



# PITTSBURGH AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

A VOLUNTARY LOCAL  
REVIEW OF PROGRESS

**2020**  
EDITION

A BLUEPRINT FOR  
COLLABORATION,  
COMMUNICATION  
AND ACTION TO  
IMPROVE SERVICES  
TO RESIDENTS



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# CONTENTS

Letter from the Mayor	1
Executive Summary	2
Introduction	3
Methodology	5
SDG 1 - No Poverty	8
SDG 2 - Zero Hunger	10
SDG 3 - Good Health & Wellbeing	12
SDG 4 - Quality Education	14
SDG 5 - Gender Equality	16
SDG 6 - Clean Water & Sanitation	18
SDG 7 - Affordable & Clean Energy	20
SDG 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth	22
SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	24
SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities	27
SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities & Communities	30
SDG 12 - Responsible Production & Consumption	32
SDG 13 - Climate Action	34
SDG 14 - Life Below Water	36
SDG 15 - Life on Land	38
SDG 16 - Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	40
SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals	42
Conclusions & Future Work	44
List of SDG Themes	45

Residents of Pittsburgh,

From the creation of the Commission on Human Relations in 1955 to our work with our Sister Cities around the world today, it is in Pittsburgh's DNA to be a city that thinks globally to act locally. In that vein, last year the City of Pittsburgh committed to the Sustainable Development Goals, a blueprint for creating a more equitable and sustainable future for all. However, our history with the Sustainable Development Goals did not start there.

In 2016, the City of Pittsburgh underwent a Preliminary Resilience Assessment in which we deciphered our greatest stresses, including economic and racial inequity, and shocks, such as climate change and infrastructure collapse. In the years since, the City has worked to create plans to handle these shocks and stresses. The SDGs are equipped to play a unique role in aiding the City overcome one of our greatest stresses: fragmentation.

Fragmentation within the City of Pittsburgh exacerbates and enables other stresses. It impedes the City's ability to effectively and efficiently deliver services to our residents. By using the Sustainable Development Goals, a globally recognized framework, as a common language, we can begin to integrate and weave the City's multitude of strategies and activities together.

This year's Voluntary Local Review is the first step in a continuous cycle of improvement to create a culture of measurement and accountability within city government. This report serves as a progress update of our first year of SDG implementation and a baseline for future comparison. In the future, there will be further engagement and activity to come as we explore new ways to utilize the SDGs to better serve the people of Pittsburgh.

Sincerely,

William Peduto  
Mayor of Pittsburgh





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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*Why has Pittsburgh aligned itself to the Sustainable Development Goals, and how can we use them to help shape our future?*

In 2015, the United Nations member states convened to adopt the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. Central to the 2030 Agenda are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a list of 17 interconnected goals which establish a moral and practical imperative for addressing the most crucial issues our world faces. The Goals focus on wide-ranging issues, including reducing violence, ending extreme poverty, promoting equitable education, fighting inequality and injustice, advancing economic growth and decent work, and preventing the harmful effects of climate change all by 2030.

Moreover, these 17 Goals represent a pivot in how we think about sustainability. While it includes climate, it goes far beyond to include conceptions of global equity.

While the Sustainable Development Goals were initially intended for nation states, in recent years cities -

such as New York and Los Angeles - have adopted a localized version of the SDGs. The City of Pittsburgh joined those ranks in 2019 with our own commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals. Over this past year, the SDGs have provided us with the opportunity to communicate with a common language and mission with ourselves, these cities and more around the world on how to best work for the people of Pittsburgh.

A commitment embedded in the 2030 Agenda is to “conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress” on the SDGs. In accordance with this commitment, this report serves as the City of Pittsburgh’s first Voluntary Local Review on the Sustainable Development Goals. This document is a non-exhaustive report on our efforts thus far utilizing the SDGs to organize ourselves around this framework, and is meant to serve as a baseline for future comparison as the City of Pittsburgh continues these efforts.



# INTRODUCTION

**Pittsburgh is a diverse community situated in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Known for its rich history as an industrial powerhouse and major steel manufacturer, the city of Pittsburgh is an area rich with museums, medical centers, parks and green spaces, as well as immigrant communities, cultural districts, and a number of world-class universities.**

Pittsburgh sits at the junction of three major rivers, the Allegheny, Ohio, and Monogohalia, and has 446 bridges, putting it ahead of Venice as the city with the greatest number of bridges in the entire world. The greater metropolitan area holds a population in excess of two million, with around 300,000 living within the city limits. Pittsburgh has been and continues to remain committed to ensuring a liveable city for its incredibly diverse population.

Just four years ago, the City of Pittsburgh celebrated its 200th anniversary as a city on the rise. After the collapse of the steel industry in the mid-20th century, the city of Pittsburgh lost about 40 percent of its population. Even in light of historic fires, floods, and other natural disasters, the city has remained resilient, and in recent years has shed its former label as a major center for steel production in favor of an incredible network of healthcare research spearheaded by the University of Pittsburgh Medical



Center.

The grit and ingenuity of generations of Pittsburghers has helped the city rebound in recent years, and as of 2006, the city is beginning to regain its lost population: the number of millennials and recent college graduates in the city, for example, went up by more than eight percent over the past decade. The city's position also makes it less prone to natural disaster risk, and because of its incredibly diverse economy, it is more protected than many other cities due to its diversified economy. In 2011, Pittsburgh was named one of the top 11 most liveable cities in the world, and its continued dedication to inclusivity, its renowned acceptance of immigrant communities, and its commitment to a greener, more

sustainable future continue to make it one of the best cities to live in.

Even in light of overcoming a vast array of disasters, Pittsburgh still faces a great deal of challenges, including a history of systemic racism, redlining, and a housing affordability crisis, among many others, much of which have resurfaced and have become worse due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To address these challenges, the City of Pittsburgh is looking to use the Sustainable Development Goals to come up with ways to tackle these issues, and to reimagine a more sustainable, equitable, and accessible future.

The City of Pittsburgh has committed to the SDGs for a multitude of reasons. First, in



adopting the SDGs, Pittsburgh commits itself to a shared agenda and global community. In a city of over 300,000, with hundreds of diverse communities, Pittsburgh is poised as a global stakeholder and has an obligation to the global community. Second, by mapping the city of Pittsburgh to the SDGs, we may find what gaps exist in the City's effort towards a sustainable future. Third, the SDGs serve as a common language for communication with other cities - both domestically and internationally. It also serves as a common language for internal communication within our government, as well as the

private, non-profit, and philanthropic sectors. Fourth, the SDGs represent a commitment to data-driven accountability moving into the future.

We are at an action point in history: the COVID-19 pandemic has presented a crisis which the world has never seen before, and its implications on communities, especially those currently under and unserved, will last for generations to come. But within this moment of great tragedy lies an opportunity for great hope. The pandemic has given the city an opportunity to completely rethink the status quo, and build an entirely new framework going

into the future: one that is intentional about its efforts to promote equitable sustainability and uplift communities which have been left behind in the past. As we begin to shape our outlook toward 2030 and beyond, we hope that the UN SDG framework will allow the City of Pittsburgh to integrate a shared vision for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, and take a more intentional approach to sustainability going forward.

## A BRIEF TIMELINE OF THE

# PGH VLR

**Pittsburgh's Voluntary Local Review (PGH VLR)** is the product of many years of work. The following timeline represents a brief history of the steps Pittsburgh has taken in recent years which has led us to the publishing of this VLR:





# METHODOLOGY

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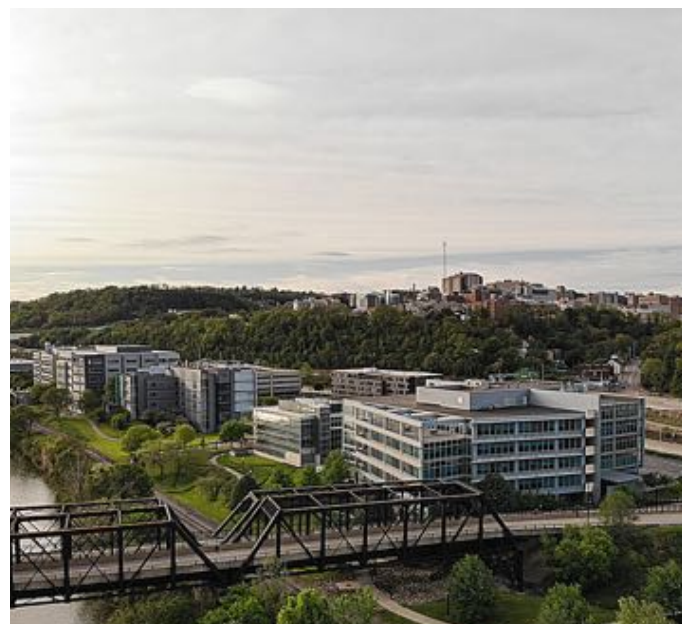
This report's format was created with guidance from Carnegie Mellon University, the Brookings Institution, the City of Los Angeles, and the City of Bristol. Based on this guidance, the City of Pittsburgh adopted a phased approach to performing our first Voluntary Local review. Both City and City-related authorities were engaged throughout this process.

**The first phase - LOCALIZATION** - was a process of adapting the Sustainable Development Goals to the City of Pittsburgh. The Sustainable Development Goals were written on a national scale; therefore, to be as beneficial as possible to Pittsburgh, the SDGs needed to be scaled to the local level. Within the 17 Goals, there exist 169 "targets" which act as a set of more concrete objectives for nations. To localize the SDGs to Pittsburgh, we have revised these to be targets to be "themes" rather than concrete objectives as many of them are not applicable on the local level. Therefore, the intent of the target remains but allows Pittsburgh more flexibility to apply the SDGs in a way that is most beneficial to us.

**Our second phase - MAPPING** - consisted of several exercises intended to gather information on current Pittsburgh action and then map that action to the Sustainable Development Goals. The first exercise was an online survey distributed to all City personnel. City employees were first asked which SDGs they felt their work pertained to the most and then asked to describe the specific projects they were involved in that they believed to work to advance those SDGs. The findings from the employee self-selection are reported as a pie chart for each SDG.

Over the course of the month-long campaign, the survey received full responses from across the City departments. While this survey produced neither a comprehensive nor representative sample of the work the City is doing, it nonetheless provided a large and diverse body of information, and increased the engagement with the SDGs across the City.

*The statistics and resources cited throughout this report were taken from City of Pittsburgh press releases, official City of Pittsburgh reports, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals web platform.*



# ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

The largest piece of this phase was the **Round Table Discussion Series**: a set of conversations on the SDGs with the goal to solicit information about what the City of Pittsburgh is already doing around each goal. Each of the five one-hour moderated discussions focused on a selection of the Global Goals and were open to any City employee. The breakdown for the discussion is shown below.

After the survey and the round table discussions, bilateral meetings were held between relevant City and authority staff and the SDG team to fill in gaps and obtain more information on certain projects.

Throughout this phase, the SDG team focused on continuously aligning the projects and programs being discussed with the SDGs. This report is a non-exhaustive retelling of the information the SDG team gathered on the projects and programs the City is working on.

**Discussion 1:**  
Zero Hunger  
Good Health & Well Being



**Discussion 2:**  
Affordable & Clean Energy  
Responsible Consumption & Production  
Climate Action  
Life Below Water  
Life on Land



**Discussion 3:**  
No Poverty  
Quality Education  
Decent Work & Economic Growth  
Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions



**Discussion 4:**  
No Poverty  
Reduced Inequalities  
Gender Equality



**Discussion 5:**  
Clean Water & Sanitation  
Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure  
Sustainable Cities & Communities



# NO POVERTY



## Goal Explanation

SDG #1 focuses on ending poverty in all forms. For the City of Pittsburgh, this does not just mean increasing annual income - many initiatives aimed at ending poverty encompass plans to promote safe, fair, affordable and equitable access to housing, employment, and public accommodations.

