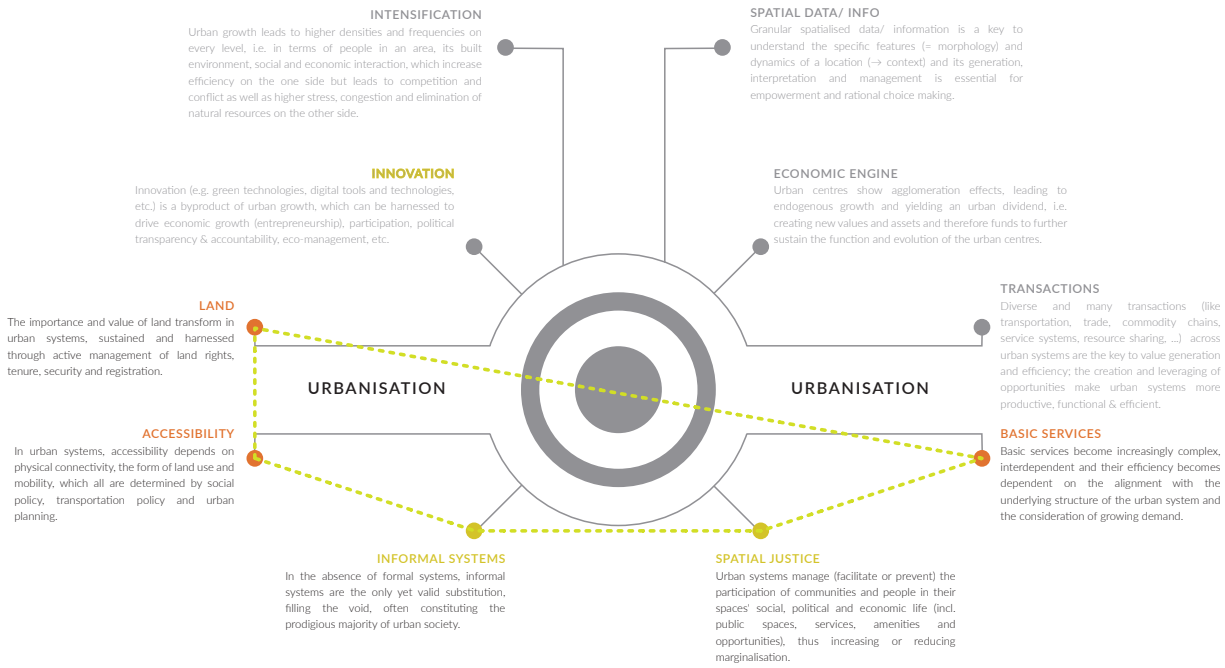
These 10 dimensions 👁 remain neutral in terms of values, desirability, norms, and purpose; they cannot be simply categorised as “positive” or “negative”. They are simply phenomena, which occur as part of urbanisation, and each of them can have positive and negative sides/ aspects/ dimensions or characteristics.

Urbanisation Goals

Each of the goals focuses on a subset of five out of the ten dimensions, which are more influential. It does not mean that the other five dimensions are irrelevant, but they may be of a more supportive nature.

The Inclusive City

What makes a city inclusive? Urban areas are home to a diverse range of population groups with varying economic, social, and cultural profiles and backgrounds. However, all residents should have access to adequate opportunities to lead a decent life, support themselves and their families, participate in community, social, and political activities, and realise their potential. However, cities can be highly exclusive and discriminatory, creating additional barriers, stigmata, and disadvantages for certain groups of residents. Inclusive cities actively strive to provide all citizens with adequate livelihood, access, and space.



The concept of the inclusive city is built upon the idea of *spatial justice*, with the "Right to the City" at its core. Spatial justice encompasses various elements. Different parts of a city receive different levels of attention, development, and service provision, leading to neglect, abandonment, and discrimination of certain spaces and their residents. Specific groups of citizens may face unequal access to public spaces due to physical, legal, regulatory, financial, and socio-cultural barriers. The central claim of "leave no one behind" turns into "leave no space behind" with the Right to the City, which declares the right not only to “consume” the city's services, functions, and spaces but also to “produce” it, i.e. participate in shaping its future development, political processes and communal life.

Accessibility is a crucial aspect of spatial justice, focusing on how all residents and citizens can access city services, amenities, and opportunities in an easy but also equal manner. This includes basic services like education, health, and utilities, as well as safety, justice, recreation, and economic and social opportunities. Urban mobility, social policy, and land use planning can eliminate or create hurdles and inequalities for certain groups.

