Neighbourhood scale sustainability districts are coming to serve a growing role in urban sustainability strategies. In the past decade, ecodistricts, écoquartiers, eco-cities, zero/low-carbon/carbon-positive cities, ecopolises, One Planet Communities, and solar cities have become frames – sometimes the dominant frame – used to justify and orient the construction of new pieces of city in a growing range of countries worldwide. Eco-urban developments are currently part of a movement toward green global cosmopolitanism that nonetheless expresses itself in fragmented and divergent ways in different world regions. That is, eco-urban developments are being pursued, increasingly, based on standardized models and forms that are coming to redefine relevant and meaningful sustainability efforts in specific economic, political, social, and design-based terms. In so doing, they are changing the solution set we associate with sustainable development, and even the characterization of the problem of unsustainability, at the same time as they change the face of our cities. The eco-urbanism expressed in these new pieces of city is no longer so much a critique of capitalist values, globalization, and urbanization. Instead, it is offered as a solution to crises in capitalism, environmental quality, and social cohesion. The implications for the politics of transformation associated with sustainable development are profound.