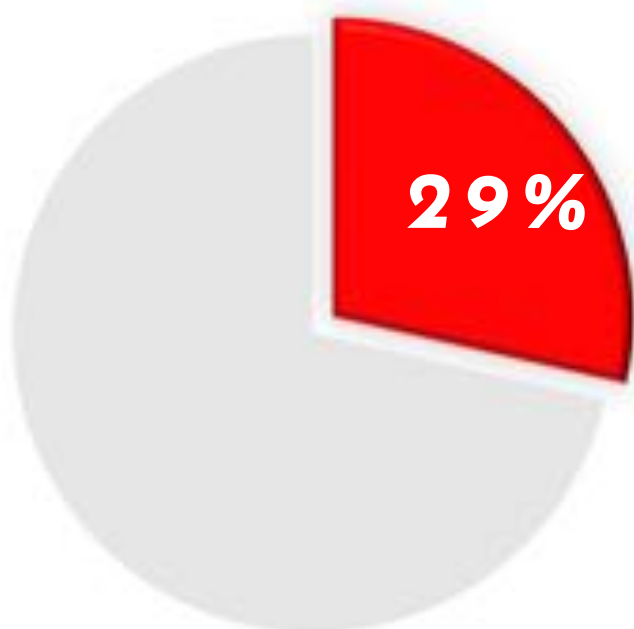
## Introduction

In the United States, wealth and income inequality have reached historic highs. Nearly 40 percent of Americans cannot afford a single \$400 emergency, and rising income inequality is compounded by a growing racial wealth gap. The median white worker made 28 percent more than the typical Black worker and 35 percent more than the median Latinx worker in the last quarter of 2019, and the median wealth of white families is more than \$100,000 while the median wealth of Black families is approximately \$10,000. COVID-19 has further

exposed the economic fragility of most American households, and has disproportionately impacted Black and brown people.

The City of Pittsburgh's 2018 Equity Indicators Report affirmed that, while economic outcomes like median household income and poverty rates have improved for white residents, they are still on the decline for Black residents. In sum, the data shows that Pittsburgh has much more to do in combating poverty for Black communities, and must be more intentional in its approach moving forward to address the needs and concerns of Black communities.

## City Department Self-Alignment



## What We're Doing

**Eradicate extreme poverty, Reduce poverty in all forms (1.1, 1.2)**

On July 1st, 2020, Mayor William Peduto joined **Mayors for Guaranteed Income**, a forward-thinking network of a dozen mayors from around the country advocating for a guaranteed income to ensure that all Americans reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic have an income floor. Our commitment represents a dedication to combating poverty, especially pandemic-related, in Pittsburgh.



**Ensure equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology, and economic resources (1.4)**

The City of Pittsburgh has a variety of initiatives which it has begun to roll out over the course of the past few years, such as the **Gender Equity Commission's Workforce Equity Initiative** to address gaps in employment opportunity and rates of poverty impacting women in our city, most dramatically Black women and their households. The **Commission on Human Relations** has also worked with the **Urban League's Project Home**, which helps low-income families move toward self-sufficiency and homeownership.

**Resilience of the under and unserved to shocks and disasters (1.5)**

On July 7, 2020, Mayor William Peduto announced that the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh's Housing Opportunity Fund and Wells Fargo's NeighborhoodLIFT program will be working together in support of a **citywide Roof-a-Thon**. A total of 24 homes throughout the City of Pittsburgh will receive between \$30,000-\$35,000 worth of home repairs and a new roof.

**Create pro-poor and gender-sensitive policy frameworks (1.B)**

Mayor William Peduto and other

city officials issued a letter to local homelessness and human service partners urging them to oppose a recent Trump Administration proposal that would roll back Obama-era protections for transgender, non-binary and gender non-conforming people experiencing homelessness. The Department of Housing and Urban Development had announced their proposal that would allow homeless shelters and service providers to deny services and accommodation to people based on their gender identity and gender expression, creating opportunities for institutional discrimination against already vulnerable populations.



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2

# ZERO HUNGER

### Introduction

Food insecurity exists when a family is unable to provide enough food for each member of their household to live a healthy, active life. This is a problem that millions of people across the United States face every day. Food insecurity can cause serious health problems, inhibit a child's development, and force seniors living on a fixed income to choose between food and health care.

One in five Pittsburgh residents is food insecure. This means that over 60,000 residents struggle to have healthy, adequate, and culturally appropriate food. The City of Pittsburgh aims to both provide meals for those in need, as well as opportunities for sustainable food access within communities.

### What We're Doing

**Ensure universal access to safe and nutritious food, End all forms of malnutrition (2.1,2.2)**

The Department of Parks and Recreation has overseen **summer food distribution for children**. However, with the COVID-19 pandemic causing increased food insecurity among many in our City, the Department of Parks and

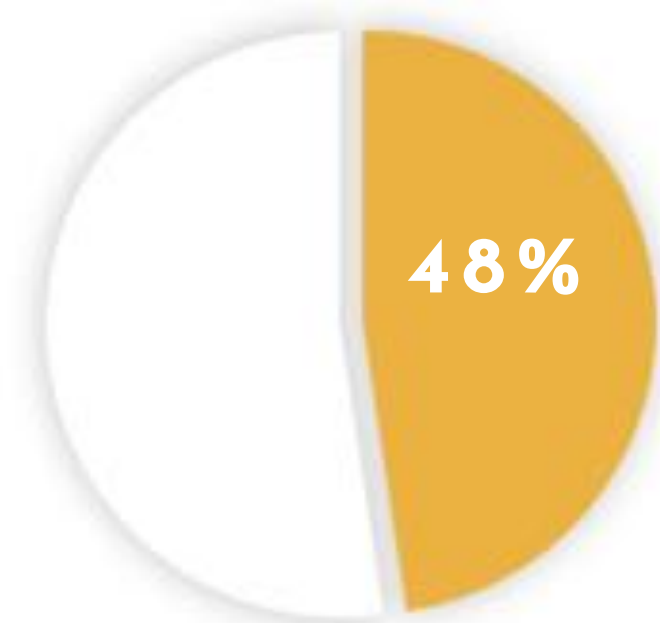
Recreation began distributing meals to children and seniors starting in March of 2020 through the **Grab n' Go program**. Through its 41 distribution centers, the City of Pittsburgh has distributed more than 91,081 meals since the beginning of this program, with services being expanded in June as Pittsburgh Public Schools closed for the summer.

In addition to food distribution, the City of Pittsburgh also provides **sponsorship and administrative support for many other food distributors** across the City

### Goal Explanation

SDG #2, Zero Hunger, focuses on ending hunger, achieving secure access to nutritious food options for all, especially children, and promoting sustainable agriculture practices.

### City Department Self-Alignment





such as the Salvation Army, the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, local churches, and neighborhood community centers and groups.

The city is also set to release its **2020 FeedPGH Report** this year. The 2020 FeedPGH Report outlines the scale of food insecurity in Pittsburgh, identifies 23 Healthy Food Priority Areas in the City, our goals to achieve Zero Hunger, and some key next steps.

**Increase productivity and income of local food producers (2.3)**

The City's Office of Special Events holds **farmer's markets in multiple neighborhoods**

around City. Farmers' markets typically run from March through the end of November and offer a wide variety of local products. The City of Pittsburgh operates five markets but there are over 25 markets in the City during the season and several year round. Several factors have led to Pittsburgh being incredibly well-positioned to maximize the impact of its farmers markets. Pittsburgh is located in the middle of an abundant agricultural region which, combined with strong city and regional pride and a robust network of food access organizations, has allowed for farmers markets in the city to thrive for decades.

**Increase sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices (2.4)**

The Vacant Lot Toolkit was created as a guide to transforming vacant City lots into community assets. The Adopt-A-Lot program, developed as part of the Vacant Lot Toolkit, was created to allow residents a streamlined process by which to access city-owned vacant lots for community gardens.

In the first two years, 114 vacant lots have been transformed around the City as part of 40 community projects--a total of 10 acres of formerly vacant land now community assets.

# GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



## Goal Explanation

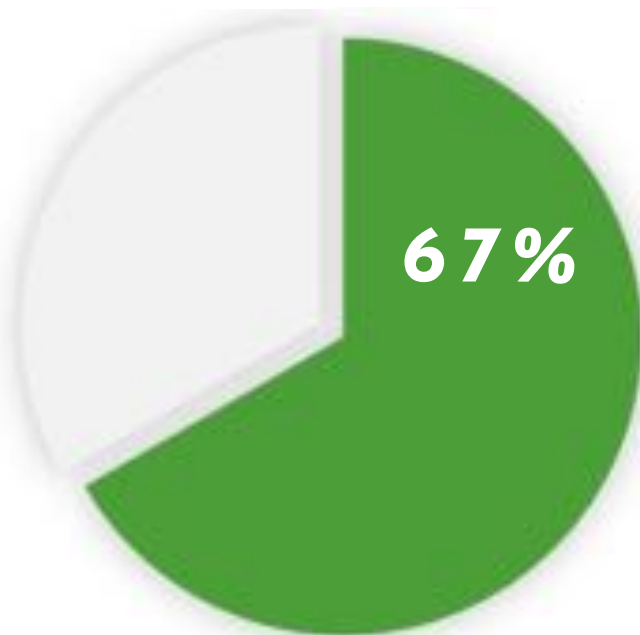
SDG #3 focuses on promoting health and well-being. For the city of Pittsburgh, this means working to decrease asthma rates, decrease maternal mortality rates, lowering the proportion of lead in the water supply, reducing road injuries, and treating substance abuse.

## Introduction

The city of Pittsburgh has taken action in recent years to catalog its efforts to promote good health and well-being. The Gender Equity Commission's (GEC) 2019 report found that Pittsburghers suffer from a disproportionately higher rate of poor health conditions, especially among Black residents, compared to similar cities. In fact, the report concludes that Pittsburgh's Black maternal mortality rate is higher than Black mortality rates in 97 percent of similar cities. Many of these disparities have only been exacerbated by the COVID-19

pandemic. More recently, the GEC released a report entitled *Building an Equitable Normal* which included policy recommendations to prioritize resources for women, girls, trans and gender diverse people, such as federal emergency relief grants, for essential health services, including sexual and reproductive health services and gender based violence prevention programs. Beyond this, the city has also recently established partnerships with CONNECT to create a public health-focused, pre-arrest diversion program for people who commit low-level crimes stemming from behavioral health issues, including those whose crimes are related mental health and poverty as well problematic substance use. Though there is much left to do, Pittsburgh has taken great strides to combat the pandemic and work on developing a more equitable future going forward.

## City Department Self-Alignment



## What We're Doing

### End All Preventable Deaths Under 5 Years of Age (3.2)

In January of 2020, the City of Pittsburgh partnered with UPMC to create **Minutes Matter**, a program which provides community members access to



basic emergency information and education about life-saving interventions. For those who wanted to go beyond basic education, the partnership included a calendar of local trainings and events, and the ability for community organizations to submit their events to be added.

**Reduce mortality for non-communicable diseases and promote mental health, Prevent and treat substance abuse (3.4, 3.5)**

The City of Pittsburgh and CONNECT have been awarded funds to develop and implement a **public health-focused, pre-arrest diversion program for people who** commit low-level crimes stemming from behavioral health issues, including those

whose crimes are related mental health and poverty as well problematic substance use. This pilot program has three goals: to work to ensure that participants do not enter the criminal justice system; support people who have high engagement with police (specifically associated with crimes of poverty) and instead refer to social services and supports; and to be harm reduction-based (i.e., participants have agency and identify goals). At the end of 2019, the city also **spent \$3.1 million on 281 new Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs)** to provide to all public safety departments.

**Fight communicable diseases (3.3)**

The City of Pittsburgh and the

Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management Agency are working in consultation with the Allegheny County Health Department, the Pennsylvania Department of Health, and the Centers for Disease Control to **help prevent the spread of COVID-19**. The City of Pittsburgh is committed to continuous operations throughout the pandemic, and has implemented a number of platforms for Pittsburgh residents to stay up to date on COVID-19 information, including a map on the city's COVID-19 Dashboard for information on current outbreak status by neighborhood in the City of Pittsburgh.





## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 4

# QUALITY EDUCATION

## Introduction

Quality education provides the foundation for equity in our society. Quality education also provides children with the social, emotional, and cognitive skills that allow a person to thrive in their community. Access to high quality early learning, out-of-school time, and enrichment opportunities greatly impacts the trajectory of a person's life. The City of Pittsburgh provides direct programming as well as providing supports to community partners and organizations who work with children and youth.

## What We're Doing

### Ensure equal access to quality primary and secondary education (4.1)

The Community Recreation Centers operated by CitiParks are responsible for numerous indoor and outdoor sporting activities, educational programming, crafts, and leisure time for the community, including for the City's youth through afterschool programs and CitiCamps in the summer.

During the pandemic, CitiParks created **CitiCamp @ Home**, a 6 week program offering weekly

STEM/STEAM projects, games, and chances to win weekly family friendly prizes. The CitiCamp @ Home box kits were available throughout the summer at the CitiPark's Grab n' Go Meal Distribution Locations, but all activities were also available for free online on their website.

### Ensure equal access to quality pre-primary education (4.2)

The Peduto Administration introduced a **\$2 million fund to boost the quality of early learning and Pre-K within the City**

## Goal Explanation

SDG #4, Quality Education, focuses on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all, including those of all ages.