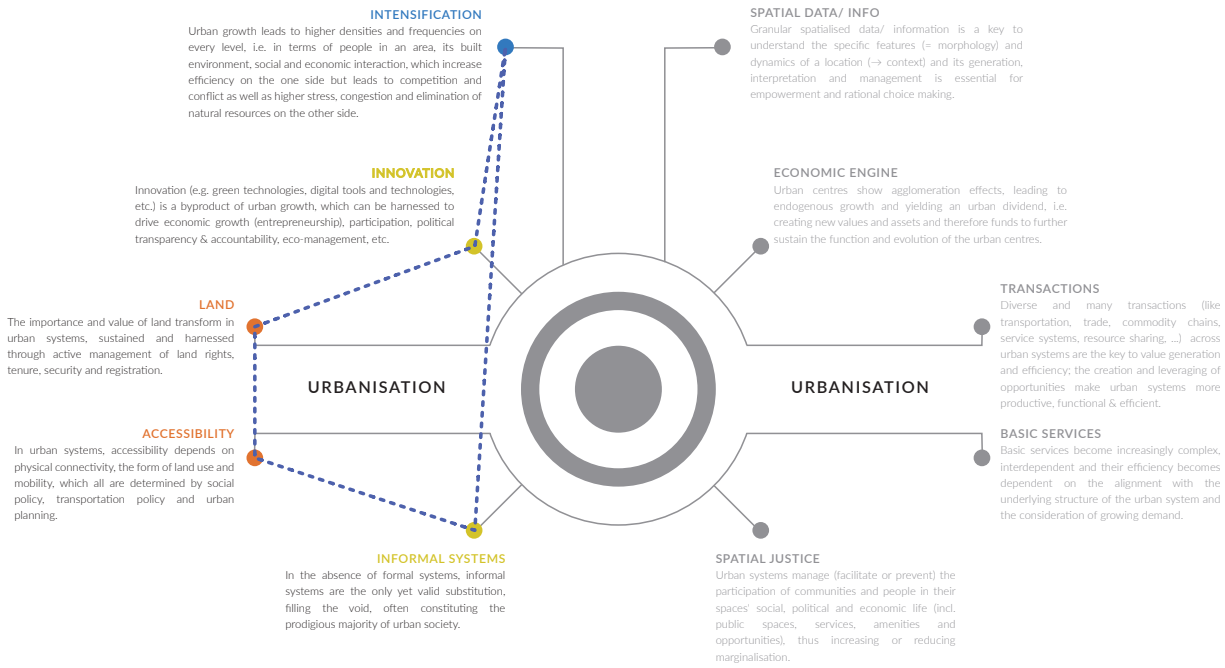
Basic Services play a critical role in inclusion and exclusion, not only in terms of their accessibility but also in terms of planning, provision, governance, and conditions to enjoy them, whether by public or private, by formal or informal institutions.

Informal Systems play a key role in many cities of the Global South, encompassing settlements, economic institutions, labour, basic service providers, and even governance. Many cities don’t have informal sectors; instead, they are informal and have a formal sector. While, due to their ability to adapt, they efficiently leverage and accumulate even marginal opportunities and benefits, they are largely unmanaged and uncontrolled and not subject to universal standards of equality, inclusion, and equity (such as universal service obligations). They tend to be arbitrary, exclusive, partial, unsafe and even abusive, and yet it’s safe to assume that they are meant to remain a reality for large numbers of people. Dealing proactively with informal systems is crucial for an inclusive city, leveraging their advantages while mitigating and controlling their adverse effects.

Land is a major lever of access, economic advantage, community affiliation, and participation in the benefits of economic growth and, hence, inclusiveness or exclusiveness of a city. Land is a key determinant to benefit from economic development and growth. Land tenure influences existential security, the right to live and participate in the city. Land claims and gentrification can lead to eviction and, consequently, expulsion from urban structures, the destruction of livelihoods and exclusion from urban benefits like services, opportunities, etc.