## City Department Self-Alignment





**of Pittsburgh by improving child care facilities.** The Fund will provide grants to upgrade and improve child care facilities and help them obtain high quality designations from the state.

The program and facilities upgrades that are required for a high quality designation are costly and can prove to be especially challenging for programs serving low and moderate income families. This funding, administered by the City and the Allegheny County Early Learning Resource Center, in partnership with the Alliance for Infants and Toddlers and Trying Together, will help all children have access to stimulating, safe, and nurturing pre-K education.

The City of Pittsburgh, in partnership with **Dolly Parton's Imagination**

**Library**, mails an age-appropriate book monthly to enrolled children ages 0-5. Launched in May of 2019, the program has grown to include over 3,200 local children and recently sent its 37,000th book.

**Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. (4.4)**

The City of Pittsburgh's Department of Parks and Recreation, with the support of the Sprout Fund, created a learning technology challenge called **Rec2Tech** in 5 City-owned Recreation Centers. In this program, kids from ages 7-12 participate in maker, STEM, and digital learning activities. For example, during the 2019/20 school year, computer coding workshops took place at the

Paulson, Warrington, and Phillips Recreation Centers. In the summer of 2020, amid the global pandemic, Rec2Tech went virtual, offering an online Coding Camp for City youth to continue those programs.

The City of Pittsburgh also embraced President Obama's call to action for **My Brother's Keeper**. In 2015, Mayor Bill Peduto and county and community leadership created a cross-sector alliance. In January of 2019, Mayor Peduto created the My Brother's Keeper Coordinator position to evolve and elevate this work. The role is a blend between the Mayor's Office and Citiparks. The role sits in the Office of Equity and focuses on policy and programs that enhance opportunity and outcomes for Black men and boys in areas such as literacy, mentoring, workforce development, and violence prevention.

# GENDER EQUALITY



## Goal Explanation

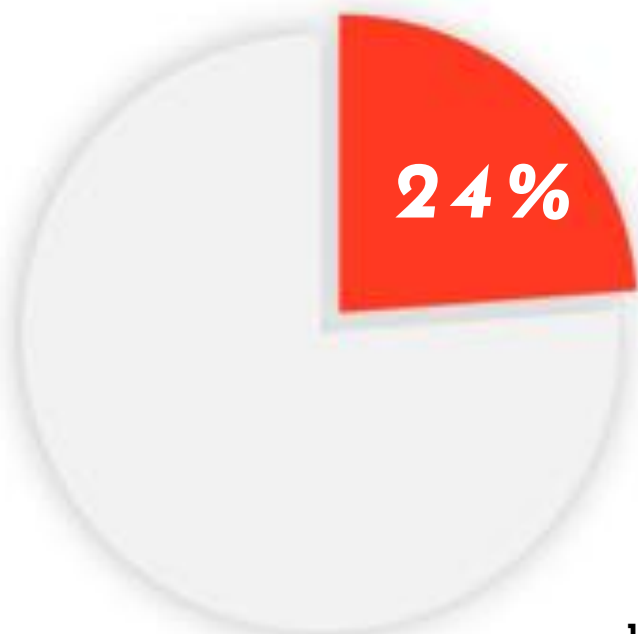
SDG #5 focuses on gender equality. For the City of Pittsburgh, this means working to prevent discrimination based on sex, gender identity, and gender expression, working to eliminate sex trafficking, achieving gender parity in the proportion of women in higher level employment positions, and achieving equal pay for work between genders, among many others.

## Introduction

In September 2019, the Gender Equity Commission (GEC) released the first of a multi-year Gender Analysis focused on city-wide disaggregated data about gender-based barriers which, taken together, will offer a city-wide analysis of gender-based barriers. Produced by a multidisciplinary research team from the University of Pittsburgh, the 96-page report titled "Pittsburgh's Inequality Across Gender and Race" offered the first intersectional analysis of its kind. Key findings from the report concluded that women, particularly Black women,

experience inequities at disproportionate rates across numerous categories for deprivations in the City of Pittsburgh. After the Gender Equity Commission began meeting in 2018, its reports and advocacy has led to a great deal of change in Pittsburgh. In 2019 alone, the GEC collaborated with City Council members and the Commission on Human Relations to pass legislation supporting Pregnancy Fairness; helped rewrite city codes defining gender to protect the rights of all people regardless of gender identity of gender expression; secured funding in the City budget for a Pay Equity Initiative to commence in 2020, based on the AAUW's WorkSmart program that has a proven track record of success; and launched a Gender Equitable Facilities initiative, including advising on gender inclusive restrooms and promoting menstrual equity in City-managed facilities. The City has also taken steps to be more inclusive to women-owned businesses in procurement and ensure that contracts are awarded more equitably. Though there is always more to be done, Pittsburgh is committed to working towards a fairer and more equal city for all genders.

## City Department Self-Alignment





## What We're Doing

### End discrimination against women and girls, including trans women (5.1)

The **Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations** is a law enforcement agency which derives its authority from the City Fair Practices Provisions found in Article V, Chapters 651 through 659 of the Pittsburgh City Code. The PghCHR investigates complaints of alleged discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations within the City of Pittsburgh. It explicitly protects against discrimination across a variety of protected classes, including sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and pregnancy. The Commission on Human Relations offers its services free of charge to residents of the city of Pittsburgh.

### Value unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities (5.4)

The City of Pittsburgh has implemented a variety of new initiatives and protections geared toward valuing unpaid care and promotion of shared domestic responsibilities. Among these are offering city employees benefits, including **6-weeks of paid parental leave, offering free childcare in office buildings (when open) when Pittsburgh Public Schools are closed, and requiring high-quality lactation rooms**. The Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations' 2019 legislation, which added pregnancy as a protected class, further gave guidance for employers regarding their obligations to reasonably accommodate the needs of employees due to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions and events, as well as the rights of

their partners to do the same. The City of Pittsburgh is proud to be **the first city in the United States to extend pregnancy protections to partners of pregnant individuals**.

### Adopt and strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality (5.C)

The City of Pittsburgh actively pursues policies to promote gender equality, especially as it awards contracts. In 2019, the City of Pittsburgh's **Equal Opportunity Review Commission** reviewed \$37,550,814 worth of city and city authority contracts, awarding 29% (\$10,965,246) to minority-owned businesses and 33% (\$12,516,061) to women-owned businesses. That totals \$23,481,307 of city and city authority contracted dollars directly invested in the minority and women business communities.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

# CLEAN WATER & SANITATION

## Introduction

The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority provides service to more than 300,000 customers throughout the City of Pittsburgh and surrounding areas. PWSA is the largest combined water and sewer authority in Pennsylvania producing an average of 70 million gallons of water daily and providing drinking water to the majority of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh has suffered from high levels of lead in water in the past; however, lead levels are now the lowest they have been in over 20 years. The most recent round of regulatory compliance testing completed by PWSA resulted in a 90th percentile lead level of 5.1 parts per billion, well under the EPA's action level of 15 parts per billion. The 90th percentile is not an average of the presence of lead across the water system, but rather a calculation to determine if 10 percent of homes with lead service lines or plumbing that were sampled exceeded the lead action level.

## What We're Doing

### Ensure safe and affordable drinking water (4.1)

PWSA's five-year capital improvement plan includes investments in Pittsburgh's water,

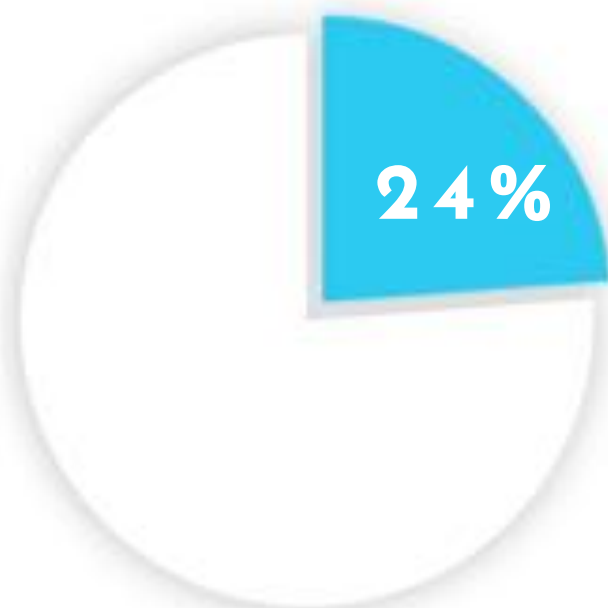
sewer, and stormwater system. Since 2016, capital investment has increased by approximately \$27 million – an increase of around 120 percent. On a monthly basis, PWSA is spending nearly 50 percent more than in 2016. This increased investment in our system means more reliable service for our customers and a water system that our community can be proud of.

Since June 2016, the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority has **replaced over 7,400 public lead service lines and more than 4,700 private lead service lines** throughout Pittsburgh.

## Goal Explanation

SDG #6, Clean Water & Sanitation, focuses on ensuring the availability of water for all and the sustainable management of water and sanitation. This Goal goes beyond just working to provide reliable, safe, and affordable drinking water for all, it also encapsulates the theme of ending open defecation, providing access to sanitation and hygiene, and much more.

## City Department Self-Alignment





With the comprehensive **Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR)** program implemented in 2018, actions taken by PWSA's Board of Directors and a change in state law made, it has been now possible to replace private side lead lines at no cost to homeowners while replacing public side lines. PWSA is on target to replace all lead service in its water service area by 2026.

PWSA has surpassed the number of lead line replacements required by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). In the 2019/2020 compliance year, **PWSA replaced more than 3,200 public lead service lines** – replacing nearly four times the amount of lead service lines required by state regulations.

In April 2019, PWSA also began adding orthophosphate to reduce lead levels in drinking water. Orthophosphate is a food-grade additive that forms a protective layer inside of lead service lines, creating a barrier between the lead pipes and the water flowing through them. It is approved by the EPA and successfully used in water systems across the world. Orthophosphate was selected by PWSA and approved by DEP after an extensive, year-long study of treatment alternatives.

PWSA offers financial relief for income-qualified residential customers having difficulty paying their water and sewer bills. The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority is offering financial relief for income-qualified residential customers having difficulty paying

their water and sewer bills. The **Cash Assistance Grant** provides up to \$300 per year to assist eligible customers who are at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level with paying their PWSA bills. PWSA's additional assistance programs include the Winter Shut Off Moratorium (available annually from December 1st through March 31st) and the Bill Discount Program (offering a 75 percent discount on our fixed water and wastewater conveyance charges, approximately \$26.66 per month).

Since the inception of these programs in 2018, 2,715 customers enrolled in the **Winter Moratorium**, 3,283 enrolled in the Bill Discount Program, and 341 were approved and granted a total of \$71,595 for the Cash Assistance Program.

# AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY



## Goal Explanation

SDG #7, Affordable & Clean Energy, focuses on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. With this Goal, emphasis is placed on renewable forms of energy and improving energy efficiency, especially for under and unserved communities.

## Introduction

Energy Burden (EB) is a critical issue facing many Pittsburgh homeowners. Pittsburgh is ranked 6th in the nation for resident households struggling with EB and 2nd among minority households. The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) reports that, on average, low-income households pay 7.2% of household income on utilities — that's more than twice the 3% median of mid to high-income households. Due to generations of older, leaky homes, though PA has some of the lowest utility

rates in the country, our homeowners are paying some of the highest bills. A 2017 study determined that at the intersection of fuel poverty and health, there is a higher incidence of poor physical and mental health among energy burdened populations linking EB as an indicator of other preventable issues such as lead, radon, asbestos and mold exposure.

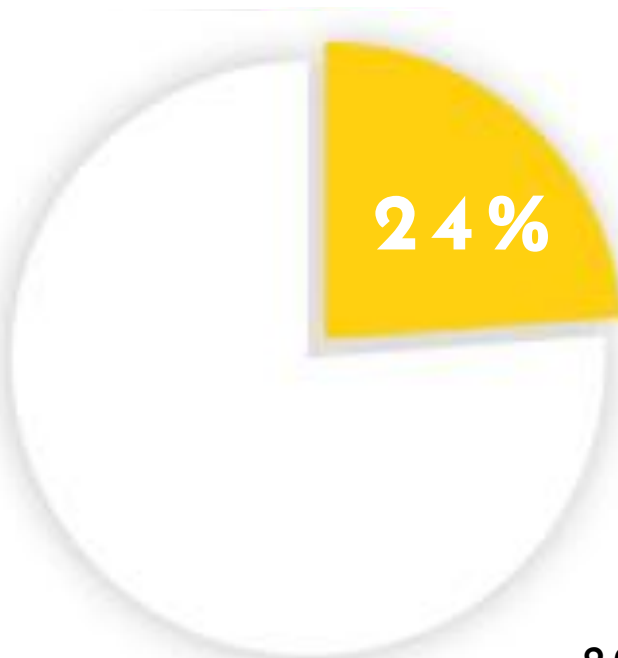
## What We're Doing

### Ensure universal access to modern energy (7.1)

A focus on access to modern energy is existent in many ongoing community plans, like the **EcoInnovation District Plan**, within the City of Pittsburgh. The EcoInnovation District in Pittsburgh is the first of its kind. Focused on the Uptown and West Oakland communities, it is a groundbreaking initiative that combines the goals of both EcoDistricts and Innovation Districts that have helped to positively transform communities across the country.