The Resilient City

What makes a city resilient? Cities need to function sustainably, maintain healthy environments, and continually adapt to change. On one hand, cities are greatly impacted by environmental, social, and economic changes. On the other hand, urbanisation, in general, and cities, in particular, are major drivers of these change processes. If not properly addressed, urbanisation can exacerbate degradation and negative conditions, hastening the degradation of ecological systems and, in their wake, accelerating the decline of linked systems. Resilient cities can effectively deal with the changes they experience, create and maintain liveable environments for all residents, and even leverage change to bring about further improvements. They can also positively influence these processes in ways that benefit their own development and growth and the lives of their residents. Resilient cities can absorb change and shocks while also exerting a positive influence on these processes.



Intensification plays a significant role in the resilience of urban spaces, both positively and negatively. While increasing density can make urban areas more susceptible to change and push their systems towards exhaustion in terms of resource availability, consumption, health, and pollution, it also brings about diversity and proliferation of resources. This includes material, financial, human, intellectual, and transactional resources, which can contribute to greater resilience. With more people and institutions possessing diverse forms of capital, they can respond in resourceful and diverse ways to cope with change and shocks.

Accessibility of opportunities, amenities and services determines citizens' ability to respond to change, emerging opportunities and challenges. Lack of access due to remoteness, immobility, or barriers can leave people at the mercy of different dynamics and influences. As a result, they may be unable to contribute to healthier environments or respond competently and resourcefully to change and shocks.

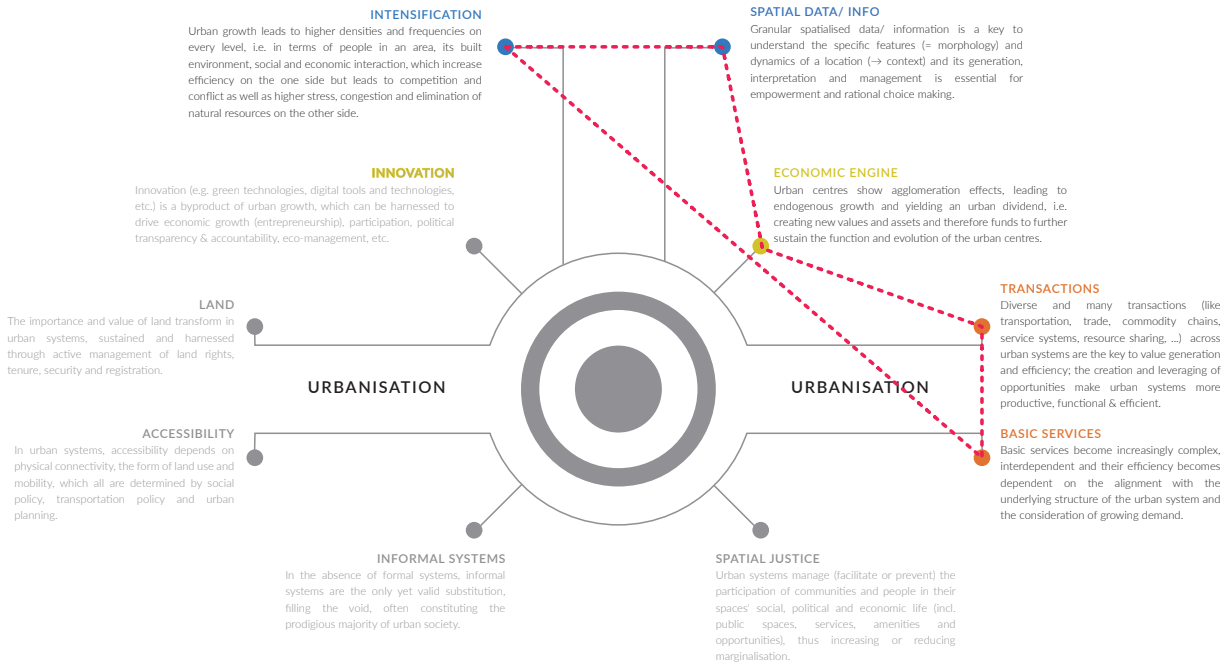
Informal Systems are both highly resilient and highly vulnerable. They are skilled at leveraging minimal opportunities and adapting to change, but they are also precarious, struggling with scarcity and lack of reserves in times of crisis. Endowing informal systems with more agency and resources can increase their resilience by enhancing their agency, buffers, and options.

Land holds a special significance in urban resilience as the most critical spatial factor. Different locations have varying levels of exposure to environmental risks and hazards and translate into economic advantages, proximity to services, and opportunities, which collectively determine the ability to deal with change and shocks.