The EcoInnovation District is a community plan with a focus on healing the environment, supporting the needs of existing

## City Department Self-Alignment





residents and expanding job growth. One goal is establishing a **District Energy System**. A district energy system provides heating, cooling (also termed “thermal energy”) and electricity to multiple buildings located in a defined area, such as a downtown business district, a college campus or a government office complex.

### **Increase global percentage of renewable energy (7.2)**

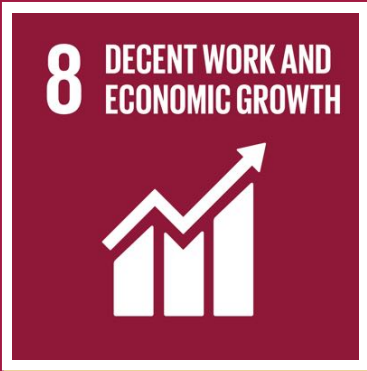
In a significant step toward the City of Pittsburgh’s climate action goals, all of the city’s major facilities will source their electricity from renewable resources. The City and its

partners in the Western Pennsylvania Energy Consortium (WPEC) announced in May of 2020 that they signed a **12-month agreement with Direct Energy for renewable energy supply**. Direct Energy will source power and Green-e Certified renewable energy attributes offsetting 100% of the energy consumption and associated carbon emissions from the consortium members. The contract will result in saving around \$100,000 in energy costs for the city and \$670,000 for WPEC members total. The city’s cost savings will go towards additional sustainability and energy efficiency projects that will result in additional cost savings.

### **Improve energy efficiency (7.3)**

**Pittsburgh’s Energy Intelligence Network** began in 2014 as a study to encourage data driven decision making for better management of energy use within City owned facilities. The pilot project was conducted at the City County Building in partnership with Carnegie Mellon University’s Metro 21: Smart Cities Institute. Due to the success of the project, in 2017, the City began investigating opportunities to scale-up the project to bring all City facilities online by 2030. The City of Pittsburgh is has also committed to the **2030 District Challenge** to reduce energy use levels by 50 percent by 2030.





## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 8

# DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

## Introduction

Across the world, economies are suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic. The UN estimates that more than 1.4 billion workers in the informal economy worldwide risk losing their jobs. GDP per capita by the end of 2020 is expected to decline by 4.2 percent, causing the economic equivalent of 400 million in job losses globally. The City of Pittsburgh, too, is suffering from the repercussions of a recession caused by COVID-19; Mayor Bill Peduto has already warned that “a shortfall of tens of millions of dollars this year” will likely mean large spending cuts ahead.

As the economy of the City of Pittsburgh works to combat the economic shortfalls of the pandemic, it is imperative that any level of investment on behalf of the city post-pandemic involves an intentional and equitable plan which promotes responsible and sustainable investment. The benefits of economic development are often not seen nor felt equally, and it is the responsibility of the city of Pittsburgh to ensure that its policies and programs promote job creation, full employment, and equal pay. The City of Pittsburgh is in a position to create a more equitable future, one in which the benefits of economic growth and

development are shared equitably among all city residents.

## What We're Doing

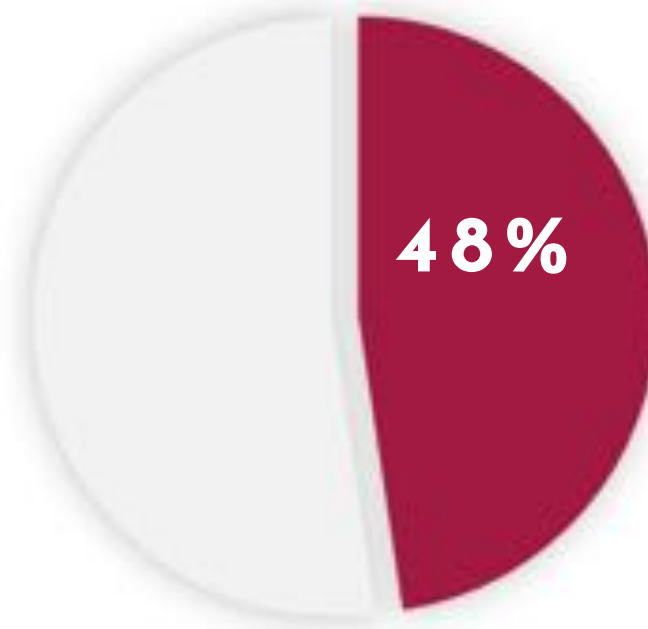
### Sustainable economic growth (8.1)

The Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (URA) has **committed to promoting equitable development practices in all its programs and activities** and encourages the incorporation of sustainable principles in its development activities if project costs are expected to exceed \$2,000,000. These requests must submit a P4 Narrative for the project, which

## Goal Explanation

SDG #8 focuses on creating a city economy which is efficient and equitable. For Pittsburgh, this will require implementing equal pay policies and protections, ending modern slavery in all its forms, and incentivizing the hiring of a diverse workforce throughout all city businesses.

## City Department Self-Alignment





incorporates 12 elements which are deemed most important to achieving equitable redevelopment, including goals explicitly outlining driving economic prosperity through equitable development that generates wealth and ownership positions for disadvantaged populations.

**Promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises (8.3)**

The **URA’s Minority & Women-Owned Business Enterprise (MWBE) Program** has committed to the growth and development of minority and women-owned firms in Pittsburgh. The MWBE Program serves as the URA’s centralized liaison with businesses and the public at large concerning MWBE Program matters. They closely monitor and help facilitate the inclusion of minorities and women

on URA-affiliated projects that exceed \$250,000 or more in total project costs.

**Universal access to banking, insurance, and financial services (8.10)**

The City of Pittsburgh’s **Financial Empowerment Center (FEC)** has provided direct personal financial management support to 557 people between the launch of the program on March 1, 2019 and May 31, 2020. As a result of their enrollment in the program, area residents have saved a combined \$319,777 and reduced their debts by \$223,417 total.

**Develop a global youth employment strategy (8.B)**

The **Learn & Earn Summer Youth Employment Program** (Learn & Earn) is a community-wide effort to empower youth and young adults

in Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh to gain the skills and experience necessary to become successful members of our region’s workforce.

The program seeks to create a positive and safe work experience for youth, increase youth exposure to potential careers, occupations, and critical occupational skills, as well as increase youth’s soft skills through work-readiness training tailored to their development stages and learning goals.

During the pandemic, the Learn & Earn Summer Youth Employment Program transitioned its activities online, ensuring that the youth of the city of Pittsburgh are still gaining experience with the program. In other years, the program had been conducted in person.

# INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## Goal Explanation

SDG #9, Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure, focuses on building more resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation that will benefit all in our community. With this Goal comes a commitment to ensure the benefits of development are felt by all, now and in the future.

### Introduction

Industries in Pittsburgh have changed significantly over the years. From a hardened steel town to an innovation tech and medical hub, Pittsburgh has morphed into a new city. However, growth and development have not been felt by all.

Pittsburgh is working to ensure that all Pittsburghers feel the benefits of recent growth. Innovations in industries and infrastructure must be equitable, and the City is looking to leverage

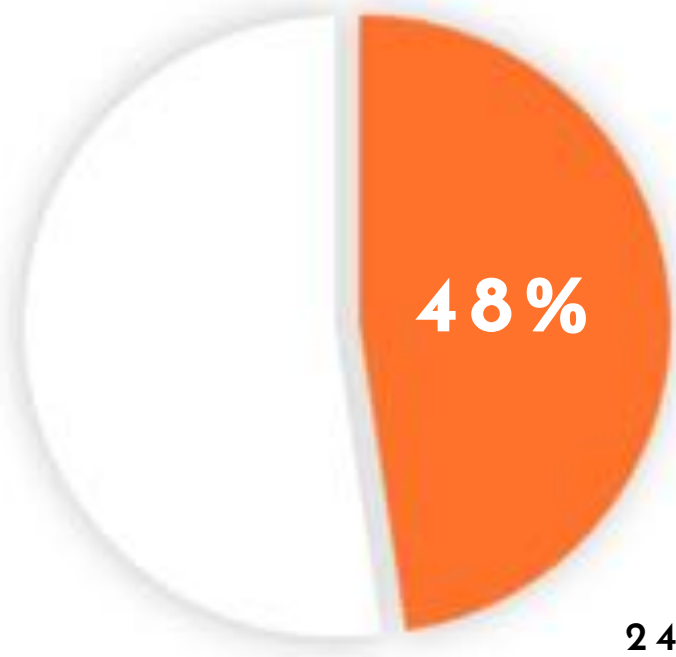
existing infrastructure investments to make sure they are equitably distributed. The City's Planning Department is also utilizing the SDGs as a framework for neighborhood and comprehensive planning.

### What We're Doing

**Develop sustainable, resilient, and inclusive infrastructures, Facilitate sustainable infrastructure development in under and unserved communities (9.1, 9.A)**

**Love Your Block (LYB)** is a program that supports resilience and beautification projects designed by residents for their neighborhoods. Neighbors and volunteers design and implement projects with grants of up to \$1,500 provided by the City of Pittsburgh and support from key City Departments. Projects can be to create green spaces such as community gardens or public spaces, clean up a vacant lot, implement stormwater capture in the form of rain gardens and bioswales, enhance existing parks, streetscaping, removing graffiti and litter, and create community emergency preparedness systems such as

### City Department Self-Alignment



# TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

*A comprehensive plan is a community's mission statement. It defines who and what we are today and what we aspire to be. As defined by the State of Pennsylvania, such a plan should include objectives for land use, transportation, housing, community facilities, and infrastructure.*

In over 200 years as a chartered city, Pittsburgh has never created a comprehensive plan to guide its growth. Until now, we have relied on the vision of our civic leaders and entrepreneurs to determine our path forward. Now, as we emerge from decades of decline, we need a vision for and by Pittsburghers that:

- Allows the community to express a collective vision for the future
- Provides a guiding framework for lawmakers, developers, and community members
- Allows us to plan development in a sustainable and beneficial way
- Promotes economic development
- Provides guidance for the city's look and feel

## **A City of Neighborhoods**

Pittsburgh has 90 neighborhoods, each with its own distinct character, history, and culture. Past planning efforts have focused at this scale. This has resulted in a patchwork of plans, completed at different times, to various levels of detail. A citywide plan will ensure that every neighborhood has a consistent and comprehensive vision for the future.

## **Acknowledging Our Past**

Mayor William Peduto recently authorized the Department of City Planning to develop the city's first-ever comprehensive land use plan: ForgingPGH. This plan will define our shared vision for the future and start an unprecedented citywide conversation. Much of the conversation will focus on the elemental forces that made Pittsburgh what it is today: a city that is both prosperous and unequal. Before we look to the future, we need to acknowledge our past, from the legacy of heavy industry to the heavy handed City policies that shaped neighborhoods and displaced communities.

**"A comprehensive plan is a community's mission statement".**



flood protection, phone trees, and emergency kits. Love Your Block improves communities by combating blight, creating assets and building resilience, block by block.

**Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, Support domestic technology development and industrial diversification (9.2, 9.B)**

PGH Lab connects local startup companies with the City of Pittsburgh and local authorities to test new products and services in a real world environment for three to four months. In the program, startups are encouraged to test, gain valuable market feedback, and iterate. In turn, the program

gives local government the opportunity to explore new ways to use technology and services to make government more efficient, transparent, sustainable, and inclusive.

**Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability (9.4)**

Through leveraging grant funding and vehicle turnover cycles, the City of Pittsburgh has been purchasing alternatively fueled and hybrid vehicles for its fleet as technology becomes available. These vehicles include electric sedans for building inspectors, hybrid police vehicles, and compressed natural gas (CNG) refuse trucks. The City is exploring avenues to obtain renewable natural

gas fuel, as well.

The City of Pittsburgh, through a grant of \$135,160 from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Alternative Incentive, is adding eight new dual-hosed electric vehicle charging stations to the Second Avenue fleet lot. Currently, the city has 19 chargers and with 30 additional plugs planned to be installed.

Also, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Alternative Incentive program has granted the city \$67,500.00 to **purchase nine new electric vehicles to add to the city's fleet.** The existing fleet has 26 electric cars and 10 CNG trucks.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 10

# REDUCED INEQUALITIES

## Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has both exacerbated current inequalities while simultaneously creating spaces for new inequalities to arise. Groups which were already marginalized - such as older persons, individuals with disabilities, children, women, migrants, refugees, people of color, and LGBTQIA+ individuals - are those who are being hit the hardest during this pandemic. At the same time, discrimination against people of Asian descent around the world and in the United States has been increasing as a result of unfounded fear and misinformation surrounding COVID-19. In addition, the tragic killing of George Floyd and the resulting protests have further highlighted how much work must be done to achieve equality and peace. Systemic oppression and structural racism influence interactions between citizens and systems of power, and Pittsburgh must work harder to undo these patterns that further fracture communities. Pittsburgh is committed to holding people accountable for their actions when they further perpetuate these systems of inequality, abuse their power, and harm those they are meant to protect.

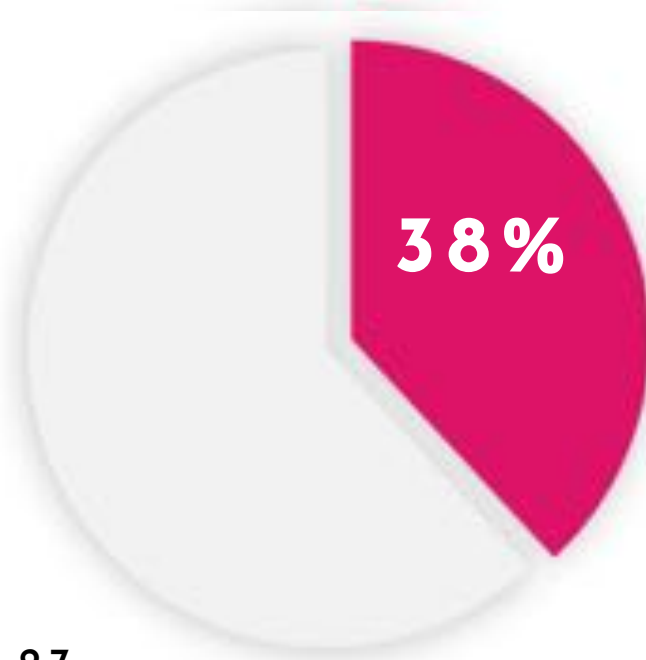
For over 60 years, the City of

Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations (CHR) has helped bring justice to those who face discrimination in the City of Pittsburgh. The CHR investigates instances of discrimination in housing, employment, and public accommodations across a variety of protected classes free of charge to city residents and seeks resolutions for anyone who has experienced harm because of discrimination. In recent years, the CHR has expanded its list of protected classes beyond the federal minimums to include pregnancy (and partners of pregnant individuals), as well as

## Goal Explanation

SDG #10 seeks to reduce inequalities among communities. For the city of Pittsburgh, this means working to combat income inequality, achieving equitable representation in city leadership, and increasing protections and ending discrimination for protected classes.

## City Department Self-Alignment





actual or perceived citizenship or immigration status and actual or perceived preferred language. to redress gender discrimination.

In addition, at the end of 2016, Pittsburgh founded the Gender Equity Commission (GEC) to redress gender discrimination in the City, which since inception has led to a great deal of structural change in the city (more information on the Gender Equity Commission can be found under SDG #5: Gender Equality).

## What We're Doing

**Promote universal social, economic, and political inclusion, Ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination (10.2, 10.3)**

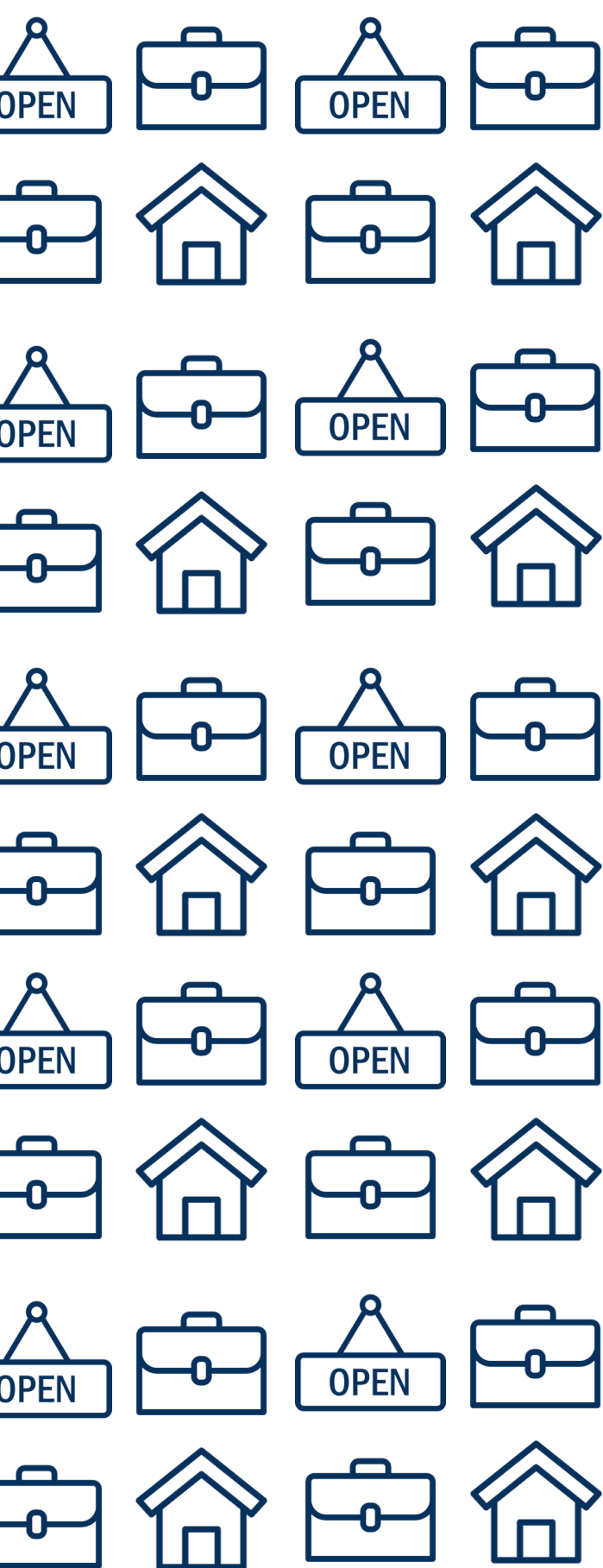
The City of Pittsburgh recently created the **Pittsburgh Cares' Youth Advisory Council**, a leadership development program comprised of a care group of diverse, talented, and civic-minded youth that are committed to creating positive social change in their schools and community. Members of the Youth Advisory Council serve as youth ambassadors, acting as the voice for youth within Pittsburgh Cares and the community, and inspire

others to do the same.

In addition, in February 2019, as a result of a joint partnership between CHR and GEC, Pittsburgh City Councilperson Erika Strassburger introduced **legislation to safeguard employment protections for pregnant employees, individuals seeking to become pregnant, and their partners**, which was then adopted into city anti-discrimination code. Legislation was also adopted in April 2020 to add “actual or perceived citizenship status” and “actual or perceived language spoken” as protected classes under housing and public accommodations. In 2019, CHR also expanded protections and updated definitions for gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation to all categories of discrimination, and updated city code with gender inclusive pronouns. Since then, CHR has also expanded its outreach and education efforts and has out together numerous community education programs, such as the *Gender Awareness in Pittsburgh* webinar in June of 2020. The City also received a perfect score for the Human Rights Campaign Municipal Equality Index in 2019.

**Adopt fiscal and social policies that promote equality, Special and differential treatment for under and unserved communities (10.4. 10.A)**

The City of Pittsburgh Office of Equity recently launched the city's first **racial equity toolkit**, which has helped departments understand how to use their budgets to address racial equity in the City of Pittsburgh through its policies, programs, and procedures. The Office of Equity has also partnered with the **Government Alliance on Racial Equity (GARE)** to host trainings for senior officials and staff to better understand how the policies the City uses and creates affect racial equity in our region. In addition, the City has been using data from the Equity Indicators project to create a matrix with departments that elevate projects and procedures that address inequity. The use of a racial equity tool has helped develop strategies and actions that reduce racial inequities and improve success for all groups in municipal government. In addition, through the **Living Cities Accelerator Grant**, the City of Pittsburgh has been able to provide resources to local minority- and women-owned business communities to build their businesses and reinvest tax dollars in the local economy.



# PROTECTED CLASSES EXPLAINED

*The Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations investigates instances of discrimination free of charge on the basis of protected classes - elements of your identity that prevent you from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations. The following is a list of all protected classes in the City of Pittsburgh.*

## Employment



Age  
Ancestry  
Color  
Disability/Handicap  
Sexual Orientation  
Gender Identity/Expression  
Pregnancy  
National Origin  
Place of Birth  
Race  
Religion  
Sex

## Housing




Ancestry  
Color  
Disability/Handicap  
Familial Status  
Gender Identity/Expression  
National Origin  
Place of Birth  
Race  
Religion  
Sex  
Sexual Orientation  
Survivor of Domestic Violence  
Actual or Perceived Citizenship Status  
Actual or Perceived Language Spoken

## Public Accommodations



Ancestry  
Color  
Disability/Handicap  
Sexual Orientation  
Gender Identity/Expression  
Place of Birth  
Race  
Religion  
Sex  
National Origin  
Actual or Perceived Citizenship Status  
Actual or Perceived Language Spoken

*If you live or work in the City of Pittsburgh and are experiencing discrimination, contact the Commission on Human Relations by using one of the following:*

-  [human.relations@pittsburghpa.gov](mailto:human.relations@pittsburghpa.gov)
-  412-436-9619
-  [pittsburghpa.gov/chr](http://pittsburghpa.gov/chr)



# SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES



## Goal Explanation

SDG #11, Sustainable Cities & Communities, focuses on making our city inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. This includes ensuring access to safe and affordable housing and transport systems, reducing the adverse effects of natural disasters like landslides, providing access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces, and much more.

## Introduction

For two centuries, Pittsburgh has continued to reinvent itself, being named as the “Most Livable City” and a national leader among cities dedicated to serving its residence through a series of programs such as the P4 initiative, an innovative and sustainable model for land development. Today Pittsburgh faces fewer threats than many other cities thanks to our location, geography, and natural resources. However, the Steel City must still overcome certain challenges from its industrial legacy, and will face new

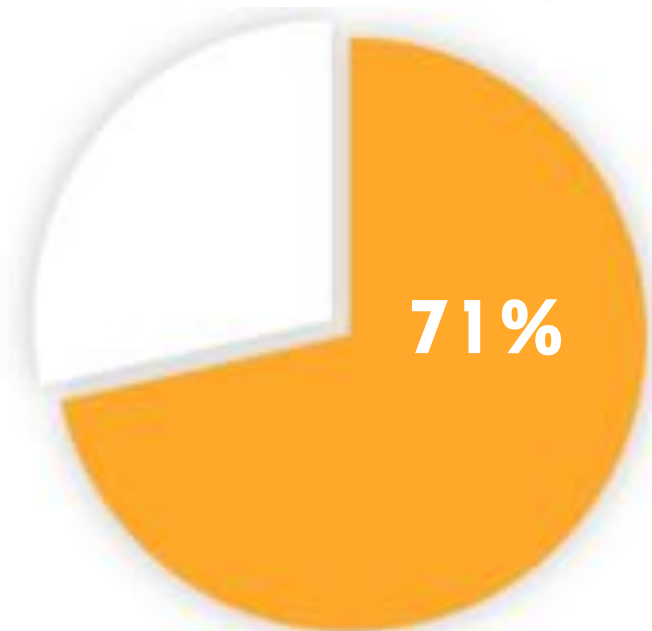
pressures with climate change, urbanization and globalization. Pittsburgh will be a resilient city when our entire community shares in the same opportunity and prosperity, and all residents are equally well cared for and well prepared to face potential risks.