The number of *Innovations* and innovators in the urban system is a critical factor in enhancing resilience. They enable the system and its residents to respond to new challenges in resourceful and adaptive ways, create and leverage opportunities, and continuously improve systems and conditions. Conversely, the absence of innovations can undermine the resilience of the city.

The Functional City

What makes a city functional? Cities are appealing to people because they can meet a wide range of needs, from basic to more advanced. People anticipate that their basic needs will be met and are hopeful for the enjoyment of ulterior benefits. However, cities can also suffer from significant dysfunction, turning potential advantages into deficiencies. The extent to which these expectations and hopes are realized depends on the functional ability and capacity of the urban system.



The functional city aims to take advantage of the urban dividend generated by urban *Intensification*. As the population, economic activities, social interactions, etc. become more concentrated in urban areas, there are several advantages such as economies of scale and increased chance for serendipity. This allows for the delivery of the same level and quality of services with reduced input, leading to lower costs compared to less densely populated areas. Concentrating human activities in a smaller area also helps protect other areas from degradation. However, urban densification can exert significant pressure on ecosystems, infrastructure and social systems, resulting in heightened congestion and emissions, leading to increased pollution, stress, and conflicts. It is crucial to balance these potential benefits and adverse effects.

Basic Services are fundamental to a functional city, including both soft infrastructure (such as health, education, safety, and recreation) and hard infrastructure (built environment, public spaces, transportation, utilities, and energy). While the cost of providing these services per unit may be lower in urban areas, delivering them on a large and continuously growing scale presents an enormous challenge. Additionally, some costs may rise with higher densities, for example, ensuring an adequate supply of clean water and managing waste disposal, as well as maintaining a healthy environment, including air quality.

Urban development plays a crucial role in driving economic growth, as agglomeration effects generate an urban dividend and hence contribute to urban areas becoming *Economic Engines*. However, different segments of the population, both urban and rural, do not benefit equally from this economic growth, leading to increased inequality. Therefore, governance structures and processes are essential to counteract and mitigate this tendency. Economic growth may benefit some groups while simultaneously aggravating the situation for others, for instance, through processes such as

gentrification. A functional city needs mechanisms balancing economic benefits to finance public goods and balance inequalities.

A functional city also enables and facilitates efficient economic, informational, and knowledge *Transactions*, such as trade, labour relations, information flow, and knowledge exchange. It also increases the efficiency of mobility and movement of goods across (inter-)urban systems. These transactions form the foundation of a functional society with increasingly complex subsystems.

Proactive and effective governance and management of the effects and functions mentioned above depend on the availability of *Spatial Data and Information*. Understanding the current situation and anticipating future developments requires a solid comprehension of urban morphologies, textures, and dynamics, both current and forecasted. This is particularly important because present-day developments – whether deliberate and planned or emergent and random – establish long-term path dependencies and structures, for better or for worse.

Applying the Three Cities Framework

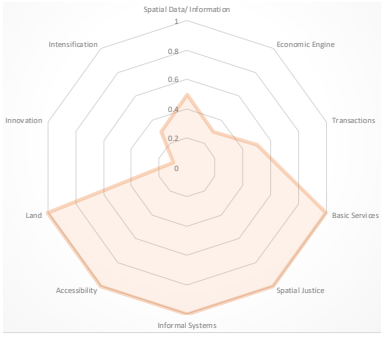
Using Urban Goals as a Beacon/Model and a Measure

The Three Cities Framework serves two purposes:

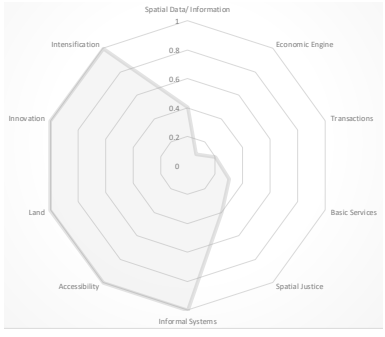
- **Analytical Measure:** The framework provides an analytical instrument to inspect and reflect strategies, policies and interventions in a more structured and systematic manner.
- **Programmatic Beacon/ Model:** Strategies, policies, and interventions such as programs and projects can aim to achieve specific goals in urban systems. While all three goals are interconnected, it's not feasible for any initiative to address all aspects of urbanisation at the same time to an equal degree. By focusing on a coherent goal, a set of priorities can be established.