## What We're Doing

### Ensure access to safe and affordable housing (11.1)

The City’s Affordable Housing Task Force created the **Housing Opportunity Fund**, funded by the City’s realty transfer tax and is currently in the final stages of preparing to accept proposals for funds this fall. The first proposals considered will be for owner-occupied property rehabilitation, rental property development, and closing cost assistance. The fund is guaranteed \$10 million annually, through an increase in realty transfer tax, and will be distributed by an appointed board of community members.

## City Department Self-Alignment





**Ensure access to affordable and sustainable transport systems (11.2)**

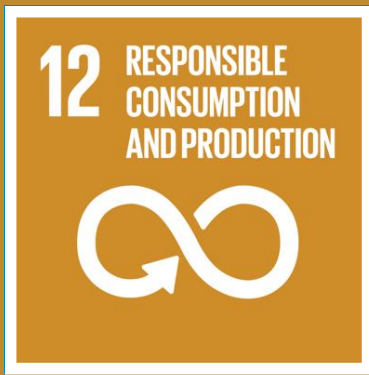
The **Bike (+) Plan** increases network connectivity and expands affordable transportation access to jobs, groceries, schools, frequent transit and other critical destinations. It nearly doubles the existing non-motorized network by adding 120 more miles of trails, bicycle lanes, traffic-calmed streets known as “neighborways,” and other street improvements safe for travel by bicycle for people of all ages and abilities. Looking beyond conventional pedalcycles, the strategy anticipates emerging demands of newer forms of personal mobility such as pedal-assist bicycles, motorized scooters, and other micromobility devices.

**Provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces (11.7)**

Access to quality parks is a huge priority to the City of Pittsburgh. **City of Pittsburgh parks have been rated 15th best in the nation for access and quality by the Trust for Public Land.** Five years ago the City’s parks were rated far worse, but have improved after commitments to improve them by Mayor William Peduto and City Council. In 2016 Pittsburgh’s parks were rated 39th in the country by the Trust’s ParkScore index, and moved up to 22nd in 2019. Moving up to 15th is a jump of 24 spots from that 2016 score. Mayor Peduto has spoken multiple times on his commitment for all Pittsburgh residents to have a quality park within a 10 minutes walk from their home.

**Implement policies for inclusive, resource efficiency, and disaster risk reduction. (11.B)**

The City of Pittsburgh is now in the early stages of creating a new **Climate Adaptation Plan.** Climate change has already taken a toll on our region. In recent years, the City has had to spend millions in repairs after numerous landslides. Being proactive instead of reactive to climate change will save the City potentially millions of dollars. The Climate Adaptation Plan will outline ways for the City of Pittsburgh to be better prepared for future climate related disasters.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 12

# RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

## Introduction

In recent years, the world has continued to use natural resources in an unsustainable manner - the UN reports that global material carbon footprints have risen to dangerous levels, and global electronic waste has grown by 38 percent. In addition, rising fossil fuel subsidies have further contributed to the climate crisis, and developed and developing nations alike have expanded capacities for less sustainable energy.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an opportunity for countries, and cities, to reshape their energy use plans into the future. Pittsburgh has the unique opportunity to shape how its residents think about consumption, as well as frame a more sustainable narrative for producers in the region. Recently, Pittsburgh has committed itself to various global coalitions dedicated to seeing this change to fruition - including global coalitions which are dedicated to divesting from fossil fuels, as well as creating plans to reduce (and eventually eliminate) waste in Pittsburgh. The City recognizes the importance of living more sustainable lives, and is dedicated to making Pittsburgh a leader in sustainability moving forward.

## What We're Doing

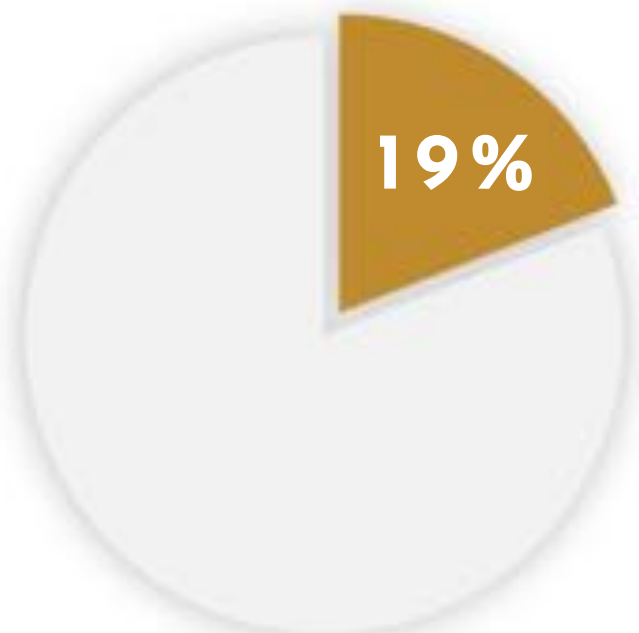
### Sustainable management and use of natural resources (12.2)

At the end of July 2020, Pittsburgh and 16 other cities cosponsored a policy adopted by the U.S. Conference of Mayors that urged cities across the globe to explore **divesting from fossil fuels and invest in climate solutions to support a green recovery and a just transition**. In addition, last summer, Mayor William Peduto asked Pittsburgh's Comprehensive Municipal Pension Board to divest the City's pension funds from fossil fuel industries and in February the board

## Goal Explanation

SDG #12 seeks to ensure that consumption and production efforts are sustainable and ensure that production patterns follow sustainable guidelines. For Pittsburgh, this means coming up with ways to sustainably allocate and use our natural resources, reducing food waste, treating chemicals properly and reducing overall waste generation, and leading the discussion on sustainable lifestyles for city residents.

## City Department Self-Alignment





named a subcommittee to study divestiture.

### **Reduce per capita food waste (12.3)**

Starting in 2016, Pittsburgh teamed up with Pennsylvania Resources Council, Alcoa Foundation, and Buhl Foundation to pilot, educate and distribute over 1000 bins on one of the City's most challenging pickup routes on the North Side. By distributing bins, the City seeks to increase recycling rates, fight litter, save energy, prevent deforestation, and prevent valuable resources from entering our regions' landfills. The bin pilot is a project of the City's Zero Waste initiative.

### **Reduce waste generation (12.5)**

The City of Pittsburgh Office of Sustainability and Resilience recently **committed to providing recycling bins to all city residences over the next three years.** In 2019, Mayor William Peduto announced a Capital Budget proposal to fund blue bins city-wide for residents who receive service from the Bureau of Environmental Services. Later on the same year, the Mayor announced an agreement with the national nonprofit, the Recycling Partnership, to match the city's 2020 Capital Budget proposal to begin the three year program to purchase and deploy recycling containers city-wide. The Recycling Partnership invests in community recycling programs nationwide and will be providing in-kind technical assistance for Pittsburgh as well as helping with education and outreach. The partnership will help Pittsburgh

transition away from a bag-based recycling program into a containerized one which will lead to an overall more efficient and effective recycling program.

The City of Pittsburgh is also working to increase its diversion and strive for **Zero Waste by 2030.** The City has begun creating partnerships with all sectors to eliminate products that are "destined for landfill." The production and disposal of materials result in broad environmental and social impacts associated with obtaining raw materials, manufacturing, and emissions from landfills. With help from **100 Resilient Cities**, the City of Pittsburgh has developed a **Roadmap to Zero Waste**, laying out a strategic plan to achieve a goal of a 90% diversion rate city-wide by 2030.

# CLIMATE ACTION



## Goal Explanation

SDG #13, Climate Action, focuses on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Within this Goal exists a commitment to integrate climate change measures into policies and planning and strengthen our resilience adaptive capacity to climate related disasters.

## Introduction

Pittsburgh has already begun to experience the effects of climate change with harsher winters, hotter summers, record setting precipitation, and increased numbers of invasive species. Coordinated, concentrated, and comprehensive carbon mitigation action is needed to reduce the severity of regional impacts and prepare for low carbon economy. Pittsburgh has established six climate mitigation goals to achieve by 2030, including: a switch to 100% renewable energy in City facilities, a 50% energy and water use reduction in City

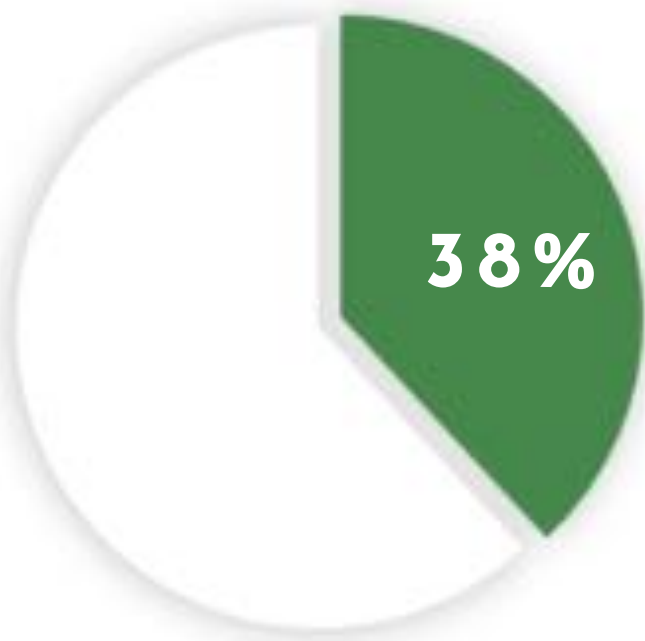
facilities, a fully fossil-fuel-free City fleet, a divestment of the City pension fund from fossil fuels, a 50% transportation emissions reduction citywide, and Zero-waste citywide.

## What We're Doing

### Integrate climate change measures into policies and planning (13.2)

A new ordinance introduced by the Peduto Administration dictates that **all new or renovated City government buildings must be net-zero**, meaning they are efficient enough that they produce as much energy as they consume. It defines net-zero energy buildings as those that are “designed and constructed to be highly efficient and to produce enough energy through renewable resources to offset its energy consumption on an annual basis. A net-zero energy building could also be defined as a net-zero energy ready building that includes on-site or local renewable energy.” At the time of the ordinance was introduced, buildings accounted for 80 percent of the City’s carbon emissions and a significant

## City Department Self-Alignment





portion of the City's energy use and spending. The ordinance covers all construction of new buildings on City owned property, and all major renovations of existing buildings on City owned property.

### **Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change (13.3)**

To better enable Pittsburgh to address the climate crisis through reducing pollution, improving access to food, and integrating the environment into their City decisions, the **Division of Sustainability and Resilience** was created. As a division, they promote and plan preventative resilience strategies in partner operations in order to mitigate stressors facing the City and prepare for future shocks. They also advise City officials, departments and partners to enable an enduring and

adaptable city through holistic decision making. The **Climate Action Plan** provides a road map for reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the City of Pittsburgh while also improving the resilience, health, and overall quality of life for Pittsburgh residents. The Climate Action Plan is designed to serve as a guiding document that will support future decision making in Pittsburgh. The Climate Action Plan 3.0 was a multi-year process that was focused on thoughtful civic engagement. The deliberative civic engagement process included over 400 residents representing 90 organizations from the Pittsburgh business community, non-profit sector, and local, state, and federal government partners. This process allowed the City to adopt pragmatic strategies that account for and expand upon many actions and initiatives already

underway. Within the Climate Action Plan 3.0 was a commitment to measuring Pittsburgh's impact through the development of a **Greenhouse Gas Inventory**. Developing a Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG) was the first step in managing climate change. The Greenhouse Gas Inventory quantifies emissions and analyzes the sources of those emissions. This data informs mitigation strategies and is essential for tracking progress toward future reduction goals. A citywide Greenhouse Gas Inventory, based on 2013 data, was compiled and used to inform the Climate Action Plan 3.0.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14

# LIFE BELOW WATER

## Introduction

As heavier and more intense rains are overwhelming our sewer system, stormwater management is a growing concern throughout Pittsburgh. With each heavy rain, sewage overflows into rivers and streams, floods our streets, and backs up into basements. To solve the problem of too much stormwater, Pittsburgh is taking a more deliberate approach about the way it is managed across the region.

In addition, this year ALCOSAN signed their modified consent decree with the EPA in a major step toward corrective action for our rivers. The Modified Consent Decree (1) allows ALCOSAN to continue forward with its Clean Water Plan, a blueprint for reducing seven billion gallons of overflows from flowing into local rivers and streams, (2) extends time frames in which ALCOSAN must implement its Clean Water Plan, and (3) allows ALCOSAN to propose future amendments to the Clean Water Plan, which might include replacing some proposed control technologies with green infrastructure controls.

## What We're Doing

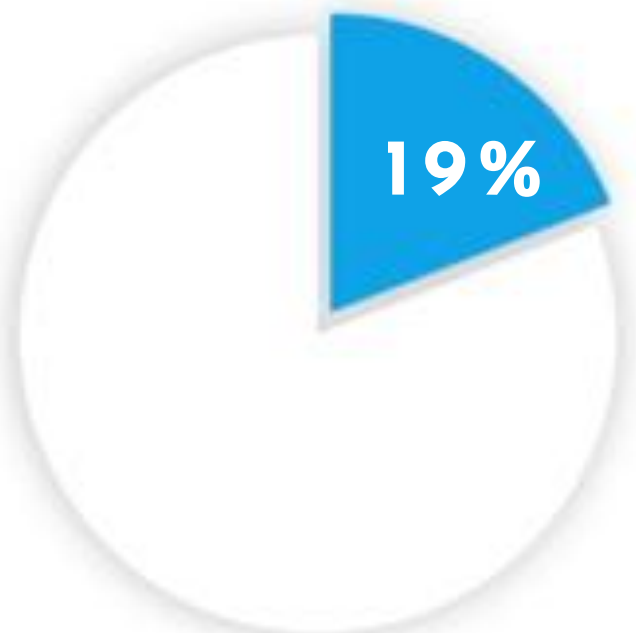
### Reduce water pollution (14.1)

In 2016 the City of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority developed the **Citywide Green First Plan**. It outlines how Pittsburgh intends to use cost-effective green infrastructure solutions to manage stormwater. Implementing the plan will reduce local street flooding and sewer backups caused by large rainstorms. These innovative practices will also help Pittsburgh and the region comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

## Goal Explanation

SDG #14, Life Below Water, focuses on the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources. As all rivers lead to the ocean, this Goal remains relevant to the City of Pittsburgh. Themes under this Goal vary from reducing water pollution, to protection of water based ecosystems, to restoring coastal and riverbank areas.

## City Department Self-Alignment





(EPA) combined sewer overflow mandates and improve the quality of local waterways.

The City of Pittsburgh also integrated the **Stormwater Plan Review** into the planning process. The purpose of the Stormwater Plan Review is to manage runoff and encourage natural filtration and ensure all proposed development complies with federal, state and local regulations. Stormwater Plan Reviews are required for projects that either plan to disturb over 10,000 sq. ft. of land, or increase the amount of impervious surface by 5,000 sq. ft., or that are publicly funded. By having the Stormwater Plan Review, stormwater runoff

from land alteration and disturbance activities are managed accordingly, ensuring that the development activities do not result in increased stormwaters flows.

**The Saw Mill Run Integrated Watershed Management Plan** recognizes the need to manage stormwater across municipal boundaries. This multi-agency partnership includes the 12 municipalities within the Saw Mill Run Watershed, the Saw Mill Run Watershed Association, Economic Development South, the Allegheny County Sanitary Authority (ALCOSAN), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Integrated watershed planning uses a

combination of green and gray infrastructure to manage stormwater. It is potentially more cost-effective, and can result in additional economic, social, and environmental benefits. It also considers pollutant sources in the watershed to holistically address water quality challenges. The Saw Mill Run Integrated Watershed Management Plan will establish a long-term strategy for investment in green stormwater infrastructure and create lasting community benefits that will reconnect people to the natural surroundings of the stream. Through this collaboration, municipalities can leverage funds and invest in capital projects that will improve water quality and provide additional benefits for those living and working in the Saw Mill Run communities.



# LIFE ON LAND



## Goal Explanation

SDG #15, Life on Land, focuses on the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. Some themes that exist within this Goal are ending deforestation and desertification, protecting biodiversity and natural habitats, and integrating ecosystem and biodiversity protections in governmental planning.

## Introduction

The world is falling short on its efforts to prevent biodiversity loss and preserve life on land. Currently, over 31,000 species are threatened by extinction, and forested areas are declining at alarming rates. In addition, over 2 billion hectares of land on Earth are degraded, further contributing to species extinction, fueling climate change, and negatively impacting 3.2 billion people, according to the United Nations. Pittsburgh is committed to doing its part in preventing further biodiversity loss by implementing strong programs to restore our local ecosystems and land.

## What We're Doing

**Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, End deforestation and restore degraded forests (15.1, 15.2)**

In 1980, the Greenways for Pittsburgh program was established to consolidate steeply sloped, unbuildable land for the purpose of protecting hillsides and preserving passive open space resources. Today, the city has designated twelve greenways totaling 605 acres. Greenways comprise 14% of Pittsburgh's public open space. Another 21 greenways have been discussed conceptually and would add over 450 acres to the system.

## City Department Self-Alignment



Since the inception of the Greenways for Pittsburgh Program, the City has undergone severe economic hardship resulting in limited staff and maintenance time devoted to these open spaces. Accordingly, the current program lacks components such as stewardship, suitability analysis for greenway designations, and process. Other issues include the need for low-cost open space, natural amenity open space, and the defining quality of Pittsburgh that are our greenways.



The **Greenways for Pittsburgh 2.0** is a recommendation of the Open Space Plan (the City's Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Plan), which was adopted in July 2013, to expand and enhance the City's greenways as well as developing a network of hiking/mountain biking trails.

As a separate recommendation of the Open Space Plan, a Natural Resources Manager position is to be developed to manage our natural resources and conservation efforts. The Greenways for Pittsburgh 2.0 project will begin to explore that position and the role it will play to increase stewardship of these lands. Development and design guidelines were also created for greenway to provide intent, characteristics, considerations and items to avoid.

The Greenways for Pittsburgh 2.0 project intent is to be a refresh of the Greenways for Pittsburgh program. The project will create policy and stewardship components with the goals to foster stewardship, improve the quality, connectivity and

accessibility to these open spaces, as well as strive for the highest level of sustainability in regards to conservation, green infrastructure and maintenance. The outcome of the program will be the development and implementation of greenways to meet the public need/desire for proximate open space.

**End desertification and restore degraded land (15.3)**

The **URA's redevelopment of former industrial sites, or brownfield sites**, has been a critical component of Pittsburgh's transformation. The URA has been a catalyst in the re-use of blighted property since the late 1940s when they engaged the development of Gateway Center, one of the first projects to use Pennsylvania's Redevelopment Law. Later, in the 80s and 90s, the decline of Pittsburgh's steel industry left large tracts of vacant industrial properties scattered across the region. The redevelopment of these sites played a key role in the diversification of our economy.

For example, Bakery Square, the former vacant Nabisco Factory located in the Larimer neighborhood, 5 miles from Downtown, has been repositioned into a thriving commercial development with high-tech office tenants such as Google and retailers like Anthropologie and West Elm.

Summerset at Frick Park is a former riverside slag dump (pictured above) turned neighborhood development located in the East End of Pittsburgh, six miles from Downtown. The 238-acre site is currently being transformed into Pittsburgh's largest and most noteworthy residential development since World War II. The project, now in Phase III, will include a total of 713 housing units composed of 336 single-family homes, 121 townhomes, and 256 apartment units.

The city had also begun implementing the master plan for Hays Woods, 626-acre undeveloped site in southeastern Pittsburgh, which includes developing it into a city park.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16

# PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

## Introduction

The history of Pittsburgh housing is one of complicated intersections between race, religion, culture, inequity, immigration, and innovation, among other things. At the center of these intersections lied the City Government, which no less than 100 years ago used the Homeowner’s Loan Corporation (HOLC) redlining map to divide Pittsburgh into regions for capital investment which were largely based on existing racial lines. While the lower and middle Hill District, a center of Black population and culture were ‘red lined’ (a term referring to the marking of areas in red (“Hazardous”) or yellow (“Definitely Declining”), indicating less desirable investment opportunities), majority white areas to the east were marked by green (“Best”) and blue (“Still Desirable”).

Though the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and legislation in 1978 which formally ended Redlining were important steps forward, the reality for present-day Pittsburghers is clear: housing still remains largely segregated, and the institutions which laid the foundations for systemic, institutional discrimination beyond just race still have much to do to rectify the injustices of the past and ensure more equitable access to justice.

## What We're Doing

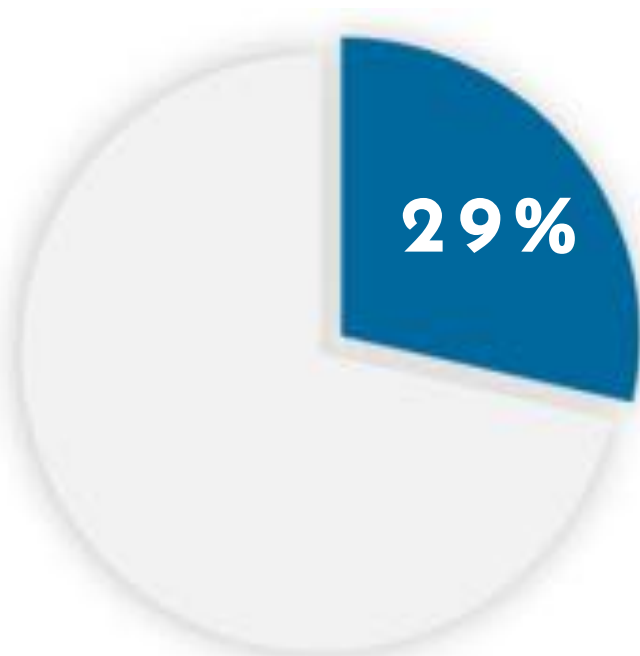
### Reduce violence everywhere (16.1)

The City of Pittsburgh has **signed onto an amicus brief on a suit before the state Supreme Court that would allow gun industry groups to sue cities with gun safety ordinances**, even if the ordinances have not been enforced. Mayor Peduto and Council members Rev. Ricky Burgess, Bruce Kraus, Corey O'Connor and Erika Strassburger signed onto a separate amicus brief with CeaseFirePa and the Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, other anti-gun violations organizations, and other Pennsylvania elected local officials.

## Goal Explanation

SDG #16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, ensuring equitable access to justice for all and ensuring accountability on all levels. For Pittsburgh, this means reducing violence and terrorism, eliminating the sex trafficking industry, actively combatting corruption, fostering a culture of transparency across all city departments, increasing access to and promoting diversification of viewpoints and backgrounds in civic and political participation, increasing access to information and educating the public on their freedoms, and strengthening protections for non-discrimination.

## City Department Self-Alignment





**Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and violence (16.2)**

In 2016, the **City of Pittsburgh officially banned conversion therapy practices within city limits**. Conversion therapy is the act of trying to change someone's sexual orientation from homosexual to heterosexual. Conversion therapy is not supported by the American Psychological Association or American Psychiatric Association, and has proven dangerous effects to mental health for children and young adults.

**Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice (16.3)**

Mayor Peduto has recently renewed his previous endorsement of use-of-force

legislation introduced by state Representatives Summer Lee and Ed Gainey **barring police from using deadly force during arrests**, and using it only to protect against imminent threats of harm. **The Mayor also fully endorsed the State Legislature Police Reform Working Group's slate of recommendations**. The Working Group has issued a list of other possible reforms, including outlawing the use of choke-holds, establishing an independent review process of any police encounter that results in serious injury or death, and naming an inspector general to systematically review police policies and behaviors to preemptively prevent police misconduct.

**Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions (16.6)**

Pittsburgh Police recently **invested \$10 million in new cameras for more than 900 officers**, and as of June 2020, Mayor William Peduto is calling for changes to state law to make it easier for city officials to quickly release footage from police body-worn cameras.

**Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies (16.B)**

As of July 2020, the City of Pittsburgh is seeking proposals for a vendor to **create a cultural competency training curriculum for the Department of Public Safety bureaus** so they may be appropriately equipped to address and support the public safety needs of Pittsburgh residents with various cultural backgrounds and English language proficiency, which is required to appropriately understand, respect, interact, protect and respond to Pittsburgh's immigrant and refugee communities.

# PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



## Goal Explanation

SDG #17, Partnerships for the Goals, aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

### Introduction

The SDGs are a framework that creates a central mission for Pittsburgh--a unified way to achieve a better society for all.

Pittsburgh is proud to participate in numerous organizations that promote collaboration to achieve better results for its residents. From partnerships here in Pittsburgh, to global efforts that bring knowledge from around the world, Pittsburgh is committed to identifying and implementing best practices to benefit our city.