The three goals of the framework all build on the same set of dimensions but in a selective and complementary manner:

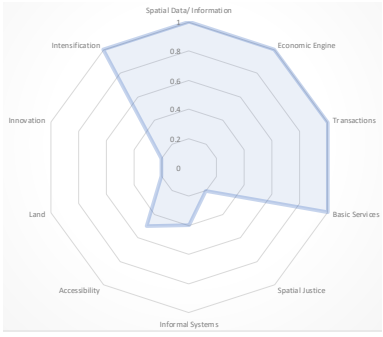
Inclusive



Resilient



Functional



The three goals have different emphases on 10 dimensions. An analytical measure involves examining a strategy, policy, or intervention using these 10 dimensions to determine the extent to which each is being considered and addressed. By mapping the manifestation of each dimension, a pattern can be observed and compared. This approach allows for the measurement of goal pursuit in a specific endeavour.

As a programmatic beacon or model, one can determine a specific goal in advance and then prioritise certain dimensions. During assessment, these dimensions will provide the most relevant insight, and during planning, they will require particular attention and consideration.

While this is not an exact exercise, it is based on the concept of pattern matching. An informed opinion-making process and a proficient estimate are key to this approach.

Rural-urban Linkages

Rural-urban linkages are a cornerstone of SDC's engagement with urbanisation. Using the same 10 dimensions, the framework helps to flesh out the concept in more specific, tangible and systematic ways.

The dimension *Transactions* directly refers to the linkages across inter-urban systems. These interactions involve not only different types and sizes of cities but also the interdependence between cities and the surrounding rural areas, their adjacent hinterlands, which transact with urban centres. Transactions encompass a wide range of flows, including economic transactions (such as value chains, trade, and markets), labour relations and migration, social exchange (such as family and community bonds, the care of children and the elderly), service-related transactions (accessing health, educational, and government services), information flows (including news, economic data, social media, and personal messaging), as well as cultural and leisure activities (such as connecting with places of origin, worshipping, entertainment, and recreational activities).

The dimension *Informal Systems* addresses the fact that informal economies are often the prime entry point for economic transactions of rural origin to enter an urban system. Many rural dwellers travel to the city and engage in the informal economy, in informal markets, or assume informal jobs. If their move is more permanent, they will most often arrive in informal settlements, which become the starting point and anchor for rural-urban linkages.

The dimension *Accessibility* examines, how different population groups access services and opportunities in the urban system. These groups do not only refer to residents of the urban area, but also people entering cities from rural areas on a temporal basis. Hence, accessibility speaks to a key dimension of rural-urban linkages.

The dimension *Spatial Justice* applies to urban and rural dwellers alike. All citizens have the same right of benefit from urban space with all its qualities and advantages. Spatial justice translates into equity, equality and inclusion for urban and rural residents alike, and hence rural-urban linkages are highly determined by spatial justice.

The dimensions *Intensification* and *Economic Engine* also look at how rural urbanisation is progressing and evolving. Urban areas and systems expand more and more into (formerly) rural areas and reinforce linkages, often in dramatic manners, by completely absorbing rural areas and transforming them into peri-urban and eventually urban areas altogether.

As a consequence, all the remaining dimensions are, by extension, relevant to rural-urban linkages, i.e. help to analyse and shape them, too.

The dimension *Informal Systems* addresses the fact that informal economies are often the main entry point for economic transactions from rural areas to enter urban systems. Many rural dwellers travel to the city and engage in the informal economy, informal markets, or take up informal jobs. If their move is more permanent, they will most often arrive in informal settlements, which become the starting point and anchor for rural-urban connections.

The dimension *Accessibility* examines how different population groups access services and opportunities in the urban system. These groups refer not only to urban area residents but also to people entering cities from rural areas on a temporary basis. Therefore, accessibility is a crucial aspect of rural-urban connections.

The dimension *Spatial Justice* applies to both urban and rural residents. It ensures that all citizens have equal rights to enjoy the benefits and qualities of urban spaces. Spatial justice promotes equity,

equality, and inclusion for both urban and rural residents, thereby influencing rural-urban connections significantly.

The dimensions 👁 *Intensification* and *Economic Engine* also examine the progress and transformation of rural urbanisation. Urban areas and systems are increasingly expanding into former rural regions, strengthening connections and often completely absorbing rural areas, turning them into peri-urban and eventually urban areas.

Consequently, all the remaining dimensions are relevant to rural-urban connections, helping to analyse and shape them as well.