### What We're Doing

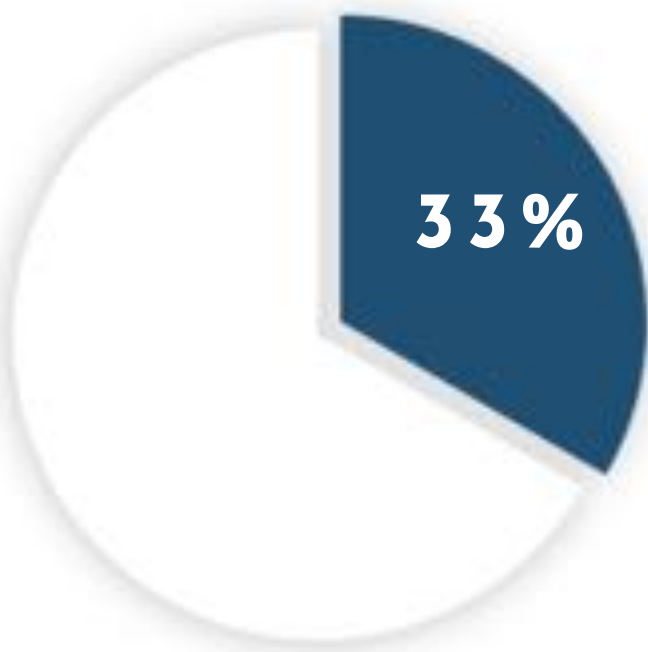
#### Local Partnerships

Pittsburgh is a part of the **regional SDG steering committee**, which is made up of several organizations representing the public, private, and non profit sectors in the Pittsburgh region. The committee is looking to utilize the SDGs to create a collaborative effort for a better Pittsburgh for everyone. The committee is currently in the process of convening the four working groups (Health, Environmental, Equity, and Infrastructure). The purpose of the working groups is to further the committee's mission to create a shared, inclusive framework for measuring progress, coordinating communications, and driving interventions toward regional sustainability outcomes and policies.

#### National and International Partnerships

The City of Pittsburgh is a member of the **Brookings' Institution's SDG Leadership Cities Network**. The SDG Leadership Cities Network brings together senior government officials from nearly 20

### City Department Self-Alignment



cities around the world that are at the cutting edge of pursuing local achievement of the SDGs. These local leaders are adapting goals and targets set at the national level to their own local realities, though a universally accepted set of metrics and indicators does not exist. They seek to advance the entire range of SDGs, as all of the SDGs matter for their constituents, even if they don't have direct authority over every issue. This network allows Pittsburgh to engage with a global community of cities utilizing the SDGs to better their cities for their residents.

The City of Pittsburgh is a participating member in ICLEI. **ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability** is a global network of more than 1,750 local and regional governments committed to sustainable urban development. Active in 100+ countries, we influence sustainability policy and drive local action for low emission, nature-based, equitable, resilient and circular development. Our Members and team of experts work together through peer exchange, partnerships and capacity building to create systemic change for urban sustainability. Mayor Peduto sits on the board of ICLEI USA. ICLEI USA's mission is to build and serve the movement of United States local governments to pursue deep reductions in carbon pollution and tangible improvements in sustainability.

Pittsburgh is also a part of the new **Global Resilient Cities Network (GRCN)** emerges from the 100 Resilient Cities Program with a unique reach, strength and legacy to understand and support the challenges of the ever-growing urban society. GRCN is the city-led organization that will drive urban resilience action to protect vulnerable communities from climate change and other physical, social and economic urban adversities and challenges. With support from The Rockefeller Foundation and other funding partners, the Network aims to continue supporting cities and their Chief Resilience Officers in future-proofing their communities and critical infrastructure.

Pittsburgh is a participating member of the **Urban Transitions Alliance**, which presents an opportunity for industrial legacy cities across the world to demonstrate their commitment to inclusive and sustainable urban development. The Alliance is a city network and knowledge-exchange hub of transformative urban policies and projects. The Alliance connects industrial legacy cities from across the globe to share transition achievements and jointly identify current challenges. Alliance cities receive tailored support through strong working relationships with local government peers, partners and technical experts.

Mayor Peduto is a member of the **Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy**. GCoM is the largest global alliance for city climate leadership, built upon the commitment of over 10,000 cities and local governments. These cities hail from 6 continents and 138 countries. In total, they represent more than 800 million people. By 2030, Global Covenant cities and local governments could account for 2.3 billion tons of annual CO2 emissions reduction, matching yearly passenger road emissions from the U.S., China, France, Mexico, Russia, and Argentina combined. The cities and partners of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy share a long-term vision of supporting voluntary action to combat climate change.

Pittsburgh City Council had also passed an ordinance in 2016 which adopted principles from **The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**. The ratification of the CEDAW ordinance in 2016 aimed to improve the lives of all women and girls in the City of Pittsburgh by reducing and eliminating violence against women and girls, ensure better access to economic development opportunities and access to quality education opportunities.

The City of Pittsburgh is also involved with the **National League of Cities** which represents over 19,000 cities, villages, and towns across the U.S.

# CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

*This report was written to facilitate communication within Pittsburgh city government, with other sectors within Pittsburgh, and with cities around the world. It is a non-exhaustive retelling of the information the authors found over the course of this process to help the City improve upon its service delivery.*

Just as the authors of this report created a phased approach to conducting the Voluntary Local Review, they have also developed a phased approach for next steps. As said before, this is to be a continuous cycle of learning and improving for the city.

The **Implementation Stage** will be broken down into a series of phases, just as the VLR was, the first being gap analysis. With City action aligned within this framework, it will allow us to look clearly at where there are gaps in our service.

From there, utilizing the SDGs as a common language, we can engage with best practice exchange with other cities around the world

to find potential ways to better serve our residents. A series of recommendations will then be presented to communities from this best practice exchange. After, ways for implementation will be explored.

Each year, this cycle should be continued. A **Voluntary Local Review** should be completed to discover new connections across city government, and that knowledge should then be used to better our service delivery for our residents.

The City of Pittsburgh is committed to using the SDGs moving forward in a multitude of ways to benefit the people of Pittsburgh.

**VOLUNTARY LOCAL  
REVIEW**



**IMPLEMENTATION**

# SDG THEMES

*The Sustainable Development Goal themes used in this Voluntary Local Review were derived from the SDG targets. Each theme's corresponding target number is listed for reference.*

## **SDG 1: No Poverty**

- 1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty
- 1.2 Reduce poverty in all forms
- 1.3 Implement social protection systems
- 1.4 Ensure equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology, and economic resources
- 1.5 Improve the resilience of the under and unserved to shocks and disasters
- 1.A Mobilize resources from various sources
- 1.B Create pro-poor and gender-sensitive policy frameworks

## **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**

- 2.1 Ensure universal access to safe and nutritious food
- 2.2 End all forms of malnutrition
- 2.3 Increase productivity and income of local food producers
- 2.4 Increase sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices
- 2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity in food production
- 2.A Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology, and gene banks

## **SDG 3: Good Health & Wellbeing**

- 3.1 Reduce maternal mortality
- 3.2 Reduce preventable deaths, especially those of children under the age of 5
- 3.3 Fight communicable diseases

- 3.4 Reduce mortality for non-communicable diseases and promote mental health
- 3.5 Prevent and treat substance abuse
- 3.6 Reduce road injuries and deaths
- 3.7 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education
- 3.8 Ensure health coverage
- 3.9 Reduce illnesses and death from hazardous chemicals and pollution
- 3.A Improve tobacco control
- 3.B Improve access to affordable vaccines and medicines
- 3.D Improve early warning systems for health risks

## **SDG 4: Quality Education**

- 4.1 Ensure equal access to quality primary and secondary education
- 4.2 Ensure equal access to quality pre-primary education
- 4.3 Ensure equal access to affordable technical vocational and higher education
- 4.4 Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- 4.5 Eliminate all discrimination in education
- 4.6 Reach universal literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 Increase access to education for sustainable development and global citizenship

- 4.A Build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools
- 4.B Expand higher education scholarships
- 4.C Increase the supply of qualified teachers that are reflective of the population demographics

## **SDG 5: Gender Equality**

- 5.1 End discrimination against women and girls, including trans women
- 5.2 End violence against and exploitation of women and girls
- 5.3 Eliminate forced marriages and genital mutilation
- 5.4 Value and support unpaid care-givers and promote shared domestic responsibilities
- 5.5 Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making
- 5.6 Universal access to reproductive health and rights
- 5.A Ensure equal rights to economic resources, property ownerships and financial services
- 5.B Promote empowerment of women through technology
- 5.C Adopt and strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality

## **SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation**

- 6.1 Ensure safe and affordable drinking water
- 6.2 End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene



**SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production**

- 12.2 Ensure sustainable management and use of natural resources
- 12.3 Reduce per capita food waste
- 12.4 Ensure responsible management of chemicals and waste
- 12.5 Reduce waste generation
- 12.6 Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting
- 12.7 Promote sustainable public procurement practices
- 12.8 Promote universal understanding of sustainable lifestyles
- 12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable tourism
- 12.C Remove market distortions that encourage wasteful consumption

**SDG 13: Climate Action**

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related disasters
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into policies and planning
- 13.3 Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change
- 13.B Promote mechanisms to raise capacity for planning and management

**SDG 14: Life Below Water**

- 14.1 Reduce water pollution
- 14.2 Protect and restore ecosystems
- 14.3 Reduce ocean acidification

- 8.7 End modern slavery, trafficking, and child labor
- 8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe working environments
- 8.9 Promote beneficial and sustainable tourism
- 8.10 Universal access to banking, insurance, and financial services
- 8.A Increase aid for trade support
- 8.B Develop a global youth employment strategy

**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure**

- 9.1 Develop sustainable, resilient, and inclusive infrastructures
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization
- 9.3 Increase access to financial services and markets
- 9.4 Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability
- 9.5 Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies
- 9.A Facilitate sustainable infrastructure development in under and unserved communities
- 9.B Support domestic technology development and industrial diversification
- 9.C Ensure universal access to information and communication technology

**SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities**

- 10.1 Reduce income inequalities
- 10.2 Promote universal social, economic, and political inclusion
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination

- 10.4 Adopt fiscal and social policies that promote equality
- 10.5 Improve regulation of global financial markets and institutions
- 10.6 Enhance representation for under and unserved communities in financial institutions
- 10.7 Advocate for responsible and well-managed migration policies
- 10.A Ensure special and differential treatment for under and unserved communities

**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities**

- 11.1 Ensure access to safe and affordable housing
- 11.2 Ensure access to affordable and sustainable transport systems
- 11.3 Ensure urbanization is Inclusive and sustainable
- 11.4 Protect Pittsburgh's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5 Reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters
- 11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities
- 11.7 Provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces
- 11.A Implement strong regional and local development planning
- 11.B Implement policies for inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction
- 11.C Support under and unserved communities in sustainable and resilient building

6.3 Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse  
 6.4 Increase water-use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies  
 6.5 Implement integrated water resources management  
 6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems  
 6.A Expand water and sanitation support to under and unserved communities  
 6.B Support local engagement in water and sanitation management

**SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy**

7.1 Ensure universal access to modern energy  
 7.2 Increase global percentage of renewable energy  
 7.3 Improve energy efficiency  
 7.A Promote access to research technology and investments in clean energy  
 7.B Expand and upgrade energy services for under and unserved communities

**SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth**

8.1 Sustainable economic growth  
 8.2 Diversify, innovate, and upgrade for economic productivity  
 8.3 Promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises  
 8.4 Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production  
 8.5 Full employment and decent work with equal pay  
 8.6 Promote youth employment, education, and training

14.4 Promote sustainable fishing  
 14.5 Conserve coastal, riverbank, and marine areas  
 14.7 Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of water resources  
 14.A Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for river and ocean health

**SDG 15: Life on Land**

15.1 Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems  
 15.2 End deforestation and restore degraded forests  
 15.3 End desertification and restore degraded land  
 15.4 Ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems  
 15.5 Protect biodiversity and natural habitats  
 15.6 Promote access to genetic resources and fair sharing of the benefits  
 15.7 Eliminate poaching and trafficking of protected species  
 15.8 Prevent invasive alien species on land and in water ecosystems  
 15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity in governmental planning  
 15.A Increase financial resources to conserve and sustainably use ecosystem and biodiversity  
 15.B Finance and incentivize sustainable forest management  
 15.C Combat global poaching and trafficking

**SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions**

16.1 Reduce violence everywhere  
 16.2 Protect children from abuse exploitation, trafficking, and violence  
 16.3 Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice  
 16.4 Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows  
 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery  
 16.6 Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions  
 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, and representative decision-making  
 16.8 Strengthen the participation in global governance  
 16.9 Provide universal legal identity  
 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms  
 16.A Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime  
 16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies

**SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals**

Local Partnerships  
 National & International Partnerships