Cities networks

Cities networks are designed around specific issues, goals, and outcomes, broadly falling into the goals of the Three Cities Framework. Some networks, like the *Cities Alliance*, focus on ending urban poverty and upgrading informal settlements, emphasising "the inclusive city". Others, such as *C40* or the *Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy*, address the challenges of the climate crisis, promoting minimal impact on climate and adapting to climate change, aligning with "the resilient city". *UCLG* emphasises the agency of local and urban government entities, addressing "the functional city". These goals are not single-purpose but often align with two or even three of the frames. For example, *ICLEI* addresses the interface between resilience and functionality of urban systems.

The Three Cities Framework helps structure engagement and partnerships with city networks and provides strategies, programs, and measures. The specific advantages of *SDC*, including neutrality and urban diplomacy, are underlying factors driving these engagements.

Annex 1: The 10 Dimensions 👁 of Urbanisation

Spatial Data/ Information

Granular spatialised data/ information is a key to understanding the specific features (= morphology) and dynamics of a location (→ context), and its generation, interpretation, and management are essential for empowerment and rational choice-making.

Economic Engine

Urban centres show agglomeration effects, leading to endogenous growth and yielding an urban dividend, i.e. creating new values and assets and, therefore, funds further to sustain the function and evolution of the urban centres.

Transactions

Diverse and many transactions (like transportation, trade, commodity chains, service systems, resource sharing, …) across urban systems are the key to value generation and efficiency; the creation and leveraging of opportunities make urban systems more productive, functional & efficient.

Basic Services

Basic services become increasingly complex, interdependent and their efficiency becomes dependent on the alignment with the underlying structure of the urban system and the consideration of growing demand.

Spatial Justice

Urban systems manage (facilitate or prevent) the participation of communities and people in their spaces' social, political and economic life (incl. public spaces, services, amenities and opportunities), thus increasing or reducing marginalisation.

Informal Systems

In the absence of formal systems, informal systems are the only yet valid substitution, filling the void, often constituting the prodigious majority of urban society.

Accessibility

In urban systems, accessibility depends on physical connectivity, the form of land use and mobility, which all are determined by social policy, transportation policy and urban planning.

Land

The importance and value of land transform in urban systems, sustained and harnessed through active management of land rights, tenure, security and registration.

Innovation

Innovation (e.g. green technologies, digital tools and technologies, etc.) is a byproduct of urban growth, which can be harnessed to drive economic growth (entrepreneurship), participation, political transparency & accountability, eco-management, etc.

Intensification

Urban growth leads to higher densities and frequencies on every level, i.e. in terms of people in an area, its built environment, social and economic interaction, which increase efficiency on the one side but leads to competition and conflict as well as higher stress, congestion and elimination of natural resources on the other side.

Annex 2: The Three Cities Framework and the SDGs

The three frames reflect and contribute to the SDGs in manyfold ways. Realising the three goals of the framework will advance the SDGs.

	The Inclusive City	The Resilient City	The Functional City
	Identification of pockets of poverty in the urban system		Basic service delivery as an arm of poverty reduction
	Improve access to healthy nutrition	Urban agriculture/ farming	Urban food systems, urban food security
	Improve access to health institutions; health urban spaces for all	Promote green infrastructure	Environmental services as a key function of urban systems
	Inclusion & equality in access to education		Educational services as a basic service responsibility

	Equal rights to the city (spatial justice), equal access to services & opportunities for all genders		Safety systems for vulnerable groups
	Equal access/ provision for all	Safeguarding & sustainable management of water resources; containment of hazardous waste	Working WATSAN systems
	Equal access/ provision for all	Use of renewable, safe, hazard-free energy sources, local energy production	
	Equal access to economic opportunities (for entrepreneurs, job seekers, market goers, ...)		Provision of a functional economic system (markets, brokering, ...)
	Equal & affordable access to mobility services	Containment of hazards, building of safe & sustainable industries, promotion of urban innovation	Building & maintenance of sustainable infrastructure
	Leave no space behind; identification of pockets of poverty & neglect; removal of spatial barriers; spatial justice (e.g. equal access to public space, urban opportunities)		
	Mirrors the Three Cities Framework		
	Building of fair & inclusive urban production & consumption systems; address drawbacks of informal economy	Building of responsible & sustainable urban production & consumption systems	
	Impact of climate change on different groups of residents differently; attention to those experience most aversive effects	Impact of climate change on most urban systems; urban drivers influencing climate change factors	Promotion of climate-friendly urban functions like traffic, utilities (energy, water), etc. driving climate change
		Pollution of water through urban production & consumption (waste water, solid waste incl. micro-plastics, ...)	
	Inclusive land use management	Concentration of urban settlements & activities through concentration & densification (→ freeing up natural spaces for rewilding); sustainable land management	Land-preserving urban utilities & functions (waste, traffic, land consumption, ...)

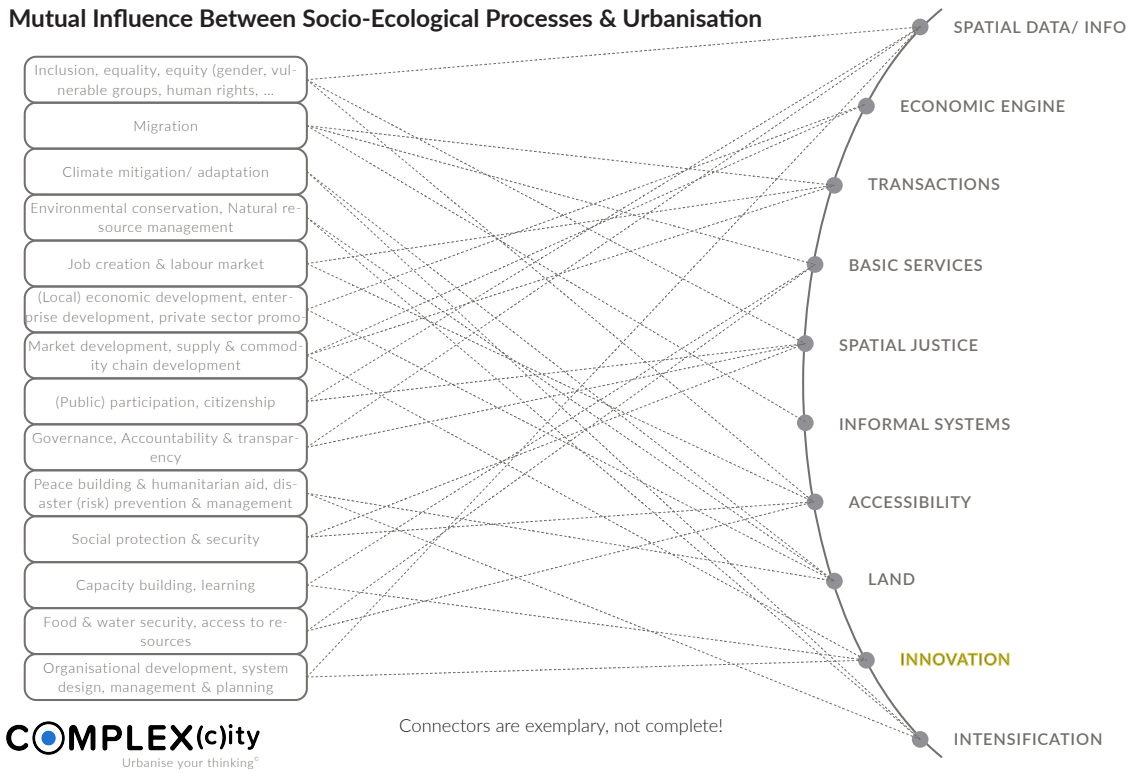
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Ensure spatial justice & the right to the city; accountable & transparent urban governance institutions & processes		Accountable & transparent provision of urban services & functions
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Promote cities networks to promote urban goals along the lines of the three frames		

Annex 2: the Multi-sectorial Power of Urbanisation

Development work has a strong tendency to fall into specific sectors, which then become "silos" and drive fragmentation of approaches, efforts, and initiatives. While many attempts are being made to overcome these sectors, there is an inclination to fall back into the same constantly.

The objectives of the current IZA strategy of Switzerland are a testimony of the same: while they were formulated with the claim of overcoming sectors, each of the objectives is highly sectorial in itself

Urbanisation has the potential power to break through those silos and lead to integration. Cities are the place where everything congregates and densifies, which brings both collisions and synergies. Hence, nothing in the urban space is one-dimensional; everything affects and is affected by multiple dimensions and dynamics.



Urbanisation injects other dimensions which affect and involve many sectors at the same time and, through this creates cross-references and ties.

It is not difficult to see how each of these dimensions has interdependencies with and implications on multiple conventional sectors. To exemplify this:

	Economic development	Environmental crisis	Natural resource management	Soft infrastructure	Violence & Conflict	Governance
Generate spatial data/ information to understand spatial morphologies & flows	Forecast economic needs, opportunities, transactions		Identify correspondence between urban morphologies, patterns of urbanisation and eco zones	Planning & delivery requires spatial data of where lives who (how many) with which needs	Occurs often around spatial disputes/ claims & requires spatial data to understand & transform	Completely depends on knowing your territory
Use cities as economic engines by harnessing the urban dividend (agglomeration effects, endogenous growth)	Generate more/ new opportunities by leveraging agglomeration effects; drive & leverage factors of endogenous growth	Through concentration of people, activity & productivity to delineated & concentrated spaces, preserve/ free up space to rewild Use agglomeration effects for more resource-/ emission-efficient production & provision of services & goods		Provide more services for less input through efficiencies due to agglomeration effects		Develop densification strategies & frameworks incl. spatial planning/ land use management, channelling of flows of people (→ migration) Contain/ mitigate excluding effects ("gentrification") & safeguard equity, transparency & accountability
Organise densifications in sustainable manners to protect & sustain ecosystems		Intensify densification to stop sprawl & rewild the world/ bio diversity;	Support greening of urban areas, circular economies, self-sufficient land entities, etc. throughout the urban system			

	Economic development	Environmental crisis	Natural resource management	Soft infrastructure	Violence & Conflict	Governance
Promote spatial justice, i.e. strengthen rights to space (e.g. the right to the city) and its civic institutions		Address discriminatory effects of disadvantaged communities being displaced to spaces prone to negative effects/ consequences		Identify neglected/ under-served areas → spatial pockets of poverty (leave no space behind)	Identify risk areas (prone to violence & crime) & develop strategies to address violence & crime	Identify areas suffering from inadequate governance systems & structures with lack of transparency, inclusion, participation & accountability
Leverage informal systems (settlements, economies, governance)	Identify how functions &n advantages of informal economies can be leveraged & strengthened	Identify informal governance systems to protect eco systems & its functions	Make natural resources useful for informal economies in an inclusive, transparent, just & sustainable manner	Identify what contributions informal providers make, how to strengthen the same & to make them inclusive, transparent, accountable		Understand & strengthen informal governance structures in hyper-local settings; Identify regulatory systems for accountability & equitability that strengthen informal economies; Develop legal & regulatory frameworks to secure livelihoods in informal settlements incl. land tenure/ security
Improve accessibility through the intersection of social policy, transport policy and spatial planning	Plan for & provide access to economic opportunities in terms of skills development, enterprise development & jobs through urban centres in equitable and equal manner (incl. people throughout the urban system)			Plan for & provide access to basic services through urban centres in equitable & equal manner (incl. people throughout the urban system)		Improve accessibility through the intersection of transport policy, social policy & spatial planning

	Economic development	Environmental crisis	Natural resource management	Soft infrastructure	Violence & Conflict	Governance
Sustain & harness the value & importance of land (rights/ tenure/ management/ registration)	Identify how land is key to economic activities like MSMEs, job creation/ security Secure economic opportunities that depend on land tenure/ rights	Identify risks attached to specific land areas	Land being the foundational natural resource, develop spatial planning capacity & frameworks Secure/ regulate land usage rights	Anticipate future growth & development to plan adequate, inclusive, equitable service delivery		Develop regulatory & management frameworks to demarcate land cadastres, create land titles & secure land rights
Improve transactions in terms of efficiency, economic value, creation of opportunities, etc.	Build more efficient, inclusive, productive & sustainable value chains			Design actively the flow of goods, people & information across the urban system as it evolves		Create (vertical & horizontal) trans-boundary agreements to facilitate collaborative arrangements
Deliver services through an (inter-)urban systems logic				Plan & design service delivery systems that build on the strength of each zone in the (inter-)urban system; organise service systems along urban systems		Leverage & promote inter-urban (horizontal) coordination & collaboration
Drive & leverage urban-induced technological (digital) innovation	Identify new opportunities for entrepreneurship/ job creation through the use of new technologies		Improve spatial planning (incl. land surveying, land use management, …) using new technologies		Develop safety technologies (e.g. citizen-driven & -owned solidarity networks)	Use new technologies to generate, analyse & interpret spatial data; as well as conduit for citizen participation